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DE WETT'S ESCAPE

Made the Effort of His Life to Break the British Circle but Failed

ARMY WAS SPLIT IN THREE, AND GOT ONCE WITHIN THIRTY YARDS OF THE BRITISH LINE.

London, Feb. 12.—Lord Kitchener's great plan, which he has been elaborating for months past, failed by the escape of De Wett but was successful in the greatest single capture of Boers since Lord Kitchener arrived in South Africa.

Altogether twenty-three columns were employed in an immense irregular parallelogram formed by the lines of blockhouses, and the railways between Wolvehoek, Frankfort, Lindley, and Kroonstad. It is estimated that De Wett's forces amounted, roughly speaking to 2,000 men.

Lord Kitchener personally superintended the final preparations for the expedition, and the great move was made over a front of forty miles, the advance extending sixty miles, with the object of driving the Boers against the railway line, where armored trains were patrolling, and were repeatedly in action shelling the Boers to prevent their crossing the railways. De Wett succeeded in slipping through the lines to the southward. The whereabouts of Steyn is unknown, though one report says he is with De Wett.

London, Feb. 13.—The detailed accounts which have just reached here of Lord Kitchener's combined movemenet to drive out the Boers from the enclosure of blockhouse lines show that the conflict was very picturesque, and that it was the most exciting incident of the whole campaign. Although apparently surrounded by an impenetrable ring of fire and steel, the Boers' dauntless bravery and dashing charges ultimately resulted in the majority's escape from the meshes of Lord Kitchener's close drawnet.

The British commander's scheme was the most extensive ever carried out during the present war. It consisted of a continuous line more than fifty miles in length. Lord Kitchener, who personally directed the operations, was in close touch day and night with every detail of the movement. The Boers, though hard pressed, shrank from attempting to cross the railway, where armored trains, equipped with powerful searchlights, patrolled the line throughout the night. The train lights were supplemented by stationary searchlights.

The battle at Heilbron, Orange River Colony, raged from nine o'clock on Friday night until two o'clock on Saturday morning. Throughout the five hours a fearful ring of fire, from rifles, cannon and pom-poms, swept along the British lines from Leeuwspruit to Heilbron south-west, away to Lindley and Kroonstad, in holding De Wett's Boers, who made repeated attempts to break out of the circle of troops. From behind rocks and dongas the Boers kept up a vigorous fusillade. Simultaneously others charged, but again and again were the Boers repulsed, leaving dead, wounded and prisoners in the hands of the British.

At the outset of the preparations the Boers realized that the operations were not merely an ordinary 'drive,' but a movement threatening them with total annihilation, and General De Wett assembled his whole force and discussed the situation with the commanders, with the result that the Boers were split up into three forces. On Thursday night five hundred Boers, headed by Van Collers crushed a force of the Imperial Light Horse. About one hundred Boers got through. The remainder, encountering a tremendous fire, turned back.

Friday night's conflict ebbed and swelled over an area of forty to fifty miles, in which the long hunted, harassed and desperate men endeavored to find outlets. The Boers, at one spot, got within thirty yards of the British line, but the barbed wire balked the burghers and forced them to retreat. Aided by the electric search lights the British harrowed the surrounding territory with shrapnel shell and maxim bullets.

In the northern section the Boers made a desperate effort to break through. Collecting a number of cattle, the Boers drove them down on the British lines. Bending low in their saddles, the Boers rode among the cattle, making it impossible to distinguish them in the darkness. The British pickets opened a terrible fire, and the Boers were everywhere met with a relentless hail of bullets. A long line of flames, crackling like burning wood, ran up and down the firing line, nearly thirty miles in length, as the armored trains flashed their searchlights over miles of country. The reports of the quick-firing guns along the entrenched line and the booming of the field guns and pom-poms sounded very deep amid the sharp crackling of the musketry, while Heilbron fort contributed to the universal din with the deep roar of its naval gun.

This lasted for some twenty minutes, when gradually the battle died down until only the crack of a single shot was heard. Then all was again quiet.

The Boers' attempt to break the British circle had failed. A few of them succeeded in crossing the line and among them was General De Wett.

KLIP RIVER PATROL SUFFERS SLIGHT LOSS.

Pretoria, Feb. 17.—A hundred and fifty mounted infantrymen while patrolling the Klip river, south of Johannesburg, on Feb. 12, surrounded a farm house where they suspected Boers were in hiding. A single Boer broke away from the house, and the British started to pursue. The Boer climbed a kopje, the British following. Immediately a heavy fire was opened upon them from three sides. The British found themselves in a trap, and in a position where they were unable to make a defence. Eight of the British officers made a gallant effort and defended themselves with carbines and revolvers until they were overpowered. The British had two officers and ten men killed and several officers and forty men wounded before the force was able to fall back under cover of a blockhouse.

Lord Kitchener, in addition to a report of the Klip river affair, says: 'A party of the South African Constabulary line on the Waterval river, encountered on Feb. 10 a superior force of the enemy near Vantondersbek, and was driven back with loss.'

London, Feb. 17.—According to a special despatch from Pretoria the mounted infantrymen who were trapped at Klip river were all fresh from home and unused to Boer tactics. The bulk of the casualties occurred during the retreat of the British. The killed included Major Dowell, the commander of the force.

BOER PLANS.

Brussels, Feb. 12.—After a discussion, in which the opinion of the Boer delegates was somewhat divided, Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds convinced the others that it was not wise, in view of the reply of the British foreign minister, Lord Lansdowne, to the note of the Netherlands on the subject of peace in South Africa, to make overtures to Great Britain regarding obtaining permission to open telegraphic communication with the Boer leaders in the field. Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, coincided in this view, and therefore it has been provisionally determined to maintain the status quo.

The plan of campaign drawn up by Dr. Mueller, who is on his way to New York with despatches from the Boer delegates in Europe to President Roosevelt, includes the formation of two standing committees—one more or less political, to include the pro-Boer senators and representatives and other prominent men, who, it is claimed, have already promised to join. The other and larger body will be chiefly interested in the collection and forwarding of money for the Boer cause. Dr. Mueller is entrusted with a letter from Mr. Kruger to President Roosevelt.

SUPPLY OF HORSES.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable says:—In the House of Commons this afternoon Lord Stanley said the question of subsidizing horse breeders and horse owners in the colonies, so that in the event of war the mother country might have a call on them, was under the consideration of the government.

AUSTRALIAN LOYALTY.

London, Feb. 12.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Sydney says a great patriotic demonstration took place in the town hall of that city yesterday. The mayor presided and prominent New South Wales politicians were among the speakers. Six thousand persons were present. Amid tremendous enthusiasm resolutions expressing confidence in the British Government's conduct of the South African war and in Lord Kitchener, and deprecating the slanders upon the British troops, were unanimously passed. The meeting expressed the sentiment that the colonies should stand shoulder to shoulder with the Empire in the hour of need.

GERMANS IN DURBAN RESENT ATACKS ON THE BRITISH.

Durban, Natal, Feb. 14.—Many Germans here have signed a letter issued in the public press denying and dissociating themselves from their countrymen's aspersions on the British army. The Germans will hold a meeting of protest in the German settlement here, and the burgesses of the city will hold a meeting for the same purpose.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Landtag, Baron Von Richtefen, secretary of foreign affairs, announced that the British Government had declined to allow the proposed despatch of a German relief medical expedition to the concentration camps in South Africa. The British Government had no objection to their sending out food, clothing and such like.

PURCHASE OF REMOUNTS.

London, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons yesterday, the secretary of war, Mr. Brodrick, said the British officer who had been accused at New Orleans of receiving a commission in connection with the purchase of horses for the remount department had been ordered to clear his character by bringing legal action, or otherwise he would be expected to resign his commission. The officer resigned, forfeiting a gratuity of £800 to which he was entitled. Mr. Brodrick added that the matter would be brought up before a commission of inquiry, which it was proposed to organize.

CRUELTY OF THE ENEMY

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF A YOUNG CANADIAN NEAR WITPOORT.

North Bay, Ont., Feb. 14.—Mr. John Ingles has received the following letter from his son, Alex. S. Ingles, of the South African constabulary:

Witpoort, Jan. 1, 1902.

Dear Father,—You will be surprised when you get this. I went out yesterday about a mile and a half from camp with Corporal Sloan and a trooper named Midway. We saw four Boers approaching and we laid down and let them come up, when we fired and shot one dead. Then in less time than I can tell it, we were surrounded by about three hundred Boers. They shouted: 'Hands up,' but we said that we would die game. It was a foolish thing for us to do, as we had only fifty rounds of ammunition. We fired at them at about fifty yards distance and had no cover at that. Midway received a bullet in the face and another in the leg. Corporal Sloan was shot in the breast and in the neck. The Boers never quit firing and we kept right on also. I had made up my mind not to quit or to hold up my hands. I had the fun of seeing three killed and one wounded, but we were left without a shot or cartridge, so I laid my rifle down at my head and lay flat on the ground. The other two were shot all over by this time. After we stopped firing they kept at it for about five minutes. I felt lots of the bullets entering the ground under me; they would throw up the ground against my ribs. I began to think of my mother, and the next moment one of the Boers hit me on the head with his rifle. I got up and he grabbed my rifle, hat and shirt. When my shirt came off a young lad about sixteen years of age, not more than ten feet away, fired at me, the bullet entering my shoulder. It did not strike the bone but tore all the flesh off. They then took off my boots, my socks were knitted ones, and in trying to pull them off they became fast on my heels, and they dragged me over the rocks until they came off. They also took my pants and I stood in the hot sun for twenty minutes, the Boers in the meantime hitting me with their whips and butt ends of their rifles. Growing weak from the loss of blood, I had to lie down, but they hit me over and over again, until I was obliged to get up. By this time Corporal Sloan was dying. My blood turned cold when a big fellow came up to me and told me they were going to shoot me. I saw them loading their rifles; two lads about sixteen years of age were going to put an end to me. Just as I thought my last moment had come some men with long whiskers came up and told me to go to camp and send a doctor and ambulance. When I got a little piece away they started again to shoot at me, but did not hit me, though I would not have cared if they had, I was so far gone. We buried poor Sloan to-day. Midway is in the hospital, shot all to pieces, and I am here, thank God, with but one severe wound.

The Hague, Feb. 17.—The members of the Boer delegation have left The Hague, and have not announced their destination. It is rumored that they have started for the United States.

CLIPPING HIM CLOSE.

H-cks-B-ch (shearer, to Br-dr-ck).—'I've got a good deal off him already, but I'll have to go over him again.—'Punch.'

'MANHATTAN' AT CAPETOWN

REACHED THERE ON THURSDAY WITH PART OF THE SECOND MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—A telegram from Capetown to the Governor-General states that the transport 'Manhattan' arrived there on Thursday with the first section of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. The 'Manhattan' sailed from Halifax on Jan. 16.

CANADIAN DEATH ROLL.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The following report has been received by Lord Minto from the Casualty Department:—Capetown, Feb. 10.—Myrtle Davidson, S. A.C., died Feb. 9 from enteric fever. Inform father, William Davidson, Woodstock, Ont.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—A cable has been received from the Casualty department, Capetown, at the Militia department, stating that Harry Butler Williston died at Pretoria from enteric fever. Deceased's father is Charles Williston, of 284 Robie street, Halifax.

CANADIANS ILL.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The Militia Department has been notified that William Downing, of the South African Constabulary, is dangerously ill at Vet River. His sister is Miss M. Downing, of 50 Stanley street, St. John, N.B.

Martin A. Conway is also seriously ill at Heidelberg. His brother is W. J. Conway, Kingston, Ont.

A cable also states that the Canadian nurses sailed from England yesterday by the 'Saxon.'

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain cables Lord Minto from London to-day:—'Regret to inform you Francis Morley Anderson, Jan. 23; Wm.T. McCaugherty, George Robert Lindsay, C. Division, S. A. C., Feb. 7, dangerously ill of enteric fever, Heidelberg hospital; next of kin, W. D. Anderson, Cranbrooke, B.C.; J. McCaugherty, Kingston, Ont., and G. Lindsay, Innesfail, Alberta.'

SHORTAGE IN FUNDS RAISED FOR BOERS.

Brussels, Feb. 15.—The plan of the pro-Boer campaign in the United States drawn up by Dr. Mueller includes the formation of two standing committees, one, more or less political, to include the pro-Boer Senators and Representatives, and other prominent men who, it is claimed, have already promised to join. The other, and larger body, will be chiefly interested in the collection and forwarding of money for the Boer cause.

The Boers here allege that there has been considerable difficulty, heretofore, in accounting for all the money subscribed, and that not all of it has reached its destination.

Dr. Mueller will be President of the Finance committee and will remain in the United States as long as necessary. He is intrusted with a letter from Mr. Kruger to President Roosevelt, the joint production of Dr. Leyds and the other Boer delegates, but which Mr. Kruger approved and signed after reading it.

Dr. Mueller is charged to personally hand this letter to President Roosevelt, whose permission to publish it will be asked.

After a discussion, in which the opinion of the Boer delegates was considerably divided, Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds convinced the others that it was not wise, in view of the reply of the British Foreign Minister, Lord Lansdowne, to the note of the Netherlands on the subject of peace in South Africa, to make overtures to Great Britain, regarding obtaining permission to open telegraphic communication with the Boer leaders in the field. Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier, coincided in this view and, therefore, it has been provisionally determined to maintain the status quo.

Dr. Mueller was the former Consul of the Orange Free State in Holland, and is now on his way to New York with the despatches. He will remain in the United States as official agent of the Boers.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.

London, Feb. 18.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener to the War Office states that during the past week 17 Boers were killed, 5 wounded, 107 captured and 138 surrendered. A number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition and stock were also captured.

THE BOER DELEGATES.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The 'Republique Francaise' says it learns that the Boer delegates have not gone to America, but to the Transvaal, by way of Delagoa Bay, to try to end the war.

AN ALLEGED IRISH PLOT.

London, Feb. 18.—A despatch to the 'Chronicle' from Paris states that there is reason to believe that there is some truth in the recent rumors that an Irish revolutionary committee has been started in Paris to aid the Boer cause with a dynamite campaign. Funds have already been supplied from sources which are known. The acting chief of the Irish-American committee has just returned from South Africa.

DEAD NUMBER TWO THOUSAND

DETAILS OF THE SHAMAKA EARTHQUAKE BECOMING KNOWN.

London, Feb. 14.—A despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg announces that the large town of Shamaka, Trans-Caucasia, has been destroyed by an earthquake. No details of the disaster have been received.

There are two Shamakas in Trans-Caucasia, New Shamaka, seventy miles west of Baku; and Old Shamaka, some distance from New Shamaka. Old Shamaka has about twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

Baku, Trans-Caucasia, Feb. 17.—Details which are slowly reaching Baku from Shamaka, about seventy miles from here, show that two thousand persons, mostly women and children, perished as a result of the earthquake last week and about four thousand houses were destroyed.

Thirty-four villages of the country surrounding Shamaka also suffered.

To add to the terrors of the neighborhood, a volcano near the village of Marasy to the eastward of Shamaka, has broken out into active eruption. A great crevasse has appeared, whence immense flames and streams of lava are being thrown out. The course of the River Geonchaiaka has been altered in consequence of its bed being dammed with earth which has been dislodged by the earthquake.

Battalions of guards and detachments of sappers, with tents, have been despatched to Shamaka to aid in the work of rescue. The Red Cross Society is active in alleviating distress.

THE FEDERAL ESTIMATES.

AN INCREASE OF FOUR AND THREE-QUARTER MILLIONS TO BE VOTED.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The estimates were laid on the table by the Minister of Finance last night. The total amount to be voted is $47,845,038, as against $43,102,323, or an increase of four and three-quarter millions over last year.

Half a million is to be voted on account of the St. Lawrence ship channel, and $300,000 on Montreal harbor (lower division) improvements below St. Mary's current, an increase of $50,000.

In the estimates for the Post-office Department, a new office of chief superintendent of post-offices is created, with a salary of $3,000.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was passed last night without division.

Mr. Bourassa's railway amendment was withdrawn. The Hon. Mr. Tarte, the Hon. Mr. Haggart, Mr. J. Robinson and Mr. Bourassa spoke.

MISS STONE'S RANSOM PAID.

BUT THE CAPTIVES ARE NOT YET RELEASED.

London, Feb. 18.—Mr. Maud, special correspondent of the 'Daily Graphic' telegraphs from Serres that the ransom for Miss Stone, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, was paid on Feb. 6. Their release now depends on the humor of the brigands. M. Gargiulo, who is waiting at Serres, does not know where the captives are concealed.

MR. DOBELL'S WILL

WIDOW OF DECEASED APPOINTED SOLE EXECUTRIX.

Quebec, Feb. 12.—The will of the late Hon. R. R. Dobell was probated in the Superior Court on Tuesday on a petition presented to the court by Mrs. R. R. Dobell. The will, which purports to be the last made by the deceased, was signed on March 18, 1890, and is accompanied by a codicil signed by the Hon. Mr. Dobell on Nov. 18, 1899. Mrs. Dobell is nominated, constituted and appointed sole executrix, and she is invested with all the estate, real and personal, of every kind and nature, and she also has full power and authority to sell and dispose of all the real and personal estates of every kind.

The codicil contains the following bequests: Findlay's Men's Orphan Asylum, $1,000; Female Orphan Asylum, $1,000; Jeffrey Hale Hospital, $1,000; St. Bridget's Asylum, $500; Ladies' Protestant Home, $500; Y. M. C. A. (having previously given several amounts), $250; Bank Hull Institute, Liverpool, $150; High School, $250; F. R. Dobell, in amounts as may be considered advisable, $1,000; each of his godchildren, $125; each of the servants at Beauvoir, indoors and out, as per length of service, $50 to $125; to his sister Kate, $1,000; each of the clerks, Quebec, Montreal and London, or employed regularly as length of service may have been, $100 to $250; Winnie Dobell, daughter of A. Dobell, $1,000; to grandchildren at time of testator's death, $400; poor of Sillery, as his wife may direct, $1,000.

The codicil concludes: 'If I die in Quebec I would like my funeral to be of the simplest kind, plain light pine coffin covered with simple black cloth; no ornaments or plate on it. I would like to be carried to my grave by my men and friends, and as simple a monument as possible to mark the place.'

ESTHER DARE'S REVENGE

(Eglanton Thorne, in 'British Monthly.')

'I would never be such a fool, Esther Dare, as to fret about a man who cared nothing for me. Why, Dick overheard them joking him about you at the club last night, and he declared that he had never given a thought to you in that way. "You were a good woman," he said, "but too old a one for him. You were just friends, and that was all."'

Probably Esther's sister-in-law did not know how cruel her words were. The two had never got on well together. She did not understand Esther. If she could have conceived the anguish of the poor, sick, wounded heart, which her words pierced like knife-thrusts, she would not have uttered them. For one instant a deep, almost purple flush dyed Esther's face; then it grew white to the very lips. A fierce light blazed in the dark eyes, set in hollow caverns, which told of sleepless nights. She was a tall, slight, rather good-looking woman, in her thirty-fifth year, who had been wont to look younger than her age. Now, however, she might have been forty or more, so worn and haggard was her countenance.

'I am not fretting about him; you needn't fear, Mary,' she said with a hard, mirthless laugh. 'By all accounts he has done well for himself.'

'That he has,' returned Mrs. Dare. 'She's young and pretty, and a widow, with good house property at Exeter. He met her when he was staying with his uncle at Starcross, and they were engaged within a week. Ah! John Grant's a sly fellow. I always thought he was very fond of money, for all he is so pious.'

'Much good may his money do him!' cried Esther, with a passionate break in her voice.

'That's right, Esther,' cried her sister-in-law; 'pluck up heart and despise him as he deserves. After all, you are best off as you are. Men are poor creatures, most of them, and I never thought much of John Grant myself. You were a silly to let people see that you cared for him.'

'I didn't!' cried the other, her tones sharp with intolerable pain. 'It was he, not I, who set people talking. Did I ask him to walk home with me on Sunday evenings? Did I run after him? Was it I who proposed that we should call each other by our Christian names? How was I to know that he was only flirting? I thought him such a good man.'

'Good or bad, all men are pretty much alike where women are concerned,' replied her sister-in-law. But Esther heard not her words. She had thrown down the pinafore she was ironing and rushed from the room.

'Poor Esther! she is hard hit,' Mrs. Dare said to herself as she took up her baby's pinafore and finished ironing it; 'but she should have known better than to trust a man who hung about her for years, yet never said a word of marriage.'

Upstairs, in her little bedroom beneath the roof, Esther had thrown herself on her knees beside the bed, and was crying inwardly:

'O God! O God! why hast thou suffered me to be so cruelly dealt with? I cannot—I cannot bear it!'

Esther Dare was indeed in a most painful and intolerable position. During nearly five years she had been singled out by John Grant for very special attention, and their names had been coupled together in the little Devonshire town in which they lived. They attended the same chapel, and were both singers in the choir. He was four years younger than she was. She had been careful to tell him her exact age at the beginning of their more intimate acquaintance; but he had treated it as a matter of no moment, so that it was easy for her to forget the difference between them. She had been perfectly open and frank with him, and she credited him with an honor equal to her own. She could hardly have felt more sure that they belonged to each other if they had been formally engaged. She was far too simple-minded to conceal the delight with which she received his attentions, or to hide from him that her heart was his. She wondered sometimes, with a vague uneasiness, that he did not ask her to be his wife; but she knew that he was not yet in a position to marry, and concluded that he meant to wait till he had saved more money. No suspicion of his truth, no fear that he was trifling with her, ever crossed her mind. She had thought him a good man!

John Grant was a most active and esteemed member of the little religious community to which Esther belonged. It was always a beautiful prayer-meeting for Esther if John Grant prayed. He had what is called a 'gift of prayer,' and his fervid, fluent utterances, so expressively and even eloquently worded, were to the simple woman evidence of a high order of spiritual life.

Then suddenly and cruelly the fool's paradise in which she had lived was destroyed. John Grant went away for a fortnight's holiday, and when he came back the news went round that he was engaged to a young widow, and would be married in a few weeks' time. One of the most arrant gossips of the place made it her duty to seek Esther and blurt out the cruel fact. She had the satisfaction of seeing the woman who had been so deceived stagger white-faced before the blow. Esther at first refused to believe the news; but its truth was soon brought home to her. She writhed in mental agony as she thought of what had passed at the club. That there should be people so hard-hearted that they could make a joke of this anguish of hers! That he should dare to say that he had never thought of her as his wife! It was plain that he had never truly loved her. The attraction she had for him had waned with the passage of time, and finally vanished beneath the counter-spell of a pretty face and an alluring fortune. But that at one time his desire had been towards her she knew as surely as she knew that she was a living woman. He had taken pains to tell her so in every possible way short of an actual declaration.

And she had thought him such a good man! That was the sharpest sting of all.

Esther prayed—the habit of her life could not lightly be broken; but it was a wild, savage prayer that escaped her lips beneath her cruel torture.

'O God!' she cried, 'if there is justice with thee, make him to suffer as he has caused me to suffer. Thou hast known all; judge thou between us. Repay him in full measure; give me my revenge.'

Then in dull, stolid misery she set herself to endure, trusting in the justice of God to deal out retribution to the man who had wronged her.

Esther sang no more in the choir; she did not enter the little chapel after John's desertion; but he appeared as usual in his place and sang as lustily as ever hymns expressive of the loftiest devotion and the humblest self-abnegation. Few people think the worse of a man for trifling with a woman's heart and destroying the peace of her life. John Grant was still regarded as a burning and a shining light by his fellow church members. It was with Esther that people found fault—poor Esther, shrinking out of sight like a wounded creature, trying to bear patiently her cross of pain, and endure her narrow, dreary life! She shared her brother's home, serving in his shop for the greater part of each day, and filling up the time left with toiling for his children; but had no longer any desire to save souls, or sing revival hymns, or listen to fervent prayers—content merely to do her daily duty, and keep alive as best she could what little faith in God her bitter experience had left her.

John Grant married and established himself with his pretty, smart wife in a newly built villa at the modern end of the little town. Esther's home, if home it could be called, was in the oldest quarter. Her brother's was a small shop in a narrow, crooked street; but the amount of business done in it was not to be measured by its size, and Esther seldom had a moment's leisure till the shutters were up. She was thankful to be so busy, though it was monotonous work measuring yards of calico and flannel, or sorting out buttons and tapes. She seldom went out, and thus avoided encountering John Grant or his wife. Once only had she seen the latter. Some one pointed her out in the market-place one morning when Esther was obliged to do her sister-in-law's marketing for her. Esther saw an over-dressed, yet untidy-looking woman, with a vivid complexion, blue eyes and a quantity of yellow hair. She was pretty, but it struck Esther that she had a weak and silly look. 'Is she the woman to make John happy?' she asked herself. And she remembered the serious, confidential talks she had had with John as they walked together on Sunday evenings, and wondered if he talked to his wife in the same fashion.

After a while gossip concerning John's wife reached Esther's ears as she served in the shop. It appeared that Mrs. Grant had ways which made people talk. She did not get on with the chapel folk. They called her 'flighty' and 'slovenly' and 'ill-tempered.' Even the fact that she had money could not cover these sins.

Esther heard what the gossips said, but showed no special interest. Her tall figure had grown more angular, her features harder, and there were threads of grey in her hair. She did not look a woman to be loved, yet her brother's little children would more often run to her than to their mother in their childish distresses. She was too wise to indulge in bitter utterances; but there were lines about her mouth which told of bitter feeling. She listened and made no sign, yet sometimes when she was alone a strange smile would contort her mouth for a moment as she said to herself: 'God is just. His life cannot be a smooth one. I shall have my revenge.'

A year went by, and then Esther learned that a little son had been born to John Grant. The news stirred within her a fresh bitterness. The motherhood dormant in her heart awoke and throbbed with envious pain. She would never know the joy of holding her own sweet babe to her bosom, or of hearing a childish voice call her 'Mother.' In the days when she had believed that God would give her and John Grant to each other, there had nestled deep down in her heart a sweet hope—a pure, sweet hope, for which she had no cause to blush, but which would never now know fulfilment. And John was happy, of course. Was it fair that nothing but pain and disappointment and undeserved humiliation should fall to her lot?

Late in that autumn special mission services were held in the little chapel that John Grant attended. Esther saw his name on the bills that were posted about the streets. She could guess how he interested himself in the undertaking. He had ever been enthusiastic about evangelistic efforts. Would his wife share his enthusiasm?

One evening, after the shop had closed, Esther went out to do an errand. Her way took her past the little chapel. It was a mild, close November night; and as she approached the square, old-fashioned brick building, the windows were open, and she could hear the congregation singing vigorously the refrain of 'Rescue the perishing.' She stood still for a moment and listened, while a flood of painful emotion swept over her. She could distinctly recognize the voice of John Grant leading the singing. She pulled herself together and passed on, but was still more conscious of the past than of the present, when suddenly at a street corner a woman jerked violently against her. Esther's eyes flashed indignation as she observed the woman's condition, then it struck her that there was something familiar in the flushed face. The yellow, frizzy hair beneath the tawdry hat, the bright blue eyes, the full red mouth—when had she seen these? Why, it was John Grant's wife—and she could not walk straight!

'I beg your pardon, I'm sure,' she said, with a silly laugh. 'I did not see you coming. I'm on my way to the chapel. There's a mission to-night, and I promised my husband I would go—not that that sort of thing is much in my line; but I promised, don't you see?—and a promise is a promise. Good-night; I must not stop, or I shall be late, and he told me to be in good time.'

Esther could not say a word for sheer amazement. She stood and watched the woman as she went down the street with unsteady step. She was John Grant's wife, and she was going into the chapel—like that!

Then an unholy joy took possession of Esther's heart. Surely the devil entered in at that moment! So, she thought, there was work for John to do in his own home ere he sought to rescue the perishing abroad.

'I am revenged! I am revenged!' she cried to herself exultingly, and began to follow the woman that she might see what would happen. And there was a strange smile upon her face as she pictured John's consternation and shame when his wife—the one he had preferred to herself—staggered thus into the chapel. Ah! she had her revenge, and it was sweet!

She overtook Mrs. Grant ere she reached the door of the chapel. Once more the congregation was singing. The words and the tune thrilled Esther's heart as she heard them; they had for her the most powerful and sacred association.

'Sinners Jesus will receive.'

The words carried her back in memory to the night, so long ago, when the knowledge that she was a sinner had come home to her with painful intensity, and this hymn had given its saving message to her soul. Of late she had not thought of her sins; but only of her wrongs and the sins of another. Now again God spoke to her by the familiar words. It was as if a sudden lightning-flash revealed her to herself, and she knew that in her heart was hell.

It was the last verse of the hymn which Esther heard. The singing ceased, and was succeeded by the sound of a voice engaged in prayer. It was John Grant who prayed; but not with ready, fluent language and choice phraseology. His was the broken, tremulous utterance of one oppressed with a sense of his own sin and the sin of one closely united to him. A humbled, contrite man, he besought the mercy of God; and as he prayed all hearts were moved to pray with him, nor did they pray in vain.

Outside, in the porch, Esther could not hear a word, yet the Divine influence reached her also. A struggle began in her heart. Marvellous in its speed and quietude is the working of God's Spirit. It can change the course of a life in a moment of time.

Mrs. Grant was fumbling with the door-handle, when Esther laid her hand on her arm, saying with authority:

'Don't go in; it is too late. Come away with me.'

'But I must,' said the other, weakly; 'I promised John.'

'He would not wish you to go in now. Come away; you are not fit for a service.'

'Well, my head does ache to be sure,' said the poor creature, yielding without more ado to the stronger will, and suffering Esther to lead her away.

'Now show me where you live,' said Esther, as they walked up the road, John's wife supported by her arm.

'Will you come home with me?' asked the other. 'I don't know who you are, but you're awfully kind. Would you like to see my baby?'

'Yes,' said Esther after a moment's hesitation.

'He's such a beauty,' said the mother; 'but I've not been strong since he came—that's why the doctor ordered me a stimulant. John wanted me to be a teetotaller; but when the doctor ordered it, what could I do?'

Esther made no reply, and in a few minutes they were at the house. The maid who opened the door regarded her mistress with a strange, derisive smile. Like one in a dream Esther crossed the threshold of John Grant's home.

'Your mistress is not feeling well,' she said to the servant. 'Can you make her a cup of tea?'

Then she followed Mrs. Grant into the front sitting room. There in the corner stood the little cradle. Esther knelt beside it and looked long at the lovely babe who slept within, nor did she stint her praise of his beauty. The mother seemed gratified; but ere the tea arrived she had fallen asleep in her chair. Esther sat and waited, thinking many thoughts as she looked about her in John's smart but ill-kept home.

At last she roused Mrs. Grant, gave her some tea, and talked to her long and seriously. Beside the little cradle, and for the sake of its tiny occupant, a solemn pledge was taken. Then Esther kissed the mother, sad and penitent now, and went away, promising to come again. She dared not stay longer, lest John Grant should come and surprise her in his home. She passed him on her way back, but he did not see her. His face as she caught sight of it beneath a lamp-post, looked pale and careworn. And Esther wondered to find suddenly that all the hardness and bitterness had gone from her heart, and she felt only pity for him.

After this Esther frequently visited Mrs. Grant. The poor, weak creature seemed to need a stronger will than her own to enable her to resist temptation. Again and again she fell, and as often Esther helped her to make a fresh start. Esther was careful not to go to the house at a time when John was likely to be at home. They never met, yet they were working together for the salvation of his wife from her besetting sin.

'I could keep straight if you were always with me,' she would say to Esther.

'You have your husband,' Esther replied; 'he can help you better than I can.'

'John is good to me,' his wife responded with a sigh; 'but he loses patience with me sometimes, and you never do.'

For months the weary struggle went on, and John Grant owed it to Esther that his wife did not openly disgrace him. People talked about Esther Dare, and wondered that she had not more pride than to make friends with John Grant's wife; but Esther's pride had been for ever humbled when she realized how grievously she had sinned, though in a different way from this poor sinner.

The baby throve, but his mother lacked physical as well as moral stamina. In the following winter a sudden chill settled on her lungs; she developed pneumonia, and in a few days all was over.

Esther was with her when she died. On that day she and John met for the first time; but when it was over she kept carefully out of his way; and though he sought for an opportunity of speaking with her, it was long ere he succeeded in doing so.

At last one summer evening he contrived to gain speech with her alone. He approached her very humbly.

'Esther,' he said, 'I hope you don't think I have forgotten, or can ever forget all that I owe you. I know what you were to my poor wife. Without your sympathy, your friendship she would have sunk to the lowest depths. And I little deserved such kindness from you.'

'Don't speak of that, please,' Esther said tremulously.

'But I must speak of it,' he said. 'I know that I treated you very badly three years ago. People cried shame upon me for it, and well I deserved it. But at least you know that I found my punishment. Esther, can you ever forgive me?'

'I have forgiven you,' she replied, in a voice which betrayed deep emotion.

'Oh, Esther, have you really?' he cried in a tone of glad relief. Then he paused. Esther hoped he would say no more; she was trembling exceedingly. But nothing is so delusive as self-love, and after a minute he went on eagerly, 'Oh, Esther, is it possible that you can so forgive me as to forget the past—to let it be as though it had not been? Can you love me still in spite of all?'

A cry of distress broke from Esther. Every vestige of color had left her face. She laid her hands upon her heart, as if to stay its throbbing.

'No,' she said, almost sternly, 'it is not possible. How little you know that you can ask the question! My love for you is dead, John—for I did love you—I am not ashamed to confess it. I have forgiven you, but to love you again with that love is beyond my power.'

A shadow fell on his face. He stood downcast and miserable. Then he ventured to make a second appeal.

'If you could only love me a little, Esther, — for the sake of the child.'

The color rose in her face. For one second she hesitated. He knew then how his baby boy had won her heart. She thought of the sweet rosy face, the blue eyes, the soft, rounded limbs of the laughing darling, and her heart yearned. But it was only for a moment.

'No, John,' she said, 'not for the sake of the child. It would not be right. God's blessing would not rest on such a union. I must be true to myself. But you need not live lonely. You can easily find a good woman to marry you, ay, and care tenderly for the child, though I cannot. Meanwhile, I'll do all I can to help you and baby.'

But John had never loved Esther as he loved her at that moment. Sorrowful and ashamed, he turned away: and Esther had her revenge.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HE WOULD HAVE A RIDE.

One summer morning on the sands,
'Mid bathing tents and German bands,
Orlando Jones who long had played
At building towns with pail and spade,
Stood listening with a dreamy air
To violin and trumpet blare,
And all the other noises made
Between the sea and Esplanade.

Thought he, 'My holiday draws near
Its ending for another year,
And when to-morrow night shall come,
They say we're all to travel home.
The Smiths are going home beside;
And Jack, who had a donkey ride,

Crows over me, and says I've not
Had half the fun that he has got.
He'll tell the other boys about it;
My doings will seem tame without it.
I wonder why I've been forbidden
To mount the donkeys Jack has ridden.
I won't go home,' Orlando cried,
'Till I have had a donkey ride!'

The unspent sixpence burned his pocket—
He glanced around—then like a rocket
Darted away to make inquiry,
Chose out the one that looked most fiery,
And found himself—O envious Jack!
Astride upon the donkey's back.

He did not see the donkey-man
Smile grimly when the ride began,
He did not hear him tell his mate,
'Young gents as are that obstinate

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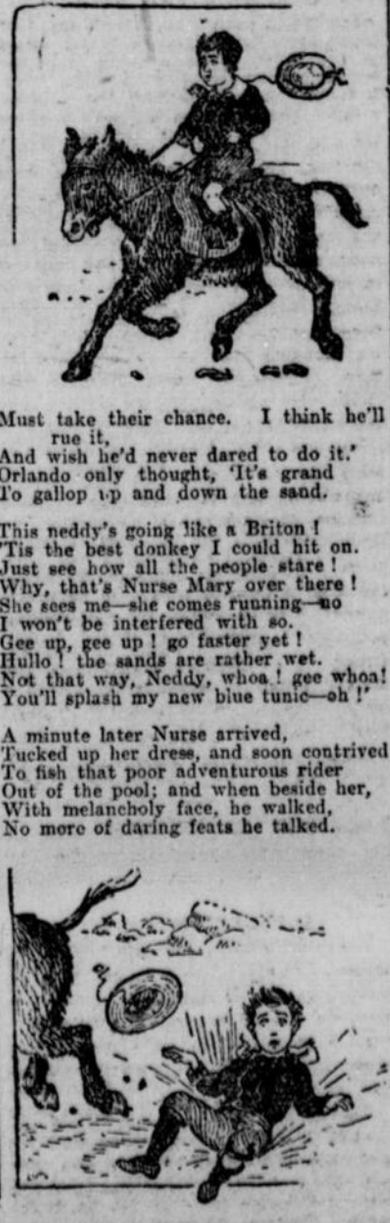

Must take their chance. I think he'll rue it,
And wish he'd never dared to do it.'
Orlando only thought, 'It's grand
To gallop up and down the sand.

This neddy's going like a Briton!
'Tis the best donkey I could hit on.
Just see how all the people stare!
Why, that's Nurse Mary over there!
She sees me—she comes running—no
I won't be interfered with so.
Gee up, gee up! go faster yet!
Hullo! the sands are rather wet.
Not that way, Neddy, whoa! gee whoa!
You'll splash my new blue tunic—oh!'

A minute later Nurse arrived,
Tucked up her dress, and soon contrived
To fish that poor adventurous rider
Out of the pool; and when beside her,
With melancholy face, he walked,
No more of daring feats he talked.

And when Jack Smith cried out, 'Hull—o!'
He turned his head and hung it low;

And when with chattering teeth and chill
He told his father of his 'spill,'
I think he hung it lower still.
—'Child's Own Magaine.'

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOOK OF PRAISE.

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

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE PORTION OF LABOR.

A little child of strong and sensitive nature, running away from the angry dissensions of home, with the thought that father and mother will be better off without her: this is the first we see of Ellen Brewster, the heroine of Miss Wilkins's novel, 'The Portion of Labor.' A rich lady hungering for child-love takes the pretty little girl home and keeps her a day or two without regard to the anxiety the parents must suffer. Then a friend tells her she might get into trouble for keeping the child, and little Ellen runs away again, this time to go home, where she steadfastly refuses to tell anything about her wanderings, thus sheltering the fond but foolish patron who has given her a splendid doll. This doll plays a part in the story several times. The first time the child hears an anarchist's denunciation of the rich she shuts up her doll as a punishment for being too grand.

After breakfast Ellen begged a piece of old brown calico of her mother. 'Why, of course, you can have it, child,' said her mother: 'but what on earth do you want it for? I was goin' to put it in the rag-bag.'

'I want to make my doll a dress.'

'Why, that ain't fit for your dolly's dress. Only think how queer that beautiful doll would look in a dress made of that. Why, you ain't thought anything but silk and satin was good enough for her.'

'I'll give you a piece of my new blue silk to make your doll a dress,' said Eva.

But Ellen persisted. When the doll came out of her closet of vicarious penance she was arrayed like a very scullion among dolls, in the remnant of the dress in which Fanny Brewster had done her house-work all summer.

'There,' Ellen told her doll, when her mother did not hear, 'you look more like the way you ought to, and you ought to be happy, and not even wish you had your silk dress on. Think of all the poor children who never have any silk dresses, or any dresses at all—except their cloth-bodies in the coldest weather. You ought to be thankful to have this.' For all of which good advice and philosophy the little mother of the doll would often look at the discarded beauty of the wardrobe, with tears in her eyes, and honest pity in her heart: but she never flinched.

When the young man, Nahum Beals, came in, as he often did of an evening, and raised his voice in fierce denunciation against the luxury and extravagance of the rich, Ellen would listen and consider that he would undoubtedly approve of what she had done, did he know, and would allow that she had made her small effort towards righting things.

'Only think what Mr. Beals would say if he saw you in your silk dress; why I don't know but he would throw you out the window,' she told her doll once.

The same little girl, grown older, reads at the end of her high school career an essay on 'Equality,' one which the schoolmaster has not seen. She has no idea that her revolutionary sentiments are not the commonly accepted philosophy of life. The employers of labor present hardly know whether to be amused or offended, and the enthusiasm of the rest of the audience goes beyond bounds.

When Ellen had finished, and made her bow, such a storm of applause arose as had never before been heard at a high-school exhibition. The audience was for the most part composed of factory employees and their families, as most of the graduates were of that class of the community. Many of them were of foreign blood, people who had come to the country expecting the state of things advocated in Ellen's valedictory, and had remained more or less sullen and dissenting at the non-fulfilment of their expectations.

It is the same slender girl who incites a strike in the shoe factory, and again when things get too bad, leads the strikers back to work by the force of her thoughtful individuality. Miss Wilkins has succeeded in making this strong-minded young person a most attractive heroine, tender, girlish and gentle, almost yielding, but she never quite yields to circumstances. Her conscientious determination shows to best advantage when she gives up the chance of a college education for the sake of helping relatives in distress. She sustains the dignity of honest work in a factory very nobly, though it puts her far from her lover, who happens to be the owner of the factory. By-and-by, after many vicissitudes, she consents to marry him, and everybody is happy. The horrors of a strike are sufficiently pointed out in this story, and the contrasting prosperity of a manufacturing town when work is plentiful completes the appeal for a more settled condition of things. The shutting down of factories in hard times or the reducing of wages in a way that seems arbitrary to the workers, are the principal sources of discontent with Ellen and her friends. The minor characters in the book are lightly drawn with Miss Wilkin's 'short-story' pencil, Nahum Beals, who shoots his employer, Abby Atkins, the strong, kind girl, Ellen's great friend, in spite of her lack of education, and a dozen others.. Cynthia Lennox, the lady who wanted a child in her house, and Lyman Risley, her life-long admirer, stands out still more strongly.

THE KING AND THE LIFEBOAT HERO—PRESENTING THE LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION'S GOLD MEDAL AT SANDRINGHAM.

James Haylett, the old Caister lifeboat man, a brave stalwart of seventy-eight, received a medal from the hands of the King at Sandringham last week, in recognition of half a century's service, resulting in the saving of hundreds of lives. 'I hope you will live to be a hundred and go to heaven,' Mr. Haylett said to the King, who laughed heartily.—'Black and White.'

A POETIC MEMENTO.

A pretty booklet, 'In Memoriam,' of Queen Victoria, was brought out recently by W. E. Hunt. It contains a beautiful ode which appeared in the 'Witness' a year ago, and is a most fitting souvenir of the year of mourning that has just passed.

Among the articles in the Toronto 'Ladies' Magazine' for February are 'Pros and Cons of boarding,' 'The women who talk politics,' 'The Chinese women of the west,' 'Women's share in the family income,' 'Fashions between seasons,' etc.

LITERARY CHAT

Lord Methuen will publish this year 'With Steyn and De Wett," which is a narrative of the adventures of a Boer military telegraph operator, Philip Pienaay.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison's library, collected by her husband during his illustrious career of more than forty years in public life, is the most complete and valuable private collection west of the Hudson river.

Two biographies by well-known English writers are to appear shortly, John Morley's biography of Gladstone, and a biography of Beaconsfield, by Lord Rowton, who, as Montague Lowry-Corry, was private secretary to Lord Beaconsfield.

The original of Gilbert Parker's heroine, 'Rosalie,' in the 'Right of Way,' is said to be Miss Ethel Roland, of Reading, Penn. The author met the young lady in 1900 at the play at Obergammergau. Mr. Parker was very much impressed with her, and has since visited her.

Col. Henderson, of the British army, is to write the official history of the South African war. He has been on a visit to that country for the purpose of studying the various battlefields. Capt. Maurice Grant, who has jumped into literary fame as 'Linesman,' will assist Col. Henderson with the official history.

Robert Louis Stevenson"s wife relates this about her husband's faculty for getting material for his stories: 'In the small hours of one morning I was awakened by cries of horror from Louis. Thinking he had a nightmare, I awakened him. He said angrily: "Why did you wake me? I was dreaming a fine bogey tale." I had awakened him at the first transformation scene.'

General Lew Wallace has the most luxurious and ideal author's 'den' of any American writer. It is erected on his lawn, and at a cost which most people would consider quite a fortune. In shape it resembles an Oriental mosque, and the interior is one large room, handsomely furnished and decorated, and on the walls hang a portrait of the Sultan of Turkey, painted by the general himself.

People who are still wondering about the authorship of 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' may shortly have their curiosity gratified, as the London 'Bookman' announces that it has reason to believe 'the secret of the authorship will shortly be made public.' Mr. Barry Pain having shifted the responsibility from his shoulders, and no one having been able to fix it upon Mr. Laurence Housman, the mystery has only deepened with the discussion.

The first edition of Ernest Seton-Thompson's first animal book, 'Wild Animals I Have Known,' is already wanted by collectors. Advertisements for copies in good condition have been appearing at frequent intervals in the 'Publishers' Weekly' and other similar journals for several months, and the price has advanced from $7 last autumn to $10 now. This edition was published only about four years ago by Charles Scribner's Sons, and consisted of 3,000 copies. It has had fourteen printings since, and is now in its one hundred and fifth thousand.

J. H. Hager, writing in 'The Bookman of Bohemian London and the elder Garrick club, says: 'Dickens was a member, but did not go there often, while with Thackeray it was a favorite haunt, he being wont to refer to it as "the G.," "the little G.," and as "the dearest place in the world!" It is famous in London's literary history as the club from which Thackeray secured the expulsion of Edmund Yates for an offensive newspaper article, which, in turn, led to an estrangement between Dickens and Thackeray that lasted until the week before the latter's death.'

The Hon. Alexander Hood, who was appointed some time ago private secretary of the Princess of Wales, occupied the same position in the household of her mother, the late Duchess of Teck. It is not generally known that he is a warm friend of the novelist, Marion Crawford, to whom he furnishes much of the inspiration of the novel dealing with the Mafia and Sicilian brigandage. It came about in this way:—Some years ago, he distinguished himself by his successful repulse of an attack of banditti while spending the winter at the Castello di Maniace, his father's seat in Sicily. The brigands, mistaking their man, had hoped to either blackmail or capture Lord Bridport's son, and hold him for ransom. But they were not prepared for the resistance they encountered, which resulted in their taking flight, leaving several of their number dead and wounded. Mr. Hood is the son of old Lord Bridport, who inherited the Sinclair estates and the title of Duke of Bronte from his mother, the niece and heiress of the great Admiral Lord Nelson, upon whom the dukedom and the Sicilian estates were conferred by King Ferdinand IV., of Naples, after the battle of the Nile.

The readers of the 'National Magazine' record in the February number their majority belief that Herbert Spencer, the famous English individualist, is the world's foremost living author. The query was published in the November 'National,' and the replies were received from every state and territory of the United States. There were twenty-two authors voted for, of whom six are British, one Russian, three French, one German and eleven American. The names of the twenty-two, in the order of their standing in the National's ballot are:—Herbert Spencer (England), Rudyard Kipling (England), Tolstoy (Russia), George Meredith (England), Mark Twain (America), Lew Wallace (America), Bret Harte (America), Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy (America), William Dean Howells (America), Thomas Hardy (England), Emile Zola (France), Karl Marx (Germany), Charles Algernon Swinburne (England), Anatole France (France), Edwin Markham (America), James Whitcomb Riley (America), the Rev. Charles Sheldon (America), F. B. Meyer (England), Joaquin Miller (America), Edmund C. Stedman (America), Thomas Bailey Aldrich (America), Edmond Rostand (France).

Following is a statement of books which have sold best in regular book and department stores in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore and San Francisco between Dec. 23, 1901, and Jan. 23 of this year. The statement is based on reports received from the regular correspondents of the New York 'Times' in those cities, personal inquiries having been made for the information sent to it. It has tabulated the correspondents' reports as shown below, and have included no books for which more than one book store did not make a return as either the first best, second best, third best, or fourth best selling book:—First Best—24 stores report 'The Right of Way'; 5 stores report 'The Crisis'; 4 stores report 'The Cavalier'; 4 stores report 'The Lazarre'; 4 stores report 'Sir Richard Calmady'; 3 stores report 'The Man from Glengarry'; 3 stores report 'D'ri and I'; 2 stores report 'In the Fog'; 2 stores report 'The Ruling Passion.' The second best—24 stores report 'The Right of Way'; 5 stores report 'The Man from Glengarry'; 5 stores report 'D'ri and I'; 5 stores report 'The Crisis'; 5 stores report 'Lazarre'; 4 stores report 'In the Fog'; 3 stores report 'Tarry Thou Till I Come'; 3 stores report 'The Cavalier'; 2 stores report 'The Ruling Passion'; 2 stores report 'Truth Dexter'; 2 stores report 'If I Were King'; 2 stores report 'Warwick of the Knobs.'

Nearly forty-two years ago, on March 21, 1860, George Eliot wrote, in a 'furore,' as she said, the closing pages of 'The Mill on the Floss.' The book will go out of copyright in England this spring. On the manuscript of it the author inscribed: 'To my beloved husband, George Henry Lewes, I give this manuscript of my third book written in the sixth year of our life together at Holly Lodge, South Field, Wandsworth, and finished on March 21, 1860.' At first she thought of giving the story another title, since the 'objections are that the mill is not strictly on the Floss, being on its small tributary, and that the title is rather a laborious utterance.' But she thought it was better than 'The Tullivers; or Life on the Floss.' George Eliot said that she was grateful yet rather sad to have finished the novel—sad that she would have to leave the banks of the Floss. She went to Italy, and from there, after a little time, she wrote—'As for the "mill" I am in repose about it now that I know it has found its way to the great public. Its comparative rank can only be decided after some years have passed, when the judgment upon it is no longer influenced by the recent enthusiasm about Adam,' meaning 'Adam Bede.' In a letter on that time she says: 'I do not mean to send "The Mill on the Floss" to any one except Dickens, who has behaved with delicate kindness in a recent matter, which I wish to acknowledge.' She was anxious to see Bulwer's criticism of the book, but particularly wished that newspaper articles on it should not be sent to her.

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TESTIMONIALS:

Mr. A. L. Peer, 179 Washington street, Newark, N. J., says: "I had 27 hemorrhages, and lost 50 pounds in weight; I was cured by Dr. Hunter's treatment."

Mr. Will E. Wright, care of Y. M. C. A., Portland Oregon, says: "It is simply wonderful what your medicine has done for my mother and myself. Have never been better in my life. I urge all who mention they have catarrh or lung trouble to take your treatment."

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BABY WANTS to make his bath perfect.

BABY'S OWN SOAP,

Pure. Fragrant. Cleansing.

The ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Montreal. Manufacturers.

Beware of Imitations.

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

Write,

L. O. ARMSTRONG,

Can. Pac. Ry. Colonization Agent,

MONTREAL.

"World Wide" is certainly an intellectual treat.' 'World Wide' costs only one dollar a year. Samples free on examination.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Not a Nauseating Pill.—The excipient of a pill is the substance which enfolds the ingredients and makes up the pill mass. That of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is so compounded as to preserve their moisture, and they can be carried into any latitude without impairing their strength. Many pills, in order to keep them from adhering, are rolled in powders, which prove nauseating to the taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared that they are agreeable to the most delicate.

COMING TO THE POINT.

Mr. Grogan—'What a power o' funerals they do be havin' at the church these days. Shure, it shtarted me thinking.'

Miss Casey—'Thinkin' av what?' Mr. Grogan—'That whin it come toime fur my funeral would you be the widdy?'—Philadelphia 'Times.'

How to Cleanse the System.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the Liver and the Kidneys, purify the blood, and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

POINT GENERALLY OVERLOOKED.

'This,' the salesman said, holding out another package, 'is also an excellent substitute for coffee. It is very wholesome. It makes red blood.' 'Haven't you got something,' asked the young woman with the earrings, 'that makes blue blood?'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

PATIENT.

Beher—'Is there anything in the paper?' Lyon (who has been holding the only copy for half an hour or more)—'Not a thing; absolutely nothing in it.' Beher—'Smart chaps those newspaper men. To think that it took you so long to find it out.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

DURING THE DISCUSSION.

The Rabbit—'Why your master isn't hunting rabbits! He's after birds.'

The Dog—'Well, he isn't getting them! He won't object to a consolation prize!'—'Puck.'

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

HIS VERSION.

'What did papa say?'

'He showed me the door.'

'And what did you say?'

'I said it was certainly a very handsome door, but not what I had come to talk about. That made him laugh, and a minute later you were mine.'—'Tit-Bits.'

It is the Farmer's Friend.—The farmer will find in Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil a potent remedy for wounds or pains in the body or for affections of the respiratory organs and for household use generally. He will also find it a convenient friend in treating injured horses, cattle, etc., or relieving them when attacked by colds, coughs or any kindred ailments to which they are subject.

In washing woollens and flannels, the soft soap made from Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will be found very satisfactory.

FROWNS ON THE NEW WOMAN.

'Take a few doses of this medicine, grandma, and in a few days you'll feel like a new woman.'

'Land sakes alive! Throw it in the fire—quick!'—San Francisco 'Bulletin.'

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

The trouble with most of us is not so much that we have a hard row to hoe, but that we dislike hoeing.—'Puck.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use for over 30 years.

The Boys' Page.

MR. VOLT'S STRANGE ADVENTURES

Told by a Number of Bright Boys and Girls

PRIZE WON BY MABEL HARRINGTON.

It will be remembered that a short time ago we announced a competition in the Boys' Page which had to do with the remarkable disappearance of a certain Mr. Volt, who was on his way from Montreal to lecture at Lawson on an infallible way to keep small boys out of mischief. Mr. Volt had been seen on the train by his friend, Mr. Smilie, but when the train arrived at Lawson, a town fifty miles from Montreal, Mr. Volt was not on it. The boys and girls were asked to imagine themselves reporters sent out by a paper called the 'Morning Telegraph' to discover Mr. Volt's whereabouts. To the best report sent us (within the limit of three hundred words), was offered the prize of a Rodgers' penknife.

We have much pleasure in stating that Miss Mabel Harrington, of Woodstock, Ont., aged fourteen, has won the prize with the following paper:—

MISTAKEN FOR A CRIMINAL.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Smiley, a friend of the famous Mr. Volt, accompanied him to the G.T.R. station, at Montreal. The train was already there, and Mr. Volt hurriedly bade his companion farewell, and jumped aboard the train. He was to deliver a lecture that night at Lawson, a town fifty miles from Montreal. After making himself comfortable, he began to look over his notes for the lecture. As the train stopped at Welmere for five minutes, Mr. Volt got off to look about the place.

He was standing on the platform when a policeman laid a heavy hand on his shoulder and exclaimed: 'You have led us a long chase, but you are caught at last. I hope you will come with me quietly to the jail.'

Mr. Volt was taken by surprise, and for a moment could not utter a syllable. When he recovered his speech, he inquired on what charge, he was arrested. He was told that he was accused of a bank robbery, and in spite of all his protests he was taken to the jail. He passed a very uncomfortable night, and, when he at last did fall asleep, he dreamt of life in the penitentiary. For the first time, our hero, was able to sympathize with an innocent man accused of crime. At one o'clock this morning, another policeman brought in the real criminal, who resembled Mr. Volt very much in appearance. The mistake was discovered, and Mr. Volt was released this morning.

He will deliver the lecture at Lawson a week from the previous date.

MABEL HARRINGTON.

The following writers are very highly commended: Jennie Crosby, Janet Hamilton, Lorne Tremain, E. G. Harris, Roy Milliken, Persis Sherwood.

REPORT IN THE 'MORNING TELEGRAPH.'

Just as we go to press we learn that Mr. Volt, the great reformer of small boys, has been a victim of the same small boy's mischief, and is now thinking there is no use in trying to make him behave.

It seems that after parting with Mr. Smiley at the station he resolved to look over the notes of his lecture to pass away the time while on the long journey. He took them from his valise, leaving it open. Harry Brown and Lew Wallace, who were going to visit their aunt at Lawson, sat just behind him, and while he was reading, they slipped his hat off the seat beside him, and put it in his valise, closing it quietly.

When the train stopped at Lawson, Mr. Volt picked up his valise, and looked for his hat, but could not find it anywhere. He enquired of the passengers, but no one had seen it. (Of course, the boys were off.) And while still looking for it, the train started. He made a rush for the door, but was too late. When he arrived at the next station he decided to spend the night at a hotel, but found that during the evening the weather had turned stormy. Fearing to go through the storm bareheaded, Mr. Volt decided to tie his handkerchief on his head.

We can imagine what a laugh his appearance raised among the small boys, when he arrived with his beautiful long beard and his white handkerchief tied on his head like an old woman's cap.

On opening his valise at bedtime to get a night shirt, behold there was his hat.

JANET R. HAMILTON (aged 11).
Osceola, P.Q.

WHAT HAPPENED TO MR. VOLT.

'Yes,' said Mr. Volt, smiling, 'for once in my life I did not fulfil my engagement.' The famous lecturer was back in his hotel room, giving an account of his evening's adventures. He went on: 'You see, I had little time to think about my lecture, and so felt unprepared. As I got on the train I noticed an empty car, and decided to go there, and have a short time to myself, if possible, after a chat with a friend. Accordingly, after we had gone about twelve miles, I left him and started out, taking my notes from my pocket on the way. As I crossed the platform, a gust of wind snatched them from my hand. Before I could think I made a grab for them, lost my balance, and was pitched violently into a deep snowbank. The force of the fall stunned me, and when I picked myself up, the train was out of sight and hearing. Well, here was a fix sure enough. Dumped out in the snow on a dark, blustering night, with no knowledge whatever of the country, and not a little disabled with several bruises, which were beginning to make themselves known. I knew of nothing to do but tramp back, so I started. It was terribly slow, hard work, and I got here at eleven o'clock, nearly dead with exhaustion. My friends, after recovering from their amazement, doctored and mended me until I feel quite comfortable. As for you, reporter, I see you are disappointed with the lack of tragedy, but it is the best I could do for you. And now, as my evening's work has been far more wearisome than I had planned, I think I will retire and escape an interview with other chance newspaper fiends. Good-night.'

JENNIE CROSBY (age 17).
Brazil Lake, Yarmouth, N.S.

MR. VOLT'S ABSENCE.

The train sped on; the conductor announced 'Lawson Junction.' Mr. Volt, hearing the first word only, arose. On the platform he was met by a youngster sent to drive him to the village. As they drove onward, the robe gradually slipped over the edge of the carriage; at last it dropped. Mr. Volt alighted, and picked it up. While so doing he heard a crack of the whip; and on looking up saw the pony galloping away. He called to the boy to stop. The response was a peal of laughter.

Wondering greatly, Mr. Volt proceeded, when, hearing footfalls, he turned. A boy of not more than sixteen years, approached. Mr. Volt inquired the way to Lawson. The youth offered to accompany him along a short route, a path, leading through the woods. He followed his companion for some distance. Then he lost sight of him. When he advanced, his way was obstructed. On looking about, he discovered that he was in a cave, the exit of which he could not find. In a corner, a light glimmered, then disappeared. Three figures neared; the leader addressed him:

'Mr. Volt, you are here at our mercy. We have read some of your lectures. Your method of training is strict and severe. We don't believe in it. Of course, we remember, you are a bachelor. You are waylaid, because we love adventure, and because our small brothers wished us to prevent you from lecturing to-night.'

A band of small boys, bearing lighted candles, emerged from an inner recess.

'We are the mischievous small boys of Lawson,' one asserted. 'Lecture to us.'

Mr. Volt declined, and promised never to lecture on the subject again. The boys then conducted Mr. Volt to the station to meet the next homeward bound train.

E. G. HARRIS (aged 18).
Richmond Hill.

MR. VOLT'S DISAPPEARANCE ACCOUNTED FOR.

Mr. Volt boarded the 5.30 train at Montreal, and after saying good-bye to his friends, he entered the smoker. It was a cold night, and there were only a few men in the car, so Mr. Volt sat down beside them, and they began telling stories.

The first few were not particularly interesting, until an old soldier began telling an awful ghost story. He was good at telling stories, and he pictured the ghost so vividly that his listeners constantly shivered.

Mr. Volt felt very nervous while the story was being told, and so when it was over he went out on the platform to cool off his brain a little. But, lo! the ghost followed him. There above the top of the coach loomed a white figure, its arms hung limply by its sides, and it constantly swayed from side to side. In his excitement Mr. Volt did not think that the chimney was there, and that this might be smoke. His only thought was that this was the ghost of the dead man of whom the soldier had been speaking.

A gust of wind swept by, and the spectre bent over towards Mr. Volt. He stepped back to avoid it, and in so doing he slipped over the edge of the platform and fell to the ground. He was severely hurt, having broken his right arm. A search party found him early this morning, and he was taken to his home in Boston.

LORNE TREMAIN (aged 13).
Blair, Ontario.

Lawson, Jan. 13, 8.01 p.m.—The well-known Mr. Volt, expected to lecture to-night, has not arrived.

Lawson, Jan. 13, 9 p.m.—Mr. Volt, the lecturer, left his temporary residence in Montreal this evening to lecture in Lawson, 50 miles distant. He was seen to board the train by a friend of his, Mr. Smiley, who waited until the train moved out. Mr. Volt was not on the train when it reached Lawson.

Morning telegraph, Jan. 14, 5.05 a.m.—Mr. Volt was the victim of a most curious adventure, which took place between 7.30 and 8 p.m., on Jan. 13. Mr. Volt, owing to the great number of travellers, had to get on the end car of the train, called the 'Highflyer.' As an election was going on in Lawson a number of voters from the country around were on the train. A man by the name of Hugh Norton, who was on the side likely to lose, boarded the train at Montreal for the purpose of delaying the voters. These men, it happened, were on the same car as Mr. Volt. Norton, who was a brakesman, knew much about the train. He, accordingly slipped out the pivot which attached the end car to the others, and thus the car was left behind on the track.

Jan. 14, 5.05, a.m.—Engine No. 31 brought in the missing car with its occupants all safe, but much annoyed at the clever trick played on them. Mr. Volt will lecture here to-night.

ROY MILLIKEN (age 12).
Springbank, Ontario.

LECTURES AT THE WRONG TOWN.

When Mr. Volt left Montreal he was very tired, having lectured and attended receptions, and dinners, until he was worn out. So when he got in the train he settled himself in his seat and soon fell asleep. How long he slept he did not know, but he was awakened by hearing the brakeman shout 'Carson.' Not having heard the name begore and thinking it was 'Lawson,' he seized his grip and hurried from the train. He was somewhat surprised that no one had come to meet him, and that he was in a very small village, instead of the flourishing town which he had expected. Making his way to the only hotel in the place, he announced to the smiling landlord that he was Mr. Volt, who was to lecture there that evening. Now the landlord had not known that anyone was to lecture there that evening, but not wishing to display ignorance he only said, 'Ah, indeed,' and proceeded to show his visitor to a room. Then he hurried to the post-office, and asked the clerk to tell everybody he saw and send word to the rest, that the celebrated Mr. Volt was to lecture there that evening. Who Mr. Volt was he did not have the slightest idea, as he had never heard of him before, and whether he was to lecture on temperance, politics or the Boer war he did not know. However, word was circulated, and at 8 o'clock a good many people were gathered in the town hall. The lecture was nearly over when a man rushed from the telegraph office to the hall, hurried up the steps into the room and called out, 'Are you Professor Volt?' The lecturer paused, when the man repeated his question. 'I am,' replied Mr. Volt. Then the man went on to tell him of the mistake that had been made, and of the telegram just received from the office of the 'Telegraph.' Matters were thus explained, but we are sorry to say Mr. Volt was never able to lecture in Lawson.

PERSIS V. SHERWOOD (aged 11 years).
Woodstock, N.B.
(This is a very good report, but had too many words).

MIGHT CATCH SMALLPOX.

This is the account of Mr. Volt's failures to lecture at Lawson, as given by himself to a reporter:—

'After I left Mr. Smiley at the station, I began to wander through the car searching for a seat; at last, after a long search, I found one beside a stout peasant woman. "Good day, madam," I said; "is this seat occupied?" "Eh!" she said. "Eh!" "Is this seat occupied?" I again asked. All the answer I got was a murmur, but which was enough to tell me she was French, and she turned towards the window. I resolved therefore, to question her in French. "Bon jour, Madame, est que ce banc est occupé?" "Non!" was all the answer I received, though I certainly doubted it, there being a basket and a couple of bundles on the seat. These I removed and sat down.

'After going about thirty-five miles the train was stopped at this out-of-the-way-station and two men came in and began inspecting the passengers. They evidently knew their victim, for when they came to our seat, they immediately spotted the peasant woman, and after a few words, the old woman picked up her belongings and followed the men. Much to my surprise I was also ordered to follow; this I did, not knowing what was the cause of this sudden command. On reaching the platform I was ordered to leave the train and go with the men. I thereupon demanded an explanation. I was told that the woman had smallpox, and that as I had been sitting so long beside her it was supposed that I also would have it. I was then brought to this place, and have just now succeeded in regaining my liberty.'

S. T. PHAIR (aged 11).
Euclid ave., Toronto.

HIGHLY COMMENDED.

Katie R. Ross, John McNeill, J. E. Marven, Harry Armstrong, Willie Morrell, Peter Lindsay, George Ritchie, Clarice Allen, Warren Sadler, Arthur Kinnear, John Gleason, C. E. Sherwood, Chas. Anderson, Leeland Coffin, Murray E. Thomson, David Jamieson, Archie McCrae, Oressa Johnson.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Maude Jose, Chester Leroy Rawson, Olive Smith, Winnie Campbell.

Puzzles.

WORD DIAMOND.

A letter in dart; ancient; to change; noise; a letter in dart.

A DICTIONARY.

('Youth's Companion.')

The differing diction of different men
Is a curious thing to observe now and then.
The judge and the jury have each one at hand.
The man who has blessed, and the man who has banned.
The pope and the prophet, each one, as you'll see,
And another for him who will never agree.
The last, I am sure, you can easily tell,
It is used by those saying farewell.

Hint.—The first word wanted is 'jurisdiction.'

QUOTATIONS.

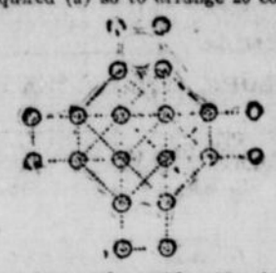
Can you say where the following quotations are to be found?

1. Of two evils, the less is always to be chosen.
2. Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall.
3. When musing on companions gone,
   We doubly feel ourselves alone.
4. 'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print;
   A book's a book, although there's nothing in 't.
5. That man has an axe to grind.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles

THE TWENTY COUNTERS.

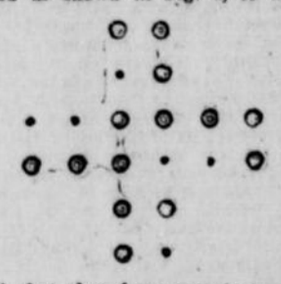
Required (a) so to arrange 20 counters



as to form therewith 13 different squares.

(b) To remove six counters only from the figure formed as above, so that no single square shall remain.

Solution.—(a) If the counters be arranged as shown in Fig. 1, it will be



found that they form seventeen perfect squares.

(b) Fig. 2 shows the same arrangement of counters, less six removed. Not a single square now remains.

WORD DIAMOND.

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BEHEADINGS AND CURTAILINGS.

The words which were beheaded and curtailed were: Clover, love; dreamy, ream; loathe, oath; flighty, light; sting, tin; plenty, lent; clear, lea; scant, can; drawl, raw; trouser, rouse; chilly, hill; sweep, wee; proper, rope; frisky, risk; closet, lose; caper, ape; tribe, rib; chime, him; trunk, run; start, tar; plucky, luck; swoon, woo; twine, win; proverb, rover; drama, ram; stripe, trip; choler, hole; travel, ruve; stand, tan; prime, rim; trusty, rust; chosen, hose; phase, has; stone, ton; probe, rob.

QUOTATIONS.

The quotations given last week:

(1) Love me little, love me long. This well-known phrase was probably first used by Marlowe in his play the 'Jew of Malta.' Marlowe lived from 1564 to 1593. Then Robert Herrick (1591-1674)—so well known for his charming songs 'Cherry Ripe' and 'To Daffodills'—used the phrase for the title of another dainty poem. In the latter these lines occur:—

'You say to me—wards your affection's strong;
Pray, love me little, so you love me long.'

(2) To see and to be seen. Every young reporter describing the holiday-making of a crowd, believes he is original when he states that the people were there to see and to be seen. But over five hundred years ago our first great English writer, Geoffrey Chaucer, used the expression in one of the Canterbury Tales—'The Prologe of the Wyfe of Bathe.' Since then it has been notably used by Ben Johnson, Dryden and Goldsmith.

(3) A nine days' wonder. In Bohn's 'Handbook of Proverbs' we have 'a wonder lasts nine days, and then the puppy's eyes are open,' alluding to cats and dogs, which are born blind. As much as to say the eyes of the public are blind in astonishment for nine days, but then their eyes are open, and they see too much to wonder any longer.—Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.

(4) The iron entered into his soul. (Psa. cv., 18.)

(5) Truth is alway strange: stranger than fiction. Byron in 'Don Juan.' (Canto 14.)

NOTE.

H. Campbell is thanked for kindly sending puzzles. They were, however, published in these columns about a year ago. Readers are reminded that when they send puzzles for insertion they must always send the answers as well.

THE GAME OF THE PASSING PEOPLE.

Here's a game for a rainy day that is jolly good fun. You can play it best if you happen to live near a busy street:

The players—one or more on a side—sit in a front window looking out on the sidewalk at a time when quite a few people should be passing by. The passing people are sort of animated playing cards. All persons going in one direction count for one side; those going in the opposite direction count for the opponents. The winning score is fifty points.

A boy or girl counts two points. A man or woman counts one each. A lame person adds five to the score, a fat man counts fifteen, and a red-haired girl is good for twenty points. A short man with a taller woman going by together is game.

Every dog passing by takes one from the score; so that a man or woman with a dog counts nothing.

A passing policeman gives you minus five. A man wearing a silk hat counts three. A nurse maid with child counts five.

Three men or three women passing by together count minus three.

Try the game and see if you do not think it good fun.

To aid you in the playing, cut out the following table for reference till you have memorized the rules:

RULES FOR GAME OF THE PASSING PEOPLE.

Man or woman counts one.
Boy or girl counts two.
Lame person counts five.
Fat man counts fifteen.
Red-haired girl counts twenty.
Short man with tall woman counts fifty, or game.
A dog counts minus one.
Silk hat counts three.
Policeman counts minus five.
Nurse maid with child counts five.
Three men or three women together counts minus three.

A BOY AND A KITTEN.

While a recent snowstorm was at its height in New York, says a New York paper, a scrawny white cat with the blue of kittenhood still in its eyes crouched on the steps of an upper West Side dwelling. The snow was fast covering it, and its benumbed energies were equal only to an intermittent meowing. There was no sign of life at the windows nor in the street, except for a colored man-servant shovelling snow next door. Presently a coatless messenger boy happened along. A plaintive meow came from the little ball on the stoop. The youngster halted, swung around, and, considering for a moment, slowly drew his cold hands from his trousers pockets. He picked up the kitten, dusted the snow from its fur, and, placing it on one arm, protected it with his one available hand. He regarded the negro, who had paused in his shovelling, for an undecided second or two, and then trudged off toward Broadway.

The first store round the corner was a dairy. The girl behind the counter was sympathetic, but she did not want a cat. A proffered pasteboard dish of milk was untouched, for the kitten was too cold to feel hungry.

Next door was a butcher, shop, and the boy tried his luck there, soon emerging with a piece of liver in his hand, a token of the butcher's interest.

Persistently he entered every shop in the block. No one wanted a kitten. Discouraged, finally, he went up to a policeman standing out of the storm in the doorway of an unfinished flat. The blue-coat laughed at the small boy, and stroked the kitten. 'Better chuck her in the river,' he said.

The lad continued up the avenue a little way, and then, picking up a piece of rock from the subway excavation, turned the corner into a deserted side street. He kicked the snow from a spot on the curb, laid the kitten there, and poised his rock.

A woman threw up a window, screaming: 'Give me that poor kitten. You cruel boy, you ought to be sent to prison.'

'Aw, I wuzn't goin' to let her freeze, wuz I?' he muttered, and passed it through the open window.

His ears must have tingled as he went his way.

COCKATOO TURNED WHITE.

Worry and grief, due to disappointment and persecution, have so affected Anna, a cockatoo in the menagerie in Central Park, that her feathers have changed from a golden red to an almost pure white. Alone in a corner of her cage, she tried to escape notice, but her efforts only excited derisive screams and squeaks from Sam, a macaw, one of her chief tormentors, and his followers. Visitors are fearful that unless she is taken away from her present quarters and given a change of scene and air she will pine away and die.

When, with some other cockatoos, she was placed in the birdhouse several years ago, her beautiful plumage excited comment. Of red and golden hues, it was unlike that of any of her mates. She was happy and cheerful, and was envied by her companions because of the attention she received from visitors, who would ignore the other birds when she was in sight.

All went well with Anna until the arrival of Sam, a large and self-assertive macaw. From the very first he made trouble. He quickly established himself as a leader by whipping the other birds, and then with an escort of sycophants, he began to make life unbearable for such as incurred his displeasure.

Little Anna, who wanted nothing but to sit on a front perch and hear admiring humans comment on her plumage, fell under the ban. He made life miserable for her. She was ordered to a rear perch, where no one but a giant could see her. He would vary this by pecking at her, and of course his followers did the same. Under such treatment she pined away, and the golden red of her feathers gradually grew less lustrous.

As a climax to her sorrow, the macaw swooped down upon her on Friday, while she was perched on a bar, and knocked her to the floor, where she lay senseless for a minute or more. When she recovered she retreated to a corner and nursed her wounded spirit and body. Anna remained in the corner all the day, and yesterday morning when the first of the visitors to the park arrived, it was seen that her once gorgeous plumage had turned white.

To all who saw the poor cockatoo she was an object of pity, but to the other birds she was the subject of derision.—New York 'Herald.'

RENEW IN TIME.

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

A SPLENDID GIFT.

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

Advertisements.

RELIEVE THE EYES.

POND'S EXTRACT

Reduced one-half with pure soft water, applied frequently with dropper or eye cup, will remove congestion and instantly relieve pain and inflammation.

CAUTION! Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations, represented to be "the same as" POND'S EXTRACT, which easily sour and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

Your paper Free

Weekly Witness subscribers may have their own subscription extended for one year free of charge by remitting $2.00 for two NEW subscribers from now to the first of January, 1903. That is three subscriptions at the price of two.

John Dougall & Son

THE NEW HIGH ARM
No. 8
DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE.

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

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

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

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned with clear space underneath 6½ by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

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

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

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

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

The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles the work easily. The term "positive feed" is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed bag to its bearing. The feed-motion — patented October 30th, 1891 — is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed dog.

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

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

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

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

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for

FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH

of NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates:
—or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional.
or for Fourteen Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and eighteen dollars additional.
—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional.

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

Transportation to be paid by receiver.

Advertisements.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

No price would be too great to pay for the preservation of the perfect, rosy, sturdy health of a baby.

No price would be too great, but, as a matter of fact, the price is very small—simply precaution and the exercise of good judgment. It is not good judgment to give the tender, little infant remedies containing opiates.

It is not good judgment to give them medicines concerning which you know nothing.

Stick to the true and the tried, those which have proved best by use in thousands of homes.

Baby's Own Tablets is a scientific preparation prepared from Dr. Williams' own prescription.

It is purely vegetable containing no harmful drugs.

FOR NERVOUSNESS,

sleeplessness, irritation, fevers, colic, croup, constipation, diarrhœa, indigestion and all of the similar troubles to which babies are so susceptible this medicine is beyond question the best in the world.

It is the best because it is promptly effective. It is best because it is absolutely harmless. It is best because it never fails to effect a cure. It is recommended in most enthusiastic terms by the thousands who have used it and should be kept within reach in every home. Don't put it off until the baby is sick. Have the remedy at hand in case of an emergency.

Good for all Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Baby's Own Tablets are sold at all druggists or they will be sent to any address postpaid upon the receipt of the price, 25 cents a box.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Government Decides to Reduce it as a Result of the Recent Inquiry.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—By a decision of the Minister of Finance and his colleagues the duty on news printing paper in sheets and rolls, including all news paper valued at not more than two and a quarter cents per pound is reduced from twenty-five to fifteen percent ad valorem. This announcement was handed out by the Hon. Mr. Fielding yesterday afternoon and takes effect this morning at every customs house of the Dominion in exactly the same form as though given in the Finance Minister's budget speech before parliament. The step is taken under the authority of section 18, chapter 16, of the Customs Act of Canada, 1897, which gives the Governor-in-Council power where a combine in any article is found to exist for the purpose of unduly enhancing prices to either abolish or reduce the customs duty rate so as to let in foreign competition.

In the month of April last a complaint was entered by the Canadian Press Association that such a combine existed to put up the price of news printing paper. The government was asked therefore to appoint a commissioner to ascertain 'whether there exists among the manufacturers or dealers in news and printing paper any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind to unduly enhance the price of such article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the said manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumer.'

JUDGE TASCHEREAU'S REPORT.

The commissioner in his report, says: 'A very full investigation was held in Montreal, Toronto and New York, during which the commissioner had the able assistance of eminent counsel, namely, Messrs. King, Barwick and Aylesworth, representing the complaining parties (the Canadian Press Association), and Mr. W. J. White, representing the paper manufacturers, respondents. The scope of the investigation by the words of the statute, and of the commission, is twofold, and the two questions submitted are:

First, whether the alleged association or combination or agreement does exist in Canada.

Secondly, if so, whether it is such as to unduly enhance the price of news and printing paper, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers. At the second sitting of the commission the respondents voluntarily showed the document containing the agreement by which on Feb. 21, 1900, twenty-six manufacturing companies or firms, being practically all the producers of news and printing paper in Canada, formed themselves into an association to be known as "The paper-makers' Association of Canada." The names of these covenanters are given as follows: W. Barber & Brothers, of Georgetown; Alexander Buntin & Son, of Valleyfield; the Canada Paper Company Limited, of Montreal, the Dominion Paper Company, of Montreal; the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull; John Fisher & Sons, of Dundas; J. Forde & Co., of Portneuf; S. A. Lazier & Sons, of Belleville; the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand' Mere; the Lincoln Paper Mills, of Merriton; Alexander McArthur & Co., of Montreal; Miller Brothers & Co., of Montreal; the Northumberland Paper & Electric Company, of Campbellford; the Ottawa Paper Company, of Ottawa; the Riordan Paper Mills, of Merriton; the Royal Paper Mills, of East Angus; Reid, Craig & Co., of Quebec; the Rolland Paper Company, of Montreal; J. Stutt & Son, of West Flamboro; the St. Croix Pulp & Paper Company, of Halifax; the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company, of Cornwall; the Trent River Company, of Frankford; C. W. Thompson, of Newborough; the Thompson Paper Company, of Newborough; Taylor Brothers, of Toronto; J. G. Wilson & Co., of Montreal.

A COMBINE.

'But of the twenty-six original associates only twelve comprising the strongest companies, actually made in the hands of the treasurer the deposit which the agreement calls for and the fourteen other members, it would appear, are not now recognized as regular members by the twelve who have conformed to the by-laws. But the evidence is to the effect that the minimum prices fixed by the association have been since and are still, adopted and maintained by every producer and dealer in the country, whether or not a member of the Association, and that all manufacturers and dealers in Canada have availed themselves of the advantages of the said association.'

The names of the twelve who paid into the hands of the treasurer the five hundred dollars required in the agreement, thereby securing their membership, are given in the report as follows: W. Barber & Brothers, the Canada Paper Company, the Dominion Paper Company, the E. B. Eddy Company, the Lincoln Paper Mills Company, A. McArthur & Co., the Riordan Paper Mills, the Rolland Paper Company, the St. Croix Paper Company, J. C. Wilson & Co., the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Company, J. Forde & Co.

Judge Taschereau goes on to say: 'The above facts and proceedings establish beyond a doubt the existence of the association. They show its principal object to be the regulation and maintenance of specified prices for paper; they reveal its organization and rules, its complete power, influence and control over the paper manufacturers and dealers of the country, and they indicate the true character of a combination still extant and having at its disposal a very powerful mechanism. So the first question, whether the alleged association or combination or agreement does exist in Canada, must be answered in the affirmative. There was, and there is, an association formed among manufacturers of news and printing paper of Canada, for regulating and maintaining specified prices of said article. The said manufacturers have entered into an agreement, and the said agreement amounts to a combination.

'We have seen that the association just after its formation enhanced the prices then current and ruling in Canada to at least twenty-five cents per hundred pounds on news print, sheet and roll. Other disadvantages resulting to consumers from the regulations of the association were as follows:—Firstly, the period of credit, which was formerly four months, was shortened to three months; secondly, the right to return unused or waste paper, which formerly formed a part of all contracts and sales, was denied. The evidence shows the difference against the consumers upon that score to be from five to fifteen cents per hundred pounds, average of loss being ten cents. Thirdly, the discrimination created by the agreement against certain consumers by the creation of equalization points means the payment by those consumers of an additional freight of ten to fifteen cents per hundred pounds, averaging twelve and a half cents. The establishing of these points is explained by the members of the association as being necessary to protect wholesale dealers who purchased from the manufacturers and who would not otherwise have any advantage over the consumers who buy also from the manufacturers, from other points where there are no such wholesale dealers. The consequence is that the consumers who happen to live at those other points have to pay the additional freight. So adding to the twenty-five cents increase in prices the ten cents for the loss of right to return waste and the twelve and a half cents for the additional freight we have as a result of the combination a total increase of forty-seven and a half cents per hundred pounds against the consumers living at non-equalization points and of thirty-five cents per hundred pounds against consumers living at equalization points. There is also the loss occasioned to all consumers of one month of the period of credit. The combination effaced free prices, and substituted regulation and higher rates, to the general advantage of all the manufacturers, although favoring more especially those who could not manufacture pulp, but such a combination could not but be otherwise than at the expense of the consumers, who lost thereby the benefit of the former free and competitive trade.'

CONCLUDING WORDS.

'The reductions made in the minimum prices of the Asociation in May, 1901, after the appointment of this Commission, cannot affect the conclusions of this report, firstly, because it was subsequent to said appointment of commision; secondly, because the Association controlling the paper trade are presumed after their past acts to have made said reduction upon the same unreasonable basis as was the foundation of thier first resolution, taking into acount the better state of the trade at the time of the reduction; thirdly, because the same Association still controls prices and can still enforce present and future regulations of a dangerous nature.

'The undersigned can only report and does report that in his opinion and taking the whole evidence into consideration, the said enhancement of prices and other disadvantages to consumers caused by the combination whose existence is proved, admitted and reported, are to the extent already indicated undue, unreasonable, and oppressive and unduly promote to the same extent, the advantage of the paper manufacturers of Canada at the expense of the consumers.

'So that the illegality of the present combination would appear by the express enactment of the Customs Tariff, which forbids the act complained of, and authorizes direct government action if it is committed, and by section 520 of the Criminal Code, to say nothing of common law in the matter.'

The report is signed by Judge Taschereau, of the Superior Court, Province of Quebec, who acted as Commissioner in the matter.

THE CUSTOMS LAW.

The section invoked, reads as fouows:

'1. Whenever the Governor-in-Council has reason to believe that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind, among manufacturers of such articles or dealers therein, to unduly enhance the price of such article to unduly promite the advantage of manufacturers or dealers at the expense of consumers, the Governor-in-Council may commission or empower any judge of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada, or of any Superior Court in any province of Canada, to inquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor-in-Council whether such trust, combination, association or agreement exists.

'2. The judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath, and require the production of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred upon him by the Governor-in-Council, for the purposes of such inquiry.

'3. If the judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement exists, and if it appears to the Governor-in-Council that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the duties or customs imposed on a like article, when imported, then, the Governor-in-Council shall place such article on the free list or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition on such article.'

BOER SYMPATHIZERS

GEN. PEARSON ORGANIZING AN ARMY TO ATTACK BRITISH CAMP NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

Washington, D.C., Feb. 12.—General Samuel Pearson, late of the Boer army, who has been in this country for a year engaged in working up sentiment for the cause of the burghers, has sent a formal communication to President Roosevelt, indicating an intention to organize an armed force of Boer sympathisers at New Orleans to make an attach on a camp established by British military agents near that city, whence horses and mules are shipped to the British army in South Africa. What action the government will take to prevent General Pearson from carrying out his expressed intention cannot be definitely ascertained, but it is believed that orders have been sent to the Federal authorities at New Orleans to prevent the Boer representative from literally reversing the classical slogan of 'carrying the war into Africa.'

General Pearson has spent much time in Washington vainly endeavoring to induce the administration to stop the shipment of animals from New Orleans to Capetown. Recently he has been in New Orleans, and his letter to the President was written there. He has sent some communications to the President on the subject, but has received no response, and Mr. Roosevelt is notified that the letter concerning the proposed attack on the British camp is 'a last solemn appeal.'

The camp is located at Port Chalmette, a short distance from the Crescent City. General Pearson contends that a British military post has been established there, garrisoned by British soldiers, who, while they do not wear scarlet or khaki uniforms, are engaged in warlike preparations.

In his letter to the President, General Pearson refers to the decision of the Federal courts that only the executive government has the right and power to stop the shipment of animals and munitions of war from the United States to the British military forces in South Africa. In view of this decision, he requests that he be permitted to strike the British camp at Port Chalmette with a force to be assembled at New Orleans. He appeals to the President to stop the shipments or allow him to attack the camp, and intimates that he will consider Mr. Roosevelt's failure to respond to his communications as equivalent to permission to make the attack.

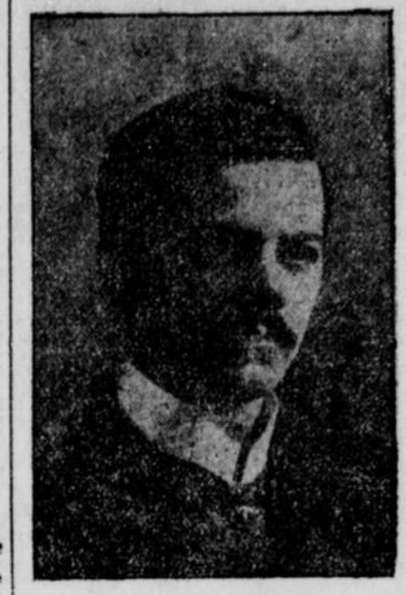
General Pearson has never received any official recognition from this government, and it is not probable that his letter will be answered. According to his notification, a failure to receive an answer may be followed by a hostile movement against the camp. The government is always careful to frustrate any design that may involve it in complications with a foreign power, and the organization of an armed force by General Pearson will certainly be followed by interesting developments. The government will do all in its power to avert bloodshed, and will, if possible, prevent any battle betwen Britons and Boers on American territory. The forts at the mouth of the Mississippi are garrisoned by United States troops, who could be assembled quickly at New Orleans.

GOING TO CALCUTTA

SKETCH OF MR. E. C. WOODLEY, B.A., WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED MISSIONARY.

Mr. Edward C. Woodley, B.A., of the Montreal Congregational College, who has been appointed as missionary to Calcutta, India, under the London Missionary Society, is a son of Mr. Henry Woodley, of Shuter street. He was educattd at Cote St. Antoine Academy, St. John the Evangelist School, the Montreal High School and McGill University. He entered the University in September, 1896, graduating as Bachelor of Arts, with first rank honors, in English and history, in 1900.

Since 1900 Mr. Woodley has been taking post-graduate work leading to the degree of M.A. During this period



MR. E. C. WOODLEY, B.A.

he has captured the Early English Text Society's prize for early English.

While attending the Congregational College Mr. Woodley won the Robertson Macaulay bursary. At present he is finishing the course in the college and at the same time is acting as tutor in English.

In 1898 Mr. Woodley gained the natural science exhibition prize, and during his university course he received at the hands of his fellow students, amongst other positions, the appointments of president of the McGill Y. M. C. A.; president of the McGill Historical Club; vice-president of the McGill Literary Society; was on the editorial board of the McGill 'Annual,' and in 1900 was elected 'class poet.'

THANKING ENGLAND

IN THE PERSON OF ONE OF HER CRIMINALS.

(London 'Daily Mail,' Jan. 16.)

Mr. Milhoff, by birth a Russian, by occupation a tobacconist, has a grateful mind.

He appeared at Clerkenwell Sessions yesterday as prosecutor in a charge against a prisoner of breaking into his warehouse in Commercial street, and took a most singular attitude with regard to the case.

The prisoner's counsel said he was instructed by the prosecutor to ask for mercy on the following singular grounds. Mr. Milhoff was a Russian by birth, and thirty years ago he came to England, prospering very greatly in business.

He was so impressed with the benefits which had been conferred upon him by becoming a naturalized Englishman, and of the freedom of thought and action which he had enjoyed in this country, as compared with what he 'enjoyed,' in his earlier days in Russia, that he wanted to show in some tangible form his gratitude to this nation.

As the prisoner was the first Englishman who had ever gone so far as even to attempt to rob him, he desired the court to deal leniently with the man.

The prisoner, who had been previously convicted, was sent to prison for six months.

DO NOT LOSE A COPY OF THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS.'

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

PLEASE TELL TEACHERS.

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

A GOOD WEEKLY VISITOR.

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

Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Now is the time to send us your Name and Address for our Illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue, which will be ready for mailing about the 1st of March.

A post card will do it.

THE T. EATON Co. Limited.
190 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Advertisements.

OSHAWA MIRACLE INVESTIGATED.

A Sworn Statement of Facts Almost Beyond Belief

The Toronto Mail and Empire Sends a Reporter to Oshawa—His Inquiries Result in Complete Verification of Original Story.

Very many startling stories of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills have been published in these columns, and in other newspapers all over the country from time to time.

Every case has been so well authenticated as to leave little room for doubt, and yet the statements made and the cures reported, have, in many cases, been so nearly miraculous as to be almost beyond belief.

Recently, 'The Mail and Empire,' of Toronto, and other papers, published a despatch from Oshawa, in which it was said that a mechanic in the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works, had been cured of paralysis by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and that, after he had been absolutely helpless for four months, and had been given up by the physicians at the Hospital in Toronto.

This was too much for many people to believe, and numerous demands were made on the paper in question for a verification or correction.

One correspondent signing himself "Medicus" in a letter to the 'Mail and Empire' openly disputed the possibility of such a cure.

To get at the real facts a reporter was sent to Oshawa, and the result was a complete, and very satisfactory confirmation of the original despatch. To put the matter absolutely beyond question the following sworn statement was secured:

The Statement of Mr. Brown.

In the fall of 1897 I was taken ill with what most of the doctors called paralysis, and others nervous prostration. It commenced with a stiffness and soreness in the calves of my legs and gradually increased till I could not move either of my arms or legs, having lost all power in them. I could not have raised my arms to my head to save my life. For over four months I could not stand or walk alone a single step. I doctored with all the local doctors, and then with a Bowmanville doctor. Each one gave me some different medicine, but the more I took the worse I got.

At last the Bowmanville doctor told me that nothing could be done for me unless I went to the hospital in Toronto, where they might perhaps have some later treatment for paralysis which would fit my case. I went there toward the end of January, 1898, and remained under treatment in that institution for a little over four weeks. All was in vain, I got worse. Twelve doctors told me I could not recover, and that nothing could be done for me, so as I was getting worse every day, and there was no hope of their being able to help me in the least, I was removed to my home here. I was like a baby, unable to move.

At this extremity someone advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and my wife bought a box. We had not the slightest idea that they would help me, but like a drowning man I grasped at every straw. After I had used the first box, the numbness began to leave my finger tips, and I felt a little better, and kept on using the pills. By two months' time I could walk a little, and shortly afterwards was able to go short distances without assistance.

The first time I went down town, one of the doctors who had given me up saw me across the street, and not being able to believe his eyes, went to my brother, Robert, and asked: 'Is that your brother Joe?' Robert told him that it was I, and he said in astonishment: 'Well, I never expected to see him around again.'

I used, altogether, twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and by the first of May I was able to start to work again in the shop here, and I have never been sick or off work a day since and that is over three and a half years ago.

I am glad of the opportunity to make this statement, for I am sure I owe my life, health and strength to work to that great remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

(Signed), JOSEPH BROWN.

Sworn Confirmation.

CANADA: Province of Ontario, County of Ontario, To Wit: } I JOSEPH BROWN of the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario and Province of Ontario,

Do Solemnly Declare, That the above statement, signed by me, is absolutely true, and I make this solemn declaration, believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

(Signed), JOSEPH BROWN.

Declared before me at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, this 15th day of January, A.D. 1902.
J. F. GRIERSON, a Notary Public. (SEAL.)

This, therefore, is the true story in detail of this most remarkable case. No room is left for doubt or dispute and the original Oshawa despatch is confirmed in all its particulars.

If this is possible—and no one can now doubt it—then one can easily understand how any of the many wonderful cures reported have been accomplished by the same means, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

HOME DEPARTMENT

FASHIONS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

Moravian Missions—How to Keep Well—Frosting for Cakes.

FROCKS FOR CHILDREN.

Fashions for children vary little in style and outline. However, there are some little changes creeping in all the time, even though they are not radical.

The one style of bodice, which is simply a gathered puff with belt, and bertha collar, and worn with a guimpe, has obtained for years, but it is new as well, since constant reproduction makes it so. With this is the simple, straight skirt, sometimes gathered into the waist, sometimes plaited.

A pretty idea for the thin muslin is vertical tucks down four or five inches from the waist line all round. These dispose of the fulness very prettily. Other muslin skirts are tucked around the entire length in very tiny tucks, with fully an inch between them.

A hem is usually the finish, but sometimes a little frill of embroidery is used. The bertha frill on one figured dimity is made of white dimity with an inch band of the figured muslin hemming the edge. This certainly has economy to recommend it, and is very effective as well.

The collar in another gown is of white linen shaped to round up in front and back. Two collars of this sort, one over the other and the upper narrower than the under one, make a stylish finish.

Most attractive for the dressy gown worn by the little girl of from seven to ten years is the black taffeta. It is made with a plain hem set on with a very open stitch in black.

The usual full waist is in bands joined in encircling lines with the open stitch, which lightens the effect very much. Any pretty, open pattern in cream lace may form the bertha, through which you thread inch wide ribbon, either blue or pink, a little below the upper edge, and tie it in a rosette bow at one side of the front.

Another pretty frock for a girl of ten is made of grey cashmere with the bodice and the top of the skirt tucked in groups,

Pretty style for a little girl.

and a yoke and cuffs of white silk striped around with silver braid. In grey nuns' veiling is another dress, with an accordion-plaited skirt, and waist gathered into a belt of white silk, embroidered with white and blue French knots.

The sash is of white taffeta tied in a knot at the back. The narrow collar is of white, with a frill of point d'esprit lace on the edge and the guimpe is of tucked batiste and narrow Valenciennes insertion. Knots with ends of black velvet where the collar meets in front and around the bands of the puffed sleeves give it a chic finish.

The colored pique gowns with collar and skirt trimming of white Irish lace are very pretty. Plainer pique dresses are made with no trimming at all, the blouse laid in one or two plaits, turning towards the shoulder and well back from the front and centre of back, like the Maximo shirt waist.

Sailor collars are quite as good style as ever, and they are varied prettily by trimming them with braid sewn on in all sorts of designs.

Just at present the little corduroy suits in Russian blouse style are worn by both boys and girls. The corduroy coats with white leather belt and heavy lace collar are also very good style, especially in the tan and fawn shades.

For girls of ten or more the circular skirt is worn trimmed with velvet ribbon, braid or tucks above the hem. The bodice is usually a blouse and is sometimes made with a box plait in the centre of the back and front, with all tucks at either side. A lace collar with a hem of silk or velvet around the edge is a good finish.

Black silk bands trim some of the colored gowns very stylishly as black in gowns, coats or trimmings is a great feature of children's dress. Very narrow bands in a green cashmere are effective, the blouse finished with a little white silk vest front with tiny black silk-covered buttons down either side of the edge.

It is well to notice that the open-work stitch, mentioned in connection with the

Russian Blouse Style.

black taffeta gown, is very pretty on the colored cashmere dresses done in black. The hem is attached in the same way; the open stitch joins bands in the blouse in vertical lines and also the hem on the bertha.—New York 'Sun.'

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

'Ignorance' asks for information respecting the history of Moravian missions.

The subject is a very wide one, and can only be briefly touched upon in these columns. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the disciples of the reformer, Huss, in Bohemia and Moravia were subjected to a cruel persecution by the Austrian government. A carpenter, Christian David, hearing that a safe asylum might be found in Saxony on the estate of Count Zinzendorf, secretly left his Moravian village, with nine others. 'When on June 17, 1722, his axe felled the first tree of their new settlement, called Herrnhut, or "Watch of the Lord," he fixed the site of one of the great classic centres of Christian life and work, the seat of what is popularly known as the Moravian Church. To this shelter came the persecuted from many lands. In 1732 when foreign mission work was definitely undertaken by them, the community consisted of 600 souls, old and young. A converted negro slave, Anthony, from St. Thomas, a Danish island, in the West Indies, came into contact with Count Zinzendorf, who was visiting Copenhagen. Anthony afterwards visited Herrnhut, and pleaded the cause of the negro slaves. Two of the community, Dober and Nitschman, responded to the call, receiving help and encouragement from the Danish royal family, and set sail for St. Thomas to preach the gospel. The following year two others of the brethren, Matthew Stach and Frederick Bonisch, carried the good tidings to Greenland.

To follow the history of Count Zinzendorf—he was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church in 1734, but was eventually banished from Saxony. In 1737 he was in London, where he made John Wesley's acquaintance, and got a Moravian society established. After a visit to the West Indies, where he found much work had been accomplished by his missionaries, he made a journey through the British colonies of North America, travelled among the Red Indians, and founded a Moravian settlement at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

In 1747 he was allowed to return to Saxony. He died in 1760.

To return to the work in the West Indies. In 1754, the Moravians began to evangelize the negroes of the British West Indian Islands, the pioneer missionaries to Tobago being the parents of James Montgomery, the poet.

To Guiana, on the South American coast, the brethren were also called, and up to the year, 1809, no less than 159 brethren and sisters were employed in the Guiana misisons.

The missionaries to Greenland labored under great difficulties for five years. But by 1759 they had under their influence at New Herrnhut 300 Greenlanders whom they taught to work as well as to pray.

It was a Dutch Moravian pilot, John Ehrhardt, who first sought to teach the gospel to the Eskimo of Labrador.

We have already referred to Zinzendorf's travels among the Red Indians. He and his Moravians threw themselves with zeal into the evangelization of the wandering aborigines. From 1740 to 1787 nineteen stations were founded, and by 1792 twelve hundred Indians were baptized.

In 1737, in reply to an appeal, George Schmidt, from Herrnhut, landed at Capetown, South Africa, and preached among the Hottentots and Bushmen. To-day, the Moravians are represented in South Africa by missionaries at twenty stations, and 11 out-stations, with 13,002 people under their pastoral care.

The Moravians attempted many other missions in the eighteenth century, such were those to the Parsees of Persia; to Ceylon, the East Indies, Tranquebar, and the Nicobar Islands, to the Kalmuk Tartars, to China, Egypt, Algiers, and the Guinea Coast.

'The story of the nineteenth century is a record of similar devotion to peoples and places deemed by many to be impracticable—for example, to the degraded aborigines of Australia, and the abodes of snow on the Tibetan frontier: and nothing could be more eloquent of the spirit which still animates them than their latest enterprise, the Leper Home beyond the Jaffa gate of Jerusalem.'

(From a very extended and excellent account of the Moravians see Chapter v., of 'Missionary Expansion since the Reformation,' by the Rev. J. A. Graham. Published by Fleming H. Revell Co., Toronto, price, $1.25.)

HOW WOMEN MAY KEEP WELL.

First, as to exercise: If you are a woman of leisure, rise at seven or half-past seven. If in business, rise two hours before work begins. Start the day by standing straight and taking in succession, ten long, deep breaths, drawing in and expelling the breath very slowly. Then, keeping the knees rigid, bend forward, and try to touch the floor with your fingers. Try this twice the first morning, increasing by one a day till you reach ten times. Move slowly, not with sudden twists of the body. Do not try the backward bending. Then raise the arms straight out at each side, keeping elbows rigid, until the fingers meet over your head. Then bring the arms to the side again, and repeat ten times. Then bring the arms up in front until the fingers touch (as in diving position), bringing the arms down again and backward (elbows still rigid), until the fingers meet behind the body. Do each of these ten times. Then rise twenty times on the toes. Don't use dumb-bells, Indian clubs, or pulley weights. They are, I think, too violent a form of athletics for women.

After these calisthenics, take a bath. If your heart is not affected, take a cold bath, into which the night before, three handfuls of salt have been thrown. If you cannot take a cold bath, take one from which the chill has just been removed by a little hot water. Rub yourself dry with a rough towel.

Eat a breakfast of fruit, cereals, two medium boiled eggs, and toast. Better leave off tea and coffee if you can. Soon after breakfast, (which must not be bolted, but which must last at least half an hour), if you are a woman of leisure, take a walk for one mile. If you have to go to work, walk one mile on your way there. People often say, 'I live too far uptown to walk to the office.' It never seems to occur to them that they can ride to within a mile of the office, then get off and walk the rest of the way. When lunch-time comes, shut your eyes to the allurements of pie, tart, salad with mayonnaise, fried food, and like horrors. Eat any kind of meat or vegetable you choose if it isn't fried. Take some dessert that is not pastry. Avoid heavy, cloying foods.

Walk home from work (or one mile of the distance), and if you can get time, walk an extra mile, or else try some mild form of athletics. Go to a woman's gymnasium, where the instructor will see that you don't overdo exercise, or else take a spin on your wheel. Spend eight hours in bed. Nine is still better—or even ten. The more sleep a nervous person gets the better. The wholesome diet and steady exercise will benefit the digestion, and thus improve your complexion. The exercise, plenty of fresh air, and long sleep will quiet your nerves, and add muscle and energy to the body. Your figure will also grow better for the athletic work and good diet. Avoid late suppers. Choose your food carefully. If you must eat candy and drink ice cream soda, do so in moderation, and soon after meals—never on an empty stomach.

Get an hour's rest in the afternoon, if you are a woman of leisure. If you work for your living, you can always arrange leisure hours so as to get time for the exercise I have prescribed. It costs less to live healthfully than to live on bad terms with your muscles, nerves and stomach. Remember, mild exercise, good diet, lots of fresh air, and plenty of water are Nature's grandest remedies for all ills. Try this plan for six months, and you will try it for the rest of your life—Dr. M. L. Holbrook, in 'Phrenological Journal.'

FROSTING FOR CAKES.

(By Clara L. Boake in the 'Canadian Housekeeper.')

A nice frosting adds much to the appearance of a cake, and prevents it from drying quickly.

Icing.—For the top of one medium-sized loaf of cake, break the white of one egg into a bowl; beat it slightly, adding slowly, and beating all the time, enough pulverized sugar to make it spread evenly without running; add one-half teaspoonful of cornstarch. If one wishes to frost the sides, use the whites of two eggs and one teaspoonful of cornstarch. Lemon extract improves the flavor and whiteness.

Chocolate Icing.—Proceed as above, adding vanilla extract and grated chocolate, according to taste.

Boiled Icing.—Put one and one-half cupfuls of white pulverized sugar with two tablespoonfuls of boiling water in a small tin basin. Set it on the stove where it will boil slowly, for it scorches easily. Let it boil until it will string when dripping from the point of a spoon. Then pour it over the beaten whites of two eggs, and stir until cool enough to use. This is good to use between layer cakes, and as a basis for other than plain white icing.

Icing for Fruit Cake.—Use boiled frosting made in the proportion of one-half cupful of water to three cupfuls of white sugar. Add one cupful of blanched almonds, chopped fine, and one-half cupful of seeded raisins chopped fine, a little finely sliced citron and lemon extract. This is sometimes called 'Tutti Frutti' frosting.

Icing for Dark Cakes.—If a cake is rough or very brown, like fruit cake, sift flour lightly over the surface, and spread a very thin layer of frosting on first; after it hardens apply the second coat. In this way only is it possible to have icing on dark cakes look white, and be thick and even.

Icing for Special Shaped Cakes—When icing an ordinarily shaped cake it is best to have the icing quite thick, having a cup of cold water at hand in which to dip the knife blade while spreading it. But if the cake is pyramidal in shape, or has been baked in a high, round dish, it is well to have the icing rather thin, and pour it over the cake while it is setting in a clean large dish, so that the icing which runs off may be used again.

To Prevent Icing from Running—To prevent the icing of a cake from running down the sides, double a piece of oiled paper three inches wide, and pin it closely around the cake, letting the band come half an inch above the cake. In this way a cake may be frosted evenly, and with a thick layer, to its edge. Do not remove the band of paper until the icing is thoroughly dry.

To Keep a Gloss on Icing.—It is often noticed that chocolate icing will not keep its gloss for any length of time, and many have wondered at the cause of it. For the benefit of those who do not know how to prevent it, a means of doing so is here given. The cause of it is that the cakes, being of a porous nature, absorb the moisture from the icing, leaving it hard and dry, like crust. To prevent it, put some jelly into a small saucepan, heat it, add a spoonful of glucose, and apply the mixture to the cake before icing. Let the cake stand about half an hour, when the jelly will have dried into the cake, and icing may be proceeded with.

Maple Sugar Icing.—This frosting gives a delicious flavor to plain cake. To make it, boil one-half cup of white sugar, one cup of maple sugar, and a little cold water. Boil till it forms fine hairs when dropped from the spoon. Add one half cup each of butter and sweet cream; boil ten minutes and stir till cold.

POEM RECEIVED.

A. S., Inverness, wishes to thank Mrs. W. R. Upton, of Billing's Bridge, for kindness in copying the poem, 'What will they say in England,' and sending it to the 'Witness' for publication.

GOOD CHEER.

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

SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

If little things make the worries of life, little things also, make the Sunshine. We cannot all do 'something great' but we can all help with the little things that go to make life brighter for all about us. The story is told of a knight who started out resolved on some high emprise. He came to a town where a mother, searching for her lost child, besought him for help; but he thought, 'there are mighty wrongs in this world to right,' so he shook her hand off his bridle rein and rode on. Then one wintry night he met an old blind man who begged him to lead him a little on his way; but the knight was in haste to do something great, and could not wait. And so he rode on in his bright armor, while the weak and weary prayed him for help and the sorrowful looked to him in vain for sympathy. And at last he died with his great work undone.

'He missed the good that he might have done,
He missed the blessings he might have won,
Seeking some glorious task to find,
His eyes to all humbler work were blind.'

SUNSHINE FROM A SICK ROOM.

From St. John's, N.B., comes an interesting letter telling of a young man who, the writer says, 'is a whole Sunshine Society in himself.' The young man has suffered for years from a severe stroke of paralysis which left him entirely helpless except in the use of his right hand.' He has many friends who supplied him with an abundance of reading matter, but much reading it was found overstrained his eyes. The writer of the letter presented him with a scrap-book and suggested that he might do some of that kind of work for himself. Since then he has made many books and presented them to individuals who might be benefited by them, to various charitable institutions, the hospitals and the Seaman's Mission, even supplying a few to nurses in other cities for use among their patients. The writer continues: 'I wish some of your "Sunshiners" could see the marvels of neatness some of these books are, to be put together by one hand. They would be blessed by a visit to his chamber. Never have I heard a murmur from his lips. His acquaintances, whether "saints" or "sinners," are attracted to his room. He is a whole Sunshine Society in himself. Perhaps some of the Sunshine members would like to write to him.'

The writer encloses the address, which will be given to any member wishing to send this sunshiny invalid a cheerful letter.

PUT SOME SUNLIGHT IN YOUR FACES.

Put some sunlight in your faces,
Shades and shadows cast away;
Of drear gloom dispel the traces,
Hope and brightness,—let these stay.

While on earth, just do your duty;
You're placed here
Comfort sorrow; in its beauty
Let mankind this blessing see.

As you walk though life, keep shedding
Sunshine, warmth along the way,
With your kindly acts enriching
Sad and weary hearts each day.

Learn with willingness and patience
This fine art of cheering all;
Clothe with same each passing stranger;
Strengthen, guide, without recall.

Then this power to do a kindness,
Given us by God's own hand,
Like a fountain in a desert
Sheds its blessings o'er the land.

—John G. Quinlus.

We are pleased to hear that a new branch of the International Sunshine Society is being formed at Sherbrooke, P.Q.

SUNSHINE 'AT HOME.'

As mentioned in yesterday's 'Witness' the reception given by the Westmount Branch of the Sunshine Society was very successful. Mr. Duncan McCormick, K.C., who occupied the chair, spoke warmly of the aims of the society, 'to incite its members to the performance of kind and helpful deeds, and thus to bring the sunshine of happiness into the greatest possible number of hearts and homes.' The chairman also remarked that while the Sunshine Society was not a charity there were always expenses for postage or express charges, or other features of the work arising which needed money, and he urged that it was the duty of the men to become associate workers and help in the matter of funds.

The debate on 'Which can scatter the most sunshine, the Club Woman or the Home Woman?' was followed by the audience with the closest attention.

The musical programme was much appreciated. Refreshments were served by members of the society, among whom the Sunshine colors, yellow and white, were in evidence. The guests were received by Mrs. (Dr.) Hutchinson, president; Miss Macfarlane, vice-president; and Miss Macdonald, secretary.

The following contributions of literature are gratefully acknowledged: Magazines and periodicals from Mrs. Church, Dr. McArthur, Miss Helsby, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Lighthall, Mr. Powter, Mrs. Murphy, of Harvey, Ont., Mrs. McArthur, of Maxwell, Ont., and other helpers who do not give their names. Some of the recent books of fiction are donated by Miss Jaques.

Contributions of literature should be addressed to the Westmount Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount Park.

The secretary of the Westmount Branch has received a letter from a Montreal lady who, though not a member, kindly offers to give sunshine to some shut-ins by sending fancy-work patterns.

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

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

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Each of the workmen engaged in the erection of the new Y. M. C. A. buildings at Burton-on-Trent, has been presented with a Testament.

Two young men have been banished to a remote part of Siberia for destroying with a bomb an image of the Virgin in the chapel of a Russian monastery, which was supposed to work miracles.

'Poppy cultivation is driving out wheat growing round Foochow, China. Opium producing pays very much better.' Such is the bald statement made in the daily press, but alas, how much it leaves unsaid!

The Bishop of London opened new training homes in connection with the Church Army in Edgeware-road. The homes will accommodate thirty men and the same number of women. The Bishop said no one was hopeless, and the Church Army must keep pegging away. One of the motives which led to the establishment of the Army was that of restoring the 'high standard of hard life' in the service of the Church.

At the end of February students in colleges in the United States and Canada who have under consideration personal work in foreign mission fields are to meet in Toronto, and it is now claimed that there will be at least 2,500 of them. These students have come together three times previously, the last time in Cleveland three years ago. The exact date of the Toronto meeting is February 26 to March 3. Morning and evening sessions are to be for general rallies, the afternoon for denominational meetings, when special fields will be considered. A few years ago the number of these student volunteers far outnumbered the financial ability of the mission board to send; but at present there is a scarcity of men, just why nobody seems to know. It is not because finances of the societies have improved.—'Ram's Horn.'

Mr. Ira D. Sankey, since his return from Great Britain, has been devoting much of his time to addressing young men's meetings throughout the country, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. His lectures, entitled, 'Sacred Song and Story,' 'Memories of Moody,' and 'Singing thro' Egypt and Palestine,' have been delivered in the largest churches in all the places visited. His audiences have been very large and deeply interested. While thus engaged, he is constantly on the lookout for young men with exceptional voices, and who are disposed to consecrate themselves to the service of Christian song.

NOTES FROM INDIA.

Rev. C. H. Gill, of the Church Missionary Society, Allahabad, India, writes that famine has again broken out in that district, and that 1,500 people apply for daily relief.

The daughter of Dr. A. T. Pierson, editor of 'The Missionary Review of the World,' is entering upon work in India.

Over 2,850 students, present and past, are in connection with the Y. M. C. A. in India. In Ceylon there are three college associations, with 130 members. Mr. David McConaughy is succeeded as secretary to the Indian National Council by Mr. R. P. Wilder.

Influential British Christians in Great Britain and India stand back of a remarkable scheme as a memorial of Queen Victoria. It is none other than that ways and means shall be found by Christians resident in Great Britain to see to it that every one of the 25,000,000 natives of India who can read English shall have a copy of the Bible, or a part of it—men sending to men, women to women, and children to children.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE HYMN-BOOK.

(A. P. in 'Christian World.')

That everything extravagant or morbid should be banished from worship goes without saying, and all popular hymnals contain much that comes under this heading; but it is equally clear that hymns are not to be judged by the same standard as problems in Euclid or text-books of logic. Beyond this in the way of definiteness it would be rash to venture, for the ques-

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20. Lettuce, Denver Market.
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22. Water Melon, Early.
23. Onion, Large Red Wethersfield.
24. Onion, Yellow Danvers.
25. Onion, Silverskin.
26. Parsley, Moss Curled.
27. Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
28. Peas, First and Best.
29. Peas, McLean's Little Gem
30. Pepper, Ruby King.
31. Pumpkin, Large Cheese.
32. Radish, Rosy Gem.
33. Radish, French Breakfast.
34. Radish, Long Scarlet.
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37. Squash, Hubbard.
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tion in the last resort must always be one of individual taste.

The doctrinal difficulty is more serious than the emotional. It is, presumably, an axiom that, as far as possible, the teaching and the worship of a church be in harmony. This is not meant to suggest that a minister should regard hymns exclusively as a medium for the expression of his own ideas; it only means that there should be no disturbing contradictions or glaring inconsistencies. These it is hardly possible to avoid altogether without confining the range of choice within too narrow limits, or freely omitting certain verses. But even this must be preferred to the lack of discrimination which encourages insincerity. Instances will readily suggest themselves showing how what is in the pulpit deprecated as obsolete may find fervent expression in the pew. The embarrassment is most felt in the case of hymns that have become classic, to alter or mutilate which many regard as sacrilege. Such a course must always be uncongenial, and should never be wanton; but even the most sacred hymn is less sacred than the truth itself, and in worship reality is the pearl of great price for which all else may be risked.

The question is one of great complication, and, as with the emotional difficulty, it is easily possible to be too scrupulous. Thus, even if we do not believe that heaven is literally paved with gold, we should be sufficiently alive to the value of picture and imagery to sing 'Jerusalem, the golden,' without offence to our doctrinal conscience. Bondage to the letter is not to be confused with a legitimate anxiety to preserve our mental integrity. The necessity of private interpretation is peculiarly obvious in singing hymns which strain the resources of imagination in a vain attempt to suggest the glories of the eternal. All that need be insisted on is that the doctrinal difficulty can be sufficiently met by a reasonable effort to obtain consistency in the service. The first and foremost need is to clear our minds of the idea that what people sing is of little practical importance. By careless or hurried selection a minister may go far to undo his pulpit work, may, in fact, be actually supplying an antidote to his own influence.

STUDENT MISSIONARY VOLUNTEERS

THE GREAT CONVENTION IN TORONTO.

During the present month, the city of Toronto, which has been the scene of so many notable religious, educational and political gatherings, will have the honor of entertaining a convention which will easily take rank as one of the most important assemblies held on the continent during the year. It is all the more important that it will be a gathering of young men, and of young men who by reason of their educational and social standing are destined to stand among the leaders of the near future. It is one of the signs of the times that young men can be assembled from all the leading educational institutions of the country to confer together on mission work, and to devise ways and means for extending the kingdom of Christ into the remote places of the earth.

The first meeting of the Fourth Convention of the Students' Volunteer Movement will be held in Massey Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 26, and the convention will close on Sunday night, March 2. The morning sessions will be held each day in Massey Hall, and the evening sessions in two of the largest auditoriums of the city. The afternoons will be devoted to sectional and denominational conferences, dealing with different mission fields and different phases of the work. There will also be an editorial conference on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday afternoon there will be a number of mass meetings at different points for the students and young people of the city. The committee is hard at work in the arrangement of details, and no pains will be spared to make the convention a memorable one in the line of missionary awakening.

The convention promises to be an international and representative one in the best sense of the terms. Students will be present from all parts of the continent, and among the speakers there will be the leading missionary advocates of the United States and Canada, and representatives from the great mission fields, the names of many of whom have become household words. Among the speakers are such men as the Rev. M. S. Baldwin, D.D., Bishop of Huron; Mr. Robert T. Speer, of New York; Hon. S. B. Capen, LL.D., president of the American Board of Foreign Missions; Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of Jackson, Miss.; Bishop J. M. Thoburn, of India; Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., of McCormick Theological Seminary; Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto; Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, of the China Inland Mission, and Professor Gamewell and Dr. Ament, whose names came into such marked prominence in connection with the siege of Pekin. Mr. John R. Mott, the chairman of the Student Volunteer Movement, who has spent five months in China, Japan and India, holding conferences and evangelistic services among students, will also be present and will preside at the convention.

The history of this growing missionary and evangelistic movement among students is one of great interest. It is a case of large development from small beginnings. The roots of the movement may be traced back to the opening decade of the past century, when the missionary idea was first beginning to make itself felt. A little band of Williams College students so prayed and planned that in 1810 the first American foreign missionary society was formed, and the first volunteers sailed for India in 1812. The example of Andover was followed by other colleges, and various missionary organizations were formed at later dates. Among these was the American Inter-Seminary Alliance, which held its first convention in 1880, and is now merged in the College Department of the Y. M. C. A. It was in 1883 that the Princeton Foreign Missionary Society was formed, with Messrs. Forman and Wilder, the first secretaries of the movement, as its animating spirits.

It was not, however, until D. L. Moody invited the first student summer school to Mount Hermon in 1886, that the movement assumed definite shape. There was at Mount Hermon, which may be regarded as the birthplace of the movement, a notable gathering of 251 students. There were a few in whose hearts the Pentecostal fire burned, and the fire kindled began to spread until at the close of a memorable conference one hundred young men volunteered for foreign mission work. Messrs. Wilder and Forman made a tour of the colleges in 1886-87, and did much to arouse interest, but the need of organization was apparent. There is in the present organization an executive committee of six members, and also an advisory committee, composed of members of eight of the leading mission boards. This year nine secretaries are devoting their time to the work under the supervision of the executive committee. There are also six travelling secretaries, who visit the various colleges and seek to develop and direct interest in mission work.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT.

The first convention of the Student Volunteer Movement was held at Cleveland in 1891, and was attended by 680 delegates, representing 151 institutions, the leading mission boards, and nearly every mission field. At the second, held in Detroit in 1894, over 1,300 delegates were in attendance, including students from 294 colleges, the representatives of 54 mission boards, missionaries from all the great fields and the leaders of young people's organizations. The Cleveland convention, held in 1898, was still more largely attended, and it is confidently expected that the coming gathering will exceed in numbers and interest all its predecessors. The number of delegates is limited to 2,500, and entertainment for that number will be provided in Toronto homes.

The results of the gathering should be abiding and far-reaching. Under the Divine guidance it should result in a great deepening and quickening of spiritual life among students and the church at large. May it not be confidently expected that the cause of missions will receive a mighty impetus throughout the continent. The cause which can win the attention and rouse the sympathetic and practical interest of the most thoughtful young men in the land is surely not a waning cause. And the meeting of a great body of scholarly young men of different political and religious affiliations upon a plane of common interest is a hopeful indication for the future of the country and of the Church of Christ.

The movement is a student movement, and should cultivate primarily the institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada.

Its membership shall be drawn from those who are or who have been students in institutions of higher learning.

It should adhere steadfastly to its four-fold purpose: (a) to awaken and maintain among all Christian students of the United States and Canada an intelligent and active interest in foreign missions; (b) to enroll a sufficient number of properly qualified student volunteers to meet the successive demands of the various missionary boards and to unite all volunteers in an organized aggressive movement; (c) to help all such intending missionaries to prepare for their life-work, and to enlist their co-operation in developing the missionary life of the home churches; (d) to lay an equal burden of responsibility on all students who are to remain as ministers and lay workers at home, that they may actively promote the missionary enterprise by their intelligent advocacy, by their gifts and by their prayers.

It should continue to be unswervingly loyal to all the regularly established foreign missionary agencies of the Church. It is simply a recruiting agency. It never has sent out a missionary, and never will.

The building up of a comprehensive and progressive system of missionary education for students is the true basis for lasting and growing missionary interest in the Church.

If the purpose of the movement is to be realized, its members must assume a very personal responsibility to help in the solution of the financial problem of the mission boards.

The volunteers will never reach the field as they should—that is, as God-sent men, until there is much more prayer both by and for the members of the movement.

The movement should encourage no volunteer to go to the field until he is properly equipped; above all, not until he is filled with the Holy Spirit.

While the movement believes in promoting every phase of missionary work which is being used by the Spirit, it should through all of them continue to lay chief stress on the realization of its watchword, 'The Evangelization of the World in this Generation.'—The Westminster.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Bible Society was held on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 4.30 p.m. The attendance of members of the committee was smaller than usual. The Rev. Dr. Shaw presided. The reports of the general agent and of the district secretary showed a satisfactory month's work. The same was true of the work of the three colporteurs, who reported. Mr. E. McCullough, who has served the society with great faithfulness for twenty-five years, received such injuries from a fall that he was unable to travel last month, but expects to resume his colportage work at an early date.

A deputation from the Ladies' Bible Association, consisting of Mrs. H. Hague, secretary, and Mrs. Byers, superintendent of the Italian Bible work, appeared before the committee with the request that it assume one-half the expense of the support of the Italian Bible woman. After due consideration it was agreed to refer the matter to the favorable consideration of the finance committee. It was shown that this department of work is in a very encouraging condition, and that the lady entrusted with it is admirably suited for it, being an Italian by birth and well acquainted with the language and customs of her people. The parent society is responsible for one-half the expense of this effort.

Mr. Moody reported that the cost of a lantern, with all appliances, for the use of the travelling secretary in delivering illustrated lectures, would be about forty dollars. The acetylene gas to be used would cost only twenty-five cents per lecture. This offers a favorable opportunity to some generous friend of the work to donate such a lantern, as its use would add greatly to the interest of meetings held in aid of Bible circulation.

A full report of the anniversary meeting was given by the convener of the committee. It showed that both the conference of workers in the afternoon and the public meeting in the evening were excellent, and quite in advance of those of the last few years. The addresses of Principal Maggs and Bishop Baldwin were of a very high character, and well suited to advance the great work in whose interest they were delivered.

Further steps were taken with reference to the settlement of the estates from which large bequests are to be received by this auxiliary and the parent society.

Applications from missionary societies for grants of Scriptures were dealt with.

The nomination of the standing committees was left to the two secretaries to report at the next meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw received the cordial thanks of the meeting for his services in securing a large wall map of the Province of Quebec, which now hangs in the board room.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 2.

THE STONING OF STEPHEN.

(Acts vii., 54; viii., 2.)

(Condensed from 'C. E. World.')

Up to this time the people had stood with the young church. Now they are with the rulers, against it. Why was Stephen so unpopular? He was just the kind of man, in most things, we should expect to be popular. He was sunny-tempered, generous-souled, energetic, brave, broad-minded. It was this last that condemned him. As one writer says: 'He got ahead of the apostles in his teaching of the spread of the Church to all nations.' Nothing seals a man's fate more surely than being broader than his age, ahead of the thought of his times. The men in the ruts, whether ecclesiastics or statesmen or working men, at once call him a 'dangerous fellow.'

There comes a time in the life of many a man when he must look up to God for his safety. During the terrible strain of the early days of the Spanish-American war, a member of President McKinley's cabinet noted the look of great weariness on his face, and said, 'You are very tired, are you not, Mr. President?' 'Yes,' answered Mr. McKinley, 'if I were not sure that this is God's work, I should not have the strength to endure the strain.' How many, in humbler walks, have learned that knack of looking upward for strength when the heart is heavy, and are not disappointed!

It filled Stephen with unutterable calm and strength to see the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God—standing! Think what that meant.

Peter preached and thousands fell down in penitence. Stephen preached, and they rose up in wrath. Was Stephen's preaching a failure? Many a minister and Sunday-school teacher is asking that question of himself. He has no great ingatherings. A few boys and girls, that is all!

But if Stephen's angel face and eloquent words had much to do with the subsequent conviction and conversion of Saul of Tarsus, his preaching was a magnificent success. It would be safe to say that Stephen's one convert was worth to the world as much as all of Peter's five thousand. In the light of statistics as then tabulated, Stephen's ministry would seem a failure; but, as some one has said, 'Statistics are sometimes useful chiefly for hiding the truth.'

Saul's conscience got caught in the cogs of God's providential movements, on that day that Stephen yielded up his life. He knew soon that something was hurting him, but he did not find out what it was until Jesus appeared to tell him. What is meant by 'Saul was consenting'? He held the clothes of those who wanted to be free from the interference of their long robes and flowing sleeves while they cast stones.

Whether Saul was a member of the Sanhedrim, and actually voted for Stephen's death, doesn't enter into the calculation. We are responsible for all the wrong we do not try to stop, just in proportion to our ability to protest against it. It doesn't matter at all that it may cost us something to witness against wrong. That is a part of witnessing. The English word 'witness' is the same as the Greek word 'martyr.' Witnesses can be martyrs no less truly to-day. Paul exhorted, 'I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice.'

'He died just as his life was beginning,' is often said of men whose usefulness seems to be cut off prematurely. But it isn't the length of life that counts so much as the intensity of it. Stephen had one brief chance, but he made more of it than some of us would of life if we dawdled along in our way for a thousand years.

DAILY READINGS.

Monday, Feb. 24.—Acts vii., 54; viii. 2.
Tuesday, Feb. 25:—2 Cor. iv., 6-18.
Wednesday, Feb. 26.—Acts xxii., 6-20.
Thursday, Feb. 27.—Heb. xi., 32-40.
Friday, Feb. 28.—Rom. viii., 31-39.
Saturday, March 1.—Rev. ii., 1-11.
Sunday, March 2.—Tim. iv., 1-8.

C E TOPIC

March 2, 1902.

THE JOY OF SERVICE.

Psalm cxxvi., 5, 6; Matthew xxv., 19-23.

'Your labor is not in vain in the Lord.' (I. Cor. xv., 58.)

'What doth the Lord thy God require of thee but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all his ways and to love him and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul?' (Deut. x., 12.)

'Serve the Lord with gladness.' (Ps. c., 2.)

The one talent which we all may have, is the talent to be good, by which we do not mean the natural fruit of a placid disposition, nor the forced goodness of a strenuous soul whose ambition is set on goodness rather than on God; but the spontaneous goodness which arises from the fact of the indwelling presence of Christ, in those who are kept by the power of God. (I. Pet. i., 5.) Or we may say that the one talent we all may have is the talent of obedience, for without this talent all other talents must be useless for God's service. This talent must come from God as all other talents do, and will increase as all other talents do, by the using. The joy of using this talent will be that every time it is exercised, not only will we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have pleased God, and that it will be easier for us to obey next time, but we will also have a conscience—void of offence—in that we have not disobeyed God. Goodness is its own reward, in that it keeps the sky clear between us and God. When we walk in the light as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, with God and with all who walk in the light, and the blood of Jesus Christ keeps cleansing us from all sin. But when we disobey God, that instant we step out of the light, out of fellowship, into the darkness and loneliness of the self life. There is no fellowship apart from God, but in God the soul may have fellowship with all the souls who walk in the light.

The first requisite for service is obedience, the prompt reward of loving service is the joy that springs from the very fact that God allows us to serve him and thus in some little way show forth our gratitude for his infinite loving kindness and tender mercies toward us. God wants our lives to be a psalm of praise to him for he has ransomed us from the grave and from the power of sin. If he asks of thee only the service of a patient life give it to him joyfully.

The joy of service is not limited to the hope or surety of reward in heaven. Though that reward will be glorious, we must have some of its joy here or our service will be robbed of half its beauty. 'The joy of the Lord is our strength.' (Neh. viii., 10.) and without the strength which comes from joy, our interest and zeal in service will flag, in spite of our best resolutions. It should be written of us as it was of our Lord (Ps. xl., 7, 8), I delight to do thy will, O my God. Jesus found constant joy in doing his Father's will and the same spring of joy is open to every one of his followers.

Go, labor on, spend and be spent;
Thy joy to do the Father's will:
It is the way the Master went—
Should not the servant tread it still?

It is a trite saying, but little understood, that virtue is its own reward. We lay up treasure in heaven when we do Christ-like deeds, for in so doing we become more like God and increase our capacity for knowing and enjoying him. When we reach heaven we will not look for gold or crowns or material treasure, our only want will be the capacity to enjoy God, for the measure of our capacity will be the measure of our enjoyment. Just as now the musician appreciates and enjoys keenly the majestic chords of classic music, which are lost on the untrained ear. As the child who is not yet familiar with his alphabet cannot begin to grasp or appreciate the beauties of the poets, so a soul who has never taken the time to become acquainted with God, may reach heaven with as little capacity for understanding and enjoying God, as an ignorant child has for enjoying the deepest thoughts of classic literature. Such a soul must needs be a very dwarfed being to attempt to sing in the song of Moses and the Lamb. God gives us time and opportunities to know him and learn to praise him, as J. R. Miller, says: 'God wants our life to be a song. He has written the music for us in his word and in the duties that come to us in our places and relations of life. The things we ought to do are the notes set upon the staff. To make our life beautiful music we must be obedient and submissive. Any disobedience is the singing of a false note and yields discord.'

AN INTRESTING PAIR.

The above picture represents Master William Hall McClinton, of Black Bank, Ont., and his great-great aunt, Mrs. Martha Moore. In sending us the photograph, Mr. S. McClinton writes:

'Enclosed find a photo of my father's aunt, born in County Antrim, Ireland, on March 3, 1806, and my little son, William Hall McClinton. Although aunt is nearly ninety-six years old her memory, eyesight and hearing and general health are good.'

NEW BRITISH FLAG

FINISHED DESIGN TO BE SUBMITTED TO HIS MAJESTY NEXT WEEK.

London, Feb. 12.—At last an ensign which shall adequately represent Great Britain both at home and beyond the seas seems assured. The King has received with favor the suggestion that a new flag was needed to keep pace with the growing Empire, and a finished design for the same will be submitted to His Majesty next week.

Mr. C. D. Bennett, the cousin of a distinguished colonial governor, has been entrusted with the responsibility of preparing this design. He has succeeded in giving colonial possessions full representation, without sacrificing the chief feature of the old flag—the cross of St. George—which is in itself a familiar emblem of England's power in every quarter of the globe.

The following is a description of the new Empire flag, given officially: On an absolutely white ground is embroidered a golden sun, typical of a race on whose dominions the sun never sets, shining on a large red Cross of St. George, representing, of course, the Empire at home. In the left-hand corner is an imperial crown, the sign of one great empire, embracing all creeds, tolerating all beliefs, but under one great imperial idea. Underneath the crown, on a blue scroll, is inscribed the Latin rendering of the motto: 'The Empire on which the sun never sets,' which is the proudest boast of every Englishman:

'Imperium cui nullus
Solis occasus.'

In the right-hand top corner of the flag will be placed the particular device representative of the Empire beyond the sea. For instance, the flag to be used in India will contain the Star of India, in the right-hand top corner.

The flag as used in Australia will contain instead the device of the new Commonwealth, while the Canadian and other colonial governments will add to the design their own badge, for use on all 'Empire flags,' in that particular part of the world.

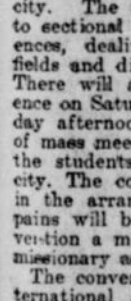
This design has been warmly commended by several persons high in authority to whom it has been exhibited. It now remains for His Majesty to place the final seal of approval.

'WORLD WIDE' SPECIAL OFFER.

The special rate of seventy-five cents for 'World Wide' closed Jan. 31, and people generally hereafter will pay one dollar. We have decided, however, to keep the seventy-five cent rate open until further notice to subscribers of the 'Weekly Witness.' Those who have not yet done so can take advantage of the club offer, namely, 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' the two papers, for $1.50, or for $1.75 the 'Northern Messenger' will be included.

Advertisements.

FUR RUFF $1.99
A Great Bargain.



REGULAR PRICE $5.00. SEND NO MONEY. Just your name, address and nearest express office and we will send this Ruff for examination. When it arrives at your express office call and examine it thoroughly and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal in every respect to Ruffs sold regularly for $5.00, pay the express agent $1.99 and express charges and secure the greatest bargain in furs ever offered. This magnificent Ruff is 4 feet long, 5 inches wide, and made of **fine quality glossy black Alaska Seal,** well padded and ornamented with six full squirrel tails. **Warm, stylish and very fashionable.** A great bargain at $1.99, well worth $5.00. They are going fast. Order to-day. If you live far from an express office or wish to save express charges, send $1.99 cash with order and we will forward the Ruff by mail, all charges paid. **Johnston & Co., Box 314 Toronto.**

FREE DOLL

With movable head, arms and legs, nearly 2 feet high with rosy cheeks, red lips, blue eyes and curling golden hair, fashionably dressed in silks and satins, beautifully trimmed with laces, velvets, etc. She has also slippers, stockings and underwear. **Given** for selling at 15c. each only 16 fashionable Gold-finished Hat Pins with beautifully engraved tops set with large, handsome, imitation **Rubies, Emeralds, Turquoise,** etc. Write for Pins, sell them, return $2.40, and receive this lovely Doll, postpaid. **TRIX JEWELRY CO., Box 823 Toronto, Ontario.**

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Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 18, 1902.

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Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
World Wide	1.00
Northern Messenger	30c
" "	10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy.

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

For other countries add for postage:—"Daily Witness" $3.60 extra; "Weekly Witness": $1.00 extra; World Wide 25c extra; "Northern Messenger" 50c extra.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, "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. "Employmen Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 1c 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 notice.

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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.

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

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

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.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send us on a post card the names and addresses to which he would like the papers sent.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

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

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.

Post Fountain Pen, self-filling, self-cleaning, given for three new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions and $8 cash.

For two new subscriptions to any of the following publications the sender will be entitled to the same free:

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

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

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

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for $3.00 worth of new subscriptions for 'Weekly Witness' at full rates; or a list of fourteen subscriptions at seventy cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $2.00.

The Presbyterian Book of Praise for six new subscriptions at $1.00 each for 'Weekly Witness.' This book usually sells from $3.50 to $4.00.

'Weekly Witness 'and World Wide'....$1.50	
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger'	1.75
Two such clubs...	3.00
'Weekly Witness'and 'Northern Messenger'	1.25

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

FEBRUARY, 1902

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

DUTY ON PAPER

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Messrs. J. A. Cooper and McGillicuddy, and A. H. U. Colquhoun, of the Canadian Press Association executive, held a conference last night at the legislature with the editor members, Messrs. Pense, Pettypiece, Graham, Auld, Russell and Preston, regarding the action of the Federal Government in its reduction of the paper duties. It was decided to send down a deputation to Ottawa to voice the dissatisfaction of the newspaper men who regard the reduction in duty as quite inadequate to the situation. The ruling that the cut of duty from 25 to 15 percent shall apply to paper invoiced at two and a quarter cents and less is specially objected to, and the association will ask that No. 3 news print and all other paper classified as print, no matter what the price, be admitted at the lower rate of duty.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

Mr. Ross, the Premier of Ontario, has, with great astuteness, managed agreeably to surprise his fellow prohibitionists. Had he without previous discussion interposed a referendum in place of the direct legislation which his government and Sir Oliver Mowat's had promised if found within the powers of the legislature, the wrath of the prohibitionists would have been great and they would have been holding meetings, as in Manitoba, to repudiate it altogether. He so managed, however, that up till yesterday the province not only expected a referendum, but a heavily loaded one. As we said, we refused to believe in a loaded referendum until Mr. Ross actually announced it, but it is certain that the prohibitionists had given up hope of an equal fight. They had generally settled down to the belief that the government was going to demand the support of sixty percent of the vote cast. But that was not the worst of it. Such a loading of the scales would indicate a malevolent feeling on the part of the government towards the measure and they would have looked to see the whole machinery of the Liberal party actively enlisted against its endorsement by the people. There is now no reason for such discouraging auguries. The government has provided against the matter being carried by an irresponsible fraction of the people by requiring that as many votes should be cast for prohibition as would be a majority of the votes cast at the approaching provincial elections, and it may prove very difficult to get that number of votes out against the pressure that will be brought to bear to set the people against voting. As for the recourse to the referendum at all we cannot see but that it involves a breach of promise on the part of the government which promised not a referendum but a law. But governments succumb to 'force majeure.' We have repeatedly said that we thought the referendum in itself desirable. What the country wants is not so much a prohibition law as a prohibition people. There is no educative machinery like a plebiscite or referendum. If there is any question in the minds of any whether the people will give a favorable reply, that is so far a vindication of its submission to them. If the people do not want it, then on the principle of self-government they should not have it. The temperance forces are now on their mettle.

There was no such thing as a paper combine, the papermakers assured us in the gravest way. There was no doubt an agreement between some of the manufacturers, but it did not prevent other people making and selling all they chose. They were perfectly honest in saying this, though the facts were notorious and obviously against them. The papermakers were, in fact, defying the anti-trust clause of the Customs Act, cited in this paper, and now for the first time put partially into force. They were meeting from time to time—and Mr. Justice Taschereau assures us that practically all of them were in it—to agree upon the price of paper, which was brought as near as possible to the point at which the duty forbade importation and they were all under oath to each other not to depart from the prices or terms fixed. It seems that some of the concerns had not paid their association fee of five hundred dollars and so were counted out when it was asked whether all were in it, but that did not hinder these being under the same agreement as the rest. Indeed, combination to take advantage of a duty is, where possible, almost a necessary result of having a duty. Those who uphold duties declare often and strongly, that they do not increase the price to consumers, but those who are protected by duties, as a matter of course, do their best to secure an opposite result. As this very natural taking advantage of the conditions produced by the duty brings the duty itself into discredit even protectionists are fain to favor such a clause as that under which the government has just acted. The logical thing to have done would have been to wipe out the duty altogether. That would have been the punitive and exemplary measure which the clause contemplates. Had the government been a radically free trade government that is what it would probably have done. As it is, the government proclaims to all combinesters that it does not regard combinations as a crime to be punished, only as an inconvenience to be gently reprimanded while preserving protection substantially as it was. As the matter now stands everything that Canadian publishers produce is sold under competition with free admission from abroad, while all the paper and other things which the publisher uses are enhanced by protective duties.

Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, has won his point, and that city will have a three-cent fare street car system. Tenders for the construction and operation of the new line on that basis were opened last Monday, and that of Mr. John B. Hoefgen, of Brooklyn, N.Y., accepted. The required cash guarantee of good faith accompanied this tender, and it is expected that the work of construction will begin at once. The new line will be in competition to the extent of about sixty miles of streets with the old five-cent fare lines. When it gets into operation, it is believed it will compel its rivals to adopt the three-cent rate. This shows what one able and determined man can do to break up a monopoly and obtain cheap transit for workingmen, which was one of Mr. Johnson's declared chief objects.

Certain New York aldermen are deeply incensed over the intimation that if they attend the opera on the occasion of Prince Henry's visit they must wear swallow-tail coats, white ties and, unkindest cut of all, pay for their tickets. These civic sages believe that when a scion of royalty comes to New York he should do as New Yorkers do, and not reverse the maxim and make them appear as flunkeys in his train. These aldermen have no doubt sufficient knowledge of life to know how people get themselves up for the opera, in New York quite as much as elsewhere, but they think they have a right, if they wish, to show His Royal Highness that effete European monarchy cannot prescribe a dress for New York aldermen. Then the idea of having to pay for their tickets! The thing is too debasing. So Prince Henry may be deprived of the honor and pleasure of their elegant company when he visits the opera.

The despatch from London announcing that Mr. George Cadbury has bought out his copartners in the proprietorship of that well-known journal, the 'Daily News,' announces a daring departure for a London morning newspaper in the omission of betting and turf news. This is a noble move, which only those who know to what extent Great Britain is impregnated with the gambling spirit can understand. That the newspapers there are primarily gamblers' guide-books might be concluded from the experience of Mr. Passmore Edwards, who made a similar departure some years ago with the London 'Echo.' It was found, however, that the paper would not sell, and the betting and turf news were reinstated. In England there are race meetings great and small taking place every day in the year, which, in turn, attract all the blackguardism within reach, so that the papers never lack for material to supply the newsboys with their staple cry: 'Extra spe-shul—all the winners.'

The necessity for deepening the channel between Montreal and Quebec so as to accommodate the largest steamships, has been incidentally enforced by the statement recently made by Sir John Glover, chairman of the 'Lloyd's Register' committee. It is exceedingly interesting as showing the increase by decades for half a century past in the number and size of British cargo ships. Although the number of vessels registered has decreased steadily since 1860, their net tonnage has as steadily increased, and the new tonnage floated since 1890 is fully up to the best average of any decade. The great change that has taken place in the direction of building larger ships is shown by a comparison of the registers. In the year 1860 the number of British ships registered was 27,093, with a net tonnage of 4,658,687. In the year 1900, the number of ships had decreased to 19,751, with a net tonnage of 9,280,164. This development of shipping has gone on so regularly for fifty years that it is presumed it will continue, and the dimensions of the 'Celtic,' the largest vessel afloat, have been exceeded by others now projected. Quebec is now coming into rivalry with Montreal as an ocean terminus and point of transhipment for western grain, and it is evident that if this port is to maintain its position, both the channel and the harbor must be put into a condition to accommodate the new class of steamships.

Inquiry having been instituted as to the cause for the large and increasing falling off in the use of bituminous coal in the United States, it has been found that the substitution of electricity for steam as motive power in manufacturing, and the use of oil for fuel by many southern railways, have seriously affected the bituminous coal business. In the Pittsburg coal region alone the decrease last year was over a million tons. There has been no corresponding decline in the use of anthracite coal, which, however, is not largely employed in manufacturing. Recent large discoveries in the southern states of oil well adapted to fuel purposes have led to its extensive use by the railways, and it is expected that it will be adopted in place of soft coal by an increasing number of lines. It possesses many advantages in storing, handling and applying. The use of electricity produced by water, however, promises to bring about the greatest revolution, as it becomes better understood and its cost of production and transmission is reduced. Until better methods of dealing with bituminous coal are introduced the more its use is abandoned the better for the manufacturers and the cities. Its great bulk, its uncontrollable economical waste, its dirt and poisonous effect on the atmosphere, have long condemned it as a primitive industrial agent that could not be replaced by a better substitute too soon. Much could be done to mitigate the smoke nuisance that is not done. Small establishments whose immediate neighbors suffer are repressed enough, but those who build tall chimneys and defile the whole heavens of great cities and fill all the breathing air with soot, are never interfered with.

British financial authorities do not regard with favor the system of trusts and combinations for the control of whole industries which has had such an extraordinary development in the United States of late years. At the recent annual meeting of shareholders of the London and Yorkshire Bank, the chairman declared it was not desirable that the plan of American combination should be imitated in Great Britain. He held that such schemes aim at the establishment of monopoly, and their effect was to the disadvantage of the nation. They exploited the great body of consumers and, by destroying individual initiative, exercised a paralyzing influence on business generally. A study of trusts in the United States had shown that the main energies of their managers are directed to establishing and preserving monopolies, rather than to producing the best possible articles, which latter is the only sound, permanent way of securing trade. There are other evils to which the chairman of the London and Yorkshire Bank might have alluded, but which are not so likely to strike one writing in and concerning Great Britain, such as the corruption of legislatures and open defiance of law, for which a remedy will have to be found, in order that public rights shall not be overridden, while, at the same time, natural, legitimate industrial expansion may not be hampered. British capitalists are wisely conservative, and are probably right in their view that the trust system is the offspring of unusual conditions, and has yet to prove its soundness and permanency by passing through the tests of industrial depression, financial crises and the unforeseen displacement sure to arise from foreign competition.

The speech from the throne on the opening of parliament was delivered by the Governor-General amidst brilliant surroundings, the period of official mourning for the Queen being past. There was little in what Lord Minto said, however, to sustain interest, as no new legislation was foreshadowed, and comment was confined to subjects which already have been much discussed. It is evidently the intention of ministers, as anticipated, to make this a short and uneventful session, so that parliament may be adjourned in good time for the Prime Minister to proceed to London for the coronation ceremonies in June. The conference between the prime ministers of Canada, Australia and New Zealand will be an important incident of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit, and it is hoped that it will be the means of extending the trade between the various units of the empire and binding the several parts even more closely together than now in a community of interests. The present government is fully alive to the importance of augmenting the volume of our commerce, and the present parliament is expected to deal with the increase of our commercial agencies, which it will certainly further without reference to party lines. 'Happy is the country that has no history,' says the sage, and the Governor-General's address is evidence that the people are generally prosperous and contented, and undisturbed by any bitter difference of opinion.

There could not be a worse mistake in Empire building than any interference with 'the flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze,' or at least that has blazed on every sea as long as any one living can remember. We printed recently a proposal for an imperial flag telegraphed across the ocean as the mature report of a person claiming to have a commission from the king to prepare a new design for an imperial flag. The story was absurd on the face of it. Everything about the design was so preposterous, and even, if we understand the description, unheraldic, that it would be puerile to go into criticism of it in detail. It was apparently in the interest of the colonies that the old flag was to be displaced. If so, we think we can reply in the name of all the colonies that no one would resent more than they the displacement of the Union Jack. If it be true that that flag is emblematic of England, Ireland and Scotland, it is also true that the colonies, in so far as they are colonies, are sprung from England, Ireland and Scotland. If there is to be, as proposed, a distinction between the flags of the various colonies, let that distinction be added without sacrificing the revered symbol of unity that we so happily have. Let Canada add the maple leaf, Australia the Southern Cross, and Africa what it may choose, but let us keep one imperial flag. It is well, perhaps, for this innovator that he was not an American. Had he made a similar proposition with regard to the Stars and Stripes, he would have been lucky if he had kept his head whole for a week, so intense is the universal attachment to the national emblem. Though British subjects have a king to be loyal to, there is throughout the Empire a good deal of wholesome attachment to the imperial flag, and it would be entirely wise to let it alone.

The German customs authorities have traced some of the wheat imported from the United States to a Canadian origin, and have taken the stand that all wheat coming from the United States must be duly certified as the produce of that country. This is a requirement much easier to impose than to carry out, as it is often impossible to tell where wheat grew. The attitude of Germany has in it the elements of a first-class triple international squall. It may have the most unfortunate results upon the notion of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, as illustrating what serious complications might follow such agreements. Indeed, it may possibly affect our existing intercourse with our neighbors. Just as when the British embargo on American cattle forced us to exclude American cattle from Canada, so this German embargo on Canadian wheat might lead to the exclusion of Canadian wheat from American channels; not that this is likely, or would be altogether an evil. Whatever else the action of Germany will do, it will certainly illustrate how a great nation may govern its commercial interests by pure spite—a very unprofitable rule in commerce, yet a game that two are very likely to play at. The American tariff against Germany is twice as high as the Canadian tariff against her. Yet the United States enjoys the German market on the most favored nation basis, while Canada is excluded and has to pay ten cents a bushel higher duty on breadstuffs, a difference which is practically exclusive, the reason being that Canada insisted on being allowed to import from her own mother country on better terms than from Germany. It is not improbable, however, that this trouble with the United States is being fanned by the German agrarian party, including the landowning and the agricultural interests, in the hope of getting a higher duty on American breadstuffs.

An astonishing request has been made by General Samuel Pearson, who claims to be the Boer representative in the United States, to President Roosevelt. He has written for permission to make war on the British agents purchasing supplies in the United States for the army in South Africa. He has haunted the White House to lay his scheme and his arguments before the President, and says he has a Boer force armed and organized to carry them into effect. The New York 'Herald' corresponent says he is growing impatient, and it is a matter of interesting speculation as to what will happen should the President ignore his request or refuse to grant it. In concluding his letter to Mr. Roosevelt, General Pearson asks if he may consider silence or inaction by the government as equivalent to consent to his carrying on war in the United States on behalf of the Boers against the British. All he wants is a word, or even a nod, it is said, would be sufficient to turn loose on the British agents an armed force that would sweep them into the sea. General Pearson must have a queer idea of international law, and of the prerogatives of the President. As a Boer he has precisely the same standing in the United States as the men on whom he wants to make war, providing they, too, are foreigners. That is, he must observe the laws or suffer the consequences if he violates them. For the President to grant his request would be a declaration of war against Great Britain. Last year the exports from the United States to British Africa amounted to nearly twenty-five million dollars in value. This fact should be sufficient in itself to convince General Pearson that the United States is the wrong country in which to make war on British agents, who may be good citizens of the republic, engaged in legitimate business, and not likely to put up with his foolishness.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made public the terms of its new issue of common stock. The ordinary share capital is to be increased by $19,500,000, and this is to be allotted to the present holders of common stock at par, so far as they care to avail themselves of it, in the proportion of thirty percent of their respective holdings, or three new shares to every ten of old. As the common stock is now selling at 115, the present shareholders will thus receive a present of 15 percent, unless the stock declines now that the total common stock is to be $84,500,000, instead of $65,000,000. But the 'scrip' can scarcely be considerable, as the increase already has been discounted on the stock exchange. The new stock will thus be distributed exactly the same as the old has been, will be cast into the whirlpool of stock transactions in exactly the same way, and eventually find its way into the possession of the English, Germans, French, or Americans, or whoever shows that he wants it most by paying the highest price for it. Mr. Tarte, in his speech at the Reform club on Saturday, seemed to think that this new common stock was safe from the wicked and wily Webb. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's expression of opinion at the meeting of directors yesterday, when the immediate increase of capital was decided upon, is an augury of continued and uninterrupted growth. He said: 'The extraordinary expansion of the company's business during the last six or seven years, and the apparent certainty that the volume will continue to increase year by year, renders it essential that the company should, with the least possible delay, provide such additional rolling stock and other facilities as may be required for the prompt and efficient handling of its traffic.' Therefore, some ten million dollars are to be spent on freight cars, locomotives and other equipment, and six millions five hundred thousand in the reduction of grades and other track work. The enlargement of construction and repair shops at Montreal and other points is to absorb two million dollars, and four millions are to be expended on grain elevators, terminals, and so forth. These estimates over-run the amount of the new issue by three million dollars, which are to be appropriated from the surplus earnings fund. No other single fact has so spectacularly demonstrated Canada's material progress to the world as the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the fact that this further expenditure is eminently justified cannot fail further to enhance the credit of the country.

The retiring president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade called attention in his valedictory address recently to the fact that the tonnage of Canadian lake vessels is not keeping pace with the annually increasing tonnage handled at Fort William. Either the Canadian fleet will have to be largely augmented, he says, or the coasting regulations suspended, for Manitoba grain cannot be held back at Fort William or Port Arthur because the Canadian vessel tonnage is inadequate to handle it. This is not a new grievance, although it grows more serious as time goes by. Upon the strong representations of the eastern and western grain men the coasting laws were suspended towards the close of navigation one season, but the vigorous opposition of the transportation interests and their friends proved sufficiently powerful to prevent the experiment being tried again. Mr. Tarte said, indeed, at the banquet given him by the Reform Club, that the Cabinet is a unit against giving any further privileges to United States vessels that the United States refuses to Canadian vessels. 'We must be masters of our own marine,' declares Mr. Tarte, and thereby appeals to a very natural prejudice, but there is something to be said on the other side. Mr. Georgeson states it is doubtful whether if all the grain offered to the Canadian Pacific last fall had been taken to Fort William there would have been enough Canadian vessels to have taken it across the lakes, even when excluding the quantity actually taken to Buffalo in American bottoms. The trouble is that the bulk of the cargo must be handled in the brief space of some six weeks, and if the Canadian lake marine were increased so as to be able to handle it all, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find employment for it during the remainder of the year. The problem will solve itself as the population and the industries on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes increase, and in the meantime a good many patriotic Canadians consider it would be more profitable for this country if American vessels were allowed to assist in moving the crop from Canadian port to Canadian port, rather than carry much of it, as now, from a Canadian port to a United States port for the benefit of the American elevators and railways, and the loss, as in the recent German case, of its Canadian identity.

An interesting experiment in insurance of a socialistic nature is now being tried in the North-West territories. A Territorial insurance act is now in force under the management of the Territorial Government. The authority for this is the Hail Insurance Ordinance of last year, which became effective on Jan. 1. On that date all private insurance companies ceased to do business. Under the new arrangement any farmer who wants to insure his crop against hail may obtain a blank application from his post-

master and send it duly filled in and accompanied by a remittance of ten cents for each acre to be insured, to the government offices at Regina, where it will be recorded and the insurance made effective at once. No policies will be issued as the terms of the contract will be fully set forth in the application. The government will not solicit the business and there is nothing compulsory about the scheme. It simply acts as collector and distributor of the money which is supplied by the farmers. The limit of the damage allowed per acre is four dollars, which is estimated to cover the cost of ploughing, seed and seeding, and there is no intention of insuring against the harvest value of the crop. The farmer will be reimbursed for his actual loss only. Partial damage will be assessed proportionately. Settlement of all claims will be made on Oct. 1, each year, and if the original ten cents per acre is not enough to cover all losses, another ten cents may be levied by the government and collected by process of law if necessary, the payment of this additional sum by all the insured being compulsory. In the event of there still being a deficiency the balance will be made up out of the public funds. It is fully expected that the original ten cents will be enough to meet all ordinary requirements. This insurance, however, is only in an experimental stage and its success has yet to be measured. Many consider that it is the duty of governments to insure life and limb and old age, but no country has yet gone quite so far as this along the road to socialism.

LORD DUFFERIN.

With the passing away of Lord Dufferin in his seventy-sixth year, the Empire loses one of its most distinguished sons, and Canada one of her most admired and esteemed governors-general. Indeed, affection is perhaps the best word to describe the way in which Lord Dufferin's memory is cherished in Canada. No other representative of the sovereign has quite filled the same place in public regard. He came to us at a momentous period of our history, when Confederation was in process of development, and still by many regarded as only an experiment. As in Queensland to-day, which is already chafing against the bonds of the Australasian Commonwealth, one of our provinces was far from reconciled to the union. As administrator Lord Dufferin shone most brightly in what he declined to do, insisting on leaving the government of Canada to Canadians, even when they did gross wrong. His social and personal influence were, however, of unspeakable value in inspiring Canadians of all sections with mutual respect and good will and in developing the national and with it the imperial idea. He told us that we had not yet learned to appreciate the possibilities of the glories awaiting us in the Olympus of nations, and, while he acknowledged that our loyalty gave him pride, he said he should be the first to deplore any sentiment that made Canada disloyal to herself, or that was responsible for a sickly spirit of dependence. He looked for Canada to become a prosperous, loyal and powerful associate of the British Empire, and we know from his own later writings and speeches that the fruition, so far as achieved, of these hopes was one of the chief joys of his old age.

It was the idea that Canada had no need to go outside of the Empire in search of freedom and greatness that he was never tired of reiterating and that so many needed to have impressed upon them at the time. For this we owe his memory an everlasting obligation. Imperial unity and domestic freedom was the doctrine that he taught and that is now almost universally accepted. He taught us to recognize our own greatness, in which many failed, and learn to stand on our own feet as a free member of a free empire, a thing which we are even yet slow to do. His descriptions of our country are among the most inspiring in our literature. What, for instance, could be a better antidote to pessimism than this often quoted description of our country: 'From its geographical position and its 'peculiar charactertistics, Manitoba may 'be regarded as the keystone of that 'mighty arch of sister provinces which 'spans the continent from the Atlantic 'to the Pacific. It was here that Canada, emerging from her woods and forests, first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored North-West, 'and learned as by an unexpected revelation that her historical territories 'of the Canadas, her eastern seaboards of 'New Brunswick, Labrador and Nova 'Scotia, her Laurentian lakes and valleys, corn lands and pastures, though themselves more extensive than a dozen 'European kingdoms, are but the vestibules and ante-chambers to all their 'undreamt of Dominion, whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the 'arithmetic of the surveyor and the 'verification of the explorer. It was 'hence that, counting her past achievements as but the preface and prelude 'to her future exertions and expanding 'destinies, she took a fresh departure, 'received the afflatus of a more imperial 'inspiration, and felt herself no longer 'a mere settler along the banks of a 'single river, but the owner of half a 'continent, and in the magnitude of her 'possessions, in the wealth of her resources, in the sinews of her material 'might, the peer of any power on the 'earth.'

To many these words appeared to be mere rhetoric when they were spoken, and it is only of very recent years that some of us have come to realize how abundantly true they were. Lord Dufferin saw a bright future while many around him were enveloped in the mists of doubt, and his was one of the first commanding voices which taught us that naught could make us rue if we only kept true to ourselves. That is his sufficient title to our unalterable regard and his lofty memorial in the Valhalla of the Empire. We have further to thank him for defining the constitutional position of a governor-general, a definition since accepted to the happy hindrance of all friction. That the last hours of his life should have been saddened by his connection with the 'London & Globe' scandal has been the cause of grief to all of his uncountable friends and admirers. The soul of honor himself, he was the last man to suspect chicanery in those whom he trusted and he fell a victim to the machinations of Whittaker Wright. Knowing that his name had been used as a decoy to ruin others, added to the bitterness of his closing days, and without doubt hastened his end. This, however, is not the time to insist upon the moral that great names must inevitably suffer from their use as mere figure-heads and cause suffering to others, rather we would now only remember his invariable courtesy and uprightness, and the many brilliant services he has rendered the Empire, and especially our magnificent part of it. In the death of Lord Dufferin one of our greatest historical figures leaves the scene of his many peaceful triumphs.

AN INTERNATIONAL OUTBREAK.

In spite of the 'Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration,' one J. W. Ivey, collector of Alaska, if the special despatch from Unalaska to the Seattle 'Post Intelligencer' may be believed, has taken drastic means to put an end to pelagic sealing on the part of the Canadian-British. The arbitrators by a large majority declared that 'the United States 'has no right to the protection of or 'property in the seals frequenting the 'islands of the United States in Behring 'Sea when the same are found outside 'the ordinary three-mile limit.' We remember, too, that penalties were imposed upon the United States for the seizure of fourteen British vessels in the Behring Sea by the 'Corwin' and 'Rush,' and the ordering of three others out of the Behring Sea, and there were some recommendations made for the preservation of the seals by a majority of the arbitrators which did not commend themselves to the United States commercial interests behind the government. The Pribylof Islands in Behring Sea are a government reserve which it leases with the privilege of taking a certain number of male seals yearly. This lease was held by the Alaskan Commercial Company from 1870 to 1890, and since 1890 has been held by the North American Commercial Company, which is allowed to take a hundred thousand skins annually. The United States revenues from leasing the islands between 1870 and 1890 amounted to some seven or eight million dollars a year, and it is charged that the lessees or their agents were not always careful of the sex of the slaughtered seals or particular to keep within the prescribed number. Whether or no, it is certain that the United States attack was commercial in its origin and not by any means in the interests of the seals, as some of their special pleaders before the arbitration tribunal pretended. But who is Mr. Ivey that he should decide to refuse the privilege of protection in bad weather to British ships from Canadian ports when they call for either protection or for the purchase of supplies at the ports of Unalaska and Dutch Harbor? If these vessels are engaged in any illegal pursuit there are legal penalties for the same upon conviction, but Mr. Ivey will doubtless learn very quickly that boycotting is not a legal remedy for actual or supposed offences, even in Ireland. But Mr. Ivey further instructs his deputy that he is until further orders advised to refuse the privileges of the port, water or fuel, and to treat in all respects as vessels engaged in legal poaching all vessels 'waiting to engage in the unlawful 'and barbarous extermination of the fur 'seal herd in violation of the laws of 'the "United States" and the international agreement with Great Britain.' Mr. Ivey is evidently determined to play the part of the cat, 'Fury,' in the trial of the mouse, as described in 'Alice in Wonderland': 'I'll be judge, I'll be jury,' said cunning old 'Fury.' 'I'll try the 'whole cause and condemn you to death.' But Mr. Ivey will find that international affairs are not to be disposed of in his high-handed fashion.

BRITAIN'S ALLY.

Close upon the heels of the abandonment of Wei-Hai-Wei as a British naval station comes the official announcement of an alliance between Great Britain and Japan. The abandonment of Wei-Hai-Wei as an official depot ruffled the pride of the Empire. The place was regarded as a sort of check upon Russia's occupancy of Port Arthur, and of considerable if not of equal strategical importance. Opinion was quite general that the South African war had so tied England's hands as to prevent her from cherishing her interests to the full in other parts of the world, that in China the sun of her great prestige had suffered almost total eclipse, and that Russia had taken her place as the foreign luminary of the Chinese. Such was by no means the case, however, the British Cabinet was all the while seized of the situation, and its policy has culminated in a treaty that will redound to England's greatness in the Oriental mind, whatever may be thought of it in Europe. That the Japanese nation, the greatest and most speedy gift to civilization of any time in the history of the centuries, should be proud of what is practically an offensive and defensive alliance with the mistress of the seas goes without saying. It raises her at one stroke of the pen to an equality with western nations and must react upon the intercourse of the individual Japanese with other races. Certainly there can be no further talk of excluding the subjects of our ally from any part of the British Empire.

So far as the treaty relates to England, the chorus of approval is of remarkable unanimity considering that it has been her avowed policy to avoid entangling alliances and that 'splendid isolation' is a phrase that has been accepted by her people with pride. Diplomatists are said to look upon the publication of the treaty as in the nature of an ultimatum, and it seems to be certain that it must prevent further Russian territorial encroachments in China. Japan is a nation of forty millions with a considerable navy and even Russia would hardly care to harry further China's four hundred millions, when these millions are to be reinforced by the moral and material aid of the country of the chrysanthemum and the sea and land power of the British Empire. The alliance is virtually a triple one seeing that its chief purpose is the defence of China. Such a combination would be the stronger because in case of a collision England could avail herself of the whole of Japan's resources. In the South African war the Indian army and many of the other colored population has felt slighted because it was not permitted to share the burden as well as enjoy the favors of British rule. It was considered necessary there, however, to keep the fight between the white peoples, but there would be no such necessity in China, especially as the Japanese have in actual comparison well earned the right not only to be classed as a civilized nation in war, but to rank as one of the very best behaved of the powers.

A suspicious phase of the criticism on the treaty is that of foreign approval. 'Beware when thine enemy flatters thee' is very good advice, but yet upon this occasion there is something to be said for the dictum of that Englishman who declared, 'the opinion of the Continent is the opinion of posterity.' While some of the people of Europe have been indulging in an orgy of hatred, it is to be remembered that the official attitude has been most correct if not friendly, and that foreign governments recognize to the full the value of the weight of England in the balance of power. Even the peoples are beginning to feel the nausea of excess, and may be expected soon to recover from their attack of Anglophobia. Certainly Germany, with whom there was some sort of understanding relating to the check of Russian encroachments, failed to support England when her support would have been of value, but she will benefit just as much by an assured open door as the parties to the present treaty, and as will the United States and France, and as, apart from her lust for territorial aggression, all her material interests are on the side of the treaty makers she would probably support them rather than Russia, or even Russia and France. The United States will undoubtedly be a moral supporter of the alliance as its interests are absolutely hers, and her moral support would probably, if need were, become more or less tangible. The moral position, at least, of the parties to the new treaty is sound. The allied governments are 'actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the far east,' also the independence and territorial integrity of China and Corea, and 'in securing equal opportunities in these countries for the commerce and industry of all nations.' It is an altruistic position indeed, and assures the stability of the east for the benefit of the countries themselves and unrestricted intercourse with the nations of the world. After the conduct of some of the allies at Pekin, it was time to demonstrate to the Chinese that all the occidentals were not plunderers. The world's problem of the future will be largely as to whether the black, yellow, and white races shall live together in amity, or try to stamp one another out, and it is certainly an augury that the better way will obtain when such a treaty as that of the Anglo-Japanese one is made, with the very object of building up a great equality.

IRELAND.

Recent reports that an armed rebellion was likely to occur in Ireland before long have been officially contradicted by the leaders of the United Irish League, who say the story was set afloat by enemies of Ireland in the secret service of the British government, who want to make it appear that they are doing something for their pay. Whether this explanation be true or not, the official contradiction by the secretary of the League in the United States will be hailed with satisfaction by all Irishmen who believe that agitation within lawful and constitutional limits is the only effective means for securing desired reforms. Even 'Colonel' John F. Finerty, of Chicago, who won favor by threatening to boycott the Pope if he pronounced against Fenianism, is quoted as opposed to the use of rifles and dynamite. It would appear from these disclaimers that the leaders of the movement in the United States in aid of the League fear that the rebellion reports will injure it in popular estimation, and that in itself will be accepted as a proof of their commonsense. The further assurance is given that the United Irish League is only the old Land League revived, that it has the backing of the united Irish people at home, as shown by the action of Mr. T. W. Russell, an Ulster Protestant, and former member of the Salisbury government, but now opposed to it, and that it is supported by the best representatives of the Irish race in America, lay and clerical. So far is it from contemplating armed rebellion that its secretary, Mr. P. Shelby O'Ryan, has declared that its methods are those of O'Connell and Parnell. It aims, he says, to secure full national self-government for Ireland, to abolish landlordism, to put an end to famine in distressed districts, to prevent the taking of fifteen million dollars annually from Ireland by unjust taxation, contrary to the stipulations of the Act of Union, to preserve the Gaelic language, and to secure complete educational equality for all creeds in Ireland. If this be a true presentation of the objects sought by the League, it shows that the causes of Irish discontent have been greatly lessened from what they formerly were. The first object is the only political one in the programme. All the rest are economic, except that having reference to the Gaelic language, which is a matter of sentiment with which government has no concern. On the whole it presents fairly legitimate questions for debate, and the leader of the Liberal party in England having declared that Home Rule is still a part of his party platform, there is nothing seditious or rebellious in it. If there was, we may be sure it would not have the support of those Ulster Protestants, who are supporting Mr. T. W. Russell, and who recently elected his candidate for parliament in a former Conservative stronghold.

COAL SCARES IN BRITAIN.

Scares induced by fears of the early exhaustion of the coal supplies of the British Islands have succeeded one another rapidly, and this recurring tension of feeling is not to be wondered at, considering the vital importance of the subject. Professor Jevons and John Stuart Mill were by turns vigorous and impassioned upon the question of the coal supplies in the sixties, and the result of the agitation of that time was the appointment of a royal commission in 1866, of which the late Duke of Argyll was chairman, and of which Sir Roderick Murchison, Dr. Percy, Professor Ramsay, and other eminent men of science were members. Students of that period of English economic history will remember that the controversy principally concerned itself with the fundamental position that 'the coal supplies upon which Great Britain's industries and commerce depend being exhaustible, we are living, to a great extent, upon our capital, and are bound to make strenuous efforts to pay off the national debt before the national banking account begins to run low.' The Duke of Argyll's commission did not publish its report until 1871, and then it was considered inconclusive in some respects, but it had this good effect, that the stimulus then given to the policy of paying off the debt tended to strengthen the financial position of the country, and to provide the means for facing a demand on the taxpayer at the present day that would have appalled any chancellor of the exchequer in the sixties and seventies. Now, however, arising out of the coal tax, a new royal commission has been appointed, it being contended that the Duke of Argyll's commission ignored certain aspects of the questions, which, from a commercial point of view, were vital to British trade and industry. It is hoped that the new commission will be able to settle with some degree of finality the long-standing controversy in regard to the actual extent and probable duration of the available coal deposits of the British Islands. According to Mr. Hull, the output has more than doubled since the 1866-71 commission, while it is apparent to all that the pressure of competition has become greater year by year. The composition of the new commission is very broadly-based, the scientific and practical element being nicely balanced, and it will cover the whole ground of the available coal supplies of the country, the average rate of exhaustion, the possibilities of economies and of substitutes, the effects of the export trade on the home supply, especially for the navy and other national objects, and the maintenance of the British mining industry under the stress of modern competition. The result of the investigations of so representative a body cannot fail to be of the highest degree of importance, and its report will be eagerly awaited.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Mr. Carnegie has handed over to the trustees of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.Y., the keys of the new building built, and presented by him to them, as a laboratory of engineering. Hailed by the alumni of the institute as the 'Star-spangled Scotchman,' he made a speech containing several remarkable and felicitous passages. These had reference to the extreme value of technical knowledge to men who would succeed in business, especially in those lines where competition is keen, and the need of a country having young men practically educated, alert and well equipped for their work in the world. In this age of intense competition between the nations in commerce and manufacturing success depends on knowing how to utilize material and labor so as to produce the best results with the greatest economy. In manufacturing, Mr. Carnegie declared, there should be no margin for waste, and he illustrated the point by telling how he had imported a chemist from Germany who had taught him how to utilize slag in a way by which a great deal of money was made, while other concerns stuck to old wasteful methods and ridiculed his 'Dutchman in spectacles.' By analyzing ores facts were discovered of which his competitors knew nothing, with the result, as he expressed it, that he 'beat them badly.' This affords a glimpse of the methods by which Mr. Carnegie laid the foundations of his phenomenal success. He went to the roots and the beginnings of his business, and built it up on the sure basis of ascertained facts concerning the natural constitution of the material he used. From this exposition of the economical sources of success, it was easy to show the necessity for technical education. The country that excels in this respect is bound to succeed in business. Mr. Carnegie related that in England recently a great British manufacturer had said to him that it was not American ores or machinery, splendid as they are, which impressed him, but the admirable class of young men the technical schools in the United States had equippped and were equipping for practical business affairs. There is no class corresponding to this in Great Britain, he was told, but it would be supplied from America till such time as this want in the British system of education shall be overcome. This emphasizes what Lord Rosebery and others have said recently in warning British manufacturers that they must wake up to the new aspects of business competition if they would retain their place in the commerce of the world. In closing his speech Mr. Carnegie made a characteristic reference to the sort of epitaph he would like to have placed on his tomb. The most appropriate, he thought, would be: 'Here lies a man who knew how to get around him cleverer men than himself.' In those words he conveyed an idea familiar to the world since the days of Plutarch, that one of the surest proofs of genius in a great commander is ability to choose the right men for lieutenants. It will be thought, however, that Mr. Carnegie has already written his epitaph in much more comprehensive terms, and that he may safely leave its interpretation to posterity.

WINNIPEG CARPENTERS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 17.—The carpenters of the city have demanded an increase of 2½ cents an hour for the coming season.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN MR. MARCONI AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The understanding the government has with Mr. Marconi is this, that in return for a contribution from the federal exchequer toward the erection of the company's station in Cape Breton for the receipt and despatch of trans-Atlantic messages by the wireless telegraphy the Canadian authorities are guaranteed a reduction in the rates for commercial messages of sixty percent. That is to say, instead of it costing as it does to-day twenty-five cents a word for cables to England parties will be able to hold converse with one another across the ocean for ten cents a word. But besides, the Canadian Government is permitted to employ wireless telegraphy along life-saving stations without payment of royalty.

SLAUGHTER OF FISH

IMPORTANT ACTION BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the netting of fishe in waters in Missisquoi, Shefford, Brome, Drummond, Richmond, Wolfe, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Compton, Megantic and Beauce. By this measure the department hopes to avert the wholesale slaughter of fish in the northern end of Lake Champlain. It has been complained that tons of fish are being shipped daily from these waters to the American cities and the majority of those having fishing privileges from the Canadian authorities are said to belong to the United States. The preservation of the fish will, it is said, bring thousands of visitors up to Missisquoi Bay every summer.

The use of night lines with more than one hundred hooks is also prohibited in this district of Quebec.

The smelt fishing season in Quebec has been extended from Feb. 15 to 28.

TUBERCULOSIS

ITS PREVENTION AND ITS CURE.

'It is in the power of man to cause all parasitic diseases to disappear from the world.'—Pasteur.

'To combat consumption as a disease of the masses successfully, requires the combined action of a wise government, well-trained physicians and an intelligent people.'—Knopf.

Dr. Richer, who has made a specialty of the subject, has an illustrated article in this week's 'World Wide' entitled 'Tuberculosis, a social and medical disease.' The article is practically a series of short articles reviewing the subject under the following headings:

HISTORICAL STATISTICS — PROPORTION OF DEATHS — CURABILITY — COMMUNICABILITY—IS IT HEREDITARY? — HEREDITARY TENDENCY —PREDISPOSITION — PREVENTION —EARLY RECOGNITION OF THE DISEASE — CLIMATE — SANATORIA — DIRECTIONS TO PATIENTS — THE NATIONAL PROBLEM—BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS — TUBERCULOSIS IN OTHER ANIMALS — TUBERCULIN — OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS—PHTHISIOPHOBIA — DISINFECTION —CONCLUSIONS.

The article in 'World Wide' is well worth reading by the public generally, and should find its way into the hands of all those who for one reason or another are specially interested in the subject. It would be well if mayors and public health officers caused the distribution of such articles that the public might know of the causes of the disease and the best methods for preventing its ravages. People need information on the subject. 'World Wide,' containing the article and colored supplement, may be bought for two cents on the news-stands or it will be sent on application to the publishers, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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

The following are the contents of this week's issue of 'World Wide':

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Pilgrim Brother—II.—'Punch.'
The War and the Country—'The Times,' London.
The Action at Tafelkop—'The Mail,' London.
The Uganda Railway, and Sir H. M. Stanley—'Morning Post,' London.
Irrepressible Ireland—New York 'Evening Post.'
Oxford University and the South African War—'Journal des Débats,' Paris. Translated for 'World Wide.'
The Kind of Teacher Public Schools Want—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
Killing off Alaska Game—Chicago 'Tribune.'
Giant Voices—'The Mail,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

St. Luke as an Artist—'The Spectator,' London.
The Crisis in the French Theatre—Correspondence of 'The Nation,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Feb. 2, 1901.—Poem, 'The Pilot,' London.
Anent St. Valentine's Day—
'A Ditty'—Sir Philip Sidney.
My Luve—Robert Burns.
Love's Philosophy—Percy Bysshe Shelley.
Summum Bonum—Robert Browning.
Life of Napoleon I.—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Literary Quarrels—By Andrew Lang, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
A Kipling Exam. Paper—'The Academy,' London.
The Knight's Vigil—Verse, 'The Pilot,' London.
On a Birthday—Verse, 'The Westminster Budget.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Disinfection of Sleeping Cars—'American Medicine.'
Atmosphere Cleansed by Snowfall.
Flying Reptiles—'The Nation,' New York.
Tuberculosis, a Social and Medical Disease—By Arthur J. Richer, M.D.

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

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

There are 3,546 millionnaires in the United States.

Over 7,000,000 lobsters were caught on the Maine coast last year.

Four percent of sailing vessels and two and a half percent of steamships are lost in a year.

Sewing cotton and pocket knives are the only British-made goods that now hold their own in Brazil.

Passenger locomotives in Europe earn on an average 53 pence per mile run, those for merchandise 74 pence per mile.

Since 1889 the London County Council have purchased and abandoned about 50 licenses, of an average value of £2,000 each.

Next to Yorkshire, which has almost four million acres, Lincoln is the largest English county. Devonshire stands third.

Blackadder, in Berwick, holds the record as Britain's coldest spot. On Dec. 4, 1879, it experienced 55 degrees of frost.

Women workers in heavy leather at harness factories are paid according to the number of stitches which they put in per inch.

Miss Green, daughter of the Lord Mayor, is the youngest Lady Mayoress who ever presided at the Mansion House.

In 1803 consols stood at their lowest point during the nineteenth century—namely, 50. By 1824 they had climbed to 97.

It is calculated that Norway and Sweden have between them 322,000 head of reindeer. Finland has less than 45,000 in all.

The South African desert fox lives almost entirely upon ostrich eggs, which it breaks by rolling them against a stone.

Of Scotland's 30,302 square miles, 631 square miles are water, and 485 beach and foreshore, useless for agricultural purposes.

Governor Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, was inaugurated in the presence of his father and mother, his daughter, and his grandson.

A machine has just been installed in the pension office at Washington which will 'lick' and seal 25,000 official envelopes a day. Previously the work was done by hand.

Thanks to American and English tourists, Switzerland is able to support 17,000 hotels on an annual income of $25,000,000.

To increase their powers of endurance, two ounces of sugar are now included in the daily food of army horses in Argentina.

The weight of a cubic foot of cork is fifteen pounds. Cork is the bark of a species of Spanish oak, and not properly a wood.

Doctors in Sweden never send bills to their patients. They cheerfully accept whatever sums the patients choose to give them.

There are 5,700,000 children on the rolls of British schools, but of these only 4,700,000, or about eighty percent, attend regularly.

Brazilian railways are the dearest in the world, the cost of carriage for coffee amounting to 8s. 6d. a hundredweight per hundred miles.

There are at present about five thousand ponies in the Shetlands. A true Shetland pony should be between nine and ten hands high.

A marble bas-relief of considerable merit, just unearthed at Pompeii, is supposed to date four hundred years before the Christian era.

The change in British legal documents from 'God Save the Queen' to 'God Save the King' will cost a total of four hundred thousand pounds.

The average yield of grain to the acre is thirty bushels in England, eighteen in Germany, nineteen in France, ten in Russia, eleven in Cape Colony.

A corporation in London is venturing upon the gigantic task of providing two million of two-penny meals daily for the masses of the hungry who need substantial food at low figures.

A Rome despatch says the statement that the Dowager Queen Margherita intends to visit the United States incognita as the Countess Stupinigi is regarded there as a canard.

Dan Emmett, who wrote the popular negro melody, 'Dixie,' which served frequently as a rallying song in the civil war, is living at the age of 87, in a little cottage near Mansfield, O.

Lord Stanmore, now 72 years old, is the last peer who was created by Gladstone. He is the son of the Earl of Aberdeen in whose cabinet Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In Brooklyn, N.Y., the labor unions are building a hundred-thousand-dollar home that will be provided with everything, ranging from a gymnasium and clubroom to a ballroom, dining-rooms, and a kitchen.

Mme. Oatman Olivia, a Buddhist priestess of Calcutta, India, is visiting in Cincinnati. She recently finished a revision of simplification of the Buddhist Bible, and has put it into such shape that it is readily comprehended by the general reader.

A piece of virgin gold weighing 82.18 ounces troy was put in the melting pot of the United States assay office at Helena, Mont., negotiations for its preservation in nugget form having failed because of the impossibility of an exact assay.

Charlemagne was over seven feet high and exceedingly gross in person. Sixteen men were required at his funeral to carry the coffin. He had an appearance of great majesty, his only detracting feature being a shrill falsetto voice, which annoyed him so greatly that on public occasions he never spoke aloud.

Next to gambling the Eskimo men like to wrestle. The usual way of doing this is a test of strength rather than of skill. The wrestlers sit down on the floor, or in any convenient place, side by side, and face in opposite directions, say with right elbows touching. Then they lock arms, and each strives to straighten out the other's arms.

No less than seven hundred separate photographs of the Emperor of Germany are extant, says a Philadelphia photographer. He is the most photographed man alive, and in his pictures he always looks tall, though as a matter of fact he is a little fellow of five feet seven. There are over three hundred photographs of the King of England.

A London despatch says that the Chinese imperial seals, which have been advertised, were owned by an American named E. M. O'Brien, who was in Pekin when the city was occupied by the allies. When the advertisement first appeared it was reported that the British government would try to prevent the sale, but as they are not owned by a British subject, it is thought the government cannot interfere.

The inventor of the gummed postage stamp was a Scotchman, James Chalmers, of Dundee, who, in 1834, suggested the adoption of the practical system of affixing adhesive squares of paper to envelopes. Chalmers was ridiculed, and, among others, medical men predicted that the constant licking of gum would be prejudicial to the health of the nation. It was not until 1841 that the plan received the serious attention of the post-office authorities.

Miss Pamela Plowden, whose engagement to Lord Lytton is announced, has been one of the reigning belles of English society for the last two or three seasons. Her chaperon has often been the Marchioness of Granby, the future Duchess of Rutland, and talented amateur artist, who has claimed many society leaders as the subjects of her pencil and brush. Miss Plowden's beauty and accomplishments are widely known. She is the daughter of Sir Trevor Chichele-Plowden, British resident at Hyderabad, the capital of the Deccan, an Indian link for the proposed union, when it is remembered that Lord Lytton's father was a predecessor of Lord Curzon of Kedleston in the vice-royalty of India.

LORD ROBERTS'S CURIOSITY.

(New York 'Times.')

Richard Harding Davis relates this incident which happened while he was acting as correspondent during the English-Boer war:

A regiment of Scottish Highlanders, noted for their bravery in action, during the heat of one scrap, were suddenly seen to break ranks and run in all direction. The officers as well shared in the stampede, and apparently made no attempts to urge the men under them into line. Their behavior was a surprise to everybody on the field, and after the fight was over the colonel of the regiment was summoned before Lord Roberts.

'What the deuce was the matter with your regiment?' asked 'Bobs.'

'Well,' replied the colonel, 'we are wearing kilts, you know, and we steered ourselves into a field full of wasps' nests.'

THE PRINCE'S FIRST SPEECH.

The Prince of Wales is still fond of a joke, and enjoys telling a story against himself. To make a public speech is as bad for royalty as for any little city mayor, and the Prince's first speech caused him many a sleepless night. Before the day came he summoned a family conclave. The old Duke of Cambridge was present on the occasion, and as he gave the word of command he expected to be obeyed.

'Have your speech typewritten, my dear fellow; hold it in your hand, and refer to it when the moment comes.'

The heir apparent made no demur, but when the moment did come, he decided, like a manly young fellow, to trust to himself. Anyhow he discarded his notes and began the speech. His trepidation may be believed when he heard the following exclamations pop off like minute guns at his side, every comma bringing with it a 'Conceited boy!' 'Idiot!' 'Why didn't he do as I told him?' 'Self-sufficiency!' 'Absurd!' etc. The dear old Duke of Cambridge, whom everybody loves so well, has a way of thinking aloud, and he felt a not unnatural irritation under the circumstances, that his youthful kinsman had asked his advice and not taken it.

The speech, however, proved a grand success. It was given at a charity dinner and money flowed in so bountifully that the Prince drove off in triumph to his father, at Marlborough House. 'There, sir! No speech of yours ever brought in so much money as that!'

The King was, if possible, more delighted than his son, and the two had a hearty laugh together over the day's proceedings.—London Paper.

A QUEER WEDDING FEAST.

The wedding feast has from time immemorial played an important part in Maoriland. S. Percy Smith, the surveyor-general of New Zealand, says 'Woman's Home Companion,' gives this account of one such feast: The guests numbered hundreds, and when the sweetened paste was to be served no dish could be found large enough. Accordingly a large canoe was brought, cleaned after their by-no-means-particular fashion, and into this the paste was put. As the multitude sat about it, each dipping in and helping himself with the mussel shells, which they use instead of spoons, a greedy child fell head-first into the canoe, being entirely immersed in the food. Quickly rescued, it was decided it would never do to waste so much good food, so the little one was passed from one to another along the line of guests, who proceeded to lick him over until clean.

'PLEASE, MR. FRENCH.'

When General French was engaged in his big drive in the Ermelo-Amsterdam districts early last year his headquarters were pitched one day close to one of the many pretty farms in this the most fertile and picturesque portion of the two new colonies. During the hot afternoon General French was lying reading in his tent. Suddenly a small shadow darkened the entrance to the tent, while a soft little voice piped, 'Please, Mr. French, can you let me have just a little sugar? I have got two shillings.' A little six-year-old lass with the great clear blue eyes typical of her race, was standing timidly in the doorway. Those who know our great-hearted cavalry leader will not need to be told that, although at that moment sugar was a rare commodity even with the headquarters staff, the little maiden went back to her mother rejoicing in the possession both of two shillings and a pound of sugar.—'Navy and Army.'

MR. WU'S OPINION OF A LIAR.

(From 'Success.')

The reporter who lied to the Chinese Minister at Washington, Wu Ting-Fang, about his salary, no doubt deluded himself with the thought—if he gave the matter a thought at all—that it was a 'white lie' that would hurt nobody. But let us see the sequel:—

On the first occasion, when he called to interview the Minister, he was asked what salary he received. 'One hundred and fifty dollars a week,' glibly replied the youth. 'It is too much. It is altogether too much,' said the more candid than polite Wu Ting-Fang. 'You are not worth more than twenty-five dollars a week.'

The Chinese Minister, it is said, learned later, through other newspaper men, that the reporter had not spoken the truth, and that, instead of a hundred and fifty dollars a week, he received but sixty dollars. Consequently, when he again presented himself at the Chinese Legation for information for his paper, he was curtly dismissed by Wu Ting-Fang with these words: 'You lied to me about your salary. If you will lie about such a thing as that you will lie about anything. I do not trust you. I have nothing to say to you. I want to revise my former estimate of your value. Instead of being worth twenty-five dollars a week, you are not worth anything, sir.'

TELL KIPLING ABOUT IT.

(Toronto 'Star.')

When Rudyard Kipling hears that a Snowball is to be Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, he will be confirmed in his opinion of Canada's climate.

LORD ROSEBERY AND CATHEDRALS.

(From 'M. A. P.')

When Lord Rosebery is stopping at his seat in Mentmore, he is an excellent host in a quiet way to his neighbors, more especially to the clergy of the district. On one occasion a young vicar but recently appointed to his benefice, was asked to dinner. When the ladies had withdrawn, the vicar was somewhat embarrassed by his host's suddenly accosting him to this effect:—'I have just had occasion to visit two of our largest and most beautiful cathedrals. What is the use or purpose of such vast buildings, that are so rarely filled, and that are so often in very small cities? You come, Mr. ——, from a cathedral town, can you kindly solve the problem?'

After a moment's hesitation, the young vicar replied: 'I have sometimes heard a question asked by strangers on the roads in this district, "What is that vast and beautiful house on the high ground yonder;" meaning your Lordship's house of Mentmore. The answer is, "Why, that is the seat of one of the King's chief nobles." With such an answer people are well content. They think the building suitable. And yet my Lord, it is but seldom, I should think, that all the halls and rooms of Mentmore are filled. We don't grumble at the size of the house; a dignified position requires dignified surroundings.'

'I am well answered,' said Lord Rosebery, and turned the conversation. Some of the company thought he was annoyed, but a little later, as they left the dining room, he put his hand on the young parson's shoulder, and said: 'A good answer; I thank you for it.'

A DETACHED STATESMAN.

Lord Salisbury has a reputation for being singularly detached from the world of men and affairs. It has been said that he has never spoken to Mr. Morley; it is also said that poor Mr. Foley, of the Foreign Office, has to submit to be called Mr. Flower, or Mr. Fowler, or anything but Foley. Here is a story that has just come to me. It is typical—I offer no other credential for it. Lord Salisbury, the Bishop of London, and many others, so runs the story, happened to be in a room with the King. The King said to the Bishop: 'Do you know what Lord Salisbury has just said about you? He pointed you out and asked, "Who is that young-looking cleric?" ' And then, to save embarrassment of the Bishop, His Majesty, with that invariable geniality which is all his own, added: 'But you need not mind that. I just showed him the latest photgraph of myself, and after looking at it some moments in silence, he said, sympathetically, "Poor old Buller." '—Manchester 'Guardian.'

TALES OF PRINCE HENRY.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Though owing to the accident of birth a younger son it was the fate of Prince Henry of Prussia to play a comparatively obscure part in the history of his country compared with his brother William, he has escaped the fierce light that beats about a throne and secured an affection in the hearts of his countrymen that peradventure had not been his as a first born.

He is the hero of countless anecdotes from his youth up, which are always cropping out in the land of his birth.

A light-hearted, lovable fellow in his school days, with a keen sense of fun, one day while rambling through the palace grounds at Potsdam he began picking flowers and handing them to his sister Charlotte. A newly engaged custodian walked up to the children and warned them that the pursuit was forbidden. When he found that the boy was not disposed to be docile the custodian said: 'Come with me, little fellow; we shall have to see about this.'

'With pleasure,' answered the boy, 'but I must first go and inform my papa.' 'Where does your papa live?' 'Over there'—pointing to the palace—'and he is the Crown Prince.'

In his earlier life he was accustomed to speak quite frankly to his elder brother. 'Oh, I am not afraid of him,' he said once. 'I have read that since the French revolution he has no power over me.'

Among the studies which the young prince pursued at this time was the science of making clocks. It was the belief of the late Emperor that every member of the royal house should provide for all possible vicissitudes by learning a trade, and thus it was while Henry was learning to be a clockmaker the present emperor was acquiring a complete knowledge of glovemaking. It was to this lovable prince that the late Emperor Frederick wrote on a slip of paper when he was no longer able to speak:

'You at least have never given me a moment's sorrow, and will make as good a husband as you have been a loving son.' And after his death it was found that the dying Emperor had left the bulk of his fortune to this well-loved son, who is, therefore, financially independent of his imperial brother.

PRINCE EDDIE OF WALES.

A quaint story is told of little Prince Eddie of Wales. A lady who was sitting in the room with him referred to him as 'a very promising boy.' Prince Eddie, who did not understand the expression and what it meant, looked up from his play and exclaimed: 'But I never make a promise unless I am sure I can keep it; indeed I never do.'

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

The case of the people against Murline, heard by the governor of New Haven colony in council on May day, 1660, indicates the attitude toward unlicensed kissing in those times. It appeared that Jacob Murline and Sarah Tuttle had been caught kissing each other. Jacob tried to throw the blame on Sarah, saying he thought she had 'with intent let fall her gloves.' Sarah denied the intent. Jacob then admitted that he 'took her by the hand, and they both sat down upon a chest, but whether he kyssed her or she kyssed him he knows not, for he never thought of it since until Mr. Raymond told him that he had not 'layde it to heart as he ought.' The stern governor, after duly lecturing the guilty parties on the enormity of their offence, decreed that 'the sentence therefore concerning them is that they shall pay either of them a fine of 20 shillings to the colony.'—Chicago 'Journal.'

DO YOU BELIEVE IN GHOSTS?

(From the London 'Spectator.')

On the subject of ghosts the village is divided. Some people beg the question by a bold assertion that 'ther' ben't sich things, an' them as sez they sees 'um on'y thinks 'um does.' Others, more cautious, are of opinion that 'ther' med be ghosts or ther' medn't;' they had never beheld any themselves, but they knew folks who had. The dictum of one hardy sceptic is worth quoting as an example of shrewd reasoning: 'I dwun't believe in ghostes an' sich,' said he! 'why should I, seein' I've niver sin nothink wusser nor meself all my life long. I looks at it this way, luk'ee, "If so be as they be gone to the right place 'tis sartin sure as they wun't keer to come back year agen. If so be as they be gone to t'other, they wun't let 'um come, bless 'ee."'

THE SMALLEST PAINTING.

(From the Kansas 'City Journal.')

A Flemish artist has produced what is said to be the smallest painting in the world. It is a picture of a miller mounting the stairs of his mill and carrying a sack of grain on his back. The mill is depicted as standing near a terrace. Close at hand are a horse and cart, with a few groups of peasants idling in the road near by. All this is painted on the smooth side of a grain of ordinary white corn. It is necessary to examine it under a microscope, and it is drawn with perfect accuracy.

TO JANUARY SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscribers whose term of subscription ended Jan. 31 were reminded two weeks since by finding the usual notice enclosed in their paper along with a remitting envelope. We hope all our friends will remember to have the renewal mailed in good time. A new subscription remitted at the same time will be appreciated.

Have you considered the splendid offers listed in the first column of Page Eight.

Advertisements.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

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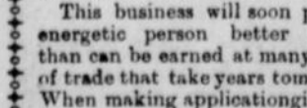

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SCIENCE

The Nernst Lamp—Its Advantages and Limitations

A DEEP HOLE—NIAGARA AT WORK—ELECTRICITY AND FLOWERS.

The Nernst lamp, which will shortly be put on the market, is, so to speak, a cross between an incandescent lamp and an Auer light. The light is produced as in the incandescent lamp, by a current of electricity heating a filament white hot, but the filament is made of metallic oxides, like the mantle of the Auer light. It gives a whiter and steadier light than the arc or incandescent lamps, and more of it for the amount of electricity. Its invention by Herr Nernst was a triumph of ingenuity, as there were several difficulties to be overcome. In the first place, it is hard to start a current through the earth filament, as, unlike a carbon one, it is a non-conductor when cold, and has to be made white hot before the current will flow. Once the current is started, of course, it produces all the heat that is necessary. On the other hand, if it gets at all overheated, too much current will flow through, and the filament will be destroyed. The first difficulty is met by an electric heater of platinum wire, which is automatically cut out when the current begins to flow through the filament; the second one by a 'ballast' of iron wire, the resistance of which increased enormously with a slight increase of current. The lamp has still one disadvantage, namely, the fact that the globe becomes covered inside with a black deposit, which must be periodically removed. This, and its high power (the smallest is fifty candle power) prevent its being used instead of incandescents. It is, however, likely to intrude into the domain of the arc-lamp, and still more likely to find a place for itself between the two lamps already established.

A diamond-drill boring 4,800 feet deep has been put down by Mr. Edward Chester, of the Chester Drilling Company, on the Turf Club ground at Johannesburg, South Africa. A special Sullivan drill was used, made by the Sullivan Machinery Company, of Chicago, Ill. The hole was started in January, 1899, but was stopped in October owing to the Boer war and work was resumed on June 14, 1901; exclusive of the stoppage by the war the hole was drilled in ten and one-half months. As the rods weighed about sixteen tons, to prevent this weight from pressing too heavily upon the carbons while drilling, the rods were suspended from a hydraulic cylinder in such manner as to permit any desired pressure upon the drill-head. This hole was put down to test the position of the Rand reef, and this formation was struck within twenty-five feet of the estimated depth. The deepest holes previously sunk in the Rand are the Rand Victoria bore-hole, 2,400 feet deep, and the Beaudeuville hole of 1895, 3,251 feet deep.—'Engineering News.'

The 'Electro-Chemist' gives the following interesting data: 'The present total output of electricity at Niagara is about 50,000 horse-power. Of this no less than 23,200 horse-power is consumed in electrolytic and electric smelting operations. This power is distributed as follows:—Electrical Lead Reduction Company, 500 horse-power; Acheson International Graphite Company, 1,000 horse-power; Pittsburg Reduction Company, 5,000 horse-power; Carborundum Company, 2,000 horse-power; Matthieson Alkali Works, 2,400 horse-power; Niagara Electro-chemical Company, 500 horse-power; Ampere Electro-chemical Company, 300 horse-power; Union Carbide Company, 10,000 horse-power; Oldbury Electro-chemical Company, 1,000 horse-power; Roberts Chemical Company, 500 horse-power. Total, 23,200 horse-power.

In the private laboratory of a well-known London man of science some experiments upon vegetable forms and tissues, have shown that the live seed gives an electrical response, while the dead seed gives none. Also, that owing to the action of light upon some leaves, such as those of the iris and the begonia, the illuminated part of the leaf is rendered electropositive to the unilluminated part, while the petals of flowers have shown no such susceptibility. All through these experiments it was clear that 'a definite relation existed between the vitality of the plant or seed and its electrical potentiality.'

Advertisements.

GREAT EASE with Pearline washing—no possible harm. Points that put PEARLINE above every other washing medium. Plenty of things make washing easy, but are ruinous to the clothes. Plenty are harmless enough, but hard to wash with. Wash in common sense way—soak out the dirt, with little or no rubbing. PEARLINE'S way. 669

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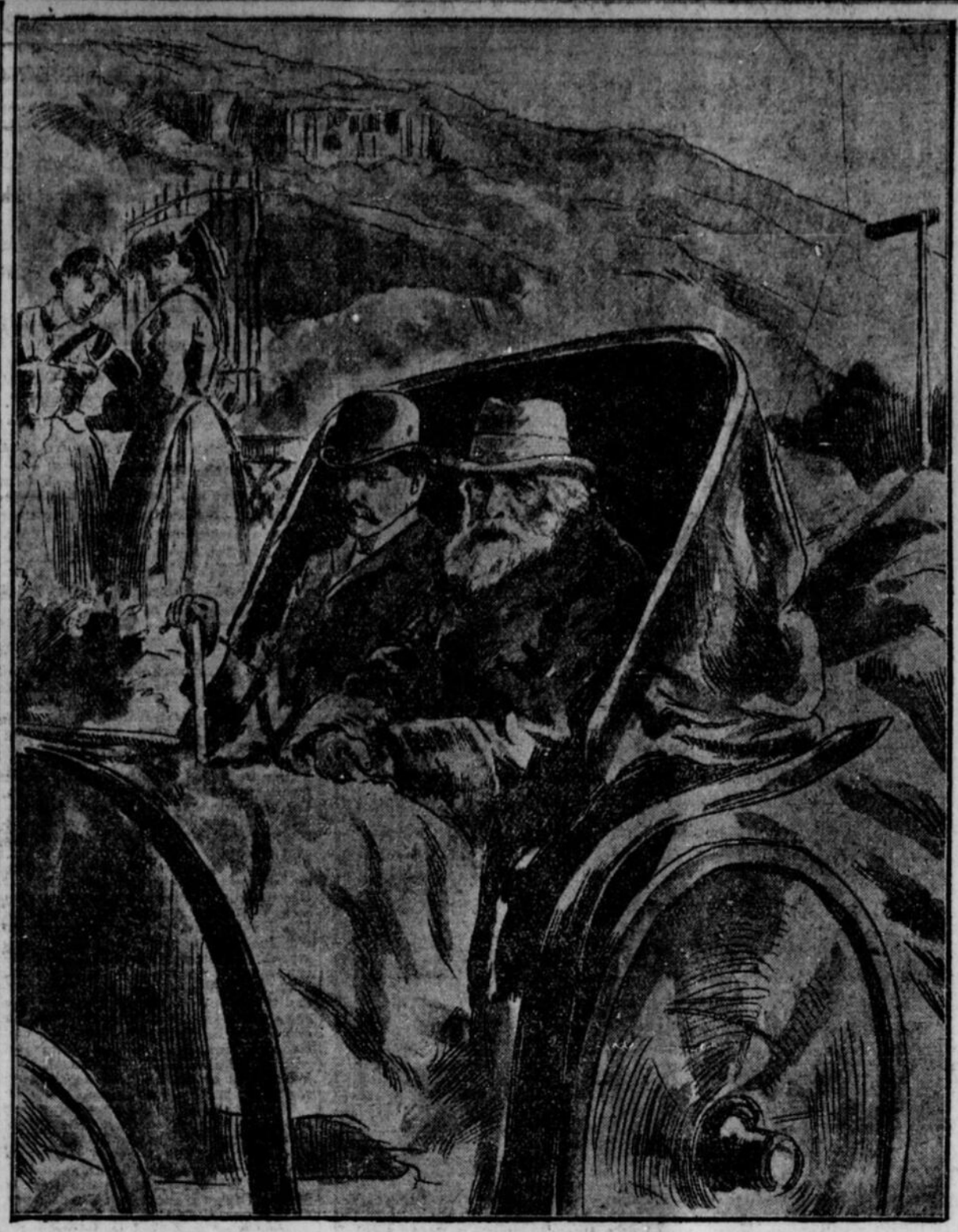

THE PEN THAT WILL WRITE NO MORE---DR. GEORGE MACDONALD TAKING EXERCISE AT BORDIGHERA.

Dr. George Macdonald, the famous novelist, whose works have delighted the world for nearly half a century, has suffered a great blow in the death of his wife, who died a few days ago at Bordighera. The Doctor himself, now nearly eighty years of age, has been in feeble health for the last few years, and it is a human certainty that his gifted pen will write no more.—'Black and White.'

FOR FAIRER TRADE WITH CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Evening Post.')

Sir,—At present we are endeavoring to strengthen friendly relations with Mexico, a country practically under our protection; and concurrently we are coldly repelling all friendly overtures from Canada, and are recklessly permitting the rapid development in Canada of antagonism to our country. The strength of that antagonism in Canada to our country has become equal to the feeling of self-reliance in Canada; and as that self-reliance is increasing quickly through the overlapping of American capital and enterprise into Canada, the matter is assuming a seriousness which demands immediate attention. No intelligent American will for a moment question the advisability of having an assurance of the friendship of Canada, and probably very few Americans realize that there has taken root in Canada in the last few months a conviction that the United States intends to 'squeeze' Canada as long as the 'squeezing' process is possible. It is to our interests to check at once the hardening of this conviction, for it may become deeply rooted, and give us a disagreeable surprise at a time when friendship might be very desirable.

Since the abrogation, in 1865, of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, up to a few months ago, Canada has vainly pressed for fairer trade relations. We have offered her commercial union, and have refused to give full consideration to the reasons why commercial union has been unacceptable by Canada. It is equally true that up to a few years ago Great Britain gave our interests an equally indifferent consideration, a fact that has no doubt influenced us considreably in our indifference toward Canada; but we have very evidently now accepted Great Britain's persistent offers of friendship, and have gained much material advantage thereby. This should have cleared the way to giving full consideration to the reasons why commercial union is unacceptable by Canada. Of a certainty there is no reasonable excuse now for our maintaining a repellant attitude toward Canada, and there is every reason why we should take instant action in regaining her good-will. Her good-will may be very desirable at any moment; and we now have her ill-will to a greater degree than is advisable. Within the past few months Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the party in power—and the party is strongly entrenched in power—declared publicly that Canada would send no more delegates to Washington, and that offers to reopen negotiations for fairer trade relations must come from this country. His attitude in this matter has been approved from one end of Canada to the other, and the general impression left is that we have no intention of making a fairer trade agreement while we are not under compulsion to do so. Irritation and ill-will toward us are increasing in Canada, and the ill-will is being welded to national sentiment.

Canada's position in this matter of fairer trade is readily understood. She is our third-best customer, her tariff is about one-half as high as ours, and we sell her about $70,000,000 worth more a year than we buy from her. Because her markets are most convenient to us, although her population is less than 6,000,000, she has the value to us of being our third-best customer. Now, our markets are her natural markets, and we not only practically exclude her trade, but we have so operated our tariff laws as to drive her to reprisals against us in order to protect her interests. Canada is in a position to be independent of us, too, for the balance of trade in her favor with Great Britain enables her to pay the balance of trade against her with the United States. And we insist upon commercial union—which is really an impossibility to Canada—as the only basis for fairer trade relations. We can afford to be much more lenient, and we cannot afford to have Canada's ill-will toward us weld into national sentiment.

Upon conservative estimate, three-fourths of the Canadians would give favorable consideration to a reasonable offer from this country for fairer trade relations. This attitude is likely to continue for a year or two, because our markets are desirable, and commercial and industrial advancement in Canada has but recently become rapid. A pertinent fact, also, is that Canada must maintain a low-tariff policy in order to develop her immense area of wheat lands in the North-West.

In the United States the opposition to fairer trade relations with Canada grades as follows: — Indifference; political strength of coal mine operators, lumbermen of the Southern pine district, Gloucester fishermen, and farmers along the border, and promoters of high protection to every form of industry. In favor of fairer trade relations with Canada are the New England States, the cities on the northern border, and a fairly large number of manufacturers. The New England States are working by propaganda for reciprocity, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce is now securing signatures in the border cities to a petition to Congress for a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

The situation now is that an offer to reopen negotiations for fairer trade relations must come from the United States; the New England States and the border cities may influence Congress to make an offer within a year or two, and a new combination among the world powers may cause us to make the offer within a short time.

CAMPBELL SHAW.

Buffalo, Jan. 21.

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

SUBTERRANEAN LAKES IN AUSTRALIA.

Subterranean lakes have recently been discovered in the Eucla district, Australia. They lie about thirty feet below the surface, and contain an abundant provision of potable water. This discovery is of great practical importance to this especially arid district. It is of scientific value also, as it affords an explanation of the disappearance of certain rivers.

TWO LIBEL SUITS

FUNCTIONS OF A NEWSPAPER.

('Editor and Publisher.')

An interesting libel suit has just been settled in Binghamton, N.Y. Jonas M. and Willis Sharpe Kilmer, constituting the firm of J. M. Kilmer & Co., manufacturers of the proprietary medicine known as 'Swamp Root,' sued the 'Herald' of that city for $25,000 damages for alleged libel. The circumstances attending the bringing of the suits are as follows:

When a nephew of J. M. Kilmer was arrested last summer upon the charge of having caused the burning of the factory where the boxes in which the 'Swamp Root' is packed are made, the 'Herald' stated that it was alleged that his motive was a feeling of enmity against J. M. and W. S. Kilmer because he thought they had usurped the Swamp Root business which was originated by his father, Dr. S. Andral Kilmer.

J. M. and W. S. Kilmer each sued the 'Herald' for $25,000 damages. The 'Herald' being anxious to have the matter settled as soon as possible, tried to bring the case to trial at the first term of the Supreme Court following, but the attorneys for the Kilmers declared that if the 'Herald' insisted upon trial then they would dismiss the complaints.

Another term of the Supreme Court was held in Binghamton commencing Jan. 6, at which the 'Herald' again moved the cases for trial. The Kilmers, through their attorneys, then announced their desire to drop the matter and pay the $30 legal costs allowed the defendants under the circumstances.

The 'Herald's' attorneys demanded a bigger sum in costs and Judge Forbes finally granted the motion of the 'Herald's' attorneys and rendered the decision that the Kilmers must pay $300 and costs for bringing action against the 'Herald.'

In the course of his remarks, Judge Forbes said:

'A vigorous paper, if it tells the truth, has a right to be vigorous. The public do not want dish water. They want readable articles—articles that will be attractive and call for public attention. At the same time such a paper, as well as being energetic, must be practically correct in its assertions.

'A paper when correct and energetic may create a better atmosphere in the community. Men of course dislike to be criticized for their faults. Here a crime is alleged to have been committed where a publication is alleged to have been made in good faith, the publication of the proceedings of a judicial tribunal.

'That the proceedings did take place and that investigations were held, the plaintiff does not dispute, and the defendant says that the report was made in good faith. This is a question, however, that the jury would have to decide.

'It looks as if the Kilmers employed every attorney in the city, and with their wealth and position tried to make the 'Herald' go out of town to find a lawyer. Their ambition seemed to be to crush the paper at all hazards. It does seem as if the plaintiffs should place the defendant in the same financial position as it stood in before the action. The plaintiffs are said to be worth more than a million dollars and the mere payment of money should not be a hardship to them.

'It is easy enough to commence an action where there is no merit, but the question of motive and intent are matters for a jury to settle and not for a judge to consider in reviewing a motion for a discontinuance of an action. If the rule of damages to the defendant was not applied, men of wealth might absolutely crush the press in every community if they started out to do so. It would be only a question of how much they could spare out of their incomes to stifle the freedom of the press.'

PEACE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

Holland's offer in behalf of the Boers, although rejected, has worked for eventual peace. The proposition of the Dutch Government was simply to provide for a conference between the Boer leaders in Europe and those in the field, that the former might return to Europe with new instructions, with a fair grasp of the situation, and with authority to negotiate with English commissioners.

The British Government rejects this proposition and practically submits another to the effect that the Boer delegates in Europe apply to England for safe conduct to South Africa, and, after conference with the Boer leaders in the field, enter at once upon negotiations with Lord Kitchener.

The British proposition is the better of the two. It is more favorable to peace, as it avoids delay. It is also as unobjectionable from the Boer viewpoint as the Holland proposition, and no less friendly in spirit. It concedes the difficulty in the way of negotiation, and indicates a disposition on the part of the British Government to remove that difficulty.

The stipulation that negotiations shall be conducted in South Africa and by the generals in command of the hostile forces is in accord with the logic of the situation. The Boer generals in the field are better informed as to the spirit of their men, as to the resources of their army, as to the conditions of the country, than the delegates who have been so long absent from the field of operations.

The fighting Boers are the best judges of their ability to continue the war and of the benefits to be secured by continuing it. They are the real representatives of the Boer people under the present conditions. They have won the respect of the British generals and soldiers and are more likely to secure proper terms than the Boer delegates in Holland.

It is desirable, however, that all the Boer leaders—those in the field, those in prison, and those in Europe—should be consulted as to the terms of permanent settlement in South Africa. It is well known that General Cronje, who made the fight of a century before he surrendered, and General Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, differed from their associates in the government at the beginning of the war, and it may be they do not hold the same opinions as the delegates in Europe now.

But they both have earned the right to speak for their people, and they should be given opportunity. As the letter of Lord Lansdowne indicates a disposition on the part of the British Government to open such an opportunity, the outlook for a peace which will not humiliate the Boers is more promising than ever before.

A RAILWAY'S MONEY REFUSED.

(London 'Chronicle.')

At a time when compensation from railway companies is getting to be more and more a means of livelihood, a story told by Prof. Schaefer in the 'University College Gazette' should be interesting, if depressing. The hero is Robert Grant, the comparative anatomist, a quaint figure in his day, who wore always full evening dress and worked with Darwin. He used, says Prof. Schaefer, to occupy a house in Euston square, near the station. When the railway company obtained powers to open up the square so as to give better access to their station, the new street which was thus formed passed the house occupied by Grant, and it might be assumed that the increased traffic would disturb its quietude, and that the occupier might be fairly entitled to compensation. At any rate, the story goes that the company tendered such compensation as to a poor man like Grant was a good round sum. Grant, however, would not accept a penny, stating that he could not see that the change would in any way injuriously affect him. The record of this refusal should be on Grant's tombstone.

Advertisements.

For Fathers and Mothers.

W. H. Bardwell of Montreal Uses Powley's Liquified Ozone on His Little Son With Wonderful Results.

CURED OF BRONCHITIS OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

What an anxious time it is when you have your children's future to look out for--to attend to their instruction and see that they grow up to be good men and good women. How greatly is that anxiety increased if the health is not just right, if little ailments keep bothering just enough to show that there's a weak spot in the system somewhere which may develop into a dreadful disease--may lead to an untimely death

That was the condition of Mr Bardwell of Montreal His little son has been troubled with bronchitis for ten years--imagine the father's joy and gratitude when he was permanently cured by Powley's Liquified Ozone He tells his own story—it should possess a deal of interest to you

The Ozone Co., Limited--Gentlemen I feel it my duty to write you in reference to the cure your preparation, Ozone, has made in my family My little boy, now 12 years old, has been troubled with bronchitis since he was two years old, and has never been strong We have had him treated by several of the best doctors and have tried every known remedy, but none of them seemed to help him About the first of June last I saw your Ozone advertised, and I procured a bottle of it and began to give it to my boy From the very first he began to improve, and I saw it was the medicine he required Being very weak and run down, it took some time to build up his strength and system, but I am now pleased to inform you that he is in perfect health His trouble has left him and he is strong and healthy His recovery and present good health is entirely due to the use of Ozone, as he took no other remedy while taking that We cannot recommend your preparation too highly and will never cease to give it praise. We will always keep it in the house as a family remedy, as we believe it to be the greatest preparation of the age (Signed) W H BARDWELL, (Employed in the Canadian Express Office) 20 Annie St, Montreal, P Q

When your little ones has some trouble, you can be sure there's a weakness due to the lack of vitality--low vitality in any one, child or adult--is caused by an absence of oxygen in the blood The red and white corpuscles of the blood are not in their proper proportion--the blood becomes weak and vitiated, loses its nourishing power, is unable to resist the attack of disease germs Powley's Liquified Ozone increases the oxygen-carrying power of the blood--forms plenty of the red corpuscles—of health to give the system strength and nourishment; it makes sound flesh--a feature that commends it particularly to the treatment of children is that it contains no alcohol and is not a combination of drugs All statements given us are from Canadian people they can be verified at any time—we want you to investigate every case we publish

50c. and $1.00 at all Druggists. THE OZONE CO. of TORONTO, Limited, TORONTO and CHICAGO.

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THE HON. DAVID MILLS

Success in Life Due to Constant Perseverance and an Indomitable Will

PEN PICTURE OF THE RETIRING MINISTER OF JUSTICE, THE 'SAGE OF BOTHWELL.'

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—In the retirement from political life of the Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, the Liberal party in the federal arena loses one of its wisest counsellors. His long career as school teacher, journalist, lawyer and statesman, is one which our Canadian youth ought to be proud to emulate, for in it advancement was ever won by the most praiseworthy of means—constant perseverance and an indomitable will to achieve the true solution of every problem that confronted him. No trust was neglected and in a lifetime of office never has there been raised against his name the suspicion of a scandal. High position finds him to-day as unassuming as the humblest in the land and after brushing up against the world all these years there is left to him a trust in human nature and a gentleness of character most refreshing to encounter. As someone has truly said an abiding faith in the sovereignty of the people and of representative institutions has been a conspicuous characteristic of his career in politics. Not all his ideals have been realized but his faithful endeavor in the office he administered has been to dispense an even justice to all.

For thirty-four years David Mills has played a leading role in Canadian politics. And although he has passed the seventy-first milestone a life of temperance has left to him all the vigor of a much younger man. If the underlying nature be right no individual could spend this length of time in public life without acquiring a knowledge and a breadth of view upon which the nation can rely.

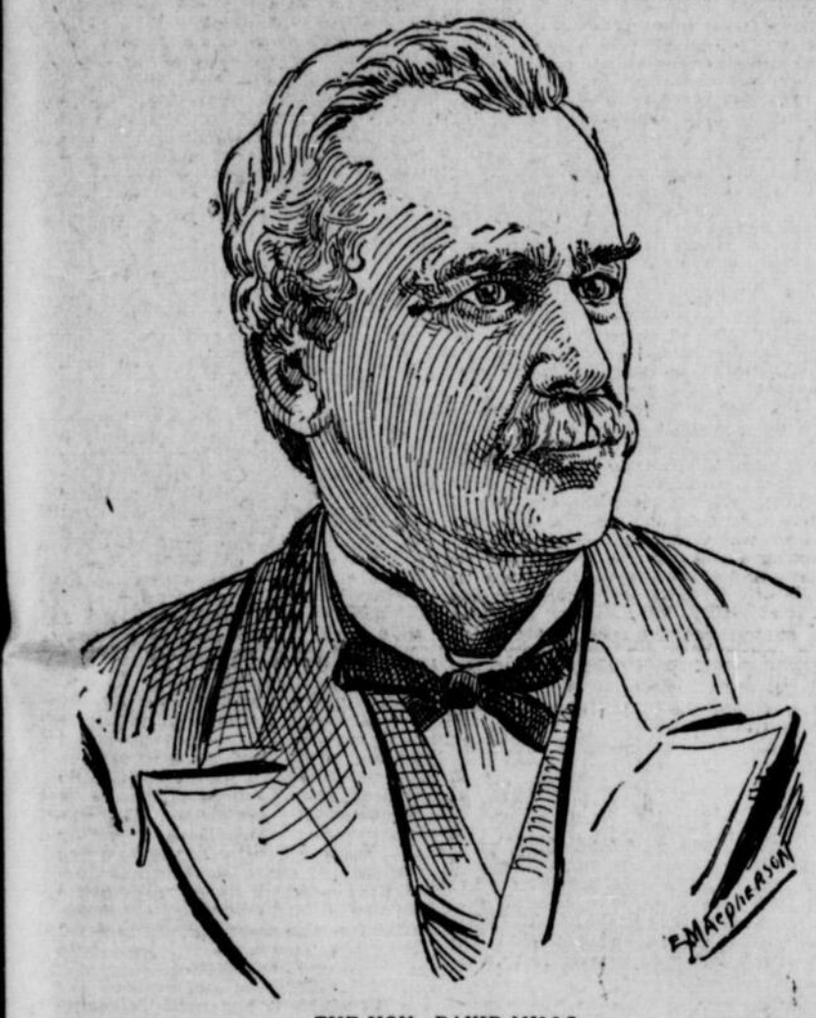
Of the brilliant company of men who sat with Mr. Mills in the first parliament of Canada Sir Richard Cartwright is the only Liberal left in the House to-day. And he, too, will ere many months are over be moving to an atmosphere of greater repose than it is possible to enjoy as a cabinet minister at Ottawa. Joseph Howe, one of the most gifted orators Canada ever knew, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the victim one year later of a cowardly assassin; Geo. Etienne Cartier, John A. Macdonald, Dorion, Hincks, John Hillyard Cameron, Huntingdon, Alexander Mackenzie, Abbott, William Macdougall, John Sandfield Macdonald, Galt, Edward Blake and W. P. Howland—all these were members of that first parliament of the Confederation. In every forward movement of the national history Mr. Mills has had his part. He was present when the Intercolonial Railway project was formed. He assisted in the movement for the acquisition of what is now one of our proudest possessions, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. His voice was heard in the stormy debates over the Pacific scandal. He was in parliament when the Canadian Pacific Railway project became a realized fact. And to-day in common with all other patriotic Canadians, he rejoices in a development of industry that opens up a new era in the Dominion's career.

On every leading issue that has arisen since Canada was born his opinion has been thoughtfully expressed. As a Liberal of the advanced school his views were sometimes a little more radical than his own party colleagues would endorse. Many of the changes he urged have yet to come. If the power had rested in Mr. Mills's hands he would have reformed the Senate. As a private member he moved in the House of Commons for the reconstruction of the upper branch of the Legislature. The idea of a nominated body without responsibility to the people is opposed to Mr. Mills's theory of government. One item in the policy of the present government has given him particular satisfaction and that is the removal by the preferential tariff of the tariff discrimination practiced by the Conservatives against England. Mr. Mills would like to see this country knit more closely to Britain by the latter sending to our shores a larger proportion of its annual emigration. In a recent address he laid down the principle that the Imperial Government would be consulting its own best interests in directing its own emigration into imperial channels.

Mr. Mills's judgment is of that logical and well balanced order which wields such influence over others of hastier mood. There is nothing trivial about the man yet he possesses a ready appreciation of wit, and when in the lighter vein can tell a story well. But from a habit of mind and expression he became known in parliament as 'the sage of Bothwell.' His reading covers the widest range. He was long spoken of as the best read man in parliament. A number of brochures of his have been given to the public and lately there has been issued a volume of charming verse the product of leisure hours. It was a knotty problem in statecraft that he could not give you a precedent for, even if the flight took you back to the days of the Plantagenets. His counsel in emergencies was always of the most practical although in debate his views were those of the idealist.

For political opponents a party newspaper of the Toronto 'Mail's' type has little to say that is complimentary, but David Mills that journal has designated 'a thoughtful safe man.' The Toronto 'Globe' has said of him: 'No son of Canada has served his country with more singleness of purpose, with broader patriotism, or higher ideals. No one has realized more deeply the responsibilities of citizenship and has lived more nearly up to them. Political life has never been with him a chess board, where knights and pawns were moved to suit the exigencies of party, but a never-wearying search for truth, an unending conflict between justice and wrong.'

Mr. Mills comes of Puritan and United Empire Loyalist stock. His father, Nathaniel Mills, came from Nova Scotia to Ontario in 1817. The subject of this sketch was born in 1831. He was educated in Kent county, where his parents had settled, and at the University of Michigan, where he passed as an LL.B. in 1855. At first the young man taught school, then became school inspector for the county and in 1867 came to Ottawa as member for Bothwell. He was called to the bar in 1883, made a Q.C. by the Ontario Government in 1890 and recommended for that honor in the federal courts by Sir Charles Tupper's Government in 1896. Mr. Mills practiced law in London and for five years subsequent to 1882 was editor of the London 'Advertiser.' He sat in the Mackenzie cabinet from 1876 to 1878 as Minister of the Interior and succeeded Sir Oliver Mowat as Minister of Justice in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet in November, 1897. He sat for Bothwell in the Commons from Confederation down till 1896, when he was defeated by Mr. Clancy. This was due to his assisting Liberal candidates in adjoining constituencies instead of making his own election sure. He came into the Senate when the first Ontario vacancy occurred in that body. In law his practice has been chiefly confined to cases of a constitutional character, chiefly because he had the reputation of being the most eminent authority on constitutional matters in Canada. But in an eminent degree he may be said to possess the judicial quality of mind which is so essential to success on the bench.—C. H. B.



THE HON. DAVID MILLS.

THE NEW SENATORS

FOUR NEW APPOINTMENTS TO THE UPPER HOUSE.

Orders-in-council appointing four new senators have received the Governor-General's signature. The appointees are: Mr. F. L. Beique, K.C., Montreal; the Hon. C. E. Church, Halifax; Mr. E. P. Thompson, Fredericton, and Dr. J. E. Robertson, Charlottetown.

THE HON. C. E. CHURCH.

The Hon. Charles Edward Church, of Halifax, was Commissioner of Works and Mines in the Nova Scotian Government until last year. He is of English-German origin, a native of Tancook Island, N.S., and is sixty-seven years of age. He entered public life at the general elections of 1872, as member for Lunenburg, in the House of Commons. Defeated at the general elections of 1878, he was four years later returned for the same constituency to the Nova Scotia Assembly, where he sat continuously until last year. On Aug. 3, 1882, he became Provincial Secretary, under Mr. Pipes, afterwards holding in Mr. Fielding's and Mr. Murray's administrations the portfolio of Works and Mines. Mr.

SENATOR CHURCH.

Church is an active temperance worker, and has held high offices in the Independent Order of Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance. In June, 1884, Mr. Church married Miss Henrietta Pugsley, of Halifax.

DR. ROBERTSON.

James Edwin Robertson, M.D., C.M., is a son of the late Peter Robertson and his wife, Annie McFarlane. He was born at New Perth, P.E.I., on October 8, 1840, and received his education at McGill University, Montreal, where he graduated with honors in 1865. He settled in Montague, where he soon gained and has since retained a large practice. A lifelong Liberal, he has been prominently connected with his party in Prince Edward Island. In 1870 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly by acclamation and again by acclamation in 1872. He was a member of the Hay-Thorne-Palmer Liberal Government till 1873, and was re-elected in 1876. For a short time in 1878 he was a member of the Davies Government. He was defeated in 1879, but re-elected in 1882, in which year he also resigned to run for the House of Commons and was elected and was re-elected in 1886, in both he having for his colleague the present Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Dr. McIntyre. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Commons in 1891. Senator Robertson has been for years slightly lame, but is active and alert. In religion he is a Baptist. He was married in 1878 to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James McFarlane, of Charlottetown.

MR. F. L. BEIQUE, K.C.

Frederic Ligori Beique, K.C., is one of the leaders of the Montreal bar, and for two years has been president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal. He was born in St. Mathias, Que., in May, 1845, and was called to the bar in 1868, since which time he has practiced

SENATOR BEIQUE.

his profession in this city. He was created a Q. C. by the Earl of Derby in 1889 and during the years 1891-93 was batonnier of the Bar of the district of Montreal. In 1895 he was Mayor of Dorion, being re-elected in '896. Mr. Beique was one of the Dominion counsel before the Behring Sea Commission in 1896, and in 1890 he was one of the Royal Commissioners in the Whelan case. In the following year he represented the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues before the Royal Commission in the Baie des Chaleurs Railway case. He was a member of the committee in charge of the erection of a monument to Chenier, in 1895. Mr. Beique, in 1875, married Carolina Angelinas, only daughter of the late Hon. L. A. Dessaules.

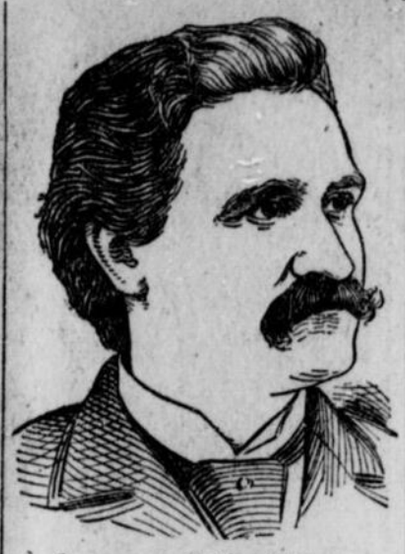
MR. F. P. THOMPSON.

Senator F. P. Thompson was born at Douglas, York County, in 1848. His father, Alexander Thompson, was a mill owner and member of the Provincial Legislature. He was educated at the Wesleyan institutions in Sackville. In 1876, he married Miss Eliza Snowball, sister of Hon. J. B. Snowball, to whose seat in the Senate Mr. Thompson succeeds. He is one of the members of the large agricultural implement manufacturing firm of MacFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton, and is also largely interested in lumbering besides being president of the company controlling the telephone business in the Province. He sat for some years in the York County Council, and was warden for three terms. He was in the Provincial Legislature from 1878 to 1885, when he was sent to the Upper House, and was one of those who voted for the abolition of that chamber. He was elected to the Legislature again in 1899. Mr. Thompson has always been an active Liberal, and has been a strong fighter in and out of the House. His elevation makes a vacancy in York County's representation, and it is thought that Mr. J. D. Phinney, ex-M.P., will be the Government candidate.

Advertisements.

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

Proof From All Sections That Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



Congressman Smith, of Illinois.

Hon. Geo. W. Smith, Member of Congress, in a recent letter from Murphysboro, Ill., to The Peruna Medicine Co., says the following in regard to Peruna for catarrh:

The Peruna Medicine Co.:

'Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of Peruna. I have taken one bottle for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited. To those who are afflicted with catarrh and in need of a good tonic I take pleasure in recommending Peruna.'—Geo. W. Smith.

Major Longstreet.

Major Robert L. Longstreet, who served on the staff of General Lee, General Francis V. Greene, General Arnold, of the Regulars, and General Williston, in the late war with Spain, is the son of the great ex-Confederate General. Maj. Longstreet was mustered out in June, and he is now in Washington trying to get rid of the pernicious malarial fever which he contracted in Cuba. He found Peruna of benefit on his return to the United States, and says the following in regard to the great catarrh cure and tonic:

'I have taken Peruna as a tonic on my return from the Cuban climate, and find it excellent.'

Miss Jennie Johnson.

Miss Jennie Johnson, Vice-President Chicago Teachers' Federation, 3118 Lake Park avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

'Among the different remedies I have tried when in need of a tonic none have helped me more than Peruna. I find it especially helpful in cases of catarrh of the stomach; it restores the functions of nature, induces sleep and builds up the entire system.'

Catarrh of the pelvic organs is the bane of womankind.

Most cases of backache are caused by catarrh of the kidneys. Peruna is just the medicine for catarrh of the kidneys. It stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood the accumulating poison. It gives vigor to the heart's action and digestive system. Peruna should be used in all cases of catarrh of the kidneys.

Peruna Not a Cure-All.

Peruna is not a 'cure-all'; it cures just one disease—catarrh. But since catarrh is able to fasten itself within the different organs of the body, so it is that Peruna cures affections of these organs. But we insist that Peruna cures one disease only. We claim that Peruna is the only internal, scientific remedy for catarrh yet devised. We claim that catarrh is a systemic disease; that is to say, it invades the whole system. We claim that Peruna is a systemic remedy; that is to say, it eradicates catarrh from the system. Catarrh is not a local disease; Peruna is not a local remedy. Since catarrh invades the system, only a systemic remedy can reach it. This is, in brief, our claim in assigning to the disease—catarrh—our remedy, Peruna.

Men of prominence all over the United States are recommending Peruna. Over forty members of Congress have written their endorsement of it. Scores of other government officials speak in high praise of it.

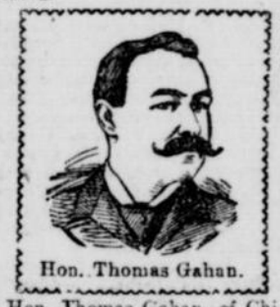
There is no medicine that can take its place. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free catarrh book.

Hon. Wm. A. Deane, of San Francisco.

Hon. Wm. A. Deane, Clerk of the city and county of San Francisco, in a letter written from San Francisco, says:

'I would not be without Peruna, as I have found it to be the best remedy for catarrhal complaints that I have ever used. I have tried most all of the so-called catarrh remedies advertised, and can conscientiously say that of all the remedies for catarrhal complaints recommended to me none have been so beneficial as Peruna.'—Wm. A. Deane.

Everybody is subject to catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh, acute or chronic, wherever located.



Hon. Thomas Gahan.

Hon. Thomas Gahan, of Chicago, member of the National Committee of the Democratic party, writes as follows:

'I was afflicted with catarrh for fourteen years and though I tried many remedies and applied to several doctors I was not able to find a cure. Finally I learned of the remedy, Peruna, through a friend who had used it. I took Peruna for twenty-two weeks, and am now entirely cured. I have every reason to think my cure a permanent one, as it has been a year since then. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy; it will cure when all other remedies fail.'—Thomas Gahan.

Mrs. Brackett.

Mr. F. E. Brackett, 8 Sable street, Medford, Mass., says: 'I have been treating myself for catarrh for about twenty-four years. During that time I had used many different kinds of medicine, but since using your medicines I find them far superior in every respect. The tonic effect on Peruna on me is truly wonderful. My wife uses and recommends Peruna.'—F. E. Brackett.

Few stop to realize in how many ways catarrh can affect the body. Every organ, every duct, every passage, every opening of the human body is liable to catarrh. Peruna is an internal, systemic catarrh remedy, and acts beneficially on all of the mucous membranes of the human body. Consequently it is equally effective to cure catarrh in any organ.

Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Now is the time to send us your Name and Address for our Illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue, which will be ready for mailing about the 1st of March.

A post card will do it.

T. EATON Co. Limited.

190 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

FROM PEKIN TO PARIS BY TRAINS DE LUXE.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

It is announced that, commencing in May, passengers will be carried from any point on the Asiatic coast to London or Paris for £52, food and all accommodations included. A semi-weekly service each way, with trains de luxe between Paris and Pekin, will be inaugurated. At first there will be two breaks in the journey, at Lake Balkal and at New Chwang, where differences of gauge between the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Imperial Chinese Railway will necessitate a change of cars. The Chinese Eastern Railway (Manchurian), will put on a fast line of connecting steamers between Dalny and Shanghai, enabling Shanghai passengers to reach London in three weeks. The low rate named is made with the object of stimulating travel over the Trans-Siberian line.

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

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.]

FARMERS' PROSPERITY.

Some time ago the editor of the Ohio 'Farmer' sent to the regular correspondents of that journal letters of enquiry regarding the present condition of the farmers in their vicinity financially as compared with their condition in the year 1896. He said: 'We want data for a family of five upon a farm of a hundred acres. We want a careful estimate of the cost of all of the supplies which a farmer would have to buy, and how do the prices compare with those of 1896? Also, please state how the condition of farmers, in general, at present, compares with their condition in 1896.

In response to these enquiries a number of replies were received containing a large amount of very interesting matter about the present condition of American farmers, part of which in a condensed form has been published in the columns of the 'Ohio Farmer.'

As might be expected, the reports varied a good deal in their accounts of the incomes and expenditure of different farmers, but except in districts where the corn crop was a failure, they all agreed that the farmers were in much better condition than they were in 1896. One of the reports said: 'The year 1896 was an off year with me. My sales that year amounted to seven hundred dollars. The past year will foot up to about two thousand dollars, from the same land.' This farmer does not give any account of his expenditure, but another man who seems to be a well-to-do farmer gives his expenditure and income as follows:—

Clothing and merchandise	$210
Groceries	93
Hardware, nails, machinery, vehicles	137
Blacksmith	16
Harness and saddles	12
Lumber, petroleum, coal	163
Fertilizers and seeds	50
Hire	435
Taxes and insurance	71
Threshing and incidentals	66
Total	$1,253
Income, cash sales of farm products	1,320
Our living from the farm	290
House rent	100
Total	$2,210

These figures do not cover the entire expense as we have made other outlays for books, travel, missionary and church work, etc., which, with that expended upon improvement and stock, will almost equal the income.'

This is the largest expenditure of any given, the average ranging from about six hundred to seven hundred dollars, while one farmer gives his expenditure at only $247.15, but he does not include, in this sum, either house rent, fuel or the food consumed by the family, which would probably increase his expenditure to upwards of five hundred dollars, which is much more than the average expenditure of farmers in the Province of Quebec. Certain classes of writers have lately been stating that the cost of living is about forty percent higher at present than it was in 1896, while the wages paid to workmen have not advanced more than ten percent, and that while the circumstances of the farmer have improved greatly of late, the workman is in a worse position than he was in 1896.

As far as outward appearances go, the workmen around Montreal are living better than they did six years ago, as they have during the past three months bought fully twice as many turkeys as they did during a similar period six years ago.

Although the butchers' and the bakers' bills may at the present time be from ten to twenty percent larger than they were six years ago, and potatoes twenty-five percent higher, fuel, clothing, groceries, light, car fares and other items, such as churches, schools, newspapers and other literature, have not increased to any appreciable extent during the past six years, and as these latter constitute at least three-fourths of the expenditure of the average mechanic, his whole living does not cost him ten percent more than it did in 1896. There is no denying the fact that the average American and Canadian farmer has been realizing considerably more for his labor in 1901 than he did in 1896, but he may thank the wars for it. The Spanish-American war improved the prospects of American farmers considerably, but it was as nothing compared to the Boer war, which has proved a veritable bonanza to American farmers, increasing their profits more than a billion of dollars during the past two years.

Need we wonder that the Boers receive so much sympathy, from certain quarters, in order that they may be induced to prolong a hopeless strife which is nevertheless so profitable for American people in general, and the farmers in particular. Many of us can remember the wonderful prosperity which Canada enjoyed during the American civil war, and though over forty thousand Canadians were fighting in the ranks of the Northern army, still there were not a few Canadian farmers who did not rejoice very much when Jeff Davis was compelled to change his base of operations arrayed in female attire. Why should we expect the Yankees to be less selfish?

But the war will soon come to an end, at least so far as it is a cause for increased prices, and it is probable that the natural reaction will not be delayed many years. Although this reaction will be felt much more in Britain than in Canada, still with decreasing prices for Canadian food stuff in British markets Canadian farmers will feel its effects

THE POULTRY VARIETIES—11. THE BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

All Plymouth Rocks must have the same shape, form and breed characteristics. Shape makes the breed while color is simply the emblem of the variety. The Buff Plymouth Rock, then, only differs from the Barred, and White, already described in these columns, in color. The sizes and weights given for the other varieties of the breed apply also to the Buff Rock. In this variety the standard calls for one even shade of true golden buff throughout; not lemon buff or reddish buff; not reddish brown, or snuff-brown, but simple, golden buff, which approaches a true-colored chamois skin. The color of the male that is to be used for breeding purposes should be very true and even, with a glossy neck and upper portions of body including wings. The female should be of the shade called for by the standard, while the color of the male's breast plumage should be one or two shades deeper in color than the breast of the female.

Advertisements.

A WISE DOCTOR.

He Recognizes the Serious Condition of a Patient and in the Extremity Prescribes the Remedy that Never Fails.

Can any one read this story and fail to be convinced that as a remedy for all forms of Stomach Troubles Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are without an equal.

Mr. Louis Boudreau, of St. Paul isle aux Noix, Quebec, writes:—

'For twelve years I had been feeling a dull pain in my right side in the region of the liver.

'I had a yellow complexion. The white of my eyes was yellowish. I could not eat anything without the most distressing after effects.

'I was attended by two doctors and their medicine would sometimes give me relief for a few days, but I would always have a relapse which would leave me worse than I was before.

'I kept on getting worse and worse till one day I was very bad and called in one of my doctors again in the hope that he might be able to give me at least a little temporary relief, for I was suffering terribly.

'He told me that he had decided to give me an entirely new treatment and left me a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets instructing me to follow the directions carefully.

'I improved rapidly and he made me take a second box and then a third, which with one other box that I sent for myself made four in all that I used.

'To-day, thanks to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, I am well. I sleep well, a thing I had not been able to do for years. I can eat anything I like without any pain or unpleasant after-effects whatever, and my general health is very much better than it has been for years.

'For what Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have done for me I shall always praise them.'

Truly World Wide.

Though not quite a year old yet, 'World Wide' circulates in every continent and among the islands of the sea. The following are the countries in which 'World Wide' has regular subscribers:—

EUROPE.
England.
Scotland.
Ireland.
France.
Norway.
Turkey.

ASIA.
India.
China.
Japan.
Corea.
Philippine Islands.

AUSTRALASIA.
Australia.
New Zealand.
New S. Wales.
New Hebrides.

AFRICA.
Cape Colony.
Natal.
West Central Africa.

WEST INDIES.
Bermuda.
Jamaica.
St. Lucia.
Trinidad.

NORTH AMERICA.
Mexico.
United States.
Canada.
Newfoundland.
Alaska.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Bolivia.
Paraguay.

The subscription price to foreign countries is only one dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, publishers, Montreal, Canada.

'Weekly Witness' Subscribers

who send in two dollars for two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' are entitled to receive the 'Weekly Witness' for themselves or for any other friend, free of charge.

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

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

and the bacon-hog will become less popular than he is now.

But there is no danger that horses suitable for army work will decline much in value for a good many years to come and Canadian farmers should give more attention to the breeding of such horses.

RUSTICUS.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

It pays to have all cattle wintered well; otherwise they cannot go out, when spring comes, in a robust and healthy condition, ready to take on extra flesh in the pastures, and make themselves more profitable, either for milk and butter, or for beef.

Growing cattle, like all growing stock, need some opportunity to exercise and secure fresh air, so that a very good plan of management is to turn them out into a yard or lot every day that the weather will permit, but keeping them confined when it is severely cold or stormy.

In wintering cattle in a good thrifty condition it is nearly always necessary to feed some grain, the amount to be largely determined by the condition of the cattle, which should be one of thrift. Here the judgment of the feeder must be used, as the feeding of grain adds considerably to the cost.

A sheep should never be allowed to fall off in condition. Its constitution is weakened permanently. The clip of wool is seriously injured. No animal is so difficult to restore to good condition as the sheep, and there is none where a loss of flesh tells so quickly upon its outward covering.

Capitalists are arranging to erect extensive sheds at Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose of feeding on a large scale cattle and sheep. Their feed will consist of 'beet pulp' and hay, the diet being very successful. Several hundred will be purchased and shipped to that point and fattened for the market.

A great many farmers feed too much hay to their horses. The overplus does not good and is a decided drag to the horse's system. There is no reason why hay should always be in the manger before the horse. It is far better to give a regular meal and just enough to be eaten up clean. If any be left it should be removed. Hay over night in a horse's manger becomes foul and should not be left.

A very handy drenching bottle for a farmer is a long-necked sour wine bottle, with a one-eighth inch hole drilled near the bottom, says an exchange. Hold the thumb or finger over the hole while filling until ready to drench, then remove the thumb or finger and the contents will run out very readily. It can be used to give injections just as easily. A blacksmith can drill a hole by using a very hard drill, kept moist with spirits of camphor and oil of turpentine, equal parts.

What to do with the unproductive cow is a question that is puzzling many farmers to-day. Much of the stock on hand will not return the value of the feed needed to keep the animals until spring. If the poorer animals of the herd are old cows which have passed their period of usefulness for the dairy, sell them for what they will bring as second quality beef. Old dairy cows will not return in their final value the cost of the feed necessary to fatten them. Heifers or cows in the prime of life may pay for fattening. This depends on the amount of feed which must be purchased and used in this way.

Speaking of the advantage derived from having the farm work done by a team of mares that will produce good colts, a writer in the London 'Live Stock Journal' says: 'It is a mistake to suppose that working mares breed less frequently than idle ones. If anything, the workers are more certain and a great deal more likely to get safely through the foaling, because they are necessarily in a more healthy and natural breeding condition. Of course, no sane horse-breeder would think of putting a mare, in foal, between shafts for three months before foaling, or sending one along a slippery road with a heavy load on her back at any time. But even when these precautions are neglected, one often hears of satisfactory foalings taking place. Opinions differ as to the advisability of working mares when nursing. Personally, I prefer to work them right up to the time of foaling than to shut up the foal and work them after. Many a promising youngster has been lost through having free access to the milk of the dam just returned in a heated state from work. Horsemen know that if the foal is left with the dam it sucks at very frequent intervals, and therefore it is not surprising that a fast of several hours is almost certain to cause ill effects.

It should be kept in mind that the object with which horses are generally groomed, i.e., the improvement of their appearance, is merly one of the subsidiary uses of the operation, and that the principal object should be the removal from the skin of particles of perspiration, dust, and dirt, which would otherwise impede and block the free action of the sweat and oil glands, also of the scurf or worn-out cells, which are no longer required on the surface of the skin, and which would, especially when cemented together by perspiration, add to the obstruction of the glands. The glossiness of the coat which all horsemen love to see, is partly due to the absence of dirt and skin debris among the hair, partly to the mechanical effect of friction in polishing the coat, and still more to the increased secretion produced from the oil glands of the skin by this friction.

A good grain feed for colts during the first winter, and until grass comes, may be made of oats, corn, barley, and oilmeal, mixed in the proportion of six pounds of oats, two of shredded corn, and one each of barley and oilmeal. To this hay or cut stover, or both, may be added as a coarse forage, and a colt thus fed will surprise its owner at a year old, and will get a start in life that will make a good, valuable horse all its days, and will have the weight that the market so much desires and is so willing to pay for. The grain feed above mentioned may be varied, but the proportion of the grains given furnishes an idea of the character that the grain feed should have. On it Shires, Percherons and Coachers, have made at the Iowa Experiment Station a daily gain of two pounds for seven or eight months. The feeding should be light in corn, strong in oats, and these grains should be made more growthy by the addition of a nitrogenous meal, such as oilmeal.

FARM GLEANINGS.

The sugar factory at Lansing, Mich., has closed after a successful run of about ninety days. For over forty days, or about half the season, the factory operated upon beets from Canada, which were most satisfactory.

There are many things in which neighbors might co-operate to their mutual advantage. The breeding of fine horses, cattle, hogs and poultry; in buying and using farm tools, and building better roads, etc., in these and numberless other ways would the farmers still find neighboring profitable.

Mr. G. E. Smith, Ontario Co., Ont., writes to an exchange: 'As a hired man I did the best work for those that treated me most kindly. To-day in employing help I use the same rule, trying to make my home a home for them and give them all the liberty I can without interfering with the work in hand. At the same time in a pleasant manner I let them expect I must have good work on their part.'

There is a period of about six years—from twelve to eighteen—during which the average young person living on the farm might have a taste for good literature most easily cultivated, and during which there ought to be laid in the home a foundation for the future intellectual career. The proper start in a course of good reading will accomplish this end. But whose duty is it to look after this matter? Manifestly that of the parents. But many parents who know better are very negligent of their duty in this matter and permit their children to grow up without the wealth of life-giving thought and inspiration that comes only through good reading. Contribute at least one whole hog per year to the cause of good, clean literature in the home, and thereby save the boy or girl from mental and spiritual degradation. Many a farmer spends more than this sum for his annual supply of tobacco.

A recent report from Washington says that the largest seed distribution ever made by the government began on Dec. 2. Congressmen will distribute 38,300,384 packages, against 28,000,000 last year. Besides, the Department of Agriculture will send out 750,000 packages of vegetable and flower seeds to its crop correspondents, and 800,000 packages will be distributed through State Grange organizations; experiment stations, weather bureau observers, etc., will also be supplied. Last year the seeds cost $170,000 and weighed 500 tons; this year they cost $230,000 and will weigh twice as much, or over 1,100 tons. Each congressman gets fifty trees to dispose of, of different varieties, suited to the section he represents. Each congressman distributes 15,665 packages of seeds altogether. In rural districts they are easily disposed of, perhaps, but in urban districts they become a drug.

The farm is often regarded as the place for such persons as have not attained sufficient education to follow some other pursuit in life. The children are told, in many instances, at our public schools that they should be diligent in pursuing their studies, in order that they may prepare themselves for some higher calling in life than manual labor. They are thus taught to regard manual labor as only fit for persons who can support themselves in no other way. They are thus led to think that it does not require trained thought to be successful in farming. Nothing but hard work and plenty of it is considered requisite. The boy who gets this idea in his head is inclined to think there is no honor in making a success of something which only requires hard manual labor. He must choose some of the professions, where it requires hard mental work and where there is some honor in being successful, so the farmer boy is off to the city in many instances to swell the number of the unsuccessful in life. The boy then often undertakes to drown the memory of his disappointment in dissipation and riotous living and is rushed on towards a dissipated life and often a drunkard's grace.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

If you ever feed corn, now is the time to do it, while the weather is cold. But always remember that there is more fat than eggs in a corn diet.

You can save considerable food of greater value, by supplying plenty of cut clover hay for the fowls. Cut it fine, and you will be surprised how much they will get away with.

A constant supply of food should not be kept before fowls, for they are gross feeders, and will, if they have access to food, gorge themselves, take less exercise, grow fat and be very liable to take some disease and die. They should never be so well fed that they will refuse to run for food when called.

To secure eggs through the cold season it is necessary, first, to hatch the pullets so they will begin to lay about the first of October; second, keep no birds more than two years old; third, have substantial, warm but well-ventilated houses; fourth, nutritious and stimulating food, with plenty of exercise.

Dried meats or scraps do not and cannot be expected to produce as good results as fresh meat or ground green bone, for the simple reason that the very ingredients most needed by the fowl are evaporated in the drying process. In feeding green bone and beef scraps the allowance to each hen is five ounces per week.

If you have a nice lot of pullets that you want to kill just feed them a lot of whole oats, but if you want them to live then do not do it. On the other hand, if you have a lot of old hens that are too fat to lay, and you want some anti-fat, put them on a short ration of whole oats. The tender crops of the youngsters will be injured by the long, sharp points of the oats, while to the old hens will be administered just the pricking they need to put egg-laying life into them.

SEED POTATOES.

The selection of seed is important in the planting of any crop, but it is especially so in propagating the potato, because we do not plant the true seed, but a tuber. The tuber has no protective covering. The air and moisture often greatly injure it before the season for planting comes around, unless the grower makes an especial effort to keep it where heat, light and moisture are just right to maintain it at its best.

At planting time many farmers plant the potatoes they may chance to have, regardless of their condition, and cut them in small pieces that they may use as few bushels as possible. And thus with the interior of the tuber exposed to the action of the soil, the cut tuber still bleeding is placed in the soil with no thought of how much has been done to weaken the power of the potato and how much it has been handicapped in its struggle to form a young plant and perpetuate itself.

The seed should be from mature but not over-ripened potatoes; should be kept in the dark in a not too dry atmosphere, and as far as possible at a temperature of 33 to 40 degrees. The weight of the cutting is more important than the number of eyes, that is, the heavier the piece the larger the yield. Whole potatoes give heavier crops than cuttings. In general the seed ends of the tubers give larger yields than the stem ends. While under careless management northern-grown seed frequently gives larger yields than southern, the careful selection and storing of seed is of more importance than changes of latitude. Cut seed should be allowed to dry somewhat before being planted. If it is to be planted soon after cutting, it should be covered with plaster or some other material to prevent bleeding.

SHEEP DESTROY CATTLE RANGES.

The Winnemucca (Nev.) 'Silver State' says: Moylan C. Fox, of Salt Lake City, claims to be one of the last of the big cattlemen in Idaho. He recently shipped to market 900 head of pure bred Herefords, Shorthorns and Holsteins, and says that he will make no further attempt to raise cattle on a large scale. In speaking of this shipment Mr. Fox said: 'I guess I am pretty near the last of the cattlemen in this section, and I hated to part with those cattle, most of which I raised myself. They were all pure-breds, too. There is no longer any chance for cattle on Idaho ranges, as the sheep have eaten everything in sight, and a cow can't find enough pasture to keep her going for a week. Above Soda Springs, Idaho, where I had my cattle, the range is as bare as a floor. I don't see how the sheep are going to get along much longer, either. They have driven out the cattle, and now they are eating themselves out of house and home.'

MIGRATION OF WEEDS.

Railways are highways no less for the progressive weed than for man. Seeds drop from cars and from the clothes of passengers all along the line. The most prolific weeds, particularly the Russian thistle, have been introduced at widely separately points throughout the United States almost simultaneously by this means. They come in straw used for packing, and in grain not perfectly cleaned. The country towns that receive the freight are breeding places, and the men who handle it are carriers. The weeds get everywhere, because the seeds survive long and are equipped to cling and travel. By centuries of struggle they have acquired the ability to adapt themselves to almost any quality of soil or to any kind of atmosphere. They earn their right to live by the most hardy efforts. No plant of culture could ever endure the knocks which they receive and survive. Heat, cold, drought, frost, soggy rains, unnatural soils, all afflict the travelling seed by turns. Yet it will face the situation, dig deep, reach high, even change its diet and its very nature before it will give up the struggle. That it should be of some use is a long-delayed but just conclusion of science. The outlaw of the fruitful fields is to-day most often the helper and saviour of the arid way. Equipped with a powerful constitution and giant energy, the worst of the weeds may readily become the best of the plants.—'Ainslee's Magazine.'

KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES.

It is just as important for the farmer to keep up with the times, with all the discoveries and deductions of science, as it is for the lawyer to keep himself fuly posted on the doings of legislatures and the decisions of courts. In truth, there are many points of sunilarity in the two occupations. Both have to do with laws, and ignorance or mistake by either as to what the law is and its proper interpretation may lead to serious loss. Nature's laws, which govern the production of crops, and their utilization to greatest profit, have been too little studied in the past, and the opportunities for wide observation and critical comparisons have been too limited to justify general conclusions. Carefully conducted experiment station work, all over the world, is materially improving the conditions in these respects, and eliminating the errors due to personality and local environment. It is now possible for the trained expert to discriminate between the exception and the rule in many of the divisions of agricultural science. This is particularly true in the matter of cattle feeding.

During the busy season physical demands preclude extended study; weariness seeks its natural restorer. But with the leisure of winter, two or three hours may usually be set aside daily for intellectual improvement without encroaching upon the regular work of the season. Almost every one has a hobby, some special feature in which he excels or wishes to excel. It is a mistake to attempt to much at a time. Inform yourself thoroughly on the subject at hand before taking up a new one. If your specialty is worthy, it will prove no mistake to study it carefully. Suppose it is fruit growing: The principles of horticulture may be studied to the highest advantage. And right here we encounter botany, ornithology and entomology. Planting, grafting, pruning, spraying, all depend upon science. A standard work may be thoroughly mastered in a season, and it will prove in more ways than one, time well spent—'profitable winter work.' Or the hobby may be raising stock. The chemistry of feeds, history and requirements of the breed favored, standard for judging individual merits, are a few of the topics that will suggest themselves, on each of which much authoritative matter has been written.

Advertisements.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

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.

SABBATH BREAKING.

Sault Ste. Marie.—At this part of the Dominion there are a lot of foreigners who work on the Sabbath. What steps should be taken to stop them? The work they do is not a necessity on the Sabbath. Ans.—Communicate with the secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont. You can obtain from him printed matter on the subject, which will show you how to proceed.

QUEBEC DENTAL LAWS.

Lyme, Conn.—Kindly inform me to whom I can apply for a copy of the dental laws of the Province of Quebec. Ans.—Apply to Dr. Dubeau, secretary of the board of examiners of the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec, 396 St. Denis street, Montreal.

GERMAN TERMS.

Lawrence, Mass.—What is the meaning of 'Zeitgeist,' and of 'Ich Dien'? Ans.—'Zeitgeist' is a German word, meaning 'the spirit of the time,' the general trend of thought or feeling which characterizes any period or time. 'Ich Dien,' the motto of the Prince of Wales, was adopted after the Battle of Crecy. It is German for 'I serve.'

CONCERNING INCOMES.

Subscriber, Ont.—What is the annual salary of King Edward VII., the Prince of Wales, Lord Minto, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, President Roosevelt, the Czar and the Emperor of Germany? Ans.—The annuity to their Majesties from the civil list, including their Majesties' privy purse, salaries of the household, expenses of the household, etc., is £470,000; to the Prince of Wales, £20,000. Both the King and the Prince of Wales have large incomes from other sources. The Governor-General of Canada has a salary of $50,000 per annum, and the Prime Minister, $8,000. The President of the United States has an annual salary of $50,000. The Emperor of Russia is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million square miles of land, besides mines in Siberia; the actual amount is unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts. The income is vast, and has been estimated at about $12,000,000. William II.'s civil list is $3,852,770, besides a vast amount of other property, estates, etc.

COKE.

Constant Reader.—1. Is it cheaper to burn coke than wood or coal? 2. Can it be burned in a coal stove? 3. Are there any evils resulting from its use? 4. From whence is it taken, and what are its properties? Ans.—1. It is cheaper, but more of it is required than of coal. The fire has to be replenished oftener. 2. Yes. 3. If the draughts are all right, there is no danger of escaping gases. It is harder on grates than coal or wood is. 4. Coke is a form of fuel obtained by the heating of coal in confined spaces whereby its more volatile constituents are driven off. It bears about the same relation to coal as charcoal does to wood. It is much cleaner than coal to handle. It is principally valued for the intense heat it gives off in combustion, and for its freedom from smoke. It is a valuable fuel for many metallurgical operations, and for use where intense smokeless combustion is a desideratum.

COLD AIR AND FURNACES.

Hawkesbury.—1. Does a wood or coal furnace purify the cold air taken into it from registers in the rooms above? If not, is the air breathed in such rooms healthy, the furnace having no cold air from outside? 2. Will the cold air taken from inside the house force up as much heat as if taken from outside? Ans.—The mere heating of the air by the furnace does not purify it. It promotes the circulation of the atmosphere in the room, as when the air is drawn from the rooms into the furnace other air takes its place, and a certain amount is always coming in from outside. 2. The more oxygen in the air supplying the furnace, the more heat will be engendered.

U. S. VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mrs. J. S.—Who is the present vice-president of the United States? Ans.—No one occupies that office at present.

NANA SAHIB.

Fergus, Ont.—Is Nana Sahib, leader of the Indian Mutiny of 1897, still living? If not, when did he die? Ans.—After the suppression of the rebellion, the infamous Nana Sahib took refuge in the terai, or low lands, of Nepaul. He is reported to have died of fever some time about 1859. This was probably the case, although for many years tales were circulated of his being still alive.

COST OF THE WAR.

Richmond, Va.—What has the South African war cost over and above what it would have cost to maintain the regular army that was sent out? Ans.—The provision made for war services in South Africa was £61,286,700 in 1900-1901, and £56,070,000 in 1901-1902. These sums do not represent the total cost, however. There have been supplementary estimates, expenditure for other services in connection with the war, etc. The estimated cost of the war in South Africa, not including interest on the war debt, is put at £142,807,000. The total army expenditure, 1898-99, before the war, was £20,000,000. In 1899-1900, it was £43,600,000, of which £23,000,000 was supply grant for South Africa; in 1900-1901 it was £91,710,000. Besides the South African war and the China expedition, there were the expenses for the Ashanti war, military operations in East Africa, and the Somaliland expedition.

THE SEVEN WONDERS.

Columbus.—Kindly tell me what were called the 'seven wonders of the world.' Ans.—These were in ancient times reckoned to be the Pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging (terraced), Gardens of Semiramis at Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of Jupiter at Athens (by Phidias), the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus at Rhodes, and the Pharos (a lighthouse on an island of the same name) of Alexandria.

THE SARDONYX.

A.P.—Please describe the color and peculiarities of the gem sardonyx. Ans.—The sardonyx is a variety of chalcedony or onyx in which white stripes alternate with stripes of a dark red or reddish brown. It is one of the rarest and most beautiful kinds of onyx. It has always been a favorite with the cameo engraver.

FANNY J. CROSBY.

Quincy, Mass.—Please give place and date of birth, place of residence, and religious denomination of Fanny J. Crosby, the hymn writer. Ans.—Fanny (Frances) J. Crosby was born in Putnam County, New York, March 24, 1823. When six weeks old she lost her eyesight. She was educated at the New York City Institution for the blind, and taught in the same institution from 1847 to 1858. She married in 1858 Alexander Van Alstyne, a musician who was also blind.

DIVISIONS OF NATURE.

Manitoba.—1. Is water a mineral? 2. Can all matter be classified as animal, vegetable and mineral? Ans.—1. Yes. The mineral kingdom includes the inorganic portion of nature. Under this head are not included inorganic products of organic bodies, as sugar, resin, etc.; although substances more remotely of vegetable origin are reckoned among minerals, as naphtha, asphalt, bitumen, etc. 2. 'Matter' is scarcely the term to use, as it is difficult to define just what is meant. The classification of all bodies into three 'kingdoms' is somewhat misleading. There are in reality only two kingdoms of nature—the organic and inorganic. Living bodies are clearly distinguishable from inorganic, but every attempt to draw a similarly sharp distinction between some plants and the lower order of animals, breaks down. The ability to move from place to place cannot be taken as a criterion. Numbers of members of the animal 'kingdom' lack the power of locomotion; for instance, corals were referred to the vegetable kingdom until about a century ago. On the other hand certain fungi can move about. Nor is the habit of feeding a purely animal characteristic. Insectivorous plants, of which there are some hundreds of species, capture insects and frequently digest them. Some of these, notably one commonly known as Venus's flytrap, exhibit distinct movements in their insect catching.

MISSOURI.

A. B. C.—To whom should I apply for a map of Missouri State and for information about its post-offices, towns, etc.? Ans.—Write to the Immigration Department, Washington, D.C.; or to the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Mo.

ULTIMO.

L'Orignal.—Is it correct to say or write that So-and-So died 'on Jan. 26, ult.'? Ans.—'Ultimo,' usually abbreviated to 'ult.,' means 'in the last' (month, Latin 'mense,' understood). On the 26th ult. means 'on the 26th in the last month,' the month which preceded the present. It is superfluous to give the name of the month when 'ult.' is employed. Write (in February) either 'the 26th of last January,' or 'the 26th ult.' The latter phrase is not often used in conversation.

NOVELISTS' NAMES.

H.J.—Are the names of the following authors their real or pen names: Marie Corelli, Rosa N. Carey, Edna Lyall, Maxwell Gray? Ans.—Marie Corelli was adopted in infancy by Charles Mackay, and was called in intimate circles Minnie Mackay. So far as we know, Marie Corelli is her own name. Rosa Nouchette Carey is the novelist's real name. Edna Lyall is the pseudonym of Ada Ellen Bayly. Maxwell Gray is Miss M. G. Tuttiett, Richmond, Surrey, Eng.

CANADIAN MINTS.

Clarenceville.—To what mint is the gold from the Klondike region taken to be coined? How many mints are there in Canada, and where are they? Ans.—There is no mint just yet in Canada. The government disposes of the claims to the miners, who also pay a royalty on the product, to meet the expenses of administering government in the territory. The miners bring their gold out to the Pacific Coast cities; a great part of it is taken to Seattle and sold to the United States Government, while some goes to England. A mint is to be established in Ottawa at an early date. Already assay offices have been established in Vancouver and other points where the miner can have his gold tested and weighed.

ETIQUETTE.

B—Would it be proper for a young lady to recognize a gentleman on the street without a formal introduction? She has had to speak to him in his office, and they know each other's names. Ans.—In all such matters one must use one's individual judgment and discretion. Most so-called 'rules' of etiquette may require to be modified on occasion, but tact and consideration will usually guide one to the proper course of action. In the instance you mention, it depends a good deal on individual circumstances. If Miss A. frequently meets Mr. B in a business way, and if they have mutual acquaintances in business or social circles, there is no reason why she should not recognize him on the street. It is possible to bow courteously and at the same time in such a way as to gauge the exact degree of intimacy permissible. If Miss A has merely had occasion to speak to Mr. B in his office at some time or other, it is not at all necessary that she should bow to him when she meets him afterwards.

PROF. HARNACK'S WORK.

B. P. L.—Can you tell me if Prof. Harnack's last work, 'What is Christianity?' is translated into English and published for sale in this country? Ans.—A translation of sixteen lectures on 'What is Christianity?' by Professor Harnack, of Berlin, was published last year by Williams & Norgate, London, Eng. Any leading bookseller could procure the work for you.

LONGITUDE OF MONTREAL.

Teacher.—Please give the longitude of Montreal. Ans.—The city lies about 73 deg. 40 min. west longitude.

POEM WANTED.

'Clergyman's Wife' would like to receive the poem, the 'Rumseller's Dream,' which begins:

'I was comfortably napping,
When I heard a rapping, rapping,
Such a supernatural rapping as I never heard before.'

Mayfield.—Can any 'Witness' reader inform me where I can get the words and music of a song called 'The Midnight Express,' commencing:

'Jim Blake, your wife is dead.'

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

TITLE TO TOWN LOT.

Honestas, Ont.—A owns a lot in a town in Ontario; has receipt for all taxes to 1893, inclusive. B owns an adjoining lot which, without consulting A, he has fenced in with his own. On A applying for tax bill, the treasurer of the town informed him that B had paid all taxes to that date (about 1898). A month ago a similar enquiry was answered in the same way. B claims the lot, and practically defies A to take it. The lot is vacant, and not very valuable, but A does not like to lose it. 1. Please say if B can claim it, as a squatter? 2. Or can he do so by paying the taxes? Ans.—1. No. 2. No. It is possible that there has been a sale of A's lot by the municipality for taxes, and that B was the purchaser, and holds a tax deed of it. A ought to make enquiry as to this.

ABSENCE OF HUSBAND.

X.Y.Z.—How long has a man to be away from his wife, and she not to hear anything about him? What is the law in such cases? Ans.—A presumption of death of the husband would only arise after the lapse of seven years from the time of his departure, and provided he were not heard from or of during that period, and also provided that the other circumstances in the case were favorable to such presumption.

A WIDOW'S INTEREST.

A Friend, N.S.—What are a widow's rights in Nova Scotia when her husband dies, leaving no will and no children? 2. Was there a law passed in the year 1895, that a man dying, and his property not over a thousand dollars, that the whole of his property should go to his widow? Ans.—A local lawyer should be consulted, and the consultation ought to be personal, rather than by correspondence in order that the legal adviser may be satisfied that he is informed as to all facts which might affect his opinion and advice in the matter.

BENEFIT OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—My uncle, unmarried, made over to me the amount of his life insurance. Soon after, he married; has a family. In case of his death would the insurance still be good in my behalf? If not, what should be done to secure it to me? The policy reads that the amount of insurance is to be paid to me and no one else. Ans.—Yes, if policy is duly kept in force meantime by compliance with its conditions as to payment of premiums and otherwise, and provided your uncle does not, as he may, revoke the direction for payment in your favor and substitute some one else as beneficiary.

COST OF PROBATE.

Puzzled. — Thanks for answer in the 'Weekly Witness' of Feb. 14, to three questions asked. You gave answer as to solicitor's fee, but not the court fee, for want of information as to composition of estate. The $15,000 estate consisted of mortgages, $12,000; real estate, $1,700; notes and stocks, $1,300. You gave solicitor's fee as $20. Kindly state what the court fee should be for the same in probating will. 2. Is it legal for a solicitor to charge for making out his own account? 3. Is it legal for any one else to do so? Ans.—1. Probably in the neighborhood of $40. 2 and 3. It is not illegal for him to do so; but whether his charges in that connection are collectable depends upon the circumstances of the case. Ordinarily, a solicitor's bill against his client is not charged for, and fees therefor could not be collected, if charged. But there are so many cases in which the law and practice expressly provide for, and allow costs to the solicitor in respect of the preparation rendering and taxation of his bill, even as between solicitor and client, that not even a general rule can well be stated. In litigated cases in the county, surrogate and higher courts, the solicitor for the successful party, if such party is given costs by the court does, as a matter of course, charge and get taxed against the opposite party for and in respect of his bill of costs in connection with the litigation.

EXTRADITION FOR DEBT.

Subscriber—Can a person be brought back from Canada to the United States and prosecuted for a debt whether he is an American citizen or not? 2. Or can a person be brought from the United States to Canada and prosecuted for a debt? Ans.—1 and 2. No.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER.

J. C.—1. A sells his farm to B. It is mentioned in agreement that the rack lifter be left in barn. There is a hay-fork car and track not mentioned in said agreement, the same rope operating both. 1. Can B claim car and track, which is only hooked to the roof? 2. If the track and car do not belong to him can he claim the rope that operates both for the rack lifter? 3. Can A remove the water trough? It is not fastened to anything? Ans.—1. No. 2. No. 3. Yes.

STATE CLAIMS.

Enquirer.—Does British law provide for the recovery of money that has lain unclaimed for upwards of seventy years? If so what would be the initial step of procedure? Ans.—Not expressly; and it would probably be very difficult, if not impossible, at this late date to effect a recovery of such money. It is a matter, however, to be attended to by a solicitor, and he would, of course, advise with regard to the procedure, if any, to be adopted.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE.

Subscriber, Ont.—A, who owned 120 acres of land, some horses, cattle, sheep and implements, died in Sept., 1901, leaving no will. He had no children, but his widow, two brothers, three sisters and three nephews, over twenty-one years of age, sons of a deceased brother of A, survive him. 1. Who is the proper person to administer? 2. Must all property be sold, in what way, and when? 3. In what proportion must the proceeds be divided? 4. What is the widow's share? 5. What are the brothers, sisters and nephews entitled to? Ans.—1. The widow. 2. A sale would seem to be necessary in order to a satisfactory administration of the estate, and it ought to be by public auction and within a year from the date of A's death—unless, of course, all parties interested should agree to its being otherwise arranged. 3, 4 and 5. The widow is entitled, after payment of funeral, testamentary and administration expenses and debts, to take $1,000 and interest thereon from the date of her husband's death at 4 percent per annum until payment thereof, and to one-half of the residue of the estate; and the remaining half of such residue would go to the brothers and sisters and children of the deceased brother in equal shares—the nephews taking, of course, by representation of their father. The widow in taking such share as above stated must do so as in lieu of dower and must make election accordingly.

VETERINARY.

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

NAVICULAR DISEASE.

Constant Reader.—1. Horse, nine years old; forefeet have been a little sore for 10 months; drags them when I back him in the stall; he is lame on one of them now; hoofs are hard and smaller than they should be. Fed on hay, oats and bran; works every day. Please let me know, through your valuable paper, what will cure him. 2. A cure for worms in a horse? Ans.—1. Remove the shoes, poultice the feet for five days, have the sole thinned, shorten the toe, when the soreness is lessened, re-apply the shoe, raising the heels slightly, and shortening the toe. He would be better at slow work on the soft land of a farm than on a hard road. The most success in treating such cases, is by frog setons. 2. Feed him for two days on bran mashes; on an empty stomach give him two ounces of spirits of turpentine in a pint of linseed oil; give him a mash half an hour after; repeat this in two weeks, and a third time, if necessary.

MANGE.

N.S.—Please let me know a cure for mange in horses through the query department of your most valuable paper. Ans.—Remove him from his stall, have it thoroughly scrubbed with hot water; then whitewash it with lime wash and carbolic acid, one pint (commercial) to four gallons of lime wash. Wash the harness, scrubbing it thoroughly, and oil it well. Change the blanket or boil it before using it on him again. Wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water; rub dry and apply the following: Sulphur, eight ounces; oil of tar, one ounce; linseed oil one qt. Apply daily with friction, washing off every second day.

POLL-EVIL.

J.S.J.—Horse has some sort of trouble on top of its head, which we think may be poll evil, have blistered it twice, and it is now an open sore, festering. Please give us the best treatment for this disease. Ans.—Poll evil requires anatomical knowledge and surgical instruments to treat it intelligently. We would recommend the employment of a skilful veterinarian. The principles of treatment will be the opening up of the fistula and injection of disinfectant and astringent solutions. Blistering would aggravate, instead of improving it.

DEBILITY IN COLT.

A.R.—Horse, four years old; when a colt was very spirited, until six months' old, when he took sick; of worms, we thought, as several, about six inches long, were seen in manure. Has not grown properly, nor possessed much energy since. At present the more noticeable symptoms are: Very spare in flesh, particularly about the neck and hindquarters; coat long and shaggy; drags his feet at times; eats hay very slowly, requiring twice ordinary time, and, above all, lack of energy; becomes fatigued easily, and this is especially so in driving, when after the first few miles he goes along like an aged broken-down horse. Ans.—The condition described may be due to so many causes that it is difficult, without an examination, to diagnose the disease. You should have his teeth very carefully examined for irregularities or loose teeth. Feed him on boiled oats and linseed, mixed with a little bran; give him a powder containing sulphate of iron, one drachm; sugar, two drachms, night and morning, in his food for ten days; then change it to a teaspoonful of liquor arsenicalis, twice daily, for a week. (This is poisonous, and must be handled only by one person.) Unless there is chronic disease of some internal gland, or other organ, he should improve under this treatment; if due to internal organic disease, no improvement is probable.

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There is no necessity any longer for cancer sufferers to submit to the dangerous and painful knife of the surgeon, the dreadful drawing of the plaster or the awful eating of the caustic paste. All these means of old-fashioned treatment were cruel in the extreme, and, worst of all, not only did not make a permanent cure, but in many instances aggravated the trouble.

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Woman is more liable to illness than man. This is because her organism is more sensitive. In man the muscular system is predominant. In woman the nervous sympathetic. Woman suffers in heart and brain and body a thousand things the average man can't understand. He knows nothing of the throbbing head, the aching back, the nerves all ajar by overstrain, the 'want to be let alone' feeling, the weakness and prostration from the overwork, worry and cares of her self-sacrificing life. Often, indeed, her wonderful love and courage make her hide from him, until it is too late, the many sleepless, restless nights followed by tired waking mornings, the wearing pain, the dragging weakness of female complaints, all of which are increased at each period, the unutterable misery and weakness that darken her life and bring her to the verge of despair.

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

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227c St. Paul street, Montreal.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE ROSS PLEDGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—That this is a critical time in the history of temperance reform in Ontario is shown not only by the activity of the organized prohibitionists, but, perhaps to a greater extent, by the alarm manifested by the liquor trade, and the benevolent interest of Principal Grant, Prof. Goldwin Smith and others who have shown such a burning desire to rid the country of an evil eating into the heart of our national life. The near approach of battle should find prohibitionists alert, active, well-informed and ready to fight to the last ditch for a principle that must ultimately prevail. It has been a long battle, and many a defeat has come, but we have camped upon the ground and after every defeat we have won a greater victory. Some of the commanders have become discouraged and have gone over to the enemy, some of the soldiers have fallen out by the way, but their places have been taken by others, and the hosts are greater and more determined with the passing of every decade. The principle of prohibition is so deeply embedded in the heart and conscience of tens of thousands that no temporary defeat can dishearten, nor can the commercial princes or fainted-hearted politicians stay the progress of our cause. Having an unfaltering trust in its ultimate triumph, we go forward undismayed by the machinations of an iniquitous traffic, and undisturbed by the 'resolutions' of men who seem to fear the results of abolishing the bar-room and practically banishing the treating system, the two sources of much of the financial ruin, and moral degradation, and heart anguish that have come to thousands of Canadian homes. Prohibitionists need not be disturbed by the opinions of certain sections of the business men. The prohibition of the traffic would disturb certain financial investments in loan companies, banks, etc., and men whose business has ramifications in many directions are as a rule less open to arguments which appeal to the reason, conscience and heart, than men whose sole desire is the betterment of humanity and the building up of strong, vigorous national life. When thoughtful students, profound thinkers, and consecrated patriots are telling us that the 'spirit of commercialism' may be the ruin and disgrace of our nation, we may well be alarmed when the president of a Board of Trade (a 'total abstainer himself and a prominent member of the church) tells us they are considering the proposed law from the business aspect only. And we may well inquire as to the position of the 'business interests' in the history of the great moral reforms of the past. Then, high in church and state, merchants princes and political bodies have before this taken counsel together to side-track great movements, because their triumph would mean disturbance of 'business interests,' non-enforcement of law, and interference with personal liberty, etc.! But the great tides of power have swept along the lines of truth, and an enlightened and aroused conscience has pierced the sophistries, stormed the battlements, captured the heights and planted the flag of freedom where it now waves protected by the loyal hearts of millions who would laugh to scorn any attempt to supplant it by that of personal liberty, so-called, vested rights or political trickery. And what has been the history of the past will be repeated in the fight for the prohibition of the legalized liquor traffic.

Having cleared the ground thus far, let me now discuss the pledge which the Hon. G. W. Ross made as to the passing of a prohibitory law in Ontario. I am a Liberal and wish to give my support to the government if it deals honestly, fairly and fearlessly with the question, and fulfills its pledge. The bill has not yet been introduced, but will have been presented and I have no doubt eloquently defended by the Premier before this reaches our readers. In our consideration of it as Liberals it will be well if we clearly understand the pledge given by the government. I shall assume for the present that the rumors of a referendum are unfounded in fact, and that the Premier will not disappoint tens of thousands of his followers, nor turn, by any evasion whatever, from the historic position and record of Liberalism on questions of moral reform. I need not recite the incidents which led to the famous pledge of Sir Oliver Mowat, endorsed as a member of the government by the Hon. G. W. Ross and further emphasized by him in an eloquent address. What was the pledge? It reads as follows:—'If the decision of the Privy Council should be that the province has jurisdiction to pass a prohibitory liquor law as respects the sale of intoxicating liquor, I will introduce such a bill in the following session, if I am then at the head of the government. If the decision of the Privy Council is that the province has jurisdiction to pass only a partial prohibitory law, I will introduce such a prohibitory law as the decision will warrant, unless the partial power is so limited as to be ineffective from a temperance standpoint.'

The Privy Council has decided that the province has the power to pass a 'prohibitory liquor law as respects the sale of intoxicating liquor.'

It is claimed by some in close touch with the government that the vote at the provincial plebiscite was as regards the 'manufacture, sale, and importation,' therefore we should have another vote before the enactment of a law prohibiting the sale only. It is true the bill introduced by Mr. Ross provided for the taking of a vote of the electors on the following question:—Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage? But the greater includes the less, as is shown in the printed instructions furnished in the bill for the guidance of voters explaining the meaning of this question in the following terms:—Electors in voting 'Yes' on this question will be considered as expressing an opinion in favor of prohibition to the extent to which the legislature of this province or the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, as may be determined by the court of final resort.

It is as clear as the sun, then, that the Premier is bound to introduce a law prohibiting 'to the extent to which the legislature has jurisdiction,' for on that the electors voted. Prohibitions generally conceded, and it was generally understood when the vote was taken that the Dominion alone could deal with the manufacture and sale, and it is significant that the pledge given in writing mentioned only the sale.

This pledge was renewed a year ago this week, when a deputation from the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance waited on the Hon. G. W. Ross, asking for legislation similar to that passed in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. The Premier, on behalf of the government, replied that inasmuch as the question of the constitutionality of the Manitoba law was being considered by the courts, the government deemed it wise to delay the promotion of prohibitory legislation for Ontario until the question at issue was definitely settled, that the government had declared that it was prepared to go as far in prohibitory legislation as its ascertained power would allow, and that the government had not receded from that position.

According to our British system of responsible government, when the government introduces an important measure affecting the interests of the whole people, it must enact the law and carry out its provisions, or, if defeated in the legislature, resign or go to the country making that measure the 'paramount issue,' and the people must either return them to power pledged to carry through the measure, or defeat them at the polls. And that such was the thought of Mr. Ross when the plebiscite vote was to be taken is shown by his statement that 'the vote if favorable will be a mandate to the legislature of which there can be no evasion. Liberals who hold dear the traditions of Liberalism, and the great record of the past must stand true to their principles and not allow themselves to be drawn aside from the main issue of prohibition to follow after some scheme sprung on the people only to becloud the mind, nor must they be carried away from the principle of responsible government which we have obtained at a great price. The honor of Liberalism must not be tarnished, for principles will live and at last prevail, even though the government meet a temporary reverse.

SALEM MELAS.

ARGUMENTS FOR PROHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would like to call your attention, and through you the attention of the many thousand readers of the 'Witness,' to a little book I have just read, 'Moral Law and Civil Law,' by Eli F. Ritter, published by Eaton & Mains, New York, and Curtis & Jennings, Cincinnati. It is the sanest, strongest and most logical argument for the prohibition of the retail sale of intoxicants, for beverage purposes, I have ever read. The writer is evidently a lawyer of wide reading, and the book is a masterly array of the legal aspects of the prohibition problem. It is written with special reference to the state of Indiana, but the principles established and applied are universal, and are just as conclusive in Canada as in Indiana. The main line of reasoning is that because of the immorality of the traffic it is inherently illegal, and should therefore—and must in the end—be declared illegal by statute, and prohibited, just as one after another, cock-fighting, gambling, the lottery, etc., have been.

The book is one that every advocate for provincial prohibition should read at this crisis. It clears the question from all sophistries, and discusses it on its merits, apart from prejudices and fear of consequences. You would do your readers, and the cause of which the 'Witness' has been for so long such an able champion, a real service if you would read the book and summarize the argument in an editorial. Something clear and convincing will be needed to counteract the influence of the specious pleas that are being made for a trial of the Gothenburg system, for compensation to the trade if prohibition is enacted, for more than a majority in favor if a referendum is decided on, for a leave-well-enough-alone policy, because we're not nearly so intemperate a people as are to be found where the traffic has had longer to bring forth its inevitable fruits. Yours for humanity.

J. B. FRASER.

The Manse, Annan, Ont.

THE PROHIBITIONIST AND THE POWERFUL CORPORATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many are the ideas in reference to the liquor traffic. It is well conceded that the drink custom is an evil and a continued one. A great mistake is made by moderate drinkers, for they are all such and no denying of it,—that is, those who quote the old chestnut, 'you can't make men sober by an act of parliament,' or 'you must not say what people shall eat or drink.' This is the song of the tipplers.

Prohibitionists, a more decided class than those who are called temperance cranks, do not deal with what you are to eat or drink, but they strive to change a bad law that has been established for over fifty years. Prohibitionists aim at removing the antiquated law of giving a license to one man in 800, for so many dollars, say $250. The tipplers can eat roast beef and plum pudding, cheese, or anything they like—cooked rare or well done; and they are at perfect liberty to drink all the Adam's ale, wine or beer or spirits they like; the 'Prohibs.' don't interfere on that part, even so much as the druggist or the doctor does.

Liquor dealers enter into a sort of compact to deal with another powerful corporation. This term powerful corporation, correctly applied, is the power that makes corporations. It reminds one of the man who went aboard a ship once, and the first man he met he asked: 'Are you the mate?' 'No, sir, but I'm the man that cooks the mate (meat).'

Now to the question at issue: They pay $250 or more for one year to make all the money they can out of the sale of all kinds and qualities of liquor, and some are very poisonous and injurious too. It is this powerful corporation that give the liquor men a grip on society, or any one who stands before the bar. Drink or no drink, this powerful corporation obtain some $300,000 annually from some 3,000 individuals in Ontario. And by the payment of $250 these specially privileged men get a permit for twelve months, while the rest of the men, remaining outside of this permit, are debarred from selling any liquor at all. Dare any one of this large number sell a glass of liquor? No, sir. Any man who would do so would have an agent of this powerful corporation after him, and get the man fined, likely $20 or $50, and every time term it a 'first offence,' even when fined before for selling one glass of liquor. Do you call that British justice? Is this not a free country? Are we not an enlightened people? Largely so. But some men in the pulpit act and speak about 'being temperate in all things.' These men often like a little for their infirmities; even some college principals are quoted by the liquor deputation that waited recently on the government as to their opinion about a referendum. They may be authorities in their places of learning. All the same one gets curious to know how much of a government grant did they, and are they likely to get, for their institutions of learning. This powerful corporation is no other than the government of Ontario. Who are they composed of? Entirely of men elected for the people and by the people. The 'Prohibs.' are now after these men who represent the electorate by having received a majority vote of the votes polled at an election. These members of the powerful corporation are asked to dispense with the antiquated money system of requiring 3,000 men to pay to this powerful corporation every twelve months this certain sum of money, or abide by the penalties of the law.

'What might that be?' Just a little more education is required on that point. Some lovers of drink say here: 'You must educate the people.' 'You can't enforce prohibition.' Not so. The people, on many occasions when the ballots were obtainable, and open vote under the old Dunkin act, Scott act, and under the powerful corporation's order to vote on a plebiscite (which the 'Prohibs.' never asked for), gave a very educating expression that the removal of the antiquated license system was necessary. With every device and evasion possible this powerful corporation avoided and burked the enforcement of the mandate of the people, and in the enforcement of the Scott act this powerful corporation actually strangled it, as it did not belong to them, so they said; and as they wanted the fingering of the license money again they choked off the Scott act by sundry devices and lack of ways and means.

Now the 'Prohibs' don't condemn the 3,000 men for paying $250 every twelve months in order to make a fortune, but all the same there is a curse on the traffic. 'Cursed is he that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips,' is still in the Bible.

The 'Prohibs.' now come to deal with all the members who compose this powerful corporation. The 'Prohibs.' demand that the license system shall be abolished and that this powerful corporation shall not receive any money hereafter for any license for the sale of liquor, and that the law shall be made to apply against these 3,000 in the same way and manner that it will apply to every 800 and all the rest of the population of Ontario.

If it should be that these M. P. P.'s say they cannot finance for this powerful corporation without the license money then they had better step down and out. There are plenty of good and true men who can do it. 'Prohibs.' have voted so often, and have the majority, that if the government or those who now constitute the powerful corporation order such a thing as is called a referendum (not in our legal code nor in our constitution) to be submitted to the electors of Ontario, then let the vote express that it shall be that if the liquor men are to have a yearly license, that the said liquor men shall obtain fifty percent of the votes on the voters' lists. If a new form of voting is given, a new application of it is demanded, so that the liquor party may get their request 'to be left alone. Not till the antiquated form of license is abolished will the 'Prohibs' 'leave them alone,' or any M. P. P. that fails to keep the promise of the powerful corporation as given to the Prohibitionists that they would go as far as the law would allow.

MAC.

PROHIBITION REFERENDUM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Feb. 6 I notice that the Hon. G. W. Ross and his colleagues are said to have yielded to the request of the liquor-sellers for a loaded or high percent majority referendum on the Prohibition Bill, said majority to be fifty-seven percent. This Ald. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Ontario Alliance, vigorously condemns, namely, the giving to a liquor man's vote more weight than to that of a prohibitionist. Then he exhorts every friend of the prohibition cause to do all he can to secure a definite expression of condemnation by prohibitionists of this unfair and dangerous act of men in power. He then goes on to point out how this should be done, viz., resolutions by public meetings, temperance societies, etc. Now it appears to me that it ought not to be difficult for the prohibitionists of Ontario to secure fifty-seven percent, though that does not render such a course fair or honest in the eyes of hundreds in our province. But it seems to many of us that Ald. Spence has neglected to point out to the readers of your paper a much more effectual method of victory on this question, namely, to say to Mr. Ross and his colleagues at the coming election, one vote on our prohibition side will count as much as one of your liquor voters, and by virtue of the same we will say to you and your party by a vote of fifty-one percent or over, 'Please stay at home next session, we want men in the Parliament of our province who will redeem their pledges to the people without imposing on them loaded referendums and making them feel that forty-three liquor men, drinkers and rumsellers are doing as much for the province as fifty-seven men who do not drink, and who want to bring up their sons without the surrounding influence of the rum traffic.'

ONE WHO HAS A VOTE.

SCHOOLS AND HOLIDAYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was considerably interested in reading in the 'Witness' of Feb. 4 the replies to my letter on school holidays and schools by Mr. March, and an advocate of work while you work and play while you play. Well, Mr. Editor, these gentlemen, I suspect, are in some way self-interested and connected with schools, and of course, do not want any lessening of the holidays so long as their salaries run on all right, work or play. I fancy they would not be very sorry though our schools were locked up five months in the year and they would like very much to make us believe that as much can be learned in seven months as what is learned in twelve months, but we are not so weak as for a moment to believe such twaddle, no matter what supposed great experienced men may say in favor of it, I have quite often found that where the advice of these supposed undisputed great men have been taken and acted on that it was found to be disappointing and expensive. I have never found any sound reason why I should not be a strong believer in continuous school work throughout the year, with the exception of three weeks' of holidays, and as I said in my first letter, that half a century ago there were only twelve holidays in a year and we never heard a word about children's and teachers' healths having suffered in consequence of continuous school work. And how very different were school buildings then to what they are now, no ventilation provided in them whatever and often very crowded with scholars, the sweltering hot days of summer never seemed to hurt them in any way. How could it, in the short day of six hours school work?

Surely outside of six hours' work there is an abundance of time to be outside and drink in the pure fresh air, three or four hours in the morning and in the afternoon, after four o'clock, all the rest of the day, and the whole of Saturday as well. But, Mr. Editor, you know that the more indulgence we get the more we look for. Is not that so, Mr. March? How is it in large factories, where there are at work hundreds of men, women, boys and girls, and who work ten hours a day, steadily, all throughout the year, no holidays whatever, and that, too, inside of poorly ventilated buildings which smell badly from grease and oils, and dirt as well, also deafening noise, buzz and clanking of machinery. No murmur about working in the sweltering, hot, dog-days of summer, no complaints as to nervous strain, nor broken-down health. Just contrast all that with our modern, handsome, well-ventilated, clean school buildings, and where there are only but six hours' work in the day, thirty hours in a whole week, when there is school. Mr. March speaks of the overstrain children are subject to in school work. Well, I cannot much agree with him in that, seeing that the main trouble is in the keeping them to their work and studies; and I surely think that Mr. March talks figuratively when he says that schoolwork makes children and pupils broken down physical beings which fill our asylums and hospitals, and leads to early graves. I think, Mr. Editor, that the readers of my letter will agree with me that in writing such twaddle he completely lost his head; but I suppose he hoped that his doleful story might catch the sympathy of the people.

I may safely be allowed to say that

Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA

If there is any person more unhappy than the dyspeptic it would be hard to find him. Dyspeptic people are generally tortured by a constant desire for things they know they must not eat. Dyspepsia is a very common disease; most people, particularly those who do not take enough exercise, are inclined to it more or less frequently. The dyspeptic generally has recourse to various medicines which only offer temporary relief from the distress, but do not effect a cure. What the dyspeptic needs is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

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These pills are not a purgative but are tonic and strengthening. They act upon the stomach, nerves and blood, and are particularly good for dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. They give relief, but they do more than that. They remove the cause of the trouble and by strengthening the organs they effect a permanent cure.

Mr. William Birt, Pisquid, P.E.I., is one who suffered for years, and relates his experience for the benefit of similar sufferers. Mr Birt says:—"For many years I was a victim of indigestion, accompanied by nervousness, palpitation of the heart and other distressing symptoms. My appetite was irregular, and what I ate felt like a weight in my stomach; this was accompanied by a feeling of stupor or sleepiness, and yet I rarely enjoyed a night's sound sleep When I would retire a creeping sensation would come over me, with pains and fluttering around the heart, and then when I arose in the morning, I would feel as tired and fatigued as I did before I went to bed. It is needless to say that I was continually taking medicine, and tried, I think, almost everything recommended as a cure for the trouble. Occasionally I got temporary relief, but the trouble always came back, usually in a still more aggravated form. One day a neighbor, who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, advised me to try them, and I decided to do so. To my gratification, I had only been using the pills a few weeks when I felt decidedly better, and things began to look brighter. I continued taking the pills for several months, with the result that my health was as good and my digestion better than it had ever been. One of the most flattering results of the treatment was my increase in weight from 125 pounds to 155 pounds. It is more than a year now since I discontinued the use of the pills and in that time I have not had the slightest return of the trouble. We always keep the pills in the house now, and my family have used them for other ailments with the same gratifying results."

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and in this way they cure all diseases having their origin in poor or watery blood, such as dyspepsia, kidney and liver troubles, stomach ailments, rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance and anæmia. They restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks and give renewed health to women whose lives are made miserable by the ailments that afflict their sex.

Refuse all so-called tonic pills that do not have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. If you do not find them at your dealers 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.

Advertisements.

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Earn this handsome Fur Ruff, 29 inches long, made of selected skins, a perfect imitation of the finest sable, with neat pretty head and tail, by selling at 10c. each only 2 doz. Collar Buttons with rolled Gold lever tops and nicely finished ivory backs. They are something everybody needs and therefore very easy to sell. Write for Buttons, sell them, return the money and receive this warm, stylish Ruff postpaid. THE GOLDALOID CO. BOX 513 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

DANCING SKELETON

15 inches high, with movable arms and legs. After allowing the spectators to examine it to prove there is no hidden mechanism you lay it on the table and ask someone to whistle a tune, when to the astonishment of everybody, the skeleton raises its head, and rises about cautiously, and seeming to hear the music begins to dance. As the whistling becomes livelier so does the magic skeleton keeping time to the music. Affords hours of fun and completely mystifies everyone. Price, with directions, 10c. THE NOVELTY CO., BOX 316 TORONTO.

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SEND NO MONEY Cut this ad. out and send it to us and we will ship you this high-grade Violin by express for examination. You can examine it at your Express Office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as Represented, and the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our Special Offer Price, $3.75, and express charges. This is a genuine Stradivarius model violin, made of old wood, curly maple flamed back and sides, with top of highly-polished wood, especially selected for violins, edges inlaid with purfling, best quality ebony finish trimmings, a splendid toned instrument of exceptional power and sweetness. With each Violin we include a genuine Brazilwood Tourte model bow, one extra set of strings, one piece of resin, and one complete self-instructor containing over 100 selections, all carefully packed in a wooden shipping case. For $1.50 extra we will send a splendid black violin case, fully lined and with brass trimmings, lock and key. Order to-day. Johnston & Co., Box 350 Toronto. **$3.75**

it is a very poor, uninteresting business that there is not some nervous strain in. Well, now, on the matter of nervous strain, stunted growth and broken down health of children in consequence of their school work, I have in Canada, Britain, and the Continent talked with men on that matter who had wide experience in school work, and never found one individual who could say that he ever knew or saw even one such boy or girl. We know that there are boys and girls in all kinds of businesses whose health gives way, no matter how careful they may be of themselves.

Now, Mr. Editor, just a few lines more, and that is, I see no sensible reason why school work should not be the work of the whole year, the same as other businesses are, save three weeks of holidays. Six hours a day of work is surely not excessive; there is plenty of time to be out in the open air before and after school is over, and more than that, every Saturday is an idle day. If school work were continuous, there should be no need to cram, and teaching would be far more thorough.

Children forget in the long summer holidays a good deal of what they had learned, and to make bad worse, they get into, and learn bad habits. Now, ain't it a shame for our schools to be locked up the whole summer. Our schools should be something more than a mere toy at pleasure. Let us be firm in insisting on sturdy school management.

In the long ago children were taught at school manners and good behavior,' an admirable accomplishment, a help to them all the days of their lives; how different are matters now. We find that the children of many of our schools are bold, rough, rude, and impudent. They know no better than think they are clever, when they are rude.

Now thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness in publishing my long letters.

MORE SCHOOL AND FEWER HOLIDAYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—After reading the different articles on 'School vacations,' permit me space in your valuable paper for the following:—If, as one writer complains, the schools are closed too frequently, and for the most trifling matters, why do the pupils not attend school the few remaining days there are in the year? One might suppose, with the long vacations and many other attractions, there would be no unnecessary absence. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the teachers could count on their fingers the days when all are present. Complaints are then made about the length of time to acquire a common school education, whereas, if half the time had been given steadily, results would have been better. None but the teacher can feel the keen disappointment caused by unnecessary absence, and the extra work of trying to maintain the reputation of the school with the faithful few. Better far give them a holiday all together than have them take it one at a time. I have taught a number of years, and have decided that July and August are not suitable months for school.

TEACHER.

Danville, Que.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with much interest several of the letters that have recently appeared in your valuable paper re short versus long school days for children, and note that one of your correspondents who favors long holidays gives as one of her reasons for doing so that teachers require to travel, and must have time to do it in. She even suggests that an arrangement leaving a teacher every fifth year free for this purpose would be desirable.

I heartily agree with her. If there is one class in the community which more than any other absolutely needs the rest, refreshment and invigorating effects of change of air, scene and environment, surely it is the teaching class, and the better the teacher the more he or she needs to be so vivified. For who is the ideal teacher? It is she who gives her very life to her pupils, who scatters rays of energy in the school-room, making every lesson live with the life that she puts into it. The scholastic preparation for her work is arduous enough, and study must be kept up more or less all the time, but much more is needed. Who that has been a teacher does not know what tact, what resourcefulness, what patience, what divination of character, what sympathy, what power of quick decision, what sense of humor, what wealth of illustration, anecdote and experience must go to the successful performance of each day's work? And who that has been a teacher does not also know the sense of exhaustion and emptiness after one day of such work, performed, as it often is, in the vitiated air of hot and crowded schoolrooms?

But, dear Mr. Editor, to permit a teacher to travel, something more is necessary than time. Even were the suggested fifth year of rest to become a 'fait accompli,' while the remuneration of teachers remains on the present splendid scale, it would only be in exceptional cases that the time could be given to travel. One way of meeting the difficulty would be, if rates of travel, whether by land or water, could be greatly lessened in the case of teachers. To some small extent this is done, but last summer I learned that our great C. P. R. made no reduction whatever to teachers or students travelling, and instances came under my observation of hard-working teachers being obliged to give up trips they had planned on that route from inability to pay the full fares which were demanded. It seemed, and seems, to me a short-sighted policy on the part of a great railway company not to adopt a more liberal attitude. I am personally so impressed with the benefit that would accrue to them from having the most intelligent and best educated part of the community, those who would take with them the seeing eye, the understanding heart and the retentive memory, travelling freely over their lines, that I believe that it would pay them to send out observation parties at their own charge made up from this class. The knowledge and experience brought home by the teachers would be wrought into their next year's work, and probably act as a wonderful stimulus to travel.

Hoping that these few words may help to bring about the desired change, and thanking you for the use of your columns.

L.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Feb. 8 there is a communication from 'Economy' re superintendent of missions, which I, as a Presbyterian minister, feel requires notice. Your editorial comment is certainly justified for there is not one of our salaried officials but could command a much larger salary in the commercial world. I have reliable information of one who refused an offer of ten thousand dollars in order to accept his present position at a salary of two thousand. Such sacrifice of self-interest is not characteristic of wire-pullers.

As to the need of a superintendent I differ with your correspondent. It is true that the situation has changed very much since the late Dr. Robertson was first appointed, but how much of the change is due to his persistent and well-directed efforts? Every Presbyterian who has kept his eye on home mission events, during recent years, must know that he collected many times the amount of his salary for the home mission funds of our church. On both sides of the Atlantic his voice was heard pleading for the west and in response the people of God gave many thousands, which, humanly speaking, they would not otherwise have given. A single appeal to a Toronto congregation produced an immediate cash result of twelve hundred dollars.

'Economy' is very wide of the mark in estimating the cost of a superintendent at $4,000; as the salary and travelling expenses of Dr. Robertson, as per minutes of assembly of 1900, were just a little over half that amount, viz., $2,152.35.

Nor would it be possible for the western ministers to do the work of a superintendent. They have abundance of work to attend to their own charges. It is true that 'ministers are, now settled all over' the west; but they have to be spread pretty thinly to cover the ground. A comparison of east and west shows that old Ontario, east and south of Lake Superior, has 715 ministers, while the whole territory north and west of Lake Superior, has only 254. and we must remember that New Ontario alone is more than twice the size of Old Ontario.

To put the comparison in another form: the four eastern Presbyteries of Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton have five more ministers on their rolls than there are in the whole west.

If your readers will study a good map of the west and see where our missionaries are, they will find that there are districts larger than some of our provinces between the manses of neighboring (?) ministers. And I might also express the hope that if 'Economy' will make a more careful study of the actual situation, he may reverse his opinion as to the need of a superintendent. And in voting for such an appointment I am confident he would really be true to the name he has chosen.

Let me add before closing that I have not even a speaking acquaintance with a single official of our church and write solely from conviction.

COUNTRY MINISTER.

Ballinafad, Ont., Feb. 11, 1902.

THE PRINCE WAS IN.

An army surgeon back from the Philippines says that while on furlough he visited Shanghai and stopped at a hotel. A Russian prince who was touring the world was there, and one day two of Shanghai's leading citizens came to call on him. They approached the English clerk behind the desk and asked, with all due respect, if his highness, etc., was in. The clerk calmly walked to the foot of the stairs and yelled, 'Boy!' A Chinese servant appeared at the head of the stairs. Then quoth the clerk: 'Say, boy; one piecee prince, topside you have got?' 'Have got,' calmly said the Chinaman. 'All right,' remarked the clerk to the visitors. 'He's in his room. I'll send your cards up.' And such, says the surgeon, is 'pidgin English.'

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

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

CHESS

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

Saturday, Feb. 15, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 532.

By H. W. Barry, Boston.

(Specially composed for Competition A.)

Black—11 pieces.

White—11 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 533.

Competing in the Manchester 'Weekly Times' Tourney. Special class for problems with 7 pieces or less. (Competition B.)

Black—2 pieces.

White—4 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions published on March 8, must reach editor by March 3.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 526. Barry. Two moves.
Key move: Q—B 6.
Correct from Louis C. Wurtele, W. M. Thompson, H. W. Barry, J. S. C., George Patterson, C. Miles, 'Pawn.'

No. 527. Bayer. Three moves.
Key move: Q—Q sq. (If Kt x B, 2 Kt—K 2; if P—Q 4, Q x P ch, etc.)
Correct from—Louis C. Wurtele, H. W. Barry, 'with so many defects of course not a first-class problem; nevertheless the introduction of a two-mover (after Kt x B) is clearly managed,' C. Miles, Pawn, E. W. Allen.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

	A	B
G. L. Chaput	1	—
L. C. Wurtele	5	2
W. M. Thompson	8	—
H. W. Barry	8	8
Pawn	8	8
E. W. Allen	—	8
G. Patterson	8	4
C. Miles	2	2
J. S. C.	8	—
G. Marcotte	—	—
F. Warwick	2	—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. Pillage.—When a capture is possible it must be made. If a player is so placed that he can make more than one capture, the choice lies with him as to which he shall make and he cannot be dictated to, in this matter, by his opponent.

J. D. Rose.—Will try and find out for you about checker problem. The checker toturney is not yet complete. Some players have not yet returned the results of games begun some time during the last century. Strange pastime—checkers! Seems to pass an awful lot of time.

GAME NO. 466.

Played in the Manhattan Championship Tourney.

Staunton's Opening.

White.	Black.
O. Roething.	E. Delmar.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—B 3	3 P—Q 3 (a)
4 P—Q 4	4 B—K 2
5 B—Q Kt 5	5 B—Q 2
6 Q—Kt 3	6 Kt—B 3
7 P—Q 5	7 Kt—Q Kt sq
8 B—Q 3	8 P—Q Kt 3
9 P—K R 3	9 Castles
10 B—K 3 (b)	10 Q—K sq (c)
11 Q—B 2 (d)	11 Kt x K P
12 B x Kt	12 P—K B 4
13 B—Q 3	13 P—K 5
14 B x P	14 P x B
15 Q x P	15 B—B 4
16 Q—Q B 4	16 B x Kt (e)
17 R x B	17 Q—Kt 3
18 K—K 2 (f)	18 Kt—Q 2 (g)
19 K R—Kt sq	19 R x Kt (h)
20 P x R	20 Q—B 7 ch
21 B—Q 2	21 B—Kt 4
22 R x B	22 R—K sq ch
23 K—B sq	23 Q x R ch
24 K—Kt 2	24 P—K R 3
25 R—Kt 3	25 Kt—B sq
26 Q x P	26 Kt—Kt 3
27 Q x Q P	27 K—R 2
28 B—K 3	28 Q—B 4
29 R—Kt 4 (i)	29 P—K R 4
30 R—Q 4	30 Q—B 7
31 R—Q 2	31 Q—B 8 (k)
32 B—Kt 5	32 R—K 8 (l)
33 Q—R 2	33 Kt—R 5 ch
34 B x Kt	34 Q x R
35 P—Q B 4	35 Q—K 7
36 Q—B 7	36 Q—B 8 ch
37 K—Kt 3	37 Q—Kt 8 ch
38 K—B 4	38 Q—R 7 ch
39 B—Kt 3	39 Q x R P
40 Q—B 7	40 P—R 5 (m)
41 Q—R 5 ch	41 K—Kt sq
42 Q x R P	42 Q—B sq
43 P—Kt 3	43 Q—B 2 ch
44 K—Kt 4	44 Q—Q 2 ch
45 K—B 4	45 R—K sq (n)
46 Q—Kt 5	46 P—R 4
47 Q—Kt 6	47 P—Q Kt 4
48 P—B 5	48 R—B sq ch
49 K—K 4	49 R—B 3
50 Q—Kt 4	50 Q—K sq ch
51 B—K 5 (o)	51 P—R 5
52 P—B 6	52 R—Kt 3
53 Q—Q 7	53 K—B sq
54 Q x Q ch	54 K x Q
55 P—Q 6	55 P x P
56 P x P	56 R—Kt 8
57 K—Q 5	57 R—Q 8 ch
58 K—K 6	58 R—Q B 8
59 P—Q 7 ch	59 K—Q sq
60 P—B 7 ch	60 R x P
61 B x R ch	61 Resigns

NOTES.

(a) The correct continuation is either 3.. P—Q 4, or 3.... Kt—B 3. The defence chosen yields a cramped game, as is almost always the case when the Q P is moved to its third prior to the development of the K B.

(b) White has treated the opening carefully and correctly, and has by far the better position. Black's sole chance of liberating his game is by P—K B 4, after removing the K Kt. For this reason we would favor 10, P—K Kt 4, instead of the text-move.

(c) Black formulates a clever device to free his game at the cost of a pawn.

(d) Meeting the opponent half way! 11, P—Q R 4 would not only have frustrated the enemy's scheme, but would have proved very useful for aggressive purposes, in fact, black's game would then have been completely paralyzed.

(e) There is nothing better; if, for instance, 16.... Q—Kt 3; 17, Q Kt—Q 2, B—Q 6, white can safely capture 18, Q x P.

(f) Obviously, he cannot castle because of the rejoinder, R x Kt.

(g) If Q x P; 19, Q—K 4, threatening to win the queen by Q R—Kt sq. The text-move renders the capture of the pawn feasible, for if then Q—K 4, black has the formidable rejoinder of Kt—K 4.

(h) This sacrifice is in so far correct, as black soon recovers the exchange, with a vexatious attack. However, we think that Q R—K sq at this juncture would have been more effective.

(i) White could obtain here a favorable ending with three pawns for the exchange by Q x Kt, ch.

(k) Threatening to win the queen by 32.. Kt—R 5 ch, and 33.... Kt—B 4, ch, as well as 32.... R x B.

(l) Black could have won at this juncture by R—K 4, and if 34, Q—Q 8 then 34.... R—K 8. If, however, 34, P—R 4, R x B ch wins a piece, 32.... Kt—R 5 ch, although it gains the exchange, would be unsatisfactory.

(m) His only means of maintaining the attack. If K—R 3, then Q—B 5.

(n) Black should rest satisfied with drawing by perpetual check.

(o) Black's attack having run its course, white now wins without further trouble.

GAME No. 467.

An exhibition game played by Herr von Scheve during his recent tour in Russia.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

White. T. v. Scheve.	Black. E. Schiffers.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q B 4 (a)
2 P—Q 5 (b)	P—K Kt 3
3 P—K 4	B—Kt 2
4 B—Q B 3	P—Q 3
5 Kt—Q R 3	P—B 4 (c)
6 B—KT 5, ch	K—B 2 (d)
7 P x P	B x P
8 P—K Kt 4	B—Q 2
9 Q—B 3, ch	K—K sq
10 B—Q 3	Kt—K B 3
11 P—R 3	R—B sq
12 Q—Kt 2	P—Q R 3 (e)
13 Kt—K 2	P—Q Kt 4 (f)
14 Kt—K B 4	Q—Kt 3
15 P—Kt 5	Kt—Kt sq
16 Kt—K 6	B x Kt
17 P x B	Kt—Q B 3
18 B—K 4	R—B sq
19 Castles	Kt—K 4 (g)
20 B—K 3	P—Kt 5
21 P x P	Q x P
22 Q R—Kt sq	Q—R 5
23 K R—B sq	K—Q sq
24 P—B 4	Kt—Q B 3
25 R—B 4	Kt—Kt 5
26 Q—Q 2	Q—R 4
27 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3
28 P—Kt 3	K—K sq
29 Q R—Q B sq	P—Q R 4
30 R x P (h)	R x R
31 R x R	Q—Q sq
32 Q x Kt (i)	Resigns

(a) Not a favorable reply, of which Herr Schiffers no doubt is aware.

(b) Best. White could also play 2, P takes P, P to K 3; 3, P to Q Kt 4, P to Q R 4; 4, P to Q B 3, P to Q Kt 3; 5, P to Q R 4, P takes B P; 6, P to Kt 5, with a passed Pawn at this early stage, which should be an advantage.

(c) Weak. Either 5.... P to Q R 3 or P to K 4 should have been played.

(d) If 6.... B to Q 2, then 7, P takes P, wins at least a Pawn.

(e) If 12.... Kt takes Q P, then 13, Q tks Kt, B to B 3; 14, B to Q Kt 4.

(f) Having made the precautionary P to Q R 3, he could have followed it up with the capture of the Q P. If 14, B to K 4, then 14....P to K 3; 15, B takes Kt, P tks B; 16, Q takes P, B to B 3; 17, Q to K 6, ch, Q to K 2, etc., obtaining at least some elbow room for the development of his forces.

(g) Black has now his King in an exposed position, one Knight useless at Kt sq, as it can never come into play, and these disadvantages are more than sufficient to lose the game.

(h) Obvious, as the Rook cannot be taken with the Pawn.

(i) The sequel of 30, R takes P. A well played game on the part of Herr v. Scheve.

GAME NO. 468.

London papers, in commenting on the entry of Eisenberg in the international tournament state that he is wholly unknown and must have had a 'great pull' to be admitted. He is a Russian, a member of the Odessa Chess Club, and tied in the first masters' tourney of the said club for first, second and third prizes. Here follows a game, played by him recently:

Sicilian Defence.

Eisenberg. White.	Krueger. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 P—Q Kt 4	2 P x P
3 P—Q 4	3 P—Q 4
4 P—K 5	4 P—K B 4
5 B—Q 3	5 P—Kt 3
6 P—K 6	6 P—B 4
7 P—K Kt 4	7 Kt—K B 3
8 P x P	8 B—R 4
9 Kt—K B 3	9 Kt—K 5
10 B—Kt 5 ch	10 Kt—B 3
11 Q—Q 3	11 P—Q R 3
12 B x Kt ch	12 P x B
13 Kt—K 5	13 Q—B 2
14 B—B 4	14 P—B 4
15 Kt—Kt 6	15 P—B 5
16 B x Q	16 P x Q
17 Kt x R	17 P x P
18 Kt—Q 2	18 R—B
19 Kt x Kt	19 R x B
20 Kt—B 5	20 B—Q 8
21 B x B	21 P x R (Q) ch
22 K x Q	22 P—Kt 3
23 P x P	23 P x P
24 Kt x P	24 B—K Kt 2
25 R—K Kt	25 B x P
26 Kt—K 5	26 Resigns.

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.'

The beginning of Lent seems to bring the spring outlook nearer at a single bound. 'Why, it will soon be Easter!' we exclaim, and visions of lilies and daffodils, even though forced, flit before our eyes. The days have gained nearly two hours in length since mid December, and winter sunshine is the very essence of health. So says the poet:

'Kind of sets the blood a jumpin' when the frost gets in the air,
And a feller keeps a-humpin' just as though he didn't care—
How much he worked, when its rippin' good and cold:
Makes a fellow kind o' frackshus like some hosses hard to hold.
An' it's so exhilarating, puts yer liver into gear.
An' tones ye up with ozone, more than any time o' year.'

The Christians of the second century celebrated Lent, and it has been honored through the succeeding centuries with modifications. Yet what a different meaning it has for different people. Some pass it by unheeding; others with a passing thought, while many devout souls keep its requirements in their hearts and lives.

Yet we seldom realize that its meaning is discipline, and that it comes to us at many seasons of the year, and in many forms.

APPLES AS SINGLE LATERAL CORDONS.

A.J., Idaho.—There are several methods of accomplishing what you wish, the above being most successful. The French gardeners often train an apple tree 'en cordon horizontale,' as an edging to the borders in their kitchen gardens. To do this a tree grafted on Paradise stock, with a single shoot, is planted in a sloping position, and the shoot trained along a wire, about ten or twelve inches for the surface.

Oak posts, three inches in diameter, and two feet in length, should be sharpened at one end and driven into the ground, so that they stand one foot above the surface; they may be from thirty to forty yards distant from each other.

From these a piece of iron wire, about the thickness of a whip cord, should be stretched, and supported nine inches from the ground, at intervals of six feet, by iron pins, eighteen inches long, the size of a small curtain rod, flattened at the top, and pierced with a hole to allow the wire to pass through. They are stuck into the ground on a level with the posts. The iron wire should be painted unless galvanized wire is used. The trees should be planted six feet apart, and when the top of one tree reaches to another, the young shoot may be grafted on to the next, so as to form a continuous cordon. This is done by taking a slip off the bark, two inches long, from the under part of the young shoot, and a corresponding piece of bark from the upper part of the stem of the tree to which it is to be united, so that they fit well. They are then firmly bound with good tying material, with a bunch of moss firmly bound over them. The trees do not grow so rapidly as common grafts, and every side shoot must be pinched into three leaves all summer, and the fruit grown in this way being near the earth, will benefit by radiation, and can be protected from late frosts, when the trees are in bloom, and when the fruit is young. Wall trees are difficult to protect, but mats, two or three thick, can be placed over a ridge with great facility, or loose straw and hay, the best possible protectors from frost, can be strewed thickly over in variable seasons.

WILD HYACINTHS.

A.H.H.—The best way to start the seeds will be to put them in a thin cardboard or wooden box in light soil some time next month. Keep cool and moist, and when the weather is warm, and the ground in proper condition, select a sheltered damp corner, and plunge the box into it, making sure that it is not watertight. In our severe climate, although the seeds may sprout, and plants grow, it will not be easy to acclimatize them, unless in a very favorable situation.

LOTUS.

W.M.S.—No; it is no relation to the flower you mention, though the Lotus meant several things to the ancients. There is a flower called by that name that is the Bird's Foot Trefoil, sometimes called 'Babies' Slippers.' It is a hardy trailer for covering rock work, blooming all summer. Then there is the Cyrenean Lotus, an African shrub, the fruit of which was eaten by North African tribes, who gained the name of Lotus eaters. The fruit is said to be honey sweet, and about the size of an olive, and to taste like a date.

The Egyptian Lotus, or sacred lily of the Nile, was a water lily, Nymphea, which had rose-colored, as well as white flowers. The Hindu and Chinese Sacred Bean was called a Lotus, and the name has applied to other aquatic lilies. There is another plant called Lotus Pelyorensis, that has fine feathery foliage and scarlet flowers. It is sometimes called Coral Gem, and does not seem to me to answer to one's idea of a Lotus. In regard to the Chinese sacred Lily it is a variety of Narcissus. They call it Shui Sin Far or Fairy Water Flower. It is grown by them according to a very ancient custom to herald the advent of their New Year in February, and is considered by them as a symbol of good luck.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

S.L.S. wishes to know if refuse salt is of any value as a fertilizer for a run-down farm. Ans.—Refuse salt, especially if from packing houses is valuable. It contains some of the best elements when it has been used for packing meat. It is very liberally used in England on turnips and grain land, often at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre. It is valuable too, as an insect destroyer, and weed killer when harrowed into the land in early spring. A dressing of salt and land plaster on newly made lawns will be of great benefit to young grass roots, making them strong and hardy.

MOSS ON APPLE TREES.

Mrs. K. has an old orchard the trees of which are badly infested by moss, and asks if it is any injury to them. Ans.—It is an injury in as far as the bark of the tree should be clean, but it does not live on the sap, or do any vital injury, living, as it does, on the moisture in the air. The cure is to spray with Bordeaux mixture before the leaves are grown, for in this way the trunk and branches get all the benefit of the solution. Mosses are more prevalent on moist land and along the coast, and the trees must be in well drained land to keep them healthy.

The borers are not easy to dislodge when once they gain a foothold. There are two sorts, the round head and the flat head, and the larva of the first named stays under the bark of the tree two or three years before being transformed into a beetle. The flat head is only half the size of the other and is found on the trunk and branches of the tree. The young worms can be found by their castings or dust, and the discoloration of the bark. When their holes are detected the worms may be reached by a piece of wire inserted into them. A very effectual remedy can be applied on a limited scale by pouring boiling water into the opening. This simple method will save a choice tree.

GROWING THE QUINCE.

A. R.—With care you might succeed with a quince tree, though mine have been dug out and thrown away years ago. But I did not then know that if the ground had been covered in autumn with strawy manure they might not have been winter killed so badly, the roots being near the surface leaves them exposed to frost, especially if dug around at that season of the year. The trees are short-lived and borers are very fond of them, but they will resist 20 deg. below zero if treated as mentioned. Every spring they need to be trimmed, by cutting out dead wood, and cutting back one-third of last year's growth.

NEWLY PLOUGHED LAND FOR GARDEN CROP.

J. Mc.—It is not likely that you can grow and delicate vegetables or tender flowers on land ploughed from grass. Better put it into corn and potatoes for a season, so as to make the ground into proper condition, enriching and pulverizing in order to produce a first-class crop the following season. For convenience the garden plot should be long and narrow, to enable a horse cultivator to be worked to advantage. As it is new land it will grow the coarser vegetables of fine quality, but it is better to be patient and plan while the sod is rotting, and the ground improving.

BIRDS AS HELPERS.

A farmer complains that he cannot raise any cherries for the birds eat them all. I can only give the advice that was given to me years ago. 'Raise enough for both.' No one can estimate the service rendered to the farmer and gardener by the birds and the little corn and fruit they take is more than compensated by the quantity of noxious insects that they destroy. Each tribe has its especial duty to perform in the economy of nature, and if the birds were swept off the earth man could not live upon it, vegetation would wither and die and insects become so numerous that nothing could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by grasshoppers in the west is in a great extent owing to the thinning out of the prairie hens that feed upon them. The blackbirds and crows protect the surface of the soil, snipe and woodcock protect the surface under the soil, woodpeckers and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees, while the swallow and hawk check the increase of insects in the atmosphere. Even the long persecuted crow has been found by actual experience to do more good by the vast quantity of grubs and insects he devours than the harm he does in the grains of corn he pulls up. Planted with generous hand it should be:

'One for the blackbird, two for the crow,
One for the cut-worm and two to grow.'

THE CARROT.

The carrot is a vegetable hardly appreciated as it should be in winter for it contains many elements that are valuable as food, a large amount of heat producing compounds, with a small proportion of flesh forming matter. It consists of starch sugar and albumen along with a volatile oil. It is easy of digestion, and has many uses. Boiled carrots are used as a poultice, a syrup is prepared from the vegetable, and when cut into pieces and roasted it is used in Germany as a substitute for coffee. Grated it forms a cooling application and a strong ardent spirit is distilled from this root, while carrot seeds are a carminative and stimulant.

OXALIS.

Bertha.—It is most likely that the flower to which you allude is the Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis, for it has a yellow blossom, and is a winter flowering plant with a leaf like a shamrock only larger, as you describe. It has such a luxuriant growth that one bulb is sufficient for a six-inch pot and produces a wonderful abundance of its bright canary colored flowers.

A SPRAY PUMP.

C. M.—It does not pay to purchase a cheap pump for spraying purposes for it will not last long, being attacked by the copper sulphate. All the working parts should be of brass, and there should not be any leather or rubber valves. There must not be any stuffing box nor should the parts be fastened together with iron bolts or screws. The brass or alloy pumps are the cheapest, not being coroded by the liquids used or by simple exposure.

[For the 'Witness.'

CUPID'S GARDEN.

1.

Every spring in Cupid's garden,
Bushes may be seen
Bearing strings of flowers coral,
Bleeding hearts they are, tho' floral,
Hanging 'twixt the green.

2.

Cupid's arrow sharp and deadly,
Causes this dire woe,
Each young heart now doomed to wither,
Has been pierced and then brought hither,
Bleeding, trembling so.

3.

Now he waters them, repentant,
'Tends them all in vain;
Hearts that Cupid once has riven,
He can never more enliven
Or restore again.

TRIEM HARTMAN.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN

An Alliance Formed for the Preservation of China and Corea

London, Feb. 12.—An important parliamentary paper was issued last night giving the terms of a practical alliance between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of China and Corea. The paper covers a despatch sent by Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on Jan. 30, to the British minister at Tokio, Sir Claude MacDonald, and comprises a signed copy of the agreement.

In explanation the paper says the agreement may be regarded as an outcome of the events of the past two years. Throughout the Boxer troubles Great Britain and Japan had been in close and uninterrupted communication, and actuated by similar views. 'We each desired,' says Lord Lansdowne, 'that the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire should be preserved and and that there should be no disturbance of the territorial status quo either in China or the adjoining regions.'

London, Feb. 12.—The Liberal afternoon newspapers view the new 'dual alliance' between Great Britain and Japan with mixed feelings. The Conservative organs generally applaud it, but the 'St. James's Gazette,' (Conservative) expresses 'modified rapture at this departure from British traditional policy.' The paper, however, finds solace in the thought that the policy and interests of the United States are identical with those of Great Britain and Japan and concludes:—'Perhaps we shall find, when the policy of Great Britain is definitely known, that the United States is formally or informally a party to the league of peace in the far east. At any rate, no effort should be spared to secure its adhesion.'

The 'Westminster Gazette' thinks the alliance can be fairly termed offensive and defensive, says that it, therefore, has a dangerously wide extension, and concludes that it looks like a rather hasty answer to European hostility.

New York, Feb. 12.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says the new Anglo-Japanese alliance has created great excitement. The newspapers published this morning vie with one another in expressing astonishment and satisfaction at the action of the government. The treaty is undoubtedly a momentous one. It puts an end to Britain's magnificent isolation and is a fine answer to those who fancied that British interests in China were to be neglected. The 'Daily Mail' says:—'It is no use disguising the fact that the document is aimed primarily at Russia. We are able to assert on authority which cannot be questioned that the relations of this country and the government of the Czar have become regrettably impaired in consequence of Muscovite duplicity with respect to the future of Manchuria. This will be shortly proved.'

AN EARLY DENOUEMENT ANTICIPATED IN THE FAR EAST.

London, Feb. 13.—Although the Anglo-Japanese treaty comes as a great surprise to the public, it is a fact that its publication, far more than its contente, astonishes the world. It is no news that an understanding of similar purport to the present treaty has existed for several years between Great Britain and Japan. It was an open diplomatic secret also and it was known that Japan, acting under this understanding, was anxious to forcibly oppose Russian aggression in Manchuria. When the crisis became acute Great Britain restrained her Japanese friends and went so far as to say that she must refuse them any assistance because her energies were entirely occupied in South Africa. It was then and not until then that Japan made the best terms possible with Russia relative to Corea and abandoned the idea of interference in Manchuria. Now a fresh alliance is made, and what is more important, it is published to the world. Why? The circumstances under which the treaty is proclaimed give it the significance of an ultimatum in the estimation of most diplomatists. What fresh aggression is it designed to check, they ask. It does not require much secret knowledge to supply the answer.

A WARNING TO RUSSIA.

The treaty furnishes at least the wholesome news that Great Britain and Japan are determined not to permit Russia to encroach further territorially in China. It was only recently that China mustered up courage enough to refuse Russia's demands concerning Mongolia. China was encouraged in the refusal by Great Britain, Japan and the United States. In the present frame of mind of her rulers, however, China requires something more substantial than sympathy or advice to induce her virtually to defy her powerful neighbor. Moreover, there is not the slightest doubt that it was Russia's intention to persist in her designs despite the setback of China's first refusal. It is not an unreasonable inference, therefore, that China's rulers insisted upon being backed up in their resistance of the Russian demands by an open declaration from her supporters. It was out of the question that the United States should join in alliance for the protection of the integrity of China, but American sympathy with that object has been openly declared and this counted for much.

Russia's plans, of course, have not been disclosed. How far they will be affected by the treaty the future only can develop.

The first impression in Europe seems to be that the Czar's Government has been checkmated, but this may prove a premature conclusion. It must be remembered that nothing short of a grave crisis would lead Great Britain to abandon her policy of generations and make an alliance with another power. It may be inferred also that the occasion to act under the new treaty will arise if at all within the next few weeks. The Far East, therefore, may be the centre of the world's interest this spring.

TERMS OF THE TREATY.

The following are the terms of the agreement, which was signed in London on Jan. 30.

'The governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the extreme east, and being, moreover, especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China and Corea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:—

'Article I.—The high contracting parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Corea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their especial interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially in Corea, the signatories recognize that it will be admissable for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if these be threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power or by disturbances arising in China or Corea necessitating the intervention of either of the contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

'Article II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in defence of their respective interests, as above described, should become involved in war with another power, the other contracting party will maintain strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in the hostilities against its ally.

'Article III.—If, in the above event, any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance and will conduct war in common and make peace, in mutual agreement with it.

'Article IV.—The contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

'Article V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are jeopardized, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.'

Article VI. provides that the agreement come into effect immediately, remain in force for five years and be binding for a year after either party denounces it. But if, when the date fixed for the expiration of the agreement arrives, either party thereto is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded.

The agreement is signed by Lord Lansdowne and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain.

NEWS A SURPRISE.

The ministers so well kept the secret that the paper, issued after parliament had adjourned for the night, announcing the first important alliance between a western and a yellow or Asian race, came as a startling surprise to the public, and although the idea of an alliance with Japan is likely to meet with general approval, the outcome of this sensational departure will be anticipated with no little anxiety. It is regarded as a direct move against Russia and to explain the abandonment of the colony of Wei-Hai-Wei.

London, Feb. 13.—The new Anglo-Japanese alliance has created a big sensation. The morning newspapers vied with one another in expressing astonishment and satisfaction at the action of the government. The treaty is undoubtedly a momentous one. It puts an end to Britain's magnificent isolation, and is a fine answer to those who fancied that British interests in China were to be neglected.

EFFECT ON 'CHANGE.

The Stock Exchange was extremely pleased with the news of the alliance. Yesterday Japanese and Chinese bonds were eagerly bought, and a rise of 2½ to 84¼ was marked in Japanese fours.

FEELING IN JAPAN.

Yokohama, Feb. 13.—The Premier, Viscount Katsura, announced in the Diet yesterday the signature of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which is here regarded as being practically an offensive and defensive alliance.

The news of the signing of the treaty has been received with enthusiasm throughout Japan.

THE NEWS IN PEKIN.

Pekin, Feb. 13.—The news of the signing of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance became known to a few diplomats here yesterday and was an absolute surprise. The treaty is regarded as the most important move made in Far Eastern politics of recent years. The Japanese minister, Uchida, visited Prince Ching, president of the Foreign Office, and gave him a copy of the treaty.

ALLIANCE TREATY DISCUSSED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Feb. 14.—Lord Cranborne, the parliamentary secretary of Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Mr. Henry Norman (Liberal), said that the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance was communicated to the United States Government before its text was published, and that the United States did not express any opinion on the subject. Lord Cranborne added the information that Manchuria was no more excluded from the scope of the agreement than any other province of the Chinese Empire. The substance of the agreement, Lord Cranborne also said, was communicated to Germany.

Mr. Norman said he objected to the British-Japanese treaty on the ground that it was evidently an anti-Russian threat, and that it tied Great Britain to the wheels of Japanese policy, whereby she might be forced to go to war against her own interests.

Lord Cranborne explained that the contracting parties were only bound to undertake mutual defence of their interests when the danger was due to the aggression of others, and the power called upon to help the other must judge whether the conditions of the treaty had been fulfilled.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader, thought that the identical interests of Great Britain, of the United States, and Japan, could have been sufficiently secured by an interchange of notes, instead of by an explicit undertaking of this kind.

OBJECT OF THE ALLIANCE.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, government leader, said there seemed to be an impression that something hostile to peace was behind the agreement. That was not so. The treaty made strongly for peace, because even the most adventurous nation would shrink from attacking Japan with the knowledge that Great Britain would also have to be encountered. The treaty was not unfriendly to other nations. It would, Mr. Balfour hoped, have a sobering effect on the continental schools of thought, which imperilled the world's peace.

Lord Cranborne said Russia had recognized Japan's special position in Corea, by the agreement of 1898, and almost every power had endorsed the principle of the open door, and the territorial integrity of China. The new treaty, therefore, was merely along the lines already accepted by almost every power. Great Britain's commercial position in China was of the greatest importance, and who could say what its importance would become in future with China's infinite capacity for expansions. Great Britain's commercial position, though great, was not unchallenged. Spheres of influence did not suit her. She wanted the whole of China open to industrial enterprise. The government was bound to take every care in safeguarding its commercial rights in the Orient. Japan's special interest was governed by her geographical position. Her army and Great Britain's navy were acting in concert and were peculiarly able to maintain the foregoing policy.

Lord Cranborne said, in conclusion, that he would supplement his earlier statement regarding the United States by saying: 'Throughout all the doings in China the relations between Great Britain and the United States were marked by the greatest cordiality. At almost every crisis and in the case of every small difficulty which had arisen during the negotiations at Pekin, the United States and British representatives had always acted together.

'There is no doubt,' he said, 'that in this agreement we shall command the full approval of the Government of the United States.'

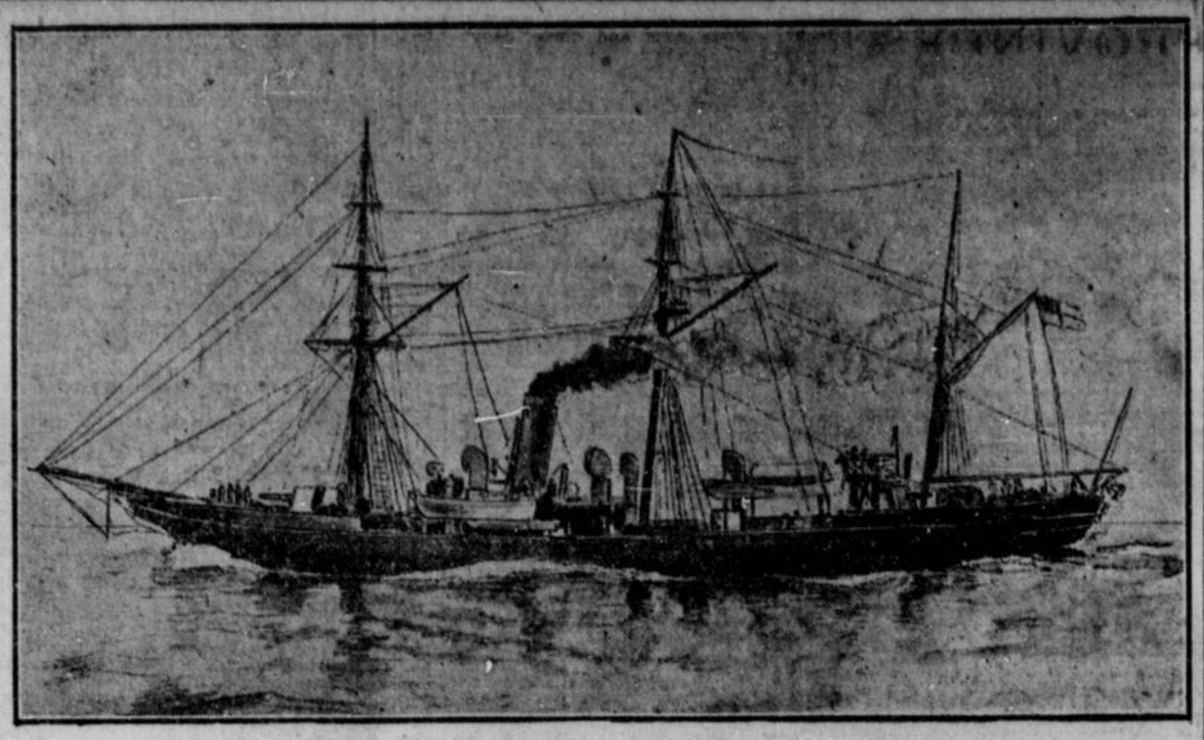
This statement was received with cheers.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Lords to-day, made a somewhat similar reply on the subject of the new dual alliance, to the one made in the House of Commons by the Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne. The object of the alliance was three-fold—the maintenance of the status quo, the policy of the open door, and the maintenance of peace in the Far East. No other power's interests in the Far East were at all comparable with those of Great Britain and Japan. While it was true that the alliances of Great Britain with other powers had been regarded heretofore with considerable suspicion, he frankly declared that the government was not going to be deterred by these considerations. They saw on all sides the tendency of the great powers to form groups and the ever-increasing naval and military armaments, involving ever-increasing burdens on the people.

In these days war broke out with a suddenness which was not the case in former years. So, the country adopting, without reservation, the doctrine that all alliances must be avoided, must be endowed with an extraordinary amount of self-sufficiency. There was much greater danger in leaving great questions of international policy to a vague, hasty understanding than in embodying them explicitly in an agreement, the purport of which can be understood. Great Britain desired to protect Japan against what she conceived to be the gravest peril that might menace her, namely, a coalition of the powers against her. The agreement would compel Great Britain to come to the rescue of a friendly country whose obliteration by a coalition of the powers Great Britain could not under any circumstances tolerate. The treaty was not connected with the government's decision regarding Wei-Hai-Wei, but the maintenance of the independence of Japan and the protection of Corea were of the utmost importance to Great Britain as well as to Japan.

Lord Rosebery expressed general approval of the treaty. He said the effect of the treaty would be felt in a great part of Europe and in the rest of the civilized world.



H. M. S 'CONDOR' AND HER COMMANDER.

The lost sloop 'Condor,' of the Royal Navy, was of some 980 tons burden, and was built in 1898. Her indicated horse-power was 1,400, and her speed thirteen knots. She was commissioned on Nov. 1, 1900, for the Pacific station, under the command of Commander Clifton Sclater, and a crew of 130 officers and men.

The survey ship 'Egeria,' which has been in search of the missing ship, or, at least, to endeavor to discover some traces which would reveal her fate, has succeeded in the latter. Wreckage from the 'Condor' was found at Clayoquot, on the west coast of British Columbia. This wreckage consisted of a deck grating marked with the broad arrow of the British Government, a signal box recognized as one from a British warsnip, and the sheathing and part of a topmast. It is not thought that any ship could have withstood a storm which would wash these articles from her deck.

The 'Condor' was regarded as a modern vessel, but her trip out was a rough one and revealed, it is said, certain defects in her build.

COMMANDER CLIFTON SCLATER, R.N.,

After she had made the tour of the Hawaiian Islands the 'Condor' was to have joined the new flagship at Coquimbo, on the southern station, and was to reach Victoria again some time next May.

Commander Clifton Sclater joined the navy as a cadet on Jan. 15, 1874. He was promoted to be midshipman in December, 1875; sub-lieutenant in September, 1880, and lieutenant in November, 1882, the latter promotion being a special one on account of his services in the war against Arabi Pasha in Egypt in the summer of that year. During this war Commander Sclater served as sub-lieutenant of the 'Cygnet' at the bombardment of Alexandria. He also served in the Naval Brigade, landed under the command of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, for the punitive expedition against the Sultan of Vitu, in East Africa, October, 1890, and was mentioned in despatches.

Commander Sclater was married to a daughter of Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., an ex-member of the British Parliament. Mrs. Sclater took up her residence in Esquimalt, B.C., when her husband left on his ship. Sir Charles Cameron arrived in New York on Sunday last on his way to Esquimalt to join his daughter and look after her affairs.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN LONDON

Freedom of the City Bestowed Upon Him by the Metropolis

INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE INCIDENTS LEADING UP TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

London, Feb. 13.—This metropolis bestowed its highest distinction on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to-day, when at the Guildhall it conferred on him the freedom of the city in a gold casket. Mrs. Chamberlain accompanied the Colonial Secretary, and they were greeted on their arrival with a fanfare of trumpets. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were conducted to the library, where they were received by the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale and the Lady Mayoress. The hall was crowded, among those present being the Colonial Secretary's political colleagues and adherents, who duly applauded the recipient of the city's freedom. The address in connection with the presentation congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on the services he had rendered to the empire during the last twenty-five years, dwelling especially on the way in which he had welded the colonies together.

In replying, Mr. Chamberlain disclaimed any intention of making political capital out of the occasion, but he said he thought he might, in behalf of the government, make an appeal for national support. The government had two great national objects in view—to establish beyond question British authority in South Africa and to maintain the unity of the empire. Both objects were involved in the South Africa war. The war would always be memorable because it had called out a greater military effort than ever before asked from Great Britain, and because it had shown to friend and foe the potential strength and almost inexhaustible resources of the empire. He had not thought it necessary to stoop to meet the imputations of national greed, lust of territory or personal ambition and criminal motives suggested by the insignificant minority since the war had the approval of sister nations across the seas.

In regard to the immediate causes of the war, continued Mr. Chamberlain, it was not only impossible for a great nation to allow its subjects to be humiliated or oppressed, its engagements broken and black races oppressed, but the very existence of the empire was involved and the government was pledged to continue it until the danger from which they had escaped was forever averted.

After a reference to shallow observers abroad who foretold Great Britain's downfall, Mr. Chamberlain concluded with paying a glowing tribute to the colonies who throughout the war had demonstrated their intention to share the obligations as well as the privileges of the empire. It was a long step towards the consolidation which was now within measure of practical accomplishment. He did not envy the statesman who would be willing to compromise the issue for which the empire fought. The nation was not vindictive to its enemies. If they surrendered to-day they would be welcomed as friends to-morrow. The expulsion of those who caused the war was only a measure of self-preservation. Similarly, immunity for treason was not humanity, but was cruelty to the loyalists and to the Boers, who now, in thousands, recognizing the futility of the struggle, were aiding Great Britain to end the war. In justice to those who had died and as security for the survivors, they must make the Boers recognize that they are defeated and take from them the barest possibility of repeating the attempt. To do otherwise would be to invite the contempt of foreign countries, whose affection it seemed impossible for them to gain, but whose respect at any rate they were able to secure.

A luncheon followed the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the presentation address.

LORD ROSEBERY

RECEPTION AT LIVERPOOL WAS AN ENTHUSIASTIC ONE.

London, Feb. 15.—Lord Rosebery attended a great meeting at Liverpool yesterday. He was given an enthusiastic ovation. He commended Dr. Kuyper, the Netherlands prime minister, for his efforts to secure peace in South Africa. What he said had been well worthy of the government's consideration, notwithstanding the limited nature of the commission the delegates possessed. Lord Rosebery emphasized the criticisms he made at Chesterfield in regard to the making of peace. He reasserted his repudiation of an alliance with the Irish. The claims of the Nationalists could not be conceded, he said, as they had declared that nothing short of absolute separation would satisfy them, and no sane man would ever advocate granting them independence which in time of war might turn the balance between the success and defeat of the British army.

New York, Feb. 15.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: 'Lord Rosebery's speech at Liverpool has been awaited with great interest on account of the zeal of his friends in advocating a full resumption of the obligations of leadership. His political foes had done their best to render the occasion interesting, for Lord Lansdowne had adopted from him the root idea of a British alliance with Japan, and enabled him to say that the government had waited a long time before following the right cue, and Mr. Chamberlain at the Guildhall had flung down the gauntlet in denouncing a patched-up peace. The Radicals who had been invited to the Reform Club dinner had also suggested that Lord Rosebery should make it plain whether he belonged to the cross benches or was a Liberal without reserve, and prepared to rally the Liberal party.

The ex-premier almost went out of his way to explain that he had wiped home rule off the slate. The times had changed, and Mr. Gladstone's scheme for an independent parliament for Ireland was dead and buried. This was the keynote of the speech, and it evoked more applause than did the criticism of the government's policy. He blamed the ministry for always thinking of the future. Lord Lansdowne's reply to Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, was dignified and fitting, but he saw no reason why the Boer delegates should not have been permited to go to South Africa in the cause of peace. The speech was by no means so striking as the one delivered at Chesterfield. It has not cleared the political air, and has not given the Liberals what they are hungering for, a good rallying cry.

A Wrong Idea of the Nerves.

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

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CANON GORE'S CONSECRATION

ANTI-RITUALIST OBJECTIONS DISMISSED BY THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

London, Feb. 11.—In the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, yesterday, the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alverstone, dismissed the matter of the objection against the confirmation of the Right Rev. Charles A. Gore, as Bishop of Worcester. The Lord Chief Justice held that the objectors (John Kensit and other anti-ritualists), had no right to interpose, pointing out that no such interference in the Crown's prerogative to nominate bishops had been tolerated since the reign of Henry VIII. The court suggested, however, that it might be advisable to modify the form of public citation in the case of the confirmation of the election of the bishops, with a view to remove the temptation to raise objections at unsuitable times.

ONTARIO ROMAN CATHOLICS

A PROTEST TO BE ENTERED AGAINST THE CORONATION OATH.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—At the annual banquet of the Canadian Catholic Union, the twenty-five gentlemen present discussed many questions of interest to themselves and their faith, and how the position of Roman Catholics might be improved. The most important subject discussed, however, was the coronation oath. Some of the gentlemen present thought that they should, as a Roman Catholic society, protest against the objectionable features in it. The more careful minds present, however, thought that it would be unwise for such a young society to deal with such an important matter. It was finally agreed that the best course to pursue would be to wait on His Grace Archbishop O'Connor, with a view to following the example of Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, in calling a general meeting of Roman Catholics and letting them deal with it.

FINE DAIRY COWS.

Mr. Andrew Cameron, of Westwood, Ont., was in town for a couple of days this week. He brought down a carload of fine Holstein grade cows which he had secured in the Peterborough district for Dr. Craik's dairy farm at Petite Cote.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. William Spence, postmaster of Ethel, is dead.

Mr. George Tower, of Washburn, near Kingston, is dead.

Hall's café, Chatham, was gutted by fire on Tuesday.

The Rev. J. McCracken, of Chesley, has been appointed rector of Thorndale.

A boiler in a sawmill blew up at Pembroke on Tuesday night and two men were injured.

Dr. A. D. McIntyre has been appointed house surgeon at the General Hospital, Kingston.

Mr. John Kenrick has been appointed temporary secretary of the Hamilton Public Library Board

Dr. A. D. Wagner, died Thursday in the General Hospital, Cornwall. He was 53 years of age.

Mr. John Paisley, of Windsor, was killed in an explosion at Agawa, on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Mr. Bruce Boak, of Hamilton, is dead from injuries received when a sharp scantling fell and pierced his thigh.

Carpenters have quit work on the new City Hall at Ottawa because of the city's repudiation of all further debts incurred by the contractors.

Mr. Richard Larmour was elected Mayor of Cornwall on Thursday by 48 majority over Mr. Walter Deruchie, who had been unseated.

For voting twice in the recent by-election in Bowmanville, S. Robbins, a resident of Cartwright, has been arrested, and will be tried for perjury.

About ninety guests were in attendance at the State dinner given by Lord and Lady Minto at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, on Thursday evening.

Mr. W. R. Job, for years foreman in the factory of Messrs. McPherson & Co., Hamilton, died on Tuesday, aged forty-nine years.

Mr. Mathew Ryan, a veteran pilot of the great lakes, is dead on the farm on Wolfe Island, where he was born seventy years ago.

Mrs. Josephine Spears, of Owen Sound, was badly burned about the hands and arms last week while cleaning gloves with gasoline, which took fire.

Miss Cecilia Sanderson, of Peterboro, an employee of the Canadian General Electric Works, fell dead on her way home from work on Tuesday.

Louis Renot, janitor of the St. Catharines post-office, has been arrested on a serious charge made by his daughter.

Mr. John Toohey is dead at London, aged a hundred and two. Mr. Toohey was the fifth centenarian who has died in the Forest City in the last six years.

Contracts for five hundred tons of cast-iron piping for shipment to Port Arthur have gone to Canadian firms in competition with firms from New York.

Edward W. Cleversley, of Hamilton, employed by Hendrie & Co., is said to have defaulted some $2,000. He was an intimate friend of R. T. Lancefield, the missing Hamilton librarian.

Daniel J. Brodetrick, Ottawa, late assistant secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, is in jail on a charge of cutting a man with a penknife while under the influence of liquor.

Miss A. Von Buseck, of Stouffville, who is very widely known in Toronto and western Ontario, died at her home on Monday morning, aged thirty-one years.

The Rev. J. E. Hockey, pastor of Simcoe Methodist Church, Hamilton, has been unanimously invited by the Quarterly Board to remain pastor of the church a second year.

John Scott, sixty-five years of age, at present serving a two-year term in the Central Prison, was given three years more on Tuesday by the judge at Guelph, on another offence.

Fred. J. Mashaw, of Billings, Montana, who claims to have been stolen by St. Regis Indians when a boy, has found relatives near Ottawa, where the name is spelled Michaud.

Magloire Vaillancourt, Sault Ste. Marie, was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter. Vaillancourt shot and killed Pietro Gasparoli while the latter was attempting to force his way into Vaillancourt's house.

Arthur Begy and Walter Grenville, sons of well-known St. Catharines families, have been arrested on the charge of theft of several hundred dollars' worth of copper wire from the Lincoln Light & Power Company.

A horse which Mr. Samuel Gunn, of Smith's Falls, was endeavoring to assist out of a ditch, in the darkness on a country road, fell on him and held him for two hours. His fingers and feet were so badly frozen they may have to be amputated.

Hannah K. Cameron, thirteen years of age, was struck by a G. T. R. engine on the railway crossing at the foot of Sherbourne street, Toronto, and instantly killed. The little girl, whose home is just south of the crossing where the accident occurred, was sent on an errand, which made it necessary for her to cross the track. She waited for a freight train to pass, and jumped in front of a shunting engine on the next track. Her body was horribly mangled.

Fred Hardis, a laborer in the employ of John Francis, a farmer, on the Tecumseh road, in Sandwich East Township, was shot by his employer on the farm about eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning. Hardis is said to be fatally injured. The ball entered the shoulder, and passed downward into the lungs. Immediately after the shooting Francis went to Windsor and laid an information against Hardis, charging attempt to do bodily harm. Francis claims that Hardis and he quarreled over a five-dollar bill.

QUEBEC.

Mr. R. H. Pope, M.P., has been re-elected Mayor of Cookshire.

An American company expects to erect large chemical works at Cookshire.

The Granby Council has passed a by-law granting a loan of $15,000 without interest to the Granby Sanitary Supply Company.

Mr. H. C. Cleveland has been appointed general manager of the Orford Mountain Railway, with headquarters at Eastman.

Mr. E. A. Dyer has been re-elected Mayor of the Township of Sutton. The corporation has fifteen hundred dollars cash in the treasury.

Compton Ladies' College is to be incorporated by special act of the Quebec Legislature under the name of King's Hall.

Mr. R. H. Chaddock, an aged resident of Eaton, who had been ill for some time, put an end to his troubles by taking a fatal dose of Paris green. No inquest was deemed necessary.

Mr. R. W. Wherry has resigned as inspector of the Brome Butter and Cheese Syndicate, a position he held for twelve or thirteen years, and has gone to Richmond.

The Stanstead 'Journal' says that Mr. T. B. Rider will in all probability be the Liberal candidate in Stanstead for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Moody Lovell.

The People's Telephone Company of Sherbrooke is issuing $25,000 in preference stock, bearing six percent interest. The proceeds are to be used for extending the company's plan and improving the service.

Mr. P. F. Dooley has been re-elected Mayor of Windsor Mills. Mayor Dooley was born in Ireland in 1847 and has been superintendent of the Canada Paper Co. at Windsor Mills, since 1890. He is the inventor of valuable papermaking machinery.

Dr. A. G. Belleau, coroner of Quebec, on Thursday morning held an inquest on the body of the late Mr. James Poulin, who was killed on the C. P. R. track by a snowplough striking him, some days ago. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Mr. J. Rowell, of Abbotsford, died at the Montreal Western Hospital last week. Mr. Rowell was born at Granby in 1844. He was formerly a mill owned at Foster, but retired some years ago and removed to Abbotsford, where he lived up to within a few days of his death. He was a brother of Mr. S. P. Rowell, principal of the Berthelet street school, in Montreal. He leaves a widow and one son. The funeral took place at Abbotsford.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Donald McDonald, of Winnipeg, a well-known caterer, is dead.

Vancouver College has been affiliated with McGill University, Montreal, as far as the first two years.

There is no doubt now that the British sloop of war 'Condor' went down in the gales which swept the Pacific two weeks ago. Fresh wreckage has been found.

James McCash's house, near Winnipeg, was burned while Mr. and Mrs. McCash were out in the barn. Two children were in the house, and the elder, aged four, ran out and shut the door, cutting off her little sister's escape.

By a close vote of six to five the Winnipeg City Council decided to accept without reservation the offer of Andrew Carnegie to build a $75,000 free library in Winnipeg. The motion favoring Sunday street cars was defeated by six to five.

Shortly after eight o'clock on the evening of Feb. 10 Colonel Adam John Laing Peebles, one of Winnipeg's oldest citizens, passed away at his residence at 143 Kennedy street. Colonel Peebles died in his eighty-ninth year. He had enjoyed good health up to four days previous to his death.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will visit Sydney, C.B., next June.

Mr. W. D. R. Cameron, Sherbrooke, Guysboro, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

While the schooner 'Grenada,' loaded with pulp, bound for Halifax, was under sail down the harbor, at Liverpool, N. S., a sailor named Warren Godfrey, a native of Brooklyn, Queen's, fell overboard and was drowned. A line was thrown to him and the vessel brought about, but he sank before the boat reached him. His body has not yet been recovered.

Mrs. Donald Campbell, who is thought to have been the oldest woman in Nova Scotia, and perhaps in America, died at St. Peter's, C. B., on Feb. 10, and was buried on Thursday. Mrs. Campbell was a hundred and nine years of age and members of the family are in possession of records which verify her age. She was born at River Inhabitants, Inverness County, and removed with her husband, since deceased, to St. Peter's, about seventy years ago. Up to a few weeks of her death, Mrs. Campbell was able to move about the house. Four sons and three daughters survive her, and though the youngest members of her family, they are well up in years. The deceased was very highly respected at both River Inhabitants and St. Peter's for her many good personal qualities, as well as owing to her remarkable age.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

The Winnipeg builders demand higher wages, and they may strike if not granted.

John Houle, for robbing a store in Winnipeg, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

R. Mascrof, of Russell, a veterinary surgeon, was found dead in the stable of his uncle at Russell, Man. He was an old Stratford boy.

An association of Territorial wheat-growers has been organized at Indian Head, to overcome the difficulties under which grain-growers labor.

R. J. Mackenzie, formerly of Toronto, will erect a ten-story building in Winnipeg in the spring. The property is in Main street, and sold for $1,000 a foot.

Two hundred and eighty members of the Retail Implement Dealers' Association are convening in Winnipeg. They are discussing the credit system in vogue.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Commandant Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army took the oath of allegiance to the United States on Thursday.

For the fourth time the House at Washington on Thursday passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution for the election of senators by direct popular vote.

When bound from Seattle to Vales on Sunday night, the steamer 'Bertha,' of the Alaska Commercial Company, was wrecked off Kinakuma Point, in Fitzhugh Sound.

The Ministerial Alliance of Salt Lake, Utah, after investigation, has published a report that polygamy is openly practiced by Mormons in defiance of the laws.

The twenty thousandth finished engine will be turned out of the Baldwin Locomotive Works on the seventieth anniversary of the foundation of the works, which will be celebrated shortly.

In Kansas City Frank James and his mother have taken steps to stop the production of the play 'The James' Boys in Missouri,' at the Gillis Theatre. Frank says the play is an outrage on his family.

Colonel Arthur Lynch, the pro-Boer, recently elected member of the British Parliament, was thought to be in House of Commons on Tuesday night, but the man whom the detectives had shadowed from Paris was not Lynch.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

Since May last 289 smallpox patients have been treated at Montreal's hospital, and not one had been vaccinated.

On Thursday Edward Laurin was committed to stand trial on a charge of causing the death of George W. Smith, his father's stableman, on Jan. 26, by shooting him with a revolver.

The door factory of H. Fairteux, the hardware store of Louis Souillard, and the Dominion Spice Mills, owned by Lyman, Knox & Co., have been gutted by fire. The total loss reaches $16,000.

At a meeting of the McGill corporation on Tuesday, the degree of M.D. was conferred upon Messrs. J. A. Crozier, Stafford; S. E. Harvie, of Newport, U.S., and F. H. McCarthy.

The late Mr. A. C. Henry, in his capacity of general purchasing agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, expended $102,000,000 since 1884. He left a modest estate, surely a tribute to his integrity.

Mr. J. H. Douglas, Dominion appraiser, who has just returned from South Africa, says that Canada stands next to Great Britain in the South Africans' hearts, and is of the opinion that a good trade can be worked up between the two colonies.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Cotton Company, on Tuesday, the former Board of Directors were re-elected, and it was decided that in view of the satisfactory condition of the finances the dividend would henceforth be nine percent instead of eight.

The funeral of the late Mr. Charles Nelson, who died at St. Paul, Minn., took place on Tuesday in Montreal. It was at the expressed wish of the deceased that the remains were conveyed to Montreal in order that they might be interred under the British flag.

The Rev. Frederic J. Steen, M.A., has been unanimously recommended as vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal. His Grace has approved the recommendation and confirmed Mr. Steen's nomination. Thus ends satisfactorily an unfortunate affair. Mr. Steen will have charge of parochial matters, but Archdeacon Norton retains the title 'Rector of Montreal.'

The death occurred at his residence on Sunday afternoon of one of Montreal's oldest and best known manufacturers in the person of Mr. John A. Pillow, leading member of the firm of the Pillow & Hersey Manufacturing Company. Mr. Pillow had been in his usual health until about two weeks ago, when he was attacked with a hemorrhage caused by the bursting of one of the arteries connected with his heart.

Joseph Sky, 83 years old, a chief of the Caughnawagas, died last night at his house. He was born on April 5, 1819, and leaves a widow, one daughter and three sons, who all reside on the reservation. He was elected chief in 1852, and was chief when the first Indian lacrosse team went to Europe. He was chief when the present King visited Canada in 1860, and was a noted athlete, having been very fast on foot in the short distances. The chief was with Dawson when he surveyed the route to Manitoba over which the troops went at one time. He was a strong man and was noted as such, having travelled extensively. Chief Sky belonged to the Caughnawaga St. Jean Baptiste Society, and was its president. The deceased was probably better known as a Lachine Rapids pilot than in any other capacity, he having for years taken rafts down the channel of the rough water with great success. It is claimed that Chief Sky also ferried the present King between Lachine and Caughnawaga in a birch bark canoe. He was a most eloquent orator among Indians in their native Iroquois tongue.

Fire broke out in St. Mary's Church, corner of Craing and Panet streets, early yesterday morning, and it did not cease burning until almost everything combustible was reduced to ashes. The alarm was sounded at the City Hall at 5.01 a.m., and in a few minutes the firemen of the east and centre divisions were on the scene. The second alarm brought reinforcements, but the church was doomed, and all their efforts could not save it. A few statues, banners and emblems were rescued from the fiery element, but nearly all the paraphernalia, vestments and vessels of the church and clergy perished in the flames. The strong stone walls stood the test well, and do not appear to be injured to any appreciable extent. The heavy slate roof fell in during the progress of the fire. There is nothing left of the interior that can be used for reconstruction, and the rebuilding will mean an entirely new structure, with the exception of the outer a with the exception of the outer walls. The loss by the fire is estimated at between sixty thousand and seventy-five thousand dollars, and the insurance is $51,800, divided as follows among the undermentioned companies: Scottish Union & National Insurance Company, $17,800; London & Lancashire Insurance Company, $20,000; Norwich Union Insurance Company, $10,000; Aetna Insurance Company, $4,000.

CONGRESS HAS A SCENE

MEMBER FROM KENTUCKY DENOUNCES 'FLUNKEYISM' TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The monotony of a private pension bill in the House yesterday was enlivened by a speech by Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, in denunciation of what he denominated 'flunkeyism' to foreign countries. He took the recent statements emanating from continental cabinets regarding the attitude of Great Britain during the Spanish war as a text for a wholesale attack upon the trend of America's recent diplomacy. He severely criticised Secretary Hay, and declared that if Lord Pauncefote had sought, as was alleged, to circumvent us during the war of 1898, the sooner he was shipped across the seas the better. He also criticised the President for his reported intention to send his daughter to the coronation of King Edward, and protested against the official reception to Prince Henry.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) secured the floor, and replied at length to what the Kentuckian had said. Mr. Grosvenor declared that he personally had seen the Prince of Wales when he first set foot on American soil at Niagara. As a young man he had listened to the Prince's speech, he said, with great interest. He denominated Mr. Wheeler's remark about the forthcoming visit of Prince Henry as a 'bitter attack upon the President of the United States, the House and Senate, and incidentally upon all with whom the Prince would come in contact. Just at the time when the American people were to be put to the test whether they were gentlemen, he said, it was most unfortunate that this protest should come against the reception of Prince Henry. The speech of the gentleman from Kentucky would be exploited in Europe on the eve of the Prince's departure, as the message of the American people to the guest.

Mr. Wheeler interposed at this point to say that he should gladly welcome any gentleman from abroad—what he objected to was the official color to be given to the visit. Then, as Mr. Grosvenor proceeded to read what he said criticising the President for making a new precedent in connection with the coronation of King Edward, Mr. Wheeler interrupted to say that while he had not desired to bring the matter into the discussion, what he had deplored was the report that the President intended to send a member of his family to the coronation.

'Oh, if it is simply a matter of a young girl going to the coronation of a gentleman and lady,' observed Mr. Grosvenor, 'I will not pursue it.' Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor asserted that within his personal knowledge, he would say that in sending a deputation to the coronation of King Edward, the present occupant of the White House had simply carried out the plans of the deceased President, who had already selected the head of the commission. If the constituents of the gentleman from Kentucky were polled, he did not think that five percent would condemn the President.

'So far as the young lady is concerned,' he added, 'I can tell the gentleman one thing. She would give him a great deal of trouble, if she should get into a debate with him as to the propriety of her going.' (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Grosvenor then took up Mr. Wheeler's speech, reading from it the term 'Little Dutchman,' which Mr. Wheeler had applied to Prince Henry.

Mr. Grosvenor described at some length the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860, his tour of the country, the honors showered upon him by President Buchanan, who, he said, rushed out of the White House and met him with extended arms as if he had been 'the traditional prodigal son.' As to the visit of Prince Henry, he was a brother of the German Emperor. He was not a Dutchman, but a European, a German. He was an admiral of the German navy, the same who had been sent to Manilla to protect German interests, and when one of his ships got in the way, Dewey had informed him that if the ship did not get out of the way in short order there would be trouble.' 'Then he took it away like a gentleman,' remarked Mr. Grosvenor, amid laughter.

NOVA SCOTIA LAW-MAKERS.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 13.—The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened at three o'clock this afternoon by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor A. G. Jones. The speech from the throne refered to the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the completion of the Midland Railway and the benefits to the province which would accrue therefrom and the proposed south shore line and other matters of minor importance.

The Hon. Mr. Longley, attorney-general, is acting premier in the absence of the Hon. G. H. Murray, who is away seeking rest.

At a caucus of the members of the House of Assembly, held last evening, the Hon. Thomas Robertson, M.P.P., of Barrington, was chosen Speaker of the House.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 15.—The New Brunswick Legislature will meet on March 6 for the despatch of business.

OBITUARY

DEATH OF MR. JAMES FERRIER.

Mr. James Ferrier was down town during the early part of the week. He was seventy-nine years of age and saw with such dim sight that he frequently passed old friends unless they spoke to him. Most of them did, and on Monday last his cheery 'good morning' and genial smile told how greatly he enjoyed meeting them. He has been far from well for some time past, but was taken with severe illness on Wednesday, and passed away on Thursday. Mr. Ferrier was born in Montreal, was educated in Mr. Howden's school contemporaneously with Mr. J. P. Cleghorn and others of that generation, now so few in number. He was a member of St. James Methodist Church, and was among the class of Sunday-school teachers of which Mr. J. A. Mathewson, Dr. Robins, Mr. Pickup, were leading spirits. These were evangelical days in the great church. Mr. Ferrier was mindful of the duties of the citizen and his interest in the volunteer fire brigade of the early days, and his sense of patriotic duty went together. So he joined the Montreal Garrison Artillery and was colonel of the brigade in 1866. He happened to be away from home when his regiment was called out and such was his sense of duty that he hurried back to Montreal as fast as the train could bring him, and went out to join his regiment. He was enthusiastic as a volunteer.

Mr. Ferrier's name in the hardware business was for many a year as well known as that of any firm of the present day, and in the business world stood high in every respect. In the Board of Trade, of which he was a member, and in many of our city charities he was a well-known figure.

A METHODIST PIONEER.

(From a Correspondent.)

How the foundations of Methodism were laid in Canada is illustrated in a brief memoir of the Rev. Charles Taggart, who, in the 86th year of his age, died in the city of Ottawa on Jan. 13, 1902. He was converted on Sept. 11, 1838, and in 1843, was sent forth as a Methodist preacher to the Goulbourn circuit, embracing in its limits eight townships with twenty-three appointments to be visited by him every month. During the year over sixty were enrolled as members of the Church, and fifty dollars received as salary. Having completed four years probation and passed conference studies, he is found in the Osgoode circuit on the east side of Bytown, still laying foundations. Next, the country back of Kingston finds him in the midst of a great revival, where 200 are added to the Church roll in a little over a year. So the story runs through the Waterloo, Consecon, Colborne, Farmersville, Merrickville, North Gower and other fields for thirty-one years, when exhausted vigor compels retirement. The children and grandchildren of worthy ancestors will remember such honored names as that of Charles Taggart while they enjoy the fruit of their labors.

How fared the veteran at the close of his warfare? Looking over 59 years, he said: 'If I had my choice of the time in which to spend my probation here I would choose the latter part of the 19th century, so that I could take some humble part in promoting the great and benevolent enterprises of the age, and if a choice were given me of the place, I would unhesitatingly say, give me a home in Canada, for I admire her clear skies, her healthy atmosphere, her sober and enterprising people, her laws of equity, her educational institutions, her religious character, and her part and parcel with the greatest Empire in the world. Again, could I be allowed my choice of occupation or providential calling, I would say, let me be an humble Methodist preacher, because of their firm reliance on the scriptures as the inspired Word of God.' Then, as he draws near the end, he sends a last message, by his son, to the class in which he often met: 'The Eternal God is my refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms; they will find my experience in the 604th hymn (the Methodist Hymn Book).' So passed away one of the founders of one of Canada's Churches, but their work remains.

M. SANTOS-DUMONT

DARING AERONAUT HAS A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Monte Carlo, Feb. 15.—Santos-Dumont's dirigible balloon collapsed at sea yesterday afternoon. Santos-Dumont was rescued.

When Santos-Dumont started spectators thronged every vantage point. It was noticed that his airship did not sail with its usual steadiness. It pitched considerably, eliciting frightened exclamations from the spectators, but the aeronaut kept his course, rising until the guide rope was twenty feet off the water. The weather was windless and sunny, but suddenly a great gust from the well-known rock Tete du Chien, which towers above Monaco, struck the airship sharply, causing it to rear until it seemed to be standing on its head. Oil began to pour out of the motor, and Santos-Dumont, fearing an explosion, promptly opened a valve and the lower end of the balloon began to empty, partly righting the vessel, but the guide rope had caught in the screw, while the rudder was apparently also entangled.

The airship was thus rendered helpless, and it slowly drifted slantingly toward the land. Meanwhile, Santos-Dumont seemed to be the only person who was unmoved by the accident. There were cries of alarm and excited chattering on all sides. The aeronaut sat still, manipulating the mechanism as far as possible, until it touched the water. Launches from the Prince of Monaco's and other yachts had meanwhile followed close, and as soon as the airship was low enough one of them seized the guide rope and began towing. Santos-Dumont, immersed to his armpits, refused to leave the car, and he shouted directions to those in the launches. The balloon rose a little and then sank again. Then it repeatedly rose and sank until it was half deflated. Presently one end of the cigar-shaped envelope buckled, causing tremendous friction on the tow rope. Five minutes later the balloon burst into ragged pieces of silk that flapped in the wind.

This was the crowning disaster. The crowd shouted frantically, 'Save him,' but the aeronaut appeared from the shore to be so enveloped in the wreckage that his rescue looked doubtful. The launch of the Prince of Monaco was, however, close to the car, and Santos-Dumont, extricating himself from the tangle, climbed with his customary agility over the gunwale. He was no sooner aboard than he stood up in the bows and directed the salvage operations. Several boats took the floating wreckage in tow. This was saved, although it was greatly damaged. The motor sank, but a diver can recover it.

Santos-Dumont did not leave the launch until everything that could be saved was taken ashore, then, wet, but smiling and unconcerned, he landed amid frenzied cheers from the crowd. He assured his sympathizers that he had been in no danger, and said it was only one more accident. He added that as soon as the misfortune was repaired he would try again.

It seems that the original cause of the accident was imperfect inflation of the balloon, from which pitching resulted, causing the guide rope to catch in the rudder. It is understood that Santos-Dumont's seventh air-ship, which was built in Paris, is now coming here.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The widespread reputation of the Ontario Business College of Belleville (now in its thirty-fourth year) was never more in evidence than it is at present. The attendance is now over 180, and embraces students from the following places: Barbadoes and Bermuda, West Indies, New York, Vermont, Montana, Minnesota, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia and Ontario, from Glengarry county, in the east to Elgin county in the west and Simcoe county in the north, Hastings, Prince Edward and Belleville are largely represented. Students from the Province of Quebec number nearly fifty.

Advertisements.

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DEATH OF LORD DUFFERIN.

End of One of the Most Brilliant Careers in British Statesmanship.

HE REPRESENTED THE EMPIRE IN ALMOST EVERY PART OF THE WORLD

THE LATE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.

London, Feb. 12.—The Marquis of Dufferin, former Governor-General of Canada, and who had filled many high diplomatic posts in the British service, died at 6.25 o'clock this morning at his residence at Clandeboye, County Down, Ireland. Lord Dufferin had been long in ill health. He passed away peacefully after a night of total unconsciousness.

Lord Dufferin never wholly recovered from the shock which he experienced as the result of the death of his son, Lord Ava, in South Africa, and the failure of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, and kindred companies, of which he was a director, completed his break down. With the exception of his youngest son, Lord Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (who is with his regiment, the 9th Lancers, in South Africa) all the family were present at the death-bed. Lord Clandeboye, the eldest son, who is a clerk in the Foreign Office, and who married Florence, daughter of Mr. John H. Davis, of New York, succeeds to the title.

The Right Honorable Frederick Temple Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, born in 1826, was the only son of Price, fourth Baron Dufferin, of Clandeboye in Ulster, Ireland, and Helen Selina Sheridan. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and succeeded to his father's title in 1841. For some years he was a lord-in-waiting on Queen Victoria.

In February, 1855, he was specially attached to the mission undertaken by Lord John Russell to Vienna. In 1859 he made a yacht voyage to Iceland, an account of which he published later under the title of 'Letters from High Latitudes.'

He was sent to the East by Lord Palmerston in 1860 as British Commissioner in Syria, to inquire into the massacre of Christians there. In 1862 he married Harriet Hamilton, of Killeleagh Castle, County Down, Ireland. He was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 to 1866, when he became Under-Secretary for War.

In 1868 he was nominated Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster-General.

In April, 1872, he was appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, which he held till October, 1878. During the summer of 1876 Lord and Lady Dufferin made a successful tour through British Columbia, where much discontent had prevailed in consequence of a belief that the conditions had been broken on which that remote province had joined the Dominion of Canada.

In February, 1879, he was appointed ambassador at St. Petersburg, and two years later was transferred to Constantinople, as ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. The next year he proceeded to Cairo to assume control of the British relations with Egypt and the settlement of all questions growing out of Arabi's rebellion.

In November, 1884, he went to India as Viceroy, and in 1888, was appointed British Ambassador at Rome, when he also was created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

The late marquis was the recipient of numerous orders and degrees during his long and useful lifetime, being at the time of his death, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.J., G.C.M.G., G.C.J.E., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

Lord Dufferin was the author of several works on the Irish land question. A collection of his speeches and addresses were published in 1882 and his 'Speeches in India,' in 1890.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE CANADIANS.

Twenty years ago Mr. Henry Milton edited the speeches and addresses of Lord Dufferin and in referring to his lordship's speeches in Canada when Governor-General, he says:

'It is, perhaps, not too much to say that Lord Dufferin was the first to point out to the Canadians the limitless resources and countless treasures of their own land. And it may be that Canada herself was ignorant of the vast stores of loyalty and devotion to the Mother Country latent in the breasts of her people, of all nationalities and of all classes, until they manifested themselves in the loud cheering answer to the speeches of Lord Dufferin.'

A DISTINGUISHED ANCESTRY.

Lord Dufferin was the gifted son of a gifted mother. His mother, Lady Dufferin, Countess of Gifford, was one of the three beautiful and clever daughters of Thomas Sheridan, granddaughters of the lovely Miss Linley (St. Cecilia) and the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who wrote many plays, the best-known being 'The Rivals' and 'The School for Scandal.' Of the three sisters, perhaps the Hon. Caroline Norton was most famous through her poetry and novels, but Lady Dufferin was distinguished for her nobility of character, her tenderness and unselfish affection, and her ready and delicate wit. Every one knows her beautiful poem, 'The Irish Emigrant':

'I'm sitting on the stile, Mary,
Where we sat side by side;
The bright May morning, long ago,
When first you were my bride.'

She wrote many other songs and poems, and Lord Dufferin devoted the last years of his life to collecting her letters and poems, which he edited. ('The Songs, Poems and Verses,' by Helen, Lady Dufferin, Countess of Gifford, edited with a memoir and some account of the Sheridan family, by her son, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.)

In them is revealed the noble feelings of a beautiful life, which the mother transmitted to her son.

To his beloved mother's memory the Marquis erected at Clandeboye the monument 'Helen's Tower,' which overlooks the splendid view across the Lough, southward to Sleive Donard, and across the sea to the Isle of Man. It was built to enshrine that literary 'gem of purest ray serene,' the verses addressed to her dear and only son on his twenty-first birthday, with a silver lamp bearing the inscription 'fiat lux,' 'let there be light.'

'How shall I bless thee? Human love
Is all too poor in passionate words;
The heart aches with a sense above
All language that the lip affords.
Therefore a symbol shall express
My love, a thing nor rare nor strange;
But yet eternal, measureless,
Knowing no shadow and no change;
Light, which of all the lovely shows
To our poor world of shadows given
The fervent prophet-voices chose
Alone as attribute of Heaven.

At a most solemn pause we stand,
From this day forth for ever more
The weak, but loving human hand
Must cease to guide thee as of yore;
When as through life thy footsteps stray
And earthly beacons dimly shine,
'Let there be light' upon thy way,
And holier guidance far than mine.

HELEN, LADY DUFFERIN (COUNTESS OF GIFFORD),

Mother of the late Marquis.

'Let there be light' in thy clear soul
When passion tempts, or doubts assail.
When grief's dark tempests o'er thee roll
'Let there be light' that shall not fail.

So, angel-guarded, may'st thou tread
The narrow path which few may find,
And at the end look back nor dread
To count the vanished years behind;
And pray that she whose hand doth trace
This heart-warm prayer, when life is past,
May see and know thy blessed face
In God's own glorious light at last.

Lord Dufferin will ever be remembered in Canada for his perfect tact on all occasions, his geniality, his native politeness, his simplicity, his energy, and for his literary and 'happy' speeches. He seemed to inherit in an eminent degree his mother's tenderness, sympathy and gentleness. Many middle-aged Canadians to-day can remember as school-children the kindly notice taken of them by the popular Governor-General, and by Lady Dufferin, who was also, and most deservedly, a general favorite.

HIS IRISH HOME.

For the last six years the late Marquis has lived almost entirely at Clandeboye, County Down, Ireland, for many generation the home of his ancestors. Upon his retirement from office in 1896 he was accorded in Ireland one of the greatest receptions ever given to a public man.

All the highest posts in the empire had been filled by him with marked distinction; Liberal and Conservative governments vied with each other to do him honor. 'Punch' voiced the desire of the nation when, with the atrocious pun, he adjured the government 'to keep that Duffer in.'

A visitor to Clandeboye in the summer of 1899 thus described the Marquis's home in the Toronto 'Globe': At Helen's Bay station, on the picturesque line from Belfast to Bangor, I was met by the Marquis's coachman and car. Over beautiful roads and the well-cultivated estates of the Marquis we bowled along for a couple of miles to the entrance. The lodge is the Clandeboye post-office. A young Irish girl, daughter of the lodge-keeper, acts for the general public, under the general post-office, but her main occupation is postmaster-general and telegrapher-in-ordinary to Lord Dufferin. Half a mile further through a fine avenue you turn off through gay parterres of flowers to the mansion. Clandeboye is a fine, substantial old building, quite plain in its exterior; all the interest lies in the interior. The beautiful entrance hall first attracts the visitor's attention; every available space on the walls is crowded with arms and weapons, curiosities, illustrations of natural history. The Marquis has been an intelligent and ardent collector; here are gathered together the spoils of the world, memorials of the owner's rule and residence in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The entrance hall widens into a square apartment with an open fireplace and comfortable lounges, tables and stationery for correspondence; off this are a well-furnished library, a room devoted to heathen gods and curios from Burmah, Egypt and India, whilst on the other side is a convenient dressing room. You ascend through a long flight of steps illuminated with stained glass windows to the reception rooms. These are fine and lofty, and the visitor will be attracted by the splendid specimens of Dutch and Flemish art from the master hands of Van der Helst, Peter de Hoogh and other great painters, and modern works of art. The chief attraction to Canadians are the family portraits. In the dining-room, as you sit at the table, there is a panel covering nearly one side of the room, with the whole group of the Sheridans, beginning with Miss Linley (St. Cecilia), wife of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan; all the members of this illustrious family are here portrayed, famed alike for their beauty, wit and personal charms.'

Lord Dufferin's friends often heard him allude to his stay in Canada as the pleasantest part of his life, and Canadian toboggans, snowshoes and Canadian trophies of all kinds hold the place of honor at Clandeboye. He was accustomed also to show visitors the fly with which he caught the big Canadian salmon.

LORD DUFFERIN'S KINDLY INTEREST IN THE 'WITNESS' COMPETITIONS.

The late Lord Dufferin's interest in all literary matters was well known. As far as Canada was concerned, he manifested this interest in a very practical way by consenting to act as judge in several of the literary competitions held from time to time in the 'Witness.'

In three succeeding years at the beginning of the last decade the school children of Canada wrote original stories for the 'Witness,' basing them on events which happened in the country. These were judged by well-known educationists, who awarded the prizes by counties and provinces, and the best in each province was submitted to a Dominion judge, who gave the palm to the best in the Dominion. In the second and third of these competitions Lord Dufferin was the judge, who awarded the Dominion prizes. In all, nearly 5,000 stories were received and judged.

Again in 1898 the 'Witness' offered four prizes of $50, $25, $15 and $10 respectively for the four best national songs. In response over 700 songs were received. These were sent to three Canadian judges, who selected from among them the ten best. These ten were then sent to the Marquis of Dufferin, whose final decision was given in the accompanying letter:

'Clandeboye, County Down, Ireland,
'Feb. 3, 1899.

'Gentlemen,—In reply to your communication of Jan. 6, in which you are good enough to ask for my decision as to the four best songs out of the ten submitted to my judgment, I beg to append, in what appears to be their relative order of merit, a list of those I have selected. I think it, however, right to add that the comparative superiority of any one of them over the others must be regarded as very slight. I return you herewith the entire set.

'I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
'Your obedient servant,
'DUFFERIN AND AVA.'

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO LADY DUFFERIN FROM SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—A message was sent by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day to Lady Dufferin expressing the sympathy of the Canadian Government and people in the loss she has sustained.

Following is the reply received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the Marchioness of Dufferin to Canada's message of sympathy:

Clandeboye, Feb. 15.

My heartfelt thanks to the Government of Canada for their expression of sympathy with me in my great sorrow. My husband loved Canada, and was ever grateful for the kindness and affection shown him by her people.

REMAINS LAID AT REST ON SATURDAY.

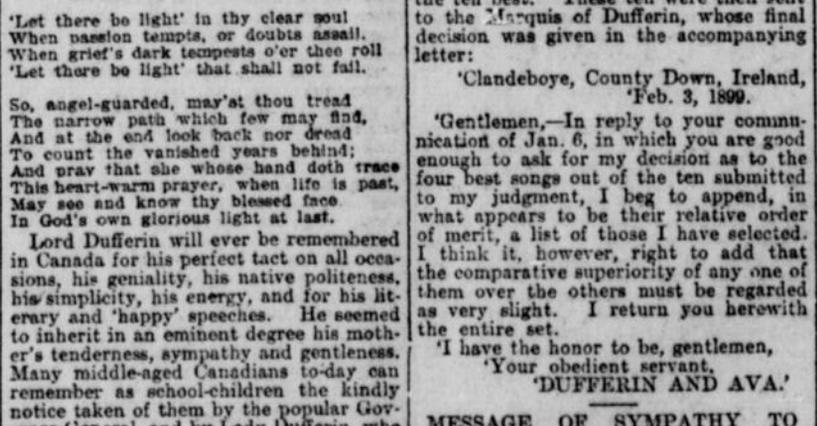
Belfast, Feb. 17.—The remains of the Marquis of Dufferin who died on Wednesday last were interred on Saturday at Clandeboye. The Duke of Argyll represented King Edward.

THE NEW MARQUIS.

THE NEW MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.

The late Lord Dufferin's second son, Lord Terence Temple Blackwood, Viscount Clandeboye, who succeeds to his father's title and estate, was born March 16, 1866, and was educated at Harrow college. He entered the British diplomatic service in 1891, and has served at Constantinople, Paris and Stockholm. He married, in 1893, Flora, the only daughter of Mr. John A. Davis, of New York. He has two daughters.

THE NEW MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.



CLANDEBOYE, WHERE LORD DUFFERIN DIED.

LONDON TOPICS

Public Approval of the Japanese Treaty

HOW IT MAKES FOR PEACE—LORD ROSEBERY AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Special cable despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, Feb. 15.—The Japanese treaty on the whole is well received here. Its first appeal to Englishmen is that it practically releases the British fleet in the Far East for contingencies nearer home; secondly, it goes further than any previous measure to secure the open door for British trade in China. The fact that rapprochement with Japan is the policy to which Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne have successively been led is accepted as proof that a frank, friendly, all-round understanding with Russia is out of the question, not because the Czar himself or even M. de Witte does not desire it, but because the Russian system of administration leaves so much latitude to local administrators, whose Oriental methods are calculated to undermine the best of understandings between principals. Russia and Great Britain must seemingly pursue individual ways in Asia. Rather than incite to war, the Anglo-Japanese compact will, British officialdom believes, by its frank avowal of British and Japanese disinterested intentions and by its plain evidence of unaggressive strength, reduce the risk of war to a minimum.

Lord Rosebery's emphatic repudiation of the Irish Nationalist policy, at Liverpool last night, revives the suggestions of the possibility of an advance upon the tentative steps recently taken to bring him and Mr. Chamberlain together as leaders of a new national party. A closer knowledge of the minds of both men as evidenced in their latest speeches disposes of any such suggestion. For example, Mr. Chamberlain denounces as wild and wilful Lord Rosebery's suggestions for informal negotiations with the Boer delegates in Europe. Then, Lord Rosebery suggested lavish treatment of the Boer combatants at the end of the war, while Mr. Chamberlain declares that the Boer leaders must suffer perpetual banishment. Again, Lord Rosebery went out of his way yesterday to pour scorn on the Liberal Unionists who have allied themselves with the Toryism which has tolerated gross administrative inefficiency, such as the remounts and the South African meat contracts indicate, and which, also, perpetuates a ministry blind to the imperative demands of reform in the legislation affecting 'that intolerable curse, worse than plague or pestilence,' to which nine-tenths of English crime is admittedly due, namely, intemperance.

In truth, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain were never further apart than to-day. Whatever Lord Rosebery becomes in the future, he will not be a Liberal Unionist leader.

Lord Dufferin's tragic end revives the discussion of the inequality with which England rewards the services of her best men. Many American commercial leaders receive salaries equal to that of four or five British Cabinet Ministers put together. Mr. Schwab's salary would pretty well pay the whole British Cabinet. Lord Roberts, for one successful military achievement, is granted $500,000 in cash, with a substantial pension to himself and his heirs. Lord Dufferin devoted forty years to the highest services of the Empire as Viceroy of Canada and India, and Ambassador at the most difficult posts, again and again preventing costly wars. Yet at the end of it all he is left with a pension of $8,000, quite inadequate to enable him to maintain the position which the country had taught him to occupy. As a result, he falls a prey to the company mongers, with disastrous results to himself, while his Countess is left at the mercy of $5,000 gifts from sympathetic shareholders. As one reviewer says to-day: 'There is something wrong in all this.'

The anti-mosquito campaign in West Africa proceeds, Major Ronald Ross being despatched for the third time to Freetown and Sierra Leone, upon the fifth expedition organized by the Liverpool School of Tropical medicine. Dr. Latchmore, the medical officer of the Princess Christian Hospital at Sierra Leone, reported that the expeditions are doing great work for health in West Africa. Dr. Logan Taylor has succeeded in destroying a large area of the breeding-ground of the mosquitoes, and in consequence there is a great decrease in the number of mosquitoes in the houses. Anti-malaria work is being pushed up country.

Tourists returning from the upper Nile give painful accounts of the destitution prevailing in the Soudan. Misery and want are said to prevail everywhere, but there are no symptoms of popular upheaval. There are also prospects of a 'poor Nile.' Sir W. Garstin has drawn up a memorandum to the government, after consultation with the irrigation inspectors, urging that the cultivation of rice be prohibited, as last year, restricting the sowings absolutely to the native durra. Happily the Soudan now is under the best administration such land could have, that is British.

P. A. H

CENSUS OF CANADA.

Fourth Bulletin Issued by Mr. Archibald Blue

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The fourth bulletin relative to the census of Canada, has been issued by Mr. Archibald Blue, special commissioner. It shows that the total population of Canada in 1901 was 5,369,686, as compared with 4,833,239 in 1891, an increase of 536,427. The rural population is 3,349,065, compared with 3,299,141, an increase of 52,924, and the urban population, 2,020,601, against 1,537,098, an increase of 483,503.

This practically demonstrates that the populations of the cities are increasing, and that there is but a small increase in the country, and, in fact, outside of the province of Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories, there are decreases in the rural districts. The report also gives six cities in British Columbia with a population of over 4,000, compared with three in 1891; one against one in Manitoba; three against three, in New Brunswick; five against eight in Nova Scotia; thirty-three against 30 in Ontario; one in Prince Edward Island; thirteen in Quebec against an equal number in 1891, and two in the Territories, Calgary, 4,152, and Dawson City, 9,140, against none in 1891.

The following table gives the latest reports for Montreal and the outlying towns as compared with 1891:

Town.	1901.	1891.
Montreal	267,730	216,644
Ste. Cunegonde	10,912	9,291
St. Henri	21,192	13,413
St. Louis du Mile End	10,933	3,537
Westmount	8,586	3,076

POTTERY COMBINE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14.—The Crown Pottery Company, of Evansville, has been incorporated with a capital of $400,000, to be increased to $700,000. The company is the consolidation of all the potteries west of East Liverpool, Ohio, including the plants at Evansville, Ind., and Peoria, Ill.

MARCONI'S PLANS

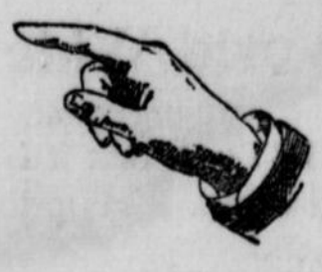
SAILS FOR CANADA IN TEN DAYS TO RESUME HIS EXPERIMENTS.

London, Feb. 15.—Mr. Marconi will return to Canada in ten days to resume his wireless telegraph experiments across the Atlantic.

Cut this Corner off

Mail it to us Promptly

See back of this for explanation



Advertisements.

RIBBON REMNANT BARGAINS SPLENDID VALUES

These Ribbons are all from one to three yards in length, many of them of the very finest quality, in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. You cannot buy such fine Ribbons as these at any store without paying many times what we ask. Our stock of Ribbons from which we make up these packages, consist of Crown Edge, Gros-Grain Moire, Picot Edge, Satin Edge, Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman, and various other plain and fancy styles. All colors. No remnant less than one yard long. All fine goods. Carefully packed in boxes and sent, postpaid, at 50c. a box, or 3 boxes for $1.00. THE MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., Box 314 Toronto.

THE PROHIBITION BILL.

Referendum on the Manitoba Act to be Held in Ontario.

THE HON. MR ROSS INTRODUCES THE BILL IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday afternoon last the Hon. G. W. Ross introduced the Prohibition Bill in the Ontario Legislature. It provides that on the second Tuesday of October next, the 14th, the Manitoba Act in its entirely will be submitted to the people of the province in the form of a referendum. The referendum will be based upon the number of votes cast at the approaching general elections. In other words, a number of people, equal to the majority of those who vote at such elections, must show themselves to be in favor of prohibition before it can be enacted.

The Manitoba Act prohibits as follows:—

1. It prohibits the sale of liquor by anybody in the province except licensed druggists.
2. It prohibits the purchase by anybody of liquor made in the province, except purchase from licensed druggists in limited quantities.
3. It prohibits the keeping of liquor for use as a beverage anywhere, except in private houses and for private consumption. No hotels, clubs or societies of any kind or any sort of combination of people can keep liquor.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Galleries, corridors and lobbies were thronged by spectators desirous of hearing the introduction of the prohibition bill by the Hon. G. W. Ross, premier, yesterday afternoon. The liquor interests were largely represented in the assemblage. The crowding in the visitors', ladies' and Speaker's galleries was almost intolerable, as every foot of standing room was occupied for an hour before the House opened, and during the proceedings. It was only with difficulty that a special force of ushers were able to prevent the press gallery being invaded by the crowd; and as it was the privileged visitors admitted to the reportorial gallery almost reached the limits of its capacity. In addition to the large number of members of the License Holders' Protective Association present, that organization was represented by Mr. James Haverson, their solicitor, who presented their case recently on behalf of the monster liquor deputation.

Among the representative prohibitionists present were the Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., the Rev. William Kettlewell, chairman of the Methodist General Conference committee on prohibition; the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., Mr. J. A. Austin, grand councillor of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, who is being termed 'the father of the Ontario referendum.'

At 3.15, when Mr. Speaker concluded reading the prayers, over a score of members of the House rose in turn and presented petitions in favor of the immediate introduction of a prohibition law. Some of the petitions specifically asked that in case of a referendum, that the usual constitutional majority should suffice.

THE PROHIBITION BILL.

The House lapsed into an expectant hush when at 3.30 the premier rose and introduced the all important prohibition bill. The Hon. Mr. Ross began in a very low tone of voice in the usual formal terms to obtain the eager attention of the assemblage. For ten minutes the premier reviewed the course of license legislation since the enactment of the Cook's Act in 1876. The increasing restrictions, he said, had worked greatly to the advantage of the moral well-being of the people. The result had been that at the present time the Province of Ontario compared very favorably with other provinces and states of the American union in the matter of sobriety.

While the measure submitted would be in the terms of the Manitoba Act, it would not go into effect until after a reference to the electors. As the constitutionality of such a course had been questioned, he had obtained the opinion of Dr. Bourinot, the well-known authority on constitutional procedure. Dr. Bourinot's opinion supported the constitutionality of a referendum. Other eminent publicists were quoted to the same effect. The opinions in support of the constitutionality of the referendum given at various times in the Dominion Parliament were also quoted. While British precedents were rather against the referendum method, we must not, he said, be too strongly bound by precedent. It was a method which, under certain circumstances and in certain cases would, he thought, commend itself to thoughtful men. This was the view publicly expressed by Lord Salisbury.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The government has had the views of the temperance men placed before it by the temperance men with an intensity and emotion almost overwhelming, while the trade which sees no harm in its business ask that it be not made beggars of. The government has to stand midway between the two seas. As there is no second chamber in Ontario to steady the more volatile tenor of public opinion, he believed in this case it was wise to get the wiser sober second thought of the community.

At this point the premier quoted the late Miss Frances E. Willard and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in favor of direct legislation.

The case of the referendum in the United States upon amendments to the constitution was quoted as one in which a two-thirds majority is required. In the United States sixteen times has the referendum been used upon the prohibition question alone.

At 4.30 p.m. the Premier accentuated the eager interest of the House by remarking, 'And now we come to the most crucial question, the basis on which in such a matter the judgment of the people should be taken as an ultimatum? In support of the theory that a large majority is necessary, he quoted Senator Vidal, for many years president of the Dominion Alliance.

Senator Aikins and Sir Leonard Tilley, other statesmen, were quoted to the same effect. Mr. Ross quoted the prohibition legislation in New Brunswick as giving weight to Sir Leonard Tilley's utterances. There should, the Premier argued, be a preponderating public sentiment to ensure vitality and efficiency. He regarded the repeal of prohibition in many states as showing that its adoption was a feverish and emotional expression of public opinion.' He was opposed to such 'a furious onslaught on an evil, or a supposed evil, as would find it on the morrow with additional vitality and more triumphant' than before.

CONDITIONS OF THE REFERENDUM.

Mr. Ross digressed to quote a number of further individual opinions upon the necessity of an overwhelming public opinion. He also read various Dominion Alliance resolutions in favor of a prohibition plebiscite.

The Premier next reviewed the various pledges given by his predecessors, and himself, to the prohibition deputation. He might be charged with having shifted his ground, but the temperance feeling is not as intense now as it was when Sir Oliver Mowat was Premier, and gave his pledge. The bill he now introduced he considered was a substantial fulfilment of this pledge. The differences between the previous plebiscites and the present referendum were defined to support the view that this was 'not another plebiscite.' The conditions of the referendum would be that the vote be restricted to those entitled to vote for a member of parliament.

Various clergymen, the Premier said, and all the religious press, had spoken in favor of requiring more than a bare majority of the votes cast. The government, in view of the interests involved, had decided to require a prohibition vote equal to a majority of the votes cast in the coming provincial general elections. The time chosen for the vote would be the second Tuesday in October. In the case of an election by acclamation, the Premier said, that they will be addel on a basis approximate to the total prohibition vote required.

COMPENSATION FOR DEALERS.

Regarding compensation, he quoted Prof. Goldwin Smith, that it would be proper, honest and fair. The House may have to consider this at a later period by another Legislature. He believed in compensation, but the amount would have to be relegated to a commission should the referendum result in a sufficient majority for prohibition.

Mr. Whitney said that were the matter not so distinctly serious he would have congratulated the honorable gentleman upon having marshalled his excuses with almost unparalleled ability. As it was he would reserve any further comments until a later day, as the honorable gentleman and probably many others would agree 'that sufficient for this day is the evil thereof.'

The bill will be up for second reading on Tuesday next.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—It has been learned from semi-official quarters that the Premier, the Hon. G. W. Ross's Prohibition Bill will come before the House for its second reading on next Friday, Feb. 21.

The Methodist General Conference Committee on Prohibition has sent out a special call to the ministers of the nine hundred circuits of this province, urging them and their church workers to attend the great convention to be held in the Horticultural Pavilion on Tuesday, Feb. 25th.

Reference to the figures of last general election show that Mr. Ross requires Ontario prohibitonists to poll approximately two hundred and fifty thousand votes, or a hundred thousand more than in the Dominion plebiscite. Half of the votes cast in the Dominion elections of 1900 would be 213,044, to which must be added half of the estimated vote which would be given in the ridings which go by acclamation if contests occur. All temperance men so far interviewed here agree that the condition is equivalent to a direct negative by the government. A mass prohibition convention here on Feb. 25, will now take the form of a monster indignation meeting and action in the provincial elections will be the chief business dealt with.

VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION OF UN-BRITISH METHODS APPENDED TO A PETITION.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—Among the prohibition petitions presented to the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon the one from the Seaforth Methodist Church was very forcible, and caused some stir. It read as follows: 'We hereby express our decided opposition to referendum requiring two-thirds or three-fifths of the vote, and regard anything other than a majority as un-British, undemocratic and unjust.'

Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, asked the premier if he would bring in his prohibition bill by Wednesday. The Hon. Mr. Ross said: 'I hope so.'

Mr. Whitney upbraided the government for delaying and not bringing before the House the report of the School Book Commission, saying that it was causing a good deal of suspicion.

The premier said the motion for a return by Col. Matheson had only been asked for a few days ago, and it was not customary to furnish returns as soon as asked for.

Mr. Whitney heatedly replied that it was only a matter of thirty seconds to bring it from the department, and if a page was sent for it it could easily be procured.

Mr. Ross ignored the comment.

UNEXPECTED REVELATION REGARDING THE SCHOOL TEXT BOOK SCANDAL.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Twenty-nine largely signed petitions for prohibition were presented to the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon.

Col. Matheson asked the government when the evidence of the School Book Commission would be brought down.

The Hon. R. Harcourt, Minister of Education, replied that he had been informed that the evidence was not taken in full. Some shorthand notes were taken, these being used by the commission in their report.

Both Mr. Whitney and Col. Matheson characterized this state of affairs as extraordinary.

This was denied by Mr. Harcourt.

Mr. Whitney said that no hint of this had been given when the order of the House for the return was made.

The Minister of Education replied that the most important parts of the evidence were reported, and would be brought down.

In resuming the debate on the budget, Mr. Foy, South Toronto, said the government made up its surplus by timber sales. In referring to the North Dakota ranch incident, he held that the objection was not because a member of the House had invested in North Dakota, nor because a member of the government had not, but because a minister of agriculture, the Hon. John Dryden, had. He said the objection was that a weapon had been placed in the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Dryden said that he had not a ranch in Dakota, but was a member of a company which was pasturing cattle there free of charge.

Mr. Foy said it meant about the same thing, and had not changed his opinions. He quoted a recent speech of the premier, who said that he wanted a minister of agriculture who could give his whole energy, and if he did not, he would displace him and get another. Mr. Foy said pledges were sometimes broken.

The Hon. Mr. Davis, Minister of of Crown Lands, responded on behalf of the government. He declared that the report of the Provincial Treasurer was not an apology, and had all through it an exultant note of joy at the showing made. He said the financial statement was verified as indisputable by the independent press of the province. He quoted business men of the Province of Quebec as expressing admiration for the way the finances were managed, and wishing that the city of Montreal could be moved into Ontario and come under its developing influence. In 1871 in the Muskoka district the population was 15,000, and it was in 1901 145,577. The famous Helen iron mine was sending its products to the town of Midland in large quantities by rail and water, but in a very short time it will be brought a hundred and fifty miles by rail all the year round. The smelter at Midland is melting huge stacks of the ore at present. Mr. Davis said there was no fear of the timber in New Ontario being all used up, as in one section alone there were some 700,000,000 feet.

The Hon. John Dryden introduced a bill to amend the San Jose Scale Act.

THE HON. R. HARCOURT UPHOLDS TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—In the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon, Mr. Graham introduced a bill to amend the Local Courts Act, and Mr. McKay to amend the Electric Railways Act.

The House went into committee on the Hon. J. M. Gibson's bill to amend the Marriage Act, and reported, with a slight amendment. Mr. Gibson explained that the bill called for no change in the existing laws as to marriages of consanguinity, but simply provided that the list of prohibited degrees should be printed upon the forms used in the marriage licenses.

The House also reported in committee on Mr. Gibson's bills:—To provide for the revision of the Statute Laws; respecting Mortmain and the disposition of land for charitable uses; and respecting the Imperial statutes relating to property and civil rights.

The Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Land Titles Act passed its second reading, and was intended, he said, to meet cases in which there had been an omission to place upon the register covenants under which the land had been sold.

In discussing the Public Libraries of the province, the Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, stated that they were in a highly satisfactory state. There is a great demand for works of fiction.

Technical education, the Hon. Mr. Harcourt said, was making great advances in Ontario. In the city of Brantford there were 300 girls receiving training in Domestic Science, and some 400 boys receiving manual instruction, and it was endorsed by a body of clergymen from the leading denominations of that place. A year or two ago Toronto's technical school was not more adequate than a night school, now it has blossomed out into an imposing new building, a real technical school with 1,500 pupils and 15 teachers. The Government's grant for technical education had been $10,000, he thought $40,000 could be used to good purpose. He pointed out that in Germany the Minister of Commerce, and not the Minister of Education, as in Ontario, directed technical education. The seed has been sown, and before the year is finished, it will have, he expects, twenty or twenty-five centres in Ontario. He had been invited to open a $7,000 technical institute in Stratford on the 22nd of the month.

THE GOVERNMENT REMINDED OF THE VOLUNTEERS' ACT.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—The Hon. E. J. Davis, in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon, in answer to the question 'Is it proposed to allot, or locate the land to the volunteers entitled thereto, under the Act of last session, before the general elections?' asked by Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, said that the date of the elections was not yet known, but it was very likely that the volunteers would receive their allotments before the elections.

The Hon. J. R. Stratton, provincial secretary, stated in answer to a question by Mr. Thompson, that in the past three years a hundred and seventy boys had been discharged from the Reformatory for Boys at Penetang; of these, a hundred and sixty-one returned to their homes in Ontario; eight incorrigible ones were sent to the Central Prison, Toronto, and one to the Kingston Penitentiary. The Hon. J. R. Stratton also stated that the government had contracted for improvements to the extent of $1,496 for the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.

Mr. Mutrie's bill which provides for it being compulsory for all cars to have fenders, was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Pattullo introduced a bill to give the government power to fix the rates on electric railways.

A batch of petitions for prohibition were presented.

THE REFERENDUM.

Dr. J. J. MacLaren says it is Constitutional Though it may not Accord With Our Party System

The referendum, which is to be applied by the Ontario Government in connection with the proposed prohibitory law is, in the opinion of Dr. J. J. Maclaren, who is at present in the city, quite constitutional though it may not be quite in consonance with our party system, which directly fixes responsibility upon the party in power. Dr. Maclaren is not only an eminent lawyer, but a hard worker in the temperance cause, and his sympathy and advice have been of invaluable service to the Dominion Alliance in Ontario.

At the Windsor Hotel Thursday Dr. Maclaren referred at length to the great question which is of so much concern to the people of Ontario, and which seems at present to dominate and overshadow every other interest.

The referendum had been variously regarded. It was held to be un-British in some quarters. Again, there were those who said it was unconstitutional. He did not hold with this view. The referendum was quite constitutional, but it, perhaps, hardly answered to our party system. Our party system fixed responsibility. The party in power were responsible to the people. They made the laws while they were in office, and when they retired and another party came into power, that other party would either rescind or maintain such laws, in accordance with the will of the people, expressed at the polls. The referendum might be objected to on the score that it seemed to lessen responsibility. That was to say, the men in power could throw at any time, (though they had been elected by the will of the people), the burden of responsibility off their shoulders, and propose the referendum. You could have the referendum, of course, in municipal maters. There was a proposed by-law, for instance, which contemplated a fresh expenditure of money. Well, the people could be referred to, could vote the money, which would be forthcoming and there an end. Besides, in the municipal system there was not supposed to be any party government. But, applied to a province, and applied under the party system, the effect of such a referendum, dealing with a large question, would be continuous.

Asked if the referendum was a dodge on the part of the government, or illustrated a genuine desire to ascertain the will of the people, Dr. Maclaren smilingly said it was wholly a matter of the kind of political spectacles with which you looked at the motive. Some said it was an evasion; others, that it was perfectly reasonable that the people should be asked in a solemn manner to declare their will, for while they had affirmed the principle of prohibition, and had voted for prohibition for the Dominion, they had yet to vote upon the concrete question of prohibition for the Province of Ontario.

Dr. Maclaren had recommended his temperance friends not to oppose the referendum, for that would be a dissipation of strength, which would all be needed in the bringing forward the largest possible vote on the question itself.

As to the percentage of majority, Dr. Maclaren had advocated that the temperance people should pin their faith to a majority of the votes cast. Some had said two-thirds; others had asked for a majority showing sixty percent, and the government, he now observed, had asked for a majority of the votes polled at the last provincial election. He had not had time to consider the effect of this upon the temperance vote, but he was not disturbed by it. He had been in favor of a majority of the votes cast, because he knew well enough that no government which had been elected on a bare majority could withstand the force of a majority polled in favor of prohibition. There might be certain questions, confined to smal areas of operation, in regard to which you might demand a two-thirds vote, but the question affected the whole province, and a majority vote would be found to be irresistible. Some prominent persons, both clerical and lay, had been calling for two-thirds and sixty percent, which he thought to be very unwise. It was like giving the temperance case away. He would not commit himself in regard to the new proposal of the government that there should be a majority of the votes cast at the last provincial election.

Asked as to the question of compensation Dr. Maclaren said: 'That does not trouble us in Ontario. The people in the business have been given notice forty years ago by the Parliament of Canada, which affirmed the principle of prohibition, without compensation. Other provinces followed, affirming the same principle, without a thought of compensation. It was the same with the Dunkin and Scott acts, with municipal prohibition, and so on. Forty years ago the liquor people were served with a notice that the day might come when their business would come to an end. Owing to the restrictions and these warnings, there were only certain people who would invest their money in the business at all. This made large profits possible to a comparatively few people. Should the government take over the property or plant of any person, the government would be entitled to pay for what it took; if the government simply changes its policy—which would not necessarily mean a policy of total suppression, as liquor would still be made and sold for medicinal, mechanical and other purposes—it would be absurd to talk of compensation. There could be no possible element of surprise in a prohibitory law, seeing that those engaged in the business had received forty years' warning. Oh, no, that question does not trouble us in Ontario.'

Then as to the question of enforcement, Dr. Maclaren, being asked if a hostile minority would not make trouble and render enforcement difficult, if not impossible, replied that the people of Ontario were among the most law-abiding in the world. There was no anarchical element. The people were overwhelmingly of British origin and descent, and respect for law and order was in their blood and bones. With the exception of a certain peaceable French-Canadian element the population of Ontario was singularly and happily homogeneous. Once the law was passed there would be no insuperable difficulty in having it enforced. It would be accepted as the will of the majority of the people. The people of Ontario were as sober a people as you could find in the world. Perhaps that statement was a little too strong—a statement which had been made by the Hon. Mr. Ross. He himself rather thought that the remark could with more justice be applied to the people of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. At any rate, in the rural parts, the people were remarkably sober; in the towns and cities the workingmen presented an aspect of intelligence and comfort which seemed to be much superior to what could be found in England. And there was no other country in which the people went so regularly to church as in Ontario. You had, then, all this in your favor, with your prohibitory laws. Another thing—the enforcement did not altogether depend upon the amount of your majority. He had seen this in regard to the Scott Act. It depended chiefly upon your officers appointed by the government. In the United States, where such officers were elective, the law, if there was a contrary sentiment, was simply not enforced; with us under the British system you had these officers appointed by the government, which should be a guarantee for energy and loyalty.

ALLIANCE ACTION

UNANIMOUS DECLARATIONS OF THE ONTARIO PROHIBITION EXECUTIVE.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—The general executive of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon to take action in regard to the prohibition bill introduced into the Legislature on Wednesday last by the Hon. G. W. Ross. The Rev. W. R. Parker, D.D., presided. The attendance was large, crowding the Alliance offices. Among the prominent members present were the Hon. S. C. Biggs, Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P., the Rev. Dr. Courtice, editor of the 'Christian Guardian'; Mrs. Rutherford, president of the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Dr. E. J. T. Fisher, Mr. J. A. Austin, Grand Councillor Royal Templars; Mr. W. H. Orr, Mr. John M. Godfrey, the Rev. L. H. Wagner and Mr. John A. Nicholls, provincial organizer, and a number of others almost equally prominent.

The meeting was absolutely unanimous in condemning the measure introduced by the Premier; that while the bill was nominally in the interests of prohibition the conditions were such that they rendered a victory in the referendum contest by the temperance forces an impossibility. This was admitted by all.

Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P., the Rev. Dr. Courtice and Mr. John A. Nicholls were emphatic in the view that such a referendum as proposed should be repudiated entirely. Mr. Nicholls stated that unless the provincial convention on Feb. 25 took that view and concentrated their efforts upon electing a prohibition Legislature he should consider it his duty to leave Ontario, and return to resume practical temperance work with his friends in the Province of Quebec.

Three resolutions were adopted: That it will be the duty of prohibtionists in the coming campaign to oppose any members of the Legislature who support the unfair conditions of the proposed referendum.

That the referendum could only be accepted if it be upon the usual majority basis.

That if the vote be not taken at the same time as the general elections that it should not be taken separately in October, but on the date of the next municipal elections.

Copies of the full text of the resolutions were ordered sent to every member of the Legislature. A special letter of protest to accompany the one to the Hon. G. W. Ross. Of the members of the Alliance executive present on Saturday almost all were supporters of the Ross Government, a majority of them being also personal friends of the Hon. G. W. Ross.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED

REVISION COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS LABORS FOR THE PRESENT.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14.—The Presbyterian Revision Committee adjourned yesterday after adopting Article V. of the brief statement of faith for popular use, and will again meet in Washington on April 9. The article adopted yesterday touches on sin, and it was productive of a protracted debate.

Dr. W. H. Roberts, the secretary of the committee, said yesterday that the sessions in this city were productive of much good, and the discussions, while spirited, were characterized always by fraternal courtesy.

In reply to a question as to whether there was any indication of a minority report being submitted to the general assembly, Dr. Roberts said:—'Whether a settled minority party will develop before the committee completes its work is a matter that no one can forecast one way or the other. There is one thing, however, and that is that the Presbyterian Church repudiates the charge that it teaches either fatalism or infant damnation.'

MANY MILLIONS

To be Spent by the C. P. R. in Extending its System

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE MONTREAL WORKSHOPS.

Particulars have already been given of the large expenditures which it is proposed to make by the executive of the C.P.R. for the purpose of extending and consolidating the system, the business of which has grown so wonderfully during the past ten years, but at the monthly meeting of the board of directors held last week, formal announcement was made, after the board had discussed the subject at considerable length.

In all there is to be an expenditure of twenty-three millions, five hundred thousand dollars, and a circular of the president, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, shows the various items, which will be noted with interest:

'It is intended that the money thus raised shall be expended for the following purposes:—

'Locomotives, cars, and other equipment, $10,000,000.

'Enlargement of construction and repair shops at Montreal and other points on the system, $2,000,000.

Reduction of grades, improvement of alignment and second track where required, $6,500,000.

'Additional grain elevators, terminals, business and passing sidings and other facilities, such as are being provided from month to month to meet the requirements of the company's business, $4,000,000.

'These estimates overrun the amount of the contemplated issue of stock at par, and therefore to make up the balance, and, in order that the company's property may be benefited to as full an extent as if the shares had been sold at a premium in the open market, it is proposed that an amount equivalent to about 15 percent of the issue, or three million dollars, be appropriated from the surplus earnings fund, to be expended for the purposes above named, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of capital stock. After appropriating this amount and providing for payment of the dividends just declared on the preference and common shares, there will be still $8,600,000 in the surplus earnings fund.

At the monthly meeting of the directors a dividend for the half year ended Dec. 31 was declared; the rate was the same as paid for the previous six months, two percent on the preferred and two and a half percent on the common stock. Those present at the meeting were Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir Sandford Fleming, Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. W. D. Matthews, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Mr. E. B. Osler and Mr. Drinkwater, the secretary.

ONTARIO LUMBER

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR A PROSPEROUS SEASON.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—At the annual meeting of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association yesterday the president, Mr. John Waldie, reported that wages are higher than in the lumbering industry in the United States; that stocks in Canada are low, and that the prospects for the coming season were good.

Mr. Waldie in closing said: 'We do not think the interests of this country are forwarded by negotiations with the United States looking to a renewal of any kind of reciprocity treaty, nor by discussions about the "balance of trade." We serve our best interests by pressing our own provincial and Dominion Governments to legislate for Canada alone, and it would be unwise for a member of this association to speak of any legislation that we are promoting as retaliatory. Let us act, not talk, and we as lumbermen will continue to saw wood and keep our axes sharp.' In conclusion, he expressed the view that the Dominion Government should put wood products on the dutiable list, so that in a period of depression and to offset the American on through rates from the south, a tariff would act as a hindrance and thus prevent Canada from becoming a slaughter market.

The secretary, Mr. Tindall, reported the white pine cut in north-western Ontario at 466,000,000 feet, as compared with 436,000,000 in the preceding year. On Dec. 31 there were 181,000,000 feet on hand, a decrease of 35,000,000 feet, as compared with last year. Prices, it was reported, would be firmly maintained, if not increased. The production of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota showed a decrease in 1901 over the previous year for 112,881,000 feet, while the stocks of lumber stored at the mills also show a decrease for the same period of something like 529,229,000 feet. The stocks on hand are the lowest since 1894, though the requirements of the market, both for distributing and manufacturing purposes, practically remain the same, and there can only be one effect, namely, firm or increased prices.

The following officers were elected for 1902: President, Mr. John Waldie, Toronto; first vice-president, Mr. Robert Watt, Wiarton; second vice-president, Mr. N. Dyment, Barrie; secretary-treasurer, Mr. William B. Tindall, Toronto. Board of management, Messrs. J. T. Conlon, Thorold; W. L. White, jr., Midland; John Bertram, W. A. Charlton, J. B. Miller, Robert Laidlaw, C. Beck and R. Watt.

'LONDON DAILY NEWS.'

BETTING AND TURF NEWS TO BE EXCLUDED BY NEW OWNER.

London, Feb. 11.—Another change has taken place in the proprietorship of the 'Daily News,' of this city. Mr. Geo. Cadbury has bought out his co-partners. A number of new departures are contemplated. A special feature will be made of social reform. Betting and turf news will be rigidly excluded from the paper, but the representation of other sports will be continued.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Second Session of the Ninth Parliament Commenced on Thursday Last.

AN UNUSUALLY BRILLIANT SCENE—ELEVEN NEW MEMBERS AND SIX NEW SENATORS INTRODUCED.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—At three o'clock this afternoon, His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Building, and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being present, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Chamber of the Senate, His Excellency was pleased to open the second session of the ninth parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

The attendance was about the largest on record, and hundreds who received cards of admission to the galleries were not able to get in owing to the crush. The weather for the occasion was perfection itself—clear and not too cold. The show is one which Ottawa people never miss. To society it means a new round of entertaining; to the business man and the store keeper it is a matter of dollars and cents, and to the man who has nothing much to do it means somewhere to go. The dashing escort of dragoons and the guard of honor with its band played their part well in the pageant, so did the new gentleman usher of the black rod, Mr. Molyneux St. John. The speech from the throne was as follows:—

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In meeting you again at the commencement of another session of parliament, it is my first duty to express the deep sense of our gratitude to Divine Providence for the many blessings which Canada has received during the past year, and particularly for the exceptionally bountiful harvest in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

It was gratifying to note the cordial reception tendered by all classes of the people, to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the occasion of their visit in September and October last, the only regrettable feature being the limited time at their disposal, which prevented their visiting many important centres of population. It is, however, a great satisfaction to know that their Royal Highnesses enjoyed their tour through Canada, and carried away the most pleasant recollections of their visit to this part of the Empire.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ASSASSINATION.

The assassination of President McKinley has elicited a universal feeling of sympathy and sorrow throughout the civilized world and, though Canada has happily so far been free from crimes of this character, the close proximity to the United States may make it advisable to join our efforts to the efforts of the United States and other nations, and to provide by legislation for the adequate punishment of those who, either by speech or writing, incite fanatics to the perpetration of such horrible crimes.

THE RECENT CENSUS.

The returns of the late census will be laid before you, and while the absolute increase in the number of population is not so great as might have been expected, the evidences of growth in wealth and in the general tokens of prosperous development, are highly satisfactory. There is good reason also to believe that the increase of population during the latter half of the decade has been very greatly in excess of the average of former years, and that in the near future we may look for a much more rapid growth than occurred during the period covered by the last two censuses.

C.P.R. EXTENSION.

Application having been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for approval of an increase of its capital, to meet the demand for additional rolling-stock and other improved facilities for handling the growing traffic, my ministers availed themselves of the opportunity to stipulate that the long pending question of the power of the governor-in-council to regulate the tolls of the company, should be submitted to the courts for a judicial decision. The correspondence and other papers will be laid before you.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The inventor, Mr. Marconi, having met unexpected obstacles to the carrying on of his experiments in wireless ocean telegraphy in a sister colony, my ministers deemed it expedient to invite him to continue his operations on the coast of Nove Scotia, and they availed themselves of his presence in Canada to enter into negotiations, resulting in an arrangement through which, should the project prove as successful as is hoped for, the government and people of Canada will enjoy the benefits of the invention on very favorable terms, including rates for trans-Atlantic messages much below those now existing.

TRADE OPENINGS.

I am pleased to inform you that the display made by Canada of her products at the several exhibitions at which they have been exhibited during the last year, has attracted much attention, and has already resulted in many enquiries and orders for our goods.

I may also congratulate you on the satisfactory condition of the revenue and on the steady and continuous expansion of the general business of the country as evidenced by the increased volume of exports and imports.

With the view of still further facilitating and developing our trade with other countries it will probably be found expedient to increase the numbr of our commercial agencies, and parliament will be asked to consider the desirability of making additional provisions fo rthat purpose.

I have also pleasure in informing you that the governments of Australia and New Zealand have accepted an invitation to my government to attend a conference in London next June for the consideration of trade, transportation, cable and other matters of interprovincial concern, and it is hoped that the meeting may lead to an extension of Canadian trade with those important portions of His Majesty's dominionss.

I have further to advise you that my government having caused inquiry to be made, has reached the conclusion that the establishment of a direct steamship setvice with South Africa would enable Canada to secure in that country a profitable market for her varied products and, to that end, will endeavor to arrange such a service.

THE KING'S CORONATION.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to invite the Premier to be present at the ceremonies attending his coronation. It is to be hoped that the presence of the leading statesmen of the several colonies upon this occasion will afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of mutual interest which may considerably affect the development of our trade and commerce in th near future with the Mother Country and with our sister colonies.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The public accounts for the last year and the estimates for the succeeding year will be laid before you without delay.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commit the above matters and all others which may be submitted to you, to your earnest consideration and I rely upon your wisdom and prudence to deal with them in the manner which, under Divine Providence, may prove most conducive to the best interests of Canada.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The first day of the session brought notices of a host of questions that members will later on put to the government.

Mr. E. F. Clarke (Toronto) wants to know whether the government purposes granting the request of certain Americans to raise at Quebec a monument to the United States officer, Montgomery, who perished in an attempt to overcome the Ancient capital in 1770.

Mr. Henri Bourassa is moving for correspondence with regard to the South African war and the recruiting of Canadian troops for service there.

Dr. Reid (Grenville) wants to know whether any pensions are paid to parties who participated in the Battle of the Windmill, near Prescott.

Mr. E. F. Clarke asks for a return of the expenditure on the census-taking.

Mr. Uriah Wilson will move for a return showing the names of men employed on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, the crops raised and the prices realized from these.

Mr. Uriah Wilson seeks full particulars in regard to the expenditure on and the returns from immigration work.

Mr. Uriah Wilson will ask for correspondence between the Interior Department and Mr. C. R. Devlin in regard to letters published by the latter regarding members of the House.

Mr. Bourassa will move for papers relating to the British embargo on cattle, the coronation of King Edward, the

MR. ARCH'D CAMPBELL, M.P.,
Member for West York, mover of the Address in the House.

imperial conference in London, the repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the settlement of the Alaska boundary, the granting of commissions to Canadians in the Imperial army.

Mr. John Charlton gives notice that he will move: That this House is of the opinion that Canadian import duties should be arranged on the principle of reciprocity in trade conditions so far as may be consistent with Canadian interests, that a rebate of not less than forty percent of the amount of duties imposed should be made upon dutiable imports from nations or countries admitting Canadian natural products into their markets free of duty, and that the scale of Canadian duties should be sufficiently high to avoid inflicting injury upon Canadian interests in cases where a rebate of forty percent or more shall be made under the conditions aforesaid.

Mr. W. H. Bennett places on record in the form of a motion his view that in the event of a military force being sent from Canada to the approaching coronation ceremonies such force should be composed in its entirety of officers and men who have seen active service on Canadian contingents in South Africa.

THE NEW MEMBERS.

Eleven new members and six new senators took their seats yesterday. Their introduction was celebrated with enthusiastic applause by the newcomers' party friends. In the Lower House the government claimed eight and the Opposition three. The new senators, it goes without saying, will all give their support to the ministry which recommended their appointment.

The Hon. James Sutherland, the new Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was presented to the Speaker by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright and the Hon. William Paterson. His bow to the chair was the signal for a loud round of ministerial applause.

The Hon. Donald Farquharson, of Prince Edward Island, who gave up the premiership of the island to run for the House at Ottawa, was introduced by the Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mr. McKinnon, member for Queen's East, P.E.I.

Mr. Archie Campbell, who comes down to Ottawa as member for the late Clarke Wallace's old seat, West York, is undoubtedly one of the most popular men on his side of the chamber. He was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. James Sutherland.

Mr. Alexander Gibson, jr., of York, N.B., another government supporter, came next. He filled up the gap between the Hon. A. G. Blair and Mr. D. C. Fraser, the Guysboro giant.

Dr. Beland, member-elect for Beauce, who is to second to-day the address in reply to the speech from the throne, was ushered in by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. James Sutherland.

Then the Conservative members woke up as their leaders, Messrs. Borden and Monk, presented Mr. J. E. Leonard, the victor in Laval. The other recruits were Mr. E. Gus Porter, of West Hastings, who succeeds Mr. Harry Corby, resigned, and Mr. Avery, who comes from Addington, vice Bell, deceased.

Mr. Robert Beith, who comes out on top after a long wrangle with a gentleman by the name of Thornton, was welcomed by his fellow Liberals as he saluted the chair. Two more ministerialists were introduced, Mr. Brunet, of Montreal, and Mr. Carbonneau, of L'Islet. But the government side was almost tired of cheering.

From the press gallery looked on Mr. George Riley, the new member for Victoria, B.C., who will take his seat as soon as the necessary certificate comes

DR. BELAND, M.P.,
Member for Beauce, seconder of the Address in the House.

along from the Pacific coast.

REARRANGEMENT OF SEATS.

The death of the Hon. Mr. Dobell and the appointment to the bench of Sir Louis Davies, called for a rearrangement of seats on the front rows of the right hand side. The Postmaster-General, the Hon. William Mulock, is honored by being chosen to sit alongside the Prinme Minister in the chair formerly filled by Sir Louis Davies.

The Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, who has been on the sick list ever since the sad death of his daughter, early in the winter, was in his accustomed place, apparently restored to perfect health.

The new Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Mr. Molyneux St. John, has faced the enemy on a field of battle, and wears two medals for the services rendered to Queen and country, but the ordeal he passed through yesterday called for nerve that few men possess. His last bow elicited half a dozen cheers. This bulwark of the constitution was in some danger of destruction after the death of the late incumbent, but the abolition of an office, whatever its duties, is no easy matter for the government to accomplish. The new appointee adorns the post.

The attendance of members has seldom been as large. The gathering about the throne and of ladies on the floor of the Senate chamber was most brilliant. The vice-regal party was attended by a large number of officers. One of the strangers was Captain Mitchell, of the Indian army staff, who on this occasion attended the G. O. C. as an extra A. D. C. Col. Dent, of the imperial army remount department, was another prominent figure on the floor. On the conclusion of the ceremony most of those present attended the reception in the Speaker's chambers.

SHORT SESSION PREDICTED BY THE PREMIER.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that the government had no important legislation to submit this year. He hoped the sitting therefore would be cut short, and believed that members on both sides of the House would co-operate to achieve this object.

There was a large attendance of members and a good crowd in the galleries for the opening of the debate on the address. Mr. Archie Campbell, the mover, who is not exactly a new member of the House raised a laugh by claiming the consideration usually extended to the newcomer, in his first attempt. Then he ran over item after item of the speech from the throne. He felt certain the Prince and Princess of Wales carried away the pleasantest recollections of their visit to Canada. The census showing was in some respects disappointing, but looking ahead another decade Mr. Campbell revealed a prospect of prosperity and development that all patriotic Canadians would rejoice to see realized. It was but natural that the Canadian Pacific should seek an increase of capital, but the government had acted wisely in stipulating that by so doing the company would not postpone the day for lowering its rates to the public. It was a credit to the Canadian government to associate itself with the movement for the development of wireless telegraphy, and for the enterprise the federal authorities had displayed in this matter a good return would be forthcoming to the public in reduced charges for trans-oceanic messages. Turning to the paragraph which alluded to Canada's excellent showing at the exhibitions in which she had made displays, Mr. Campbell told the House that thereby had been achieved a wonderful increase in our foreign trade. At Paris our displays carried off 376 prizes in all, at Buffalo, 188 prizes, and at Glasgow an equally high proportion. The appointment of more Canadian commercial agencies abroad was another step in the right direction to add to our already booming foreign commerce. In 1896, our imports and exports amounted to only $239,025,360. Last year they were already grown to $386,900,000, and this year they would probably be not less than $400,000,000. The government was wise in keeping its eye out for the chance of trade in South Africa. Good results could not be had without the contemplated direct steamship line, which possibly might be extended on to Australia.

DR. BELAND.

Dr. Beland, the eloquent young member for Beauce, made an excellent impression on the House in seconding the address. He has a good command of the English and French languages, and was heard to advantage in both. Canada's position to-day, he judged to be indeed happy. Whether you stand at the door of the farmer, the workman, the merchant, or the manufacturer, all are equally sharing in the marvellous prosperity current throughout the land. The landing of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Quebec last fall could leave no doubt in an onlooker's mind as to the enthusiastic loyalty of His Majesty's French-Canadian subjects. Whether their tongue was that of Louis the Fourteenth, or that of Shakespeare, all should join to build up the institutions we enjoy and the only way to develop the country was by the enjoyment of equal rights. French-Canadians were still more tightly bound to the flag of Britain by the sacrifice of their brave sons' blood in South Africa, and would readily give up their lives for the protection of the flag we all hold dear.

OPPOSITION LEADER.

The Opposition leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, congratulated both mover and seconder on their addresses. In some of the sentiments to which the speech gave expression, he fully concurred. All Canada sympathized with the neighboring republic in the loss of its President, and the party he led would gladly join in the enactment to avert in this country the commission of such dastardly crimes. Mr. Borden went on to chide the Postmaster-General on the long roll call of Liberals appointed to office since the House last met. Why was there not in the speech a promise of the realization of our fast Atlantic service? It was announced years ago that Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues had solved this problem; yet nothing was yet accomplished, after all. If the service to South Africa took as long as this to realize the trade would all have passed into other hands before our goods arrived on the markets there. And what about trade with Germany? Had the government sacrificed our dealings with that nation? Without desiring to compromise the government in its negotiations on the Alaska boundary question when was that issue with our American neighbors to be closed? The longer the territory remains in dispute the harder it would become to get our own. It looked to him as though in the modus vivendi all territory in dispute had been handed over to the United States. Surely, too, the government could have spared a word in the speech for the boys who lately left our shores to fight the battles of the Empire in South Africa. What, he asked, was there at the bottom of this divergence of view between Mr. Tarte in the east and Mr. Sifton in the west on the matter of tariff? The Minister of the Interior had been telling the people of Manitoba that if the woollen manufacturers could not live on a tariff of twenty-three percent the sooner they shut up their establishments the better.

Mr. D. C. Fraser—Hear, hear!

Yes, said the Opposition chief, and at the same time or a few days later we have the Minister of Public Works preaching in Montreal that our customs laws should be as protective as those of our neighbors, who are trying hard to crush us out. What was the explanation of this incongruity? This view was that of the Minister of Public Works that this country must stand by its own manufacturers, that we cannot afford to see our large establishments closed down and our workmen crossing to the United States.

THE PREMIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought from certain passages in Mr. Borden's address that he had been dreaming bad dreams of late. Generally he was fair and candid in his treatment of public questions but in some of his latest references he had freed himself from those attributes of his better nature. True it was that two members of the government had, since last session, gone on the Supreme Court bench, but were not the appointments good ones? Canada had not given up hope that better relations might be secured with Germany. It was incorrect to say that our trade had suffered by the present condition of affairs, although our goods entering Germany have to pay the maxmum tariff. This was the outcome of Britain's denunciation on our behalf of the commercial treaty with Germany and that was something the late Conservative Government had, without success, endeavored to achieve.

Why should Mr. Borden abuse the government for not realizing sooner the fast Atlantic service. If this government took three years more to think over matters it would then be just even with the Conservative record on the same subject, for, by the late government it was discussed from 1887 to 1896.

The reason that the speech contained no reference to the departure of more Canadian soldiers for South Africa was that they went out in precisely the same way as the Baden-Powell police a year ago. The Imperial authorities merely made use of our machinery in the recruiting. The government's stand in the matter was clearly outlined in his speech last session in reply to Mr. Bourassa.

MR. MONK.

Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) thought the government ought to study the transportation question, the important subject before the public to-day. Why was the speech from the throne loaded up with commonplace allusions to a host of topics about which the public was already well informed, when the government had nothing to submit on the matter of transportation.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. W. F. McLean (East York) expressed at the evening session the gospel of protection as the only salvation for the British Empire. He told the government that reciprocity in tariffs is the true means of bringing our American neighbors to their senses and that the sooner the Government of Canada applies this policy the better for our trade.

MR. BOURASSA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Henri Bourassa gave notice that on Monday he will propose the following amendment to the address: 'That the time has come when a railway policy should be framed by which the people of this country could expect some return for the enormous sacrifices they have made in order to further the development of their avenues of trade, and especially to prevent our railway systems from falling under the control of foreign corporations.'

As this will give a new turn to the debate on which members may wish to speak the Premier assented to an adjournment of the debate till Monday. Mr. Bourassa's intention is simply to call attention to the railway problem as he sees it. He does not propose offering a remedy, but will leave it to the government to devise. The House adjourned at ten minutes after nine.

SOME REFLECTIONS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—A pretty representative body is the Canadian Parliament. In it sit men from nearly all the walks of life, the merchant alongside the workman, the cultured and refined alongside the almost illiterate—doctors, lawyers, newspapermen and farmers. And there is a good fellowship among them all when party lines are torn down by the Speaker leaving the chair. The stranger marvels to see men who a few minutes before were almost worked up to the quarrelling point, marching out of the chamber arm in arm, the very best of friends. With a few the bitterness of party warfare is more intense, but for the most part it is friendly rivalry that prevails. And often when nothing is before the chair members have a habit of behaving themselves almost after the fashion of schoolboys in their attempts to work up a little fun.

The average Opposition member of parliament you can spot in the precincts of the House by a gloominess of countenance. The Conservative party is not yet accustomed to the condition in which it finds itself. Perhaps by the time it has had another ten years of waiting its members will wear a smile of something bordering on resignation. After all, there is ten times the pleasure for the indivdual critic on the Speaker's left as there is for the man who sits with his mouth shut in the ministerial ranks. The Liberals in room six, after eighteen years of fighting were every bit as jolly a lot as they are to-day.

The government supporter, on the other hand, shows the dignity of power. He enjoys the other fellow's discomfiture and can give you in a minute twenty-five different reasons why the Conservatives are not fit to govern. He has the pleasure of doing out an occasional favor to a friend, and is constantly being stopped in the corridors by appointment seekers. But, just the same, he wishes sometimes he had a seat on the other side of the chamber to belabor his own leaders for not following out his recommendations. Once in a while your member on the back benches to the Speaker's right will slip into the Prime Minister's chair when the House is thin and inwardly wonder how many sessions more he has to wait for the goal of his ambition. How slow the average man is to appreciate his neighbor's ability. Just over there is the member who was mentioned for a Cabinet office six years ago. Perhaps he is farther from the honor to-day than he was then. The eye rests on the late Premier of Prince Edward Island who thought that when Sir Louis Davies went on the bench his chance for elevation to the Cabinet at Ottawa had arrived. But he, too, was disappointed. For at the next election the whole island will have but four representatives to choose and those usually belong to the party in power. After all, perhaps, the ministerial follower is hardly as supremely contented as his face would lead you to suppose.

The House of Commons to-day has no room for Independents. Mr. Jabel Robinson, of Elgin, is probably the only out and out Independent in the chamber. All the others who won election on the Independent ticket are operating from within one or other of the two great parties, and the bulk of them will always be found on the government side. They may not have exactly been converted into out and out Conservatives or Liberals but they have by this time discovered that to secure any reform they contemplate they must have assistance and that they can best gain this by tendering an independent support to the government on other questions.

Your good party man does not criticise his own leaders on the floor of the Chamber. He waits for the first caucus to get in his licks and usually gives expression to his feelings in this gathering in the plainest of English that might not tend to further establish in the public confidence the party against which his wrath is directed. At these family gatherings the government sometimes takes its friends into a secret or two of contemplated policy. And woe to the individual who breathes outside a syllable of what has transpired. Presence at caucus carries with it an oath of strictest secrecy. Your private member wears an air of aggressive importance when he emerges from the room on these occasions and the oracle which interprets the caucus doings to the world usually announces that the greatest enthusiasm and harmony prevailed. A day or two later the facts get to be whispered about and one learns that the assembly was far from sharing the characteristics of a mutual admiration society.

What a peculiar fascination public life has for men who have long been engaged therein! One would almost wonder what the influence can be that brings so many old men up to Ottawa for the Federal Parliament year after year when there is little doubt but the late hours and the excitement is wearing them out before their time. Some are, no doubt, here for financial reasons, but with the majority this is far from being the sole consideration. A sincere desire fills many breasts to serve to the best advantage the interests of their constituents. With those far on in years participation in the parliamentary proceedings has developed into a habit which they would sorely miss.

The young member is sorry to see so little scope left for individual initiative in the matter of legislation. More and more the House is becoming a mere machine for the ratification of the ministerial policy, a condition of affairs which does not fulfil the high functions of the national assembly. A strong and well organized Opposition might supply the remedy, but that is something which cannot be said to exist today.

G. H. B.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

OPENING OF THE SESSION A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Quebec, Feb. 13.—The second session of the present legislature of Quebec was duly opened at three o'clock this afternoon by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, who came in state to the parliament buildings, and was received at the main entrance by a guard of honor from the R. C. A., and by the customary salute being fired from the citadel. In the Legislative Council Chamber, to which his Honor, accompanied by a brilliant military staff, at once proceeded, there was a considerable attendance of lady, ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries and other spectators.

The speech from the throne announced that a commission would be appointed to consider the whole question of colonization in thsi province, and referred to the royal visit, fisheries' rights, the school book question, agriculture, good roads and public accounts.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts for the fiscal year ended on June 30 last, show $4,563,432.18 of ordinary revenue and $4,516,554.02 of ordinary expenditure, which leaves a surplus of some $46,878.16. The total receipts of all kinds, including the proceeds of inscribed stock issued in conversion of the debt, were $4,973,683.64 and the total expenses, including trust funds, railway subsidies and the subsidy to the Quebec bridge, redemption of debt, etc., were $4,753,042.95, leaving a balance of $295,328.70 on hand. The principal receipts were Dominion subsidies and interest $1,278,987.29, lands, forests and fisheries, $1,465,003; colonization and mines, $6,900; administration of justice, $246,222; registration stamps, $64,445.90; licenses, $861,968.23; direct taxes on commercial corporations, $214,157.63; duties on successions, $163,511.58; legislation, $14,084; lunatic asylums, $71,338; reformatory and industrial schools, $23,595; 'Official Gazette,' $16,635; interest on price of Q. M. O. & O. Railway, $300,117; trust funds, $135,711; price of Q. A. A. grounds, Quebec, $15,000; on account of sale of exhibition grounds, Montreal, $46,046.89. The principal items of expense were: Public debt, $1,549,275.94; legislation, $235,596; civil government, $278,307; justice, $342,686; police, $26,296.82; registrars' salaries, etc., $35,000; education, $451,589.68; agriculture, $200,217; lands, forests and fisheries, $138,425; colonization and mines, $189,390; immigration, $4,249.50; public works and buildings, ordinary, $134,359.77; extraordinary, $24,165; lunatic asylums, reformatories, etc., $438,125; charities, $44,570; miscellaneous, including civil service pension, relief to Ottawa and Hull fire sufferers, $198,688; trust funds, $45,102.71; railway subsidies, $123,318.

LANDS, FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

During the year 183,728 acres of Crown Lands were sold for $95,026.06. The sum collected on account of this, with the arrears on former sales, amounts to $108,784.19, $5,355.75 being for dues on timber cut by settlers while clearing their lots. Free grants to the extent of 1,700 acres were also made on certain distant colonization roads and 10,900 acres were conceded in the same manner to fathers and mothers of families of twelve living children. Some lots of the clergy reserves containing 2,362 acres were sold for $860.85, on which and on previous sales the sum of $1,549.01 was paid. The seigniorial rents from the Jesuits' estates yielded $3,733.17, the cost of collection being $1,335.56. The sale of water-powers, beach and deep-water lots and the rents of the Crown domain proper brought in $39,350. The expense, not including agents' salaries, was only $20. The leasing of fishing privileges on inland lakes and rivers and the granting of licenses for fishing in river and sea waters, yielded $46,537.53. Leases conferring exclusive hunting rights on certain lands, duly defined by orders-in-council (in addition to temporary hunting permits) brought in $9,184; the fees for the incorporation of clubs, etc., $545, making $56,266.53 in all. The expenses connected with this service amount to $16,000.

The ordinary revenue from woods and forests arising from timber dues, ground rents, etc., amounted to $830,874.36. By adding to this the proceeds of the sale of timber limits held in June last, with the arrears of previous sales, a sum of $1,234,072.05 is obtained. In the connection, Mr. Parent, the premier, the minister in charge of this important department, adds:

'To-day Providence enables me once more to announce a still greater and more complete success. In fact, the total revenue of my department for the present year exceeds that for the previous one by $165,631.34 and by $17,053.29 that of Ontario in 1900, which is, nevertheless, considered one of the best the sister province has had in thirty-five years. Moreover, I am happy to say that this surplus is not derived from one source only, but has been obtained, with one exception, from all the branches under my control. Thus the general receipts for woods and forests were $1,112,529.52 in 1900; this year they are $1,234,072.05. Last year the sales of public lands yielded $64,268.78; this year they bring in $106,784.19. The clergy reserves yielded $786 in 1900, and $1,549.01 in 1901. The crown domain, after deducting the exceptional price of the confirmation of the Mingan title, yielded $24,195.14 in 1900, and $39,350 in 1901. The rents from Lauzon seigniory were $3,218.97 in 1900, and this year they are $3,449.22. The fisheries and game branch brought in $49,322.24 in 1900, and $56,266.53 in 1901. The fees were $2,837.73 in 1900, and $3,461.55 in 1901. The deposits last year were $5,177.67, and $16,387.35 this year. The progress made is perceptible not only from a financial standpoint, but is manifest in the nature of the transactions themselves. Thus the superficial area of the lands sold or granted for colonization purposes is much more extensive. The number of patents issued in favor of settlers who have fulfilled all the settlement conditions has greatly increased. The area of lands sold or granted for the above purposes was 174,127 acres in 1900 and in 1901 it amounted to 198,690 acres. The number of letters patent issued in 1900 was 802, covering an area of 79,711 acres. This year it was 915, covering an area of 100,558 acres.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS

TONE IRREGULAR AND INACTIVE.

WITNESS OFFICE, Feb. 17, 1902.

Only four or five stocks showed any activity this morning. These were the common stocks of Coal and Steel, Twin City, Street Railway and Steel preferred. Street Railway lost much of the inflation that distinguished this stock the latter part of last week, while on the other hand, the other stocks mentioned opened steady, and gradually advanced during the whole session. Coal common, especially, advanced two points.

The week just passed was marked by some sagging in the enthusiasm that has been persistently pushing Coal and Steel stocks to the front. There were people in New York and Boston who said that these stocks were becoming inflated, and that too much was being held on margin. Whether this was true, or that these prophets of evil had been asked for their advance by local men who wanted to change the suit, is hard to say, but certain it is that no sooner did these rumors bare fruit than a strong boom was stated in Street Railway which rushed that stock up in one session from 70 to over 80. As will be seen, however, the Street Railway boom has had no staying power, while the Coal and Steel stocks are going ahead again with apparently fresh vigor. Other stocks have been very steady. There has been a good deal of trading in Canadian Pacific at steady figures, and other stocks have followed suit.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—50 at 115, 3 at 116.

Twin City—25 at 110, 125 at 111, 25 at 111¼, 50 at 111⅜, 25 at 111½, 100 at 111⅝, 25 at 111¼, 25 at 111¼, 125 at 111⅝, 25 at 111¼, 50 at 111⅝.

Richelieu—50 at 113.

Toronto Railway—25 at 117¾, 235 at 118.

Payne—1,500 at 30.

Dom. Coal common—50 at 71¾, 50 at 72, 100 at 72½, 25 at 72⅝, 115 at 73, 75 at 73½.

Dom. Steel common—775 at 30½, 550 at 30¾, 25 at 30⅞, 205 at 31.

M.S.R.—75 at 276, 50 at 275½, 25 at 275, 250 at 274¾, 100 at 275, 25 at 275 1-8, 75 at 275, 25 at 275¼, 75 at 276.

Mont. Power—95 at 95¾, 25 at 95¼.

Halifax Railway—25 at 110.

Dom. Steel pref.—10 at 86¾, 75 at 86¼, 50 at 86, 100 at 86¼, 115 at 86½, 50 at 87.

Nova Scotia Steel common—35 at 66¼.

Bank of Commerce—10 at 153.

Hochelaga Bank—5 at 144, 2 at 143½.

Cable Reg'd Bonds—3,000 at 98 cash.

Dom. Steel Bonds—2,000 at 82½, 3,000 at 82.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—50 at 115, 5 at 115¼, 25 at 115⅛, 25 at 115¼.

Twin City—25 at 111⅜, 125 at 111½, 75 at 111½, 100 at 111, 275 at 111½, 150 at 111½, 25 at 111¼, 50 at 111 1-8.

Toronto Ry.—25 at 117¾, 25 at 117⅝.

R. & O. Co.—25 at 113½.

Dom. Coal Com.—50 at 73½, 50 at 73¼, 50 at 73⅛.

Dom. Steel Com.—50 at 32, 75 at 32, 25 at 32¼, 190 at 32½, 25 at 32⅝.

Dom. Steel pfd.—25 at 87½.

Dom. Cotton—200 at 55.

Montreal Power—25 at 95¾.

M.S.R.—50 at 276.

Montreal Cotton—13 at 129¾.

Can. Col. Cot. Bds.3,000 at 100½ (and interest).

Hochelaga Bank—1 at 143.

Merchants Bank—10 at 147.

Bank of Montreal—5 at 256.

Bank of Commerce—20 at 152.

Dom. Steel Bds.—3,000 at 82½, 2,000 at 82½, 2,000 at 82⅝.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1731 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds....par	1-32 prem	⅛ to ¼ prem	
Sterling 60-days.....9 1-32	9 1-16	9⅛ to 9 3-16	
Sterling Demand....9⅝	9 11-16	9¾ to 9 13-16	
Sterling, Cable.....9¾	9 13-16	9⅞	
Paris Cheques.....5.15⅝			

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway	116	115¼
Duluth Com	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co	283	267¾
Montreal Street Railway New	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	117¾	116
Halifax Electric Ry	110½	110
St. John Elec. Ry.	....	....
Twin City	116¾	106¾
pfd	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	67	65
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	114	111
Commercial Cable Co.	163	163
Montreal Telegraph	173	173½
Bell Telephone Co	170	170
Montreal Gas Co.	....	....
Royal Electric Co	....	....
" " N.S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	130	129¾
Dominion Cotton	55	51
Can. Colored Cotton Co.	57½	57½
Merchants "	80¾	79½
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	13	13
Republic Mg. Co	12	12
Payne Mining Co	31	30
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co	....	....
Virtue Mining	22	22
North Star	24	24
Dom. Coal	70¾	70
" pfd	117½	117½
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" " pfd	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	....
Bank of Montreal	256¾	256¾
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	209	203
Bank of B. N. A.	....	....
Merchants Bank	147	145½
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	251	251
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co.	100	100
National Salt Com.	....	....
Commerce Bank	....	....
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	145	144
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" pfd	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " Reg'd	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt.	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	....	....
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	102½	102
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" pfd	....	....
National Salt Com	....	....
Dom. Iron & Steel Com	33¾	29½
" " pref	89	86¼
" " Bonds	83½	82
M. L. H. & P. Co.	96½	94¼
Richelieu & Ontario	....	....

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 17, Wall Street—The stock market opened moderately active and firm, and there was absence of any distinctive feature to the dealings. Small gains were made by most of the leading stocks, including Manhattan, Amalgamated, Reading, Metropolitan Street Railway, Sugar, Brooklyn Transit was a little lower, and General Electric rose a point.

New York, Feb. 17.—Room traders bought the stocks which had the best support at the opening and there was some bidding up of low priced stocks, which strengthened prices all around. Some irregularities incident to realising and bidding up of some new features developed. Fluctuations, however, in the leaders were small, and there was no decided buying or selling to influence sentiment. The United States Steel Stocks gained fractions. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern made an additional unexplained advance of 10 points on two transactions. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, Toledo, St. Louis and Western, Consolidated Gas, Hocking Valley preferred, Kansas and Texas pfd., Sloss-Sheffield Steel, Tennessee Coal, Union Bag, Snuff preferred, Twin City Rapid Transit and Virginia-Carolina Chemical rose 1 to 2½ and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie preferred gained 4. Bonds were steady.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

London, Feb. 17, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; do., for account, 94⅛.

Anaconda, 6⅜; Atchison, 79; do., preferred, 100¾; B. O., 106¼; C. P. R., 117⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47½; Chicago, Great Western, 25; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 170; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅝; do., preferred, 93⅞; Erie, 40⅝; do., first preferred, 71⅝; do., second pref., 53; Illinois Central, 144; Louisville and Nashville, 107½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; do., preferred, 54; New York Central, 167¾; Norfolk and Western, 59½; do., preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 34¾; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 29½; do., first preferred, 42¾; do., second preferred, 34¾; Southern Railway, 34½; do., preferred, 99; Southern Pacific, 68⅜; Union Pacific, 105⅝; do., preferred 92½; United States Steel, 43⅜; do., preferred, 96⅝; Wabash, 25; do., preferred, 45; Spanish Fours, 77⅜; Rand mines 12; DeBeers, 45⅞. Bar silver steady, 25 7-16d per ounce. Money, 2½ to 3 percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ to 2 13-16 percent; do., three months' bills, 2 11-16 to 2¾ percent.

New York, Feb. 17.—Noon—Money on call, steady at 2½ percent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 to 4½ percent. Sterling exchange, firm, 4.87 1-8 to 4.87⅜ for demand, and at 4.84⅝ to 4.84⅝ for sixty days. Posted rates, 4.85½ and 4.88. Commercial bills, 4.84⅞ to 4.85 1-8. Bar silver, 55. Mexican dollars, 43¾. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railway bonds steady.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Sales:
White Bear—1,000 at 3⅝.
Mountain Lion—500 at 32½; 1,000 at 32⅛.
Payne—3,000 at 31; 500 at 30½.
Total: 5,000.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

Comparison with our quotations of Monday last will show that generally speaking, trade has been very steady, and that prices have changed but little. Grain has been rather more active, especially oats, for which there has been some enquiry from abroad, and a very fair demand locally. Prices are firm. In barley, there is practically nothing doing with the exception of No. 4, or feed barley, for which there is a fair local demand at steady prices. There is also some buckwheat moving, and rye has been sold in fair sized lots for May shipment. Oats are a trifle easier.

Flours are unchanged, though rumors come from Ontario of a desire among millers to put up prices. The demand is steady though chiefly of a jobbing character. It is said that retailers are pretty well stocked with the Manitoba article. Feed is somewhat quieter than last week, but the prices have not changed. Rolled oats, on the other hand, are rather more steady. Hay continues quiet and steady.

Provisions are in fair demand for smoked meats, and a little more active for dressed hogs.

Cheese is steady at unchanged figures, while butter is fractionally easier. Poultry is firm under good demand, while supplies are rather scarce. Prices are in most cases fractionally higher. Eggs have advanced slightly with promise of further increase, but this might be expected at the Lenten season.

GRAIN—No. 1 oats, 48c, No. 2 oats locally at 47c to 47½c; feed barley at 53c ex-store; buckwheat at 54½c east freight; peas 79c high freights; rye, 62½c afloat May.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.20; strong bakers, $4; straight rollers, $3.70 to $3.80; in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; Ontario patents, $3.70 to $4.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $20 to $21; shorts, $22 to $23, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $20.50 to $21.50; shorts in bulk at $22.50 to $25.50.

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices to jobbers, $2.45 to $2.55 in bags, and $5.00 to $5.20 per barrel.

HAY—No. 1, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9 to $9.50; clover, $7.25 to $7.50 in car lots on track.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, $1.50 to $1.40; broken lots, $1.35 to $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21.50; selected, $22.50; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9¼c; pure Canadian lard, 11½c to 12¼c; finest lard, 12½c to 13¼c; hams, 12½c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, $8.25 to $8.65; fresh killed, abattoir, $9 to $9.25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—We quote turkeys, fresh killed 13c; ducks, 9c to 10c; geese, 7c to 8c, and chickens, 10c to 11c; old fowls, 7c to 8c per lb. for dry picked birds, and scalded stock from 1c to 2c less.

CHEESE—Ontario colored, 10 1-8c to 10½c; white, 10c to 10 1-8c; Eastern Townships, 10c to 10 1-8c; Quebec, 9 1-8c to 10c.

BUTTER — Choice creamery, current receipts, 21c to 21½c; seconds, 19c to 19½c; western dairy, 16c to 16½c; held, 12c to 13c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup at 6½c per lb. in wood; 70c per tin; sugar, 8c to 9c.

EGGS — Strictly new laid, 32c; Montreal limed, 26c to 28c.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 85c to 90c per bag in car lots, and 95c to $1 in jobbing quantities.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 17.

There were about 550 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 25 sheep and lambs, offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in full force, and trade was good with the prices decidedly lower for all kinds of cattle, excepting the best bullocks. Mr. G. Martel bought two prime steers at 5½c per lb., and nine others at 5c do. Mr. George Nicholson bought four good cattle at 5c per lb. Pretty good stock sold at from 3½c to 4¾c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. Mr. G. Martel bought two prime veals for $24, or near 6c per lm.

The other calves sold at from $2.50 to $7 each. Sheep sold at from 3¼c to 3½c, and the lambs at from 4¼c to 4½c per lb. Fat hogs sold at about 6¼c per lb., for good, straight lots, selects bringing 6½c per lb., weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Feb. 14.

The farmers' market was of rather Lenten proportions to-day, there being not over one-third of the number of farmers at Bonsecours Market that were there last Friday, although the condition of the country roads and the state of the weather were much more favorable for marketing purposes to-day than they were a week ago. The only thing the farmers seemed to have in abundance was that filthy Canadian weed called tobacco, which they were offering at 25c for two pounds, but no doubt would take considerably less in many cases. The market gardeners were out in their usual numbers and garden truck of all kinds was abundant at about former prices. Very little fresh meat was offered by the farmers, and fresh laid eggs continue scarce and dear. Oats sold at $1.05 to $1.10 per bag; buckwheat, $1.20 per bag; beans, $1.50 to $2 per bushel; potatoes, 70c to 85c per bag; turnips, 50c to 60c do., cabbages, 70c to 80c per barrel; beets and carrots, 90c to $1.20 do.; onions, $3 do.; parsnips, $1.50 do; celery, 20c to 50c per dozen; dressed hogs, 8½c to 9c per lb.; beef, rind-quarters, 5c to 6c do.; do., forequarters, 4c to 5c do.; sheep's mutton, 5c do.; lamb's mutton, 6½c to 7½c do.; turkeys, 12c to 14c per lb.; geese, 8c to 10c do.; chickens and ducks, 11c to 13c do.; tub butter, 20c to 23c do.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs, 40c to 45c per dozen; older eggs, 20c to 30c do.; apples, $3 to $5 per barrel; cranberries, $7 to $8 do.; Valencia oranges, $3.50 for 420s; California navel oranges, $3.50 per box; lemons, $2.50 do.; bananas, $1.25 to $1.75 per bunch. Hay, $8.50 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Hulletin of Saturday, Feb. 15, said of Montreal trade:—Trade conditions at Montreal remain about as indicated a week ago. Further heavy weather in the west has somewhat impeded the movements of travellers, but business as a whole is satisfactory, and deliveries of spring dry-goods, clothing, shoes, etc., are in active progress. The enquiry for heavy metals is up to the average for the season, and orders for general hardware, paints, glass, etc., are being freely booked. Groceries are comparatively quiet still, though tea importers report some good enquiry from jobbers for Japans, and some demand is also noted from Western wholesalers for Valencia raisins. In values there are no important changes. Sugars are easy; canned tomatoes are scarce, and some predict prices will go considerably beyond the dollark mark before the new pack comes in. Copper shows further regained strength, and lead and tin are quotably higher. As a result of advances at late London fursales, quotations for fox, lynx, mink, coon and skunk have been revised. District failures for the week are nine in number, mostly among small traders.

RAW FURS.

The raw fur market, says the Winnipeg 'Commercial,' is steady and unchanged. The London sales of last week have not made any change in prices as the results had been to some extent anticipated. Receipts are only moderate, the catch being curtailed by light snowfall in some places. Muskrats seem to be an exception to this rule, and the receipts of these are far beyond the requirements of the trade, consequently prices are weaker. Some in the trade say they would not pay over 6½c to 7c for round lots of rats. Prices at Winnipeg are about as follows: Badger, prime, 25 cents to $1.00; bear, black, small, $5.00 to $10.00; bear, black, middling, $10 to $15; bear, black, large, $15 to $25; bear, brown, small, $5 to $10; bear, brown, middling, $10 to $15; bear, brown, large, $15 to $22; and beaver, small, $1.50 to $3; beaver, middling, $3 to $5; beaver, large, $5 to $7.50; fisher, $4 to $9; fox, silver, $25 to $50; fox, cross, $5 to $15; fox, red, $1 to $3.50; lynx, $2 to $5; marten, large, dark, $6 to $10; marten, large, brown, $4.50 to $7; marten, large, light pale, $3.50 to $5; mink, $1.00 to $3.00; musquash, winter, 3c to 7c; musquash, spring, 4c to 9c; otter, $5 to $12; skunk, 25c to $1.25; wolf, timber, $1.50 to $3.00; wolf, prairie, 50c to $1.50; wolverine, $1 to $5. The above prices are those obtaining in Winnipeg for prime skins only. Allowance must be made for size and color, and inferior skins may only be purchased at lower prices, according to their value, in proportion to the above quotations.

RATS.

The extent to which rats are sought for their fur is hardly realized by most people, yet in some seasons they are caught in immense numbers for the sake of their skins. Last season especially the number obtained was beyond all belief. It is said that including the Hudson Bay Company's and the general London auction sales, there are 3,000,000 rats offered at the January sales, and there are probably about 1,000,000 more in London, part of which will be offered in this sale and part held back. There are 1,000,000 more in the United States, making 5,000,000 rats in sight, or more than a year's consumption, and they are being received in large numbers all the time. It is expected that they will go lower in the future than they have ever been known for many years, although the decline will be more in the light North-Western rat, which are so plentiful, than in the heavier Wisconsin, Mississippi River, Eastern and similar.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 17.—On passage, wheat and maize quiet and steady; country wheat markets, firm.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.—Spot wheat firm; and maize quiet; futures, wheat steady; March, 6s 2¼d; May, 6s 2½d; maize inactive; Mar. 5s 2d; May, 5s 2⅛d.

Paris, Feb. 17.—Wheat, steady; Feb. 21.40; May and August, 22.45; flour, steady; Feb., 26.80; May and August, 28.15; country markets quiet.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

Winnipeg, Feb. 17.—The price of wheat at Edmonton ranges from fifty to fifty-five cents per bushel.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; steady to strong. Good to prime steers, $6.50 to $7.25; poor to medium, $4 to $6.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.60; cows, $1.25 to $5; heifers, $2.50 to $5.25; canners, $1.25 to $2.25; bulls, $2.50 to $4.60; calves, $2.50 to $7.50; Texas fed steers, $4.25 to $5.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 60,000; 10c to 15c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.65 to $6.20; good to choice, heavy, $6.10 to $6.30; rough, heavy, $5.75 to $6; light, $5.45 to $5.75; bulk of sales, $5.70 to $6.05.

Sheep—Receipts, 26,000, steady. Lambs, 15c lower. Good to choice wethers, $4.75 to $5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.85 to $4.60; native lambs, $4 to $6.

CHICAGO MARKETS

J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St. Sacrament st., report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	78⅞	79	78¼	78¼
July	79¼	79¼	78½	78⅝
Corn—				
May	62⅜	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝
July	62⅜	62⅞	61⅝	61⅝
Oats—				
May	43⅞	44⅝	43¾	44
July	37¼	37½	36⅝	36⅞
Pork—				
May	15.87	15.95	15.87	15.87b
July	16.00	16.02	15.95	15.95b
Lard—				
May	9.47	9.50	9.45	9.45
July	.....	9.60	9.55	9.57
Ribs—				
May	8.50	8.52	8.47	8.47
July	8.60	8.62	8.57	8.57

CANADIAN LUMBER.

Farnworth & Jardine's wood circular says under date, Liverpool, Feb. 1, 1902:—The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 6,165 tons register, against 2,900 tons register during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonage to this date from all places during the years 1900, 1901, and 1902 has been 15,732, 12,743, and 23,869 tons respectively. The volume of business during the past month has been fair. Imports on the whole have been considerably in excess of the corresponding month last year, but the deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, and stocks, with few exceptions, are moderate; values are steady. Little headway has been made so far in contracting for next season.

Canadian Woods.—Pine timber—Of waney the deliveries have been fairly satisfactory; stocks of prime wood are very small and values are strong. For next season high prices are being quoted. Square pine has moved more freely, and the stock is now in a moderate compass; values are steady. Red pine—The demand is very limited, and the stock, though small, is about sufficient for present requirements. Oak—There has been a fair consumption, and rather more enquiry for prime wood; the stock is light and prices firm. Elm—The demand has been quiet; the stock of good rock elm is moderate and prices steady, but there is too much inferior wood in the market which is very unsaleable. Ash is in limited demand, but the stock is insufficient. Quebec pine deals—The arrivals consist of a few indirect shipments, the deliveries have been fair, and there is little change in value to report; stocks are heavy. Red pine deals—The demand is quiet; stocks are sufficient.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals—The arrivals during the past month have been far too heavy, viz., about 4,000 standards against 1,730 standards for the corresponding month last year; the deliveries, however, have been satisfactory, but the stock is too large; values are fairly steady. Shippers ideas for next season are higher, and contracting as present is at a standstill. Pine deals are in fair request; stocks moderate.

Birch—Of logs the import consists chiefly of St. John shipments; the deliveries have been satisfactory, stocks are moderate, and prices firm. Planks have arrived very freely, and although the deliveries have been good, stocks are very excessive, prices are easier, and shipments should be curtailed.

Pitch pine—The arrivals consist of 4 vessels, 5,141 tons, against 3 vessels, 2,100 tons, during the like period last year; there has been a good consumption and stocks are rather heavy. Hewn—The consumption has been in excess of the import, and stocks, though somewhat reduced, are ample, and the demand is confined to first-class timber. Sawn timber has been imported moderately and is greatly exceeded by the consumption, consequently the stock is reduced. Deals and boards have again come forward much too freely and the stock is very heavy and much too large for the requirements of the trade; values are lower.

British Columbia and Oregon pine.—The import consists of a cargo of lumber from New Whatcom on consignment; the demand is limited, prices are steady.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—The receipts were heavier at the cattle market this morning than they were on Tuesday or Thursday, but the demand for all classes of cattle made the trade continue at the good prices which had been in force all week. There were 66 loads received, and these included 1,084 cattle, 973 sheep and lambs, 902 hogs and 20 calves. There were advances in the prices of butchers' cattle and sheep to-day, and the trading was strong in all classes except hogs.

Export cattle were in strong demand and sold well at the firm prices which they have brought all this week. Choice ones sell at $4.40 to $5.55 per cwt., and medium ones at $3.50 to $4.50 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle were selling well at firm prices. Picked lots for export sold at $4.70 to $4.90 per cwt., choice ones at $3.50 to $4.50 per cwt., and common to fair ones at $3.35 to $3.50 per cwt.

Feeders and stockers were steady, selling at the prices of the early part of the week.

Sheep were steady and are in good demand. They will be wanted at the present price for probably another week. Export ewes sold to-day at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt.

Lambs were firmer, selling at $4 to $5 per cwt.

Veal calves were steady, selling at $2 to $10 each. They are much in demand.

Hogs were steady, selling at $6 per cwt. for choice ones and $5.75 per cwt. for lights and fats. The market for hogs has a weak tendency.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Feb. 3.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: The supplies of fat cattle on offer this week have been larger, and the general quality quite up to an average. With a good demand for all classes, trade has been steady throughout at fully last week's prices, any change being in favor of seller. A large and good show of fat cows have also met a good trade. The number of fat sheep on offer has been very much larger; for the nicest descriptions of shop sheep trade has remained much similar to that of last week, but for other classes a slight reduction had to be taken. A few fat lambs are sent in to the market now, and got readily sold at good prices. A fair show of fat calves met a very dear trade, and pigs, which have been shown in average numbers, continue to make late rates. In the store markets there have been exceedingly light supplies of both sheep and cattle offered for sale. There has been a fair inquiry for the few sheep, and they have got easily sold out. Store cattle have met a good demand, particularly if in forward condition and for shortkeep. A large and good show of milch cows met a good trade for the best class; others cheaper.

Quotations—Extreme top price of cattle per live cwt. from 38s to 39s 6d; current from 35s to 37s 6d. Mutton from 6¾d to 7½d per lb.

London, Feb. 3.—Supply in beast market showed marked increase; trade for both prime and second quality, though void of life, was somewhat steadier both in tone and value. Fat butchering cows and bulls in good request at late rates. Arrivals—64 Scotch, 124 Irish, 719 Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 503 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Increase of 2,260 in sheep market, amongst which was a fair quantity; lambs, which were difficult to move, rates being fully 10d per 8 lbs. lower and trade for wethers and ewes extremely dull at 1d to 2d per 8 lbs; less money for former, and fully 2d for latter. Beasts, 2s 8d to 4s 9d; sheep, 3s 4d to 5s 4d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 6d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,448; sheep and lambs, 9,920; and calves, 10.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.—Cattle, 1,353; sheep, 4,036; best beasts, 6½d to 6¾d; second, 5½d to 6d; third, 4¾d to 5¼d; best Scotch sheep 8¾d; other sorts, 6d to 7¼d; an increase of 113 cattle and 252 sheep; demand sharp for cattle, and fair for sheep at about late rates.

BUTTER.

Manchester, Feb. 5.—Supply of foreign butter was slightly larger yesterday, the increase being chiefly in Finnish. No excitement followed the last Copenhagen advance. There was again a fair clearance of better sorts, buyers filling their requirements at about 2s on last week's rates. Arrivals were fairly cleared. Canadian creamery found a ready sale. Quotations—Choicest Danish and Swedish, 112s to 114s; Friesland, 110s; Finnish, finest, 105s to 106s; Australians, 106s to 118s; Canadian creamery, finest, 102s to 104s.

Cork, Feb. 4.—Firsts, 108s; seconds, 92s; thirds, 83s; fine mild, 100s; in market, 21. Fresh A., 108s to 107s.

Limerick, Feb. 5.—Choicest pure Irish centrifugal creamery butter was officially quoted by the Price Committee at Limerick yesterday at 108s to 112s to dairies.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 14.—Beeves — Receipts, 4,494; steers steady to firm; fat bulls, steady; medium bulls and cows, firm; steers, $5.25 to $6.30; bulls, $3 to $4.50; extras, $4.80; cows, $2.50 to $4. Cables quoted live cattle at 12½c to 13¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10½c to 11c. Shipments to-morrow—1,724 cattle and 8,535 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 294; veals about steady, other calves unchanged; veals, $6.50 to $9.50; little calves, $4 to $5; westerns, $4.12½ to $4.25; barnyard calves, nominal. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,724; sheep strong; lambs opened slow; medium grades easy; closed firm for good stock; sheep, $4 to $5.25; culls, $3; lambs, $5.87½ to $6.75; culls, $4.50 to $4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,111; firmer; State hogs, $6.70.

East Buffalo, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, light, full steady to stronger; veals, choice, $9 to $9.50; common to good, $6.50 to $8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,200 head; active and higher, but weakened at the close and advance lost; Yorkers, $6.30 to $6.40; light do., $6 to $6.20; mixed packers, $6.40 to $6.45; choice heavy, $6.50 to $6.60; pigs, $5.80 to $5.90; roughs, $5.50 to $5.75; stags, $4 to $4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,000 head; sheep active and full strong; lambs, good demand and 5c to 10c higher for choice; choice lambs, $6.55 to $6.60; good to choice, $5.40 to $6.50; culls to fair, $5.75 to $6.35; sheep, choice handy wethers, $5.25 to $5.60; common extra mixed, $4.60 to $5; culls and common, $3.25 to $4.50; mixed export ewes and wethers, $4.75 to $5; yearlings, $5.60 to $5.85, all wethers.

CABLE RATES REDUCED.

New York, Feb. 15.—The Commercial Cable Company to-day makes the announcement that commencing March 1, the rate to India will be eighty-six cents per word. It is learned locally that the price per word to India has hitherto been $1.23.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 15.—White wheat, per bushel, 70c to 77c; red wheat, per bush. at 68c to 76c; spring wheat per bushel, 70c to 72c; peas, per bushel, 75c to 80c; barley, per bushel, 55c to 63c; oats, per bushel, at 46c to 47c; corn, per bushel, 72c to 73c; barley, per bushel, 55c to 63c; oats, per bushel, 46c to 47c; corn, do., 72c to 73c; clover seed, per bushel, $5.30 to $5.60; timothy seed, $2.50 to $3; white wheat flour, per barrel, $3.30; strong bakers flour, per brl., $3.50 to $3.80; dressed hogs, per cwt., 7.50 to $7.75; apples, per basket, 50c to 60c; dried apples, per pound, 5c to 8c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 60c to 75c; butter in rolls, per lb., 18c to 22c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 11c to 13c; eggs, per dozen, 13c to 25c.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 15.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.15; red wheat, 75c to 78c; goose wheat, 70c to 71c; bran, $18; shorts, $19; middlings $20; barley, 48c to 55c; oats, 40c to 42c; rye, 55c to 60c; peas, 75c to 85c; hay, $8.50 to $9; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 65c; sheepskins, 50c to 60c; hides, $5.50 to $6; dressed hogs, $7.75 to $8.80; hogs, $5.75 to $6; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 23c to 25c; and chickens, per pair, 60c to 80c; turkeys, per lb., 10c to 11c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 17.—White wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; red fall wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; spring wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; barley, 48c to 50c per bushel; peas, 65c to 70c per bushel; oats, 40c to 42c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $18 to $20 per ton; shorts, $20 to $22 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $5.50 to $5.75 per cwt.; flour, $1.75 to $2 per cwt. oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 22c to 24c per dozen; hay, $7 to $8 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—For the first time in three weeks were the supplies nearly equal to the demand, and while the quality of some of the offerings were not up to rank yet firm prices ruled, and sellers experienced no difficulty whatever in obtaining sales for their produce. Householders and dealers were out in full force. Hay, $7 to $10 per ton; straw, $7 to $8 per ton; oats, 47c to 48c per bushel; peas, 75c to 80c per bush. wheat, 70c to 75c per bushel; corn, 75c to 85c per bushel; barley, 65c per bushel; rye, 60c per bushel; buckwheat, 55c to 65c per bushel; beans, $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel; turnips, 5c to 8c per gallon; parsnips, 10c per gallon; cabbage, 50c to 60c per dozen; celery, 25c to 35c per dozen; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 per bag; potatoes, 90c to $1 per bag; apples, $3 to $6 per barrel; carrots, 40c bag; beets, 40c bag; pork, light, $7.75 to $8.25 per cwt.; pork, heavy, $7.25 to $7.75 per cwt.; beef, fronts, 4c to 5c per lb.; beef, hinds, 5c to 7c per lb.; lamb, fronts, 6c to 8c per lb.; lamb, hinds, 9c to 10c per lb.; turkeys, 14c to 16c per lb.; chickens, $1 to $1.25 per pair; ducks, $1.10 to $1.25 per pair; geese, 60c to 80c each; butter, rolls, 17c to 20c per lb.; butter, prints, at 22c to 23c per lb.; eggs, fresh, 35c to 40c per dozen; eggs, held, 20c to 25c per dozen.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Wheat—The market for winter wheat has been very dull, but steady the past week. The farmers deliveries are light, but the export demand for flour has dropped off. Red and white are quoted at 73c to 73½c middle freights. Goose wheat is dull at 68c to 69c for No. 2 middle freights. Spring wheat is quoted at 72c for No. 1 east; Manitoba wheat is steady, and local dealers predict an advance before long. No. 1 hard is quoted at 87c; No. 1 Northern at 83½c, and No. 2 Northern at 80c, grinding in transit, Sarnia.

Flour—The demand for Ontario patents for export is slow; buyers are bidding 5c per barrel less than a week ago at $3.85 in their bags middle freights, with $3.90 asked. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c per barrel higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents, and $4 for strong bakers in car lots, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed—In good demand and firm; cars of shorts are quoted at $19 to $19.50, and bran at $17.50 to $18, middle freights. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $22 for shorts, and $20 for bran in carlots, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley is in fair demand. The offerings are light, and the market is steady; No. 1 is quoted at 56c; No. 2 at 54c; No. 3 extra at 51c to 52c, and No. 3 at 50c to 51c, middle freights. Buckwheat is unchanged at 54c, middle freights.

Rye—Is quiet at 55½c to 56c, middle freights.

Corn—There is rather more enquiry for corn, and the market is firmer at 56c for No. 2 mixed, and 57c for No. 2 yellow west.

Oats are in demand and steady! No. 2 mixed are quoted at 40c, and white at 40½c to 41c, middle freights.

Oatmeal is steady. Cars or bags here are quoted at $5.25, and barrels at $5.40, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady at 80c

THE AUCTION SALE

PRICES AT OTTAWA CONSIDERABLY BELOW LAST YEAR'S AVERAGE.

The second annual sale of pure-bred stock held at Lansdown Park, Ottawa, closed on Thursday. In all about eighty head of cattle and thirteen head of swine were sold. The average price paid for the shorthorns was ninety-four dollars for males and ninety-five dollars for females. The average price last year was a hundred and five dollars for males and a hundred and thirty-four for females.

The bidding in the dairy ring was somewnat slow, and goes to show that the farmers are looking for a heavier type of animal. The all-round average price paid for cattle was eighty-five dollars for males and eighty-six dollars for females. The highest price paid was a hundred and twenty-five dollars for a shorthorn bull.

Messrs. Martin & Hudson bought all the dressed poultry entered for competition at eleven cents per pound, which is sufficient proof of its superiority.

SCOTCH HORSES FOR CANADA.

Mr. Thomas Smith, of Chester, has lately disposed of a couple of well-bred stallions to Messrs. Bawdon & Macdonell, of Exeter, Ont. One of these was Chester Prince, a big bouncing animal, by Prince Pleasing, out of the Macgregor mare Red Rose. The other, Village Boss, was also by Prince Pleasing out of a dam by Scots Wha Hae. Both are well colored, serviceable horses, up to plenty of size, and with good action. Messrs. Dalgety Brothers also shipped a further lot of five stallions to Canada last week. They were bought mainly from Mr. P. Crawford, Mr. Drummond, Pitcorthie, and Mr. Scott, Bogie, Kirkcaldy, and were all well bred useful horses, likely to be serviceable in Canada.—'North British Agriculturist.'

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP — At 69 Linwood street, Malden, Mass., U.S., on Feb. 8, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bishop.

GORDON — At Hillside Grove, Baldur, Man., on Feb. 5, 1902, the wife of R. J. Gordon, of a daughter. 12

HALL—At Cote St. Luke, on Feb. 10, 1902, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hall, of a daughter. 12

HOPE — At Holton, Que., on Feb. 4, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. Hope. 12

LENNON.—At No. 162 Elgin street, Montreal, on Feb. 8, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. Lennon. 13

PARSONS — At Montreal, on Feb. 8, 1902, the wife of T. E. Parsons, of a daughter. 17

PATTON — At Ormstown, Feb. 9, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Patton.

MARRIED.

ANNABLE—YORK.—At 340 McLeod street, Ottawa, on Feb. 11, 1902, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Wm. Jesse Annable to Nellie May, daughter of Christopher York, all of the village of Russell, County of Russell, Ont. 13

BURWASH — MILLS — At St. John's Church, Ottawa, on Feb. 4, 1902, by the Rev. Dean Pollard, Annie, daughter of the late Jos. Mills, to John W. Burwash, both of Ottawa

CARSWELL — HUNTER — At the residence of the bride's father, James Hunter, Esq., on Feb. 8, 1902, by the Rev. W. H. Johnston, B.A., Mr. James Ernest Carswell, to Miss Ethel May Hunter, both of Plattsville, Ont. 12

CULBERT—ASKWITH—On Feb. 12, 1902, by the Rev. Norman McLeod, Mr. Oliver Edwards Culbert, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law, to Miss Elizabeth E. Askwith, second daughter of Ald. John Askwith. 15

GALLAGHER—WILSON.— In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. Dean Smith, on Feb. 10, 1902, Miss Maud, eldest daughter of the late Alderman Wilson, to E. B. Gallagher, eldest son of J. S. Gallagher, M.P., of Frontenac. 15

GIBSON — SKENE — On Feb. 5, 1902, at the residence of Mr. J. Graham, Hamilton, by the Rev. James Skene, of Hillsdale, brother of the bride, Thomas Randall Gibson, of Kendala, New York, to Isabella Catharine Skene, youngest daughter of Mr. George Skene, Dornoch, Ont. 12

HARCOURT—KEMP.—On Feb. 11, 1902, by the Rev. J. C. Farthing, M.A., rector of Woodstock, assisted by the Rev. John Langtry, D.C.L., rector of St. Luke's Church, George A. Harcourt of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to Agnes Lucy, fourth daughter of Mr. John C. Kemp, Toronto.

HODGINS—FINDLAY.—At Shawville, Que., on Feb. 12, 1902, by the Ven. Archdeacon Naylor, M.A., assisted by the Rev. A. Ireland, Hector A. Hodgins, to Miss Maggie Maude, daughter of Mr. George Findlay, both of Shawville. 15

McHALE—BRODERICK.— At St. John's Church, Newmarket, Ont., on Feb. 6, 1902, by the Very Rev. Dean Morris, of St. Catharines, assisted by the Rev. Father Whitney, P. P., of Newmarket, Mr. William McHale, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. William Broderick, of Franklin, Township of East Gwillimbury. 11

PETERKIN—POTTER.— At the residence of the bride, 129 Rochester street, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. Grenfell, on Feb. 4, 1902, Mrs. Martha A. Potter, widow of the late W. E. Potter, butcher, to James Peterkin, of Piperville, Ont.

RIDDELL—TURNER.—On Feb. 10, 1902, at Saint John's Church, Wynberg, Cape Colony, by the Rev. Rice Thomas, Captain Edward V. D. Riddell, Royal Artillery, second son of Col. R. V. Riddell, late Royal Engineers, of Essex Lodge, Worthing, to Edith Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major-General E. P. Bingham Turner, Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Bingham Turner, of 21 Castle Hill avenue, Folkestone, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Sir Casimir Gzowski, K.C.M.G. 15

ROBINS—CLINT.—At Brockville, Ont., on Feb. 5, 1902, by the Rev. T. J. Mansell, Nellie, only daughter of Edward Clint, to Harold E. Robins, of Toronto. 11

ROGERS—MOORE —At St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, on Feb. 11, 1902, by the Ven. Archdeacon Worrell, Robert Vashon Rogers, of Kingston, to Alice Maud, daughter of the late Robert Morton Moore, formerly of the Bank of Montreal, Kingston, Ont. 12

SCHREIBER—BARTHE. — On Feb. 8, 1902, at the residence of the Archbishop, Toronto, Herbert Harrie Schreiber, to Olivia Mary Clara, daughter of the late L. A. P. Barthe, Esq., of Montreal. 13

SIMSON—BAYNES-REED — At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on Jan. 4, 1902, by the Rev. J. H. France, M.A., Lieutenant Geoffrey Basil Spicer Simson, R.N., H.M.S. 'Waterwitch,' third son of the late Mr. Frederick John Simson, to Amy Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baynes-Reed, of Victoria, B.C. 17

THOM — MERKLEY — On Feb. 11, 1902, at St. James's Church, Morrisburg, Ont., by the Rev. G. S. Anderson, Herbert L., youngest son of the late Prof. William Thom, of Quebec, to Lillie M., youngest daughter of the late James I. Merkley, of Morrisburg. 17

ZUA—BARRETT.—On Feb. 6, 1902, at Collingwood, Ont., at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. A. Cranston, M.A., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Jennie, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. W. J. Barrett, of Maple street, to Mr. Alex. Zua, of the G. Long & Co., son of Mr. Samuel Zua, of Paris. 11

DIED.

ADAMS — At Embro, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1902, Christina Mackay, wife of H. Adams, M.D. 12

ALLAN — At the residence of his brother, Sheriff Allan, Guelph, Ont., on Feb. 10, 1902, James D. Allan, in his 76th year. 12

AUSTIN — At Quebec, on Feb. 14, 1902, Henry Charles, second son of the late Captain F. F. Austin, of H. M. 76th Regiment. 17

BARLOW.—At Northport, Wash., on Jan. 24, 1902, Jennie M. Barlow, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Barlow, Danville, in her 36th year.
Interred at Greenwood Cemetery, Spokane, Wash. 13

BEATTY.—At 28 Thornton street, Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1902, Thomas Beatty, aged 43 years. 13

BENNETT—On Sunday, Feb. 9, 1902, at the residence of her nephew, Dr. Canfield, Ingersoll, Ont., Sarah N. Bennett, relict of the late James M. Bennett, Esq., of London. 11

BOURASSA — On Friday morning, John Robert, aged 2 years and 3 months, youngest child of Captain and Madame Bourassa.

CARLETON — At Quebec, on Feb. 12, 1902, at the age of 27 years, Margaret Jane Carleton, beloved daughter of the late Christopher Carleton. 14

CURRIE.—At Sarnia, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1902, Margaret McCann, beloved wife of the Rev. E. C. Currie, of Sarnia, Ont. 15

DRUMMOND.—At Parkhill, Petite Cote, on Feb. 14, 1902, James Drummond, aged 79 years.
Perthshire (Scotland) papers please copy. 15

DUMAIS — At Nelson, B.C., on Feb. 8, 1902, Mrs. Pamela Lacombe, beloved wife of Alphonse Dumais, of the Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, aged 45 years. 17

EARSMAN — At his son's residence, 229 Sumach street, Toronto, on Feb. 14, 1902, Alexander Earsman, in his 69th year. 17

FERRIER — At 144 Metcalfe street, on Feb. 13, 1902, James Ferrier, aged 78.

FENLEY — In this city, on Feb. 13, 1902, Michael Fenley, hotelkeeper.

FOLINGSBY.—At his residence, 23 Spadina road, Toronto, on Feb. 12, 1902, Joseph Burton Folingsby, in his 78th year. 15

FRYE — On Feb. 15, 1902, at the residence of her son-in-law, Sherbrooke, Que., Dr. H. Spencer, Phoebe Louise Frye, aged 58 years.

GATES — At his residence, lot No. 1, Scarboro, Ont., on Feb. 13, 1902, Jonathan Gates, aged 75 years. 17

GRANT.—At Quebec, on Feb. 8, 1902, Andrew Grant, in his 49th year, son of the late Alexander Grant.

HAMILTON.—At his late residence, Reid street, Peterborough, Ont., on Feb. 13, 1902, Wm. Hamilton, of the Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., aged 78 years. 15

HETT.—At the Grange, Sutton West, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1902, Letitia Martyn Sibbald, aged 51 years, relict of the late J. Roland Hett, barrister-at-law, of Victoria, B.C.

JENKINS.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Carmichael, 241 Queen street, Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1902, Miss Mary L. Jenkins. 11

JOHNSTON.—In this city, on Feb. 11, 1902, Mary Johnston (Auntie).

JOHNSTON—At Sunnyside, Cataraqui, Ont., on Feb. 10, 1902, Margaret Jane Ferris, beloved wife of the late Hugh Johnston, aged 68 years. 11

LISTER.— Suddenly, at his residence, 14 Walmer road, Toronto, on Feb. 9, 1902, Honorable James Frederick Lister, Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, in his 59th year. 11

LYALL.—At 139 Market street, Hamilton, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1902, T. F. Lyall, barrister. 11

McCULLOUGH.—At Harriston, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1902, Margaret Kennedy, dearly beloved wife of the Rev. T. D. McCullough. 11

MILNE — At her late residence, 239 Brunswick avenue, on Feb. 10, 1902, Margaret, beloved wife of George Milne, aged 71 years. 12

MORRIS — On Feb. 10, 1902, at 167 Rose avenue, Toronto, Elizabeth Mary Cuppaige, widow of the Rev. John Alexander Morris, in the 73rd year of her age. 12

COLONIAL HOUSE

MONTREAL.

Departmental Store.

This establishment does an immense Mail Order business, having a comprehensive stock, and every facility for attending to the wants of customers.

It is an old established and reliable house, and makes a point of giving the same satisfaction to buyers by letter as to regular callers at the counter.

SAMPLES.

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Will Issue Catalogue 1st, April

A trial Mail Order Solicited.

In every case where customers are not suited their money is refunded.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

MURNEY — Entered into rest, on Feb. 13, 1902, at Belleville, Ont., Isabel, second daughter of the late Hon. Edward Murney. 17

MURPHY.—At 92 Clarence street, Ottawa, on Feb. 8, 1902, Treasa Cordingly, beloved wife of S. P. Murphy. 11

MURPHY — At Swan River, Manitoba, on Jan. 14, 1902, Hazel Regina, aged four years and three months, dearly beloved daughter of Henry J. and Clara Murphy (formerly of Ottawa). 17

MURPHY.—At St. Edward's, of Frampton, County Dorchester, on Feb. 11, 1902, after a painful illness, John Murphy, aged 71 years, father-in-law of P. Slavin, of Quebec. 13

MOSS.—At Quebec, on Feb. 11, 1902, Henry Moss, born in Queen's County, Ireland, on April 15, 1819, for over 60 years a resident of Quebec and Ottawa. 13

MYERS.—In Miami, Florida, on Feb. 5, 1902, of pneumonia, Mary Moore, beloved wife of A. Myers, contractor, 263 Sherbourne street, Toronto. 13

NORTHMORE—At Cataraqui, Ont., on Feb. 11, 1902, Louisa, wife of the late Joseph Northmore, aged seventy-two years. 15

ORR.—At his residence, Sunbury, James Orr, in his seventieth year. 11

READ — At Quebec, on Feb. 14, 1902, Henry Read, aged 56 years.

RONALD.—On Feb. 14, 1902, Caroline Anderson, daughter of the late Peter Wallace Ronald, of Sorel, Que., aged 56 years and three months.

ROSAMOND — At Morrisburgh, Ont., on Feb. 7, 1902, in his 49th year, J. Edward Rosamond, C.E., eldest son of B. Rosamond, M.P., Almonte. 12

RUSSELL.—On Feb. 13, 1902, at the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, William Russell, Crown Timber Agent, of Pembroke, Ont. 15

SAIT — In London, England, on Feb. 1, 1902, George Leopold, third son of the late Edward Salt, aged forty-five years, formerly of Montreal.

SALTER.—Accidentally killed at Quebec, by a snow cave-in on Feb. 8, 1902, Harrison Emmanuel, aged 10 years and 1 month, youngest son of the late Samuel Salter, of Quebec. 11

SAMPSON.—Entered into rest, at his late residence, 141 Beverley street, Toronto, on Feb. 7, 1902, Alexander Sampson (of Gordon & Sampson), aged 52 years. 11

SULLIVAN.—In this city, on Feb. 14, 1902, Catherine Robertson, wife of the late Andrew Sullivan, aged 88 years and eight months.

TERRILL — At Robinson, Que., on Feb. 12, 1902, Frederick Wm. Terrill, late of Montreal, in his 66th year. 17

THOMSON.—On Feb. 8, 1902, Mary Thomson, third daughter of the late John Thomson, in his lifetime of Westfield, St. Foye road, Quebec. 11

TOOHEY.—At Toronto, on Feb. 10, 1902, John Toohey, aged 102 years. 13

TYNDALE.—At the residence of her mother, 136 Milton street, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1902, Mary E. Tyndale, daughter of the late Matthew Tyndale.

VENNING.—On Feb. 9, 1902, at her residence, near Mossley, Ont., Mrs. R. Venning, aged 72 years and 4 days. 13

WARD.—In New York, on Feb. 11, 1902, Kathleen Florence, aged 24 years, youngest daughter of the late Galbraith Ward, of this city.

WOODWARD — At Lennoxville, Que., on Feb. 13, 1902, Mrs. L. H. Woodward, aged 83 years 3 months. 17

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YOUNG — On Jan. 28, 1902, at St. John's Wood, London, England, Henry Young (educationist), in his 64th year, youngest brother of Wm. C. Young, of Quebec.

IN MEMORIAM.

GIBB.—In loving memory of Harriet Mabel Gwendoline, who fell asleep in Jesus, at Abbottsford, on Feb. 13, 1900. 13

PAGE-THROWER — Requiem in memory of Caroline Page-Thrower, at St. John the Evangelist's, on Thursday, Feb. 13th, at 7 a.m. 13

TRENHOLME.—In loving memory of Capt. R. G. Trenholme, late Postmaster of Coaticooke, who died at his home on Feb. 15, 1901, in the 60th year of his age.

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