

# Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

### Colonel 'Sam' Hughes's Resolution Discussed in the House of Commons.

Ottawa, March 14.—Colonel Sam Hughes's resolution favoring the establishment of an Imperial parliament and the formation of what he called a full partnership union of Great Britain and her colonies, came up for discussion in the Commons at yesterday's sitting, and led to a debate of some little interest.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the course of his reply on behalf of the government, expressed the opinion that the relations at present existing between the various members of the British Empire were perfectly satisfactory. It was not in accordance, he added, with the traditions of the Empire, to make any changes till the system had shown itself deficient. So long as perfect contentment reigned all over the Empire any effort to change the relations between Britain and her colonies would prove futile.

The leader of the Opposition expressed his approval of a system of mutual preferential trade throughout the Empire, and of the Chamberlain movement in Britain. He agreed with the leader of the government, that any changes in our relationship with the Empire will come about by a process of gradual evolution, as they might be required. This, he added, had been the history of our country for the last 150 years. Mr. Borden made no direct pronouncement upon the merits of his supporter's motion beyond observing that it was a very worthy subject for consideration.

The debate drifted into a question of loyalty, with the inevitable personalities and unpleasantness that such a topic always entails.

### MEMBER ELECT FOR THE YUKON.

Dr. Thompson, the Independent member-elect for the Yukon, was in his place for the first time. The announcement of his return to parliament for the gold fields district was applauded by both sides of the House. He was elected in opposition to Mr. Congdon, the nominee of the Liberal convention. Dr. Thompson, however, has pledged himself to maintain a stand independent of both parties.

### AUTONOMY BILL PETITIONS.

At the opening of the sitting a large number of petitions were presented for and against the government's North-West autonomy legislation. The latter were for the most part on the printed forms that have been coming in for more than a week past. The most of them came to Ottawa addressed to Dr. Spruille, M.P. for East Grey, Sovereign, Grand Master of the Orange Order in Canada, and are then addressed by that gentleman to the members representing the respective constituencies from which the petitions come. Messrs. Duncan Ross, of Yale-Cariboo, and A. A. Wright, of South Kenture, in presenting petitions that purported to have come from their respective counties, remarked that the signatures all seemed to be in the one handwriting, which they considered a suspicious circumstance. The petitions calling on the government to carry through the educational clause of the autonomy bills as already introduced, all come from Quebec constituencies. It is evident that these petitions also are being circulated from some central point, as they are all in the same form printed.

### CROWN CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.

Mr. Gervais (St. James Division, Montreal) introduced a petition for the incorporation of the Crown Casualty Insurance Company, which was accepted, notwithstanding the expiry of the time for the presentation of these petitions. The promoters, he explained, sought no extraordinary privileges, but proposed carrying on merely the ordinary business of an insurance company.

### MONTREAL PETITIONS.

Mr. Gervais introduced also largely signed petitions from Montreal calling parliament's attention to the frauds perpetrated on the public in the sale of blueberries in that market. The petitioners call on the authorities to fix a standard size of box, and to appoint inspectors to see that the law is observed.

### MUTUAL RESERVE INSURANCE CO.

In answer to a question by Mr. Martin (North Wellington), the Finance Minister stated that the government, in common with the public generally, are aware of the difficulties which have occurred in relation to the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, but have no reason to believe that any special investigation would be of assistance to Canadian policy-holders. The legislation of last session is believed to afford all the relief that is available. The company's license to do business in Canada was renewed under the provisions of that legislation, the conditions of which have been complied with by the company.

### CANADIAN BRANCH OF ROYAL MINT.

In answer to a question by Mr. Foster, the Finance Minister explained that

the estimated cost of equipping the branch of the Royal Mint which is being built in Ottawa is \$64,000. The estimated cost of operating the establishment is \$75,000 per annum, which has been promised by the Dominion Government. Appointments to the Mint will be made by the Imperial Treasury. The chief members of the staff will be brought from the Imperial Mint. The artisans and workmen will be found in Canada. The Ottawa Mint will be provided with three presses, one of which will be kept as a reserve in case of a breakdown. The two presses in operation will be capable of turning out 400,000 coins per week. The charge for minting gold from the bullion will be three cents per ounce up to five hundred ounces, and two cents per ounce on larger orders. These rates correspond to those now paid to the branch of the British Royal Mint in Australia. It has not yet been determined what rates will be imposed on the coinage of gold for the British Government. The amount of the Dominion Government's gold reserve is thirty-five million dollars. In addition to this, the banks maintain a gold reserve of seventeen million dollars. The Hon. Mr. Fielding explained at a previous sitting that these reserves, which are now held in American gold coin, will be changed to the Canadian currency when our own coin becomes available for the purpose. Figures given by Mr. Fielding showed that on \$50,000 of Canadian copper coin minted in Great Britain last year there was a profit of \$23,287 to the Dominion Government. On \$895,538 of Canadian silver coin there was a profit of \$591,231.

### NORTH-WEST TELEPHONE CO.

The North-West Telephone Company's charter was put through committee of the whole House, and stands for third reading. This company's charter permits it to engage in business in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Its capital stock is half a million dollars, and business headquarters in Winnipeg. The Railway Committee had inserted a clause by which this company is forbidden to amalgamate with or sell out to any competing company. Another amendment inserted in the Railway Committee requires the North-West Telephone Company to exchange business with other companies with which its lines connect.

Mr. W. F. Maclean inquired whether, in view of this company being compelled to exchange business, the government intended amending the general telephone law of the country so as to apply it to all the telephone companies in Canada.

### CENTRAL PARLIAMENT FOR BRITISH EMPIRE.

Col. Sam Hughes followed with his resolution, which was couched in the following terms:—

"That in the opinion of this House the best interests of Canada and the Empire at large would be advanced, and the peace, progress and prosperity of humanity be assured, by a full partnership union of Great Britain and her colonies; wherein there would be a united Imperial Parliament, empowered to deal with Inter-Imperial, International, Commercial, Financial and other necessary national problems; but leaving to the existing parliaments their present powers, functions, control of tariff, and other matters necessary for their own purpose."

Col. Hughes reminded the House that imperial federation was not at all a new question. As far back as 1851 it had been propounded by the Hon. Joseph Howe. True, the members of the British Empire were scattered all over the globe, but the ocean between them was really a bond of union with free and open highways. The essentials of empire building were manhood, community of interest, a high tone of national life and a sentiment of loyalty. Great Britain was to-day at the pinnacle of her greatness. Her strength and justice and honor were felt throughout the world. Nevertheless the world was filled with jealousy of Britain and her greatness. Some of the powers that she had helped in days past were now plotting for her overthrow.

The member for Victoria and Haliburton viewed with suspicion this government's course in taking the command of the Canadian militia out of the hands of a British general and in taking the defence of Esquimaux and Halifax out of the hands of imperial officers and troops.

He had met those who favored Canadian independence. For his own part he would prefer annexation to the United States to that. Independence, for one thing, would cost from sixty to a hundred millions yearly for defence alone. However, Canada's destiny was neither annexation nor independence, but development within the British Empire.

As matters stand to-day Canadians were doing nothing for their own defence but letting the British taxpayer settle the

bills for their protection. Col. Hughes could not see how Canada was to remain under the British flag and at the same time to control an army and navy of her own. The proper position for her in the future was full partnership union with the motherland. As matters stood five Britishers emigrated to the United States to one that found his way to Canada. Imperial federation would reverse these figures. Full partnership union between the different units of the British Empire would do much to increase their mutual trade.

It should not be left for foreign countries to reap the profit of markets that British soldiers had won. If they were met by a stiff tariff it would ensure Great Britain fair tariff treatment from nations that now denied it to her.

For the imperial conference, which he hoped would be summoned in the early future, he suggested the formation of a partnership between the motherland and her colonies. The monarchy should be retained with a central executive and a central parliament to control the army and navy of the Empire. Tariff matters should be left to the parliaments of the several parliaments with a preferential arrangement binding them all together.

### MR. MACPHERSON AND CANADIAN LOYALTY.

Mr. R. G. Macpherson (Vancouver) protested against Col. Hughes flaunting his loyalty and insinuating that a portion of the Canadian people were disloyal. There was, he held, no considerable element in this country against whom a charge of disloyalty could be made out. Mr. Macpherson spoke briefly. The greater portion of his remarks consisted of what is commonly known as a "roast" of the gallant member for Victoria. The best citizens in Canada were those who were doing their best to build up and develop its resources instead of trying to instil into their fellow-citizens a spirit of disloyalty to the Empire. As to the man who vaunted his patriotism at the expense of his brethren he would as soon listen to a strumpet proclaiming her virtue. The man who declared on the streets that Canadians would take up rifles to shoot down their fellow-countrymen because they did not believe in the same religion and scholastic education was himself the greatest rebel that Canada can produce.

### MR. COCKSHUTT SELONDS MOTION.

Mr. Cockshutt (Brantford) seconded the motion in a speech that covered pretty much the same ground as Colonel Hughes had travelled. Incidentally Mr. Cockshutt praised the government for its tariff preference to the British West Indies, but expressed the opinion that the preferential arrangement with the Motherland should provide for mutual concessions.

### MR. BRUNEAU'S OPINION.

Mr. Bruneau (Richelieu) argued that the imperial council idea was utterly impracticable. The plan of colonial representation in a central parliament originated, he claimed, in the mind of a French-Canadian, Pierre de Sales Latreiere, who put it forward as a means of keeping this country from being swamped by the United States. Developing this idea, Mr. Bruneau showed that if the colonies were given representation according to population they would hold the balance of power in the imperial councils. Great Britain's policy towards her colonies since 1837 had endeared the mother country to all her possessions. Canadians, he said, were proud to call themselves British citizens, and that was enough for all. As for Colonel Hughes, that worthy was more British than the King himself. Nor could these Tories plume themselves on their imperialism since they were ready to throw over even the imperial connection itself to carry out their protectionist ideas. The comments of the Quebec press showed that the French-Canadians were opposed to colonial representation in an imperial parliament. Dr. Goldwin Smith, in Ontario, held the same opinion. Canada looked forward to a higher destiny than simply to remain a colony of the motherland. She hoped to take her place some day in the sisterhood of nations as an ally of Great Britain. For his own part he had much sympathy with the creed of the French-Canadian nationalist. He did not desire to weaken the colonial tie, but he did believe in imperial federation. The French-Canadians did not look to France or to England either as the land of their forefathers, but to Canada itself. All they asked was fair play and this would result as the fathers of Confederation desired, in making Canada united, happy and prosperous.

### THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. R. L. Borden said he was glad that Sir Wilfrid regarded the present relations between Canada and the Empire as so entirely satisfactory. It was not more than eighteen months ago that the right honorable gentleman was complaining that Canada should have her own treaty-making powers. For his own part he believed that our relations to the Empire would improve by the process of natural evolution as circumstances warrant. Mr. Borden placed himself on record in favor of a policy of mutual trade preferences throughout the Empire. The Chamberlain movement in the motherland had his complete support. As a Canadian he was in hearty sympathy with the movement to bring the people of the British Empire together upon a business basis. If this were realized it would result in great benefit not to Canada alone but to all portions of the British Empire.

### COL. HUGHES REPLIES TO MR. MACPHERSON.

Col. Sam Hughes, in summing up the debate on his resolution, replied to Mr. Macpherson's remarks and interpreted what Mr. Macpherson had said about the appeal to rifles as applying to Sir Wilfrid's willingness in days gone by to shoulder his rifle for the defence of the half-breed rights on the Saskatchewan.

### SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "My friend from Victoria and Haliburton has opened a subject which has engrossed the minds of some of the best men of the British Empire for many years past. He is aware that so far no solution has been found for the problem which has been opened by this question. He remembers that, I think some twenty years ago, the Imperial Federation League, which had been created for the very purpose of trying to find some means of effecting a federation of the British Empire, was abandoned and dissolved, and the statement was made openly by the president of the league, Lord Rosebery, that it was dissolved

because no practical means could be found of effecting the object the league had in view."

"I must say to my honorable friend that I do not think a solution is to be found within the four corners of his motion. I do not know how far you can reconcile the first part and the latter part of that motion. The first part says that it would be advisable to have a full partnership union of Great Britain and her colonies, and in the latter part of his motion he says that such a union will leave to the existing parliaments their present powers and the full control of their tariffs. It is difficult to conceive how it is possible to have a full partnership union of the Empire, and at the same time leave to the present existing parliaments their control of the tariff. If there is anything which would go to make possible a full partnership union, my honorable friend would be the first to admit that it would be the possession by the parliament of such a union of the power to deal not only with financial, but also with fiscal matters, and if, at the same time the parliaments existing to-day would retain the powers to make the tariffs, each, as at present, with a view to what is best for itself, I think it would be difficult to have at the same time the paramount union of the British Empire and her colonies."

### EXISTING RELATIONS ARE SATISFACTORY.

"I do not think it would be possible to find in any of the self-governing colonies, any desire or intention to part with any of the powers they possess at the present time. I agree altogether that the British Empire is a great factor for the peace of the world."

"At present we are proud to say and to believe that the relations of the British Empire within all its parts are absolutely satisfactory, and so long as they remain satisfactory it is idle to think that any departure will take place from the existing relations. It is not in the tradition of British history to make any change in their institutions until their institutions have been proven insufficient or deficient in some way. You may follow British history from the time of the Roman conquest to the present day and you will be obliged to admit that not one of the events that have made England so great and proud has taken place except when some grievance had been found to exist in the realm. Then, as soon as a grievance was found to exist in the realm, the British people, not at all rapidly, somewhat slowly, but always victoriously, made the necessary changes."

"If, however, the conditions existing at the present time in the British Empire are deficient, I have for my own part, no doubt that means will be found to remedy these deficiencies. But so long as there is contentment in every part of the Empire, as there is to-day, I am sure that all efforts to change these relations will be futile."

"The British Empire to-day is composed of nations; it is an aggregation of nations all bearing allegiance to the same Sovereign, and there is this difference between the British Empire of the present day and the empires of the past, that whereas the latter rested on force, the British Empire, so far, at least, as the great colonies are concerned, rests altogether on the will of the colonists themselves."

In conclusion, the Premier asked Col. Hughes not to press his motion to a vote.

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Mr. Alexander Johnston (Cape Breton) replied that Mr. Macpherson's references to rifles was a quotation from Col. Sam Hughes's recent firebrand interview in Toronto. This Col. Hughes, who preached British unity to-day, was the same man who was doing his level best for the disruption of Canada over the school question. Appeals to prejudice had gone out from Dr. Spruille, of Grey, one of the Conservative leaders. The circular that gentleman was distributing among the Orange lodges was an invitation to religious strife.

### (Continued on Page 3.)

### LORD STRATHCONA.

Lord Strathcona is still confined to the house with a troublesome cold. Dr. James Stewart is in attendance.

## NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

### MR. BORDEN ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Ottawa, March 16.—The first definite information the House of Commons has had of the government's intention to recast the educational clause of its North-West Autonomy Bills was given by the Premier yesterday afternoon. The substance of the claims, he added, would be given to parliament in due course.

This interesting announcement followed a warm address by the Conservative leader, in which that gentleman repeated the accusations he has made on previous occasions against the government's conduct in the preparation of this legislation. Mr. Borden availed himself of the first opportunity that presented itself to bring his case forward. The House had been notified in advance, of his intention, and as a result there was a big turnout of members on both sides of the chamber, whilst the galleries were filled to overflowing with visitors.

The Opposition leader was applauded to the echo as he rose to address the House. The main points in his speech received a like tribute from the Conservative following, which was plainly pleased with the manner in which he acquitted himself.

### MR. BORDEN AND NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

Mr. Borden, at the outset of his remarks, recalled to the memory of parliament the efforts he had himself been making for the last two years to obtain representative institutions for the North-West Territories. Two years ago, when he had proposed a resolution in favor of granting provincial autonomy to this part of Canada, the then Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sifton, had remarked that the government was unable to deal with the question at that stage, on account of the absence of the Finance Minister in England. Mr. Oliver, of Alberta, had excused his vote against the autonomy resolution of 1903, by stating that he wanted to know first the terms on which provincial status was to be granted. He did not feel, he added, like going into a "blind pool" without first knowing how things were going to come out. Was it not a "blind pool" though, asked Mr. Borden, that Mr. Oliver had to swallow when the government finally laid its autonomy proposals before parliament three weeks ago? What a strange comment Mr. Sifton's remark about the Finance Minister's absence proved in the light of recent events.

### SIR WILFRID'S SUDDEN CONCLUSION.

It was only in the midst of the election campaign of last fall that Sir Wilfrid Laurier suddenly made up his mind on the North-West autonomy question, and informed the Territorial Premier that "should the government be sustained it will be prepared, immediately after the election, to enter on negotiations for the purpose of arriving at a settlement of the various questions involved at the next session of parliament." In excusing his delay in dealing with the question sooner, Sir Wilfrid had observed that the new House of Commons would contain ten representatives of the North-West Territories, who, coming fresh from the people would be entitled to speak with confidence as to their views on the various phases of the subject.

### A LESSON FOR MR. SIFTON.

The Prime Minister of the North-West had desired a discussion during the recent election campaign of the terms upon which the present Dominion government would be disposed to accord autonomy to the North-West Territories. The Hon. Mr. Sifton, speaking on Oct. 19 and 20, however, had replied that anyone was a mischief maker who suggested that the terms of autonomy should be discussed in the campaign. It was, therefore, but a dose of his own medicine that Mr. Sifton was administered when the Premier neglected to consult that gentleman in the preparation of the autonomy legislation. Mr. Sifton had wanted the autonomy question settled without the people of the North-West being given a chance to express their views on the essential points of the enactment. It was only carrying this idea a little further that the subject should have been cut and dried during the Minister of the Interiors absence from the Capital. The preparation of the bills showed, in fact, an excellent example of the manner in which a "blind pool" was offered to Mr. Sifton and to Mr. Oliver alike.

### LEGISLATION WAS UNDULY RUSHED.

Notwithstanding the indecent haste with which the autonomy bills had been rushed before the House, behind the backs of two important members of the government, not one step had been taken in the last three weeks to press them into law. Yet, when the Right Honorable gentleman who led the government, was asked why, after bringing the bills down in absolute contempt of all constitutional precedent, he took that extraordinary course, Sir Wilfrid had vouchsafed not a single word of explanation. Once more Mr. Borden called on the Premier to explain why it was that this legislation was rushed through parliament upon the very eve of the return of Messrs. Fielding and Sifton to Ottawa, and why it was that neither of these ministers had an opportunity to express his views on what was supposed to represent the policy of the administration

as a collective whole. Was it because some other members of the cabinet were wavering and dreaded the result that might have followed the arrival of their two colleagues before the bills were submitted to parliament.

### NORTH-WEST MINISTERS NOT FULLY CONSULTED.

The North-West Territories, the region directly concerned in this autonomy legislation, had a legislature and an executive of its own. The latter sent delegates to Ottawa to discuss the autonomy terms. But why, queried Mr. Borden, were they not consulted on one of the most important features of the bills, the provision with regard to education.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the same man who, in 1896, had swelled with indignation as he told of Sir Charles Tupper trampling the liberties of Nova Scotia under foot by his action in pressing the confederation resolutions through a moribund legislature. But surely Sir Charles's conduct on that occasion was more defensible than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's behavior in framing the North-West autonomy proposals without deigning for one moment to consult the representatives of opinion in the Territories. In other words, the man who advocated ten years ago the liberties of the people was himself become a tyrant.

Mr. Borden at this point read to the House the clause in Premier Haultain's open letter, recently published, in which that gentleman complained of not being fully consulted in the framing of the educational clause of the autonomy bills. According to Mr. Haultain the subject was only casually mentioned at the conference between the federal and the territorial ministers on the Friday preceding the introduction of the bills in parliament. The clause, as it appeared in legislation Sir Wilfrid submitted to parliament, had not come before him (Mr. Haultain) until noon of the day that it was given to parliament and the country.

If Sir Wilfrid had failed to take counsel with his own colleagues on this subject, if he had said little or nothing about it to the Territorial delegates, the question naturally arose: Who was, in actual fact, responsible for the educational clause as laid before parliament? The only guess Mr. Borden could give was that it came from the six Liberal members who sat in the House of Commons for constituencies in the North-West Territories.

### MR. BORDEN ASKS QUESTIONS.

Mr. Borden repeated his question of last week to ascertain what amendments the government contemplated in the bills, also whether there was any foundation for the newspaper report which credited the government with an intention to refer the constitutionality of the educational section to the Supreme Court for a judicial opinion. In addition to the foregoing, perhaps the Premier would be good enough to say who composed the committee of council that, according to newspaper report, was redrafting the clause in question.

### SIR WILFRID LAURIER REPLIES.

The Premier was greeted with loud and long-continued applause as he rose to reply. In opening, he accused Mr. Borden of making another of his scrupulous speeches. Judging by the extracts that honorable gentleman had recited, he was of the opinion that the government's autonomy bills were too hastily prepared. "It is true," remarked the Premier, "that we have not yet moved the second reading of the bills, but it makes my heart sink within me to notice that whenever we defer to the wishes of the Opposition we are always reproached for doing something wrong."

It was Dr. Spruille, of Grey, who asked on behalf of the Opposition that the second reading should be delayed for some time until there had been an opportunity to hear the views of the west upon the provisions of the proposed legislation. Why, then, should the Conservative leader complain if the government deferred to the wishes of the House in not moving the second reading at once?

"Mr. Borden had found another evidence of a hasty preparation of the bills in their general scope. But," answered the Premier, "I cannot agree with him in this respect." It was true that Mr. Haultain, in his letter, complained of almost every feature of the legislation, but it one was to judge by the expressions of opinion coming from all parts of the country the educational clause was the only one in the bills that provoked any other than favorable comment. In his judgment, therefore, the legislation was not hasty, but had been prepared with great care and deliberation. "If the educational phase were eliminated, I do not think the bill itself would then receive a word of criticism." (Applause.)

(Continued on Page 3.)

### THE KING.

London, March 16.—The King is suffering from a slight cold, and consequently the Prince of Wales, in behalf of His Majesty, held to-day's levee at St. James's Palace. The King's indisposition, it is asserted at Buckingham Palace, is trivial. He received Lord Lansdowne, the Brazilian Minister and others in audience this morning, but it was considered advisable that he should remain indoors for a day or two.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 15.—Mr. Fisher has secured the passage of his resolution providing for the adoption of a standard size of box to be used in packing apples for export.

Mr. Cocksutt, of Brantford, criticised this bill, like the seed bill, as a meddlesome legislation.

Mr. Monk, of Jacques Cartier, called on the minister to furnish the apple-growers of Quebec with a little more information about the requirements of the export trade.

Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, declared that this legislation was framed for the one purpose of providing jobs for friends of the government.

INSPECTION FOR CANADIAN BANKS.

Before the House went into committee of supply, the leader of the Opposition reminded Sir Wilfrid Laurier of a suggestion he had thrown out at a previous session in favor of a government inspection of banking institutions throughout Canada.

Sir Wilfrid promised to bring the subject to the attention of his colleague, the Finance Minister.

IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

When the salaries vote for the Department of Marine and Fisheries were called, Mr. Foster called attention to the auditor's report on this branch of the service for 1904, and asked why the public should pay for three subscriptions to the Canadian Review.

The minister explained that the business of his department was constantly calling him to Montreal. As to the cab hire, he never charged up his pleasure driving to the country.

Mr. Foster expressed pleasure that the preceding Minister of Marine and Fisheries had been considerate enough to leave the shelves.

ST. LAWRENCE SHIP CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS.

In the evening there was a long debate on the vote of \$388,000 for the St. Lawrence ship channel. The minister expressed pleasure with the ice breaking experiments at Quebec, and believed that the 'Montcalm' would be able to keep

navigation open much later in the fall and to open navigation much earlier in the spring. The deepening and widening of the channel would be completed this coming season as far as Batisacan.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Sir William Mulock gives notice of a resolution for the appointment of a select committee composed of Messrs. Mulock, Burrows, Smith (Nanaimo), Johnston (Cape Breton), Grant, Demers (St. John's-Iberville), Monk, Maclean (York), Boyce and Roche (Marquette), to enquire into and report regarding the various public telephone systems in operation in Canada and elsewhere.

VOTES FOR MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The votes for the Marine Department were under consideration, and Mr. Prefontaine was kept busy answering questions prepared for him by Mr. H. B. Ames, of Montreal. The latter found fault with several features of the departmental administration last year, and particularly with the way in which Mr. Prefontaine secured from this mine and that in the Maritime Provinces the fuel for the fisheries protection cruisers.

PUBLIC TELEPHONE SYSTEMS IN CANADA.

Ottawa, March 18.—Sir William Mulock secured the consent of the House yesterday afternoon to the notion of which he had given notice earlier in the week.

That a select committee, composed of Messrs. Burrows, Smith (Nanaimo), Johnston (Cape Breton, South), Grant, Demers (St. John's and Iberville), Monk, Maclean (York), Boyce, Roche (Marquette), Zimmerman and the mover, be appointed to enquire into and report regarding the various public telephone systems in operation in Canada and elsewhere.

Although the telephone is of recent invention yet its wide use throughout the civilized world testifies to its usefulness and demands from a representative institution like parliament its best consideration in order to discover whether, and if so in what manner, its further usefulness may be accomplished.

Mr. Prefontaine stated that the correspondence did not show that the British consul or the Imperial authorities had been negligent in the case. It was true that there was no real cause for arrest. Still, the Uruguay authorities did not look at it in that way and therefore he had to wait until a decision was given.

Advertisements.

Spring Humors

Disappear when the Blood is made Pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Pimples, boils and other eruptions, are signs that a blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is needed.

So are tired, languid feelings, fits of indigestion and headache, loss of appetite and general debility.

The best blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla—this statement is verified by 40,386 testimonials received in the last two years, in addition to tens of thousands already on file. Truly, Hood's Cures.

Get Hood's. 100 Doses One Dollar.

study the question with a view, if possible, to make the telephone as widespread in its usefulness as the post-office itself.

I can conceive of no utility that touches the people more intimately than the telephone other than the post-office itself. At present we have one great company in Canada. There are many smaller companies and there are telephone systems conducted as private enterprises.

Of late years the subject has received attention at the hands of the Imperial Parliament and in the course of a few short years that system will, in England, pass under state control. I do not at this stage indicate what should be our decision, but I do think that a careful enquiry into the conditions in Canada and in other countries might furnish us with a safe guide and after the information is gathered by a committee the House will be in a position to make substantial progress with this measure.

Some have already made up their minds as to the future destiny of the telephone, other's minds are in an unsettled state. Some think decidedly that the government should have nothing to do with such a service. With these conflicting opinions it is right, I think, that the public should be put in possession of evidence and arguments to enable us to reach the safest conclusion.

I shall not prejudice the subject, although I confess to a bias regarding the telephone, that bias would be that I cannot see why it is not as much the duty of the state to take charge of the telephone as to conduct the postal service. However, I will endeavor to approach the subject judicially. Some people are willing to rush at conclusions, even where large interests are involved. But it is our duty, I think, to be careful and guarded. It is unnecessary for me to do more than observe that these existing systems in Canada, although of great use, and although they have rendered great public service, still have occasioned friction and dissatisfaction, as is always more or less the outcome of conflict between consumer and producer. So in this case it is possible the committee may find grievances existing that their enquiry will help to remove.

MR. MACLEAN REPLIES.

In reply, Mr. W. F. Maclean (Toronto) congratulated the Postmaster-General upon the introduction of this motion. He knew that Sir William had long held this view and was pleased to see that he had converted the Prime Minister to the principle of public ownership, of which the right honorable gentleman had hitherto expressed great fear.

THE URUGUAY INCIDENT.

When the Marine estimates were reached Mr. Roche (Halifax) called attention to the Canadian captain and crew who were seized on the high seas, and thrown into prison in Uruguay. Seventeen British seamen and their captain were thrown into jail in this instance without having committed any offence. In his opinion the British authorities were very remiss. It made him wonder if Britain had abandoned her North American interests. This was not the kind of treatment that Canadians should receive at the hands of Britain.

Mr. Prefontaine answered that the government had heard from the British consul and from the British Government in this matter. Counsel for the captive said that the captain or crew had committed no offence. The crew had been liberated, but the captain, held for a final decision, had not yet been given his liberty.

Mr. Mackenzie (Cape Breton) said that this captain was a constituent of his. He had letters from him which stated that the vessel was seized four miles from shore on the high seas. There was no fishing of any kind. All the crew were on board. No fishing laws had been violated.

The British consul at Montevideo had taken little interest in the case.

Mr. Borden remarked that to seize a vessel on the high seas was a very serious offence.

Mr. Prefontaine stated that the correspondence did not show that the British consul or the Imperial authorities had been negligent in the case. It was true that there was no real cause for arrest. Still, the Uruguay authorities did not look at it in that way and therefore he had to wait until a decision was given.

The Opposition was not in a favorable mood for the passage of supply and the progress of the estimates, therefore, was exceedingly poor. The Opposition besieged the minister with questions and were far from satisfied with the adequacy of the information he had to furnish in reply.

MR. ST. GEORGE'S APPOINTMENT.

During the sitting estimates to the amount of \$895,000 were voted. A number of large votes for the lighthouse service stood over for discussion at a future sitting.

During the discussion of the votes the minister stated that Mr. St. George is now employed as a special engineer in connection with the harbor works of Montreal.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SERVICE.

The Prince Edward Island Conservative members joined in a complaint against the government for not maintaining a more regular service across the Straits of Northumberland between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. The Minister of Marine admitted that the means of communication had been very imperfect this winter, but claimed that nothing better could be done in view of the exceptional severity of the weather this winter.

THE SENATE

MR. CASGRAIN SECURES SECOND READING OF BILL TO AMEND THE RAILWAY ACT.

Ottawa, March 16.—The Senate reassembled yesterday, after a fortnight's holiday. Mr. Casgrain, of Montreal, secured the second reading of his bill to amend the Railway Act. At present the law requires companies to carry senators and members free. The companies are in the habit of furnishing passes to the legislators. Mr. Casgrain's proposition is that parliament should furnish senators and members with a card of identity, which the law would require all roads to honor. It was argued that this might lead to fraud. The House finally divided on the bill, which carried by 21 votes to 10.

Ottawa, March 17.—The Senate yesterday gave third reading to the government bill in amendment of the Railway Act, which confirms the arrangement in which Judge Killam assumed the chairmanship of the Railway Commission. The government legislation requiring the government to invite tenders in all cases when the amount involved exceeds five thousand dollars, also received its final reading.

The absence for two consecutive sessions of Mr. Rufus Curry, of Windsor, was reported by the clerk of the Senate, and was referred to the committee on privileges.

CANADIAN BUTTER AND BACON

SPECIAL REPORTS THAT WILL TEND TO INCREASE SALES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ottawa, March 14.—The superintendent of the Canadian commercial agencies has obtained special reports from the agents in the United Kingdom upon the terms by which Canada will still further increase her sales of butter and bacon in the British market. Last year's returns show that we sold nine million dollars' worth of bacon to the Motherland as against twenty-two million dollars worth that came from Denmark. The British imports of butter in the same period amounted to five millions from Canada as against forty-three millions from Denmark. The reports contain many suggestions as to how our business in both these lines can be largely increased.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian commercial agent in Australia, writes that the Commonwealth imports for 1904 were £36,956,419, a decrease of nearly two millions compared with the previous year. The exports were £37,544,869, an increase of nearly eight millions.

CEMENT MANUFACTURERS

ASK THE GOVERNMENT FOR INCREASE OF DUTY ON IMPORTED CEMENT.

Ottawa, March 15.—A deputation representing the Canadian cement manufacturers are here to-day asking the government for an increase of five cents a hundred in the customs duty on imported cement. This would give them a protection of seventeen and a half cents a hundred to which they claim to be fairly entitled.

PRIVATE BILLS COMMITTEE

PAPER GOODS CO.—GILLIES BROS.—ONTARIO & MINNESOTA POWER CO.

Ottawa, March 15.—The Private Bills Committee of the House met this morning and reported a bill extending patents held by the Paper Goods Company for improvements in cigar boxes, another placing Gillies Bros' lumber business at Braside on the basis of a joint stock company, and a third granting Federal incorporation to a provincial company to be known as the Ontario and Minnesota Power Company to develop the water power at Fort Francis, on the Rainy River.

THE PERMANENT CORPS

STRENGTH TO BE INCREASED IN ORDER TO REPLACE IMPERIAL TROOPS AT HALIFAX AND ESQUIMALT.

Ottawa, March 15.—Provision will be made this session for an increase in the strength of Canada's permanent corps from two to four thousand. This is to allow of the government recruiting a force to replace the Imperial garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt.

The Canadian government has secured a number of Nordenfeldt quick-firing guns from the Imperial government. They will be used on the Canadian fisheries protection cruisers and in the training of the Canadian naval militia.

GROSS DISCRIMINATION

MR. GORDON, M.P., COMPARES RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Ottawa, March 17.—Before the Agriculture Committee of the House of Commons this morning, Mr. D. A. Gordon, M.P., of East Kent, Ont., gave schedules showing 'gross discrimination' on the carriage of certain agricultural products and live stock over Canadian railways to the seaboard as compared with the rate on goods gathered by these railways on the United States side of the international border, and as compared with the rates of similar distances over American railways. Mr. Gordon made special com-

plaint against the blanket rate imposed on seaboard shipments gathered all over Ontario from St. Clair to points as far east as Morrisburg. By this arrangement shippers in the eastern part of the province paid just as much as though goods were shipped from three and four hundred miles further west.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

BLOWING UP OF THE TARTE TO BE INVESTIGATED — THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Ottawa, March 15.—The Public Accounts Committee this morning decided to investigate the blowing up of the government dredge 'Tarte' in the St. Lawrence, also the dredging at Dunville, near Hamilton. The King's printer, Dr. Dawson, in reply to questions, stated that one-fourth of the government printing was done outside the Printing Bureau. This was distributed among firms who were friendly to the government. Only fair commercial prices were paid, however, and every account came under his supervision. The work done outside the Bureau was mostly pamphlets and immigration literature, engraving and lithography. The former could be done at smaller cost at the Bureau if it were enlarged.

ANNUITY COMPANIES

PARLIAMENT MAY SANCTION THEIR ORGANIZATION UNDER GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

Ottawa, March 17.—At this morning's meeting of the Commons Banking and Commerce Committee the Minister of Finance announced that the power might be taken from Parliament this session to organize a branch of the finance department to sell annuities under government guarantee. This statement was made upon a bill applying for the incorporation of the Dominion Annuity Company, a western enterprise with a capital of a million dollars, which it is proposed to establish in Winnipeg. This company intends selling annuities. Its funds must be invested under the provisions of the insurance act relating to life companies. Objection was taken to the name of the company, which might convey the idea that the Federal Government was behind its obligations. In deference to this opinion, the name will be changed to the Manitoba Annuity Company.

The Century Life Insurance Company, a British Columbia enterprise, was voted one year's extension of time within which the company may take out its license to do business. The proposal, however, met with the outspoken opposition of the Finance Minister and other members of the Committee, who forced a division. Mr. Fielding's objection to the extension was one of principle. This company, he said, had been chartered in 1901. The law gives two years for an insurance company to organize. The Century, however, has had two years' extension already, and Mr. Fielding's point was that when a charter like this was granted the money should already be in sight.

Mr. R. G. Macpherson, of Vancouver, who had charge of the bill, claimed that there were special circumstances which warranted Parliament in giving the Century Life Insurance Company till May, 1906, to begin business.

A quarter of a million in stock had already been subscribed towards this enterprise, of which ten percent was already paid in. Nine or ten thousand dollars had already been spent in preliminary work. Considerable hardship therefore would be done to these people if the charter was allowed to lapse. He was informed that the principal promoter had died, which interfered with the organization of the company. Messrs. Gallher, Barker and Cocksutt supported Mr. Macpherson's plea, and the bill was reported.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada was granted certain amendments to its charter allowing them to establish a sick benefit fund.

A charter was granted to the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company, a Toronto enterprise whose chief promoters are Messrs. L. A. Malone, K.C., Robert Armstrong, E. H. Bissel, A. L. Malone and W. F. Hodges, all of Toronto. The capital stock is a million dollars. The company is empowered to begin business when \$250,000 has been subscribed and ten percent paid up.

Incorporation was granted to the Ontario Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters in Toronto, and capital of half a million dollars. The promoters of this enterprise are Messrs. A. L. Eastmure, Bertram G. Walker, W. L. Hedges, Edmund T. Lightbourne, George W. Monk, Dr. Goldwin Smith, Judge Morson and Francis J. Lightbourne, all of Toronto; W. Robertson, of Halifax; Robert Thompson, of St. John; Walter V. Eastmure, of Montreal, and W. S. Holland, of Vancouver.

MANITOBA BOUNDARIES

DEPUTATION FROM WINNIPEG WAIT UPON THE PREMIER.

Ottawa, March 17.—A deputation representing the Board of Trade and City Council of Winnipeg, waited on the Premier to-day to press for an extension of Manitoba's boundaries. Mayor Thomas Sharpe and Alderman Henry Fry represented the City Council; Messrs. J. H. Ashdown and Andrew Strang the Board of Trade. They claimed the support of the entire parliamentary contingent in Manitoba and were favored with the presence of most of the members from that province.

The request they submitted was that Manitoba's present boundaries should be extended northward to the sixtieth parallel and to Hudson's Bay. This would make their northern boundary correspond with that of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and would increase Manitoba's area from 75,000 to about 350,000 square miles. It would carry their present western boundary due north to the sixtieth parallel.

Their eastern boundary would extend to Ontario and Hudson's Bay. Manitoba would have under this arrangement what she has coveted for some time back, an outlet on Hudson's Bay.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already stated that the government intends inviting Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan to a conference in Ottawa to decide whether it is advisable that the limits of these latter provinces should be extended to Hudson's Bay, and if so in what manner it should be done. In view of this promise the Premier is not able to make any definite promise to the Winnipeg deputation as to whether or not their request will be granted.

THE G. T. R. AND C. A. R.

BILL TO SANCTION PURCHASE OF THE LATTER BEFORE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, March 16.—The House of Commons Railway Committee devoted itself to the consideration of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's bill to sanction its purchase of the Canada Atlantic Railway and Transit Companies, and of the Montreal and Province Line Railway. The bill authorized the purchasers to guarantee sixteen million dollars' worth of Canada Atlantic bonds.

Mr. F. H. Chrysler appeared on behalf of the bill. He explained that the Canada Atlantic would retain its present name. The Grand Trunk was not acquiring the Booth Company's charter. The Canada Atlantic Railway would continue its present individual corporate existence. What the Grand Trunk had done was to acquire Mr. Booth's stock in the Canada Atlantic Railway, which represented 98 percent of the total issue. Mr. Travers Lewis, of Ottawa, drew the committee's attention to an agreement with the Central Counties Railway had with the Canada Atlantic, by which the latter bound itself to lease the Rockland and Hawkesbury lines at a rental of \$18,000 a year. He asked that a clause be inserted in the present bill requiring the Grand Trunk to carry out the obligation the Canada Atlantic Railway had assumed in this particular. Otherwise the lines would be a useless investment, because they could not be operated as separate roads.

The Grand Trunk Company, through its solicitor, promised to continue the present agreement without any such clause as Mr. Lewis proposed. The proposed amendment was rejected by 36 to 48, and the bill was immediately reported.

The Minister of Railways intimated that he would have an amendment to propose when the bill reached the House. He was not able, however, to make the announcement to-day.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, expressed the hope that when the government amendment was announced it would give the government railway system the right to run over the Canada Atlantic to the Great Lakes.

Mr. Emmerson offered no comment on this guess.

The Canada Atlantic Railway Bill was then taken up to give effect to its side of the arrangement with the Grand Trunk. The Hon. N. A. Belcourt, of Ottawa, proposed an amendment, binding the company to commence within one year, and to prosecute continuously, still completed, the union passenger station which was promised by the Booth Company ten years ago.

After an hour's debate, Mr. Belcourt's amendment was rejected by 34 to 52, and the bill reported without changes.

The Montreal Quebec and Southern Railway Company's charter was also reported.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

NO HOPE OF A REDUCTION IN POSTAGE TO CANADA.

London, March 16.—Replying to a deputation of members of parliament this afternoon who were introduced by Sir Gilbert Park, Lord Stanley disposed of any hope for a reduction on British newspapers and magazines to Canada, at least while he remained Postmaster-General.

Sir Gilbert Parker said there was a deluge of American magazines, many containing from fifty to seventy-five percent of advertisements, which did a great deal to divert trade from Great Britain to the United States. He referred to resolutions passed in Canada and read a petition signed by the president of the Press Association, the president of the British Empire League and the late Premier of Ontario, who, amongst others, also commented upon the people becoming imbued with American ideas. He asked that the rate should be reduced from fourpence to a penny a pound.

Lord Stanley had great sympathy with the sentimental side, but his business was to run his department on a business basis. The only method by which the matter could be remedied would be to equalize the British rates with those of the United States. That he calculated would mean a loss in revenue of three millions sterling, which was impossible. He suggested that at the time of the convention with the United States in 1875, Canada was not so friendly towards Great Britain as now. The best remedy was to raise American rates which he thought the American authorities would not object to.

In answer to General Laurier, Lord Stanley refused to consider the question of reducing newspapers to the domestic rate.

HOW SOME BOYS AND GIRLS HAVE EARNED A FLAG.

The boys and girls of Sinaluta, Assiniboia, lost no time in securing a school flag when a chance was given them. Within about ten days after receiving our Flag Offer their teacher forwarded us \$14.20 in subscriptions, thus earning not only a good flag, but an extra premium in books for the library. We have just despatched their flag, an all wool bunting Dominion ensign, three yards long by one and a half yard wide, roped and toggled, all ready to hoist, and congratulate them on being the first school to receive this premium.

See Flag Offer on another page.

**NORTH-WEST  
AUTONOMY.**

(See also Page 1.)

**MR. HAULTAIN WAS  
FULLY CONSULTED.**

Turning, then, to Mr. Haultain's statement about not having been duly consulted in regard to the educational clause of the bill, Sir Wilfrid repeated the statement that he had made the other day that no record was kept of what passed at these conferences between the Federal and the Territorial ministers concerning the terms of the Autonomy Bills. It was a somewhat risky proceeding, therefore, to state exactly what took place at this meeting. He would be sorry, though, to think that either he, as Premier, or any of his colleagues, had shown any lack of courtesy towards Mr. Haultain concerning the matters that were treated at the conference. But on that score, Mr. Haultain's letter relieved any anxiety the government might otherwise have felt, because its concluding paragraph distinctly admitted and acknowledged his appreciation of the attentive and courteous consideration paid to the Territorial delegates.

Mr. Haultain's complaint had been put in the following terms: "I must take strong exception to the way in which the subject of education has been treated both in the conference and in the bills. I must remind you of the fact that your proposition was not laid before my colleague or myself until noon of the day, upon which you introduced the bill. Up to that time the question had not received any attention beyond a casual reference to it on the previous Friday, and I certainly believed we should have an opportunity of discussing your proposals before twelve o'clock on the day the bills received their first reading."

It appeared, however, from Mr. Haultain's own letter, that the school question had been discussed on two days by the conference. Mr. Haultain called the first discussion of the subject "a casual reference." "Well," replied Sir Wilfrid, "what may have been casual to Mr. Haultain may have been thorough to somebody else; what may have been passing for him may have been sufficient for somebody else. I have only to say that the discussion which took place on Feb. 21 between Mr. Haultain and the members of the council there revealed the fact that while he had one view on the educational clause, he took the ground that section 93 of the British North America Act applied mechanically to the new provinces. We held that it did not apply mechanically but that it should be made to apply in the legislation offered to the House, subject only to such modifications as the circumstances of the new provinces would warrant."

There was, therefore, a distinct difference of opinion between ourselves and Mr. Haultain. The bills before the House indicate what our opinions were. The letter of Mr. Haultain speaks of the views he laid before the committee of the council. We knew exactly what our position was and what the position of Mr. Haultain was, and although we might have discussed the question for a month or for a year there would have remained the same difference. We knew exactly the line of cleavage between us. We said to Mr. Haultain: we do not agree with you. Perhaps you are right, perhaps wrong; but at any rate, that is our way of thinking, and we will prepare the clause according to our view, which we will submit to you. When the clause was prepared it was submitted to him. It was open to him to discuss it; but after he had taken his position and we had taken ours, I do not suppose there would have been much to accomplish by discussion.

That is the position of the matter, and I leave it to the House to say whether, under such circumstances, we have not given Mr. Haultain and Mr. Bulaya and the members representing the North-West Territories every opportunity to be heard by us and to have their views presented and thoroughly considered. Every impartial man who reads the letter of Mr. Haultain will come to the conclusion, after the explanation I have given, that there was nothing to complain of on their part. The subject was thoroughly threshed out on the first day on which it was taken up, and after that we placed before the House the result of our deliberations.

Mr. Borden has pressed for information on other subjects. I do not think this occasion calls for more information than I have given on former occasions. It shall be the duty of the Government at the proper time to give the House all the information that is necessary for the proper discussion of the bill.

**RECONSIDERATION OF  
EDUCATIONAL CLAUSE.**

"My honorable friend has asked me if we contemplate any amendments to the bill. I do not know that any wrong will be done to anybody if we do. Would it be the first time that a government should see whether it was possible to satisfy all sections of the country? In view of the petitions that had been presented from one quarter and another would it be wrong if the government said: We will reconsider our position and see whether or not we can satisfy the country."

"I am sorry my honorable friend has treated the subject a little more lightly to-day than I would have expected him to do on an occasion of this kind."

"We have the spectacle to-day of petitions being presented asking that the educational clause be removed from the bill and numerous other petitions asking that the bill be not passed in its present form. This is a very delicate subject. It is not the first time that the question of education has come before Parliament. Upon every occasion that it has engaged the attention of Parliament, in 1873-3 regarding the New Brunswick schools, in 1875 regarding the North-West Territories schools, and again in 1896 regarding the Manitoba schools, there has always been an exhibition of sentiment and of contrary opinions."

"Sir, if it be true that we are again

considering the position that we have taken in the present case, is there a man in the House on either side who will say that the government is not doing right in thinking twice before taking a final stand upon this subject? Sir, I have some sense of the responsibility that attaches to those entrusted with administering the country's affairs. Yet, whenever a matter of this kind comes up the government encounters unexpected difficulties. Perhaps, therefore, there is some reason why a government should be slow to take any action and should be slow in coming to a final decision. I have spoken of the virulence of the sentiments exhibited. I do not say that offensively, for I know that it would be a great mistake if I were to say anything offensive on this point. I would not do so; I know that public passions, strong passions, are not always ignoble; sometimes, on the contrary, they are only the exaggeration of a noble sentiment. But even the exaggeration of a noble sentiment may lead to outbursts of public passion.

"I may tell my honorable friend, if he wants to know, that this subject has given me a great deal to think about, and if it is possible to amend this bill the government need not fear to consider the matter. More I will not say at present. This I will say, that we are thinking upon these matters, that it is our duty to do so, and the result of our deliberations shall be given in due time to the House. At present I think I have given my honorable friend all the answer to which he is entitled."

**MR. NORTHRUP,  
OF HASTINGS.**

Mr. Northrup (Hastings) said that the consideration which the Premier was now giving to the bill ought to have been given before it was introduced. In regard to the suggested reference of the educational clause to the Supreme Court, he would protest strongly against it. He admitted there was doubt as to the constitutional question. It was open to argument, but the provinces would find out for themselves. If the question was referred to the Supreme Court, and the answer was that the Dominion could legislate, and it was inserted in the bill, it would be against the provinces for all time.

**MR. LEIGHTON McCARTHY  
OPPOSES GOVERNMENT.**

Mr. Leighton McCarthy (North Simcoe) contended that the Minister of the Interior should have been consulted before this legislation was introduced. The correspondence between the North-West executive and the Dominion Government was carried on largely by Mr. Sifton. When Mr. Haultain had asked Mr. Sifton for a conference to discuss autonomy after the general elections, Mr. Sifton replied that as Mr. Fielding was going to England, and as it was necessary that that minister should be present at the conference, a date could not be fixed. Yet a bill giving autonomy to the Territories was introduced a couple of days before the Minister of the Interior himself returned to the city.

Mr. McCarthy found other objections to the bill outside the school clause. Resolutions had been passed at Medicine Hat against the public lands not being left to the province. He complained that there was no Minister of the Interior through whom to communicate with the government. He would like to get assurances that the portfolio would soon be filled.

**MR. LAKE, OF QU'APPELLE,  
SPEAKS FOR WEST.**

Mr. Lake (Qu'Appelle) thought that if the First Minister had consulted a representative of the west he would not have introduced a measure like this, out of touch with the spirit of the west. The Interior portfolio should be filled. He invited Sir Wilfrid to open a constituency in the North-West by taking one of the members into his government, and then the opinion of the country could be had upon the measure.

**DR. ROCHE, OF MARQUETTE,  
VOICES MANITOBA SENTIMENT.**

Dr. Roche (Marquette) started out by complaining that the leader of the government had not yet explained why he so cavalierly treated Mr. Sifton, who was the representative of the west. The Premier ran roughshod over an order-in-council which provided that the minister for the district should be consulted. He (Mr. Roche) was not surprised that Mr. Sifton should have resented the treatment and resigned. The opinions of Mr. Sifton on the school question were well known. Dr. Roche did not believe that the Minister of the Interior was consulted in reference to the Manitoba boundaries, otherwise the proposition of the province would not have been turned down.

**MR. E. B. OSLER  
CONDEMNES GOVERNMENT.**

Mr. E. B. Osler (Toronto) declared that the government bill had set a precedent against the province and in this regard had done more harm, which could not be removed in ten years. The Premier seemed to be wholly unaware of the feelings that had been aroused by the educational clause. There was a feeling in Toronto that Sir William Mulock had not given his full assent to it and was rather reserving judgment thereon.

**TWO MORE  
WESTERN SPEAKERS.**

Dr. Schaffner (Souris) resented Mr. Sifton, a neighbor of his, not being consulted before the autonomy bill was introduced. He read at length from a speech of Sir Frederick Borden, delivered in 1896, against forcing the remedial bill on the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Herron (Alberta) joined in the demand that a successor should at once

**NORTHWEST SCHOOLS.**

**Government's Admenments to the Autonomy Bills Announced.**

**CHANGES DO NOT EFFECT THE SPIRIT OF THE PROPOSED LAW AS AT FIRST SUBMITTED.**

Ottawa, March 21.—The government late last night gave out the amendments in the school clauses of the Autonomy Bills. The changes do not affect the spirit of the proposed law as at first submitted to parliament. They require that there shall be no discrimination between public and separate schools in the distribution by the Legislature of money for the support of education, and declare that the term 'at the union,' employed in the bills, means the time at which the bills come into force.

The text is as follows: "Section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, shall apply to the said province, with the substitution for subsection 1 of said section 93, of the following subsection: '1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools

which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this act, under the terms of chapters 29 and 30 of the ordinances of the North-West Territories Act passed in the year 1901."

"2. In the appropriation by the Legislature or distribution by the government of the province of any money for the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with said chapter 29 or any act passed in amendment thereof, or in substitution therefor, there shall be no discrimination against schools of any class described in the said chapter 29."

"3. Where the expression 'by-law' is employed in sub-section 3, of the said section 93, it shall be held to mean the law as set out in the said chapter 29 and 30, and where the expression: 'At the union,' is employed, in said subsection 3, it shall be held to mean the date at which this act comes into force."

and confusion the Conservative leader arose and announced that so far as he knew, the statement Mr. Fitzpatrick had made was without a particle of foundation.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—"The statement I made was that these petitions were being deliberately circulated in Quebec, and I made the assertion on the authority of a colleague in the House that these petitions are being distributed by one, Elie Moreau, secretary of the Jacques Cartier Club, of Montreal, which has extended its hospitality to the leader of the Opposition within the last ten days."

In the midst of even greater noise and confusion Mr. Borden arose and told the House he had not enjoyed the hospitality of the Jacques Cartier Club within the last ten days. The Minister of Justice was finally compelled to admit that he was mistaken in this particular. He insisted, however, on his original statement about these petitions being sent out, the one to Protestant and the other to Roman Catholic districts to stir up religious and racial passion upon the school clause of the autonomy bills. For their distribution he held the Conservative party responsible. Copies of these petitions he held in his hand at the moment.

As far as Ontario was concerned, an effort was being made to prejudice the residents of that province against the bill because a Roman Catholic was connected with it.

**MR. FITZPATRICK  
MAKES REPLY.**

As Mr. Foster resumed his seat, Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Minister of Justice, rose to reply on the government's behalf. The preceding speaker had spoken of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a man shorn of the respect of his friends. But, answered Mr. Fitzpatrick, what better reply could be made than the result of the last three general elections? "I venture to state," he added, "that the leader of the government has not lost the confidence of any man in the country whose respect he values."

What was being done to-day? The Opposition was deliberately and of set purpose appealing to passion so as to arouse prejudice throughout the country in connection with this bill, on which they expected to rely. "But," added the minister, "they will find that appeal a broken reed, as they did in 1896, when they endeavored to appeal to the passions of the Roman Catholics of Quebec. Petitions are being circulated, emanating from the other side, addressed on the one hand to the people of Ontario on the ground that the privileges of the North-West Protestants are being invaded, and, on the other hand, petitions emanating from the same source are being addressed to the Roman Catholics of Quebec."

Mr. Foster—"Trot them out." Mr. Fitzpatrick—"Asking that this government should be forced to adopt its present educational clause on the autonomy legislation."

This declaration provoked a perfect storm on the Opposition side of the chamber. In the midst of a great uproar

be appointed to Mr. Sifton in the cabinet.

**MR. FOSTER  
IS SATHING.**

Mr. Foster remarked that the day had not been a barren one. The western members on the Liberal side were silent. Why was it that they did not talk? In 1896 the Liberals were not so silent, yet, like whipped children, they all took their medicine on the present occasion. In 1896 the position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a brave one. He was now horn of his feathers and stripped of the honors he had then won. On that occasion Sir Wilfrid was the champion of provincial rights. To-day he had lost the esteem of thousands. He (Mr. Foster) wanted to know if the Premier was guided by the conferences with the executive of the North-West in the educational clause. He wanted to know if the educational clause represented the view of any of the members of the west now. He denied that it did, and defied any one to get up and say the contrary. If the responsibility of ministers according to geographical divisions was applicable to a Fisher it ought to be good enough for a Sifton. To-day the west had not a friend in the cabinet. The Postmaster-General was not a friend of the west because he had agreed to the clause. How long were they going to keep the portfolio of the Interior vacant? The Premier knew how to use these ministerships dangling before the members for the west. There was patronage and splendor around it. But it would not go to the man who would not stand by the Premier.

**THE SIFTON  
MATTER.**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day was playing the part of a Russian autocrat. Like the Czar, he went to the grand dukes for his counsel and ignored the people at large. Mr. Sifton had already left the cabinet on a question of principle. Rumor said that Mr. Fielding was equally disgruntled with the legislation. Where was the Minister of Customs, who ten years ago made his voice ring on behalf of provincial rights?

Mr. Bennett (Simcoe)—"Over sixty." Continuing, Mr. Foster argued that the issue raised by the present bill was a constitutional question. The merits of separate schools were not involved. The Premier, however, had himself raised the sectarian cry when in his speech three weeks ago he challenged the great public school system. Sir Wilfrid need not be so positive in preaching the merits of his autonomy bills. He would find, when the time came, that the educational clause was not the only feature that would be called into question. No wonder the Finance Minister was dissatisfied at his not being consulted in the financial clauses of the North-West autonomy legislation, because the terms offered to Saskatchewan and Alberta went far beyond the provision given to any of the sister provinces. In conclusion, Mr. Foster recalled a declaration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he was a man slow to express an opinion, but who always stood by his word. Would he stand by that statement on the present occasion? Time would tell.

**MR. FITZPATRICK  
MAKES REPLY.**

Mr. W. H. Bennett (East Simcoe) replied to the Minister of Justice by declaring that the latter had lived on fanaticism. He had gained his election in Quebec County in 1896 by promising the bishop of that diocese to vote against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government unless it introduced remedial legislation. The manner in which that pledge had been ignored was known to the county at large.

**MR. BENNETT  
SPEAKS.**

The debate was continued till midnight by Messrs. Boyce (Algoma), Ingram (Eglin), and Sproule (Grey).

**SEPARATE SCHOOLS**

**MR. PAUL G. MARTINEAU SPEAKS  
ON EDUCATIONAL CLAUSES BE-  
FORE CANADIAN CLUB.**

Toronto, March 13.—The views I am going to express are those of a constant, sincere and devoted friend of education who cannot yet realize that, in a free country, it is impossible in questions relating to this matter to find solutions satisfactory to all parties concerned," began Mr. Paul G. Martineau, of Mont-

real, who spoke to-day at the Canadian Club luncheon, on 'The case for separate schools.' He attributed the acuteness of the present situation to the revival of religious and racial differences which seemed bent to destroy the labor and sacrifice of years. It is not that we attribute to the public schools the great increase of crime, because we know that the immoderate ambitions and unhealthy passions of the day are due to habits of luxury, which every school system is powerless to prevent. It is not because we like ignorance, neither is it because we are afraid of progress.

"We want separate schools, because, according to our faith the religious and secular education of our children cannot be divorced." Mr. Martineau challenged the production of a Catholic statesman who had proved unfaithful to his trust on account of separate school training, or a Catholic member of the House unworthy to advise the Crown on account of disloyalty.

He viewed the resignation of Mr. Sifton and the past experiences in Manitoba and New Brunswick, as not promising much tolerance in the new provinces. What would be satisfactory to anti-separate school members would not be such use to separate school members," he said, "I cannot understand how a man, convinced of the right of a minority to establish its own schools can logically refuse to give this minority its proportionate share of the public money devoted to educational purposes." In this he could only see an effort to crush the separate schools in a roundabout way.

**WESTERN PROPOSALS.**

**GRAND MASTER OF THE BLACK  
PRECEPTORY VOICES ORANGE  
VIEWS.**

Winnipeg, March 15.—At the meeting of the Winnipeg Presbytery yesterday afternoon the action of its committee in sending to Ottawa the resolution opposing the educational clauses of the autonomy bills was formally approved, and the presbytery adopted further resolutions expressing the opinion that the Canadian constitution contemplated leaving each province master of its own educational affairs, and petitioning parliament to submit the question of constitutional rights to the judiciary.

**TORONTO LIBERALS  
ADOPT RESOLUTION.**

Toronto, March 13.—The executive committee of the Liberal Association of Centre Toronto has adopted a resolution declaring that as the Liberal party has always taken strong ground on the question of provincial rights, and as all matters pertaining to education are, by the B. N. A. Act, delegated to the provinces, therefore, we desire to place ourselves on record as being of the opinion that the government should expunge entirely the clauses from the Autonomy Bill relating to education, and that all matters pertaining to education be left to the new provinces.

**FIFTY PERSONS  
KILLED OR INJURED.**

**Disastrous Fire in Brockton,  
Mass., Shoe Factory.**

Brockton, Mass., March 20.—Within an hour after the six hundred or more employees at the R. B. Grover shoe factory had begun work to-day, a boiler blew up in the factory engine room, wrecking a section of the building and starting a fire which destroyed what remained and rapidly spread to other buildings nearby. Owing to the nature of the fire and the speed with which the flames seized upon the section which fell after the explosion, and the great excitement following, any accurate estimate of the loss of life was impossible. It is understood that upwards of 200 persons were at work in departments near the boiler room, and the indications were that hardly one could have escaped. Later, however, it was learned that about fifty were unaccounted for, and it is believed that many of these are dead or injured. The factory, a large four-story wooden structure, as in ashes within an hour.

The flames extended to several dwelling houses nearby and to the Dahlburg block across the street from the Grover factory. These also were consumed and other property was damaged.

At 10.30 a.m. it was believed that the fire was under control. The financial loss was estimated at \$50,000.

The boiler which exploded was on the ground floor of an 'L' which extended from the main building.

In the three stories of the 'L' were situated work rooms. Persons living near heard a dull roar and saw a cloud of smoke rising and the 'L' of the factory falling to the ground.

Almost immediately flames burst forth from the ruins of the boiler room and quickly enveloped the wreckage of the 'L.' Before the hundreds of persons in the main building had left it the fire jumped from the 'L' and in a few minutes the entire structure was a roaring furnace. Most of those, however, in the main part of the plant succeeded in escaping, although in the terrible panic which followed the explosion quite a number were injured.

The Grover factory was situated at the corner of Main and Calmar streets, in the Compello district, about a mile south of the city proper. The district is within the city limits of Brockton. General alarms summoned all the fire apparatus in the city to the scene and was also sent from nearby places, mostly shoe manufacturing towns. The firemen experienced the greatest difficulty in battling with the flames as the Grover factory was of an extremely inflammable nature, and nearly all the floors were saturated with oil. The flames extended to the Dahlburg block, a four-story wooden building on the opposite corner of the street and to a number of other wooden dwellings, half a dozen or more of which were destroyed. The Dahlburg block was also burned.

**BRITAIN AND  
HER COLONIES.**

(See also Page 1.)

Dr. Sproule denied the accusation and Mr. Johnstone was required to qualify his assertion. The Doctor read the circular he had sent out on the educational clause of the autonomy bills and claimed he was within his rights in the course he had followed.

**APEALS TO  
RACE PREJUDICE.**

Mr. Jacques Bureau (Three Rivers) replied that Dr. Sproule's circulars were only to the Orange Protestants. But another petition was being circulated by the Jacques Cartier Club of Montreal, the head of the Conservative organization in Quebec. This told the Catholics to insist upon their rights to separate schools as provided in the bills that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had already introduced. Its circulation throughout the French-Canadian districts was an attempt to arouse race feeling. Here then was the Conservative party circulating a petition throughout Ontario opposing separate schools and another throughout Quebec favoring them.

Col. Hughes's motion was then withdrawn and the House adjourned.

**FULL PARTNERSHIP  
BRITISH COMMENT ON PROPOSAL  
OF COLONEL SAM. HUGHES.**

(Canadian Associated Press.)

(See Dominion Parliament, Page 12.) London, March 14.—The 'Evening Standard' and the 'St. James's Gazette,' referring to Col. Sam. Hughes's proposal for full partnership of Great Britain and the colonies, says it would be well in some respects if we could copy the alertness and the rapidity of the colonial mind. We have hardly begun to dream of such dreams here, while Canadians are not only seeing a vision but looking on its realization. The time is not yet, but we must be prepared for it if the Mother Country is to keep pace with her sons.

**A CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS**

**COMMENT OF THE 'SATURDAY RE-  
VIEW' ON MOTION OF COL.  
SAM. HUGHES.**

London, March 18.—The 'Saturday Review' says the vigorous debate on Imperial federation which took place at Ottawa, had no immediate issue, but Col. Hughes, who brought the motion; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the leader of the Opposition, who supported it, showed a united conviction that a constitutional crisis is approaching. The people of England have not at all realized the immense danger. It is not a small thing that Canada has decided to supply the defences of Halifax and Esquimaux. In England nobody is much concerned with this bagatelle, but in Canada the whole French population, whose growing numbers and power it is foolish to underestimate, regard this little expenditure of £400,000 as a proud step towards, at any rate, qualified independence. Col. Hughes did good work in showing the vast sum to be spent in Canada if she were independent, and it is entirely in accordance with our experience that the desire for independence, mild as it is, has completely superseded the tendency towards annexation which Goldwin Smith still preaches for his retreat in Toronto.

The 'Outlook' sees Colonel Hughes's resolution, says: "With all his great qualities, Sir Wilfrid Laurier seldom shines on these festivals of Imperial spirit in the great daughter parliament of the Dominion. The caution of the Habitué, which is the basis of his character, caused him to preach the doctrine of contentment, yet again, in somewhat lack-lustre language, but Mr. Borden, who leads His Majesty's Opposition at Ottawa, in a most statesmanlike way, did not lose the opportunity of saying that, which all Canadians are thinking. He did not hesitate to endorse the previous speakers who expressed the universal opinion that the commercial defence of the Empire was the necessary foundation of all military or political union."

**MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.**

Boston, March 14.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to-day announced a gift of \$100,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

**NOTES AND NOTICES.**

Vice-Regal Patronage.—Vice-regal patronage is valued by every merchant and manufacturer for the reason that it is a distinct compliment for the excellence of the goods he manufactures. While their Excellencies Earl and Lady Grey have not yet had an opportunity to visit Toronto, they have already paid a tribute to one of the industries of Toronto, and Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming have the honor of being among the first merchants of this city to receive the patronage of the new occupants of Rideau Hall in Ottawa. Lady Grey has decided to use in the Hall a Gourlay piano and, in consequence, the manufacturers are gratified. The order is a recognition of the fine qualities of the instrument, for Lady Grey is a musician. While the Gourlay piano has not been long on the market, its success has been phenomenal. The long connection of the firm with the piano business has made very clear to them the various shortcomings in the standard instruments now on the market, and therefore, when they began to manufacture they were perfectly clear as to what was to be avoided. As a result, they have produced the Gourlay piano, an instrument that for purity and balance of tone, for singing quality and for rich and varied effects is surpassed by no other instrument on the market and equaled by very few. Their upright surpasses the majority of grands for solo work, while no instrument could be imagined with better qualifications for accompaniment. Its pianissimo is simply ravishing.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Water is so scarce in Waterloo that the reservoir has to be replenished from the lake.

The body of Joseph Kennedy was shipped from Brantford to the London Medical School.

Mr. Thomas Bogart's house, near Dundas, occupied by Mr. Gothie, was destroyed by fire.

The Traders' Bank of Toronto has perfected plans for a fifteen story bank and office building.

The Canadian Club, of Toronto, will tender a banquet to Lord Strathcona before he returns to England.

John Frayland, a 'lumber jack,' was killed at Mine Centre, Agoma, by a C. N. R. train on Thursday.

The Rev. George V. Daniels, of Cannington, has accepted a call to the Baptist Church of Cornwall.

The Baptist parsonage at Wheatley has been destroyed by fire. There was no insurance on the contents.

Commander F. C. Law, R.N., has resigned the position of official secretary to the lieutenant-governor of Ontario.

A petition has been filed against the return of Mr. Harcourt in Monck. The ex-minister's disqualification is asked for.

Mr. James Short, a well-known farmer, of Eramosa, and latterly a resident of Guelph, died last week, aged seventy-six years.

Mr. Charles Van Horne, a farmer at Burford township, fell dead of apoplexy while watering his horses at a hotel near Brantford.

The Rev. John Wood, of Ottawa, is dead, aged 77 years. He was a well-known Congregational clergyman and a native of England.

Mr. Robert Cuthbertson, Muir, Burford, one of the oldest residents of Brant county, is dead. He had reached the age of 98 years.

Mr. Thomas Bywater, born at Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, England, eighty-one years ago, is dead, in Brockville. He was gardener for Fairknowe Home.

Mrs. E. J. Senkler, wife of the late Judge Senkler, of Brockville, and St. Catharines, is dead at Vancouver, B.C. She was born in Williamstown in 1863.

Toronto ice dealers will make an advance of twenty per cent in their prices on June 1. The harvest this year has been about fifteen per cent less than last year.

QUEBEC.

Shantymen complain of too much snow in the woods just now.

Work on the new woollen mills at Way's Mills is progressing rapidly.

Valleyfield bakers have advanced the price of a six-pound loaf from 16 cents to 18 cents.

Mr. John Law, a highly respected resident of Cleveland Township, died last Tuesday, after an illness lasting a number of years.

Work will be begun, it is expected, in a few days, on the foundation for the new post-office on the corner of Laurier avenue and Commercial street, Lewis.

Owing to the continued cold weather the water in many of the springs has become so low and the streams so small that frozen pipes are the result.

The Municipal Council of St. Anastasie de Nelson has passed a by-law bringing into force the provisions of the Temperance Act of 1864—commonly called 'The Dunkin Act.'

The new factory of the Boston Last Company, at Richmond, is now running full blast, about twenty-five now being employed in the business.

The ice bridges on the Richelieu river continue firm even on the treacherous strip below the C. V. R. bridge between St. Johns and Ivesville.

High Chief Constable Boisvert, of Sweetsburg, has been arrested, charged with assisting a party to escape against whom a warrant had been issued.

Mayor Kenneth Smith, of Hampden, was appointed Warden of Compton County for the ensuing year at the recent meeting of the County Council.

Joseph Savary is the name of a man who was run over and killed on the tracks at St. Basile, Que., on Friday night. He was struck by an engine at the same place about a year ago.

Up to the present seventeen young men from St. John have expressed their desire to serve as members of the Canadian Garrison Artillery at Quebec or elsewhere.

The sale of timber limits for 1904 realized \$250,228.03. The average price paid per mile was \$138.32. The government advertised the sale of 10,938 square miles, the greater part of which was advertised in previous years.

WESTERN CANADA.

Regina city is now lighted from the new municipal plant.

Mr. A. H. Runge is the new chief of the Grand Forks fire brigade.

Calgary stone will be used in building the new Masonic temple at Moose Jaw.

The Canadian Northern Railway oil-house at Belmont was burned last week.

William Loop, a Great Northern fireman, was crushed to death at Casselton, N.D., on Saturday.

The by-laws to raise \$56,000 and \$4,000 by way of debentures, for erection of new schools, have passed without any opposition at Regina.

Mr. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, said in an address at Victoria, B.C., that the new railway would be built from the eastward.

At Irvine, Assa., last week, the young people danced around the clock at a social party. Dancing began at eight o'clock prompt, and was kept up until eight o'clock next morning.

A Canadian lynx weighing 70 pounds was shot by Mr. A. Dodge in a tree near his home at Suthway, nine miles east of Winnipeg, the other night.

Winnipeg has now a population of 897,041, an increase of 20,096 residents in 1904. Fifty new streets were sided

during last year, and there are now 2,282 business houses in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Boyd, sr., Carberry, recently celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Boyd, who is eighty-four years of age, personally received her guests.

The entire bond issue of \$4,000,000 for building the Spokane International to a connection with the Canadian Pacific at the boundary has been subscribed, and that construction work will begin at once.

Mr. Thompson, formerly of the secret service department of the C. P. R., has been placed in entire charge of the company's police force west of Winnipeg, which has now been completely reorganized and the men are all to be uniformed. The secret service department will be quite separate.

A lumberjack, a Swede, by the name of John Frayland, was struck by the east train near Mine Centre, and instantly killed. It is supposed that he had been drugged and robbed and left in the position in which the train struck him.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Mr. A. S. Rendall, of St. John's, Nfld., has purchased the Marine railway at Sydney, C.B.

In Amherst, N.S., where the Scott Act is being enforced, the principal hotels have closed their doors.

Mr. William B. Phair, assistant postmaster of Fredericton, N.B., is dead of typhoid fever, after only a week's illness.

William Gibbon, bound from England for Manitoba, died on the 'Lake Erie' from pneumonia, shortly before the steamer reached Halifax.

Dr. Phillip Chisholm, the oldest resident of Cape Breton, died at Loch Lomond, C.B., recently. He was born in Scotland 102 years ago.

Halifax purposes further to equip its fire department, and with this object in view it is the intention to borrow nearly \$30,000 to cover the expenditure.

Mr. Mason Mitchell, of Syracuse, N.Y., and consul at Zanzibar, has been appointed commercial agent at Campbellton, N.B.

Six of the English families who arrived at St. John by the steamer 'Lake Erie' were forwarded by the Salvation Army to Glace Bay, where all have been promised profitable work.

It is expected that Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann will acquire the Halifax and Yarmouth Railway, which runs from Yarmouth to Barrington.

The New Glasgow 'Chronicle' reports that the solid pan of ice off Pictou harbor is two miles wide and from fifteen to twenty feet in depth.

Mr. Charles Kinnear, a prominent member of the St. John, N.B., Board of Trade, was taken ill after attending a Brotherhood of St. Andrew meeting, and died three hours later, aged seventy-five.

Stories of scarcity of fodder in Prince Edward Island are denied by business men coming into Charlottetown from Montague, Georgetown and the surrounding country. They say the people's food supply in the country stores is much scarcer than fodder for cattle. One of the scarcest commodities is flour.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mrs. Thomas Rogerson, of 54 Emily street, is missing from her home.

Israel Copolovitch, for keeping a gambling house, was last week fined a hundred dollars by Judge Choquet.

Over two thousand immigrants, the majority of them from the British Isles, passed through the city last week.

Mrs. Ah Liu Lung passed through the city last Tuesday on her way to China from Demarara. She claimed to be 171 years old.

By the ruling of the Supreme Court the city of Montreal becomes responsible for the pay of the militia during the 'longshoreman's strike.'

For selling skimmed milk as new milk a Montreal milkman was last week fined two dollars and costs. Another milkman was fined ten dollars and costs for selling watered milk and warned that he would lose his license next time.

Edward Tammara, real estate agent, St. John street, was fined \$40 and costs on Thursday by Mr. Recorder Poirier for doing business without a license.

The Dominion Steamship Line has added the White Star liner 'Germanic' to their Montreal-Liverpool fleet. She will be renamed the 'Ottawa' and sails for Montreal on April 21.

The Rev. Peter Henderson, a son of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Bearsden, near Glasgow, Scotland, has been engaged as assistant to the Rev. Mr. McKay, of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church.

The directors of the Windsor Hotel Company have decided to build an annex on the site of Windsor Hall, increasing the number of rooms by three hundred. The outlay will be a million dollars.

It is stated that the 'Minerve' may be revived as a Conservative organ, and mention is also made that the plant of the defunct 'Journal' will be used to publish a new Liberal French evening paper, under the name of 'Telgraph.'

The Gaynor and Greene case was called for Tuesday last, but postponed for eight days at the request of counsel for the defence. Mr. Donald Macmaster, for the United States, acquiesced, but stated he would have all his witnesses here ready to proceed on March 22.

Thursday was the eighty-first birthday of the Rev. Canon Ellegood, D.C.L., rector of the Church of St. James the Apostle. It was also the fifty-seventh anniversary of his ministry and the forty-first in his present charge.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Rubins, at St. John, N.B., at the age of seventy-four years. Deceased was English by birth, but had resided at St. John since he was a boy. He was a widower, and leaves four daughters, including Mrs. H. J. Powers, of Montreal. The civic committee on street names

suggests calling the main streets parallel with the river, beginning with Notre Dame, First avenue, Second avenue and so on. Of the streets running at right angles to the river, St. Lawrence might be called Central street, and the streets east and west of that be numbered from one on.

All the locks of the Lachine canal are to be operated this year by electricity.

With a view to increasing the revenue of the port of Montreal the Harbor Board has asked its secretary to ascertain what charges are being made in other ports on floating grain elevators and tugs, which in Montreal harbor are free, and from what sources, other than wharfage rates, revenue is obtained.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lord Roberts expects to open the Toronto exhibition.

M. Guillaume, the well-known French sculptor, is dead.

California coast towns are suffering from serious floods.

Navigation on Lake Erie is open at Sandusky, Ohio.

Seth Low says he will never again be a candidate for the New York mayoralty.

An unknown man, about eighty years old, was frozen to death near Syracuse, last Wednesday.

The National Congress of Mothers, meeting this week in Washington, has organized a crusade against Mormonism.

Lord Roberts has announced that he will visit Canada in the coming autumn and is to open in the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

Signor Marconi, of wireless telegraph fame, was married on Thursday to the Honorable Beatrice O'Brien, half-sister of Lord Inchiquin.

The King is suffering from a slight cold, and the Prince of Wales held Thursday's levee at St. James's Palace.

A storm in California has caused serious financial losses to fruit shippers. Hundreds of carloads of fruit and vegetables are rotting on side tracks.

Manuel Garcia, the well known professor of singing of the University of London, and inventor of the laryngoscope, was eighty years old last Friday.

The Exchequer Court has approved of the Great Northern Railway of Canada scheme of arrangement with its creditors.

The recitance in freights on the C. P. R. and G. T. R. to inland points in Canada is being unfavorably commented upon by British merchants and manufacturers.

Provisional arrangements have been made by the committee of the London Chamber of Commerce for entertaining the Canadian Manufacturers' Association during the week's stay in London.

Nevada is now the haven of gamblers, all that is required being a license, as the law forbidding ground floor dens has been repealed.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid will be succeeded as editor of the New York 'Tribune' by Hart Lyman, long a member of the editorial staff.

LAPOINTE MURDER TRIAL.

Napoleon Lapointe, charged with the murder of his wife, at their home, 528 Marie Anne street, last December, was placed on trial before Mr. Justice Trenchholm in the Court of King's Bench on Wednesday. Evidence showed that on the evening of Dec. 17, the deceased woman was drinking in Chenier's saloon, St. Lawrence street and Mount Royal avenue, with a man. An hour or two later people passing the Lapointe home saw the accused beating his wife on the sidewalk. The next evening the unfortunate woman was discovered by a neighboring dead on the bed. Medical evidence showed that death ensued from a fracture of the skull, and Lapointe was arrested and charged with the crime.

The evidence for the prosecution is not yet all in, and there are several witnesses for the defence.

A FATHER'S AWFUL DEED.

On Saturday morning, at a few minutes after nine o'clock, William Phelan, fifty-five years old, beat out the brains of his son, William, seventeen years old, while the latter was in bed. The murderer acknowledged his guilt, and made no attempt to escape. It is believed that his mind is unaltered, he having brooded over the death of his wife, which occurred four months ago. Neither the deceased nor accused touched liquor, and both were highly respected.

THE CHECKER TOURNEY.

Boston, March 18.—In the British-American checker contest now in progress in this city the British team have scored 26 points, to their opponents' 14. Eighty of the 120 games played have been drawn. The most exciting game yet seen was that between Stewart, the champion of Scotland, and Dearborn, of the American team, which was won by the first-named.

OVERCOME BY GAS.

William Roberts, 25 years of age, was asphyxiated in a boarding house at No. 102 Delorimier avenue on Saturday night, and his cousin, John Roberts, was unconscious when discovered. Both were on their way home from the shanties at Tupper Lake, and were spending a few days in the city with friends. It is thought they were not used to gas, and that they turned the gas on again after turning out the light. They belonged to Gaspé.

CASE OF ABRAHAM KHOURI.

Abraham Khouri, a Syrian merchant, of Inverness, N.S., was arrested in that town about two months ago, on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences from various merchants in Montreal. Khouri gave as the reason for assigning that during the small-pox epidemic in Inverness he had fed and lodged at his own expense about a score of Syrian peddlers, and besides listed them out with packs. Notwithstanding this plea, a jury in the Court of King's Bench, on Wednesday, found the accused guilty.

A NEW ERA

For Protestant Education in Province of Quebec

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD'S COMPLETE SCHEME.

The chief features of Sir William Macdonald's plan to aid Protestant elementary education in this province were given in the 'Witness' last week.

The details of the plan were discussed by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction most on Tuesday. At the close Dr. Shaw, the chairman of the committee, said that the benefactions of Sir William Macdonald would mark a new era in the educational history of the province.

For years there had been difficulties and discouragements of which the public did not know the particulars. The two classes of beneficiaries which needed help most were the two which, under the scheme, received recognition—poor schools and poorly paid teachers. It had been complained that the Protestant Committee brought teachers into Montreal to be trained at considerable expense, and then sent them to the country on miserable salaries.

Although the committee spent the whole day over the details, which were set forth by Dr. Robertson, it was found necessary, while accepting the scheme in its entirety with grateful thanks to Sir William Macdonald, to appoint a sub-committee to still further master and adopt details of the scheme which still required consideration. This committee is as follows: The Rev. Dr. Shaw, chairman; Principal Peterson, Aid. Ames, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Rexford and Mr. W. L. Shurtleff, K.C.

In regard to the buildings which are to be erected at Ste. Anne's, and which are to form the training and agricultural college, which will take the place of the Normal School for the Protestant teachers of the province, besides aiding, in a distinct way, in the dissemination of scientific agricultural knowledge, Dr. Robertson has made public the following particulars:

'The site selected,' said Prof. Robertson, 'is a beautiful one, overlooking the Ottawa river at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The main lines of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways pass through the property, and the stations of both railways are situated on the property. What has been quite famous as the Robert Reford Ayrshire Stock Farm is part of the property acquired by Sir William. Five adjoining properties of smaller size were purchased to complete the block of land suitable for the purposes intended.

'The institution, which will likely be known as the Macdonald Teachers' College and College of Agriculture, will comprise several departments.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

In connection with the College of Agriculture proper, there will be three main departments—the department of farms, the department of research, and the department of instruction.

The department of farms will consist, primarily, of demonstration or illustration farms, each fully equipped and self-contained. These will be managed for profit, and also for illustrating the best-known systems and methods of agriculture. There will be a dairy farm, with several breeds of dairy cattle; a beef farm, with several breeds of beefing cattle, and a small culture farm, devoted to such products as vegetables, small fruits, large fruits, poultry, dairy products, etc. Each farm will have a specialty, and it will also include stock and equipment for other branches of farming. For instance, the dairy farm will have also swine and poultry, and the beef farm will carry sheep, a few dairy cows and poultry. Provision will be made on these farms for receiving a number of apprentices, who will actually learn the operations of farming as well as methods of management, by working and sharing in the management. An industrious lad will be able to earn as much on one of the farms as an apprentice as will pay for his board in the college residence building when taking a course of instruction during the winter.

The same will apply to women, who may become apprentices on the small culture farms, in connection with fruit growing, floriculture, dairying or poultry keeping. In the college department during the winter months such women could take courses in household science, including cooking, dressmaking and cutting, housekeeping and the like.

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH.

The department of research will be equipped with a competent staff and commodious and suitable laboratories. One laboratory building will contain the departments of biology, bacteriology and entomology. Another will contain the departments of physics and agricultural chemistry.

In this department, while the research work will be very helpful to the advanced instruction carried on in the college, original investigations will be undertaken and carried on for the benefit of agriculture and the Dominion at large.

The question of the bacterial contents of soil and its fertility is one which is very alluring, and pregnant with great possibilities of service and benefit to the farming population. In every field problems await solution, and it is expected that the staff in the department at Ste. Anne's will do its full share towards advancing the knowledge upon some of them, to the profit and enlightenment of the farmer.

After the department of research has advanced any discovery far enough to make it applicable to ordinary agriculture, its practicability in regard to profit-making, etc., will be tested in the de-

partment of farms before any new method is commended to the farmers.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

In the Department of Instruction provision will be made for short courses for farmers and farmers' sons, in such subjects as live stock, improvement of seeds, improvement of soils, fruit culture, dairying, poultry keeping, etc. There will also be a women's department, and short courses will be offered to farmers' daughters, in sewing, cooking, dressmaking and cutting, millinery, housekeeping, and so on. There will also be short courses for women in dairying, poultry keeping, bee keeping, and fruit culture. The courses for men and women will be very much on the lines that have been followed at the best colleges of agriculture.

In planning for and carrying out the assistance which Sir William C. Macdonald has been giving towards the improvement of rural schools in the five provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, he has thought it expedient to provide a teachers' college, primarily for the purpose of training men and women to be thoroughly qualified as teachers in advanced rural schools. Such teachers will be competent not only in ordinary subjects of school education, as accepted hitherto, but will be qualified to use these newer means of education known as nature study work, household science and manual training. Those attending the teachers' college will not be required to take any work in the department, of agriculture, but they will have the opportunity of doing so, if they desire to familiarize themselves with any part or detail of it. A staff fully competent to carry on the work of the teachers' college will be provided.

In addition to the long course of training which may be required when the teachers' college comes to its proper work, short courses will be provided for teachers already in the service, who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunities and privileges which will be found for Canadian teachers at the Macdonald institution. It has been felt all along the teachers' college should be specially available and useful to teachers already in the service in the Protestant schools of the Province of Quebec, and others who may seek training to become qualified teachers in the province.

In addition to the instruction, building and laboratories, there will be a residence for men and another for women. There will be dining hall accommodation and separate gymnasiums for men and women.

RESIDENCES FOR THE STUDENTS.

All these buildings will be of fireproof construction. Sir William Macdonald's direction in the matter is that the buildings are to be the best of their kind for the purposes for which they are intended that can be put up, due regard being had to economy for original cost and maintenance. They will make a handsome group of buildings, standing on a fifty-acre field, sloping towards the river, with a fine southern and eastern exposure. The stone for the foundations has already been laid down on the sites. The outside walls of the main buildings are to be of buff-brick, trimmed with stone, and the roofs are to be finished with steel and concrete structure, covered by tiles. It is anticipated that the buildings, with their setting, will constitute as fine a group as has been seen in connection with any agricultural institution on the continent. It is expected that the main buildings will have their roofs on before the winter of the present year, and, barring unforeseen accidents or causes of delay, the college will be ready to receive students in the autumn of 1906.

OFFER ACCEPTED.

It may further be said in regard to Sir William Macdonald's scheme, that the sub-committee to which the details were first submitted by Professor Robertson were greatly struck with the breadth which marked it, and conscious, at the same time, of the value which its realization would be, not only to the Protestant interests immediately affected, but to the whole Dominion through the inculcation of the latest scientific agricultural knowledge, which was so much needed in a country where the land plays so important a part in the national life.

The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction held a meeting to receive the report of the sub-committee which was appointed about a fortnight ago to confer with Sir William C. Macdonald and Professor Robertson, regarding the assistance which Sir William had expressed a desire to give towards the improvement of the schools under the Protestant Committee.

The meeting considered the offer which had been made on behalf of Sir William C. Macdonald, to provide fourteen scholarships of \$50 for each female, and \$75 for each male teacher, to enable teachers from this province to take a three months' course in nature study work at the Macdonald Institute at Guelph, beginning on April 4.

Sir William had further provided that fourteen teachers might be nominated by the Protestant Committee for each of the short courses expected to be begun, respectively, in October, 1905, and January, and April, 1906.

The offer was accepted by the committee, with an expression of gratitude to the donor.

A statement had been laid before the committee, at a former meeting, and in further detail before a meeting of the sub-committee, by Prof. Robertson, on behalf of Sir William Macdonald, giving some information regarding the Teachers' College and College of Agriculture to be established at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. It was similar in substance to what has been stated above.

In view of the fine opportunities which the institution at Ste. Anne's would provide for the training of teachers, and rural education generally, a

resolution was passed to the following effect:

'That since one normal school should suffice fully for all the needs of the comparatively small Protestant population in the Province of Quebec, it is the opinion of the Protestant Committee that it is expedient that all normal training of teachers should be done at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, provided satisfactory arrangements to that end can be made with the authorities, and with the consent and authorization of the government of the province.'

TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

A small committee was appointed to follow the matter further.

Having regard to the fact that in the establishment of the Teachers' College and College of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, there will be provided: (a) A residence for female teachers-in-training; (b) a residence for male teachers-in-training; (c) courses in nature study, household science and manual training, the meeting desired to make is possible, as far as practicable, for teachers-in-training in the province to enjoy the advantages thus provided.

Having learned that the scope and character of the instruction to be provided would be capable of providing fully, thoroughly and satisfactorily for the needs of teachers-in-training for the schools, the meeting decided in favor of taking such steps as are necessary to grant diplomas to men and women training at the Teachers' College and College of Agriculture:

1. Who are up to the standard required by the committee for character, health and general fitness to be teachers.
2. Who have followed a course, or courses, of study approved by the committee.
3. Who have received training and practice in actual teaching to the satisfaction of the committee.
4. Who pass the examination, or examinations, prescribed for teachers by the committee.

A LARGE QUESTION.

Another matter dealt with was consideration of how best to conserve and use for the benefit of Protestant education any money now voted in that behalf which may be set free, if, and when, the new college at Ste. Anne's is able to relieve the government of the Province of Quebec from the necessity of meeting the whole or part of the annual expenditure incurred at the present time for maintaining the Normal School in the city of Montreal.

The possible undertaking, at a future date, of the whole training of teachers for the Protestant schools of the province was dealt with in a resolution, substantially as follows:

'Whereas, in the opinion of the committee, it would be most advantageous if, (1) a residence for teachers-in-training attending the Normal School could be provided; (2) and suitable accommodation, equipment and means of instruction for nature study work and household science could be made available to teachers-in-training;

'And whereas, it does not appear that these desirable additions and improvements to the Normal School in Montreal can be secured; and, whereas, the present Normal School building is old, unsuited to its purpose, incapable of adequate improvement without great expense, and unprovided with sufficient grounds; and, whereas, it appears that these and other advantages to teachers-in-training might be provided at the Teachers' College and College of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, without expense to the government;

'And, whereas, it appears desirable that under proper conditions the whole of the Normal School training of teachers should be under one management;

'The committee resolves that the authority (when constituted) of the proposed Teachers' College and College of Agriculture should be approached with an expression of the opinion that it would be advantageous and highly desirable, if sufficient accommodation and adequate means should be provided by that authority for the full and thorough training of teachers for the Protestant schools of the province.'

It was stated by Prof. Robertson that if Normal School work for the Protestant schools of the province is to be carried on at the Teachers' College at Ste. Anne, then a Normal School Committee would be constituted by that authority, and a majority of its members should be appointed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Another resolution was passed covering matters set forth as follows:—

'Whereas, another part of the plan proposed on behalf of Sir William C. Macdonald is intended to assist in bringing about the consolidation of rural schools in localities where that is practicable with advantage, by means of a fund from which grants may be made to encourage school authorities to secure and retain:

- (a) A thoroughly trained and competent male teacher at the head of every consolidated school; and
- (b) Other teachers, competent in the subjects and studies which hitherto have been common, and also qualified for employing the newer means of school education, known as nature study, household science and manual training;

'And, whereas, a further part of the plan is for the purpose of affording further aid and encouragement to school authorities to improve their schools, chiefly by assisting them to secure and to retain the services of thoroughly competent teachers of experience;

'The committee resolves that the general scheme as set forth be accepted and approved by the Protestant Committee, with an expression of the greatest appreciation of the fine generosity of Sir William Macdonald, and of his wise and careful plans for making his gifts an effective means of improving the condition and opportunities of the people.'

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

A BRIEF SITTING.

Quebec, March 13.—There was a thin House and a brief sitting to-day. Only one unimportant petition was presented, but several bills were introduced to amend the Municipal Code by Messrs. Tellier and Mackenzie—the latter's relating to the seasons of county councils, and another by Mr. Tourigny to detach certain lots from Tingwick Township, in Arthabaska, and annex them to the Township of Kingsy Falls, in Drummond, for all purposes. In reply to Mr. Tellier, who asked:—Has the government sold any timber limits in the course of the year 1904? 2. If so, what quantity did it sell? What was the total sum realized, and what was the price per mile? 3. How did the government advertise the sale? What was the delay of the advertisement? 4. What quantity of timber limits did the government advertise for sale? The Hon. Mr. Parent replied in the affirmative. One thousand eight hundred and nine square miles had been sold, realizing a total premium of \$250,228.03, and an average premium of \$138.32 per square mile, which was the highest obtained to date. The sale had been advertised according to law in the 'Official Gazette,' and other newspapers indicated by the minister, for over thirty days before the sale. The total quantity advertised was 10,938 square miles, most of which had already been announced for sale in previous years, so that they were well known as open for sale.

MONTREAL PETITIONS.

Mr. Cochrane presented a petition from Mr. Richard White, of Montreal, and Mr. W. M. Ryder, of St. Johns, Que., for an act to incorporate the Robert Jones Memorial Convalescent Hospital for Children, and Mr. Chaurast another against the annexation of part of Boulevard St. Paul to the parish of Les Saintes Anges de Lachine. Bills were introduced to amend the charter of La Société des Artisans Canadiens Français, to incorporate the Yukon Trust & Loan Company; to change the name and extend the powers of the St. Lawrence Investment Company; to amend the charter of the City of Montreal in regard to the Mackay street opening; to amend the charter of the Buckingham Electric Railway, Light & Power Company; to incorporate the Anglo-American Trust Company; to amend the charter of the town of Lachine; to incorporate the Longueuil Tramways Company; to amend the charters of the Montreal Maternity, and the City of Ste. Cunegonde, as well as of the city, to authorize the Roman Catholic school commissioners of Sherbrooke to borrow money; to incorporate the Canadian Trust Company; to amend the act respecting the Montreal School Boards; to incorporate the Joliette & Brandon Railway Company, and a number of others of minor importance. Mr. Blanchard introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Code so as to provide for an audit of the accounts of municipal corporations when demanded by the duly qualified ratepayers. In reply to Mr. Leblanc, the Premier stated that no other sums than those mentioned in his answer a few days ago had been spent by the Department of Colonization and Public Works in Montmorency County, in the summer and fall of 1904.

A BATCH OF PETITIONS.

Quebec, March 15.—Among the petitions presented to the House to-day were two by Mr. Decarie, for an act to incorporate 'Le Gymnase de Montreal,' and from O. Dubois and others, complaining of the laws relative to the expropriations of Amherst, St. Timothy and Robin streets, Montreal, and asking for amendments to the same, and one by Mr. Smith for the incorporation of the town of Thetford Mines. Mr. Cochrane introduced the bill to authorize the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal to issue additional bonds, and Mr. Champagne, bills to incorporate the Stadium and the Co-operative Home and Trust Company, while Mr. Taschereau brought in one respecting the Chicoutimi Pulp Company and Mr. Carter another to validate a sale by Albert E. Mussen to Henry S. Mussen. Mr. Mackenzie also introduced one to amend the Municipal Code, respecting winter roads.

SEVERAL PETITIONS.

Quebec, March 16.—Among the petitions presented to the Assembly this afternoon, the following were the most important:—From Mayor Laporte and Messrs. Rodolphe Forget, W. E. Blumhart and others, of Montreal, for incorporation as the 'Collateral Loan and Trust Company,' from F. T. Savoie, C. W. Campbell, S. Jameson and others, to revive the lapsed charter of the Wolfe, Megantic and Lotbiniere Railway Company; and from the Corporation of the Village of Murray Bay, asking for an increase of its powers, as the Municipal Code no longer suffices for its requirements. Bills were introduced to incorporate the Lake Achigan Electric Tramway Company; to further amend the charter of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company; and to consolidate the charter of the town of Grandmère. A noteworthy feature of the private bill legislation this session is the unusually large number of companies seeking

incorporation to carry on the trust, agency and investment business. Some of these are, no doubt, all right enough, offering all the necessary guarantees of safety; but there are others which are not quite so satisfactory in this respect, and which certainly should have clauses inserted in them to provide for Government inspection, as in the case of insurance companies. In fact, this should be provided for in all bills of this kind. Nays—Bernard, Girard, Jobin, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Leblanc, Roy (Montmagny), and Tellier.—7.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A number of private bills were then read a second time and referred to the Private Bills Committee. These included the bills to amend the charter of the town of Lachine, to authorize the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal to issue additional bonds, to incorporate the Co-operative Home and Trust Company, and to amend the charter of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY ADJOURNMENT.

After some further unimportant proceedings, Mr. Parent, on account of tomorrow being St. Patrick's day, moved that the House should not sit to-morrow, but adjourn to Monday afternoon.

Mr. LeBlanc seconded the motion, stating that it gave him great pleasure to do so in deference to his Irish friends and in honor of their great patron saint.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the House then adjourned at 5:45 to 3 p.m. on Monday.

It is said that 20,000 copies of the Committee of Inquiry's report exonerating Mr. Parent will be printed for circulation throughout the province.

MR. PARENT'S PLANS.

Quebec, March 15.—Although Mr. Parent has clearly made all his preparations for retiring, the greatest uncertainty still prevails as to the date of his retirement. In fact, every one seems entirely mystified on the subject. Some have it that he will go as soon as the white-washing report of the committee of enquiry has been adopted, which will probably be to-morrow night; others that he will not leave before Monday or Tuesday next, and others again that he intends to hold on to the end of the session. The 'Daily Telegraph' this evening revamps the old, old story that has been so often told about the Premier giving every evidence of being a very sick man, about his throat trouble becoming worse and about the necessity in a short time of his taking a long rest and expert treatment. This is probably as good an indication as any other that he is going very soon.

FRENCH CANADIANS EXPRESS LOYALTY.

THOSE OF OTTAWA PRESENT AN ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Ottawa, March 15.—His Excellency the Governor-General, was presented yesterday afternoon with addresses of welcome on behalf of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and the Literary and Scientific Society of Ottawa. In response to the greetings of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Ottawa His Lordship spoke as follows:— 'The many expressions of ardent loyalty to the British Crown, which it was my privilege to receive from the French inhabitants of the province of Quebec,

on the occasion of my recent visit to Montreal, have prepared me for the address you have presented me with to-day. They have anticipated the assurances of your devotion to His Majesty and of your appreciation of the signal and conspicuous advantages you enjoy as British citizens, and I know, mesieurs, that you share with your English-speaking confreres, the desire, which all hommes d'honneur must possess, to fulfill as and when opportunity may offer, the obligations which correspond to the advantages secured to you as subjects of the King.

'I congratulate you on the fact that your Society of St. Jean Baptiste has already acquired the distinction belonging to any institution in Canada which can boast the gray hairs of fifty years, and I note with much pleasure the object of your Society is to conserve your beautiful French language in all its purity for the purpose of enabling you to render in the most eloquent expressions the human tongue can command, the homage of you, hearts to the British institutions under which you live, and under which you enjoy a measure of liberty and security, which I do not believe would be obtainable for you under any other rule.

While sympathizing from my heart with your natural desire to perpetuate and keep alive the traditions of your gallant and historic race, I appreciate the expression of your wish that their influence should be used to promote a good understanding with the various nationalities in the midst of which you live, and to advance the prosperity of Canada in which you all participate. I thank you for myself and on behalf of Lady Grey, who is greatly touched by the expressions of good will that you have extended towards her and for your kind wishes for our well-being during the time it will be our privilege and our happiness to live among you.

In response to the Literary and Scientific Society, Earl Grey spoke in part as follows:—

'I have the honor to thank you for the kindly and cordial expressions with which you have welcomed me, and I note with peculiar satisfaction that the warm character of your greetings is consequent upon your appreciation of my devotion to all that makes for the unity and prosperity of the British Empire.

The evidence that has recently been submitted to me of the forward action taken by the Board of Trade of the city of Ottawa, in the work of constructive Imperialism, in connection with the movement for establishing an 'all red' cable round the Empire, has enabled me to realize that in Ottawa exists an imperial spirit, which appreciates not only the advantages but also the obligations attached to our Imperial position throughout the world.

'I thank you on my own account, and on that of Lady Grey, for the kind expressions of your hope that our residence in Canada will be both pleasant to ourselves and beneficial to the Dominion; and in acknowledging the kindness of this wish I can only say that if my residence among you will be one-half or only one-quarter or one-tenth as beneficial to the Dominion as I know from my experience of the last three months it will be pleasant to us, it will be my privilege to leave Canada at the end of my term with the happy consciousness that our stay among you has been more beneficial to the Empire than at the present moment I even dare to hope.'

EDMONTON ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Kingston, Ont., March 15.—Mr. J. M. Campbell, of this city, is engineer for the Edmonton Electric Railway. He has concluded awarding the tenders. A Montreal firm is building the road, which will be from three to five miles long, and may soon go to neighboring villages. The cost will be \$17,000 per mile. The power plant will cost \$30,000. The road will be ready in September.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Fort William, March 16.—Yesterday morning Everett West and Nick Aho, two Finlanders charged with the murder of Nick Potrakos, the Greek, who was stabbed to death on the night of March 4, were committed to stand their trial for murder at the Spring Assizes at Port Arthur in May.

QUEBEC PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Facts and Figures From the Report of Superintendent for Last Year.

The following interesting figures and deductions therefrom, have been prepared from the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction:—

Table with columns for Schools, Scholars, Teachers, Salaries, etc. for 1904. Includes sub-tables for male and female teachers, and separate rows for Town and Country.

PURSUIT PROCEEDING.

Russians Have a Run of 150 Miles to Make.

THEY ARE CONCENTRATING 100 MILES FROM TIE LING.

Tokio, March 19.—The Japanese are pursuing the enemy closely. It is improbable that another stand will be made before the Russians reach Changchun, 150 miles from Tie ling. A despatch from Kuantung says the Russians are now concentrated at Kungoaling, a hundred miles north of Tie ling. The Russian extreme left was defeated at Kingpan on March 11. The survivors escaped into the mountains. They are now cut off, and it is feared that most of them will starve.

LINEVICH WILL MAKE A STAND AT THE SUNGARI.

London, March 20.—The Moscow correspondent of the 'Standard' says it is announced that General Linevich will make a stand at Taokhao, where the railway crosses the Sungari river. The Tokyo correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says the Russians who retreated from the Shing king direction are in a pitiable plight among the mountains. They are without food and are killing and eating their horses. They are completely enveloped by the Japanese. Yai yen and Kirin will soon be occupied by the Japanese. The Russian main retreat is directed towards Harbin. The Japanese do not intend to allow them to loiter.

WITH KUROKI.

General Kuroki's headquarters in the field, March 16 by way of Fusan.—General Kuroki's army continues to lead the Japanese forces which have been engaged for nine days in a hard pursuit in which they have covered a distance of more than ninety-five miles with frequent fighting.

The weather in the mountains is very cold with frequent hard storms. The brigade in advance occupied Tie pass on Wednesday night, after a brief engagement.

The Russian retreat became more disorganized daily after the storm. During the first day the Russians buried their dead, but since then they have left their dead wherever they fell. On Tuesday the Russians made an attempt at resistance in entrenchments north of the Hun river, but abandoned them after they had been shelled for two hours.

General Kuroki's army captured the colors of the Fifth Regiment of Rifles. The colors were inscribed as having been presented to the regiment by the Emperor in 1834. Most of the captured organizations succeeded in burning their standards before surrendering. A few prisoners are secured daily.

The Chinese officials receive the Japanese generals with soldiers and banners at most of the large towns entered.

KAI YUAN OCCUPIED

ANOTHER POINT WITHIN THE RACE FOR HARBIN.

Washington, March 20.—The Japanese legation to-day received the following from Tokio:—

At four a.m. on March 19, our detachment occupied Kai yuan, twenty miles north of Tie Pass. The enemy afterwards attempted a counter-attack but were repulsed. The enemy burned bridges on the main road south of Kai yuan and also destroyed part of a railway bridge. A number of Russian guns were found buried near Mukden.

KUROPATKIN RETIRES

LINEVICH TAKES UP HIS BATON

St. Petersburg, March 18.—A telegram from General Kuropatkin to Emperor Nicholas, dated March 17, says: 'In accordance with the orders of Your Majesty, received March 16, I handed over to General Linevich to-day the command of the land and sea forces operating against the Japanese.'

General Linevich, in a telegram to the Emperor, under the same date, says: 'In pursuance of the orders of Your Majesty, I assumed command to-day (March 17) of all our forces, military and naval, operating against the Japanese.'

PEACE PROSPECTS

ALL RUSSIA IS HEARTILY SICK OF THE WAR.

St. Petersburg, March 20 (1.45 a.m.)—While Emperor Nicholas, whose word is final, still declines to abandon the prosecution of the war, and the government maintains its ability to continue the conflict, the Associated Press is in a position to state that powerful influences, including several of the Emperor's own ministers, are now strongly urging that the time has come to indicate to Japan Russia's desire for peace upon a reasonable basis. Should Japan then attempt to impose too onerous conditions these influences argue that in the view of the universal wish to see the bloody conflict ended Russia's position will be strengthened abroad by the alienation of sympathy from Japan, and the situation at home improved when the nation is made to understand that the Emperor's pacific proposals have been met with impossible terms.

AN UNLIKELY REPORT.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—It is stated on high authority that at General Linevich's request the Emperor has appointed General Kuropatkin commander of the first army, and that he assumed command to-day.

THE QUESTION OF THE PRISONERS.

Niu chwang, March 13.—The question of transporting and caring for the thousands of Russian prisoners now is engrossing the attention of the Japanese

authorities. It is said that more than 40,000 prisoners will be sent to Japan by way of Dalny, and that large numbers will be shipped from Yin kow as soon as the Liao river opens.

Japanese officers arriving say that Russian soldiers are surrendering in a constant stream, and that great bodies of men kneeling, beg mercy from the victors. Starving, wounded and half-frozen Russians, the officers say, are hiding in the countryside, and, as their escape is impossible, they must either surrender or starve to death, the country being denuded of provisions.

The Japanese report that the stores of charcoal captured by them exceed the quantities in their possession before the battle of Mukden.

FLATTERING UNCTION.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—A despatch to the 'Novoe Vremya' from Tie ling, dated March 13, says that the Russian army has not suffered defeat in the full sense of the word. The enemy was driven back along the entire front, with losses greater than those of the Russians. The enemy's ultimate success, judging from all the data, came about quite accidentally.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Explosion Occurs in Moscow Near the Walls of the Kremlin.

STRIKE IN PRINTING TRADE ALMOST GENERAL IN ST. PETERSBURG.

London, March 13.—A news agency despatch from St. Petersburg says that an explosion occurred at nine o'clock to-night, close to the walls of the Kremlin at Moscow. A gendarme was thrown down by the force of the explosion. The cause is unknown.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—The peasant insurrectionary movement is spreading to the north-west provinces. Serious disturbances are reported in the provinces of Vilna and Kovno, where the estates and property of government officials and others have been sacked and burned, necessitating the employment of the military to suppress the revolt.

PUPILS REBEL.

Warsaw, March 15.—The authorities yesterday were unsuccessful in an attempt to reopen the commercial and technical schools. The pupils assembled in the class rooms at the regular hour, where they remained a few minutes, and then simultaneously marched out. The educational situation is causing much concern.

In consequence of the peasant agitation the censor has issued an order prohibiting the press from referring to agrarian questions.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

Moscow, Tuesday, March 14 (Delayed in transmission).—A violent explosion occurred in Theatre square last night. Several persons, one of whom was injured by the explosion, were arrested.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF IMPERIAL UKASE.

St. Petersburg, March 16.—2.38 p.m.—The zemstvos, Doumas, etc., throughout Russia are taking advantage of the Imperial Ukase, issued simultaneously with the rescript, conferring upon 'individuals and institutions' the right freely to petition the Emperor through the committee of ministers on all questions affecting the welfare of the Empire, to demand representation upon the commission which is elaborating the rescript.

The importance of the Ukase which was largely overlooked at the time has now become a powerful weapon in the hands of the Liberals, who contend that it necessarily carries with it a complete guarantee of freedom of speech and of assembly without which the right to petition on general questions would necessarily be a farce, and also freedom of the press for the discussion of such questions, they now propose in order to force a test of the government's sincerity openly to organize clubs for the purpose of debating political questions. The Moscow and St. Petersburg zemstvos have already voted strong resolutions demanding representation on the rescript commission.

The strike situation seems everywhere to be improving. The Social Democrats here have advised the strikers who are without money and confronted with starvation to return to work, and less than ten thousand workmen are now out. On the other hand, the prospects of agrarian disturbances on a large scale are becoming decidedly more threatening and are causing the deepest concern. Many landed proprietors are afraid to go back to their estates.

The movement has not assumed a political phase, but is in the old form of a demand for a redistribution of the land. Agitators are shrewdly spreading the report that the Emperor has decreed such a division, telling the peasants that the proprietors do not want to submit and thus setting them against the landlords, in the Emperor's name.

The agitation has now spread to Simbirsk province where the peasants are making ready to begin a division of the land as soon as the snow melts. It is reported that the terrorists have formally notified the government that they will cease activity for a month and await the result of the rescript. A story is current that a plot in the aristocratic page corps has been unearthed, incriminating papers having been discovered on the person of a student named Verhovsky, son of the general of that name, and on another student. The authorities, however, deny all knowledge of the plot.

London, March 20.—The captain of the steamer 'Skidley,' wrecked on Sable Island, says the dreadful character of the island is practically unknown. It comprises thirty miles of shifting sands beneath the water.

EARL GREY AND LORD STRATHCONA

WILL ACCEPT THE HONORARY DEGREE OF LL.D. FROM QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Kingston, Ont., March 17.—Earl Grey and Lord Strathcona will be at Queen's University medical convocation, when the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on both of them.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS PRESENTS REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Mass., March 16.—Another step in the movement for reciprocity with Canada, which has assumed fresh interest since the election of William L. Douglas, Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, has just been taken in the report to the Massachusetts Legislature of its committee on federal relations. The report, which is unanimously recommended by the committee, contains the following somewhat guarded resolution:—

'Resolved, that the General Court of Massachusetts favors the establishment of freer trade relations between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland as soon as it is possible to secure such without injury to American agriculture, American labor or American industries, and without sacrificing the American policy of protection under which not only manufacturing, but also the agricultural and mercantile interests of the state have largely prospered. The test of protection, however, should be not 'Is a duty demanded?' but 'Is a duty needed?' It approves the action recently unanimously taken by the members of the delegation from this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, responsible, under the constitution, for such legislation, favoring the readjustment of the tariff at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Eugene N. Foss, the ardent New England champion of reciprocity, has expressed himself as measurably pleased with the resolution, while others think it should have been much stronger. There is a strong feeling that reciprocity would injure some interests on both sides of the line, at least temporarily, but many consider that these injuries would be temporary only, and that in a short time the trade between Canada and the United States would be augmented to such an extent as to increase the prosperity of both Canadians and Americans immensely.

COMPTON ELECTION CASE.

Sherbrooke, March 14.—The election petition of Mr. A. H. W. Bailey against Mr. A. B. Hunt, M.P., was heard before the Superior Court for judgment on preliminary objections. These objections were based mainly on two grounds—that there had been no sufficient service and that the residence of petitioners was not properly described. Mr. Justice Lemieux dismissed the objections. The petition against Mr. Hunt will now probably be heard upon its merits, as soon as it can be brought to trial.

THE DEE MURDER CASE

WIFE OF THE DEAD MAN ADJUDGED INSANE.

Woodstock, Ont., March 15.—The jury in the Dee poisoning case this evening returned a verdict that the accused, Lena Dee, was insane and therefore unfit to receive her trial on the charge of murdering her husband, William Dee, last October. Dee died suddenly, immediately after eating his breakfast on Monday, October 21, and it was alleged that his wife had poisoned him. It was claimed that the couple frequently quarrelled. The autopsy revealed poison in the stomach, and Mrs. Dee was arrested and subsequently committed for trial. At the assizes the Grand Jury returned a true bill for murder. Mrs. Dee was placed on trial and pleaded not guilty. Her defence was insanity. Medical testimony was given to determine the woman's sanity. Drs. Neff and Beemer swore she possessed certain delusions, but that she could distinguish between right and wrong. Dr. Ellis, provincial analyst, told of finding strychnine in Dee's stomach. Irne Tune, druggist, swore he sold Mrs. Dee strychnine two months before Dee's death. This concluded the Crown's evidence, and the defence rested its case on the plea of insanity. Dee was about thirty-five years old, and his wife about the same age. The Crown prosecutor was Mr. Matthew Wilson, K.C., of Chatham, while Mr. Geo. T. Blackstock, Toronto, was for the defence.

A FLAG FOR EVERY SCHOOL

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BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The longest time a bank-note has been away from Threadneedle street is 111 years. It was for £25.

A London man has left his dogs and parrot to a lady's charge, with £300 a year for their maintenance.

Oxford University unanimously accepted Mr. Alfred Beit's offer to endow a Chair of Colonial History.

Lord Kelvin has invented an electrical apparatus for timing the speed of motor cars, and it has been adopted by the Sussex police.

A steady decrease in the marriage rate among marriageable persons in England and Wales is shown in the Registrar-General's return for 1903.

On Lord Guilford's new estate at Sandwich-on-Sea, a residential hotel, costing about £15,000, is to be built, and additional golf links laid out.

Only two residents of the town of Arundel, Sussex, which has 3,000 inhabitants, have been summoned for drunkenness during the past twelve months.

Six cases of typhoid fever have been reported at Loughborough, Leicestershire. It is believed that the outbreak is due to contaminated milk.

Whilst hunting with the Ross (Herefordshire) Harriers, the Rev. George Hustler, rector of English Bicknor, was thrown from his horse and killed.

The population of the United Kingdom was estimated at 41,398,957 in 1901, and the national income derived from taxes on the sale of intoxicants was £32,114,265.

A national movement against the desecration of Sunday is to be initiated in June next with the co-operation of the two Archbishops and many of the Bishops.

A farmer, of Tebworth, in Buckinghamshire, has a goose over fifty years of age, which has produced eggs for the last half-century. It came to him from his father.

Arrangements are being made by the Salvation Army for sending 1,000 emigrants to Canada. The steamer 'Vancouver,' which is to carry them, will sail on April 28.

It is proposed to establish a rifle association in Wales, and as its meetings would not clash with Bisley, it is proposed to invite the Canadian team to compete at the Welsh meeting.

Some forty male weavers employed on sheeting looms at Hollow Mill, Hyde, have gone on strike, on the ground that an agreement that no females should be employed on these looms has been broken.

Mr. Clifton Robinson, of the London United Tramways Company, says the motor omnibus cannot hope to compete with the electric tramcar. The company is about to extend its system, and will shortly give out contracts to the value of £700,000.

A domestic servant has been fined by the magistrate for damaging furniture whilst playing the part of a 'ghost' on the master's premises at Portmadoc. The ghostly disturbances were continued nightly for six weeks and created much alarm until the mystery was solved.

Cycling over the hills at Corrinisdale, Aberdeenshire, towards his father's home, a youth named John Petrie fell from his machine. He was not badly hurt, but sat down by the roadside to rest, when he was overcome by the cold and died. His body was found the next morning.

The Lord Chancellor's Bill to amend the law of appeals in criminal cases has now been printed. It will enable an accused person to apply to a judge of the Higher Court to compel the judge before whom he was convicted to state a case where such judge has refused to do so. The Court that hears a question of law on a case stated may order the retrial of the case. In this way it is hoped the mistake that arose in the Beck case will not again occur.

There are four swords belonging to the city of London—the sword of state borne before the Lord Mayor as the emblem of his civic authority (this is the sword which used to be surrendered to the sovereign at Temple Bar and when she came within the precincts of the corporation); the pearl sword, from the nature of its ornaments, which is carried before the Lord Mayor on all occasions of ceremony or festivity; a sword placed at the central criminal court above the Lord Mayor's chair; a black sword, to be used in Lent, on days of public fast, and on the death of any of the royal family.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow last year carried 190,000,000 passengers on its tramways, and Liverpool carried 115,000,000.

A geologist alleges that there is lying under the Forth a coal area sufficient to yield thirty-five million tons per annum for 170 years.

A Cowdenbeath jeweller has the largest topaz in the world. It was found in Brazil, and weighs 3 pounds 4 ounces. The value is stated to be £1,000.

Mr. George Buchanan, the new Scottish draughts champion, is twenty-eight years of age, and has been one of Scotland's premier players since he was sixteen, at which age he was known as the 'Boy Wonder.'

Two hale and hearty ladies—aged 106

and 103—reside within 100 yards of each other at Kilmarnock. A widow who has completed her hundredth year has resided at Everby, Lines., since her marriage seventy-six years ago. Her descendants include fifty great-grandchildren.

When the Earl of Southesk was dying he requested that there should be a parade of the finest heads in his highland cattle in front of Kinnaird Castle, as he wished to see them before he passed away. His request was carried out.

The School Board of Glasgow has passed a resolution to the effect that they would view with pleasure the formation of Total Abstinence Societies by the teachers of their public schools, and would afford every facility for meetings with the children for such purposes after school hours.

The British War Office has resolved to abandon the idea of forming a great military camp at Stobbs, near Hawick, and the negotiations for the purchase of large tracts of land have been broken off. The land already acquired will be used for training operations on a small scale.

In the course of operations in connection with the renovation of Kelso Town Hall the workmen the other day discovered an underground cellar. Exploring this cellar they came upon the ancient stocks in a fair state of preservation. The wooden frames are seven feet in length, and there are foot holes for four people.

The Rev. John Kelman, of Edinburgh, has resisted the temptation to succeed Dr. John Watson at Sefton Park Church. Mr. Kelman carries on in Edinburgh the mission work among the students which the late Professor Drummond initiated, and it is the attraction of this work that has proved the determining factor in Mr. Kelman's choice.

The Royal Commission on the Scottish Churches has concluded its sittings in Edinburgh. The witnesses were all from the Free Church side. The Rev. J. D. McCulloch gave evidence as to the Highlands and Islands and the Home Mission Funds which he proposed should be amalgamated for the purposes of the Free Church. The Rev. Colin Bannatyne was examined as to the New College Buildings. He said that the Free Church was making full use of the accommodation of the College. He admitted that they had, owing to the exceptional circumstances of the present situation, suspended the rule as to the passing of a preliminary examination by students, and that all the students now in the College, sixteen in number, were in their first year. Some had had instruction in Irish colleges. He could not say that any now in attendance had attended the College under the former management. The Free Church proposed to utilize surplus accommodation as residences for students. Mr. Hay Thorburn was afterwards examined as to the Church offices, and Mr. Rounsfell Brown as to the statement of funds and congregational titles. This concluded the evidence.

A Renfrewshire man, who has risen to the top of the tree in the gigantic railway enterprises of the Dominion of Canada, is Mr. D. B. Hanna, who during the past few days has been revisiting old friends and the scenes of his early days. He is at present staying in Glasgow. Born fifty years ago, Mr. Hanna entered the service of the Caledonian Railway, where he was a companion of Mr. Robert Miller, now the general manager of the railway in which they were both first employed as boys. Mr. Hanna, however, elected to go to Canada, where, as a railway man of great organizing ability, he has built up for himself a reputation second to no operating manager on the North American continent. Mr. Hanna is third vice-president and comptroller of the Canadian Northern Railway, comptroller signifying on the other side of the Atlantic much the same as general manager in this country. In addition, Mr. Hanna is president of the Great Northern Railway of Canada—a line that will shortly form part of the Canadian Northern system. It is only about five years ago that the Canadian Northern came into existence. At that time Mr. Hanna began his operations with a staff of twelve men and a boy. Today he has under his control some 6,000 or 7,000 men.—Glasgow Evening News.

IRELAND.

A salmon, in which all the spots are in the shape of a shamrock, has been caught in Ireland and placed on view in Manchester.

Sir John Marcus Stewart, Bart., is dead, aged seventy-four years. He served with distinction at Varna and in the Crimean War. Sir John was Gentleman Usher to the Duke of Abercorn while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A splendid specimen of an otter was shot recently near the River Shannon, and a short distance from Clondra, in County Longford. This is the only specimen that has been found near Longford for a long time.

Michael McGann, who resided in a small cabin near Loughllyn, County Roscommon, is dead, at the advanced age of 107 years. He stated a short time previous to his death that he had never been ill. He worked as a laborer until last November.

The West of Ireland County Courcils are at a standstill for want of funds. Collectors are absolutely unable to gather in the rates due, owing to the distress among the farmers. Only £4,000 can be collected in County Sligo out of £14,000.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has unveiled in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, a memorial tablet bearing the names of fifty-six officers and men of the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars

who were killed in action or died of wounds or disease during the South African War.

A daring agrarian outrage occurred on a recent Sunday in the town of Athenry, when the house of Mr. Thomas Curran was fired into. Mr. Curran holds some grazing farms in the Caughwell district, about four miles from Athenry, and recently he received from the local branch of the United Irish League a notice to surrender these farms at once. Mr. Curran said he would give up when his terms expired in April. Considerable uneasiness prevails in the district. During the past fortnight over thirty persons have got notice from the Secretary of the Athenry branch of the United Irish League to surrender farms they hold on the eleven months' system, and last week all the walls of a large grazing farm near Moyvilla Police Barracks were levelled to the ground.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SEPARATE SCHOOL CLAUSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In your editorial of March 4 you state:

We print in this paper an able and excellent argument signed 'Canadian,' on behalf of the right of separate schools. It is the argument used by the defenders of liberty of conscience the world over, and is in theory unanswerable. It is indeed the argument which one would think would have some day proved, as the consciences of men become more exacting, with the result that there will be no state schools, as already there is no state church. Grant that a man has a conscience about the kind of teaching that should be given at school, and, according to the received dictum of Protestantism, no government has a right to take his money for teaching that is not according to his conscience. Still less has it a right to subject his children to such teaching. It is curious what contradictory people mortals are. This is illustrated by the school question wherever public schools exist. The United States set up absolute religious liberty as the corner stone of its constitution, and yet there is no country which so determinedly imposes its public school system on all. In England at present the most stalwart defenders of the Church and State are the most determined upholders of voluntary schools, while it is the Nonconformists who can recount many martyrdoms for freedom in religion who are now willing to accept martyrdom again on behalf of a system of common as opposed to sectional schools. Here in Canada the adherents of State Churchism that we have is where where the Roman Catholic Church imposes itself by law on its own adherents. Those churches which have State Churchism among their tenets are the ones which are advocates of freedom in school teaching, while the adherents of those bodies which hold to voluntarism are always found supporting common schools. No religious body has pronounced itself against all remnants of State Churchism more tenaciously than the Baptists, and they have been the first to make as a body formal protest against the separate school principle in the new provinces. The constancy of this phenomenon demands some explanation of the philosophical mind which is the category in which we would place that of our correspondent 'Canadian.'

If the argument in favor of separate schools is unanswerable in theory it cannot be false in practice because facts and truths are the same. A theory cannot be true if its application is false. When we say that a theory is true or that a thing is true in theory and false in practice, we are contradicting ourselves. It is not the realization of the theory in practice that is false, but it is a bad application of it. If humanity were perfect and could apply true theory perfectly we would see that there is no contradiction between the truth of a theory and its true application. I think that the 'phenomenon' pointed out by you is easy to explain. There is a misunderstanding as to what is union of church and state. The doctrine of the Catholic Church is that God has divided the government of humanity into two powers—the religious and the civil. The first power relates to divine matters, the second to human matters. Each is sovereign, each is contained in perfectly determined and traced limits in conformity with its nature and its special end in each of their spheres. Those powers exercise their actions completely independent one from the other, but as those authorities very often exercise themselves on the same subjects it is necessary that there should be between the two powers relations well ordered. For instance, all that is sacred in human things, all that relates to the salvation of the soul and to the worship of God, these all come under the authority of the Church and all that is embraced in the civil and political order comes under the authority of the state. If we bear in mind that principle we would see that if in the United States absolute religious liberty is set up as the corner stone of its constitution there is really no religious liberty. First, the spirit of the constitution of the United States is not to give complete liberty to the Church in its own sphere, but is to give dominance first and last in every matter to the state. The result is that on the question of schools the state completely disregards the liberty of conscience of the parents and takes possession of the child and educates him as if he were the property of the state.

As to the religious liberty that exists in the United States, it is only apparent. It permits the individual to have all the inward belief that he wants, but it does not permit the religious bodies to exercise their good influence in a social way. The system of union of church and state that exists in England is far nearer religious liberty than the system that exists in the United States because in England if the system is not perfection there is a large guarantee for liberty of conscience, that is a real liberty of conscience. The United States, for instance, in the question of schools, has directed its efforts in protecting liberty of conscience of the parents.

But the ideal union of church and state would be the protection by the United States of the Church acting in its own sphere. You state that 'here in Canada the only remnant of state churchism that we have is where the Roman Catholic Church imposes itself by law on its own adherents.' The expression used by yourself shows that in



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having the protection of the law the Catholic Church does not interfere with the liberty of conscience of any one because the law applies only to the adherents of the Church. If we used the word 'adherents' we pre-suppose freedom. If what you call the adherents of 'state churchism,' what I call the believers in friendly understanding between church and state, are advocates of freedom in school teaching it is because they are the real supporters of true liberty of conscience. One of the first doctrines of the Church is that nobody can be forced to adhere to the Catholic Church against his will, and if you apply this principle truly you will understand why those who are in favor of a good understanding between church and state, or the union of church and state, are against compelling the children to go to common schools.

With you, I believe that the Government has no more call to furnish people's children with education than with food and clothes or with religion or some other necessary thing. But the Government has authority to make good laws, see that the people will be able to give their children education, food and clothes, and even religion. In other words, the state is absolutely bound to protect the people of the country in the efforts that they make to develop not only the production of food and clothes, but also education and religion, and if the Government is going to do more than legislate so that the education would be adequate, if the Government is going to give money to a certain class of schools which, as you say, is teaching what is not according to the conscience of a great part of the people, it is the duty of the Government to furnish money to all the schools.

It would be absolutely unjust and unfair to take my money to support the schools in which I did not believe. The money that the state pays is the money of the people, and if the people of the country choose to pay taxes for schools in an indirect way by having it passed by the channel of the state, it does not mean that it is no more the money of the people nor that it is no more destined to education.

Those who are in favor of common schools, let them have part of that money according to their population. Those who are in favor of religious schools, let them also have a part of that money according to their population. A, who is in favor of common schools, will receive back his money, and B, who is in favor of religious schools, will also have back his own money.

This question has no other authority on the state than to protect the development of education according to the consciences of all the people of this country, and if the people choose to use the state as a machine to collect from the people money for education and to distribute that money for the education of the children it cannot be done indiscriminately. It cannot be done completely in an educational way which can be covered on non-sectional lines, because there is no such thing according to the Catholic Church. Naturally, Catholics are their own judge in this matter.

You further state that as a rule those countries which are governed by the separate school idea have a poor system of education, and those who repudiate all religious teaching have a strong and vigorous system. I think that this argument is rather sophistical. If we would compare the system of schools that exists in the United States with the system of schools that exist in Canada, we would see that our system is certainly superior, if we take into consideration the fact that we have not given as much money for education as the United States. We are not as rich a people, and consequently we did not give for education as much as we could have done if we had been richer.

It is all very well to compare in an offhand way the systems of schools existing in different countries, but we must take also into consideration the efforts that are made towards developing a system of schools. Certainly if more money is spent on a system of common schools they will appear more vigorous; but the fact that more money is given for a system of schools is not the fault of the system, it is the fault of the people or it may be only the fault of the conditions in which the people are.

not belong to any religious organization which would mean that half of the population is a population of free-thinkers. With this in view I would say that I would prefer for the benefit of the public of this country even what is called 'inferior system of the Province of Quebec,' which has at least produced a broad-minded and moral population. As to the inferiority of the system of schools of the Province of Quebec we must remember that when the common school system has existed in Canada since the last part of the eighteenth century the system of schools in Quebec has been only organized in 1846-47, and that consequently the other system has a longer existence. Certainly this should be taken into account when we are making comparisons, and even then there has been more progress in the last thirty years in the province of Quebec in this system of education than in any other province of Canada. When the people of Quebec will have decided that they are in a position to give more money for education, we may be sure that the separate school system will be, if not more flourishing, as flourishing as any other system that exists in the world.

We must remember that the people of the province of Quebec are not placed in the same position as the people of the other provinces. They were left in 1763 by the richer and more educated classes of their population. Only 60,000 farmers were left. They were generally poor, and what wealth they have now in the Dominion of Canada and in the United States they have acquired by their own efforts. They did not have any millions coming from the Old Country. They did not have institutions endowed with millions by millionaires. They are a poor people who have worked conscientiously, and I think successfully, if you compare their present status in the Dominion of Canada with the status of those who had all the capital of the Old Country at their disposal. For seventy-five years they were prevented from sending their children to school because the schools that then existed under the law, were against their consciences. And as I have said before, it was only in 1846 that they acquired the liberty of education sufficiently to begin to organize a system of schools, and at that time the inhabitants were prejudiced against schools from the fact that during seventy-five years they had forced on them a system of schools to which they could not subscribe. The clergy had to impress upon the population the necessity of education, and in certain parts of the province of Quebec it took years for the clergy to destroy the prejudices that had been created by the enforcement of common schools on them. Those prejudices are now things of the past and the people of the province of Quebec believe in education, and for the last ten years the attendance in the public schools of the province of Quebec has been better than the attendance in any other schools in Canada.

You state that it is a bad position to demand that the methods which prevail in the province of Quebec should prevail elsewhere. We are not advocating that the methods which prevail in the province of Quebec should prevail elsewhere, even if we think that the methods of the province of Quebec, being given the conditions which prevail there, are good, but what we say is that if in theory the system of separate schools is the only system that will permit true liberty of conscience to prevail, it should be the system adopted in this country. All constitutions are the charter of liberty. They should provide that the legislature will not have the right to interfere with the liberty of the subject. It is not a question of provincial rights, because a province has no more right to have the power to interfere with the liberty of the subject in a matter like this than would have the Imperial Parliament.

CANADIAN.

Ottawa, March 16, 1905.
Sir,—At last Sir Wilfrid has squared himself with the clergy over the Manitoba school act, by endeavoring to saddle these new provinces with separate schools. We regret that Sir Wilfrid has stepped down from the lofty position he once appeared to occupy. Has he been playing a double game? On introducing the education clause in the Autonomy Bill, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reported as saying: 'I never could understand what objection there could be to a system of schools wherein, after secular matters had been attended to, the tenets of the Religion of Christ are allowed to be taught.' This is a noble sentiment; but was Sir Wilfrid born yesterday? Does he know nothing of the past on this question of church and state? Does he know nothing of the train of horrors

that has existed in the past centuries where church and state have gone hand in hand? Does he propose to clothe these new provinces with the garments that France has been groaning under for the past generations? Does he intend making these giants of the west the dumping-ground for the clerical and nuns that France is to-day spewing out of her mouth? Does Sir Wilfrid know that the monasteries and nunneries are being closed in France at the point of the bayonet? Why is this? Is it not because of a union between church and state in the past; and all this occurs, not in a Protestant country, but rather in a country where the Catholic clergy has had full sway?

We have an excellent school system in force here now. It provides for separate schools, and the following clause enacts: 'A minority school district can only be formed within the bounds of a public school district. If the minority in the public school district are not sufficiently numerous to furnish the support necessary for a separate school, they must needs content themselves with the public schools.' If they can support a minority school, and desire one, they have to petition for it and establish their ability to maintain it.

Now, Mr. Editor, this system has worked excellently. We have separate schools here; teachers and inspectors under government supervision; the course of studies are uniform, daily up to half-past three. From this time till four o'clock religious instruction may be given, not compulsory. Why does Sir Wilfrid endeavor to disturb this state of affairs? The people will object to the proposed bill. A fire is being kindled that will continue to burn fiercely, if the proposed bill is enacted. It is not the fanatics that are dissatisfied by any means. It is men who wish to see peace in this country; men of intelligence, capable of grasping the situation; men who know the past history of church and state; men whose fathers have shed their blood for freedom and right; men who placed Sir Wilfrid Laurier where he is to-day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier depletes, and rightly, the clause in the Canadian Pacific Railway bill that exempts their rolling stock, stations and other property from taxation forever, and yet he seeks to force a law on us that the Canadian Pacific Railway exemption is but a drop of water in a bucket; and while we have seen a Gladstone and a Parnell racking their brains year after year to discover a remedy for the evils that exist in Ireland, while we see a Redmond, a Dillon and a Davitt going up and down the world soliciting subscriptions and sympathy to alleviate the evils that exist in Ireland, we find Michael J. McCarthy, a Dublin barrister, coming out and saying: 'I am an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, and the evils exist in Ireland because it is priest-ridden.' Is Sir Wilfrid Laurier endeavoring to enter the thin wedge here? In conclusion, I would say, when we consider the many different nationalities and creeds with which this country is being filled up, is it not a most ridiculous suggestion to encourage this state of affairs? It is beneath the idea of a statesman. These people should be united, and the most potent way to do this is to allow the children to mix together in the common school. We have Mormons, Jews and Gentiles, with their multiplicity of sects—must the state bend itself to all these?

PATRIOT. Whitewood, Assa., March, 1905.

QUEBEC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—The only fault I find with the Autonomy Bill is the clause granting separate schools. I could write volumes to show that separate schools should not be granted for the benefit of the French-Canadians who profess the Roman Catholic religion; but I will confine myself to show very few words the ridiculous teaching our sons and daughters receive in what we are agreed to call 'Les Ecoles Primaires.' Seven hours' teaching is the general rule in our Catholic schools, two hours are employed to teach catechism, one hour for 'Histoire Sainte,'—holy history—one hour for prayers, one hour to sing sacred hymns; one hour for other nonsense; leaving one hour for useful teaching, such as French language, English language, writing, calligraphy, arithmetic and all other useful teaching, which our sons and daughters should receive, so as to enable them to cross with advantage the ocean of life and be useful to society. It is all very fine to learn to save our good souls, but it is still finer to give our sons and daughters an education and instruction which will enable them to earn a good living, so as to keep body and soul to

gether. Prayers, catechism, etc., etc., if necessary to go through life, can be taught at our homes.

I remain, sir, L. J. DEMERS. 3 St. James street, March 14, 1905.

HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—A few weeks ago it was my privilege to bear testimony, by your courtesy, to great spiritual benefits derived from what is known as 'higher criticism.'

The experience cited was typical, and good people, jealous for the Lord of hosts, might have been expected to rejoice that tellox Christians had been helped instead of hindered by a cause they had learned to fear.

The medieval theory about the universe thus defended is a fruitful source of infidelity, and exposes our sacred literature to attacks that otherwise no rational man would think of making.

It is especially dangerous to the sons of those who maintain it, who become skeptics by platoons when they come in contact with a deriding world.

—O daughter of Babylon, who art to be destroyed; happy shall he be that rewardeth thee as thou hast served us.

Take it as you please, some of the bitterest sorrows that have come to the world have originated in the blunder that the bitterness of the Hebrew history was divine, and therefore a warrant for similar conduct.

But do we not read 'Holy men of old wrote and spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost?' Yes—in a letter from Oil City, Pa., but not in the Bible.

One brother asks 'Is there any danger of confounding these words of men and Satan with the words of God?' Most assuredly there is.

which God severely condemned. There are many places in the Bible where it is difficult for the closest student to determine whose words he is reading, and this is known to all schools of thought.

I am glad to learn from your Lachute correspondent that 'Men in the professors' chairs in theological schools are teaching these (things); the younger generation of the clergy are being filled with them, and so they are passed on to the pulpit and pew, until 'the whole is leavened.'

It is a note of unmeant optimism. The brother says 'errors' instead of things. But that is only an opinion. He is too pessimistic.

'If the fortunes of Christianity in the world depended on the historicity of the story of an ass's speech, we should tremble indeed for its future. Religious teachers of to-day, with any following, are indeed taking on themselves a grave responsibility in pledging the credit of the Gospel on such issues as this.

EDWIN HOBBS. 320 W. 65th street, Chicago.

SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Will you kindly allow space for the following in answer to Mr. Dickson's article on 'Socialism?' Mr. Dickson has such narrow and prejudiced views on his subject, and neither is he well informed or he would not make such wild and misleading statements.

Mr. Dickson asks if it would be right to pull down the man who is gifted by nature to enjoy the higher life, to the level of the hordes on the street? No! Socialism will not destroy; it will build! Now, what has society, as we know it to-day, done for the hordes on the street? Come, Mr. Dickson, into our large eastern cities and see the filth, squalor, poverty, the down-trodden and the fallen, the hordes, as you contemptuously express yourself!

It is a strange thing, how some men with an apparently good education, cannot distinguish the difference between an anarchist and a socialist. An anarchist does not believe in organized government. A socialist is pre-eminent in his belief in government.

Their capabilities and possibilities are dwarfed, and, according to Robert Hunter's book on poverty, 10,000,000 people, if the present ratio keeps up, are dying each year of the preventable disease of tuberculosis.

Now, what about the American motherhood if this mad race for wealth continues? In spite of all this, however, we are expected to be happy and shout for joy.

The brawn and muscle of this land are beginning to look through the veneer of the drone upon civilization, or the aristocratic parasite, many of whom never did a useful day's work.

We are not animals, except inasmuch as we have had our fine points blunted in the struggle for existence. The unemployed has been a problem since the writer's recollection, and the co-operative commonwealth is the only intelligent solution of it attempted heretofore.

Take the word 'whoever,' and try to get an adequate idea of its greatness. The early Christians were certainly socialists. The rich and poor, illiterate and educated, were brothers then, but we do things differently now.

THOMAS LEGGE. 150 North Front street, Reading, Pa., U.S.A.

Sir,—I have been reading 'Socialism,' 'Mr. James Dickson and Socialism,' and also 'Higher criticism' in the 'Witness' of Feb. 21, and also in Feb. 28.

It is not true to socialism for a man calling himself socialist to give his 1, 2, 3 and then follow it up by such a quotation from such a lecture. I have seen the socialist platform and I can find no fault with it.

hard life and great anxiety as to how they are going to make ends meet while all the time they are unconscious that they are throwing a good share of their own on the other fellow's piles as they go along.

Some people depend for their knowledge of the Bible on what the preacher, teacher, or, perhaps, some infidel, tells them about the Bible. Jesus says: 'Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they that testify of me.'

Take the story of the ruler from the time he said, 'Good Master' until he went away grieved and sorrowful; for he had great possessions. Examine every word. Yes, more, every action. His was a noble character; and it is especially recorded that Jesus loved him.

The papers recorded a few months ago the sorrow and grief of a Mr. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, whose doctors could not save his life, and he told them his trouble was caused by his sorrow and grief at not being able to relieve the suffering through poverty in his own city, although he tried hard to do so.

It is enough to cause sorrow and grief to any tender heart. Who is my neighbor? There was held up to the lawyer the picture of a man who fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed leaving him half dead.

There are no international lines of demarcation for the Socialist—All men are brothers. Under our present system we are trained in the opposite of a Christian spirit from babyhood.

Religion is every man according to his need. Socialism is every man according to his need. Capitalism is every man according to his greed. Socialism would help the rich and poor.

I would like to refer to an article published in the 'Presbyterian Record,' speaking favorably of the attitude of socialism to war, or, rather, military training. Many a young man is forced to hypocrisy, death and insanity.

training. Many a young man is forced to hypocrisy, death and insanity. I am thankful that Christ wrote, 'And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. In the words of 'Tiny Tim,' 'God bless us every one.'

ANOTHER SOCIALIST. Bolton, March 13, 1905.

Sir,—Being a subscriber to the 'Witness,' a Canadian and a Socialist, I am very much interested in discussions on Socialism, but will say not the kind Mr. James Dickson labels as such, or his 'historian' claims it is (quoted in his letter of Feb. 23).

Sir,—The 'Witness' has been a constant visitor in my home from babyhood, and I have grown from short dresses to full heard under its tuition. In fact, I think at one time I believed everything that appeared in the columns of the 'Witness' almost implicitly, and even now my prejudices favor the 'Witness' beyond any other newspaper that I know.

Do you, remember certain Hebrews at the beginning of the Christian era, who thought themselves and their traditions superior in ethics and practice to all other human beings, who said of one Man, 'He eateth with publicans and sinners'?

It was also said of him, 'The common people heard him gladly.' Now, recollect, have the good tidings of 'freedom' ever been preached to the common people, the 'riff-raff,' if you like, and without sympathy on their part?

It is interesting to note that the National Socialist Platform will measure up with the New Testament far better than the Presbyterian Westminster Confession of Faith. But perhaps I am too hard upon the Presbyterians in general. I know scores of them are so far superior to their creed that they have completely outgrown it.

Your logic, too, Mr. Editor, is very bad. You say 'there may be some question as to the why of it; but there can be no doubt as to the fact that, in the consciousness of mankind, socialism does occupy the place which Mr. Dickson gives it at the head of that descent,' that is, 'socialism, nihilism, anarchy, riot, pillage and ruin,' as Mr. Dickson puts it.

There are no international lines of demarcation for the Socialist—All men are brothers. Under our present system we are trained in the opposite of a Christian spirit from babyhood. For example, see two children playing together. One has a rich father, the other has a poor one.

Take the case of heredity. One infant is born into comfort, pleasure, educational advantages and opulence (these are not all good), another is born into discomfort, misery, ignorance, and degradation (these are, in the main, all bad).

Winnipeg, March 4, 1905.

lege, so-called. You might as well argue, it would be a pity for all men and women to be entirely healthy, for they would have no good doctors. I think the Rev. J. Stitt Wilson sets an admirable example before his brethren. If we had more like him the dawn of the Great Millennial Day would not be so long deferred.

W. E. MARTIN. Newburg, P.O., Assa., N.W.T., Feb. 25, 1905.

FLAG INCIDENTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Having noticed and read the letter of 'Canadienne' in your issue of Feb. 7, also the letter over the signature of 'Patriot,' in your issue of Feb. 28, I cannot refrain from having a word to say on the subject treated of in the communications referred to.

From time to time I have read in the papers how the settlers coming in from the United States were all quite willing to become good British subjects. Let me assure you that that is not so; it is a delusion; every man jack of them looks forward to the day when the 'Stars and Stripes' will wave over the land.

I, for one, would far rather see a big immigration of Scandinavians into our country, or even Hungarians and Galicians, because they come, in humble and thankful spirit, and soon become assimilated, and certainly their children would be good Canadians; but such is not the case with the Americans. And let me here observe en passant, that notwithstanding the boast of the United States as to the enlightenment of their people, they are the most ignorant of all the settlers coming into the country.

Prince Albert, Sask., March 8, 1905.

CANADIAN, FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS.

Sir,—On my arrival here some weeks ago from the Klondike, which I left on Oct. 3, permanently, I presume, I found a pile of 'Witnesses' awaiting me, and have since been trying to catch up with them. In writing to renew my subscription to the old, reliable journal, kindly let me refer to the flag incident at Sault Ste. Marie, some time ago. That incident, and the pointed comments of the 'Witness' upon the mistake which the teacher made in allowing any foreign flag recognition in a Canadian school room, brought out from a fair writer in Minneapolis, 'Canadienne,' the best letter I have yet seen in connection with the flaunting of the United States flag in Canada.

Canadians in many cases make a mistake in countenancing the flying, on even terms, of the flag of a nation whose people cannot understand such courtesies, and mistakes them for an admiration for the flag, a feeling which has little place in the Canadian breast.

In the school-house, above all other places, children ought to be taught that if they are to have an education, it must be one that will fit them to be good loyal citizens of this country of ours. The state should not waste time and money training citizens for other countries; let those other countries attend to that themselves.

Winnipeg, March 4, 1905.

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 New High Arm, Dr.-Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for \$40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.  
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 A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, \$1.50.  
 Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, \$2.40; four, \$3.00; ten, \$7.00.  
 Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.  
 Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or eight subscriptions at 80c each.  
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 None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

**EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.**  
 Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is  
**MARCH, 1905**  
 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.

**MILITIA CHANGES.**  
 Ottawa, March 16.—The formation is authorized from July 1 next of a fourth squadron for the 5th Princess Louise Dragoons (Ottawa) and of two additional squadrons for the 10th Queen's Own Canadian Hussars (Quebec). A new crest has been authorized for the 7th Hussars in the Eastern Townships. It will be on blue shield containing the words 'United Empire Loyalists,' and underneath the motto 'We strike for the Empire.'

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

**The Witness.**  
 TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1905.

We cannot tell how correct is the picture drawn by Mr. Demers, of our primary schools in city or country, or to how many of these it applies. Whatever the course he describes may do for religious education, it is obvious that it could do little or nothing in the training needed for this life, and that if unplemented, the victims of it would be doomed to the humblest positions in life. We hope to hear from others equally well informed a different story about the kind of training that is within the reach of the people of this province. All facts with regard to our conditions are of the highest interest.

The committee of the local House appointed to inquire into the charges against Mr. Parent and his department has completely exonerated him. Such a report, however, under the circumstances can hardly satisfy Mr. Parent and his friends. Mr. Parent invited Senators Legris and Choquette to substantiate their charges against his administration of the department of lands, mines and fisheries, but they refused. Thereupon, the select committee said 'Not guilty.' The two senators were, of course, within their rights in refusing to state their case before a committee that they may have considered partial and inefficient for the purpose. Mr. Parent must now pursue in the courts his actions against Senators Legris and Choquette, who still stoutly maintain the truth of their charges. Otherwise he will find the committee's whitewash of poor wearing qualities.

The announcement of Lord Roberts' intention to visit Canada will be hailed with delight by all classes of our people. Next to the King and the Prince of Wales, there is no man in Great Britain who would be more welcome. Personally and in his long career of brilliant military service he represents what Canadians have learned to admire in the many illustrious soldiers who helped to make the history of this Dominion. Gentleness, fortitude, devotion to duty under circumstances that put the heroic virtues to the severest tests are the characteristics we are proud to attribute to men of the school to which Lord Roberts belongs, and these have helped more than anything else to make the British empire great, and though we may well pray that they may never find exercise in war, they are the qualities that we most strongly desire shall distinguish Canadians in the building up of their nation, a process never accomplished without moral conflicts of a testing sort.

A fact worthy of attention, in relation to the decline in value of exports of domestic products from the Dominion during the eight months of the current fiscal year, is that a like decrease is reported in the trade returns of the United States. Compared with the figures for the same eight months in the preceding year the falling off in Canadian exports was over six million dollars. The only two classes that show an increase are manufactures and fisheries. In the United States the falling off in the value of exports for the month of January alone was eighteen and a half million dollars, wholly consisting of agricultural products. For the eight months the decrease was over eighty-one million dollars, all of it in lines the same as in Canada. In both countries for the period mentioned the value of imports increased. In their broadest bearing these facts show that in proportion as the prosperity of the country increases the demand for imported goods grows, the surplus of agricultural products decreases and the necessity for disposing of manufactures becomes greater, all of which is to be expected from experience. These conclusions being obvious, they constitute a nut which protectionists may try to crack at their leisure.

The fact that famine is impending in the west of Ireland, according to Mr. John Redmond, will concern all the legions of friends of that delightful but not over productive or prosperous country. Poor at its best is much of the land, as those who have lived there, or have travelled through it, well know. Nevertheless, it was hoped that the Land Act and its amendments would, if any legislation could, so ameliorate the

conditions of the peasantry, as a body, as to put famines into the category of past disasters. Mr. Redmond blames the government, but, then, he and his party are always 'agin the government.' Surely, this government, with all its other sins upon its head, has pledged English credit almost as far as it is justified in 'paternalism,' and all for the sake of Irish content and prosperity. To blame the present government for the distress that exists is therefore surely unjust. At the same time, every effort must be made to relieve the lot of those who are threatened with starvation. The government, we do not doubt, will do its part, as will the prosperous sons and daughters of Ireland scattered in many lands.

Chicago is not a model of civic purity, yet even Chicago has done so well in the matter of municipal ownership of public utilities that both parties in the pending city elections claim that in Chicago municipal ownership and operation have been put to practical tests and proved satisfactory. For forty years the city has owned and operated its waterworks. It supplies water at much lower rates than are exacted by private companies in its suburbs, and yet it has diverted many millions from the water revenue to other purposes in the past, and has a surplus of a million dollars from last year's operations. Chicago has established one of the largest and best municipal lighting plants in America, and has thereby reduced the cost of electric street lights to less than half the charge of private companies for lamps rented by them to the city.

Another bill has been introduced into the State Legislature at Albany which practically hands over Niagara Falls to private companies that propose to supply light, heat and power over an unlimited area east of the river. No compensation or payment of any kind is mentioned in the bill for the privilege of draining the Falls, which it practically amounts to, as no limit is fixed to the extent of the works the companies may construct. It is an established fact that the flow of water over the Falls has been diminished by the power companies on both sides, which have obtained the right to utilize them. The Albany bill would place what is called 'the American Falls' entirely in the hands of the companies, whose one idea is to make money out of it, regardless of the charms that have made the Falls one of the wonders of the world. Now that it seems to be a race which country shall drain off most of the water there are liable to be international questions. Certainly it does seem wrong that a State Legislature should have jurisdiction over international waters.

The city was ordered by the courts to pay the militia that kept order in the harbor during the 'longshoremen's strike.' The city appealed to the Supreme Court against the judgment of two lower courts, on the grounds, first, that the Parliament of Canada had no constitutional right to impose in the Militia Act a civil obligation upon any provincial municipality for the payment of the troops; and, second, that as the riots were confined to the harbor, controlled by the Dominion commissioners and outside the corporation limits, the city is not liable under the statute even should it be held constitutional. The Supreme Court has now dismissed this appeal with costs. Apart from the strictly legal aspect of the affair, which, if there was any room for doubt, it was perhaps right to settle, we should suppose that the city would have been anxious, in common decency, to pay the pittance allowed under military regulation to the men who had kept the peace for it, at great inconvenience and even loss, to themselves and their employers. Some offices were disorganized by the absence of men for so long a time, while the difference in the pay the men would get on active duty and that which they would have got by following their daily work was in nearly every case considerable.

Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, when found guilty of conspiracy to wreck the Citizens' Bank of Oberlin, broke down and lost that 'nerve' which was supposed to have been her capital, and made hysterical declarations of her innocence. Indeed, it is being questioned now whether she ever really had the 'nerve' with which she has since been credited. A New York paper comments upon this: 'Without unusual control; without youth, beauty, or charm; without even the ingenuity to concoct a plausible plot, this woman for years succeeded in obtaining large sums from bankers in the very state where she had served a prison sentence for forgery.' She forged notes of Andrew Carnegie, who had not signed a note for three decades—which fact could easily have been ascertained; and she deposited a 'false list of securities' upon which she had added. How could such a woman deceive what were supposed to be 'hard-headed' finan-

cers by such shallow tricks? The answer is that Mrs. Cassie Chadwick traded upon human cupidity, and lured her victims on by promises of enormous, illegitimate profits. Mr. Beckwith and the other bankers were willing to stake the money of the banks with which they were trusted on such a cast. These bankers had further the absolutely parallel case of Madame Humbert and her banking victims to warn them.

Canned dogfish, so those who are packing it in western Nova Scotia say, is 'superior to salmon.' The annual report of the Canadian Marine and Fisheries Department is authority for the statement that dogfish has long been used as food in Norway, the Channel Islands and the Hebrides, and that even in classic Aberdeen 'dogfish prepared in various more or less appetizing ways 'have found a ready market.' In such a connection, 'more or less' is certainly precious. The report mentions the fact that Canadians have a prejudice against the dogfish as an article of food, and this is accounted for by the fact that our supplies of other kinds of excellent food fishes are so superabundant. Yet it would seem to be a patriotic duty to cultivate a liking for dogfish as a food. Our fisheries are one of our greatest assets and the dogfish, which is a small kind of shark, is the greatest and worst enemy of our fishermen. The government is about to start out either to exterminate or keep down its numbers considerably. Several reduction works are to be erected this year for the utilization of this pest of the seas, and it is hoped and expected that all patriotic paternalists will try canned dogfish at least once. If it turns out all right, and the family can be induced to form the dogfish habit, then will Mr. Dogfish be turned from a source of anguish and loss into one of joy and profit. In any case, if the flesh is good to eat it might find a market in Europe under some foreign name at a price that would at least pay for canning and freight.

Norway is neither a rich nor a populous country, yet, true to the traditions of her seafaring people, she stands third among maritime nations in the number of her steam merchant ships, and fifth in tonnage. In sailing vessels she ranks fourth by number and third by tonnage. A recent report by the United States Consul-General at Christiania, shows that there was a steady increase both in the number and tonnage of Norwegian steamships during the years 1900-1903, both years inclusive, and that Norway bought more ships from foreign countries than any other country except France. Of these steamships more than three-fourths are employed in foreign trade, the remainder being divided between the Arctic fisheries and the coast trade. This is a wonderful showing for so small a country as Norway, and has not been brought about by subsidies or other assistance from the government, for the Consul-General writes that the Norwegian Government pays no subsidies to its ship-owners. Most of the foreign mail comes and goes by way of Sweden. A part is carried by Norwegian steamship lines at a stipulated annual compensation, of which the larger share goes to the line between Bergen and Newcastle, which makes three trips per week under contract. The secret of Norwegian success in shipping is to be found in the fiscal system, enlightened navigation and registration laws, and the natural aptitude of the people to seafaring pursuits.

The British National Liberal Club has now a portrait of the late Sir William Harcourt, which was subscribed for by his admirers. Earl Spencer, who made the formal presentation, spoke of Sir William as a great parliamentary figure, who stood pre-eminent, whether as a minister of the Crown or as leader of the Opposition. The principal achievement of his long parliamentary life was undoubtedly his great budget of 1894, when he carried the Death Duties. Against these duties there was vehement objection at the time, but they have never been repealed, and are, indeed, regarded to-day as one of the buttresses of British national finance. A splendid example of his oratory is remembered when, in the House of Commons, in May, last year, he made a summary of what Great Britain's position is as to expenditure. He said:

Your rate of expenditure is increasing at a ratio greater than the increase of your resources, and in my opinion—I may have no other opportunity of offering it in this House—the House of Commons and the country should cry 'Halt!' in this reckless expenditure. It has been well said that expenditure depends upon policy. If your policy is to be judged by your expenditure, your policy must be condemned. What is expensive, what is extravagant, what leads to great expenditure is the spirit of inflation, of annexation, of raiding in every quarter of the world, of retaliation, of talk, appeals to international jealousy, the false doctrine that every good which comes to others is an injury to ourselves. Those are arts which delude ignorant people. Every Liberal, whether in Canada or the Old Country, will treasure these words of wisdom, which, while not the

last, were nearly the last uttered by the great Liberal leader. All Liberals, too, especially, will honor his memory, and will treasure it as that of a true and faithful friend to liberty.

In Alaska the people are indignant over the neglect of Congress to grant them representation at Washington. They have had an impressive object lesson presented them by Yukon, where representation in the Dominion Parliament was promptly provided and where law and order have been sedulously maintained, while they are left without representation and without government. Alaska, as a district—it has not even the status of a territory—is a wide open field for gambling, the whiskey trade and other forms of lawlessness. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that at a public meeting held in Valdez the following resolution was adopted: 'On behalf of sixty thousand American citizens in Alaska, who are denied the right of representation in any form, we demand in mass meeting assembled, that Alaska be annexed to Canada.' The people who made this emphatic protest were doubtless well aware that the solution they proposed of their difficulties would be deemed quite inadmissible at Washington. It was simply a powerful figure of speech for the enforcement of their claims. But it shows how deeply they feel their disabilities and how much they envy the advantages enjoyed by their Canadian neighbors. As stated in support of their resolution, the Alaskans are weary of neglect. They see Hawaii and Puerto Rico admitted in the persons of their delegates to the floor of Congress, and yet no similar privilege is permitted to them. Alaska is of vaster extent, has resources infinitely greater and a population much larger than many territories when they were admitted to statehood, yet for some reason, probably a party one, it is left out in the cold.

The proposed consolidation of the New York Central, North-western and Union Pacific Railways, so as to form a line under one management from New York to San Francisco, has given rise to considerable discussion and some apprehension in the United States. The success of the Canadian Pacific as a transcontinental road, and the projected extension of the Grand Trunk system into a like ocean to ocean highway, with the present-day tendency towards the consolidation of great concerns having common interests, have probably suggested the proposed merger. It will not be accomplished, however, without strong opposition. The 'Wall Street Journal,' reputed to be an organ of vested interests, has raised the first alarm by declaring that the creation of a system of this magnitude would excite the fears of those who believe that unless the government in some way exercises the power of regulation of rates the railways will become more powerful than the government under which they exist. There are several continuous lines of railways across the continent in the United States, but none under one management, for it is held as an unwritten law that Pacific companies should stop on the western bank of the Mississippi and Atlantic companies go no farther than the eastern side of the same river. There is nothing, however, to prevent any two or more companies combining to set aside such a vague understanding. It is well known that the Goulds have for some time been making strenuous efforts to establish a transcontinental system, by way of the Wabash and Western Maryland, with an Atlantic terminus at or near Baltimore. Should these consolidations take place—and, combination being the order of the day, they probably will—apprehensions as to the political power they would exercise and the effect thereof on other proprietary and business interests would, if realized, create political and economical problems of the greatest intricacy and danger.

Now that Massachusetts has a Democratic governor, the reciprocitarians of that state have a notion they can do something, and have taken what the despatch calls another step—but it is only a goose step. The Committee on Federal Relations has unanimously brought in a resolution, which is just the old one with one more silly clause added. Here is the resolution as it stood:—  
 Resolved, that the General Court of Massachusetts favors the establishment of free trade relations between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland, as soon as it is possible to secure such without injury to American agriculture, American labor or American industries, and without sacrificing the American policy of protection under which not only manufacturing, but also the agricultural and mercantile interests of the state have largely prospered.  
 This is a rich dish for the grave statesmen of the sanest and most cultured of states to put together. Its position is this: So long as nothing we can raise or can make is admitted to competition with our own, we are willing to admit from Canada anything we do not make

or raise or anything that cannot be made or raised there as cheaply as at home, provided always that in return what we raise and make is admitted to the Canadian market. As though this was not ridiculous enough, we now have the following as an added clause or gloss:—  
 'The test of protection, however, should not be, is a duty demanded, but, is a duty needed.'  
 How this is a step we find it hard to see. Under it the reciprocitarians have no use for those people who want more duty than is needed to keep cheaper Canadian goods out. They want to give us all possible advantage above that line. One would think they were playing a joke upon our own imperial reciprocitarians, whose offers to Britain are precisely similar.

From what took place at a recent meeting of the Railway Committee of the House of Commons, it would appear as though an attempt was to be made to force the government to compel the Grand Trunk Railway Company to give the Intercolonial running rights over the Canada Atlantic. Those who are urging this no doubt see some way of working it, but to an outside observer it seems something like locking the stable after the horse is stolen. When we remember the rate at which government has made bargains with the Grand Trunk, this proposal suggests a very costly outlay indeed. The distance from Montreal to Parry Sound is 370 miles. The government pays the Grand Trunk \$140,000 a year for running rights from St. Rosalie to Montreal—a distance of thirty-eight miles. As the distance to be traversed from Montreal to Parry Sound is ten times greater than from St. Rosalie to Montreal, it follows, if the same ratio of charges is maintained, that the government will be mulcted about \$1,400,000 a year. The Wabash Railway pays for running rights over the Grand Trunk Railway from Windsor to Buffalo, 230 miles, about \$275,000 to \$300,000, and we understand that the Canadian Pacific Railway pays \$50,000 or thereabouts for running from Toronto to Hamilton—a distance of 39 miles. The disparity is great. If the government had acquired, when it could, the Canada Atlantic and its lake fleet, and made connections beyond the lakes with the Canadian Northern, or proceeded further with a line of its own, it would have had hopes of a good share in moving the harvests of the west. But now, even if it did acquire rights over the Canada Atlantic, it has no vessels on the lakes. The Grand Trunk would use its Canada Atlantic fleet to supply its own trains at Midland and at Parry Sound, and the Canadian Pacific needs all the freight its steamships can carry. Even if the government had a fleet of its own, it has no connections beyond the lakes. After the way in which it turned down the Canadian Northern and gave all aid to the Grand Trunk Pacific, there is a natural lack of affinity. Besides, the Northern is developing its own eastern connections.

**SEPARATE SCHOOLS.**  
 'Canadian,' who returns at considerable length to the advocacy of separate schools for the new provinces, gives as his ideal of religious liberty the Roman Catholic Church in this province, which imposes its regulations by law on its adherents. It is, he says, 'one of the first doctrines of the church that no body can be forced to adhere to the Catholic Church against his will.' This is surely the doctrine to which, in all ages, including the present, it has worst lived up to. If British Protestants fly to arms to-day whenever there is any appearance of giving power to that church it is because the fires of Smithfield burned to their very bones. But, assuming, for argument's sake, that there is no undue pressure upon one who wishes to leave the church, we find that 'Canadian' thinks that the leaving of religion to purely voluntary methods of propagation is not religious liberty, while the legal collection of church dues is. The only appositness of this argument would appear to be to show how impossible it is for those brought up in the separate schools to think the same thoughts of liberty as the rest of the nation. By taking this position he plants himself squarely and unfortunately upon the very position of which the people of this country are most sensitively apprehensive. To make anything look like an attempt to rehabilitate the Old World notions of church and state is to arouse them to the determination that it shall not be.  
 'Canadian' says, probably truly, that 'if humanity were perfect and could apply true theory perfectly, we would see that there is no difference between the truth of a theory and its true application.' We cannot make laws by mathematics. No system of state schools can be right in theory, as in theory the

more keen men's consciences are, the more they will differ as to how their children should be trained, and the more they will protest against being taxed for what is opposed to their consciences. Any system must be compromise. The existing state of things in the North-West has not, so far as we have heard, been found much fault with. A correspondent in Assiniboia, who roundly denounces Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his education clauses, describes the existing system, and says it is all right. Very few separate schools, either Protestant or Roman Catholic, have sprung up under it as yet, and with these there is apparently no fault to be found. No teacher can be employed who does not pass the examinations imposed by the territorial government, and the teaching must also come up to that standard. Religion can only be introduced as a study for half an hour after half-past three o'clock. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that it was this system which the educational clauses were meant to perpetuate—no more and no less. Objection is, however, made territorially to the specification in the clause as to the division pro rata of certain school funds other than the local assessment, and it is supposed that the clause will be altered to read simply that the present system will be continued. This, we think, well. One of the chief causes of the desperate state of education in the Province of Quebec is that the people, whose own opportunities of education have, in most cases, been very small, are left to tax themselves at their own option. It is most desirable that a provincial government should have funds at its disposal with which to stimulate local endeavor. A law requiring all school funds to be distributed pro rata would do away with one of the most important leverages the province would possess to stimulate local endeavor. These funds should, of course, be administered to this end in an impartial manner, but the provinces should not have the power of using them to this end taken from them.

THE WAR.

The demoralized rout the Russian army found itself in after the battle at and around Mukden was straightened out enough to allow of a partially successful retreat being performed. General Kuropatkin seems to have repaired the railway from Mukden to Tie ling, which was known to have been cut, and despite a heavy engagement that was proceeding some few miles north, during which shells fell frequently near the line, he got his western forces out of the trap, whilst the ingenuity of Linevitch frustrated the Japanese from creating further havoc amongst the central and eastern forces. Four roads were available and utilized for the retreat. The pass was reached by the Russians, and they had scarcely occupied the trenches, which had been carefully prepared in advance, when the fatigued troops were called upon to repulse an assault which the Japanese hurled against them. The Russians exonerate themselves from the stigma of a fresh defeat at the evacuation of the splendidly fortified and unique and last of the mountain fastnesses through which they had been gradually beaten back, that it was never a part of their schemes to hold Tie pass, and that only a division was left to fight a delaying rear-guard action to cover the retreat of the main force on Harbin. The Japanese have kept up the chase and latest reports state that Kai yuan has fallen into their hands.

One result of the Mukden defeat has been the retirement of General Kuropatkin, some say at his own request, he being worn out, not only by his cares in the field but by worrying orders from home and the insubordination of his officers. It remains to be seen what his successor, General Linevitch, will do with an army subordinately commanded by jealous and incompetent officers against that of Field Marshal Oyama, moving like a machine, reckless of death and flushed with victory. Vladivostok will most likely receive Japan's attention as soon as navigation opens, in a week or two. Admiral Togo was last heard of near Singapore, where his fleet coaled, whilst Admiral Rojestvensky has left the shores of Madagascar.

MANITOBA.

It is very natural that Manitoba should make her outcry for more territory at the present moment. The mere desire of bigness is a powerful human incentive. Manitoba has always felt defrauded by the monstrous extension of Ontario to the westward as a result of Sir Oliver Mowat's prowess before the courts. That great extension, which has placed Ontario in an overshadowing position among the provinces, can for a good while be only a burden to the province to which it is geographically so slenderly attached. Bereft thus of her natural

extension eastward, and of her lake ports, Manitoba made demands for an increase westward. In this she found herself opposed by the settlers in the territory she wished to include; for, just as all countries everywhere want to be bigger, so all countries everywhere want their own autonomy. Annexation to Manitoba would doubtless have been just as good for these settlers as inclusion in the new province of Saskatchewan. Having learned, however, to look upon themselves as part of the territories about to be erected into provinces they naturally looked on the demand on the part of Manitoba as an aggression, and opposed it. Manitoba's hope of westward extension probably lay in the fact that she would be in area and capabilities the least of the three prairie provinces. Having been refused this, she is now with great force and unanimity demanding extension north-eastward to Hudson's Bay. This seems most reasonable. Both of the new provinces run twice as far north as Manitoba now does, and there would be an obvious and unreasonable inequality if her northern boundary were not moved as far north as theirs. Ontario's present claim goes not more than a hundred miles north of the United States boundary, beyond which is the unorganized territory of Keewatin, lying between Manitoba and the Hudson's Bay.

The government has not said it is not going to give Manitoba her natural extension. On the contrary, the indications are that that is what it proposes to do, a portion of the former territory of Saskatchewan which is north of Manitoba having been withheld from the new province of that name. It only says that it does not propose to go into this now. The reasons for this are not stated. We can imagine several. The most obvious is that a bill for the extension of Manitoba to Hudson's Bay would involve a great many very complicated questions distinct from those which the bills erecting the new provinces have dealt with. One of those obviously difficult questions would be the determination of the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario. It is not probable that the premier province, big as it is, would silently consent to giving the whole of Keewatin to Manitoba. If not there is a long boundary question before the government, which has quite enough to do with what it is at. Another surmise is that there may be positive objection on the part of the older provinces and of the great railway interests to Manitoba getting a foothold on Hudson Bay, seeing that the immediate sequel to that would probably be a railway to that coast by which the freighting distance between the whole of western Canada and Liverpool would be reduced by many hundred miles, and the land carriage reduced to a fraction of what it is now. The possibilities of the Hudson Bay route are still problematical and will only be determined by experiment. But it is to be presumed that the two or three great transcontinental railways, including the one in which the government is particularly interested, will all be opposed to that development, and that the older provinces which poured money into the North-West with a view to opening it—a fact which the west sedulously forgets to-day—should not be very hearty about a scheme for carrying the trade of the west away from them. Montreal is the point that has most to fear from the rivalry. Her marvellous recent growth is largely owing to her being the most northern, and, therefore, the nearest port to Liverpool, as well as to the wheat fields. In this she has no rival short of Hudson Bay. All the same, if that route is practicable, the people whom it would benefit have a right to open it, and no one has a right to keep them back. We do not presume there will be any obstruction to this extension of Manitoba other than the need of time for the consideration of so vast a subject.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

Although the motion of Col. Hughes advocating closer union of the empire was withdrawn, the time taken by the House of Commons to discuss it was by no means wasted. The motion set forth that in the opinion of this House the best interests of Canada and the Empire at large would be advanced, and the peace, progress and prosperity of humanity be assured, by a full partnership union of Great Britain and her colonies, wherein there would be a united imperial parliament empowered to deal with imperial, international, commercial, financial, and other necessary national problems, but leaving to the existing parliaments their present powers, functions, control of tariff and other matters necessary for their own purpose. The criticism immediately occurs that if there is to be a full partnership union, then the tariff cannot be left for each individual partner to settle for itself. The trouble indeed with Colonel

Hughes and those who think with him is that most of what they would accomplish is to be done at the expense of the already overburdened taxpayers of the British Islands. Thus, Mr. Cockshutt, who made a lengthy speech in support of the motion of Colonel Hughes, estimated that the British preference means a loss to Canada's revenue of four million dollars a year, for which we are getting no return. He asserted that the preference was a mistake, that it was injuring some branches of Canadian trade, and he said that he would advocate the withdrawal of the preference if it would not be misunderstood by his political opponents. Imperialism apparently means to Mr. Cockshutt giving Great Britain as small a place in our markets as possible while getting as large a place in hers as we can insist on. Our protectionists never offer anything in return for the very serious demand they make on Great Britain.

Mr. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, as long ago as 1851, was in favor of full federation in equal partnership of all parts of the Empire, and Colonel Hughes quoted with approval Mr. Howe's plan of one army for the Empire, under one command, and paid from the one treasury. This would probably, as Colonel Hughes believes, lessen the cost of national and imperial defence, and certainly any workable plan that would bring the 407,000,000 people of the British Empire into closer and the closest relationship would commend itself to the lover of that Empire and of humanity. But there's the rub—to find any plan that has feasibility and a reasonable chance of permanency. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, the subject has engrossed the best minds of the Empire, but no solution has yet been discovered. Sir Wilfrid, however, said in effect that what was contained in Colonel Hughes's motion could never be the solution. He put his finger on the weakest place, as we have done before, many times, when he said it was difficult to see how there could be a true partnership union and at the same time leave the control of their tariffs to the several colonies. Principally for that reason, the Prime Minister declared that there was no practical solution in the four corners of the motion of Colonel Hughes. Mr. Borden said that he had always thought that the ties of the Empire might be strengthened by a system of mutual trade preferences. That might prove to be true, if they were real preferences and not bogus ones. We cannot establish real preferences while our trade attitude is simply exclusive wherever we can make it so. Perhaps, the colonial conference in London next year may be able to suggest something practical as a beginning towards a closer confederation. There is one thing always we can do to hasten this very desirable consummation. We might begin our too long deferred contribution to the British navy. That will be one of the first things we shall be required to do in the 'getting together' negotiations, and it would greatly increase the desire of the 'Islanders' for closer ties if we gave them a practical demonstration that we are willing to share the burdens as well as the glory of that Empire upon which the sun never sets.

SOCIALISM.

Great reforms are proverbially promoted by men of one idea. There is always the danger, however, that the man of one idea will, by looking only on one side of the facts, be led to exaggerate, with positive harm to the cause advocated. We are not familiar with the conditions in Reading, Pennsylvania, presumably referred to by our correspondent, Mr. Legge. That city is possibly full of recently emancipated eastern Europeans. Neither are we familiar with any conditions at home such as he describes. We certainly have poverty and wretchedness enough, but very little that the stoppage of the liquor traffic would not cure. A speaker last Sunday made, on a very moderate computation, the estimate that we in Montreal spend annually over four million dollars for drink, none of which adds anything to household comfort. Were this stopped the money saved would find itself distributed among our people very largely in proportion to their necessities, and much of what poverty there is would be removed by it and by the better work done. It is impossible to say, however, what our conditions may be when, as seems possible, we are overwhelmed by the influx of European wretchedness. What we have to do is to provide education that will lift these people out of their present helplessness. We do not believe that, taking men as a whole, the poor are worse off than they used to be, or that the cares of age sit on the brow of childhood more than they did. It would not be fair to compare the happy population of the United States of fifty years ago with populations drawn from the slums of southern and eastern Europe. Those people went to the United States to bet-

ter their conditions, and have greatly done so, though they may have made life somewhat harder for those with whom they have come into competition.

People like these Mr. Legge would, if we understand his system, place, in proportion to their numbers, in control of the work and remuneration of all members of the community. He proposes to give the management, not only of what are now public affairs but of those affairs which are now private to 'whomsoever.' We are, however, open to correction as to this interpretation, for we seldom find socialists telling us how they would manage things. They spend their space in crying out against those few who in the present rush of things have what the world calls succeeded, though how far that is from a true estimate one only needs to know the inside of the lives of the wealthy to realize. If there was any evidence that the poor would be better off by these peoples not having the administration of large sums, there would be more sympathy with the outcry of the socialists. What we do see is large sums, in capable hands, employed in gigantic works for the human good, and giving employment by the way to millions who, without these works, would be far more likely to be unemployed. When the hands become incapable they are soon relieved of the charge. The administrators of these large sums cannot spend very much of them on their pleasures. Mr. Rockefeller cannot eat a happy meal. They are forced to keep them employed in enterprises, for the most part wholesome, for humanity, or to devote them to institutions which are better for humanity than humanity is ready to provide for itself.

The present system is far from ideal. It is worked largely on a basis of selfishness, but we are not sure that a communistic system would, as Mr. W. E. Martin assumes, eliminate selfishness. He says: 'See two children playing together. One has a rich father, the other a poor one. Now, if they have been untrained in selfishness, the boy who has hosts of playthings will give the other boy anything he wants; but if he does so he gets sharply reprimanded,' etc. Here is the whole problem in a nutshell. It is on this belief that the whole of socialism is built up, namely, that if there were no capitalism, or, in other words, we presume, ownership, there would be no selfishness. Is this the observation of those who know anything about babies or about children of a larger growth, or is there a vestige of reason to think that that preference for self, which is the antithesis of Christianity, would be one whit less by reason of the establishment of communistic relations? Under such a system every enterprise would be a government work. The thing that we have learned from experience about government works is that no one expects to do for government as well as he would expect to do for his fellow-man, and that the common idea of those engaged in government work is that it is the highest virtue to put in as little work as possible. Mr. Martin is correct in holding that sharing with those that need is the teaching of Christianity, but Christianity also teaches that such unselfishness is the fruit of a new heart. There are, no doubt, some people who seem, like Mr. Martin's baby, to be born generous and others selfish, and we find generosity and its reverse both among the poor and among the rich.

BENEFICENT WIZARDRY.

The imagination is touched by the new educational plan of Sir William Macdonald and his splendid lieutenant, Professor Robertson. As the Rev. Dr. Shaw has well said, these large benefactions mark a new era in the educational history of the Province of Quebec. Elementary education in this province outside of Montreal has been a by-word. Poor schools, poor teachers, poor everything. Now money rightly directed is going to change all this in such a wonderful way that there seems something almost like beneficent wizardry about it. Many people have beautiful dreams of what they would do for this or that place or this or that person if they had the power, but more often than not they remain dreams. Castles in Spain, as it were, or ships that never come home. Sir William Macdonald is one of the fortunate ones who are in a position to put great ideals into practice. Having made enormous benefactions to science and the higher education at McGill, he has now turned his golden stream into the valleys of the people, where its work of irrigation will go on increasingly. His aim is in no way to reduce the people's enterprise on their own behalf by doing for them what they have been doing, or can by incentives be got to do, for themselves. It is rather to stimulate public spirit and develop some of that generosity towards education that is found

in other communities. In Professor Robertson has been found exactly the man to do this work. Without the magic wand of wealth, Dr. Robertson has been one of Canada's great benefactors, having given great energy and great ability to the country's service. Already he has accomplished much for the dairying interests. In the place of the rule of thumb that once prevailed in the making of butter and cheese and producing marketable pork and poultry, there is now a really scientific interest taken in this work, which is increasing every year. Farmers' associations have been formed where matters of practical interest come under discussion and lessons are learned for the present and the future. He has stirred us up from our unremunerative, slipshod farming, and now he is brightening the interest in life with the consolidated schools he is directing. By means of nature study, household science and manual training the interest in school life has so increased that there is to be no more the 'whining school-boy' or girl, as described by Shakespeare, with his 'satech and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school.' Instead, the boys and girls attending the Macdonald consolidated schools are most unwilling to keep away. They love the work they do there, and their expanding lives are much the better and brighter for it.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.

For empire-building purposes a postal union would be worth, in proportion to any cost of it, many times more than a preferential duty which would increase the price of the loaf for the benefit of the colonists. Yet when young Mr. Chamberlain, an ardent supporter of his father's policy, was Postmaster-General of Great Britain, he refused to reduce the postage on mail matter to Canada to the same rates at which Canada has long received the same from the United States, in cynical and almost insulting terms. Lord Stanley, who has succeeded him, and who is the eldest son of a former Governor-General of Canada, has also flatly refused, but in a milder manner. He was recently petitioned by a deputation of British members of parliament, led by our own Sir Gilbert Parker, to reduce the postage on British newspapers and magazines to Canada. He replied that, while he had great sympathy with the sentimental side of the petition, it was his business to run his department on a business basis. He calculated that to equalize British rates with those of the United States would mean a loss to the British post-office in revenue of fifteen million dollars, and that it was impossible to make such a loss. Lord Stanley's figures seem open to grave doubt, as did those of Mr. Chamberlain. In time lower rates increase business considerably, and Sir George Drummond pointed out recently in the Senate that the British post-office lost a great deal of mail business with Canada on account of present rates, and that that business is being done by United States express companies, by way of New York. However, the colonial conference meets in London next year, and then this reduction of postage must be insisted upon. Also the embargo upon our cattle may be gently referred to, with a polite request for its removal. As a Liberal Government may be in power then, there is good hope that such requests will be granted. Your shouting 'imperial preferentialist' is a strangely inconsistent being, whether he acts as an individual or as a party. If there is to be any closer administrative, commercial and financial union between the component parts of the Empire, it seems that we must look to the 'Little Englander' to bring it about. 'Embargoing' Canadian cattle and refusing reasonable postage are strange vagaries of a so-called 'imperialistic' government. In the same way the only people who have actually done anything in Canada towards imperial preference and the only people who are likely to do any more are the Liberals and not the protectionists who claim this as their policy.

OUR CABLE SERVICE.

The Canadian Associated Press has for some time past been reporting cases of rascality or carelessness on the part of some Canadians exporting goods to England. For instance, it has been said that a consignment of lumber for veneering purposes was far below what the specification called for; that some cases of our canned corn have been found excellent, while others have been full of husks and unsalable; that show cases have been sold upon misrepresentation, and that other commercial enormities have been committed. Whether these charges are true or not it is most vital to our commerce that we should know that such charges are being made. If the charges are not true, such knowledge enables us to refute them; if they are true, then, those guilty are discoverable and punishable—indeed, the very

publicity is their most effective punishment and check. Only a little while ago the charge was made in England that Canada was sending there 'filled' or 'faked' cheese. Almost as soon as the charge was made, it was disproved. It was proved to the satisfaction of everybody that the making of filled cheese in Canada was practically impossible. The great publicity given to this fact throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles was one of the best advertisements our cheese has ever had. We remember, too, a few years ago, that inferior and badly packed apples and butter were bringing our trade into disrepute, until Prof. Robertson and his assistants in the Department of Agriculture gave their attention to the matter and stayed the hands of the offenders. Steps are now being taken by law to regulate the packing of apples to suit the British market. In cabling such charges as those we have referred to, as soon as they are made, the Canadian Associated Press is rendering the country valuable service and is worthy of all praise. The only fault we have had to find with that service has been its one-sided reporting of the fiscal controversy in Great Britain. Whenever Mr. Chamberlain has spoken he has been reported at length and with a wealth of detail, while the speeches of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and others, have been so un sympathetically culled and accompanied by so many sneers from the Chamberlain press, that one would have thought there was only one side to the question in Britain, instead of the real fact that Mr. Chamberlain was in a hopeless minority, as all the by-elections have proved. Such misleading methods served Mr. Chamberlain and his cause the worst of turns in Canada, turning from him the sympathy that would have naturally fallen to him as one who was suffering for our sake.

THE KING GRATIFIED

HIS MAJESTY PLEASED AT LOYAL FEELINGS EXPRESSED IN ADDRESSES TO EARL GREY.

Ottawa, March 20.—A despatch has been received by Lord Grey from the Colonial Secretary in London acknowledging receipt of copies of addresses which were presented to the new Governor-General by the executive council of Nova Scotia and by various corporations and societies upon his arrival in Canada.

'I have laid,' says the Colonial Secretary, 'your despatches before His Majesty the King, who desires me to express his pleasure in gathering from these addresses a vivid impression of the loyal feeling towards the throne which inspired the people of all classes and races who are building up in Canada a great nation within the empire. I notice with particular pleasure the warmth of the personal greetings extended to you and the felicitous and animated terms in which you have replied.'

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide': Crisis in Canada—Separate School Question Again Agitated—The New York Evening Post.—'The Outlook,' London. The Infinite Street—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London. An Opinion from the Far East.—The New York 'Sun.' Mukden—The Most Sacred City of the Chinese Empire.—The New York 'Times.' Count Okuma Sees in Mr. Chamberlain's Policy a Great Reform—A Letter to the Editor of the Manchester 'Guardian.' The Future of India—The Manchester 'Guardian.' What's Meant by a Freight Rate—Some Railway Definitions.—The Springfield 'Republican.' Carnegie in Joking Mood.—The New York 'Sun.' The Chartist.—By A.C.S. in the 'Commonwealth,' London. Spring Cleaning.—By P.W.W. in the 'Daily News.' Too Old at Forty.—Dr. Osler's Little Joke.—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London. SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. The Father of Classical Music.—The 'Musical News,' London. Durer.—The 'Tribune,' New York. CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. Wintry Weather.—Sonnet, by David Gray. Lent—Poem, by Susan Coolidge. The Riddle of Ubique.—By the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, in the 'Independent,' New York. A Pilgrim's Story.—The Journey to Mecca Described by a Mahometan.—The New York 'Tribune.' 'Uncle Tom' as the Pious Jew.—Mrs. Stowe's Book in Yiddish, by Bertha Wiernik, in the 'New Era.' Mrs. Ward's New Book.—The Marriage of William Ashe.—Reviewed by M. Gordon Fryer Rice, in the New York 'Times Book Review.' Obyessa's Book of 'Red Hunters'—The Springfield 'Republican.' Mr. George Meredith and Women.—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London. HINTS OF THE PRODIGES OF KNOWLEDGE. What Manual Training is.—The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.' The New President of the Society of Psychological Research.—The 'Westminster Gazette.' The New French.—The 'Daily Mail,' London. The Solar Pot a-Boiling, Discussed by Professors Jacoby and Poor.—The New York 'Evening Post.' Science Notes.

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**KNOWS HIS JOB IS ENDANGERED.**

**YET THIS OLD BELL WETHER CONTINUES TO TRAIN A SUCCESOR.**

(From the Chicago 'Tribune.')

Mr. W. B. Throop, one of the division superintendents of the Burlington road, says that his company owns a sheep that seems to have an intuition that he is to be knocked out of his job, even if he isn't given a final and finishing thump on the head.

The animal referred to is 'Dick,' the bell wether that for some years has been used at Montgomery and Plano to lead great flocks of sheep out of the cars on to the pastures that are used by the railway for feeding flocks that have been brought in from the west. It has been the duty of 'Dick' to act also the part of a Judas. After he has led his tribe out on the green and nutritious pastures of Kendall county, and stayed there with them for some days, he is called on to march the same woolly coated creatures to their death. He leads them back to the cattle pens and into the cars in which they are taken to Chicago for slaughter.

'Dick' is getting old, and the company, fearing that it might be left without such a valuable aid, has hit on the plan of making 'Dick' train his successor, and this he is now doing with all the faithfulness that has characterized his actions as a herder. But the look of anguish that spreads over the face of that sheep is pitiful in the extreme. He seems to know that he is putting in his last ticks, that after all these years of faithful service he is to be supplanted by a young and risibly sheep that never did and never will know anything about the business. Now and then 'Dick' will raise his moping head and open his eyes long enough to take a square look at his sheepy understudy. For an instant there is the old fire in the wether's eye, and one half expects him to make a lunge at the young fellow that will shunt him over the pen fence. But he seems to think better of it, contenting himself with a shake of his head and neck that starts the tinkle that in the past has called thousands of his kind to a feast and then to their everlasting doom.

The superintendent, Mr. Throop, says that the young wether is learning fast, and when Dick dies, which he is liable to do at any time, he is to have a good burying box and a marker. Some heartless ones wanted to make mutton of him, but such a thing will not be allowed.

**A MONT PELEE SCANDAL.**

(From the London 'Globe.')

Three years after its own disastrous eruption Mont Pelee has led to the outbreak of a scandal which has broken the career of one of the foremost and most trusted of the public servants of France. Soon after the calamity occurred, M. Maurice Bloch, chief accountant of the Ministry of the Colonies, was despatched to distribute £20,000 to the sufferers, and his accounts were all duly passed by the Colonial Minister of the day, M. Decrais. But they have been reopened, and strange things now appear. M. Bloch allowed to himself £8 a day expenses, £2 to one assistant and £2 10s to another—treble and quadruple the allowances of generals or admirals. Not content with this excessive scale, the allowances dated from leaving Paris, instead of from arrival in the colony, the voyage having been made on a warship, where everything was provided gratis. The upshot of it all is that his place knows M. Maurice Bloch no more.

**SIGNATURES**

**A PLEA FOR PLAINNESS EVEN IF MADE WITH A RUBBER**

"Among a lot of letters I received in answer to an advertisement," said a business man, "there was one that inclined me toward its writer, except that I couldn't read the signature. Every word in the body of the letter was clear, but the signature was illegible. I don't know how many people there are who write plainly enough until they come to write their own name, and then write that blindly; I suppose it is more from force of habit than anything else, for they may be otherwise the most careful people in the world."

"Every man should write his signature with perfect distinctness, so that it can be read easily and without mistake by those unfamiliar with it, and also as a mark of his own care and exactness."

"One letter that I received, its body written, had its signature put on with a hand stamp. I didn't know just what to think of this, but it had at least the merit of perfect plainness."

**HOW TO WALK.**

(Chicago 'Chronicle.')

When William Schuyler, of St. Louis, in addressing public school officials at the Auditorium last week, introduced the subject of walking properly he made a great hit. He confined his remarks to the slipshod gait of the women teachers, but another speaker applied it to all teachers, and a third to all classes of men and women in the United States. The indictment is that the people of this country, far more than the people of European countries, treat the matter of gait and carriage with indifference, that they appear to be unconscious of their awkwardness, and that they act as if they were ignorant of the power there is in a fine walk and bearing, and that they take no pains to cultivate an impressive walk—and it is a true bill.

If any one will stand on a crowded street for an hour and watch the pedestrians as they pass he will see no end of awkward and ridiculous things in their walk. Some seem to be falling backward and some to be falling forward. Many walk largely with their shoulders, some rocking sideways, as if they were jerking their feet out of sticky mud, some sagging at the knees, some throwing first one shoulder and then the other backward, as if about to throw a base-

ball. Some press each foot hard on the pavement, as if they were trying to stretch new shoes. Some make a sort of pause between every two steps, so that every step looks like a new start. Some rock their heads to and fro, as if they were completely exhausted. There is an endless variety of these queer and laughable eccentricities, and nobody seems to be conscious of it.

**LEAKAGE IN DUBLIN CASTLE.**

It has been ascertained that the premature disclosure in the press of the programme of the Irish Reform Association, which precipitated the MacDonnell crisis, was due to a leakage in Dublin Castle. The intention was that the programme was not to be divulged until the public meeting of the Association. For safety Sir Antony MacDonnell had it typewritten in Dublin Castle some days before the meeting, as it was considered too precious a document to entrust to any of the ordinary typewriting offices. But what was the result? On that very night a copy of the programme was given to one of the Unionist newspapers in Dublin!

The Nationalists have also often had early intelligence of an important character from sympathizers in Dublin Castle. One of the most remarkable instances is recorded by Sir Spencer Walpole in a footnote to his 'History of Twenty-five Years.' He was private secretary to his father, who was Home Secretary in the Derby Administration in 1866; and as such it fell to him to send news in cipher to the Irish Government that James Stephens, the Fenian head-centre, had landed in Ireland. But Dublin Castle was unable to read the message, as the key to the cipher could not be found. On the other hand, a copy of the telegram was carried straight to the headquarters of Fenianism in Dublin, and easily deciphered! 'The cipher,' adds Sir Spencer Walpole, 'which was thus used was that employed throughout our diplomatic service; and the whole of the ciphers all over the world had, in consequence, to be changed.'

**AN INSOLENT LETTER.**

The following letter was sent to each candidate for the Legislature from Hennepin County, Minn., by the Minneapolis Retail Liquor Dealers' Association:

1. 'If elected, will you oppose any new legislation in the form of bills or ordinances or amendments introduced, until same will have been properly referred to and passed on by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association? Answer—'
2. 'If elected, will you oppose any bill having for its purpose county or district option? Answer—'
3. 'Will you at all times oppose any bill having for its purpose State control or sale of liquor, such as the dispensary system that now exists in North Carolina and Georgia? Answer—'
4. 'Will you also oppose any bill in the Legislature having for its purpose woman suffrage or equal rights? Answer—'

**CUSTOM HOUSE TYRANNY.**

(From 'Travel,' for February.)

Elsewhere we have drawn attention to cab extortion as militating against the desire of foreigners of leisure to visit this country. That, however, is trivial compared to the annoyance which confronts them at the first moment of arrival upon falling into the hands of customs' officials, who toss over the contents of trunks in quest of something dutiable not

itemized in the incomer's sworn declaration; cast dainty apparel on the always befouled and sometimes mucky docks, and, in general, comport themselves with a high-handed arrogance as if steamship passengers belonged to an under-world which it is the prerogative of officialdom to bully and badger.

A lady arriving alone from Europe not long ago, was detained in the steamer's saloon awaiting in line her alphabetical turn—though in the first third of the alphabet—to 'declare,' until the ship had been an hour at her dock in New York (no one being permitted to go on board meanwhile), so that her anxiously expectant relatives on the pier began to fear some untoward thing had happened to her. After her release, another hour passed before her baggage made its appearance on the dock, which had to be searched for it from end to end amid a wilderness of other baggage, none of it arranged with any reference whatever to owners' names, but thrown down, helter-skelter.

Yet another long delay occurred before an inspector was available, and the uncoiling and unstrapping of her trunks had to be performed by friends who had thus been kept waiting for hours without so much as a bench to seat themselves upon.

The uncoiling and resecuring of trunks should be performed by a corps of government porters—there should be cleanly tables upon which could be temporarily deposited such of the contents as must be removed to facilitate examination and seats should be provided for the waiting passengers and their friends. Above all, there should be on hand a sufficient number of inspectors—proportioned to the known passenger list—so that the work of examination could be rapidly performed. At British ports, where a passenger has much baggage, the customs' inspector in charge indicates to his examiners which pieces—say about two of half a dozen—they shall examine, the remainder being 'passed' without being opened at all, unless contraband is found in those singled out for scrutiny.

In France, the government is making innovations with a view to minimizing annoyance and delays, though it has always been a comparatively easy and expeditious matter to get one's baggage visé there.

A New York daily recently made the astounding misstatement that at the Paris arrival station for steamer-trains bearing arrivals from abroad, only from two to seven percent of the baggage is examined (which is palpably untrue, for certainly some of the baggage of practically all such passengers is examined, whereas, under a proportion examined equal to seven percent, a passenger must have fifteen pieces in order to admit of even one being examined, or fifty pieces under a two percent proportion), and added that the customs officials board the incoming 'steamer-trains' at a distance from the capital and interrogate passengers as to their dutiable belongings, dealing perfunctorily with those who impress them favorably, and rigorously with those whose statements or manner arouse their suspicion. But inasmuch as French customs officials seldom understand any language but their own, whilst not all visitors to Paris are such linguists as to undergo cross-questioning with the competence likely to stamp them as non-smugglers at the hands of these Vidocq's of the 'duane,' and French railway carriages being for the most part of the old-fashioned, non-intercommunicating British type, no such 'visiting' could take place, unless the official confined his attention to the occupants of but one small compartment.

**AN ALASKAN AVALANCHE.**  
**DISASTER IN WHICH A PARTY OF GOLD SEEKERS PERISHED.**

(Colusa Correspondence of the Sacramento 'Bee.')

News of a tragedy of the Far North has just reached here after many years. The lives of twenty-seven human beings were snuffed out in a twinkling by an avalanche of ice and snow, and their frozen bodies, found months afterward, were all that remained to tell the awful story of the grim disaster.

In the spring of 1898 a party of Colusians, among whom was Leonard Gaillard, left here for Alaska in search of gold. Months went by without a word from any member of the party, and then friends and relatives began to feel uneasiness. Letters and messages of all sorts were sent to the faraway country in the hope of hearing of or from the party. In the end nearly all were accounted for in some way or other except Gaillard. It was generally believed by Gaillard's friends that he had perished, but it was only a few days ago that the true story of his death was made known by Richard Williams, formerly of this place, but now of Chicago.

In the spring of 1899 Williams met Gaillard in Dawson. The latter was one of a party of twenty-seven who had come into the town with their dog sleds to get their supplies for the winter. He told Williams where he was mining and how to reach the place. He said the journey would require ten or twelve days time and that he would start on the return trip in a day or two. He did so. But he never reached his diggings, and it was the last seen alive of either him or his party of twenty-six men.

On the long way home an avalanche of ice and snow swooped down upon them, burying them from sight until the summer came. Bringing with it weather warm enough to melt their cold covering and expose their bodies to view. They were all there—the entire twenty-seven. Their bodies were in a good state of preservation when found. There was no evidence of a struggle to retain life. The avalanche had done its cruel work swiftly and well. Death had claimed them for its own on the instant.

With the frozen bodies were found the dead sled dogs. All had perished without a struggle save one. The leader of one of the sled teams had not been buried entirely by the avalanche and it was evident he had struggled fiercely for life and liberty. But his harness had held him a prisoner, and he could not get away. Finally hunger added its terrors to that of the piercing cold and the dog in desperation had eaten of the one nearest him until his own life blood froze in his veins and the end came.

**WAS GLADSTONE'S BUTLER.**

(Los Angeles 'Times.')

An uncle of Phil Sheridan and President McKinley's cook have been in the County Hospital; the latest celebrity is Gladstone's butler, who has just been operated on for the identical complaint that brought McKinley's cook to the table. He is a middle-aged Welshman named John Williams. For eight years he was in the service of Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, being a beneficiary in the will of the Grand Old Man to the amount of £400. Williams cannot speak of his old master without the tears coming into his eyes.

The servants at Hawarden were all devoted to him," said Williams, yesterday. "He was the gentlest man I

ever knew. If any of the servants were ill or in trouble he always found out about it, and was more than kind. If anything went wrong with the household arrangements, he never grew ill tempered—only very quiet.

"I never had a cross word from him all the eight years I was in his service." Williams has been trying to earn a living as a fisherman of late, but has exhausted his resources through long illnesses.

**MME. LOUBET.**

The mother of President Loubet, who died recently at the age of ninety-one years, was a woman of a type to be met with nowhere outside of France. She came of that country stock, to be perfectly candid, that peasant stock, which is the backbone of the republic, and she never pretended to be anything but what she was. Even after her son became President of France she could not be induced to pay a visit to Paris.

Of course she was proud of M. Loubet's success, but it is said that her first remark after she learned that he was President, was:—"I shall see him less than ever now." In this, however, she was mistaken. M. Loubet continued to be a frequent visitor to the little farm at Marsanne, where he was born, and which, after her sons became successful men, Mme Loubet looked after alone. She always refused to trust the management of the farm to anyone else, and remained vigorous in brain and body all to her dying day. When her sons visited her she made them help in the work. When Emile Loubet went to Marsanne soon after he had been elected President, her first words after the had greeted him were:

"Come on, Emile, I want you to do something. I am too old to knead the bread, but I never let anyone else bake it; you must help me in the job."

The President thereupon took off his coat and went obediently to work.

**ECONOMY OF HEAT AND HEALTH.**

(From the Chicago 'Tribune.')

The average humidity in artificially-heated houses is about thirty degrees; the average temperature, seventy to seventy-four degrees. It has been found by conclusive tests that a room with a humidity of sixty degrees and a temperature of sixty-five degrees seems warmer and more comfortable than a room of seventy-two degrees of heat and humidity of thirty degrees. Dr. Henry M. Smith says that if a room of sixty-eight degrees is not warm enough for any healthy person it is because the humidity is too low, and water should be evaporated to bring the moisture up to the right degree. In other words, water instead of coal should be used to make rooms comfortable when the temperature has reached sixty-eight degrees. As water is cheaper than coal the rule should become a popular one.

**LORD H. CECIL.**

Lord Hugh Cecil suffers from the Cecil complaint, nervousness. His father, notwithstanding all his experience and expertness as a speaker, never overcame a certain hesitancy at beginning to speak and a nervousness which was very apparent. The present Marquis has the same defect, but not to so pronounced an extent as his brother. Before he rises to speak, Lord Hugh undergoes a severe mental martyrdom. He has the voice of the family—clear and ringing. Like most prominent speakers, he has a number of habits all his own, chief of which is a wringing of the hands while talking.

**Active Liver Prevents Fermentation of Food.**

**The Great Source of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Headache, Vertigo, Constipation, Despondency and Bad Temper.**

Slow passage of the food through the intestines, where the most difficult part of digestion takes place, is the usual cause of indigestion.

As a result of this delay the food ferments and the digestive organs are filled with gas, giving rise to such symptoms as belching of wind, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, heart palpitation, headache and dizziness.

To overcome these distressing symptoms of intestinal indigestion the liver must be awakened to action by the use of such a medicine as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Once the liver is active there is a good flow of bile, which, as nature's own cathartic, quickens the pace of the food through the intestines, removes the foul impurities and restores good digestion and the regular action of the bowels.

Stomach medicines are of no avail in this, the most serious form of indigestion. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills bring prompt relief

**Symptoms:**

- Coated Tongue.
- Headache and Indigestion
- Sour Stomach.
- Muddy Complexion.
- Wind in the Stomach.
- Feelings of Weight and Oppression.
- Smothering Sensations in the Chest.
- Pains Under Left Shoulder Blade.
- Drowsiness After Meals.
- Despondency, Bad Temper
- Biliousness, Constipation.

and cure thoroughly because of their direct and specific action on the liver.

Doctors have always looked upon the liver as the controlling organ of the body, and it was with this idea in mind that Dr. Chase perfected his now celebrated family medicine—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

How well he succeeded is now evident to every one who is acquainted with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and knows how quickly they go to the root of trouble and remove the cause of liver, kidney and bowel disorders.

Put these pills to the test when your liver becomes sluggish and torpid and you suffer from indigestion, biliousness or constipation.

You will be surprised to find how promptly they awaken the liver to activity, cleanse and invigorate the filtering and excretory systems and restore good digestion and good health.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are invaluable as a family medicine, because they positively cure the most common and frequent ills of life.

**Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills**

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most satisfactory treatment for every form of itching skin disease, eczema, salt rheum, barber's itch, chilblains, etc.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THIRTY-SIX YEARS' LABOR IN CHINA.

Dr. Timothy Richard is a Baptist missionary who has won a world-wide reputation. His thirty-six years of labor in China, his intimate knowledge of the affairs of the Celestial Empire, and the influence which he has acquired over the Mandarins and governing classes mark him out, not merely as a great missionary, but as an expert in missionary work, so far, at least, as eastern Asia is concerned.

His work in China is carried on in a unique and very interesting way. For the last fourteen years he has been secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Literature in China, having been 'lent' by the Baptist Missionary Society for that position. His work thus lies mainly among the educated classes of China, who are an important factor in the Christianizing of the yellow race. With his ripe scholarship and knowledge of men and affairs, he is just the man for such a sphere.

At present Dr. Richard is staying in London for four or five months. It is his first visit to the homeland for eight or nine years, but he cannot stay very long, for, he says, his work in China calls him.

'We found,' he said, 'that the system of government in China is the very reverse of what it is in the West. In order to influence China, the method of addressing the public at large was not found to be the best. All national movements in China are directed by the Mandarins, and the system of education, too, is in some respects the most remarkable in the world. All those who hold a literary degree, somewhat similar to our "B. A." at home, attend an examination for a degree equivalent to our "M. A." This examination is held once every three years simultaneously in each of the capitals of the eighteen provinces. And it is the Mandarins and these literary men who have attained these degrees who practically rule everything in the empire.'

'At each centre the number attending the examination would be from five to ten thousand. If, therefore, you enlighten these one or two hundred thousand literary men, you practically guide the whole of the empire. We therefore set ourselves, as a society, to prepare special pamphlets for free distribution among these students on the importance and value of Christian and universal knowledge, pointing out to them that without that knowledge there is no hope for them as a nation. The moral is "Learn or perish!"

'Besides these pamphlets, which are distributed gratis, we translated into the Chinese language some of our standard literature, not merely on theology, but on such subjects as the principles of government of Christian nations. One of this latter class, which was very popular, was Mackenzie's 'History of the Nineteenth Century.' Up to the time of its translation, the Chinese were almost in the dark as to the history of the West, or the principles of Christian nations. After this was translated, it was printed in many editions; in one city alone it was printed in six different forms, and it was published in every province of the empire.'

'Another book that had a very wide circulation was 'The History of the Chinese and Japanese War.' A third book that was re-printed on a very large scale and circulated very widely was a book of 'Essays for the Times,' which contained a store of comparative tables and diagrams, showing the relative positions of the various nations of the earth as regards area, population, wealth, commerce, education, religion, and so forth. These graphic diagrams showed them the place of China, in area and population one of the greatest of nations, yet from the point of view of Western civilization so backward.'

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and co-operation among the people of God on this matter.'

'Are the upper classes of China generally in favor of Christianity?' 'Ah, that is too general a question,' said the Doctor. 'There are two classes amongst the Mandarins. (The Mandarins, by the way, are the magistrates or officials of China.) One of these classes is greatly perplexed and annoyed by the interference of missionaries in lawsuits. Most of the interference comes from Roman Catholic priests, who are misled by their converts, for want of thoroughly understanding the Chinese case. Some Protestants are also misled, under the belief that their converts have been persecuted on account of their religion, and therefore, quite innocently, interfere with things which it would be better to leave alone.'

'And the other class of Mandarins—' 'They are the more enlightened class. They have learned discrimination. They see the hospitals that are established, the schools and colleges that are opened, the valuable literature that is being published, and, having received the help of the missionaries at various times in the history of their nation, they are grateful to them, and consider them to be their best friends.'

'Well, certainly at the present moment the ablest and most enlightened Mandarins in the empire are disposed to be very friendly with the missionaries. They invite them to dinners in their official residences, consult with them in regard to important affairs, and subscribe to their various institutions. This is sufficient proof of their confidence and goodwill.'

'Here is an example of it. The last thing I did before leaving China was to draw up a few regulations at the request of the Chinese Foreign Office, in the hope of securing a better understanding between the Chinese Government and the missionaries. If they had had no confidence in us, they would not have preferred such a request. This followed after an imperial edict issued two or three years ago, commanding the Foreign Office to consult Bishop Favier, of Peking, and myself as to how to secure a better understanding between the missionaries and the government.'

'Have you any special purpose in view during your visit home, Dr. Richard?' 'I want to see some of the leading men here,' he replied, 'in the hope that they will co-operate with the leading men in China in the interests of universal peace. That is my main object, together with, of course, the quickening of interests in missionary work in China. Our great need in China to-day is for still more Christian men and women of education and devotion—the cream of Christendom, in fact—to help to bring into the kingdom of God what is in many respects the most advanced of all non-Christian nations.'

A short sketch of the life of Dr. Timothy Richard will be of special interest to our readers. He was born just sixty years ago in Carmarthenshire, and educated in the neighboring county of Pembroke, and at Swansea. At the age of twenty-five he went out to China, and travelled in Corea, being one of the first two Europeans to come back alive from that country. One must pass all too briefly over his great work as almoner of the Mansion House Fund, raised to relieve the terrible famine which took place in China in 1877-8, his editorship of a daily and weekly paper in Chinese, and his secretaryship of the International Red Cross Society, Shanghai. It was in 1891 that he became secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Literature—"The Christian Age."

DR. H. A. SCHAUFFLER.

The name of Schaffler is an honored one in modern Christian history. It has always stood for pure character and untiring and fruitful service in mission fields at home and abroad. The Rev. H. A. Schaffler, D.D., who died in Cleveland, on Feb. 15, was worthy of the name he bore, and passed it on to his children made even more honorable by his own unselfish and consecrated life. As superintendent for so many years of the work among the Slavs, he was widely known throughout the country. A familiar figure at many religious assemblies, he was influential not only in Cleveland, which he made his headquarters, but at various points where here and there in the West. He has been ill for some time. Mr. J. G. Fraser, secretary of Cleveland, expresses the opinion of all who knew him well when he characterizes him as a strong man and true friend.

Dr. Schaffler was born in Constantinople, on Sept. 4, 1837. He graduated at Williams College in 1859, and after courses at Andover Seminary and the Harvard Law School he went back to Constantinople to be professor in Robert College. From that institution he entered the service of the American Board as missionary, working part of the time among Mohammedans. He was then transferred to the Mission for Bohemians, with headquarters at Prague and later at Brunn. Returning to this country on account of the health of his wife, he took up the work among the Slavs, under the auspices of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, as superintendent. He established churches and paved the way for the education of many Slavs who desired to work in this land among their fellow-countrymen. Dr. Schaffler was a notable linguist, being at home in the English, German, French, Greek, Turkish and Bohemian languages.—Boston Congregationalist.

be the means of kindling a revival movement in Ireland. He appeared to be completely carried away by the enthusiasm which prevailed. At the suggestion of the minister the congregation silently prayed for the salvation of Ireland.

A CHILDREN'S PRAYER MEETING. On Friday evening several detachments of school children marched from the Garth, Hiral, and Dean street districts singing revival hymns. They were unmarshalled and unattended by adults. The separate processions met at Pendref Chapel, which they entered to the number of about 500, and they held a prayer meeting of their own. They ranged in age from 5 to 15 years. Prayer was offered by one child, and then hymns were sung, after which a large number advanced to the 'set fawr' in the usual manner, thus signifying their desire to engage in prayer. One after another the boys and girls offered prayer, being forestalled at times by others in the body and gallery of the chapel. One little boy thanked God for the conversion of his father, and asked God to hold him fast. A little girl implored the Lord to visit the public-houses, adding a special prayer for the conversion of her drunken father, a petition which evoked loud sobs and cries of 'Amen' from the children. Another child prayed for the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan, adding 'Bring together all nations in peace, Oh Lord, with Jesus Christ as King ever all.' As seven o'clock approached, when the ordinary prayer meeting of the chapel is held, the eagerness of the children broke all bounds, and great numbers of them offered prayer simultaneously, and some difficulty was experienced in closing the service. Afterwards the children, quite unattended, marched off singing hymns.

One man told me of his struggle, his defeat and victory. He had felt impelled to take part in one of the early meetings. He had been for years a leader in the church; but some temptation of the evil one, as he explained, induced him to be silent that night, although he felt he had a message in his heart. He left the meeting, unhappy and censorious; he felt free to pass judgment on those who prayed and on their prayers. But next day, suddenly, his better conscience suddenly smote him; he could scarcely tolerate the burden of the wrong he had done, the sin he had committed. That evening he, the faithful servant for long years, wore the penitent's garb, confessed all his un-Christian feelings, and helped to make the Spirit's way clear. I had no need to ask any more; his face and his voice told unmistakably how he had received his reward.

THE HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

The Harvard Faculty of Divinity has just issued its announcement for the seventh session of the Summer School of Theology, to be held in Cambridge, Mass., July 5-21, 1905. The subject is 'The Bible,' and there are to be 45 lectures, 15 on the Old Testament, 15 on the New, and 15 on extra-Biblical material intimately related to the Bible. Each of the nine speakers is to give five lectures, and to hold one or more conferences. Six of these speakers are from the Harvard Divinity Faculty, Professors Toy, G. F. Moore, Lyon, E. C. Moore, Fenn and Ropes. The others are Professors Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Henry S. Nash, of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; and Charles C. Torrey, of Yale University. Denominationally the list includes four Congregationalists, two Unitarians, a Baptist, an Episcopalian, and a Jew, none of whom, however, was chosen on account of ecclesiastical association. The Summer School is strictly un denominational in its lecturers and also in its student body.

While intended primarily for the clergy, the Summer School is open to all students of the Bible and of Theology, both men and women. Guidance in further study is aimed at as much as instruction, and special attention is given to the literature of the various topics. The lectures are given in the Semitic Museum, the collection of which are of great interest to Biblical students.

LAO CHENG NAI.

(Miss Grace Irvin, in 'China's Millions.') Who is she? You do not know her, but if you had lived anywhere round about the district of Ing kia keo you would have often heard her name or heard her voice, and Jesus and his love would probably have been her theme. Dear soul! How well I remember meeting her for the first time. I had gone to the out-station, Ing kia keo, where we had a man and his wife keeping the chapel. And she, it appeared, lived opposite at the back of a shoemaker's shop, but that day she had taken her work across to the 'hapel and was sitting there. Presently she spoke to the chapel-keeper, addressing him as Mr. Liu, though at that time he had not been ordained. She referred to something he had said in a few words of exhortation he had given at morning prayers, and asked him to put it more clearly, as she did not understand. In those days she was merely a listener, but evidently a chosen vessel for the Master's use. Most people there knew Lao cheng nai as a straightforward woman, and besides she used to wash their clothes, and mend their shoes, and she could go and buy anything 'on trust' if that had been necessary. As time went on she had a wish to read the Catechism, though not a character did she know, and the scenes of fifty-three years were telling upon her and her hair was changing color. Still she had a mind to work and by perseverance and prayer she mastered her little book. As she heard more of the life of Christ, she had a desire to possess a large character Testament so that she might learn its wonderful pages for herself. This she obtained and began to study. One day, quite unexpectedly, she came into Yang keo, and as candidates were being examined for baptism, she, too, was examined. We soon perceived that she was growing in faith and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and a little later she was baptized. About a year ago, when a chapel-keeper was needed for Ing kia keo she was unanimously chosen for the place, and ever since she has been a mother, ever the little band of Christians there. They

all locked up to her and loved her. She loved her Bible and her God, and the Holy Book was the Living Word to her soul. As she read it she paused at each sentence to take in its meaning, and could always quote a verse of Scripture when preaching, and turn to it, too. Often and often we have read together at night by the one Chinese taper until I had nearly fallen asleep. Once she said to me, 'I use very little oil or cooking, it is mostly for my lamp.' I have asked her, 'How do you get on when there is no missionary there to teach you?' 'Well,' she said, 'I get a few characters ready and then I take my Bible to a shop on the street and ask the proprietor there to tell me what they are.' (Since her death one of the shopkeepers has told me he had learned a good deal in this way though he had never attended the services.) We have travelled hill and dale together, often sitting down for a breathing spell as we ascended some high hill, but I do not remember that she ever once complained that she was tired. Now her work is finished and she has gone to her reward. But our hearts are bowed down with grief at our great loss. She far eclipsed all our helpers in wisdom and judgment, and we had none like her in devotion and self-denial. As a Bible-woman she labored much in the Lord; as chapel-keeper she was a true servant of the Church; as our fellow-worker she was 'faultless.' In Ing kia keo she was the first to decide to follow Jesus, which she did fully; and all the present members there may be said to have followed her. She was a 'sweet savor of Christ' and it can truthfully be said of her 'she hath done what she could.' Her loss is the greatest we have sustained in the work. May her mantle fall on many others.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. J. H. Jowett has agreed to preach the Convention Sermon for the National Christian Endeavor Council, at [British] National Christian Endeavor Council, at Birmingham, on June 10. The Rev. John McNeill has been carrying the torch of Evangelical revival through several of the old cathedral cities. He has been in Chester, Shrewsbury and Durham; and in every case genuine revival has accompanied and followed his visit. Mr. McNeill says that there has been no such winter as this in England for hope and even for realization of revival since he resigned his London pastorate for missioning more than twelve years ago.

Much disappointment was caused in Cardiff by a message to the effect that, although Mr. Evan Roberts had quite recovered from his illness, he did not feel 'divinely led' to conduct the arranged six days' mission at Cardiff, and that he would attend meetings in other parts of Wales instead. Elaborate preparations had been made for the mission, and Mr. Roberts' decision was regarded by many as a rebuff to those who would introduce too much organization into his work.

Devendra Nath Tagore, one of the most notable figures in India's recent religious history, died in Calcutta on Jan. 19, eighty-nine years old. Sixty years ago he succeeded Ram Mohan Roy as leader of the Theistic movement, and through his influence Kesab Chunder Sen was appointed its minister. Subsequently he differed from Kesab on the questions of marriages between different castes and the emancipation of women, sympathizing himself with the orthodox Hindu views. The result was a split in the Brahmo Samaj which has never been repaired. Devendra continued to lead the conservative section, and acquired a great reputation for sanctity, among all sections of the community. In old age he was an object of pilgrimage. The procession that followed his body to the river, where he was cremated in Hindu style two hours after his death, was one of the largest and most representative ever seen in Calcutta.

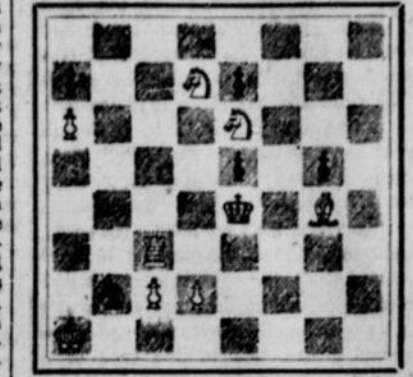
A tectotal crusade has been opened by Father Hays, the English Father Mathew, in Melbourne, Australia, 2,200 pledges were taken at St. Patrick's Cathedral. A revival in which 6,000 persons have professed conversion has just swept over Louisville, Ky., eighteen visiting evangelists and the local clergy having participated in the campaign. During the first ten years of its existence the Colportage Association, which Mr. Moody founded, has published 4,242,105 copies of the Colportage Library, 308,999 copies of the emphasized Gospel of John, and more than a million tracts. Eternity alone can sum up the good that has been done.

President W. R. Harper, of Chicago University, underwent a critical surgical operation for the removal of an internal cancer, Feb. 22. A general and prayerful interest in anticipation of the operation and its result found expression not only in many circles of his friends, but in public meetings and in the press. The outcome, we learn with deep regret, is only partially satisfactory. In preparation for it, Dr. Harper went about his work with a quiet heroism not surpassed by any soldier facing death in battle. He completed the manuscripts of three books on which he had been working for some time, and with characteristic energy arranged his affairs for the worst that might come. His temporary recovery at least is in progress, and prayers will be earnest that it may be complete.—Congregationalist.

With the end of the month the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., completes seven years as pastor of the Tabernacle. In those seven years he has received into the church on confession 114, and by letter 370, making a total of 484, or sixty-nine a year. In the present pastorate the Tabernacle has lost eighty-nine members by death, and has granted 177 letters. Besides these seventy-seven members have been dropped from the roll, making total subtractions for the seven years 363, or an average of forty-nine each year. This gives a net annual increase of twenty. Twenty-eight members were received at the February communion, being the largest number of accessions on any one Sunday since the closing communion service in the old Tabernacle. The new church is to be dedicated during V. month of March.—The New York Observer.

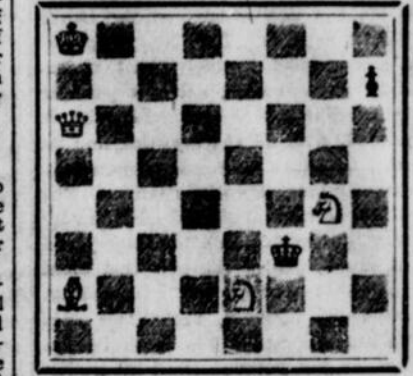
CHESS.

Tuesday, March 21. PROBLEM NO. 952. Composed for the 'Witness' by H. W. Barry. Black 6 pieces.



White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 953. (By Antonio Corrias.) Black 2 pieces.



White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions on April 8. Must reach the editor a week earlier.

Problem No. 954. By H. W. Barry. White—K at K5; Q at Q2; R at K B 5; B at Q B 3; R sq; Kt at Q Kt 3; P at K Kt 2, K Kt 3, Q B 5, Q R 5. Ten pieces. Black—K at K5; Q at Q R 3; Kt at K 7; P at K Kt 4, K Kt 5, Q 4, Q 5, Q Kt 2, Q R 2, Q R 7. Ten pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

This problem elicited such high praise, both from solvers and judges in a recent contest in London 'Opinion' that we are sure it will prove pleasing to our readers.

CORRECTION. In No. 551, last week, the two places at white's Q Kt 3 and Q R 3 had obviously changed places.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS. No. 948. Slater. Three moves. Key: R-Kt 2. A beautiful problem, and one regarded as probably the finest three-er by this eminent composer.

THE TASK PROBLEM. The task problem to-day does not need to have much said for it by way of explanation or justification. It has achieved a considerable popularity, and this is worth more than many pages of discussion. As the chess editor of the 'Montreal Witness' has asked me for a few words on the subject, however, I am glad of the opportunity of stating some of my views on the status and value of the Task problem.

To my mind the Task problem is especially valuable as a training to the composer. There is in chess a decided development, as the work of one decade cannot help to show when compared to that of another, or the work of a young composer compared to that of an older one of similar ability. Unfortunately, this development is not always for the best; the gradual displacing of the four-mover, the more recent disappearance of the sul-mate, these and the changes in the general ideals of the majority of composers are much to be regretted. Other changes are usually to be praised: the growing tendency to have at least one mirror mate in most two-movers, the greater emphasis on construction and economy in three-ers, and similar improvements. It is the work of the critic consequently to study these changes, and to lend his influence to the continuance of those which he finds good and to the opposition of those which he considers bad. Blind enthusiasm, such as has welcomed the Twentieth Century Refractors, may be a mistake; unconditional disapproval such as is likely to greet a poorly constructed problem in some cases may not be justified. Be it said to the credit of problem students that they are beginning to trust somewhat less to their own impulses, however spontaneous may be the work their own impulses prompt, and are endeavoring to live up to the principles of construction. But the teachings of critics, and the better ideals of composers must have the support of the large solving public if they are to prevail. If the public remains delighted with pretty little mates or queer ideas, we are less likely to see fine all-round problems than if it expresses its appreciation of really fine problems.

To-day, the best ideal towards which composers are working is the harmonious expression of form and content. It is remarkable that this is to a certain degree true of America, of England, and of the Continent, countries hitherto divided into largely antagonistic schools. Each of course, approaches the problem from a different side. America, with its heritage of pliancy, is working towards purer forms; England is about equally divided in its quest of better manner and better matter while the Continent is laying fresh emphasis on the study of technical ideas. Anything which can help this development is, therefore, praiseworthy, and encouragement is deserved by all attempts to further constructive art, and by every new achievement in the field of ideas. The latter, of course, is the province of the task problem, the conquest of new theoretic possibilities. In order to further the ultimate blending of form and matter, each has in turn to be studied and emphasized at the expense of the other. If there were no ulterior end to be accomplished, however pleased the author of a remarkable task problem might be, the critic might well despond. But where he sees the promise of final achievement, he may indeed lend an encouraging hand. Surely the original Indian was not an artistic work of art; and yet, as foreshadowing the masterpiece collected and criticized by Kobtz and Koebelhorn, it was one of the most notable problems ever constructed. Similar, too, is the importance of Healy's Bristol, a not very won-

dertful problem in itself. A thousand task problems ending in a single masterpiece would not be thrown away, certainly much less so than the innumerable trifles aiming merely at prettiness which are published every day and do not lead anywhere.

It is noticeable also that composers of task problems are generally among those obtaining the best results along orthodox lines. Mr. Barry, for instance, has composed only about 10 percent of his total output as tasks; yet I believe that the high quality of his general work depends largely on his task practice. Again, almost all Continental composers of eminence, Palkoska, Berzer, Kohtz, have at some time exercised their hands at what are nothing else than tasks of one kind or another.

To sum up, therefore, tasks are valuable: first, as leading to the possible discovery of new ideas; secondly, as furnishing the finest constructive practice to composers; thirdly, as occasionally resulting in the tour-de-force masterpieces which awake enthusiasm in the world round.

ALAIN C. WHITE. Augusta, Ga., Feb. 10, 1905.

NOTES AND NEWS. The February number of Lasker's 'Magazine' came to hand last Monday after all hope of its appearance had been given up. It is a fairly good number. There is no mention of the abandoned match with Marshall. Apparently Lasker is too cowed by the storm of adverse comment to venture any reply, even if he had any excuse to offer. But why has he not the candor, not to say decency, to say plainly that he does not feel equal to playing Marshall for the championship, and to resign while he can still do so with a remnant of dignity?

It is reported that, smarting under defeat from a man whose abilities he professed to despise, Janowski has made himself supremely ridiculous by announcing that he will play Marshall a match of ten games up for \$1,000 a side, and give his opponent a start of four games.

In the seventh round of the championship tourney of the Montreal Club, Jacobs beat McArthur, Kurrie beat Anstey, Sawyer beat Falconer, and Collins beat Lucas. This completes the first half of the tourney, and the scores are:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Won. Lost. Jacobs ... 5 1, Kurrie ... 5 1, Anstey ... 5 1, Sawyer ... 4 2, Falconer ... 4 2, Collins ... 2 3, Lucas ... 1 6, McArthur ... 1 6.

Below is given the first game of the Marshall-Janowski match, which Janowski lost by trying to win after his advantage of position was gone. The ending is finely played by Marshall.

GAME NO. 978. (Queen's Gambit Declined.)

Chess game notation for Game No. 978. White: F. J. Marshall. Black: D. Janowski. 1 P-Q 4, 1 P-Q 4, 2 P-Q B 4, 2 P-K 3, 3 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-Q B 4, 4 B-P x B 3, 4 K P x P, 5 P-Kt 4, 5 Q P x P, 6 B-Kt 5 ch, 6 B-Q 2, 7 P x P, 7 B x B, 8 Q x Q ch, 8 K x Q, 9 Kt x B, 9 B x P, 10 Kt-K R 3, 10 P-K R 3, 11 B-K 3, 11 Kt-Q 2, 12 B-Q 1, 12 B-K 5 ch, 13 B-Q 2, 13 B-B 3, 14 R x B, 14 K-B 3, 15 Castles, 15 K-K 2, 16 Kt-Q 6, 16 R-K-QKt sq, 17 R-K sq, 17 Kt-B 4, 18 P-Q Kt 4, 18 Kt-K 3, 19 Kt x K P, 19 Kt x Kt, 20 R x Kt, 20 R-Q sq, 21 R (K 4)-K 2, 21 R-B sq, 22 P-B 3, 22 K-B 8 ch, 23 K-B 2, 23 R x R, 24 R x B, 24 R-Q Kt 3, 25 P-R 3, 25 R-Kt 6, 26 R-R 2, 26 K-Q 3, 27 Kt-Kt sq, 27 K-B 3, 28 Kt-K 6, 28 R-Q 6, 29 P-Q R 4, 29 R-Kt 6, 30 R-Q 2 ch, 30 K-Q 3, 31 R-B 4, 31 R-Kt 7, 32 K-K 3, 32 P-B 4, 33 P-Kt 4, 33 Px P, 34 R x P, 34 R-Kt 6 ch, 35 K-B 2, 35 Kt-K 4, 36 R-Q 4 ch, 36 Kt-K 2, 37 P-B 4, 37 Kt-B 2, 38 R-K 4 ch, 38 K-Q 2, 39 R-Q 4 ch, 39 Kt-Q 3, 40 Kt-Kt 3, 40 K-K 3, 41 P-Kt 5, 41 R-Kt 7 ch, 42 K-Kt sq, 42 R-R 7, 43 Kt-K 4, 43 Kt x Kt, 44 R x Kt ch, 44 K-B 3, 45 P-Kt 6, 45 P-Q R 4, 46 R-B 4, 46 R-Kt 7, 47 R-B 5, 47 R x P, 48 R x P, 48 R-Kt 7, 49 R-R 8, 49 K-B 4, 50 R-B 8 ch, 50 K-K 5, 51 P-B 5, 51 K-B 6, 52 P-R 3, 52 R-Kt 7 ch, 53 K-B sq, 53 R-K R 7, 54 K-K sq, 54 R x P, 55 P-B 6, 55 P x P, 56 R x P ch, 56 K-Kt 7, 57 R-Kt 6 ch, 57 K-R 4, 58 R-Kt 6, 58 P-R 7, 59 R x P, 59 P-R 5, 60 R-Kt 4, 60 K-Kt 3, 61 R-Kt 4 ch, 61 K-R 7, 62 K-B 2, 62 K-R 8, 63 P-R 5, 63 R-R 7 ch, 64 K-B sq, 64 R-R 6, 65 P-R 6, 65 B-B 6 ch, 66 K-K 2, 66 R-Q R 6, 67 R x P ch, 67 Kt-K 7, 68 R-Kt 4 ch, 68 K-R 6, 69 R-Kt 6, 69 K-R 5, 70 K-Q 2, 70 K-R 4, 71 R-Kt 6, 71 Kt-K 4, 72 K-B 2, 72 Kt-B 4, 73 Kt-K 2, 73 R-K 4, 74 Kt-K 3, 74 K-K 4, 75 K-Kt 4, 75 R-R 8, 76 K-B 5, 76 R-B 8 ch, 77 K-Kt 5, 77 K-Q 4, 78 P-R 7, 78 R-Q R 8, 79 R-R 6, 79 R-Kt 8 ch, 80 K-R 5, 80 K-B 4, 81 R-B 6 ch (a), 81 K-Q 4, 82 R-B 8, 82 Resigns. (b)

(a) The point is that if K x R, 82, P-R 8 becoming a Q check, and has a winning ending, Q against R. (b) As the white K can now get under cover from checks by the black R, and then the pawn queen.

Advertisements.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to wear New Styles and Shapes of HATS. For the best in cloth, silk, linen and fur hats, call on our Manager SOUTHGATE SUIT CO. 100 St. James St.

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We have a Large Number of these at Bargain Prices. Special List, full particulars and Art Catalogue of new Pianos sent post paid.

LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel St., Montreal.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE WINTER OF THE FAR NORTH.

Though ordinary Canadians may think they may know something of winter, and are generally willing at this time of year to exchange it for spring, yet winter farther north and in the wilds where a traveller must depend on his gun for food is a sterner acquaintance.

It was the land of ghosts. Except for the few hours at midday these people lived in the gloom and shadow of a nether world. The long twilight was succeeded by longer night, with its burnished stars, its dead moon, its unearthly aurora.

It would be hard to do justice to the splendid book by Dillon Wallace, called 'The Lure of the Labrador Wild' (Revell Co., Toronto; Chapman's, Montreal, \$1.50), and it would seem a pity to tell the story in brief, for just as it is written it is so impressive.

Strange as it may seem, none of the men with whom we talked, mentioned that more than one river flowed into the Grand Lake, although they unquestionably knew that such was the case.

For two months the party struggled deeper and deeper into land where no white man had been before, but where here and there they saw traces of Indian camps, and so thought they were on the right trail.

features added by this expedition to the map of Labrador, Elson lake. As a simple record of valor and friendship, the book must be read to be appreciated.

'The Quest' of John Chapman, by Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D. (Morang & Co. and the Macmillan Company, New York, \$1.50), is a story founded, not upon the deeds of chivalry that have lately been so much in vogue, but upon an idyllic historical circumstance to which is traced the existence of the bounteous orchards for which the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi are famous.

Occasionally, however, the author does not sustain correctly the epoch he has chosen, as, for instance, when the trader-guide points out to Dorothy the 'forest post office,' a marked tree on the mountain-side, into the hollow of which, he explains, settlers drop their letters, these being collected by any chance passer-by, and later delivered at their destination.

THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

Those of us who had followed the fortunes of Sherlock Holmes—and few had not—up to what appeared the end of his career, were naturally somewhat puzzled when the prospect of his reincarnation began to be talked of, as to the manner in which that event should be brought about.

two and two together with a resultant twenty-two is already well known. 'The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton' gives distinctness to the smouldering idea that it is a lucky thing for the public generally that Sherlock Holmes's ideas of morality had always kept him on the side of virtue.

'I have rubber-soled tennis shoes.' 'Excellent! And a mask?' 'I can make a couple out of black silk.'

So far as we know, this seems to have been the only time the two friends became actual, uncompromising house-breakers, and though they were successful, capture red-handed was a very near thing with one of them at least.

'JESS AND CO.'

'Jess and Co.,' by J. J. B., author of 'Wee Macgregor,' (The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, \$1.25) is a book that will appeal to many readers, not alone, though the dialect is broad, to the exile from Bonnie Scotland.

LITERARY NOTES.

There are many Frenchmen, says the French critic of the 'Nation,' who know about Marguerite de Valois, the youngest daughter of Henri II. and Catherine de Medicis, the first wife of Henry IV., only what they have learned in the amusing novels of the elder Dumas.

debauchery, the habitual use of poison and of assassination, their belief in occult sciences and astrology, their homicidal perfumery. The marriage of Marguerite de Valois with Henry of Navarre, which was intended to be a reconciliation of the Protestants and Catholics, was a purely political union.

'I have heard a princess say,' writes Brantome, 'that she saved the life of her husband in the Massacre, for undoubtedly he was proscribed and marked on the red paper (as they say), because it was declared that the roots must be taken out, such as the King of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, the Admiral, and other great personages; but the Queen threw herself on her knees before King Charles, her brother, to beg of him the life of her lord and master.'

Brantome adds that the pique between her and her husband arose more from religion than from anything else; but there were many causes for it, and it was a fact that they allowed another a great degree of liberty.

Marguerite wrote Memoirs, which are now very rare. If we knew of her only what she says, and what Brantome and another panegyrist, Father Hilarion de Coste, say, we should have to place her very high, and only give her praise.

The accusations against Marguerite de Valois have a more serious foundation in the 'Histoire Générale' of Scipion Duplex, which comprises a History of Henry IV. and a History of Louis XIII. Scipion Duplex was a Gascon writer, who was allowed to enter society under the protection of Marguerite.

Marguerite will always remain a very complex character. 'Much good may be said of her,' writes M. Merki, 'and much evil, for, if she had true qualities, she exposed herself to much criticism by carelessness, by the promptings of passion and contempt of opinion, by the conviction that her royal blood placed her above certain rules, and that she could allow herself anything.'

A paragraph is given in the New York 'Evening Post' to Mr. St. Clair Baddeley's 'Recent Discoveries in the Forum, 1898-1904,' which is issued in convenient small shape, with attractive print and illustrations (Macmillans), and which is better in substance than the similar English book, of almost identical title, noticed in these columns a few months ago.

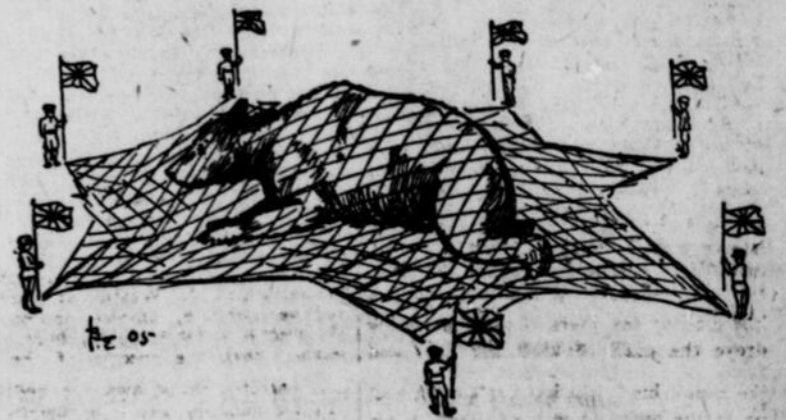
A volume of sort stories mentioned by the 'Spectator' is 'Pope Jacynth, and other Fantastic Tales,' by Vernon Lee. These stories are mediæval in spirit, and show the author's address at her best, if not quite her pleasantest.

SKIT SKETCHES.



Society gossip: The charming young debutantes the Misses Alberta and Saskatchewan Genuick, looked very sweet in simple white gowns. The bodices trimmed with white illusion otherwise unadorned, excepting that each wore a heavy ball attached by a chain to the left ankle. This is now the vogue.

—Contributed by James Moodie.



WILL THE NET HOLD?

—Contributed by Burgoyne Edwards.

she will be understood thoroughly only by scholars—in mediævalism.

According to a recent English paper, a correspondent's question concerning the Yorksherman's coat-of-arms, which has for its subscription, 'Tak' hod an' sup, lad; and is the sign of 'The Black Swan' at York, is thus answered:

'A Flea, a Fly, a Magpie, an' Bacon Flitch

Is t' Yorksherman's coat-of-arms; An' t' reason they've chosen these things so rich

Is becoss they hev all speshal charms. A flea will bite whoever it can,—

An' so, my lads, will a Yorksherman. A fly will sup with Dick, Tom, or Dan,—

An' so, by Gow! will a Yorksherman. A magpie can talk for a terrible span,—

An' so, an' all, can a Yorksherman. A flitch is no good whol it's hung, ye'll agree,—

No more is a Yorksherman, don't ye see!'

Innumerable have been the translations and varied the artistic settings of the famous maxims of La Rochefoucauld. It does not occur to us, however, that any publisher has hitherto thought to have the French original and a good, spirited English translation appear on alternating pages.

Among the many ephemeral sketches of life in India a place of honor should be allotted to Herbert Compton's 'Indian Life in Town and Country,' (Putnam's), apparently the initial volume of a series designed to exhibit 'Our Asiatic Neighbors.'

life on the other. Without erudition and with some old-fashioned errors (such as the statement that women were not secluded in India till after the Moham-medan conquest), this little volume gives a true as well as a vivid description of Indian life as it is to-day.

Of 'Tales of the Five Towns' the London 'Spectator' says:—Whether Mr. Arnold Bennett will ever write anything so wholly excellent as his novel, 'A Great Man,' may be doubted, but the standard is not very sensibly lowered in his present collection of short stories. The first part of the collection, in which the scene of the stories is always in the five Pottery towns of the title, is the more original, though the other stories have their good points, too.

CANADIAN FLAGS FOR THE SCHOOLS.

That the schools appreciate our Diamond Jubilee offer of flags as special premiums is shown by the numerous responses we are having from all parts of the country.

One principal in British Columbia writes:—

'The terms are very generous. I think it very likely we will be able to take advantage of your offers. We already have a large 16 ft. flag and flag-pole, which the pupils presented to the school last 24th of May. But in addition to this I should like to see one in each of the five rooms. We are equally interested in your library offer. Kindly let me have particulars of books you are prepared to give.'

REMEMBER!—Not only schools may earn a flag. Clubs, societies, communities, any group of people who will work together for a flag may have one, or individuals may on the same terms.

For samples and all information address:—

'Flag Department,' JOHN DOUGAL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

Agricultural.

'The profit of the earth is for all and the kins himself is served with the field.'

A REMINISCENCE.

FIFTY YEARS AGO IN MARCH

(By 'Rusticus'.)

In many of the early Canadian settlements the month of March was usually the busiest winter month, as a great deal of work that had been neglected during the early part of the winter had to be rushed before the sleighing broke up.

er would drive out eight miles and pay me the price of an ordinary sheep for one of these lambs.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW.

OTTAWA HAS A GOOD, CLEAN SHOW, AND IS WELL ATTENDED.

Last week at Ottawa proved a very interesting one to the poultrymen and stockmen of eastern Ontario and western Quebec.

THE LECTURES.

The lectures in the lecture room on the grounds were generally well attended. Tuesday's were delivered in the Imperial building, Queen street, and were of particular interest to poultry men.

Select a breed to your fancy and then do not change after.

Have plenty of hair. Feed generously.

English beef seems more juicy, because eating more succulent foods.

Prof. Day started the discussion on the feeding of calves, and the opinion of the majority present seemed to be against Mr. Miller in this respect.

DISCUSSION.

Prof. Day started the discussion on the feeding of calves, and the opinion of the majority present seemed to be against Mr. Miller in this respect.

Prof. Day showed that the difference between their views would van when it was known that a calf that got all the milk it could take would eat little grain anyway.

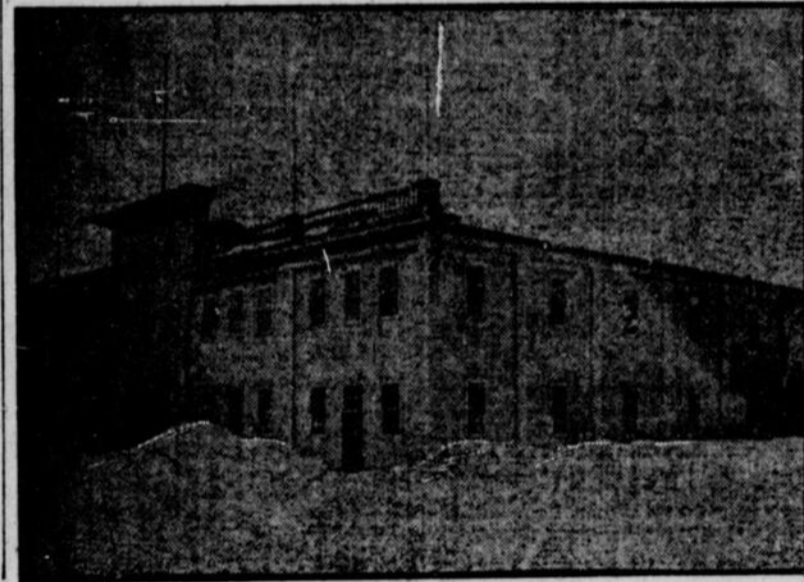
SELECTION OF SEED.

Wednesday evening's meeting in the

imperial building was a success. Mr. G. M. Clark spoke on 'Seed selection.'

SHEEP INDUSTRY.

On Thursday morning the sheep industry received attention at the hands of Messrs. R. Miller, John Jackson, A. W. Smith and J. M. Gardhouse.



THE RUINED BUILDING.

The above is a reproduction of the mammoth building that collapsed the other day in the Central Fair Grounds, Ottawa, a little north of Lansdowne Park entrance.

United States will pay liberally for our good sheep. Lamb is becoming more and more a delicacy upon our tables.

REARING SWINE.

In the afternoon swine became the topic. The discussion was led off by Prof. Grisdale, who advocated feeding a pig to get it off at about seven months.

Mr. Clark, of Ottawa, did not agree with Prof. Grisdale, and told of his experience of fattening hogs on grass.

A large crowd gathered on Wednesday afternoon to listen to Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, on the 'Raising of baby beef.'

Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, son of the late Mr. John Miller, of 'Thisteha', Brougham, Ont., followed with an able paper on how to improve the export cattle.

Begin right by selecting beef breeds, not dairy ones. There are four leading breeds—Durhams, Angus, Galloways, and Herefords.

The type of cattle with short legs and deep bodies ought to be selected.

Most successful feeders in the United States say one should select cattle that leave two tracks in the field as they walk.

English beef seems more juicy, because eating more succulent foods.

Several useful discussions followed on several points raised by Mr. Miller.

The above cut is of 'Congleton Ganymede,' a horse that has won many prizes

DISCUSSION.

Prof. Day started the discussion on the feeding of calves, and the opinion of the majority present seemed to be against Mr. Miller in this respect.

THE MILK PROBLEM.

Prof. Dean gave a very interesting talk on the economical production of milk, showing the tests of feeding at Guelph, feeding four pounds of meal a day seem-

ed to be the most paying ration. He also illustrated by a chart the system used for ventilation of the dairy stables there.

MEAT TYPES OF CATTLE.

On Friday lectures were given illustrating the meat types in swine, cattle and sheep, by Mr. C. W. Bowman, of Montreal, and Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph.

Everything in the farming line is prospering, which speaks well for the prospects for this year.

NEW EASTERN FAIRS ASSOCIATION.

SOCIETIES EAST OF KINGSTON WILL MEET IN OTTAWA.

A largely attended meeting of representatives from county and township agricultural societies and farmers clubs of Eastern Ontario and Quebec met last week in Ottawa in the council chamber of the city hall, and decided to form the New Eastern Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

Great need has been felt for some time for the formation of an Eastern Society independent of the Ontario Fair's Association held annually at Toronto.

So it was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously that they form an independent organization of the societies east of Kingston, to be known as the Eastern Ontario Fairs Association, and proceed to draft a constitution and elect officers.

Mr. Field then read a constitution already framed by the secretary.

Alterwards the following officers of the new association were elected by ballot:

President—Mr. R. H. Reid, of Brockville.

First vice-president—Mr. J. G. Clark, Ottawa.

Second vice-president—Mr. Norman Wilson, M.P., Cumberland.

Secretary-treasurer—Mr. R. B. Faith, of the 'Journal.'

Five directors—Messrs. Brown, Leeburg; J. G. Harkness, Cornwall; Hodgins, Pontiac; Hughes, Grenville, and McNaughton, Glengarry.

A discussion of the following important questions took place:

Should the Agricultural and Arts Act be revised?

Should horticultural societies be separated in the Agricultural and Arts Act from agricultural societies?

Should the legislature be asked to vote a special appropriation to assist in standing out fares of chance at agricultural exhibitions?

Should the government grants be withheld from societies which permit games of chance at their exhibitions?

Should the number of agricultural societies in the province be reduced?

Should the distinction between township and district societies be abolished and societies receive their government grants in proportion to the amounts they expend for agricultural purposes?

A resolution was finally passed to present to the government its disapproval of the wilful allowance of games of chance at a fair, and that grants should be given societies in proportion to what they do in the way of prizes, and the amount spent in the permanent improvement of buildings, grounds and equipment.

Mr. R. H. Cowan, superintendent of agricultural societies, said that there should, by rights, be fewer fairs; that there were no less than 488 horticultural and agricultural societies in Ontario; an average of five in every riding.

Many delegates objected to the lack of time the expert judges gave when attending their fairs. They said the judges were in too much of a hurry to catch the next train for the next fair.

A motion was passed asking the parliamentary representatives of the different counties belonging to the association, to present the association's claims to the Minister of Agriculture.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again next year at the same place during the Fat Stock Show.

VALUE OF FRUITS.

Apples, carrots and Brazil nuts are excellent for sufferers from constipation.

Asparagus stimulates the kidneys. Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver, but should be avoided by gouty people.

Celery is a nerve tonic; onions also are a tonic for the nerves. Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism.

Cranberries are astringent, and correct the liver when it is suffering from indigestion caused by over-eating.

Dates are exceedingly nourishing and also prevent constipation.

THE PRIZE WINNER

Following are the awards in cattle, pigs, sheep and seeds:

CATTLE. For cattle two years and under three—Jos. Armstrong, first and second prizes in Shorthorns; D. McCrae, Guelph, first prize in Galloways; and Jas. Leaske, first and third; D. B. Scott, second; and Mr. Graham, fourth in Grades.

For those one year and under two—George Armstrong, first in Shorthorn steers; Mr. McCrae, first in Galloways and Devons; and James Leaske, first and second; James Lindsay, third, and George Armstrong, fourth, in Grades.

Those under one year—Fritchard Bros., first in Shorthorns; D. McCrae, first and second in Galloways and Devons.

Those three years and under—W. C. Edwards & Co., first, and James Leaske, second, in Shorthorns; D. McCrae, first and second in Galloways and Devons; and James Wilson & Son, first; James Leaske, second, and R. Reid & Co., third in Grades.

Five years and under three—W. C. Edwards & Co., first and second in Shorthorns; and Jas. Leaske, first; George Armstrong, second, in Grades.

Under five years—W. C. Edwards & Co., first, second, third and fourth in Shorthorns; and James Leaske, first and second in Grades.

Export steers—James P. McQueen, first; James Leaske, second; Thomas Graham, third and fourth prizes.

Best grade steer—James Leaske, first and second, and J. McQueen, third. Judges—B. Slattery and S. W. Smith.

PIGS. Barrows, six months and under nine—J. E. Brethour, first, second and third in Yorkshires; and R. Reid & Co., first, second and fourth, and A. M. Stuart, third, in Tamworths.

Under 6 months—J. E. Brethour, first, second and third in Yorkshires; R. Reid & Co., first, second and third in Tamworths; R. Reid & Co., first and William Wilson, second, in Berkshires.

Under 6 months—J. E. Brethour, first, second, fourth, and James Wilson & Son, third and fifth, in Yorkshires; and R. Reid & Co., first, second and third in Tamworths; William Wilson, first and third, R. Reid & Co., fourth, in Berkshires.

Judge—William Jones. Export bacon hogs, three pure breeds—J. E. Brethour, first, second, fourth and fifth; R. Reid & Co., third and seventh; W. Wilson, sixth; A. M. Stuart, eighth, and James Wilson, ninth. Three grades—H. Stuart, first, second and fourth, and W. Wilson, third. Three best hogs, any breed—J. E. Brethour, first.

Judges—G. B. Hood, Guelph, and R. H. Harding, Thorndale. In grades, pigs, H. Stuart won three prizes in section 1, three in section 2, one in section 3, and three in section 4; and William Wilson, third in section 4.

SHEEP. Cotswolds—D. McCrae, Guelph, first, second and third.

Oxfords—J. A. Richardson, first and second; J. A. Jull, Burford, third and fourth.

Shropshires—W. C. Edwards & Co., 9 prizes, and Lloyd-Jones Co., four.

Southdowns—Tilfer Bros., Paris, two prizes.

Dorset Horns—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, three prizes.

Hampshires and Suffolks—Jas. Bowman, four prizes; Tilfer Bros., two.

Grades—Lloyd-Jones Co., two prizes.

The judges were J. M. Gardhouse and John Jackson.

SEED. The seed was in two bushel samples.

Fall wheat—C. J. Gies, first, and W. Murray, second.

Spring wheat—S. J. Woods, Metcalfe, first; W. Mulligan, Merivale, second; F. E. Caldwell, Manotick, third, and D. Cumming, Russell, fourth.

Banner oats—John Wilson, Marville, first; George Boyce, second; Dugal Cumming, Russell, third, and W. J. Savage, Stittsville, fourth.

Oats, A. O. V. white—D. R. Bradley, Carsonby, first; S. Wood, Metcalfe, second; D. Cumming, Russell, third, and P. Madden, Jockvale, fourth.

Six-rowed barley—William Mulligan, E. Boyce, D. Cumming, George Boyce, Merivale, in order of merit.

Timothy seed—D. Cumming, first; P. Madden, second.

Small field pease—P. Sullivan, Waller, first.

Potatoes, Rose type—G. R. Bradley, Carsonby, first.

PIGEONS. The quality of the pigeon exhibit this year surpasses that of any of the previous exhibitions, and bodes well for the future.

The exhibit consists in the neighborhood of two hundred birds, whose value is somewhere around \$1,200. There is a pair of runts nearly the size of a hen, weighing four pounds each, and which are used for squab breeding.


The cup for the best collection of pigeons and a special for the best single bird in the show, were won by the Maplewood Columbaray, Toronto.

The Ottawa exhibitors, especially the Burmount pigeon lofts, under the management of George Woods, did very well, considering the few birds they had on exhibition.

Reid, of Kingston, carried off quite a few prizes. The principal varieties exhibited are: Pouters, fantails, jacobins, trumpeters, swallows, satinets, homing pigeons, owls, turbits, magnies, English carriers, tumblers, barbs, runts, antwerps, show homers, dragons, archangels and nuns, some being extremely pretty.

Ottawa, who have a display there are: F. X. Laderoute, Mr. McKinstry, G. Woods, Jr., George Higman, J. A. Belford, and the Burmount pigeon lofts.

Advertisements.



**RENNIE'S SEED BOOK**  
"A DAISY"

A good seed catalogue is necessary to everyone who plants seed. The most useful one is Rennie's, because it offers the highest type of seed produced in Canada. The book is free. Get it.

Wm. Rennie, Toronto, Western Branch WINNIPEG

LARGEST MAIL ORDER SEED HOUSE IN CANADA

**FEEDING BEEF IN MANITOBA.**

(By J. H. G., Carlton County.)

A mile from Neepawa, in the valley of a little stream with hills and butts and scrub on every side, are being carried on some of the most extensive steer-feeding operations in Manitoba. The establishment is the property of Mr. Dan Hamilton, of Neepawa, butcher, drover and rancher.

On a perfect morning in the first days of March Mr. Hamilton drove a lot of us out to see the steers and watch them feed. Leaving the main road and turning into this valley ranch we came on a very busy scene in the midst of a village of sheds peopled and surrounded by various large bunches of cattle. A threshing engine, sily at work with driving a buzzard blower into which four men were industriously shoving oat sheaves, to be cut up and later mixed with oat straw to feed the husky heaves.

The system of feeding is cheap and apparently economical. Rough single-board sheds, 150 feet long or thereabouts and forty feet wide or wider, stand in yards in which the steers run at will. Along the walls inside are troughs about a foot deep and two feet wide. The cut-straw and oat sheaf is hauled along in trucks and a goodly allowance thrown all along the trough.

Following the straw waggon comes the meal cart. A mixture of crushed barley fills its roomy box and is scattered on top of the straw in the feeding troughs. The cattle are then allowed to enter and quickly the whole mass is consumed. If the weather be severe an extra feed is given or a little hay scattered in the yards and sheds. As a rule, however, no hay enters into the feeding, although a large amount of hay was stacked up in the neighborhood of the yards.

The steers included grades and crosses of various breeds and strains but short-horn blood entered into nine-tenths of the stock or more. The rest were of Hereford or Angus crossing with here and there a Jersey 'dogie' strayed up from the east and here and there a Holstein grade, the two latter sorts bought, as our host expressed it, to get them out of the country. The feeding had been going on for about three months and many of the steers were ready or nearly ready for the block. The broad backs and loins, the deep quarters and well covered pins all testifying to the efficacy of the straw and coarse grains of the province as material for beef production.

The financial side of the operation, always of paramount interest, was, our host assured us, quite satisfactory. The labor, the cheapest available was paid with board, a whole lot of conversation and a very small amount of 'ash.' The men's quarters, while sufficiently roomy,

very convenient, quite comfortable and well looked after, were certainly models of cheapness and a splendid example of how to do things well and at the same time economically. The steers had been brought in from Medicine Hat and had cost, landed, at Neepawa, about \$35 a piece. From the end of November till March would cost to feed them, all expenses included, about \$15 per head.

The steers would average about 1,400, which at \$4.25 per hundredweight, a price already refused, would leave a margin of several dollars profit for each steer. In addition there was the immense amount of valuable manure, a big

facial. Upon the top of this box, for a cover, is nailed a piece of zinc entirely covering the box. This zinc has a hole in the centre, over which is soldered a pipe one and a half inches in diameter and twenty-two inches long. This pipe is soldered on the outside, the metal being the top of the box. Next comes the floor over this zinc, but not touching it because an inch strip, one by one, should be nailed on around the outside in order to make an air space between the floor and zinc. This strip should be broken; midway on either side an inch opening should be left for the admission of outside air to the space underneath



MODERN SUGAR MAKING.

thing in itself, though, to our thinking, not sufficiently valued in the Prairie province.

That beef production on a large scale is possible in Manitoba this man's experience abundantly demonstrates, were there not at the same time many others with equally successful records to show. Wheat-growing is yet in the ascendant, however, and it is just possible that an abattoir will have to precede the much-to-be-desired revolution.

**BROODERS.**

The 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' has been asked how to make a home-made brooder. The following, by Mr. A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager of the Canadian Experimental Farm, contains the desired information:—

'A box is made three feet square, and of four pieces of eight-inch lumber, sur-

rounding the floor. The floor should be made of ceiling, smooth surface up. Exactly in the centre of this floor a hole should be cut two and a half inches in diameter, and in this hole a pipe two and a half inches in diameter and three inches long fastened. This pipe should extend just through the floor, level with the underside of the bottom. Through this pipe the long ventilating pipe will go. This completes the body part of the brooder, and a hover and top complete the requirements. The hover should be made in the form of a circle two feet in diameter; in the centre a hole large enough to allow the vent pipe to pass should be cut, and four legs three inches long tacked on to raise it to the required height; then tack a light fringe of jute sack around the edge only. This is the hover complete.

'Next is the top. Make another box similar to bottom, using four pieces of

six-inch lumber, dressed. Upon opposite sides a piece cut with a double pitch, three feet long and one foot high in the centre, should be nailed to form the ends and the apex, and joined with a piece thirty-four inches long and two and a half inches wide, cut with bevel to allow the screen doors, which should constitute the two sides of the roof, to fit snugly. This box portion should have a little door cut in it, and an incline made for chicks to run in and out of the brooder.

'The working of this brooder is extremely simple. A brooder stove is placed under the box, and it heats the metal cover; this in turn heats the air in the space between it and the floor. This air, on being warmed, rises upward through the two and a half inch pipe and flows out over the chicks that are underneath the hover. Since this air comes through the holes between the one by one inch strips and does not come in contact with the lamp, a pure and constant supply of air is insured, giving almost perfect ventilation in addition.

**POULTRY NOTES**

Mr. C. J. Odell, of Sherbrooke, Que., in an article to the 'Canadian Poultry Review,' laments the decadence of the game fowl. He says: 'Unless a change is made in the present standard on Games, in my opinion it will be only a matter of time that the exhibition Games will be a breed of the past.'

**PREPARE FOR NEXT WINTER'S EGGS.**

The main profit from poultry, for most poultry keepers, is from winter eggs, and to get winter eggs, one of the first conditions is to have early pullets. There are other conditions of importance, of course, but this is a vital one. While there are many that have incubators, there are also many that depend upon the old hens for sitters. One important link in the girdle, then, is to have the hens sit early.

Hens are contrary, and like all contrary things, they can be coaxed to a certain extent; then coaxing is in order. Perhaps the majority of hens of the sitting breeds (if your flock is of non-sitting variety, purchase an incubator, if you wish early hatches), will wish to sit as soon as their clutch of eggs are laid, but if weather is unfavorable, they will need some encouragement.

One help is to have quite a lot of good nests, filled with nice straw or other good nest material. For early sitters, these nests should be roomy, tight boxes; roomy so there can be a quantity of nest material, this to assist the hen in keeping up the necessary heat. Good feed, in abundance, is another aid towards early sitting. Lean hens will sit, but seldom do so very early and during cold weather, if the hen isn't fat it is hard for her to keep up the necessary heat. While corn is an unbalanced ration, it is a good feed for February where one wishes to encourage early sitting.

Now, early hatches, like early swarms of bees, are worth much more than later ones, so it is well to use extra precautions with the early sitters. If possible have a fairly tight room, or part of a room, to use for sitters only; keep other chicks out. Where hens are gentle, as all should be, it is not difficult to move one that wants to sit.

Good, strong-shelled eggs, containing strong germs, are worth much more than market value, so don't waste any by placing under a hen before she is firmly established. Use commercial nest eggs, or else use nest egg gourds for a day or more. Line the box with thick paper, or with several thicknesses of newspapers, then some tobacco stems and leaves or else mix in tobacco dust with the straw that is placed in the box. Lice are not so bad in cool weather, but a few are too many.

Feed the hen well on whole corn, and give her free access to water, grit and good dust bath. Leave the chicks in the nest until they cause the hen to become restless, then remove to a tight coop, containing sand, ashes, or straw (to keep chicks off the cold ground). These pullets will be next winter's layers and early sitters; more links in the girdle.

**THE BUFF BREEDS**

The cry just now is all against two things, the unreasonable fad which has come over our best breeders to sacrifice everything to a sound wing and a sound tail, with absence of outside meliness. Shape has been quite a secondary or a tertiary affair. Lately we have had small narrow, ill-shaped birds winning the best prizes, provided they have sound wing and tail. Even a very great demerit in outside color has been allowed to creep in, namely, the lacing of the buff feather with a darker lacing, very pronounced in some of last year's winners. At the London Dairy Show there was hardly a bird without it. This will never do, and must be ruthlessly stamped out. Size and shape, too, must be got back. The blacks can give the buffs points both in size and shape, the reason being that in blacks the color has not cost the breeder a tenth part of what it has in the buffs. The buff Rocks are better in respect to size and shape than the buff Orpington. Many of the latter could not be told from Rocks, except by their white legs. There is no doubt about it that buffs are still very popular and are bred extensively through the country, but to the keen observer we fancy it will appear from one or two premonitory signs that buffs won't last for ever. The buff Leghorn has practically gone down. The buff Wyandotte is not in the hands of the cracks it used to be. Fanciers, like everybody else, love variety, and it stands to reason that they cannot long take up with self-colored fowls like buffs and whites. Blacks will always last longest because they have the added charm of the beautiful green sheen.

Advertisements.

"The best workmen use the best tools."

The Improved  
**U. S. Cream Separator**

Continues to prove that in the judgment of THE BEST workmen it  
**Is the Best**

Every one of the highest scores and the sweepstakes on Dairy Butter in the four World's Fair contests, at St. Louis were awarded to the products of the improved  
**U. S. Cream Separator.**

Holds World's Record for Close Skimming.

Investigate it, thoroughly, and you will use no other.

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**THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.**  
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Transfer Points: Sherbrooke Que., Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., for the East. San Francisco for British Columbia and Minneapolis for Manitoba and N.W.T.

**Pittsburgh Perfect Fence**

No Horse Hair nor Wool on This Fence.

THE WELD THAT HELD



MANY are the inquiries for a fence to take the place of barbed wire. The Agricultural Editor of the 'Witness' was fortunate enough to see our fine line of farm fencing at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry show in Ottawa 10 days ago. It is smooth, strong, and being electrically welded, it is impossible to get out of shape when properly put up. **POULTRY NETTING** also. Catalogues and prices from local agents or the—  
**PITTSBURGH PERFECT FENCE CO., Hamilton, Ont.**  
Or **JOE W. TAYLOR, 338 St. James st., Montreal, Que.**  
Mention the 'Weekly Witness.'

The.....  
**BISSELL DISK HARROW** is PROPERLY BALANCED



stays down to its work—splendid feature this. Other styles and makes are imperfect; the others buckle, they bind, they hump up in the centre, they jolt the driver in the seat, they draw heavy, they are a burden to both man and team. The **BISSELL DISK RUNS FREE—IS LIGHT DRAUGHT**—is easy on driver and easy on horses—has the essential parts all in the right relation.

Read about the **BISSELL DISK HARROW**. It has a **SUCCESSFUL RECORD** None genuine without the name "Bissell."

Send us your address on a postal card, we will cheerfully give you further information.

Manufactured by **T. E. BISSELL,**  
DEPT. D, ELORA, ONT.

**NOTES AND NOTICES.**

We are in receipt of Shoemaker's Almanac Catalogue for 1905, describing their poultry and incubator supplies. It is a very handsome publication, showing different breeds, methods and machines used by poultrymen.

Persons requiring fencing material, separators, a spramotor, or spring seeds, can do no better than write to the advertisers in these columns. Always mention the 'Witness.'

The special horse breeders' number of the 'Farmer and Stock Breeder,' of London, England, is to hand. It is a handsome copy and is a tribute to the proprietors of this progressive English journal of farm news.

Your name catalogued under your special class with 'Witness' for three months for ninety cents, one year, \$3.50. Additional classes for 75 cents for three months. Send a postcard with your name, address and class desired.

Have you sent your name in to the Breeders' Directory? So cheap you can't afford to miss it.

Show the 'Witness' to your friend and point out to him the agricultural advantages it offers.

Why not write to the fence advertiser for one of his catalogues? Always mention the 'Witness,' it will aid you.



**THE OSHAWA ROD TRACK CARRIER**  
FOR 1905.  
MANUFACTURED BY THE  
**OSHAWA HAY CARRIER WORKS,**  
OSHAWA, CANADA.  
Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Localities

**WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.**  
PORTABLE and drill any depth, by steam or horse power.  
43 DIFFERENT STYLES.  
We challenge competition.  
Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 25  
**KELLY & TAYLOR, CO.**  
Chestnut St., Westerville, Ohio.

**THAT BOOK "STOCK POINTERS" IS FREE.**

Thousands have written for it. Many have ordered it for their friends.

**ALL ARE PLEASED WITH IT.**

There is nothing flashy about it. It is plain, easily read and reliable. The illustrations are made from photographs of the most successful of Canadian prize winning stock, and they are good illustrations.

**YOU SHOULD HAVE THAT BOOK.**

Send your name and address, and mention this paper, and you will receive it by return mail. It is free.

Address—**THE BEAVER MFG. CO., Galt, Ont.**

THE QUEBEC POULTRY SHOW

The annual poultry show of Quebec was held in the Jacques Cartier Hall, St. Roch, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. There were about 400 birds on exhibition, and the judges of such remarked about the general good quality of the birds there.

Advertisements.

Simmers' Seed Catalogue FOR 1905

is now ready. The largest and handsomest Canadian catalogue, describes hundreds of new and standard varieties of Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, etc.

NOW READY.

and gives full directions for successful gardening. It tells all about Simmers' reliable Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.

Why they are preferred and planted by experienced field, vegetable and flower growers.

Just the garden book you will be glad to receive and study.

All our customers will receive a copy without making application.

Sent to any one interested in farming, gardening, etc., FREE.

J. A. SIMMERS, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151 King St. East, TORONTO, ONT. CANADA'S PREMIER SEED HOUSE.

Ferry's Seeds are known by what they have grown. For half a century they have been the standard. Haven't failed once to produce bigger, better crops than any others. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual free to all applicants. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

London Fence advertisement featuring an illustration of a man with a dog and a fence. Text includes: 'THOR, (Greek God of Thunder and Friend of Man.) To the Farmers of Canada. These coiled steel strands of famous "London" Wire. Secured to end posts anchored firm as earth herself. And tightened independently, do perfectly to hill or dale conform. Both are the girders. In their great strength and resilience. They mostly lie the endurance of the fence. In this no chance take, but purchase only "London" spring steel wire—coiled, not knicked. (warranted by the makers.) These strands or girders, each to each, so solidly secured by this machine. With tough steel wire automatically prepared or spooled. Thereby produce a barrier so perfect that will do you exclaim, "Eureka!" This London Fence Machine no equal hath on this good earth. That doth in speed of production bear comparison.' London Fence Machine Co. LONDON AND CHELVASE LIMITED. Western Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., 603 Main St., Winnipeg. Quebec and East Ont.—Phillips & Smith, 60 McGill, Montreal. Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P. E. I.

THE NOON SPELL

Mr. John Lucas, who lives near Lake City, Iowa, marketed 300 pelts from his two-acre skunk farm this season. The proprietor of this novel farm has been able to select prime young animals for breeding, and is now raising only pure black skunks.

Attorney-General Longley advises the creation of national parks or forest reservations at the head of waters of important Nova Scotia rivers. He has a double object in view—the conservation of moisture and the preservation of forest wealth.

At the London shows of the British Hackney Horse Society, held between 1890 and 1904, every horse exhibited has been submitted to veterinary examination. The total examined was 4,946, of which 4,704 were passed as thoroughly sound and only 242 were rejected.

'There is,' says Prof. Dean, 'a strong desire on the part of owners of cream-gathering creameries to have the spring balance made a legal scale. One used for weighing milk in the dairy stable at the O. A. C. for about fourteen years in a recent test was only one ounce short on twenty pounds.'

The Dominion Agriculture bulletins are to hand, on the results from trial plots of grain, fodder corn, roots and potatoes, at the several experimental farms under the Dominion department from the east to the west. Much valuable information can be got from them. Drop a card to the department for them.

Mr. H. J. Neethling, a young Boer from South Africa, passed through Ottawa last week on his way to the Ontario Agricultural College. He found the Canadians a fine people, kind and entertaining. He wants to learn the best and go back to South Africa to help to live down the differences of the war. He is a fine-looking, manly chap.

Now that spring is at hand there is one thing which should not be forgotten. The manure for the garden should be the finest, most thoroughly rotted that is practicable to use. Coarse straw and cornstalks are not wanted. Attention to this point may make several days of difference in the earliness of the products. Quality is also affected, as well as quantity.

A new poultry paper has been started in Ottawa, called the 'Dominion Poultry Keeper.' It is printed on good paper, in a clear type, and is issued monthly, with Mr. Jas. Stoddard as editor and manager. Its first number has an article on the 'Lay of the hen,' by Geo. Johnston, Dominion Statistician, that is interesting to poultrymen.

As soon as two or three inches of the surface has thawed a few radish seeds may be sown. They may not grow, but if they do there will be some early roots. Some of the small kinds grow very rapidly after the weather is warm enough. The seeds are very hardy. They can even be sown in the fall and grow in the spring if slightly protected. Scattered about in the yard where the grass is thin they will produce roots the next summer. But this method of culture is not to be recommended. However, it shows how easily radishes can be grown.

General Benson, C.B., of the British Army, will be in Canada this week, to look over the field as to establishing remount stations here. He will likely be heard of at the leading centres, and he should receive encouragement from breeders here. British army authorities want a good saddle horse, between 14 and 16 hands, and weighing from 950 pounds to 1,200 pounds. Dark colors are desirable. Gen. Benson is a native of St. Catharines, Ont.

Mr. Hodson, in trying to get the Manitoba breeders to inaugurate purebred stock sales, among other things says: 'We were present at one of the first association sales held in Guelph, and after the sale was over enquired of one of the contributors as to what he thought of the success of the sales: "Well," he said, "I sold my bulls here for forty dollars less than I was offered for them at home; but I have got the worth of it in experience. Before I left home," he continued, "I thought I had some pretty good cattle; but I find now that I am simply not in it; and I have determined to get rid of the whole lot and start again with better stuff." This is not an isolated case; we know of others that have first discovered the real value of their cattle at a public auction.'

Mr. M. Snow, of Wolsley, Assa., has been appointed deputy warehouse commissioner. The appointment seems to meet a long-felt want.

The poultry shows in the west, at Winnipeg, Edmonton and at Lethbridge, were unqualified successes. All classes of the popular varieties had good exhibits. Winnipeg and Lethbridge gave Barred Rocks the most space while

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE BRED Hereford Bulls from 6 to 14 months old, bred from the best herd of females in the Province. Prices right. D. C. LOVERING, Loveriaz P.O.

FOR SALE, OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER Whites, the largest strain, oldest established, registered herd in Canada; choice Young Pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE Yorkshire Swine, of best strains of improved bacon type. Write for prices to F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley P.O., Ont.

Trees Plants, Seeds, &c.

NEW STRAWBERRY, KING EDWARD, and other varieties. Also, Seed Potatoes. Send for list. R. C. CRYSLER, St. George, Ont.

FOR SALE, NORTHERN GROWN Fruit Trees, grown here in the northern part of Quebec. Send for prices. J. C. STOCKWELL, Danville, Que.

TARTAR KING OATS—A FEW BUSH-els of the variety left for sale: 60c. at Pickering Station. Bags, 20c. extra. F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley P.O.

Edmonton had a great exhibit of Light Brahmas.

Mr. G. M. Clark, seed commissioner, Ottawa, and Prof. Saunders, Guelph, have both been testing the germinating powers of No. 1 hard vs. rusted wheat. Their conclusions are:

- 1. That badly rusted wheat may contain almost, if not quite, as high a percentage of live germs as sound wheat.
2. Under the most favorable conditions the early growth from rusted wheat may not be very noticeably inferior to that made from sound wheat.
3. Under comparatively adverse conditions rusted wheat would prove decidedly inferior to sound seed.

OUR CALENDAR

March 22.—Ogilvie Ayreshire Sale.
March 21-24.—Chicago Spring Show.
April 26-29.—Horse Show in Toronto Armories.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Old Subscriber, Cransbrooke, B. C., wants to know whether roads dry faster without night frosts in spring or with them.

Answer.—Roads will dry much faster with night frosts. The contraction of freezing allows the water to get away and evaporation to go on faster, in most climates. Of course warm sunshine every day and winds vary this somewhat.

Subscriber, Grafton, Ont., wants a recipe for grafting wax and how to graft. Answer.—The 'Witness' is publishing an article on this subject next week, when answer will be given.—(Agr. Ed.) J. W. Amherstburg, writes as follows: 'Would you please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper regarding the growing of ginseng. 1. Could the seed be procured in Canada? 2. Could the plants be raised in a hot-bed? 3. Are the plants hardy enough to withstand the winter in Ontario? 4. Is there a market for the roots in Canada, and what would be the probable price per pound?'

Ans.—1. Yes. From any of the large seed dealers. 2. Not satisfactorily. 3. Yes. The plant is a native of Ontario. 4. Yes; there is a market for the roots in Montreal and Toronto, as well as in the United States. Cultivated ginseng commands higher prices than the native herb. No returns can be expected, though, from the cultivation until the plant is three or four years old. It can be located in orchards, gardens or woods, where the roots may remain without danger of deterioration for several years after they attain marketable size. For further information consult the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

X. Y. Z., Prince Edward Island, has a colt that sways his head and shoulders while standing in the stable.

Ans.—Since he does not do this outdoors, it comes from either disease of the brain or it is due to the way the light enters the stable. You had better examine the lighting. Have it enter high up and behind the animal. It may be a habit that a change of stall would cure. From the fact that he does not perform when out, one would blame the stable for it, and not disease.

K. K., Bishop's Mills, writes: 'My hens seem to lose the feathers on the top of the head. Beginning at the top, they gradually fall out down to the neck, and the skin seems to be covered with dry scales. The feathers before they fall out have a matted appearance. The hens are losing in weight, and have a drooping appearance. It seems to be contagious. What is the cause of scaly leg?'

Ans.—The cause is undoubtedly from feather-eating. The male bird has been picking out the feathers at first, and allowed blood to come. It is a habit. Take the worst offenders out of the pen. Let them run as widely as possible. Apply carbolic vaseline to their heads. Rub the legs well with a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and lard.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Word to Farmers.—Farmers cannot be too particular in the quality of seeds sown. Some one has said, 'That a dollar saved is a dollar made,' and while this may be true in many cases, yet a small saving in the price of seeds may mean hundreds of dollars lost in the crop, and very often the sowing of cheap seeds means no crop at all. The Kennis, of Toronto, have a reputation for good seeds. Every gardener and farmer should have their seed book.

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Farm and Other Lands.

FARM FOR SALE, 200 ACRES, LOT 28, Concession 8, Township St. Vincent, Co. Grey, Ont., about 150 cleared ready for machinery, nearly all seeded down, balance hardwood bush, some valuable timber; soil, clay loam; log bars, hewed log house, spring water, good orchard, good roads, school and church one mile, six miles from the flourishing town of Meaford. Possession at once; title indisputable. Apply Box 30, Meaford.

FOR SALE—5 WHOLE SECTIONS with in 15 miles of Virden, on proposed Brandon-Regina line, open rolling prairie, all wheat soil, heavy black loam, heavy clay subsoil; no scrub, and very few stones or sloughs; in the heart of a good settlement; churches, schools and post-offices convenient; Prices \$7.00 to \$9.00 per acre; \$2.00 per acre cash, balance in 4 or 5 yearly payments at 6 percent. McDONALD, SIMPSON CO., Virden, Man.

FOR SALE—MAW'S POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg, Manitoba, acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, ducks, geese, chickens, incubators, bone cutters, poultry supplies. Catalogues mailed free.

229 ACRES CHOICE LAND, DEEP Black Loam, nearly all cultivated, saw frame dwelling, necessary outbuildings; eight horses, two cows, hogs, etc.; all necessary implements, nearly new, and all seed and feed required; Brandon district; near elevators; rare chance; going concern; immediate possession. \$10,500, half cash. R. S. THOMPSON, Brandon.

320 ACRES, FIRST CLASS WHEAT land, deep black loam, nearly all under cultivation; 200 acres summer fallow; bank barn, stable, etc.; granary; Brandon district; thickly settled; near elevator. Price, \$7,000; half cash. Immediate possession. R. S. THOMPSON, Brandon.

FOR SALE, FARMS, HOTELS, STORES, Mills, Foundries, Factories and Dwellings, in Cities, Towns and Villages. Send for our list WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—CROP PAYMENTS, DEEP soil, grain and grass farms, near Yorkton and Saltcoats, Assiniboia; elevators, schools, churches, JAMES ARMSTRONG, 4 Richmond street East, Toronto.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES OF CHOICE land, unbroken, one-half mile from Town of Tyran, on the Arcola branch of the C.P.R., in Assiniboia, \$15 per acre, \$1,500 cash, balance on easy terms. R. L. BROAD, Wolsley, Assa.

FOR SALE—THREE THOUSAND FOR 23-acre fruit farm; fine fruit; good frame buildings; near Beamsville, and a bargain.

FOR SALE—FOUR THOUSAND FOR sixty acres, two thousand fruit trees; fair buildings; fine water; splendid fruit and poultry farm; near Beamsville.

FOR SALE—FORTY-EIGHT HUNDRED for beautiful hundred; sandy loam; ordinary frame house; bank barn; fine water; windmill; wheat in; orchard; no hills or swamps; close to station; gravel road; four hundred sugar maple shade trees; County Brant; half down; bargain.

FOR SALE—SEVEN THOUSAND FOR beautiful ninety acres; good buildings; about two thousand trees and vines bearing; near Grimby; bargain.

FOR SALE—FOUR THOUSAND FOR choice twenty acres; good house; furnace; outbuildings and fruit; Lake Shore road; east of Oakville; snap; owner leaving.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-FIVE HUNDRED for beautiful fourteen acres, in fruit; on lake, near Winona; splendid large frame cottage, ten rooms, concrete cellars, fine stables, coach house, ice house, boat-house, fine lawn; lovely home; cost over nine thousand.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED for choice six acres; sandy loam; some fruit; good stone house; nine rooms; stables; in live manufacturing centre of Galt; fine barn and garden land, and bargain.

FOR SALE—FOUR THOUSAND FOR 110 acres, dark loam; ninety improved; ordinary frame buildings; orchard; two miles from station; Pelham Township, County Welland; along with three horses, five cattle, brood sow and pigs, eighty hens, and all farm implements; with ten tons hay and some grain, if taken at once; owner going away; snap for quick buyer.

FOR SALE—SIX THOUSAND FOR ninety-acre dairy farm; fine brick house; bank barn; silo, pig pen, ice house, shed, orchard; four miles from Hamilton market; twenty cows if desired; possession at once; owner deceased; bargain.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-FIVE HUNDRED for good 130 acres; first-class up-to-date buildings; cost over six thousand; near Lake Erie; close to village; best value in Ontario; seven miles from Jarvis; six from Port Dover; wheat in.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-FIVE HUNDRED for good 168 acres; clay loam; sixteen acres bush and slashing; fourteen wheat; fifty ploughed; orchard; good ten-roomed house; bank barn, basement, stables, windmill pump, water in stable, and do chopping; drive-house, hay barn, and shed; Hamilton sixteen miles; all in good condition, and decided bargain; twelve hundred down.

TEN THOUSAND, IF TAKEN QUICK, for splendid 36 acres fruit farm. Over three thousand pears, plums and cherries; over four thousand grapes, besides small fruits. Beautiful modern pressed brick residence, twelve rooms, fine coach house, stables; house for man; fine lawn; at Winona Station, on electric road; finest home and best value in Grimsby district; cheap at twelve thousand.

SEE US FOR ABOVE LIST AND HUNDREDS of others; have largest list in Ontario. We can suit you; established thirty years. Preserve this paper, as list may not appear again. Send for our list.

COOTE & SON, Hamilton, Ont.

SEND AT ONCE FOR OUR ONE HUNDRED page book, 'Veterinary Experience,' which we mail free. Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 10 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

3 a Day Sure

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from \$1,000 upwards yearly. Disting- uished and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, 1000 COLLEGE STREET, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

THE BUTTER SITUATION

Canada Imports Butter While Exports Cease

NEW ZEALAND AND CANADIAN BUTTER COMPARED—BETTER PACKING NEEDED IN CANADIAN TRADE.

There were no exports of butter from Canada during the past week, but the unique experience of a shipment of butter being received in this country from New Zealand, following the purchases of Australian butter by a local house some two weeks ago, caused a most interesting situation. This is the first time on record that butter has been received here from any other country, although, according to a gentleman who remembers the incident a large shipment of Canadian butter was returned to this country from England some twenty-five years ago, but in this case the consignee had fixed a price which could not be realized on the English market. There has been considerable interest and speculation as to the relative merits of the two consignments from the Antipodes, and that of the Canadian creamery butter. It is said that the New Zealand butter is of excellent quality, and equal to the best butter here, resembling the June creamery to quite a remarkable extent. The Australian consignment, however, did not make a favorable impression on the trade, and retailers were not too well satisfied, as the butter was too highly colored for their trade, to say nothing of the mottled effect of a large proportion of the consignment. There is no doubt that when these purchases were made the price of finest Canadian butter on this market was far above the 30 cent mark, with very little prospect of relief until the new season's butter should arrive, but the unexpected happened when prices reached 35c, the consumptive demand falling off at least fifty percent, and later, there was practically nothing doing in wholesale circles, so that dealers were prepared to take a lower rate rather than lose the business.

The shipments, therefore, could not have been a great success from the point of view of profits, but the products of two of our keenest competitors for the markets of the Mother Country have been brought prominently before the exporter and manufacturer of this country, with the inevitable comparisons to show the weak and strong points of all the products concerned. It is said that the Canadian maker has a lot to learn in the matter of packing, that while the New Zealand boxes are about equal in quality to the Canadian, the parchment wrappers are thicker and much superior. If the Canadian butter is only a little improved by this one point in packing, the two consignments will not have been made in vain, and Messrs. Gunn, Langlois & Company and Messrs. Fortier & Monette, the original purchasers of the Australian and New Zealand butter, will have conferred a favor on the dairy trade of the country. A recent report from Leeds, England, a thickly populated district, where the consumption of dairy products is enormous, says that all that the Canadian butter now requires to hold the trade is to have more attention paid to packing, the market possibilities there being unlimited for a good butter that has been packed with due care and attention for future handling. The amount of butter imported in England in 1904 was 212,560 tons, of which Canada only supplied 15,430 tons, Denmark being easily the leader with 55,430 tons, Australia coming next with 23,629 tons, Russia with 20,238 tons, France 18,888 tons, and New Zealand, 14,794 tons.

There is a good demand for milkfeed, and the Manitoba grades were advanced last week to \$19 for bran and \$21 for shorts. The market is active with a firm undertone.

CHEESE STOCKS ALMOST EXHAUSTED. The close of last week saw a much freer movement in cheese, there being several thousand boxes turned over at 11 1/2c to 11 3/4c, thus relieving the situation for the time being, as it is generally thought that the balance of cheese held here will easily bring holders' prices. There seems to be a possibility of stocks being nicely cleared before the new season's goods arrive. The market at present is rather quiet but steady at quoted prices.

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off considerably and sales are now being made at 20c, lower prices being looked for almost daily as the weather gets warmer. There is reported a fairly good consumptive demand, which is nicely adjusting itself to the receipts, and on the whole the present condition of the market is highly satisfactory as old stocks are cleaned out and the new season will start on its own merit.

BUTTER MARKET IS WEAK. There was a decline of two to four cents per pound in butter last week, and the market continues weak with sales of new milk creamery reported at 25c to 27c, and choice fall winter make at 23c to 25c, according to quality. Owing to the number of calves arriving in the city it is very likely that farmers will find it profitable to make their milk into butter than to raise stock, and as receipts increase dealers look for lower prices. Fresh made rolls in baskets are meeting with ready sale at 21c to 22c, and large packages at 20c to 21c.

SEASON FOR DRESSED POULTRY NEARLY OVER. In referring to the market for dressed poultry Messrs. Hislop & Hunter in their weekly circular say that the season is about over, but there is still a good demand for any small lots that are coming forward, and following prices for fresh killed, 14c to 14 1/2c; frozen, 12c to 13 1/2c; inferior, 10c to 12c; ducks, choice, 10c to 11c; medium, 8c to 9c; geese, choice, 10c to 11c; chickens, choice, 10c to 12c; medium, 8c to 9c; and fowl, 7c to 8c.

MARKET FOR DRESSED HOGS STEADY. The market for dressed hogs for country dressed hogs is steady owing to small supplies, for which the jobbing demand is good, and sales of country dressed were made at \$7.25 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs.

POTATO MARKET IS EASIER. The market for potatoes is easier owing to increased receipts and prices have dropped fully 5c per bag. The demand is fair with sales of choice stock in car lots at 60c per bag ex-truck.

MARKET FOR BEANS IS STEADY. The tone of the market for beans is steady with sales of choice primes at \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bushel.

MORE ENQUIRY FOR MAPLE PRODUCTS. There has been a little more enquiry this week for all maple lines, owing to the Lenten season and the prevailing high price of butter, but quotations show little change. We quote: Syrup, in kegs, 5c to 5 1/2c; wine measure in tins, 40c to 45c as to quality; sugar, in small casks, 7c to 7 1/2c, and in large bricks at 6 1/2c.

DEMAND FOR HONEY SLOW. The demand for honey is somewhat slow but a few sales were made of 50 lb. tins at 60c. The demand for buckwheat is fair. We quote: White clover, in comb, 13c to 13 1/2c; extracted, white, 7c to 7 1/2c; in 10 lb. tins, and 6c to 6 1/2c in 60 lb. tins. Dark buckwheat honey, 6c to 6 1/2c.

MARKET FOR TALLOW IS EASIER. The demand for tallow is easier, but the prices are about the same; refined selling at 4c to 4 1/2c, and rough 3c to 3 1/2c per lb.

DRIED APPLES UNALTERED. There is no change in the market for dried apples to date, and sales still keep at 1 lb.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$5.80; strong bakers, \$5.40 to \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.90 in wood; choice 90 percent patents, \$5.50 to \$5.90 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, \$5.50 to \$5.55, and 25c to 50c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS—\$2.10 to \$2.12 1/2 per bag of 48; compound, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Canadian lard, 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c; kettle rendered, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; according to quality of hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; heavy fat sows, \$5.15 to \$5.35; mixed lots, \$6 to \$6.15; select at \$6.25 to \$6.35 off cars; country dressed, at \$7.25 to \$7.75.

CHEESE—Ontario fall white, 11c to 11 1/2c; colored, 11 1/2c; Quebec, 10c to 11c. BUTTER—Finest grades, 26c to 27c for 30 lb. tubs, 25c for 70 lb. tubs; choice fall and winter make at 23c to 25c; western dairy, at 21 1/2c to 22c; roll butter, 21c to 22c.

EGGS—Montreal limed, nominal, 15c to 18c, and new laid, 20c. ASHES—Fir, \$3.35 to \$5.50; seconds, \$4.90; first pearls, \$7.50 to 10c per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover in comb, 13c to 13 1/2c per section in 3 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7c to 7 1/2c; in 60 lb. tins, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per wine gallon, 40c to 45c in tins; 50c per lb. in wood; sugar, 4 1/2c to 7c.

HAY—No. 1, \$9.00 to \$9.50 per ton on track; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$8.75; clover, \$6.50 to \$6.75; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—March 17. With delightful weather and good sleighing in town and country, a good attendance of the farmers at the markets was to be expected, and potatoes and oats were much more plentiful than usual, and while the prices of potatoes were lower, oats were held at firmer rates. Some kinds of garden truck, especially cabbages and onions, are pretty high priced, butter is still high in price, but eggs are declining rapidly. All kinds and sorts of poultry are very high in price. There has been a glut in the banana trade, and some bunches that were over ripe, but still sound, were sold lately at 25c to 30c per bunch. Oats sold at \$1 to \$1.05 per bag; buckwheat, \$1.20 do.; potatoes, 45c to 60c per 50 lb. bag; turnips, 50c to 75c do.; beets and carrots, 50c to 80c do.; cabbages, \$1.25 to \$2 per barrel; celery, 40c to 50c per bunch; lettuce, 20c to 50c per dozen; dressed hogs, 7 1/2c per lb.; dead turkeys, 15c to 18c do.; geese, 12c to 14c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 16c do.; live fowls, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per pair; tub butter, 25c to 30c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 35c do.; new laid eggs, 30c to 35c per dozen; old laid eggs, 22c to 25c do.; apples, \$2 to \$4.50 per barrel; California navel oranges, \$2.75 per bag; lemons, \$2 to \$2.25 do.; bananas, 50c to \$1.50 per bunch; Almeria grapes, 7 1/2c per keg; evaporated apples, 2 1/2c per 40 lb. tin; raisins, 2c to 3 1/2c per lb.; hay, \$8.50 to \$9.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CURRENT FISH QUOTATIONS. Messrs. Booth & Company, fish merchants, Montreal, in their weekly circular quote as follows:—Salmon trout, pan frozen, Georgian Bay fish, 7 1/2c per lb.; yellow pike (dore), pan frozen, round or dressed, 6 1/2c per lb.; yellow pike (dore), winter caught, extra quality, 7 1/2c per lb.; grass pike (brochet), 4 1/2c per lb.; whitefish, winter caught, 5 1/2c per lb.; B. C. salmon, 9c per lb.; caribou, 30c per lb.; 8 1/2c per lb.; white halibut, 5 1/2c per lb.; 25c per dozen of 300 lbs., 8 1/2c per lb.; red snappers, headless and dressed, 10c per lb.; blue fish, 10c per lb.; Spanish mackerel, 10c per lb.; native mackerel, 30c

each; tom cods, \$1 per brl.; live haddock, fresh caught, 5 1/2c per lb.; haddock, single frozen, 2 1/2c per lb.; hake (headless and dressed), single frozen, 2 1/2c per lb.; market cod, single frozen, 2 1/2c per lb.; steak cod, (headless and dressed), single frozen, 5c per lb.; flounders, single frozen, 3 1/2c per lb.; smelts (No. 1), single frozen, 10c per lb.; smelts (No. 2), single frozen, 6 1/2c per lb.; smoked haddies, 5 1/2c per lb.; smoked blotters, 1 1/2c per box; smoked herrings, crates 5 boxes, 65c; smoked salmon, 25c per lb.; select oysters, \$1.60 per gallon; standard oysters, \$1.40 per gal.; packages, \$1.35 per 100; paper packages, 50c per 100.

CHEESE EXPERIMENTS. SHOW THAT LOW TEMPERATURE RIPENING PRODUCES HIGHEST MARKETABLE QUALITY.

Mr. D. K. Robb, F.H.A.S., of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, delivered an important lecture on cheese production at Castle Douglas on Feb 23. There was a large and representative gathering of farmers, dairymen, and others. The lecturer pointed out that, though the art of cheesemaking had been practiced for many centuries, yet until quite recently no explanation had been offered of the changes that took place during the process of curdling. At one time it was considered that the process was due entirely to chemical changes, but now we understand that milk and its products offered a great field for bacteria, and they undoubtedly exerted a marked influence on the product. He explained that while much improvement had been made in the past in the ordinary process of manufacture, this, so far as he was aware, was the first experiment carried out in this country to ascertain the best temperature to ripen cheese in. In the past makers had been curing their cheese at a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees F., but he wanted to find out if that was the most suitable. In order to do this he had 30 cheeses made to his order by Mr. H. McFarlane, dairy instructor, Wigtownshire. In the making everything was done to insure uniformity. The cheese were afterwards taken to the college, where they were placed in curing chambers at a temperature of 40, 50 and 60 degrees F. In each case the cheeses were ripened at the same temperature, and in exactly the same way, the only difference being the temperature at which they were ripened. At the close of the experiment the cheeses were examined by a number of experts, who placed the cheeses in their order of merit according to their flavor, body and texture. The result was in every instance without a single exception—the ones ripened at the lowest and medium temperatures (40 and 50 F.) were distinctly superior in flavor to those ripened at 60 degrees F. In the case of the larger-sized cheeses the medium and the lowest temperatures scored highest for body and texture, while the smaller ones, those ripened at the lowest temperature were best. He next drew attention to the total number of marks gained by the cheeses ripened at different temperatures, and in doing so he argued that there was not a question of whether the cheeses were really first-class or not; the point was what was the relative difference between the cheeses. A glance at the table showed that in every case those ripened at the low or medium temperatures had been given the greatest number of marks, or were, in other words, the finest cheeses. The judgment of the experts was confirmed by the selling price of the cheeses. Those ripened at 40 and 50 degrees realized 2s 4d more than those ripened at 60 degrees. He also showed that the loss in shrinkage during the curing process was an important thing, and varied considerably. Those ripened at 60 degrees had lost rather more than double the weight of those ripened at the lower temperatures. Everything saved in this way means money in the pockets of the dairyman and farmer. Another point of considerable importance was that at the lowest and medium temperatures no mould grew on the outside of the cheese. Some experts expressed the opinion that the results shown by the lecturer were very surprising, but if he was able to confirm the results by further experiments, they thought he had shown them something that would be of immense benefit to farmers and dairymen generally.

CATTLE MARKETS. LIVE STOCK MARKET—March 20. There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 50 milch cows, 100 calves and 30 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade was slow as higher prices were being asked all round. Prime heaves sold at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; beef, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; and the common stock 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c per lb. There were several very fine milch cows offered, but there seemed to be little demand for them. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$60 each. Calves sold at from \$2 to \$5 each. Sheep were scarce and some of them were already short of winter coats. Some bunches that were over ripe, but still sound, were sold lately at 25c to 30c per bunch. Oats sold at \$1 to \$1.05 per bag; buckwheat, \$1.20 do.; potatoes, 45c to 60c per 50 lb. bag; turnips, 50c to 75c do.; beets and carrots, 50c to 80c do.; cabbages, \$1.25 to \$2 per barrel; celery, 40c to 50c per bunch; lettuce, 20c to 50c per dozen; dressed hogs, 7 1/2c per lb.; dead turkeys, 15c to 18c do.; geese, 12c to 14c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 16c do.; live fowls, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per pair; tub butter, 25c to 30c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 35c do.; new laid eggs, 30c to 35c per dozen; old laid eggs, 22c to 25c do.; apples, \$2 to \$4.50 per barrel; California navel oranges, \$2.75 per bag; lemons, \$2 to \$2.25 do.; bananas, 50c to \$1.50 per bunch; Almeria grapes, 7 1/2c per keg; evaporated apples, 2 1/2c per 40 lb. tin; raisins, 2c to 3 1/2c per lb.; hay, \$8.50 to \$9.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

We devote 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.

GENERAL

ADDRESS.

Hopewell, N.S.—What is the address of Sir Wilfrid Laurier? Ans.—335 Theodore street, Ottawa, Ont.

INSANE PATIENTS.

F.D.—Patients of insane asylums in Canada are allowed to receive the visits of their friends at stated times. They may also receive letters, but rules of detail governing this art; made by the management of each institution.

LITERARY CLASS WORK.

Mrs. J. G. California.—I should like to know where I could obtain 'Sullivan's Literary Class Book.' It was a great favorite in 1861. Ans.—The book has been out of print for some time, we understand.

CATGUT.

Subscriber.—How is catgut prepared, and can it be done at home? Ans.—Catgut is made from the intestines of sheep or other animals. The material is cut into long strips, washed and dried. As it is inexpensive, it is not worth the trouble of making it at home.

ASTRONOMY FOR BEGINNERS.

I.M.—The following are good elementary works on Astronomy: 'Elementary Lessons in Astronomy,' by J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., published by Macmillan & Co.; 'Astronomy, the Sun and His Family,' by Julia McNair Wright, Penn Publishing Company, New York; 'First Book of Astronomy,' by J. A. Gillette, published by Knight Loomis & Co., New York.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Ipswichian.—What salary is paid to: 1. The Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons? 2. The Speaker of the Ontario Legislature? Ans.—1. The Speaker of the House of Commons draws the same seasonal indemnity as other members, \$1,500 per session. In addition he is paid \$4,000 as Speaker, and provided with a furnished residence in the parliamentary precincts; also with clerical and domestic help. 2. The salary of the Speaker of the Ontario Legislature is \$2,000. He also has a suite of rooms at the Parliament Buildings.

THE BROWNING'S SON.

Calais.—Please give the name and a biographical sketch of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning's son. Ans.—Their only son was born in 1849, while the Brownings were in Florence, and was named Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning, the second name being that of Robert Browning's mother before her marriage. After his mother's death at Casa Guidi, on June 29, 1861, Pen—as he was nearly always called, to shorten his nickname of Penini—was taken by his father to England. Browning engaged quiet lodgings in London, and interested himself in his son's education until 'the boy' should be ready for college. The young Browning early showed a taste for drawing. 'Pen is drawing our owl—a bird that is the light of our house, for his tameness and engaging ways,' writes Browning to a friend. He studied art in Antwerp and elsewhere, and later went to Venice. On Oct. 4, 1877, he was married to Miss Fanny Coddington, of New York. He took up his residence in Venice. Is an artist and sculptor.

THE HON. T. D'ARCY M'GEE.

Mrs. M. C.—Will you give me a short account of the life of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee? Ans.—He was born at Carlingford, Ireland, on April 13, 1825. When about seventeen years old he emigrated to America, and obtained a situation in connection with the Boston 'Pilot,' of which he became editor two years later. His work drew attention, and he was invited to become editor of the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal.' He was concerned in the rising of the 'Young Irelanders,' and fled to America again, where he continued his journalistic work. He also lectured on topics of interest to the Irish in America. Removing to Montreal, he was elected to parliament as one of the three members sent by this city. In 1863 he was president of the Executive Council, whence he took the title of 'Honorable.' He was Minister of Agriculture and Emigration at the time of Confederation, 1867, and was offered a place in the new cabinet, but did not accept office. At the election in November, 1867, although he was opposed by that section of the Irish people who resented his opposition to the Fenian movement, he was returned as member for Montreal West. He was assassinated in Ottawa on the night of April 7, 1868. Besides a volume of poems, Mr. McGee wrote a 'History of Ireland,' 'Irish Settlers in America,' etc.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

G.G.—I. What was the name of the firm through which Sir Walter Scott lost a large sum of money? 2. Who was the wife of the author of 'Waverley,' and what issue was there of the marriage? 3. What are considered the three choicest of Scott's prose works? 4. Who fell heir to Abbotsford on Scott's death, and who inherited it today? Ans.—1. The failure of the publisher Constable, which was complicated with that of Ballantyne & Co., involved Scott in a debt of £120,000. 2. In 1797 he married Miss Charpentier (or Carpenter), the daughter of a French refugee. They had two sons and two daughters, Anne, who died in 1833; Sophia, who married John Gibson Lockhart, died in 1857; Charles, a clerk in the foreign office, married to Sir John McNeill, on a special mission to the Court of Persia, died at Teheran, 1841; Walter, Lieut.-Colonel of 15th Hussars, died 1847. 3. Some of Scott's novels excel in one respect, some in another. 'Ivanhoe' is no doubt the most widely read. Some critics place 'Waverley' and 'Guy Rannering' at the head of the 'Waverley' novels, followed variously by 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian,' or any one of half a dozen of the others. 4. At the time of Scott's death, Abbotsford was involved in debt. It was entirely disencumbered in 1847, partly from proceeds of the author's works. Its owner, Scott's son, Lieut.-Colonel Walter Scott, died on his way home from India. Abbotsford passed into the possession of J. G. Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law, then to J. R. Hope-Scott, Q.C., Lockhart's son-in-law. Its owner now is the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, great-granddaughter of Sir Walter, who married the Hon. Joseph Constance Maxwell. It is interesting to

know that Major Scott, Sir Walter's brother, was quartered at Kingston, Ont., and afterwards at Quebec, where he died. He is buried in St. Matthew's churchyard, Quebec.

POEMS RECEIVED.

S.D.W., New Glasgow, writes to thank the correspondents who furnished him with the poems he asked for recently.

A. P. Poilard, Sapperton, B.C., a correspondent at Adamsville; Mrs. M. E. Hurd, Carlton, Ont., and Miss Melkieleh, Manitoba, are thanked for sending the poem, 'Love at Home,' asked for by A.A.

Miss Alice E. Davidson sends the poem, 'Be kind to the loved ones at home.'

Mrs. M. Carter, Abbotsford, and Miss M. Georgia Holden, St. Armand Centre, kindly send the poem, 'The bird with the broken pinion.' Mrs. Carter also sends 'I shall be satisfied.'

Mr. Robert Reid, Ferguslie, Ont., and Mr. Charles Pike, Carbonear, send the poem about Napoleon and the sailor boy, which he learned fifty-three years ago in Scotland.

Mrs. Waring, Pickering; Mr. J. P. Buchanan, Drayton, Ont.; Miss Grace B. Ayer, Fawcett Hill, N.B., and Mrs. James Thompson, Cardinal, have sent copies of 'The White Pilgrim,' one of which has been forwarded to M.M.

Miss May Webb, Rouleau, Ass.; Miss C. Farlinger, Cornwall, Ont.; Miss Mary Melkieleh, Burnside, Man.; Miss Emma G. Green, Creek Bank, Ont., have sent copies of 'Hailo, Central!' asked for by Mrs. T. A.

POTMS ASKED FOR.

Mrs. P. would be very glad to have a copy of a poem that she had some fifteen years ago, 'The Hill of Life,' the last verse being:

'Then Hope came like a gleam of light, I was strengthened to start anew, Received to do with my utmost might, What was given me to do.'

M. C. wants the verses entitled 'The man behind the plough.'

M.M. asks for a Scotch song with the line: 'It was aye "No, No, No!"'

M.B.D. asks to have reprinted a poem, 'Plod,' if any reader can furnish it.

Reader, Montreal, wants a poem containing the lines:

'Though Christ a thousand times In Bethlehem were born.'

A.E.D. asks if some reader of the 'Witness' can give her Longfellow's 'Hanging of the Crane.'

'A Reader of the 'Witness' would be glad to have a copy of a poem which she read some thirty years ago, containing the lines: 'And then may the adage hold true, dear, That reverses all our dreams.'

Primary Teacher asks if any reader can supply her with the remaining verses of the motion song, beginning: 'Hold the left hand up, Hold the left hand up, Twirl the fingers briskly, Clap, clap, clap. See the blacksmith strike when the iron is hot. Little boy, wake up from your drowsy nap.'

THE DEAD PUSSY CAT.

Miss Fannie Graham, South Branch, N.S., and Little Miss Ruth Warren, Walkerton, have kindly sent a copy of the verses asked for R.M.:

You are stiff an' cold as a stone, Little cat! Dey's done frowed out and left you alone, Little cat! I see a strokin' you fur, But you don't never purr Nor hump up anywhur Little cat! Why is dat? Is you's purrin' and humpin' up dose? An' w'y fer is you's little foot tied, Little cat? Did dey pison you's tumnick inside, Little cat? DM dey pound you wif bricks? Or wif big nasty sticks, Or abuse you wif kicks, Little cat? Tell me dat, Did dey holler w'en ever you cried? Did it hurt verry bad w'en you died, Little cat? O! why didn't you wun off and hide, Little cat? I see wet in my eyes, 'Cause I 'most always cries, When a pussy cat dies, Little cat. Tink of dat— An' I see awfully 'olly besides.

Dest lay still der down in de sof gwoun, Little cat. Wills I tucks de green gwass all awoun, Little cat. Dey can't hurt you no more, W'en you's tired and so sore— Dest sleep twiet, you pore Little cat. Wif a pat, And forget all de kicks of de town.

MY AIN COUNTRY.

M.W., Assinibois.—Will you kindly give me the verses of 'Oh! why left I my home?' Ans.—The author of the poem is Robert Gillilan, (1798-1850):

Oh! why left I my home? Why did I cross the deep? Oh! why left I the land Where my forefathers sleep? I sigh for Scotia's shore, And I gaze across the sea, But I canna get a blink O' my ain countrie. The palm tree waveth high, And fair the myrtle springs; And to the Indian maid The bulbul sweetly sings. But I dinna see the broom, Wif its tassels on the lea; Nor hear the lutes' sang O' my ain countrie.

Oh! here no Sabbath bell Awakes the Sabbath morn, No sang of raspers heard Among the yellow corn; For the tyrant's voice is here, And the wall o' slavery; But the sun o' freedom shines In my ain countrie. There's a hope for every woe,

And a balm for every pain; But the first joys of our hearts Come never back again. There's a track upon the deep, And a path across the sea; But for me there's nae return To my ain countrie.

NUMISMATIC.

Ignoramus.—What is the value of the following coins: (1) Bank token penny, 1837; man standing on one side and arms on the other? (2) Silver four-penny piece, 1843. (3) Silver three-penny piece, 1850. (4) Silver two-penny piece, 1854. (5) Silver 1 1/2 penny piece of William III., 1654. (6) A United States silver three-cent piece of 1837. (7) British smaller than a five-cent piece, obv. heads of Victoria and Albert; rev. the word 'Jeton' within a wreath? Ans.—(1) Two cents; (2) face value; (3) do.; (4) five to ten cents; (5) this piece was struck for the West Indies, five to ten cents; (6) five to ten cents; (7) a card marker, worth little if anything to numismatics.

F.J.H.—(1) What is the value of a United States gold dollar dated 1864? (2) of a farthing dated 1865; (3) of a Bank of Montreal dated 1864; (4) of a Nova Scotia cent of 1864, and of (5) of a centimes piece of 'Republique Francaise, 1873'? Ans.—(1) From \$1.50 to \$2; (2) not over face value; (3) one cent; (4) one cent; (5) two cents.

Subscriber.—What is the value of the following coins: Obv., Greek letters, 1878; rev., Greek letters within a wreath? (2) A small copper coin of which I send a rubbing; obv., onus reve stad, the rest I cannot make out? Ans.—(1) This is an obolus or 1/2 lepta piece of George King of the Greeks, worth 2 to 5 cents. (2) A coin of Utrecht, one of the provinces of Holland, worth in the condition described not more than one or two cents.

C.W.B., Montreal.—What is the value of the following coin? It is of silver nearly as large as a 50-cent piece; obv., 'Carolus III., Dei Gratia, 1781.'; rev., 'Hispania Ind. Rex M.Q.R.F.P.'? Ans.—A pistereon of Charles III. of Spain, very common, not worth more than 20 cents.

A.E.J., Moranstown, Ont.—What is the value of (1) A coin of Napoleon III., size of a cent; (2) also of the Jubilee stamps? Ans.—(1) one cent; (2) 1, 2 and 3 cent stamps used, about 75 cents per hundred, the others are worth more according to denomination and condition.

Grant.—What is the value of a United States fractional note for ten cents? It has a female head with a wreath on the left side. Ans.—This is not a rare variety, worth from 10 to 25 cents.

R.W.S.—Ingersoll.—What is the value of the following stamps: (1) Canada half-penny, red; (2) Canada three-penny beaver, red; (3) five cents do.; (4) Bevisiana 2 Kreuzer, red, large 3 in centre. Ans.—Stamps vary greatly in value, with their condition. (1) 25 cents to \$1; (2) 5 to 25 cents; (3) about one cent; (4) not more than 50 cents per 100.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

HORSES IN MARKET PLACE. Bronte.—Has a city council the power to compel a farmer to remove his horses from his rig when he comes on the market, without providing him with some suitable place to put them? Ans.—Yes.

TRADING LICENSES. D., Rossland, B.C.—Is there any legal limit to the amount of license that can be exacted from itinerant peddlers by a town of two thousand inhabitants? A country merchant makes weekly trips to such a town with farm produce, taking orders one trip and delivering the next. Is there any limit to the license that can be imposed in such a business? Ans.—It is necessary that you should consult a local solicitor regarding these questions.

ORDER AT PUBLIC MEETINGS. Interested.—I, by Ontario law, what powers are vested in the chairman of a public meeting or entertainment for preserving order? 2. What is the best method of dealing with determined and persistent disorderliness? 3. If arrested for disorderly behavior while under the influence of liquor could minors be compelled to testify from whom they procured the liquor? 4. Can disorderly persons be lawfully removed by force from a meeting after refusing to go out, if so ordered? Ans.—1. and 4.—Provided the 'public meeting' is such within the meaning of the Act Respecting Public Meetings (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 230), the chairman thereof has ample powers of removal and conviction of offenders, and of commanding the assistance of justices of the peace, constables and other peace officers, and to follow up convictions by commitment to jail and collection of costs of arrests, etc. 2. The statute referred to should be carefully read and considered and the directions to be found therein followed strictly. The extreme powers given thereby should, however, be exercised sparingly and with great caution. 3. We think not.

MORTGAGE SELLING TO HIMSELF.

W.A., British Columbia.—In 1898, a house and lot in British Columbia, was sold under power of sale contained in a mortgage, and at the sale the mortgagee purchased the property, holding it for a few years, when he disposed of it to a third party, in whose possession it now is. I have never signed a quit claim deed nor anything of the sort, and would like to know if there is any way in which I may regain possession. I notice in 'Erdman's Conveyancer' (Canadian), 1878, (Introduction pp. 46), the following clause: 'The mortgagee is a trustee, and it is contrary to a well known rule in equity for a trustee to purchase the estate; and if a mortgagee purchases the estate under a power of sale contained in his mortgage he still continues mortgagee, and is liable to be redeemed by the mortgagor. Watkins vs. McKellar, 7 Grant, 58.' Ans.—It is probable that you are entitled to redeem, and your proper course would be to see a solicitor personally, and instruct him for the necessary legal steps.

MEDICAL.

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

DANDRUFF.

Mrs. S. J. C. asks for a good hair restorative to remove dandruff and restore the color of the hair. Ans.—Probably if the dandruff is removed, and the scalp kept quite clean, the shed and color of the hair will improve. You should wash the hair once a week, using very hot water. Instead of the ordinary soap use castile, or better, spirits of green soap, which can be obtained from a druggist.

Advertisements.

No Argument Will Convince a Woman

that a flour is all right, if she can't make good bread with it. The one argument that wins every woman in favor of ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is, that it never fails to turn out the most beautiful Bread and Cake and the most crisp and delicious Pastry when used according to the very simple "Royal Household" recipes. That one fact outweighs all the theories of two thousand years.

No other flour has ever made so many intimate friends among Canadian women in so short a time.—Perhaps it's because "Royal Household" is made by the new electrical process—that makes a wonderful difference in flour.

Your grocer sells "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" and you can have the recipes by simply sending your name and address to The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal, and mentioning the name of this paper.

You should use a teaspoonful of this or more, rubbing it well into the scalp. Leave on five minutes and then rub up into a lather with hot water. Finally, wash off all soap with hot water and rinse with cold. The hair should be dried without much rubbing. The following lotion is useful to remove dandruff and may be used every morning, rubbing well into the roots of the hair. Resorcin, three drachms; boracic acid, one drachm; oil of bergamot, six drops; castor oil, three drachms; rectified spirits, to make eight ounces.

CATARRH.

R.M.S. is troubled with catarrh of the nose and throat. Is continually spitting up a matter substance from the throat. Ans.—There is comparatively little that you can do for yourself for the catarrh, that is, with regard to cure. Most cases should be taken in hand by specialists on the nose and throat. Often there are growths or obstructions in the air passages which need to be removed, and which, if not removed, keep up the trouble. Does not feel fresh otherwise. Has had her chest examined and her lungs were found to be all right, but the heart was said to be weak. The heart pounds away at times in a distressing manner. Has some pain occasionally. When out walking, if she goes too far she has great difficulty in breathing. She also coughs hard and expectorates foamy substance without much color. The lips are quite red, but she is a little bloated under the eyes. Asks if she would be strong enough to be a trained nurse. Ans.—From your description it seems likely that you have heart trouble. By far your best plan would be to consult your family doctor at once as you need attention. You should not do any work at all, and probably a few days in bed would be the best thing for you. Even walking should be given up for the time being. You are not strong enough to be a trained nurse, and would not be accepted with heart trouble.

SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

'Subscriber's Daughter' is a young lady, twenty-eight years old. Her general health is fairly good, but has never been considered to be strong. Has been troubled with shortness of breath on walking, sweeping, or going up stairs quickly. Does not feel fresh otherwise. Has had her chest examined and her lungs were found to be all right, but the heart was said to be weak. The heart pounds away at times in a distressing manner. Has some pain occasionally. When out walking, if she goes too far she has great difficulty in breathing. She also coughs hard and expectorates foamy substance without much color. The lips are quite red, but she is a little bloated under the eyes. Asks if she would be strong enough to be a trained nurse. Ans.—From your description it seems likely that you have heart trouble. By far your best plan would be to consult your family doctor at once as you need attention. You should not do any work at all, and probably a few days in bed would be the best thing for you. Even walking should be given up for the time being. You are not strong enough to be a trained nurse, and would not be accepted with heart trouble.

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.' When the renowned Saint Patrick had had his day, there remains a commemoration of the season's progress, although snow drifts linger, and we begin to look forward with pleasant anticipation to Nature's 'wairin' o' the green.' But the nights are cold, the world must still be shut out, as we enjoy the warmth of the fire in the silence of the hours. A maple stick has burned all day without undue haste, leaving behind a bed of glowing coals and strong white ashes. On such an evening the presence of a friend is needed to make perfect enjoyment, for alone one is apt to fall into the spirit of retrospection. It is not easy to assure ourselves in these days of restless discontent that it is the spirit that really rules our lives. Not what we have, but what we are, is the power that makes us at peace with ourselves and the world. All through the night the heart of the music survives, and the afterglow touches many a chord of memory, while we dream as only those can who have left life's brightness in the past. In the maple wood are many possibilities that come vividly to mind. Is the sap yet stirring in Canada's beautiful maple groves all over the land? Many of us can remember the fascination of a sugar camp, the soothing feeling of the soft brown earth, with its mossy carpet, in the thick woods, the smell of the steaming syrup, the tinkle of the sap into the shiny tin, dropping of the maple from the tree into the very air, and the sight of the first hupaica in those other far-off years. There was a round full-moon at the home going (it is generally moonlight when youth and pleasure meet) the ab-

dows were fantastic as we picked our way over the frosty ground amid laughter and song, with long wands that held wondrous gleams of soft sweets, and sticky fingers that clasped tenderly the treasured hupaicas. Partially, or impartially, the sugar hearts were distributed when the haze was reached—sweethearts that grew hard by keeping, and were soon forgotten. So the maple tree has a warm corner in the hearts of the passing generation, though its simple pleasures could hardly be appreciated by the up-to-date youth of to-day. But the days so by that bring more balmy weather and soon we shall know that—

'In sugar camp when south and warm The winds of March are blowing, And sweetly from its thawing veins The maple's blood is flowing.'

MARCH REMINDERS. After the snow disappears this season there will be such a rush of work that we may have to regret if we do not spend a little of the time while waiting in preparation for its advent. Are the handles in all the hoes and rakes firm and strong? Are other implements sharpened and ready made for the use, and for tilling to tall flowering plants, there a reel and line ready for measuring the ground? Has a little time been given to study the best methods of fighting insect pests, and of learning the best and most useful fertilizers that your land requires? Has the seed been cleaned that was saved last year, and what of the canna and dahila roots? The gladiolus bulbs, too, should be investigated, and the plants that have been promiscuously dumped into the cellar as they ceased blooming or became unsightly. It will not be long now before the brown earth will gladden our sight, and there will be so much to do that the trouble will be as to what is the most necessary to do first, and as the soft warm air stirs the new life of our little world and we feel the quickening of the gardening spirit, fortunately indeed are we if we can answer, 'ready!'

A QUESTION. 'Query' asks if it would be wise for a woman who is tired of teaching to start a business of growing flowers for sale, and if it would take long to work up a profitable business when one is a lover of flowers though knowing but little about their cultivation. In answer to this it seems a pity to give up a certainty for the sake of an uncertainty, and teaching is one of the highest of professions, for it is cultivating human souls. Flower growing is a business that requires an apprenticeship and cannot be taken up at random with any chance of success.

It is a great deal of hard work about it, and it requires a considerable capital to make a start on a modern approved plan. It is no use to encourage a novice to begin a new venture along these lines, that look so easy perhaps, but are best with difficulties.

It requires special business ability to manage the trade part of the work, and a comprehensive knowledge of values as well as the growing of flowers. There are failures in every department of the world's work, and the florist is not exempt—his business being subject to changes of weather, to the inroads of insects and diseases, to the caprices of fashion, as well as to the fluctuation of business, caused by the uncertainty of demand and supply.

C.D.F.—If seeds of pansy, phlox, and ten weeks' stocks are started at once and grow stocky by frequent transplanting, it is possible to get them into bloom sometime in June. But for such a yard as you describe it would have been better to plant tulips, early and late varieties, last autumn, so as to have flowers in May, and narcissi and lily of the valley for June. If the garden is unwatered and uncared for through July and August it will not be likely to retain its appearance of neatness. Weeds will grow and thrive among the plants, and the result be unsatisfactory. This, of course, is only a surmise, not knowing what care the plants will have during the absent season.

For a garden of that sort it is better to plant a few things that keep the ground and come up year after year without replanting. For spring flowering get some plants of Columbine, Arabis, Dianthus, and a Rose bush or two. These will bloom through that early season; and if you have room for Golden Glow and Clematis Paniculata they will bloom late.

But it will be a difficult problem to get any seedlings to give good returns before the time you leave them unless you purchase little potted plants of Verbena Ageratum or others of that sort. Quick as our climate is to make growth when it does start, seedlings must be well advanced in the house to give much bloom through June. But it is worth a try.

BOOKS ON GARDENING. If E.B. sends address a list of books on gardening can be sent, as advertising is not allowed in these columns.

The best book for the amateur, however, is Professor Bailey's 'Garden Making,' an ideal treatise that would make one in love with gardening. For a cheaper manual the seeds men of our city keep, or can procure, a work that treats of the subjects required.

GROWING CAULIFLOWER. Mrs. R. B. C.—It is possible to grow good cauliflowers if the land is suitable, and probably yours were planted in too dry a situation last season.

But it must always be remembered that this vegetable is much more tender than the cabbage, and a degree of cold that does not affect the latter will mean destruction to the cauliflower.

It is best to use guaranteed seed of a well tried variety. 'Erdurt' and 'Paris' are both to be recommended, and most of our seedsmen put out improved sorts yearly. But the soil must possess all the elements essential for feeding a hungry plant, as it is extremely fond of good living, and requires also plenty of moisture.

Plants should be raised in a hotbed and hardened off by the time it is safe to put them in the open ground, and they must be kept cultivated all through the season, for the hoe in the hot, dry weather, if used to stir the land, will be as useful as a shower.

This need of water causes cauliflower to do best in a wet season, and explains why last year they were not a success with ordinary care.

There is a good deal of importance given to situation, and these plants seldom thrive where it is hot and dry; a moist, cool situation will give the best heads, and when quickly developed, they are of finer quality than elsewhere.

PLANTING CHERRY TREES. Elery D.—It would not be wise to recommend cherry tree planting on a large scale, for they are uncertain. One year out of three for a crop, has been our experience, and that only of the ordinary birdy variety. They do not require rich land, or much attention, as trees while growing, but the fruit is small and expensive to pick. As a matter of profit an apple tree of any of the leading varieties will give a more desirable return. But if cherries are what you wish to grow, let it be of varieties that others in your neighborhood have fruited with success. Experience is the best teacher, but seldom appreciated.

SOME INSECT PESTS. A.B.C.—The plants must be in a very hot, dry room to have been so injured by insects. The most approved means of controlling these pests consists in using poisonous mixtures in the form of a spray, and in the frequent application of clean water to the foliage.

Kerosene emulsion is a much used and valuable remedy against all sucking insects such as plant aphids and scale insects, and is destructive to all soft-bodied insects, that lodge where Paris green cannot be applied. The formula has been often given, and is made by combining two gallons of kerosene, half a pound of whale oil soap, or one quart of soft soap with one gallon of water.

The soap should be dissolved in boiling water, and then, while boiling hot, poured into the kerosene. This must not be attempted while near the fire, and the mixture must be well stirred and shaken till it becomes the consistency of cream.

It will keep a long time if properly prepared, and has to be diluted with fifteen parts of water. It is of use to destroy the mealy bug that is troubling you, but a better plan with them is to touch them with pure kerosene. For scale, a plant should be gone over with a darning needle, and all the shell-like creatures taken off, and destroyed, then spray freely with the emulsion. Dry air and dusty foliage invite insects and diseases to make their home in the plants.

WHEN PLANTS ARE DRY. 'Little Emily' says she is afraid to water too much, for that she is always warning against over-watering, but these sunny days the plants will easily. The danger in giving too much water is that the soil may become sour and injure the roots of the plant.

Tapping the pots will be a guide, for if the pot gives out a hollow sound it is a sign that there is a drought inside, but if the sound is heavy and dull, there is an inward moisture remaining.

The soil on top assumes a light appearance, and is dry and crumbling when water is needed. Let the water be soft, with the chill taken off, and the watering is of most service to the roots if it is put on early in the day.

Sunday in Heligoland begins at 9 o'clock on Saturday, when the church bell is tolled, and ends on Sunday at the same hour. In former years no vessel could leave port between these hours.

Advertisements.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Rich, Pure Blood Will Drive Out the Most Obsolete Case of Rheumatism.

Growing pains, aching joints, stiffened muscles tender, swollen limbs—that's rheumatism—a blood disease that causes ceaseless agony and cripples thousands. It is acid in the blood that causes rheumatism. Liniments may ease the pain temporarily—but they never cure. To cure rheumatism you must remove the acid in the impure blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills positively cure rheumatism, acute or chronic. They act directly on the blood, driving the acid out. They make new, warm, pure blood and send it throbbing through the heart, and lungs, and limbs. This new blood banishes every ache and pain—brings good health and full activity. Mr. T. H. Smith, Caledonia, Ont., says:—'For a number of years I was badly troubled with rheumatism, and was so crippled up I could scarcely do any work. I tried quite a number of medicines, but they did not help me. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised for this trouble, and I got a number of boxes. Before the third box was used, I found myself improving. I continued to use the pills throughout the winter and they have completely cured me. I got so that I could work on the coldest day without a coat and not feel a twinge of the trouble. I have told quite a few of my neighbors about the pills, and they are a popular medicine here.'

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, pure, warm blood that they have such great power to cure disease. They positively cure rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, kidney and liver troubles, anaemia, and the ailments which women alone suffer from. The purchaser must be careful to see that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DEADLY MODERN WARFARE

A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS.

(The New Tribune.)

Grant Wallace, of the editorial staff of the 'San Francisco Evening Bulletin,' is staying at the Hotel Victoria. Mr. Wallace served for a time with the second Japanese army, under General Oku, in the dual capacity of artist and correspondent for the 'Bulletin' and the 'London Illustrated News.' He expects to return to the Far East before the serious work of the second Manchurian campaign begins.

'I left San Francisco,' said Mr. Wallace, 'in February a year ago, and owing to the restraint imposed upon correspondents in Tokio it was July before I reached the field of military activity as one of the eighteen correspondents said to have been attached to the headquarters of Oku's army, but which some of the correspondents facetiously insisted were attached to the headquarters.' During a period of more than a month we were detained in charge of three petty officers at a distance of four miles in the rear of the headquarters, and the puffs of smoke from exploding shrapnel were the only suggestion of conflict we were able to see. It was, of course, disheartening to the correspondents, but it must appear, however, that the Japan-

Advertisements.

Picture Post Cards 50 cards, all different. Maritime Province views, full size, corner designs in colors, postpaid \$1. P. D. Ayer & Co., Publishers, Moncton, New Brunswick.

ONE BOX OF DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED DROPSY.

Dropsy is not a disease in itself, as many people believe, but is an evidence of very severe kidney trouble. Dropsy is caused by watery particles oozing through the walls of the arteries when they are distended by unusual pressure, which can only be caused by obstructions in the kidneys. The symptoms of Dropsy are puffiness under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, urine changed in character and appearance, smothering feeling from exertion or excitement. The only rational method of treating this disease is to reach the kidneys and restore them to a healthy condition.

The most successful remedy for this purpose is Doan's Kidney Pills. Read what Miss Agnes Creelman, Upper Smithville, N.S., says of them:—'I caught a cold, which settled in my kidneys, and turned to dropsy. My face, limbs, and feet became bloated, and if I pressed my finger on them it would make a white impression that would last fully a minute before the flesh regained its natural color. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and found by their use that I was cured in a very short time. I have never had any trouble with it since.'

Price 50 cents, per box, or 3 for \$1.25. THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Searsville, Ont.

ese are not to blame for having been suspicious of strangers and exceedingly careful in the early days of the campaign. The first opportunity for close observation was at the battle of Liao yang, where I was for three and a half days under fire, along with the Fifth Division of Nodzu's army, which was the centre of the attacking force. It was as much accident as design that separated me from others of the correspondence corps and headquarters guard on Aug. 30, and a little later Lieutenant Kann, of the Paris 'Figaro,' who had also been separated from the others in the break, joined me. We were together for a day and a half. It was notable that the most effective fighting of the Japanese was in the night attacks. So deadly are modern weapons, even at long range, that the attacking forces in a daylight assault are mowed down by the defence, the killing beginning when they are two miles apart. And at the battle of Liao yang the Japanese did the impossible, in passing the pitfalls, breaking through the barbed wire entanglements and running over the mines that separated them from the redoubts that comprised the inner lines of defence.'

CHARACTERISTIC.

English, Scotch and Irish have each their peculiar constitution of mind, which a great wit once illustrated by their different modes of answering a question. Ask an Englishman what you please, and he replies promptly, but seriously, like a person who means business. Put the same question to a Scotchman, he deliberates and answers warily or meets you with a cross question. But desire an Irishman to have the goodness to respond, and he immediately makes a joke.

Three choice spirits dining on a certain day at a tavern in London fell to discussing upon national character, and one proposed to test the wit's remark. Agreed, the spokesman of the party calls the waiter and accosts him thus:—'Thomas, what would you take to sit for a night outside St. Paul's?'

Thomas (smartly): 'A guinea, sir.' 'Go and find us a Scotchman.' Thomas returning shortly afterwards with a Caledonian of his acquaintance, the question is repeated.

'Well, Sawney, and what would you take to sit all night outside St. Paul's?'

Sawney (after a pause, and in a slow up-and-down-hill tone): 'What would ye gie?'

A porter from Ireland, similarly interrogated. 'Now, Paddy, my boy, what would you take?' and so forth.

Paddy (archly): 'Faith, then, I'd take a bad cowl.'

The truth of the illustration had been triumphantly vindicated.

APOLOGY THAT WAS LOST.

(From 'Harper's Magazine.')

The professor of philosophy, absent minded and full of enthusiasm, came into the sitting room.

'What a beautiful woman Mrs. Raymond is!' he exclaimed. 'I have just had a pleasant talk with her in the bookstore.'

His wife looked up from her sewing. 'John!' she exclaimed, 'where is your collar?'

The professor of philosophy put his hand to his throat. 'I must have left it at the barber shop. Yes, that's it. I went to the barber shop, then to the bookstore. Why,' he ended lamely, 'Mrs. Raymond would think it very careless of me to appear in public without my collar, wouldn't she?'

'Rather,' said his wife. 'Perhaps you'd better call her up and tell her how it happened.'

'Exactly,' said the professor. The professor went to the telephone.

'Hell, Central, hello. Hello—is this Mrs. Raymond? Yes? Well, really, it was very stupid of me, Mrs. Raymond, but you know, I had been thinking of something very important, and I quite forgot my collar. I—oh!—ah—good-by.'

The professor suddenly hung up the receiver. He gave utterance to a mild exclamation.

'John!' exclaimed his wife. 'She says she hasn't been out of the house to-day,' groaned the professor.

VERDICT OF A MAINE CORONER.

(From 'Harper's Weekly.')

Records of the ancient city Gorgeana, founded in 1640, better known at the present time as York Harbor, Me., contain many quaint and unusual stories of the early life of the town.

At the entrance to York Harbor a bold promontory known as Stage Neck, extends some distance into the sea, from which formerly in stormy weather a temporary light in the form of a lantern hoisted upon an upright pole was displayed as a warning to mariners.

One dark winter night a sloop was wrecked on these rocks. A survivor, on being questioned about the catastrophe, said:

'The vessel struck, turned over on her side, and the skipper and another barrel of whiskey rolled overboard.'

The local coroner was summoned, and this somewhat startling verdict was returned:

'We find that the deceased fell from the masthead and was killed; he rolled overboard and was drowned; he floated ashore and was froze to death, and the rats eat him up alive!'

SEA WITHOUT A SHORE.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

The native official may be relied on to contribute to the gaiety of a tour of the Emerald Isle. Last summer the passengers on a small boat were astonished and then amused to hear one of the men call out as they were drawing away from the landing:

'This boat doesn't stop anywhere!'

Advertisements.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF K.D.C. DYSPEPSIA THE MIGHTY CURE



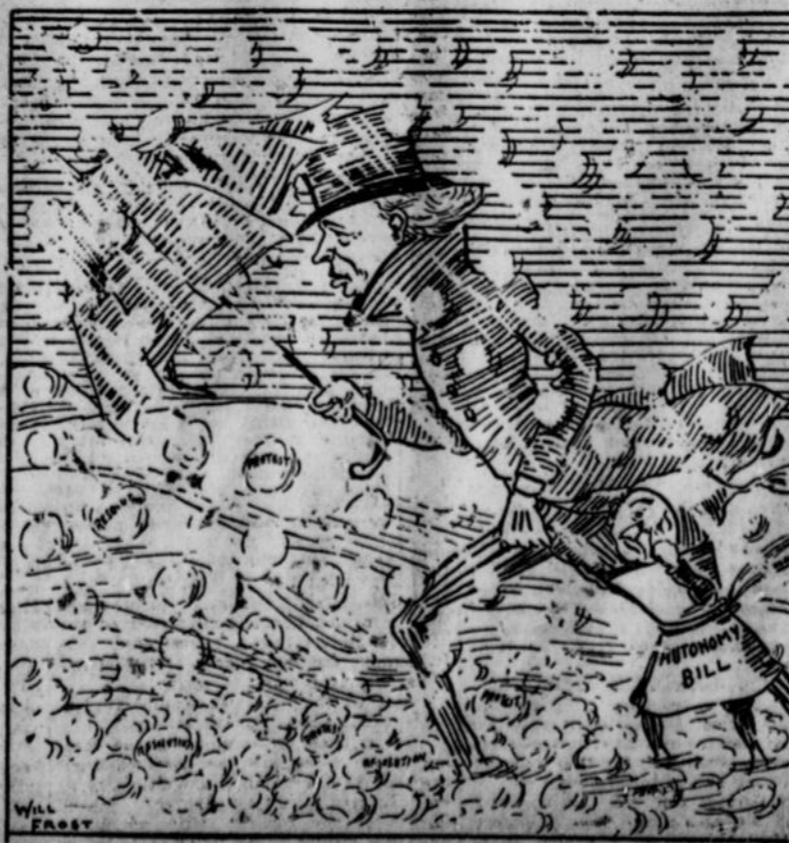
THE POINT OF VIEW.

Figure on Throne—'What news from Kuropatkin?' Grand Duke Vodkivich—'Magnificent, Your Majesty. In pursuance of his great plan, he has now lured on the pigmies as far as Mukden.'



'DROP THAT WEAPON!'

First lesson in Canadian citizenship.



A BLIZZARD.

HORSES LIKE SUGAR.

(Boston Herald.)

A London correspondent mentions seeing a driver, the other evening, outside a public house, breaking a piece of loaf sugar in halves for two of his three horses. 'Are you fond of animals?' was the interested inquiry. 'Yes,' said the man, 'but the leader must do without his bit because sugar is dearer and they are sparing of it now.' It is not a bad habit to carry a few pieces of sugar in one's pocket for just such occurrences. The expressman's cold and sleepy nag standing at the street corner will be all the happier for a lump of sugar. There's a cab horse that often stands at the crossings of a Back Bay thoroughfare who has been treated to sugar by a young woman as she goes home at five o'clock. He recognizes her coming far across the street; his ears wag, his nose twitches, until she comes alongside, and then his head reaches half over the sidewalk to get the bit of sweet from her hand. Afternoons when this cab horse is taking a fare elsewhere, how sorry he must be to miss the little friend who never forgets him! He doubtless thinks life isn't worth the living. And, by the way, what makes the horse love sugar? Has he a sweet tooth?

HONORING THE QUEEN.

The King has given instructions that the honors paid to the Sovereign by the Guards mounted at Whitehall shall in future be given to the Queen as well. During the reign of Queen Victoria a full guard under a captain and subaltern officer was always on duty during the parliamentary session, and on the occasions of Queen Victoria's visits to London a second subaltern was posted. The King, however, on his accession decreed that a full guard should only be detailed when the Sovereign was in residence at Buckingham Palace. Lately, it was brought to his notice that when he was away from town and the Queen was in London, the full honors were not paid to his Consort. The Silver Stick, therefore, has issued an order that the guard shall be on duty at Whitehall if the Queen is in London, even though the Sovereign should be absent. Likewise, His Majesty has ordered that the Royal Standard, which has hitherto only floated from Buckingham Palace during his residence there, shall be hoisted whenever the Queen is in London. Another instance of the signal honors which the King pays to the Queen lies in the fact that her banner is raised in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, to signify that Her Majesty has been admitted to the full privileges of a Knight of the Garter. For many centuries only a Queen Regent has enjoyed this distinction.

STRATHCONA TO SCOTCHMEN.

At the eighty-first anniversary festival of the Edinburgh Morayshire Club, Lord Strathcona presided. In an excellent speech he said: 'Men from Moray were to be found in all parts of the world, and in Canada there were many of them doing their part nobly in extending, in building up, and in consolidating that great Empire of which they were all so proud (applause) and he believed if there was one thing more than another that had helped the people of Scotland it was that in days gone by they had had a better system of education than existed in any other part of the world. (Applause.) They knew, however, that that was not so now to the same extent, and that being so, it behooved them to go on improving themselves so that they might hold their place throughout the world in that respect as in every other. They must go on advancing if they were to keep even their present place amongst the nations of the world, and he might tell them that it was not only with foreign countries that they had competitors in education, but with the colonies as well.'

THE FINNS' BAROMETER.

(From 'Chic.')

A small stone has been lodged in the British Museum; it is somewhat of a mystery. It has been named the semakuir. It is a native of Finland, and the Finns tell the weather by it. The explanation is that the stone changes its appearance through absorbing the moisture in the air preceding rain, turning it black.

THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS SECRET

His Health Mainly Due to the Use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Postmaster Lee Looks Ten Years Younger Than His Seventy-Six Years and He Gives the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tabernacle, Cumberland Co., N.B., Mar. 17.—(Special)—Horatio J. Lee, postmaster here, is now in his seventy-sixth year, but so bright and healthy does he look and so energetic is he in his movements that he would easily pass for ten years younger.

'How do I keep young looking,' the postmaster says. 'Well, I attribute it largely to my good health and my health is mainly due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

'I first learned the value of this Kidney Remedy some years ago. I was then suffering from Kidney Disease. My feet and legs swelled and I had to rise eight or ten times in the night because of urinary troubles. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills restored my health at that time and I have used them at intervals since.'

'To anyone afflicted with Kidney Trouble I say "Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right." Try them and you will be sure to find a benefit.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

TRUE WISDOM.

'The man that spake a dozen tongues is wise,' says Pat, 'but this He's wiser still if he has won To kape his mouth shut in.' —Philadelphia 'Public Ledger.'

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

At a town council meeting a newly-fledged magistrate, in thanking his colleagues for the honor they had conferred on him, instead of saying he would temper justice with mercy in the petty sessions court, assured them that he would do his best to 'tamper with justice and mercy.'

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

Algernon—'Yaws, it—aw—cawts me all of \$10,000 a yash to—aw—live, doanher know.'

Miss Knox—'Dear me! What an awful waste of good money.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

Dreamy Dick—'Dey say dat fortune knocks wunst at ev'ry feller's door.'

Plodding Pete—'Huh! Dat ain't much consolation for us guys wut ain't got no doors.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Sudden transition from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds, and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price 25 cents.

FORMING A PLURAL.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.') Mary found it exceedingly difficult to comprehend the subject of the formation of English plurals.

Finally she mastered the common forms, but proper names continued to be a barrier to her progress.

To the inquiry, 'Can the word Homer be pluralized?' she confidently answered: 'Mr. and Mrs. Homer are in the garden.'

They are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

EXPERT TEST ONLY.

'What does the first expert say?' 'He says the prisoner is guilty.' 'And the second expert?' 'Not guilty.' 'There's a third expert, isn't there?' 'Yes; he says both the other experts are liars.'—Houston 'Chronicle.'

A Small Pill, but Powerful.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form, and do their work thoroughly.

Conductor—'Your little girl's fare, please.' Fond Parent—'But, ab's under six.' Conductor—'She looks older.' Fond Parent—'Yes, poor child! She has had lots of trouble!'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Plummer. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Plummer. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Plummer.

'Oh, uncle, I'm so glad you called. Baby's so cross, and it always amuses him and makes him laugh when he sees you!'—'Punch.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Plummer.



# The Boys' Page.

## Among the Acid Vats.

(By Albert W. Tolman, in the 'Youth's Companion'.)

For three years Hugh McCracken worked for a firm of manufacturing chemists in the heart of the business district of London. The building abounded in vats, retorts, stills, and all sorts of queer-shaped receptacles for the storage of liquids. Almost every important acid known to commerce was manufactured there, and the products of the company had an established reputation throughout the civilized world.

Among his fellow workmen was Tom Waller, a grouty old Welshman, whose one passion in life was the making of acids.

In the basement were a number of vats about nine feet square and eight feet deep, lined with thick glass. The tops of these vats were level with the floor, and their edges were only a few inches apart. Certain acids and other liquids were run into them, and allowed to remain for some time before being finally drawn off into carboys and barrels.

The cellar was Tom Waller's peculiar domain. At regular intervals the contents of the vats had to be stirred with glass rods, and this work the old Welshman never entrusted to any one else. During the first few months Hugh saw little of the Welshman. The boy's duties kept him most of the time on the second floor. But one day he had a surprise. On account of Waller's increasing age, the firm had decided to give him an assistant, and he had asked for young McCracken.

The boy's first visit to the basement made a vivid impression on his memory. He followed Waller down-stairs to the ground floor, where they threaded their way among piles of boxes packed for shipment, until they reached the door of the cellar. The old man motioned with his cane toward the thick oak. Hugh lifted the iron latch and followed him down a short flight of steps, the door clanging heavily behind them. Waller stopped at the foot of the stairs and lifted the lantern high above his head, so as to give his companion a good view of the place.

The dim rays revealed a crypt about a hundred feet long and fifty wide, walled with grimy masonry, and broken at regular intervals by square stone pillars reaching from floor to ceiling. It contained forty vats, full to the brim. Between these ran plank walks, eighteen inches in width. In the corner of each tank was a post bearing a square board, on which was painted in white a certain number. Against each post leaned the thick glass rod used for stirring the liquid.

Waller handed the lantern to his new assistant, seized the rod in the vat marked '3,' and moved it vigorously from side to side. The dull gray liquid became phosphorescent concoctions. There was a sound like a hissing steam-pipe, and a faint vapor hung for an instant above the rippling surface. The air was filled with fumes that penetrated Hugh's nostrils like ammonia.

Before the boy was through choking and coughing the old Welshman had finished the first vat and was busy over another. While occupied in his employment he seemed to forget his lameness. Back and forth along the narrow planks he ran as nimbly as a squirrel, paying no more attention to the straggling mists than if they had been May breezes.

For all his absorption in his acids, he kept a close watch over his assistant, as Hugh followed him with dizzy head and swimming vision. In certain parts of the cellar his keen eyes hardly left the boy for a moment. Once Hugh reeled from giddiness, and instantly Waller's hand was on his shoulder. "Steady, lad!" he exclaimed. "There's death on each side of you!"

Hugh stiffened himself in terror, and trod the narrow planks with painful care. He had no wish to be eaten up by acid.

In a few minutes they were at the extreme end of the vault, and every tank but one had contributed its fumes to intensify the deadly reek that was slowly finding its way up and out through the ventilation pipes in the ceiling. The unstirred vat was in the second row from the stairs. Hugh had noticed that when they passed it Waller had shown unusual caution. Now as they came back the old man motioned Hugh on, until he stood by the lowest step.

"This tank which holds a solution of potassium cyanid, I call Apollyon," said Waller. "You'd think he was in it if you got a whiff of the fumes."

Crouching low, with head averted, he stirred the tank quickly. There was little noise or bubbling, but as Hugh hurried up the stairs he caught an odor that almost took away his senses. Even Waller himself was not anxious to linger near this vat.

A few weeks after Hugh's first visit the whole building was wired for electricity. This was an innovation to which Waller strongly objected. He put no trust in the strange, invisible power. Even after an incandescent bulb was placed over each vat, making the basement as light as day, he still carried his little lantern.

One night the old man had a severe attack of rheumatism, and it was necessary for Hugh to go alone to wake the evil spirits that slumbered in the tanks. Waller proffered him the lantern, but the boy declined it; his faith in electricity was stronger than the old man's.

A turn of the button at the top of the stairs, and the steely polished surfaces that checked the basement floor like mosaic work flashed back the lights above them. Here was a vat clear and transparent, green as emerald; next to it one of thick, murky gray; on Hugh's right, one black as ink; beyond, another with the hue of blood. Widely different, too, was their response to the stirring rod. Some frothed and hissed, like a boiling cauldron; from some a thin steam rose. On two or three the bubbles came to the top with a sharp snapping, like that of frying fat. The bubbles on the ceiling

shone dimly through a dense mist. Hugh had just finished an especially obnoxious vat at the extreme end of the cellar, when, without a second's warning, every light went out!

The change from the brightness of day to that sudden, noiseless gloom stupefied the boy, and he stood, not knowing what to do. He did not realize that he was in any danger. The accident simply annoyed him, for it promised an unpleasant delay in his work. But it was not long before he began to realize that he must make his way back to the stairs and out of the basement as quickly as possible. Already his head was swimming in the foul atmosphere.

## Making Counterfeit Stamps.

### TRAPS SET ABROAD FOR THE AMERICAN COLLECTOR

(New York 'Sun'.)

(Concluded.)

'Germany is the country where most of the stamp counterfeiting has been done. German counterfeiters play no

that the whole lot of truck isn't worth a ten-cent piece.

'These counterfeiters get on the market here once in a while, but not often, for such care is taken by American dealers that the fraudulent stamps are soon discovered and destroyed.

## A Novel Contest

### 'MAN FISHING' COMPETITION.

'Man fishing' is just now interesting members of the New York Athletic Club more than any other kind of angling, says the New York 'Tribune.' In the swimming pool of the club-house there have appeared various 'monsters of the deep,' which at times have proved more formidable for a fisherman than either the tarpon or the shark.

As a matter of fact, the fish are only clubmen engaged in a sport which has been revived at the club after a lapse of many years.

'Man fishing,' indeed, is nothing more or less than a land and water struggle between two men. One is the 'fish,' the other the fisherman. The 'fish' wears a sort of halter on his head, to which is fastened the fisherman's line, and, after swimming to the middle of the pool, he awaits the signal. When that is given the fisherman begins to reel in, and the 'fish' to fight back by swimming in the other direction. Generally the 'fish' lies on his back so that he can watch his foe. The fisherman must pull his man near enough to the edge of the pool to touch him with a seven-foot pole, within a certain time, or admit defeat. If his pole or line is broken in the contest he is also vanquished. The 'fish' must

will have to pull Mr. Wells from the centre of the pool to within seven feet of the edge, a distance of about thirty feet.

Mr. Naething realizes that he will have a harder task with Mr. Wells on the end of his line than he ever had with a tarpon or a shark. Even out of his natural element man proves his superiority over other forms of life. Though a man is physically weaker than a fish of the same weight, he has mental powers which more than make up the difference. For example, a tarpon of 150 pounds can dash forward with such force as to break a 150-pound line, and a shark of the same weight a 200-pound line. Few men have been able to break a 50-pound line. Nevertheless, a man does not waste his strength. As Mr. Naething says:

'As soon as a tarpon swallows the spoon bait it practically goes crazy. It thrashes about, and so wears itself out. A man uses his strength only when he has to. He lies on his back, with his feet toward the fisherman, and watches his every move. When the fisherman pulls hardest he paddles hardest, and if as strong as some men he can break an ordinary tarpon line. It is a test of endurance, to see whether his legs and arms are stronger than the arms and back of the fisherman. On the other hand, the fisherman wants to guard against pulling in too hard, and must be careful to reel out when his "fish" lunges.'

Mr. Wells fifteen years ago defeated William H. Chesebrough in two successive contests a month apart. The first was limited to half an hour, and an eighteen strand line, which broke at twenty-eight pounds, was used. Mr. Wells broke the line at the end of twenty-eight minutes. The second contest provided for a twenty-one strand line, breaking at thirty-five pounds, and

## A DOG STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

By Norman Lindsay in the Sidney 'Bulletin.'



(Concluded.)

favorites, but make the stamps of all countries.

'Previous to 1895 all the American issues were counterfeited, and finally the United States Government protested, and the making of the regular stamps was discontinued. The German Government forced the makers of copies of rare stamps of American issue to place the word "facsimile" in English on each one.

'But this was not done in the case of the postmaster stamps, such as the Baltimore, the New Haven and the St. Louis Fair stamps. These were not issued by the United States, and their manufacture doesn't come under the law against counterfeiting, and they are worth when good very large sums in every instance.

'Every town in Germany and Switzerland sells bogus stamps. They are usually on sale at cigar stores and newsstands. The German counterfeiting is the poorest of all, yet it catches many victims.

'These stamps are all neatly mounted, and a tourist knowing a little about stamps, but not enough to protect himself, will eagerly invest a ten-dollar bill for one of these sheets. He hasn't any suspicion of the manner in which he has been taken in until he gets back home, when, with a happy smile, he says to his stamp collecting friend:

'"Say, old man, here is a little bargain in the stamp line that I picked up while over in Europe, only to be told by your friend that his bargain is made up of counterfeits of the rankest kind and

combat the fisherman solely by swimming, and is not allowed to touch the line or the sides or bottom of the pool.

The cause of the revival of 'man fishing' among the clubmen is the challenge of one member that he could haul in the strongest swimmer that might be pitted against him. The challenger is Mr. Charles F. Naething, and it happened in this way: Mr. Naething was telling one night at the club-house some tarpon fish stories. Every May Mr. Naething goes along the east coast of Florida looking for the big game fish of those waters, and he told his hearers that he had often caught as many as seven tarpon in a day, and that he had landed one that weighed 198 pounds after a twenty-five minutes struggle. He had also caught a shark, he said, that weighed 347 pounds.

'But I bet you can't catch Wells,' interrupted one clubman, who then told how Mr. Frederick J. Wells, one of the club's prize swimmers, had baffled every fisherman who had ever tackled him. In reply Mr. Naething let his listeners feel his muscle, and after watching them open their eyes, he said: 'I'll try Wells, and in spite of his record I know I can land him.'

Mr. Naething will use a seven-foot greenheart rod, a twenty-four strand line that breaks at forty-two pounds, and the limit of the struggle will be twenty minutes. He will wear a belt with a pouch for the butt of the rod, and he will be able to walk up and down the five-foot floor at the end of the pool. He

an hour for the struggle. Mr. Wells at the end of forty minutes broke the rod off one foot from the butt. Mr. Wells weighs about 165 pounds.

## PUZZLES.

### A PROVERB WITH MISSING VOWELS.

Thprfthpddngsnthng.

### A SQUARE.

A clergyman. Dress. Dul. Stealthily. A genus of birds. To rescue.

### JUMBLED POETS.

Pakraehsee. Nwfolegl. Yuchmaas. Rocgeidel. Hwodstwroo. Nobgrwni. Lhsyeel.

### RIDDLES.

What tree is a lady's name? What bush keeps the floor clean? What tree is a city? What tree is a double? What is that that works when it plays, and plays when it works?

### DIAMOND.

A third of the sin, a part of the verb eat, a girl's name, a boy's name, some burnt coal, an instrument used in writing, a third of sin.

### CHARADES.

1. My first is more than one; my second is part of verb meaning to tend; my third is a period of time; my whole is instruction.

2. My first is a company or small party; my second is to move with rapidity; my whole is part of a fleet.

## INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

### Trees Which Serve as Grocery Stores.

Most remarkable, says the New York 'Times,' are some of the features of different kinds of trees, and eccentric vegetation is confined to no tropic or zone or country, but can be met with the world over. Thus in Madagascar is to be found a tree known there as the 'traveller's tree,' because of its beneficial quality of providing a supply of pure fresh water on demand to the weary and thirsty wayfarer in that far-off land.

This useful tree has the appearance of a huge fan, with a rather unwieldy handle. The body of the tree rises some thirty feet, at which height leaves radiate from opposite sides of the stem. These leaves are eight feet long, and stand on a leaf stalk six feet in length, and there are from twenty to twenty-four of these leaves on a single stem, spreading out like an open fan.

In the dry season, when all seems arid and parched, the traveller or domiciled native has but to pierce one of these trees just at the point where the fanlike crest has its beginning, and out will flow copiously pure, fresh water, and as cool as if it had been raised in the 'old oaken bucket,' from the depths of a well. But its uses as a vegetable fountain are not the only ones it has to commend it to the people of the island where it thrives.

From the leaves of the trees are formed the strong, serviceable thatched roofs of the houses, at least for the dwellers on the eastern side of the island. The stems of the leaves are used for partitions, and sometimes even for the walls of the houses. The outside bark of the tree is laid for flooring, and the leaves again, when beaten flat, serve not only for tablecloths, but for the very plates from which one may eat when seated before such tablecloth.

In Venezuela, too, what is such a vegetable wonder as the 'cow tree'? This tree grows on rocks where no other thing thrives. Its leaves are leathery and crisp, but by making incisions in the trunk a peculiar, grayish milk oozes out, which is tolerably thick and of an agreeable balmy smell.

The natives gather round these trees at sunrise and bring large bowls with them to receive the milk, for toward noonday the heat of the sun changes the milk to sour. However, the milk will harden into a toothsome gum, much as the familiar breaking of the milkweed's stalk by our own schoolboys will ooze

the white juice of that weed, which the air turns to gum. The gum of the cow trees acts as a good assuager of thirst.

It is a curious and a puzzling sight to the stranger to see the trunks of these trees bristling with plugs, as he will see them, for the drawer of milk from a hole in a tree will plug it up when his needs are supplied, to keep the tree from unnecessary waste.

Three odd and useful trees are the 'butter tree' of Central Africa, the 'manna tree' of Calabria, and the 'tallow tree' of Malabar. The first of these bears a nut from the kernel of which the natives produce a butter which, so African travellers inform us, resembles butter obtained from cow's milk, and which will remain sweet a year.

The 'manna tree' is so-called because from a sap which is tapped from the tree in August a sweet gum is evaporated, which has no little food value, and some commercial substance in the drug trade. The 'tallow tree' of Malabar yields from the seeds of its fruit, by boiling, an excellent tallow, which serves as a valuable illuminant, both as oil and by candles which are made from it.

It is a most remarkable tree, too, that flourishes on the island of Fierro, one of the larger of the Canary group. The island is so dry that not even a small rivulet is to be found, and for that absence of water a curious compensation it made by a tree such as is not to be found elsewhere. The leaves of this tree are long and narrow, and they continue green the year through.

The gentle mystery of this tree is a cloud that hovers about it constantly; this is condensed to water, which saturates the leaves, and falling from them in constant drops, keeps the cisterns which are in excavation beneath them always full of water. It is the absence of all water, save this so strangely collected by the rain tree, that keeps the island sparsely populated; for the trees are but few, and the supply of water is not sufficient for the needs of a larger population.

We have in our own country at least two strange creations among trees—the 'soap tree,' which grows in Florida, although it is not indigenous, and the 'witch tree.' The latter is more properly, perhaps, a bush or shrub, and is peculiar to the Tuscarora gulches in Nevada.

(To be Continued.)

### A COLT'S WILD RIDE.

A young colt, the property of Abiah Hayes, the noted stock raiser, who resides near the Ohio and Indiana boundary on the 'Big Four' Railway, had a thrilling ride on the cowcatcher of a fast freight engine last evening. A valuable mare and her offspring had escaped from a farmyard just as the train came noisily by.

The colt, whose four weeks of life had been insufficient to acquaint it with the vociferous harmlessness of a railway seen from a distance, became frightened and ran on the track ahead of the engine.

Almost instantly the cowcatcher of the engine thrust its nose beneath the colt and a sudden shake of the engine jerked the animal upon its iron frame, where it hung helpless and terrified, but out of danger.

The intelligent mother galloped frantically after the colt, jumping fences and uttering piteous neighs distinctly audible above the roar of the cars. The mare appeared so frantic with grief that the trainmen slowed down, and, finally stopping, nearly two miles from the point of the collision with the colt, removed the youngster uninjured from its perilous position.

Witnesses of the meeting between the two animals say it was enough to move one to tears. The mother caressed the little one, jumped up and down, and acted in the most exuberant manner. The last seen of the pair the mother was holding her nose against the colt's head as if whispering her joy.—'Our Dumb Animals.'

### LARGEST MOOSE HEAD.

(From the Denver 'Post'.)

What is probably the largest moose head in the world belongs to John Richardson, of Glenwood Springs.

The head measures 73 1/2 inches from tip to tip, without any split or block. It is exactly as nature made it, and could be spread several inches by various devices.

In its lifetime the big bull weighed approximately 2,000 pounds, the head and antlers, mounted, weighing 275 pounds.

The animal was killed by Frank Woods, on Copper River, Alaska, after a long chase of several days over mountains and through valleys. The animal was the leader of a large herd, many of which were killed, but the big bull moose was the object of the hunt after he was spied by the party.

### OWL'S DEVOTION TO DEAD MATE.

(Elkton Correspondence of the Philadelphia 'Record'.)

A remarkable instance of bird instinct and devotion is reported from Quaker Neck.

Early last week Henry Brown, a farmer there, set several jump-traps about his farm to catch prowlers, of whatever nature, that had been playing havoc with his flock of fowls. A day or two later he missed one of the traps. Yesterday Bartus Trew, a neighboring farmer, discovered two owls in an apple tree. One, a large horned owl, was in evident distress, trying to shield and warm its mate.

To a leg of the dead bird was hanging Brown's jump-trap, with chain attached.

# Home Department.

## A Memory System.

(By Fricilla Leonard, in 'Youth's Companion'.)

Forget each kindness that you do  
As soon as you have done it;  
Forget the praise that falls to you  
The moment you have won it;  
Forget the slander that you hear  
Before you can repeat it;  
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer,  
Wherever you may meet it.

Remember every kindness done  
To you, whatever its measure;  
Remember praise by others won  
And pass it on with pleasure.

Remember every promise made  
And keep it to the letter;  
Remember those who lend you aid  
And be a grateful debtor.

Remember all the happiness  
That comes your way in living;  
Forget each worry and distress,  
Be hopeful and forgiving;  
Remember good, remember truth,  
Remember heaven's above you,  
And you will find, through age and youth,  
True joys, and hearts to love you.

## Missionaries Between Covers.

(By Grace Willis.)

The doctor's daughter walked leisurely up the street, ahead of me, and I hurried to catch up with her, for I like Susie—she is good company. She was carrying a book under her arm.

"Is it something new?" I asked, as I stepped up beside her.

"O no," she replied, handing me the book. "I almost know some parts of it by heart. I have read it so often. I have just dropped in to leave 'Lovey Mary' with Mrs. Kemp, and she had finished this so I am taking it home."

"Are you a circulating library?" I asked, turning the leaves of the book.

"Well, not exactly, though sometimes I think I am something like it," she laughed.

"There are a great many people," she went on sweetly and without the least note of self-praise, "who do not realize the good they can do by lending their books. Now there's 'Stepping Heavenward' that lovely diary story. The copy Grandma gave me when I was sixteen is so tattered that I had to tie it up to preserve it and I bought another copy to loan. I don't know how many girls and young married women have thanked me for lending it to them. Whenever I see people whom I want to get interested in missions, the kind that needs a little coaxing with fiction, I just slip 'The Bishop's Conversion' into their hands. That's great! They're sure to be interested after that."

"But," I interrupted, "there are a number of good books I have read and would like to loan, but I don't own them."

"I know it," returned Susie quickly. "I found myself in that position, too, and I concluded I could afford to buy a book or two now and then, just on purpose to loan. It pays. I have noticed, several of the younger young people taking up Sunday-school teaching lately, so I have started Elizabeth Harrison's 'Study of Child Nature' on the rounds. It is written in such a pleasing way. That's one of the books I bought on purpose."

"And as for Mrs. Guenther! That's the woman who washes for us, you know. I am ashamed to call her a 'washwoman' now. We never knew what a fine intelligent woman she is until we began to give her our church papers and magazines each week as fast as we had read them, and to loan her our books. She is as fond of Henry Van Dyke's writings as you are, and so careful of the books, too."

"I have actually had girls say to me, 'I never lend my books.' Isn't it dreadful! It's so selfish. I never read a good book but what I think of several other people who would enjoy it. Why, of course, sometimes people are careless. I have had books come back to me with pages turned down, spots on the covers, the backs broken and leaves loosened, but

it is generally the people who ought to know better who do that. Mrs. Guenther wraps them up in paper when she carries them home, and returns them spotless. What does it matter if they do get worn out? That's what good books are for—to be used, and you can't use them without wearing them more or less. Annie, our girl, reads a good deal evenings, and it keeps me busy supplying her.

"Why, I discovered that the boys in my class, some of them, were devouring everything they could get hold of. And the trash some of them were reading! So I persuaded Jim (you know he has such splendid taste and owns so many fine books) to let me loan his to the boys. He grumbled at first, but now he is as much interested as I am in putting good books in the way of the boys and curing their taste for trash."

"Then I take books down to papa's reception room and leave them on the table, for the poor patients to while away their time with. One day I took home 'The Making of an American.' I had left it there for two or three months and I didn't think any one wanted it any more. The next afternoon I met Charlie Slocum, who goes to papa every day to have his foot dressed, and he said, 'O Miss Susie, I was reading a book with your name in it, in your father's office' (I always put my name and address in my books, you know) 'and I hadn't quite finished it, and I noticed it was gone this morning. Would you mind letting me take it just once to finish it?' So I carried it right back, and I loaned Charlie some more books."

"Fannie Wentworth has been reading 'Individual work for Individuals.' It helped me so much, I knew it would help her. She passes around the books I lend her to the girls in the store who take their lunches and read at noon anything they can get to kill time."

"I have been astonished to find how many people are hungry for good reading matter. It is a shame to let it lie idle on the shelves."

We had reached the neat little house in front of which the doctor's sign was planted. I handed the book back to her.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "you have let me run on so that I almost forgot to ask what I most wanted to know: how is your Aunt Sarah?"

"She is very much better," said I, "but not able to be up yet. She is in that trying stage, when she is neither sick nor well, and she gets discouraged."

Susie thrust the book into my hands. "Please take that to her," she cried, "with a bushel of my love. It's the very thing, short stories, you know—'The Golden Wedding' and others. She is sure to enjoy it. Good-by."—Congregationalist and Christian Home.

## His Mother's Corn Bread.

Young Mrs. Gillmore watched her husband anxiously as he cut into a smoking pan of corn bread.

"I do hope you like it, dear! I made it myself."

"It looks very good," replied Gillmore, as he helped himself liberally and shoved the pan toward her. "Last time we had it I thought it was a little too short."

"I know you did, and yet I was sure that Katie put in the right quantity of shortening."

"It crumbled all to pieces when it was cut. But it was better than the one we had Friday morning. That was soggy."

"That's the reason I was so particular about having plenty of shortening in the last one."

"You should learn not to go to extremes," said Gillmore. He had often thought that if he had not been a practical business man he might have become a philosopher.

"Why, Martha," he exclaimed, after swallowing his first bite of the corn bread, "I do believe that you put sugar in it!"

"Of course, Byron. It was only yesterday morning that you told me that your mother put some sweetening into her famous corn bread."

"I said that mother used just a suspicion of sugar. This is really as sweet as cake and I think you must have left out the salt. Mother often said, 'Spare the salt, and spoil the food!'"

"She must have been a remarkable cook," sighed Mrs. Gillmore.

"Indeed she was."

"I sometimes wonder," continued Mrs. Gillmore, gently, "if your boyish appetite did not have something to do with your relish for your mother's cooking."

"That boyish appetite explanation is getting pretty stale, Martha. I guess I always knew palatable food when I tasted it, even in my early youth. My mother was an expert."

"I heartily wish that she had bequeathed her recipes to your wife."

"It's one thing to be funny," Gillmore retorted, "but it's another to excel in cooking. Martha, do you put any white flour with the corn meal?"

"Yes, some."

"Well, that's the trouble. It destroys the flavor of the corn."

"But, Byron, you have told me a number of times that your mother always mixed a little spring wheat flour with the corn meal."

"Of course, I suppose a little is necessary, but you must use discretion."

"I don't seem to have any," murmured Mrs. Gillmore, wearily.

"Well, mother often said that some women were born cooks and some weren't." Gillmore took the last piece of corn bread in the pan.

One night, a week later, Mr. Gillmore handed her an evening paper, opened at the household department page.

She glanced at a paragraph he had marked and read aloud: "Will some one kindly tell Martha, who is troubled about many things, how her husband's mother made corn bread? M.G., 1000 Blank street."

"So they really printed it," she said, much amused. Gillmore joined in her laugh somewhat weakly.

Every day for two weeks the postman brought Mrs. Gillmore at least one letter, and sometimes half a dozen, from other

housewives who had long been struggling to reach that height of perfection in cooking which their husbands' mothers were said to have attained. They wrote in a spirit of sympathy for a fellow sufferer.

"Martha," remarked Gillmore after listening with the air of a martyr to a dozen of the communications which Mrs. Gillmore had read him gleefully, "if you'll stop reading those ridiculous notes to me, I'll never say corn bread to you again."

"Just one more, Byron, that you must bear. It's from your sister Lucy. She says she laughed till she cried when she saw my letter in the paper."

"Why? It didn't strike me as so wonderfully amusing. Read me what she says, please."

"Poor, dear busy mother!" began Mrs. Gillmore, in a tone that she tried to make inexpressive. "never was much of a cook. She had too much to do to bring up her hungry brood to be very particular about the cooking. I well remember how father used to fuss about her corn bread. She never could reach his ideal of that dish. He wanted it just as his mother had made it."—Farming World.

## With the Children.

THE SORROWING MOTHER.

Last night I dreamed he came to me; I held him close and wept and said: 'My little child, where have you been? I was afraid that you were dead.'

Then I awoke, it almost seemed  
As though my arms could feel him yet.  
I had been sobbing in my sleep;  
My tears had made the pillows wet.

I cannot think of him at all  
As the bright angel he must be,  
But only as my little child  
Who may be needing me.

Do not make him grow too wise,  
Angels—ye who know;  
I am dull and slow to learn,  
Tollering here below.  
Do not fill his heart too full  
With your heavenly joy,  
Lest the mother's place be lost  
With her little boy.

Last night the air was mild;  
The moon rose clear, though late,  
And somehow then it did not seem  
So very hard to wait.  
There seemed so much to learn,  
So much for me to do,  
Before my lessons here were done  
And I was ready, too.

Those may dare to doubt who have  
Their loved ones here below;  
For me, I do not now believe,  
I do not hope—I know.  
—Katharine Pyle, in 'Harper's Bazar.'

## Things the Narrow-Chested Girl Should Remember.

"Tell me how to widen my chest," said the narrow chested girl to the physical culture director. "I am plump enough elsewhere, but oh! so fat."

The physical culture instructor looked at the girl and smiled.

"Your gown is against you," said she. "You are not dressed so that you can fill out in the chest."

"Your upper arm sleeves are too tight, your stock pinches your throat, your waist is too small, and you are uncomfortable."

"The first lesson is getting a full figure lies in making the clothing comfortable. Loosen the neck, let out the corset strings, give the lungs a chance to breathe deeply, and try to be comfortable."

"Widening the chest hangs upon three principles. First, there is deep breathing. Second, there is comfortable dressing. Third there is the art of sitting correctly."

"To begin at the third, the art of sitting correctly is a great deal to the girl who wants a wide chest. Unless she learns to sit right she can never have the figure she craves."

"She must learn to sit, not all in a heap, but erect and with the shoulders thrown back. Unless the shoulders are bent back so that the lungs are wide open there can be no such thing as expansion."

"Never sit stooping. If you want a nice bust. Never bend forward while you work. Never have your backbone curved or crooked or twisted. Sit always in a comfortable though perfectly erect attitude."

"Sitting correctly is even more important than walking correctly. Most women are seated hours and hours every day, and to know how to sit properly, and how to keep the lungs open while sitting is essential."

"Narrow chested women who sew, or read or remain seated most of the day, should study to obtain a suitable rest for the back. The chair should be straight backed, yet it should be built so that it supports the back without tiring it."

"It is harder to sit straight than to stand straight, because one is less accustomed to doing it. But it can be done. Practice sitting up straight every day for an hour, and it will soon become second nature to you."

"There is another thing, too, about sitting up straight. It is more becoming than stooping. Look around the dinner table any day and notice how the pretty women all sit very erect, while it is the old and ugly ones that stoop forward."

"Deep breathing as a chest developer is a marvellous agent. Stand up straight, throw the shoulders back, expand the chest, and take a deep, full breath."

"Then there is the matter of clothing to be considered. Unless the clothing is comfortable and loose there is no chance

of chest development. The girl who cannot throw back her shoulders and take a long, deep breath without spitting her gown, will never expand her chest. Her clothing is against it.

"The special places where a waist should be large are in the neck, in the belt and across the chest. There should be plenty of room here. Pressure upon the throat or upon the waist muscles will invariably cramp the breathing."

"Then, after one has attended to the matter of loose dressing, to correct sitting, and to deep breathing, there comes the matter of exercise."

"Exercise is very important. There are many implements for home practice; but, after all, nothing is better than the ball exercise. A bowling alley is a good thing, and the girl who has access to one for a few hours' exercise two or three times a week is sure to have a wide chest."

"The girl who cannot visit a bowling alley, and who cannot indulge in gymnasium practice, can always put on a gymnasium suit in her own home and practice by herself."

"She can roll a ball, throw it and toss it up in the air. She can play hand ball, for only a big soft rubber ball is necessary, and she can toss and roll and play with the ball until she has given her muscles all the exercise they need."

"There are three cardinal movements for widening the chest. The first is a stooping movement at the side."

"It can best be performed by taking a big rubber ball and rolling it across the floor. Take it in the right hand and roll it. Pretend you are in a bowling alley, and are sending the ball spinning down the alley."

"Roll the ball, stooping well at one side as you do so. Do this for fifteen minutes a day."

"The second movement is with the arms over the head. Lift the ball in both hands, high over the head, and toss it down the room. Keep on doing this, again and again. Repeat this for ten minutes or until the arms are tired."

"Lifting the ball is fine exercise. Take the ball in the right hand and lift it. Lift it and lower it."

"Do this again and again. Change to the other hand and lift it and lower it again."—New York 'Sun.'

## For the Housekeeper.

ABOUT A HAM.

It is not always an easy matter for an inexperienced cook to boil a ham so that, while perfectly well done, it is not in the least ragged or stringy, and will cut to excellent advantage. Neither is it possible to formulate an infallible rule for the cooking. Some cooks weigh the ham, and putting it into cold water, wait until it boils, and then time it fifteen or twenty minutes for each pound. But even this rule sometimes fails, for the ham may cook more quickly under certain conditions than others.

But in case the ham must be boiled, it is well to plunge it in cold water enough to cover it well, bring it gently to a boil, and then cook it slowly, being sure that it never gets off the boil, but being equally careful at no time to let it boil furiously. Twenty minutes for each pound, cooked according to these directions, should bring the ham out in good condition.

But a housekeeper who has had trouble with boiling hams, says she will never boil another. She has been experimenting and has come to the paradoxical conclusion that a boiled ham is best baked. She uses first of all care in the selection of the ham which she is going to cook. Next she trims off the outer skin and the back with a sharp knife. Then she makes a biscuit dough which will be large enough when rolled out to the thickness of about an inch completely to envelope the ham. This dough is rolled out, and the ham laid on it. The edges are wetted, folded over, and carefully pinched together, so that there is not any possible way for the steam to escape.

Then the ham is laid in a baking pan and put into a moderately hot oven. It is baked for three hours, care being taken to keep the heat uniform. At the end of that time it is taken out, stripped of its cover of biscuit dough, which has become brown and hard, and set aside to cool. The woman who cooks her ham this way says it is far and away better than a boiled one, for the dough keeps in the fine flavor of the ham, some of which is bound to be lost in the boiling.

I remember an old lady who kept a delicatessen store years ago, who invariably boiled her ham for two hours took it from the pot, cut off the skin, sprinkled the fat part with grated bread crumbs, and then put the ham back into a moderately hot oven for an hour. It tasted and cut much better than a ham which had been boiled all the time.

If you wish to use a whole ham boiled for the table, and can put it on cold, it is nice to have it prettily decorated. You might bake the ham as described above. Then you must be sure that it is thoroughly cold before beginning to make it look pretty for the table. Beforehand you should have prepared a thick glaze by taking a pound of good, lean beef, putting it in an earthen jar with a half cupful of water, putting the cover on the jar, and sealing up the hole, through which the steam is usually allowed to escape, with a bit of bread or biscuit dough, or by putting a whole cover of the dough over the pot. Place this in the oven, which should

not be too hot, and leave it four or five hours. Take it out, remove the meat, put the cover on the pot, and return it to the oven, leaving it till there is not over half a coffee cupful of liquid left in the pot. This is to be used as a glaze for the ham, and should be brushed all over the top of the ham while the glaze is warm. If the ham is quite cold the glaze will set quickly, and when it is dry a second coating should be put over it, repeating till the ham is smooth, brown and glossy. A small camel's hair brush can be used to put the glaze on.

Put the ham away till the glaze is quite cold. Then it is ready for decoration. Professional cooks use for this butter which has been worked until white, but it must be kept cold during the process, or it will get too soft. The butter can be used, white or colored with the harmless vegetable colorings, pink and green. Combinations of all three colors are sometimes effectively used.

Take stout, white paper, and roll it into a cornucopia, closed entirely at the small end. A little bit can be clipped off the end, and the cornucopia filled with the butter, and the top folded down. By gently squeezing the butter can be made to run out in a thin stream, and this is used to make all kinds of fanciful designs on the glazed surface of the ham. Very pretty work can be achieved by practicing on a piece of clean, thin board before beginning work on the ham. A grape-vine, with clusters of grapes, borders of lattice work and dots, dots of all sizes, circles, stars, and many other designs, come easily, even to the novice.

When the work is complete the ham is put away in a cold place to give the butter a chance to harden. It is usually sent to the table with a delicate tissue paper frill around the shank end.

If you have boiled a ham to make sandwiches, be careful not to cut it until it is stone cold. Then you must have the sharpest of knives, and for ideal results, the ham should be shaved rather than cut in slices. There are some people who like two thick slices of bread with a good slice of ham between, but there are others who appreciate a dainty sandwich carefully made. The bread for such an one should be home-made, baked in small long tins, and about twenty-four hours' old. It should be cut very thin, so that the whole bread, butter and ham, together is not thicker than an ordinary slice of bread. Then it should be carefully spread with good butter, which must not be hard, but should not be actually melting. Cover one slice of the bread with the ham, lay another over it, and press down. Cut the slice across, cornerways. It is not necessary to remove the crusts, if the bread is home-made, not stale, and cut thin. If the sandwiches are going on a picnic, or for a lunch, where they will have to be kept some time before eating, wrap each one in a bit of waxed paper, and put them in a tin or air-tight box. You can vary these by putting a thin crisp lettuce leaf in with the ham, and adding to each a half a teaspoonful of mayonnaise dressing, or you can use the dressing without the lettuce."—New York 'Observer.'

Derangement of the stomach or bowels is responsible for most of the ailments that afflict infants and young children. For keeping the stomach and bowels in order nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, that is why children in the homes where these Tablets are used are bright, good-natured and healthy. Mrs. Joseph Wallace, Shanley, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby since her earliest infancy, and have found them to be a medicine that meets all the needs of little ones. They have kept my little one as bright and healthy as can be." These Tablets are sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or poisonous 'soothing' stuff. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Advertisements.

### AN AID TO MOTHERS.

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have No. 2 for a breakfast dish.—Mrs. C. M. C. (New York.)

### FAVORITE BROWN BREAD.

After trying various recipes for brown bread our family are unanimous in their verdict that this is the best of all. The recipe was obtained from a popular chef, whose brown bread is in great demand at many social functions. Two cups of sour milk, half cup of baking molasses, half cup stoned raisins, two teaspoons of soda, one teaspoon of salt, two cups of graham flour, half cup cornmeal, half cup of wheat flour. Stir milk and molasses together, add the soda dissolved in a little boiling water, stir in graham and meal, cut the raisins in bits, roll them in the white flour and stir all together until free from lumps. Put into small tin moulds, pound baking powder cans do nicely, filling them half full. Place in a moderately hot oven, and bake steadily until done. This is very nice eaten warm with butter; also delicious when cold. The raisins may be omitted if preferred.—Lillian M. Clark.



### 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.

### A CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

At the recent meeting of the Westmount Sunshine Society, a letter from Miss Vivian Cloz gave good news of the Children's Free Library, started not long ago in response to an expressed need. The library is open twice a week, 75 Inspector Street, for an hour in the evening. Sometimes twenty-four or twenty-five books are given out in the hour, and the good order in which they are returned is encouraging. The library contains about 350 books, thanks to the friends who have helped carry out the plan.

At the same meeting the young people of the society promised to sew for the infants' Home, and to help with children's clothes.

A case of need came before the meeting, that of a sick woman, a widow with eight children. Clothes for boys and girls, also for a small baby, are wanted. Mrs. Westgate, 229 Victoria avenue, Westmount, will take charge of donations.

The hostesses of the afternoon were Miss Lily Shewan, Miss Violet Turner, and Miss Irene Hanson. Miss Climie sang two solos.

A barrel packed with books and magazines has been sent to the Moore Home, and one to the police station.

### TO HOLD RUMMAGE SALE.

A rummage sale seems to be a way of raising money that helps in several directions. Many persons can rid themselves of partly-worn clothing, odd bits of crockery or furniture, pictures or ornaments of which they have grown tired, and so on. The people who come to buy obtain articles at a very small price, and the funds of those holding the sale are increased appreciably by the numerous small coins. The Westmount Sunshine branch will hold a rummage sale at the Nazareth Street Mission, on April 12. The committee will be glad to receive contributions, and a telephone message to Westmount, 188, will ensure their being called for. If the donors will at the same time have the parcels ready so that there will be no delay when they are sent for, expense will be saved, and the consideration will be appreciated.

### BOYS' SUNSHINE WORK.

The Boys' Sunshine Club has undertaken to help a boy who is just earning his board by contributing clothes and giving him a chance to go to night school.

Interesting pictures will be gladly received by the secretary, Alex. Schacter, 458 Sherbrooke street, to send to a sick boy in the North-West, whose eyes are too weak for him to read long.

A fine dictionary and other books, from Miss McCord; papers from Florence Dryer, and a large package of magazines are acknowledged.

At the Japanese tea and entertainment to be given in Victoria Hall on March 25, the afternoon will be especially for children, with Punch and Judy show and home-made candy as special attractions. The evening performance will begin at 8 o'clock. Home's Children's Orchestra, the Westmount Highland Cadet pipe band, Juvenile Highland and fancy dances, are on the programme. Miss Audrey Bennett will sing. Mr. R. McLaughlin will give humorous selections. Boys of the club are to wear Japanese costumes.

### ALDEN WORKERS.

The Alden Sunshine Society have completed their work for the table they are to have at the Boys' Club entertainment. The last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Common. An appeal for something to help to brighten an invalid's life will be attended to.

Communication regarding Sunshine work should be sent in so later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

The Hungarians are great people to

THE TEST OF COURAGE.

(Sermon by Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York.)

Text—"I am ready to go with thee, both to prison and to death."—Luke xlii., 33.

"And Peter followed afar off."—Luke xlii., 34.

I want to take this morning a double text. The first sentence is from the lips of St. Peter. Looking into the face of Jesus he says, 'I am ready to go with thee, both to prison and to death.' The second sentence is from the pen of Luke, 'And Peter followed afar off.' 'I am ready to go with thee' that is what Peter said. 'He followed afar off,' that is what Peter did. The contrast between what a man says and what he does is a subject of large dimensions, and to this subject I invite your attention this morning.

See the contrast between those two faces! Peter is in the upper chamber. Jesus has been having a long conversation with his most intimate friends. He has told them that he is going away. Peter is filled with dismay. Jesus has told his friends that they cannot follow him. Peter wants to know why. He says, 'I will follow you.' Jesus keeps pushing him off, but Peter comes back with redoubled enthusiasm, saying, 'I am ready to go with thee, to prison and to death. I will lay down my life for thee.' Brave, noble, enthusiastic Peter! And now, who is that skulking down yonder street, slipping softly through the shadows, scared almost out of his wits lest some officer lay his hand upon him and carry him off to prison—without the slightest trace in his heart of any willingness to face death—who is that? That is Simon Peter, the man who said in the upper chamber, 'I am ready to go with thee, both to prison and to death.' The difference between the man in the street and the man in the upper chamber is our subject.

I have called your attention to St. Peter, not because I care specially for him but because he is a specimen of human nature. He is like us, and we are like him. Looking into his face we can see a good image of ourselves. There is a vast difference between us in the upper chamber, and us in the street. No wonder Peter was brave in the upper chamber. Jesus had been talking for a long time; he had been dealing with the high things of the Spirit. He always touched the deepest springs in man's heart. The woman at the well expressed only what everybody who ever talked with him felt: 'Here is a man who is telling me things that I never did.' When he spoke, the man to whom he spoke felt ashamed of his evil conduct; he wanted to do better, and when Jesus held up the high ideals of feeling and thought, the angel of one's better nature came out and sang. As he had spoken on that evening the atmosphere grew strangely warm; it was glorious summer in the upper chamber, and aspirations and wishes, and dreams which had lain long in bud, burst into blossom and the air was fragrant with holy desires and resolutions. The longer Jesus spoke the nobler Peter became. His heart went out to his friend in great tides of affection. Peter was never so completely himself as he was that night—affectionate, brave, true, ready to dare and to do anything for the sake of his friend. He was simply expressing the desire and intention of his deepest heart when he said: 'I will go with you to prison and to death; I will lay down my life for you.' But when he got down into the street, the atmosphere was different, the night air was chilly, the colors were all different, the world was drab. The ideals were different, they all were low; instead of looking into the faces of men who were turning toward the upper glories, he now looked into the faces of men who were sordid and selfish, and on worldly ends intent. The impressions of the street immediately attacked the impressions of the upper chamber and the result was that Peter's courage cooled; his heart sank, his enthusiasm cooled; in spite of his glowing promises he followed afar off.

That is our experience, too. We have our upper chamber experiences. There are luminous hours when the soul expands. There are atmospheres in which all that is best in us bursts into bloom, it seems natural to be good; easy to be good; lovely to be good; and we are going to be good. Justice is beautiful, honesty is fine, truth is glorious, sacrifice is divine. Filled with the spirit we lift ourselves up and say: 'I will be brave, and just, and merciful, and generous, and self-sacrificing. I will be the man that God would have me be.' All that is said in the upper chamber. And then we come down into the street. And oh, the change! The cold wind blows in our face—the light that we had kindled in the upper chamber goes out. We were glowing, but in the atmosphere of the street the glow dies away; we are filled with dreams, but all at once we strike a stubborn fact, and are knocked all out of shape. So long as we face the ideal our soul sings, but the moment we collide with the actual, life takes on a different color, and the soul seems to be other than it was.

And yet even in the street we do not surrender altogether. That is one of the pathetic touches in the story of Peter's experience: he did not get back altogether. Why did he not get out of Jerusalem? Why did he not hurry northward to Galilee, away from the danger and away from Christ's foes, where he could lose himself among the friends of his youth? He would not do this; he could not do it. Not long before this he had said to Jesus: 'Whither shall I go? thou hast the words of eternal life.' Peter knew that his life depended on keeping within sight of Jesus; to turn completely away from him meant irrevocable desolation. He was afraid

to keep close to him, he dared not wholly forsake him—and so he followed him afar off. That is our experience too. We will not give up righteousness altogether; we will not be an out and out rogue; we will not be as bad as we can be, we will not be selfish as the devil—but we will not be entirely truthful, nor altogether just, nor all the time kind; we will follow afar off. That is the pathos of history!

How are we to account for this difference in the man in the upper chamber and the man in the street? Why was it that Peter became a different man when he came down into the street? How can a man say: 'I will follow you to prison and to death,' and then follow afar off? The mystery, I think, can be explained. Between the declaration of Peter and the action of Peter there were several experiences which must not be lost sight of. There was an experience in Gethsemane, which, undoubtedly, had an effect on his heart. Jesus had taken his disciples to the gate of the garden where nine of them had been left. With Peter, James and John, he had gone into the garden, and having proceeded a little distance, he asked these three to remain where they were, while he went still deeper into the garden to pray. He was not a great distance removed from them, not so far but that Peter could see in the broken moonlight the dim outline of his form, not so far but that he could hear his sobbings and cryings. By this Peter was stupefied and dazed, he could not understand it. Jesus was the best man he had ever known, pure, brave, true. He had never done anything but good. He had been generous to the poor, and kind to the sick, and sympathetic with everybody. He was reverent, he loved God, his delight was to do God's will. And yet this man, good above all other men in Palestine, was wrestling in a great agony on the ground underneath the trees. It was a mystery which Peter's heart could not explain. It took out of him some of his strength. Having seen this, he was not so sure he could follow Jesus to prison and to death.

We all have the same experience. In the upper chamber it is easy to believe in God: of course, he lives and loves, and reigns; of course, the soul is immortal and in the Father's keeping; of course, God's eye is on all events and every life is in his hand. In the upper chamber all this seems clear and indisputable, but as soon as we get down into the street, what a spectacle is presented! everything topsy-turvy, lawless, chaotic—truth on the scaffold, wrong on the throne, innocence starved, justice outraged, truth derided, compassion scoffed at, virtue shoved into a corner, vice in silk, piety in rags. It is all so strange and unexpected and inexplicable that the heart is dazed. We stand stupefied, not knowing whether after all, what we saw in the upper chamber, is really true. Listen to the crying of the children, and the sobbings of the women, and the moaning of the men, and the deep and awful groan of our humanity sweating great drops of blood on the ground. No matter what a man may say in the upper chamber, he can never be the same man after he has seen the world traveling and groaning in pain.

To make the conquest of Peter's heart complete, another disastrous event followed. Peter was not completely prostrated by the tragedy of Gethsemane, nor was he altogether daunted by the lights and weapons of the crowd, there was still something of the spirit of the upper chamber in him, and he was ready to follow Jesus even unto death. When he saw the officers coming forward to lay their hands upon his friend his quick blood boiled, and drawing his sword, he slashed with all his might at the head of the man who happened to be nearest to him. It was a wrong thing for him to do. It brought an instantaneous rebuke. In order to meet the power of Rome, he would adopt the methods of Rome, to overcome Jerusalem he had made use of Jerusalem tactics. He did not know what spirit he was of. 'Put up your sword.' He did it, but from that moment he was a shamed and weakened man. He had wanted to do right; he had done his best to do it, but in spite of all his good intentions he had blundered and had brought down upon himself swift condemnation. There is nothing more disconcerting to a man than to discover that he has blundered at a critical moment when he has been most conscientious and honestly desiring to do the best and wisest thing. It saps his nerves and leaves him for awhile undone. One of the reasons why Peter followed afar off, was because he had blundered egregiously when he had been most enthusiastic to do the thing which would win the Lord's commendation.

That inexperience also is common to us all. No one begins the Christian life without making blunders, no matter how conscientious and no matter how careful. The best of people will do the thing and say the thing which is worst. For instance, a beginning Christian says: 'I am going to greet strangers in our church.' He screws his courage to the sticking place. To speak to some one he does not know is an ordeal simply awful, but after prayer and the gathering together of all his forces, he succeeds at last in speaking the welcoming word and putting out the welcoming hand; but in the delivering of his message he says something which is injudicious, something which ought not to have been said to that particular person, and it brings down upon his head a not altogether gracious reply. He steals off shamefaced and humiliated, and for many weeks he follows duty afar off. The snap has been taken out of him by his blunder. In order that he may not blunder again, he will not do anything at all.

Or it may be he wants to bring somebody of God. He believes that this is his privilege and his duty. He decides at last upon some one person to whom he will bring the message. He prays that he may have the needed guidance and the needed strength. With trepidation he makes his way to the person, opens the conversation, presents his cause as ably as he can, but the result of all his labors is that the person is only offended by his officiousness and driven still farther away from the Kingdom. And the poor Christian, all crushed, goes out into the darkness, and while he does not give up Christ altogether, he follows him afar off. For a month he walks always down the shady side of the street, he avoids the sun because he does not want to be seen. He had expected to be a warrior in the forefront of the Lord's army, but now he goes to the rear, saying: 'I want no prominent position, let me keep still and hide out of sight. Others may do the speaking and carry on the work!' And so because of these three reasons the streets are filled with Simon Peters, men and women following the Lord afar off.

How many thousands of them do you suppose pass up and down the avenues of this city every day, men and women who in the upper chamber of some country home, where the atmosphere was made warm by the summer which came up from Gethsemane, made their vows and laid out their life plan and said in sincerity and truth: 'I will follow thee, O Christ, both to prison and to death!' These men and women are now in this city, and overcome by its atmosphere, its pomp and display, its superficiality and its cynicism, its greed and its heartlessness, its agony and its tragedy, they follow the Lord afar off. And in every church there are many who do the same some because they have been unsettled by the mysteries of life, some because they have grown to believe more in matter and less in spirit, more in force and less in character; others because of some disastrous experience they have had in Christian work. How many Simon Peters there are in the churches of this city! If you are not an earnest worker, giving the best blood of your nerves and the finest enthusiasm of your heart to the Christian Church, you are following afar off. Are you indifferent and cold? It is because you are following afar off. Do you find it difficult to pray and impossible to read the Bible? It is because you are following afar off. The impressions of the street have met and overcome the impressions of the upper chamber, and no matter what you may have said in the upper chamber, you are now following afar off.

Just think of the danger of it. Simon Peter, because he followed afar off, found himself at once among the enemies of Jesus. He warmed himself by the fire which the enemies of Jesus had kindled. While standing there some one said to him: 'You were one of this man's disciples' and he said, 'I am not.' What a lie! By and by somebody else renewed the accusation: 'Surely you are one of this man's disciples' and again he said, 'I am not.' And conscious of his weakness, he bolstered up his lie with an oath. By and by some one else renewed the accusation, and again he replied with an oath still more turbanous than the other: 'I do not know the man.' He is a traitor! First a lie, then a lie plus profanity; then a lie and profanity plus treachery. He is descending the rounds of a ladder, the descending to hell is easy. We have a common saying: 'Let the devil take the hindmost,' and in a certain sense that is what the devil always does. The professing Christian whom the devil catches are always the Christians who are skulking in the rear. The men and women in the forefront of the Lord's army, are the only ones who are safe. We are coming out of Egypt, and Pharaoh and all his hosts are after us. The Egyptians are our former sins, and they will overtake us if we do not keep close to the Captain of our salvation. Every minister knows that the devil is always in pursuit of his church, and he also knows that the ones which the devil will get are the hindmost. Are you following the Lord afar off? Do not do it any more; you are in danger. If you lie a little, no one knows what you will do next, if you are a little dishonest, no one can tell what you will do later, if you are a little indifferent, no one can prophesy what your indifference will lead to. Do not follow afar off.

But what was the outcome of it all? After Peter had told his lie, he glanced up to the court-house window and there his eyes met the eyes of Jesus. Jesus was looking toward him—Jesus had heard his lie and Peter's heart was broken. Leaving the crowd and the fire he slunk away into the darkness and cried as only a strong man can cry. But that was not the end. If I should close my sermon there it would be a most lugubrious message—but Peter crying in the night is not the end of the story. Let us follow it to the end. All day Saturday Peter was in tears. It was the darkest day through which he had ever lived. He had given up all hope. The glare of the Roman torches had put out the light of Jesus's words concerning the resurrection. But early on the first day of the week Jesus rose from the dead, and to the first person whom he met he said, 'Go, tell my disciples, and Peter.' Why does he say, 'And Peter?' Was not Peter a disciple? Yes, he had been, but he counted himself a disciple no longer. In his humiliation and despair he no longer numbered himself among the disciples. An outcast, a vagabond, a man who had lied and sworn and proved treacherous to his best friend could no longer count himself a disciple, and so Peter was still in the darkness weeping. But the Lord of love says to the woman, 'Go, tell my disciples, and Peter.' The Lord of love puts Peter in; he is still a member of the circle; he is still a friend. He must not stay in the darkness; he must come back into the light. Go, tell my disciples and Peter that I go before them and will meet them all in the dear old familiar places where I used to meet them in the olden days.

And true to his promise, Jesus met him there. It happened early one morning, Peter and the disciples were out upon the sea, and on coming near the shore they saw a familiar form, and heard a familiar voice. Peter, impatient to reach the shore, dashed into the water, and swam to reach Jesus first. To the penitent and joyful-hearted fisherman Jesus said: 'Simon, son of Jonas, do you love me? Do you love me? Do you love me?' And Peter, the brave and noble Peter of the upper chamber, rose up and said: 'Thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee.' And if there is a parallel between Simon Peter and ourselves in all our blundering and our sinning, there is also a parallel between Simon Peter and ourselves in all the possibilities of forgiveness and redemption. The Christian religion is the religion of redemption. It never lets a man go. It follows him through the street. God has his eye upon us even

when we warm ourselves before the fire which the world has kindled. He sees us when we are weeping in the night. And he says as he said on that first great Sunday: 'Go, tell Peter—the man who has been following afar off—that I go before him, and will meet him in the same place in which we met long ago.' And he addresses to each one of us the question:—'Do you love me? Do you love me? Do you love me?' What shall our answer be? We can have no answer more fitting or more satisfying to the heart of Jesus than just the answer which the repentant fisherman gave. And when at last we come in off the sea of time, battered and bruised by the storms, happy shall we be if we are able to say: 'Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 2.

JESUS THE GOOD SHEPHERD. (John x., 7-18.)

Golden Text: I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. (John x., 11.)

(By R. M. Kurtz.) INTRODUCTION.

The division of the Bible into chapters and verses is a great convenience, it is true, but it sometimes produces confusion. There should be no chapter division between the passage giving the account of the man born blind and the present lesson. It has a tendency to make the reader lose the connection between the miracle and the discourse upon the good Shepherd.

In order to fully comprehend the words of Jesus in to-day's lesson, the student should read chapter ix. and chapter x., as far as verse 22, at one reading.

The man who had been born blind, but had now received his sight, proved to be a very outspoken and vigorous defender of Christ. Indeed, he argued so shrewdly that the Jews did not attempt to answer him, but simply reviled him and put him out of the synagogue. This led to a conversation between the man and Christ which opened the spiritual eyes of the man, and then brought about a question on the part of the Pharisees which led to the words of Jesus in to-day's lesson.

The time was the feast of Tabernacles, as in the last three lessons, and the place Jerusalem.

JESUS THE DOOR.

7. Then said Jesus unto them again. Verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep.

8. All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers; but the sheep did not hear them.

9. I am the door; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture.

10. The thief cometh not but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy: I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.

Jesus had just been showing the meaning of entering the fold by the door, rather than by climbing over the wall. Now he shows himself as the door, and declares that those who came before him were thieves and robbers. That is, there were those who claimed to lead the people aright, but who were taking them away from Christ rather than bringing them to him.

Here Jesus was referring to the Pharisees who had just thrust out the man to whom Christ had given sight. They refused to enter the kingdom by the door, but were endeavoring to climb up by their own righteousness.

But if any man comes into the kingdom of God through Christ he shall be both saved and nourished. This is an important point. It is the will of God that his children shall grow, as well as be alive. The acceptance of Christ provides for a growth into a larger life than the natural man can know. The life more abundant is given only to those who enter in by the door and belong to the fold of Christ.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD WILL SACRIFICE HIMSELF.

11. I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.

12. But he that is an hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep and fleth; and the wolf catcheth them, and scattereth the sheep.

13. The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep.

Christ uses a double figure in this discourse, presenting himself both as the door and as the shepherd of the fold. They serve to illustrate the impossibility of salvation otherwise than through him, the door by which alone one can enter, and again his personal care of the souls that trust themselves to him, as the sheep are in the care of the shepherd.

The hireling's only interest in the flock is that his care of it brings him immediate reward in the form of his day's wages, but the shepherd knows and loves the sheep individually, and his life is centered in their welfare, hence he is ready to lay it down in defending them. The Pharisees as rulers of the people, found their reward in the honors of men and in their contemplation of their own righteousness; they had little real love for the people of Israel, as evidenced by their treatment of the man whose sight had just been given him. They were hirelings who would consult their own interests before those of the ones they professed to lead.

THE SHEPHERD'S RELATION TO HIS SHEEP.

14. I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine.

15. As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father; and I lay down my life for the sheep.

16. And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd.

The good shepherd not only knows his sheep, but they know him. Christ knows those who are his, and they in turn recognize their Saviour and head. There is a communion of interests and a sympathy which the world does not and cannot know. So deep is the love of



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this divine Shepherd that he is willing to lay down his life for his sheep.

The 'other sheep' mentioned in verse 16 are understood as referring to the Gentiles, who were to form a part of the Christian Church, and so enter the kingdom of God with their Jewish brethren.

A VOLUNTARY SACRIFICE.

17. Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again.

18. No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father.

The love of his Father is bestowed upon Christ because of his unselfish love for men, in voluntarily giving up his life for them. 'That I might take it again,' that is, if Christ should not be able to rise from the dead, his works would not only be incomplete, but vain, for our hope of life everlasting is through the resurrection of Christ, who thus overcame death.

Though Christ came to his death through the treachery and violence of men, he nevertheless submitted to all this for the sake of those he came to save. He had power to lay down and to take up his life, and he obeyed the command of his Father to die for mankind. It was a voluntary sacrifice, so far as men were concerned, but with reference to the Father it was in obedience to a command.

The lesson for April 9 is, 'The Raising of Lazarus.' (John xi., 32-45.)

HOME READINGS.

Monday, March 27.—John x., 1-18.

Tuesday, March 28.—John x., 22-30.

Wednesday, March 29.—Ps. xxxiii.

Thursday, March 30.—Jer. xxxiii., 1-8.

Friday, March 31.—Ezek. xxxiv., 1-10.

Saturday, April 1.—Ezek. xxxiv., 11-19.

Sunday, April 2.—Ezek. xxxiv., 20-31.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

WHAT IS THE GOSPEL?

The word means, good news, glad tidings. The messenger is a gospelier, or evangelist. This is one of the gifts from the ascended Christ. (Eph. iv., 11.) Timothy is to do the work of an evangelist all the world. (Mark xvi., 15.) To tell the good news was the mission of Paul. (I. Cor. i., 17.) And he says, 'Woe to me if I do not preach it.' (I. Cor. ix., 16.) Peter declares that salvation can alone come through Jesus. (Acts iv., 12.) If a soul is not in Christ, it is a lost soul. In I. Cor. xv., Paul tells what this gospel is, which saves men. It rests upon two facts, the death and resurrection of Jesus. Christ died for our sins and hath been raised from the dead, according to the Scriptures. That is in accordance with the Old Testament writings. The story of Abraham's offering of Isaac on Moriah was typical of the great offering on the same mountain nearly two thousand years after. (Heb. xi., 17-19.) Then another Father yielded up His only Son out of love to a sinning race. (Jno. iii., 16; Ro. v., 8), and brought back from death Him who is alive for evermore and Who ever liveth as our intercessor before God. (Heb. vii., 25.) In I. Cor. xv., 4, it is not 'Christ rose,' but 'hath been raised,' it is the abiding result of His resurrection. He dieth no more. So we are to reckon ourselves as dead to sin, but alive unto God in Christ. Because I live, ye live also. (Rom. vi., 8-11; Jno. xiv., 19.) The Gospel is my deliverance from the guilt and power of sin, and my passing out of death into eternal life. (Rom. viii., 1-4.) How bright and happy Christians should be.

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PAVEMENTS AS BAROMETERS.

The degree of humidity of the atmosphere, says M. Jaubert, a Paris meteorologist, in the Paris 'Herald,' is shown by the state of the pavements. When these remain covered with mud, there will be no immediate change in the weather. This is only indicated when they begin to dry.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Catarrh Can Be Cured.—Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, 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 Block, Rochester, N.Y.

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These are the nerves that worry wears out and work breaks down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

It does no good to take stimulants and narcotics, for their, at best, is but a temporary effect which merely postpones the final day of reckoning.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ to deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well. That is the end of all vital troubles. That is the end of sleepless nights and restless days. That is the end of 'nervousness,' the end of brain fog and fatigue.

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## BRICKS OF MOUND BUILDERS

MOUNDS IN WISCONSIN HAVE ONLY EXAMPLE FOUND IN AMERICA.

(Baraboo Correspondence Minneapolis Journal.)

In many respects Aztalan, in Wisconsin, is among the most remarkable prehistoric monuments in the North-West. It is the only brick-walled town site found in this country. It is on the bottom land of the Crayfish river, about two miles from Lake Mills. The enclosing walls of the town site are about 700 feet on its flanks and 1,500 feet long. The river served to complete the enclosure of seventeen acres of land.

Within and without the enclosure there are round, truncated and oblong mounds. Just beyond the enclosing walls the land rises abruptly over twenty feet to the rolling tablelands of the surrounding country. From the bank above a stone could be tossed into the town site, within the enclosure, which would seem to be a good reason why this enclosure, which has been called a fort, could not have been intended for a defence against any human enemy.

Along the brow of the higher land is a row of more than thirteen round pyramidal mounds ranging from three to twelve feet in height. From the top of these mounds, or standing on the tableland, an enemy could command the whole town site. It has always been conceded that Aztalan was not enclosed for purpose of defence. It has been supposed that it was walled for protection from wild animals, though the enclosure has never been high or abrupt enough since its discovery to keep out the panther, wildcat, wolf, bear, moose or buffalo, which were the only dangerous animals of the woods hereabouts.

The purpose of its inhabitants in constructing this enclosure over a half mile long still remains a mystery. The most remarkable art of Aztalan is its brick walls and walks. In this it is singular and alone, the only example of bricklaying among all the monuments of the mound builders. These bricks, or bricklets, are not rectangular and regular in form and size, as are the modern brick. They are simply balls of plastic clay wadded by the hand into small bricklets of irregular form, about the average size of a snowball. The material used was the glacial yellowish red clay of the vicinity, and the color of the bricks is red or light yellow. Under the glass, scrapings appear like a handful of crystal sand.

## FIRST UMBRELLA IN AMERICA

ORIGINAL RAINSTICK CAUSED A RIOT ON THE STREETS OF BALTIMORE.

(From the Baltimore Herald.)

How many persons know that Baltimore is the American home of the umbrella; that away back in 1772 the first umbrella ever seen in the United States marched through Baltimore town with a man under it; that good old Colonial dames ran for their lives at sight of it; that horses hopped fences and tore wildly from meeting houses posts; that barmaids in ye good old tavern, with ye good old grog in their hands, ran to doors and windows to see the show, while ye star dipsomaniac shouted with 'much power and great vigor' that he would never touch another drop; that small boys threw stones at it, and that the town was in an uproar?

Yet such is history. A book in the city library says it is so; hence it must be so. In fact, there is not the slightest doubt of it, for the night watch (who is called night watch because he worked in the day) sent in a riot call, and reinforcements were only prevented turning out because there was only one night watchman on the force in those good but somewhat uncertain days.

It is to be regretted that the umbrella was not made here. It was a foreigner, though it was brought by a Baltimorean on a Baltimore ship from India.

Imagine the figure the man must have cut in the eyes of the populace as he meandered from the dock with the village gang at his back and the village dogs at his heels. There is no record to show whether he was chased out of town on the quaint old charge of being possessed of the devil or was taken gently but firmly to the ducking pond and dropped in. But whatever happened to him, it is a very good bet that he did not wander around long without encountering a trouble factory of some kind.

Yet if he lived it was to laugh. He lived to see others adopt the imported instrument which at first caused so much apprehension. He saw the idea expand and broaden. The fame of the Baltimore umbrella travelled to Philadelphia, and soon it was adopted by the Quakers with much enthusiasm. Next it was heard of in New York, where the Holland Dutch, who had brought nothing with them from the other side but the language they spoke, marvelled among themselves, saying: 'Verily, this is a good thing to push along.'

And thus from town to town the umbrella craze spread. The bicycle mania of later years was nothing compared to it, and the 'auto' craze is not worth mentioning in the same breath. Everybody scrambled for an umbrella. Babies cried for them. They became the fashion. They were inseparable from the village sages, who could not think except they walked, and who could not walk unless they had their umbrellas under their arms, or maybe over their heads. The umbrella became a badge of rank and dignity.

And all because away back in 1772 a lone man walked through Baltimore town carrying one, the first umbrella seen in this part of the world.

## TSARKOE-SELO AND ITS PRO-NUNCIATION.

Mr. James Platt, jr., writes to 'Notes and Queries':

In a recent number of 'Punch' (Feb. 1, p. 74) I notice some striking lines on the present situation in Russia, among which occur the following:

'And kept unsullied that majestic halo Circling the sacred head at Tsarkoe-Selo.'

The name of this place is so much in every mouth just now that it may not be amiss if I point out that this pronunciation is wrong. I find to my surprise that it is so in most of the gazetteers (e.g., Lippincott, 1880; Worcester, 1887; Smith, 1895), but there is one honorable exception—Ogilvy gives it correctly—viz., as Tsar-ko-se Selo. Tsarkoe, which is three syllables, means Imperial. Selo means a village with a church, and rhymes, not with 'halo,' but with 'below.' Another correspondent of our always interesting contemporary complains of the constant misspelling in this country of the 'Russian self-ruler.' 'Surely,' he says, 'the correct and phonetic transcription of the Russian name (which is derived from Caesar, like the German Kaiser) is not its Magyar-Hungarian spelling Tsar, but, according to our own pronunciation, Tsar in English, or Tsar in French, or Zar in German and Italian.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

## BRITISH ORATORICAL SLIPS.

(From the London Daily Graphic.) Mr. Balfour, in a recent speech, spoke of 'an empty theatre of unsympathetic auditors.' Lord Curzon has remarked that 'though not out of the wood we have a good ship.' Sir William Hart Dyke has told how Mr. Lowther had caught a big fish in his net—and went to the top of the tree for it.' Mr. Asquith has lately remarked that 'redistribution is a thorny subject, which requires delicate handling or it will tread on some people's toes.'

Mr. Brodric told the Commons that 'among the many jarring notes heard in this House on military affairs this subject at least must be regarded as an oasis.' But Gen. Buller evidently thinks there is little to be gained by so-called army reform, for he declares that 'the army is honeycombed with cliques, and kisses go by favor in this web of intrigues.'

In the debate on the London Education Bill, Mr. Walter Long said: 'We are told that by such legislation the

## Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is certainly and absolutely cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See top of bottle in the daily press and ask your druggist what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See box at Dr. Chase's Ointment, 200, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

# Dollar values.

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for:—

Daily Witness } All for 3 Months.  
World Wide }  
Northern Messenger }

Or it will pay for:—

Weekly Witness } All for 6 Months.  
World Wide }  
Northern Messenger }

Or it will pay for any one of the following:—

Daily Witness for four months.  
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These offers are good any where in the following countries:—

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra. For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, 1905.

Dear Sirs,—

Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness for \_\_\_\_\_ months,  
The Weekly Witness for \_\_\_\_\_ months,  
World Wide for \_\_\_\_\_ months,  
The Northern Messenger for \_\_\_\_\_ months,

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name .....  
and address .....



## Boys' Watch Free

We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1904 CARICATURES OF" just published, at ten cents each. A 50 cent certificate given free with each.

The watch has a beautiful silver plated case, handsomely polished, a hard enameled dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last many years with care.

There is nothing on the market that compares with "1904 CARICATURES," and it is so cheap that there is no trouble in selling it, especially with the 50 cent certificate thrown in. We printed thirty thousand of these the other day and twenty-three thousand are already sold. Write for your dozen of "1904 CARICATURES" to-day. Post card will bring them by return mail.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

MELBOURNE, OST.—Dear Sir,—Owing to a mistake two dozen Caricatures arrived, instead of one dozen ordered. I undertook to sell them all, so as to earn two watches, one for my brother who helped to sell them. I met with good success, as they sold like hot cakes.

RUSSELL CAMPBELL.

heart of the country has been shaken to its very foundations.' Before Mr. Winston Churchill opposed the present government he, at a meeting of the Bow and Bromley Conservative Association, commended certain utterances of Lord Rosebery, but said that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman 'had sat so long on the fence that the iron had entered into his soul.'

A Financial Minister has assured the Commons that 'the steps of the government would go hand in hand with the interests of the manufacturer.' It was in the Lords that the government was warned that the constitutional rights of the people were being 'trampled upon by the mailed hand of authority.'

It was the late Sir George Campbell who said 'the pale face of the British soldier is the backbone of the British Empire,' and who said certain abuses in India were but a mere flea bite in the ocean as compared with others. He called name. It was another friend of India who said: 'Pass the measure and the barren wells will become fertile valleys.' It was a loyal member who said: 'When I go wrong I look round and see our chief leading and I soon get right again.'

## HER FRIEND SIMMONS.

The London correspondent of Brooklyn 'Life' gives the following story of the Countess of Warwick: 'This reminds me of the shop which the Countess of Warwick used to own in Bond street some years ago. She waited on a customer one day—a raw-boned Australian—and when he bought heavily of the goods offered him the titled shopkeeper said, "Thank you, my friend." The next day the man called at Lady Warwick's house and sent up his name. She did not recognize it and sent the servant to ask the stranger's business. "Tell her ladyship," the Australian replied, "that it's her friend Simmons." Still bewildered, her ladyship, anxious to see for herself, asked that her friend be sent up, and she had a long fit of laughter when he explained to her that he had taken her at her word and had called as a friend. She treated him very nicely, as she does everybody, and she has lost nothing by her courtesy, for her friend Simmons died at Perth two years ago, leaving a couple of millions of pounds in gold mines in West Australia, and among other things he left £10,000 "to my friend the Countess of Warwick, who alone among the great people at home treated me with courtesy and kindness."

## 'RACE SUICIDE' IN BOSTON.

(Boston Herald.)

The lowest birth-rate was in Ward Ten, 12 of the ward population. It would be unfortunate if all the wards had such a record, for the deaths were considerably in excess of the births—321 to 294. The sociologist might find food for reflection in the circumstance that Ward Ten is one of the principal apartment house districts of the city. The apartment house discourages children as a family element, and with them the birth-rate.

## Salaries Paid At the Rate of \$500.00 a Year

To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the \$500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, MONTREAL.

## FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

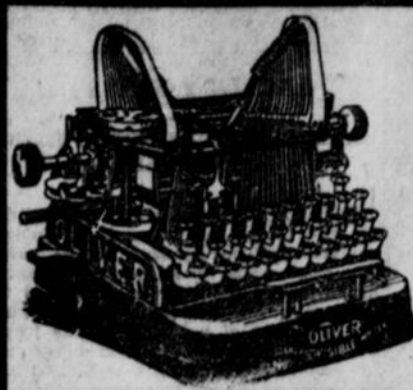
The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON



## THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

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THE OLIVER is the Standard Visible writing machine.

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The most serviceable and keen

## KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind. This offer is extended for one month from date of this issue.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

Elmside, Que., March 13, 1905. Dear Sirs,—I received the Jack Knife. Many thanks for it. It is a fine knife, well worth one day's work. Yours truly, STANLEY GRANT.

## \$200.00 PRIZE OPEN TO ALL.

Also Generous Discounts and Large Commissions.

Two Hundred Dollars will be awarded as a prize to the one securing the largest number of subscriptions before the end of May, 1905. This is a splendid chance for a student to earn.

A Scholarship, A European or Transcontinental Trip,

or, to anybody that prefers it, The Gold Itself--A Little Gold Mine.

\$200.00 will be awarded to the one sending us in the largest amount of subscription money for any of our publications ('S.S. Clubs' or 'Messenger' excepted) before the end of May, 1905.

This competition opened some weeks ago, but has not been taken up at all generally yet, as so many take a long time to understand the value of such generous commissions and a prize of \$200.00.

## REMEMBER

The Prize will not interfere with the Discounts and Commissions, which in themselves are well worth working for.

Subscription Rates, Discounts and Commissions will be found below. Those working for the prize must plainly write at the top of the lists the words "GOLD COMPETITION."

## LATEST OFFERS SUPERSEDING ALL PREVIOUS OFFERS. SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Annual Rates on Individual Subscriptions.	
DAILY WITNESS	\$3.00 a Year.
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Discounts or Commissions on the above rates apply only to orders for three or more Subscriptions to the same publication. The first three subscriptions must be sent in at one time after that subscriptions may be sent in as secured.

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All for \$3.75.	Both for \$3.50.
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WORLD WIDE.....1.50	WORLD WIDE.....1.50
NORTHERN MESSENGER......40	Worth.....\$2.50
All for \$2.00.	Both for \$1.75.
WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00	WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00
WORLD WIDE.....1.50	WORLD WIDE.....1.50
NORTHERN MESSENGER......40	Worth.....\$2.90
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Six Months Trial Clubs at Half the Above Club Rates. Samples and Subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request. These offers are good in the following countries: Canada (excepting Montreal and suburbs), New Zealand, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies; Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar, Malta. Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

CANADIAN CABLES.

Mr. B. Shaw Speaks Before Textile Society of Leeds University.

SAYS BRITAIN HAS NOTHING TO LEARN FROM CANADA OR UNITED STATES IN THIS LINE.

London, March 15.—Mr. B. Shaw, last night, before the Textile Society of Leeds University, read a paper on the condition of the textile industry in the United States and Canada.

London, March 15.—Among the passengers on the White Star liner 'Baltic,' which sailed to-day for New York, were Dr. J. Orlando Orr, who is returning to Toronto very much satisfied with his success in procuring attractions for the Toronto Exhibition.

London, March 15.—The Manchester 'Guardian' says there is calm sense in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to nervous people who cry out for the binding of the Empire together by some mechanism not now in use.

The Birmingham 'Post' referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech, says:—'Put it into plain terms, it is an intimation that he will be no party to any arrangement in tariff matters in any way restricted. It is not difficult, indeed, to deduce from his remarks that the Liberal party of the Dominion would be opposed to enter into an Imperial customs union of any kind which restricted their independence of action.'

The 'Fall Mall Gazette' says the speeches evoked by Col. Sam Hughes's motion indicate the direction in which Canadian thought is moving as regards the relations with the Mother Country. It is noteworthy that the mover of the resolution, a fervent Imperialist, should have testified to some Canadian yearning after independence.

London, March 16.—The W. Gilbertson Company, Limited, Swansea, writing the Canadian Associated Press, says the action of the G.T.R. and C.P.R. charging two cents per one hundred pounds more for goods destined for all points beyond Montreal, which has the effect of discriminating in favor of the American manufacturers and American competition, is severe enough already without this further advantage for them, and we sincerely trust that some society, which has for its object the growth of Imperial trading within the British Empire, will take the matter up.

Messrs. Devons & Company, Liverpool, writing the Canadian Associated Press, on the same subject, say that it must be evident to all those who have any connection with Welsh tinplate trade with Canada that, if a portion of it is to be retained by this country we must have the most favored terms, and that, for Canadian railway companies to discriminate in favor of American makers, will do irreparable injury to the trade, and every possible effort should be made by all concerned to induce the railway companies to see the folly of their proposed action and to reduce rather than increase their rates from this country.

London, March 16.—The 'Yorkshire Post,' commenting on Colonel Sam Hughes's resolution, says it is impracticable, for if there were commercial union there could not possibly also be individual control of the tariffs and finance.

London, March 16.—The Canadian Associated Press learns that the first annual dinner of the Rhodes scholars will be held at Oxford to-morrow. The dinner will be confined to the trustees, eighty scholars, the joint secretaries, and Dr. G. R. Parkin.

FIRE AT ST. PHILIPPE.

RESIDENCE OF MR. ARTHUR PERRON DESTROYED.

(From a Correspondent.)

St. Philippe de Chester, Que., March 17.—The residence of Mr. Arthur Perron has been destroyed by fire. Mrs. Perron, it appears, was awakened about 10.30 p.m. by the crying of the baby, and, after calling her husband, succeeded with difficulty in escaping, with her ten young children, to the stable, all in their bare feet and with nothing on but their night clothes, and there they remained until daylight. Her husband, along with Messrs. A. Gagnon, Couture, Gauthier and G. Lavetue, who had come in haste, succeeded in keeping the flames away from the barn.

The house and all its contents, and many farm tools, were burned. The loss

is estimated at \$1,200, with no insurance, and will bear very heavily on Mr. Perron, who practically loses his all.

BALLOT BOX TRIAL.

MR. E. G. RUTTAN ACQUITTED OF CONSPIRACY.

Belleville, Ont., March 20.—The trial of the King vs. Edward G. Ruttan, charged with conspiracy in the ballot box cases, came to an end on Saturday night, the jury, after being locked up for two hours and ten minutes returning a verdict of not guilty. The judge, in discharging Ruttan, told him that he was very fortunate, and advised him to be more careful in future.

WORSE THAN WAR

AN EARNEST APPEAL ON BEHALF OF TEMPERANCE.

Under the heading, 'Worse than war,' the 'Press' publishes a very earnest article on the abuse of liquor, in the course of which it says that the Russians and Japanese can never kill so many people as whiskey, gin, brandy, beer, etc., in the course of a single year. The writer gives a graphic description of King Alcohol sitting on his throne and viewing with satanic joy the endless procession of his victims, who, after beginning life with bright prospects, allowed themselves to be lulled by his false appeals, and now rush to complete destruction. After showing that while repentance may pacify the soul, the effects of alcohol must remain permanently in the body, the article gives the following warning: 'Between a wise use and the abuse of spirituous liquors there is but one step, and that abuse is so frequent, its consequences are generally so serious, ... it is nowadays one of our greatest social plagues. Young men, do not begin to drink if you do not want to run the risk of eventually drinking always. Happy are those people who can make moderate use of alcohol, but still happier are those who drink none at all. The sober young man is master of the future. He will be strong in his body and mind. He will enjoy the esteem and confidence of everyone. His success is assured in any position. Every good citizen should therefore be an apostle of temperance by preaching with his own example. The temperate nation will be a manly nation, strong and unconquerable in the face of the enemy, as well as in the face of adversity. A proof of this is found in the marvellous little Japanese, whose sobriety is proverbial. For a year past that extraordinary nation has been accomplishing, both on sea and land, feats of endurance, bravery and intelligence that command the admiration of the whole world. The real heroes are temperate people.'

DEATH OF MR. RITCHOT

WAS A PROMINENT FIGURE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF MANITOBA.

Mr. Ritchot, the venerable pastor of St. Norbert, Man., whose serious illness was reported a few weeks ago, succumbed yesterday afternoon, at the age of 70 years.

As will be seen by the following biographical sketch, Mr. Ritchot was especially noted for the active part which he took in the events finally resulting in the present constitution of the sister province.

THE HEREFORD SALE.

At Cartwright, Manitoba, next week, as the advertisement in this issue gives out, an extensive sale of pure bred Hereford cattle will be made by Mr. John Wallace. The herd captured 8600 in prizes at the Dominion Exhibition in Winnipeg, 1904, and breeders and ranchmen from all parts who desire good feeders would do well to attend this sale. There will be offered 100 head of good grades also. Cartwright is on the south branch of the C. P. R., a short distance east of Crystal City.

RELATIVES IN THE STATES.

Subscribers having friends residing in the United States are requested to send a list of their addresses and sample copies of the 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' will be supplied them free for a few weeks.

WEATHERLETS.

Ho, for the stormy, cold March days, Ay, there is nothing like them Loud let us shout and sing their praise, March is so proud and free; Snowy, blowy, wheezy, breezy, Sweeping off the winter's snow, Freezing, teasing, pleasing, unceasing, How do the March winds blow.

Talkin' 'bout the weather, don't you recollect the day When the robin was a-singin' 't It's not so far away; An' the night when star dust shimmered, an' was mirrored in the lake, While the whippoorwill was singin' like its heart was going to break, It's hardly worth complainin' 'bout the weather of to-day, When weather such as that is not so very far away.

The crocus with its blooming Isn't very far along, And the birds have hardly started Tuning up their welkin song; But they're getting good and ready, And although they may be shy At plunging into springtime, They will get there by and by.—William J. Lampton.

Uprose the wild old winter-king, And shook his beard of snow; 'I hear the first young harebell ring, 'Tis time for me to go! Northward o'er the icy rocks, Northward o'er the sea, My daughter comes with sunny locks: 'This land's too warm for me!'—Charles Godfrey Leland—Spring.

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 can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for \$5, marriage notices for \$6, death notices for \$5 prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, \$10 extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON.—At 4834 Sherbrooke street, on March 13, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hamilton, a daughter.

JEAKINS.—At 10 Hanover street, Montreal, on March 14, 1905, the wife of the Rev. C. E. Jeakins, rector of Huntingdon, of a son. Halifax, England, papers please copy.

KENDRICK.—At Athens, Ont., on March 12, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Kendrick, a son. Both well.

MINGIE.—At Truro, N.S., on March 12, 1905, the wife of R. A. Mingie, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, of a daughter.

VALLANCE.—On Saturday, March 11, 1905, at No. 1 Gladstone ave., Westmount, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Vallance, a daughter.

WEIR.—At 10 Walker ave., St. Henri, on March 7, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Weir.

MARRIED.

FRANSON—CAMPBELL.—At the residence of Mr. Law 127 Barry street, Montreal, on March 14, 1905, by the Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., Little Campbell to Peter Franson, both of the city of Montreal.

HARISON JONES—ARMSTRONG.—On Feb. 22, 1905, at St. George's Hanover square, London, England, by the Rev. David Aderson, rector, Thomas Harison Jones, young son, of Clarkson Jones, of Toronto, Canada, to Helen Bloese, only daughter of Henry D. P. Armstrong, of Toronto, and granddaughter of the late William Bloese Armstrong, 9th Light Dragoons, of Holy Cross House, County Tipperary.

HART—SILVERSTONE.—On Wednesday, March 15, 1905, by the Rev. Melville de Soia, Claude B. Hart, second son of Lewis A. Hart, N.P., to Louise, youngest daughter of the late William Silverstone.

HASTIE—JOHNSON.—On March 15, 1905, by the Rev. G. F. Salton, Hilda Marcel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, of 411 Avenue, (Glebe), Ottawa, to George James Hastie, of the 'Evening Journal' staff, eldest son of Hugh Hastie, Esq., of Carleton Place, Ont.

HICKS—DURANT.—On March 16, 1905, at St. Andrew's Parish Church, Stamford-hill, London, England, Hugh Horlase Hicks, son of Dr. G. Borlase Hicks, of Amber-road, Hackney, to Agnes Mabel, daughter of Capt. J. R. Durant, of 10, Dunsmore-road, Stamford-hill, N.

HORNE—ADAMSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Ettridale, on March 7, 1905, by the Rev. Ralph Hindes, Amy, youngest daughter of Alfred Adamson, Esq., to William George Horne, of Clarkson, Ont.

JACKSON—FITZGERALD.—On March 14, 1905, at St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, May Myrtle, second daughter of the late Wm. Fitzgerald, 34 1/2 avenue, to Edward Russell Jackson, youngest son of the late E. J. Jackson, of Lindsay, Ont.

MACKIDDIE—NICHOLS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Cathand, Que., on March 15, 1905, Margaret Ellen Nichols to John Allen Mackiddie, of Lacchu, Que.

MITCHELL—WESTON.—On March 15, 1905, by the Rev. J. Higginson, at the residence of the bride's mother, Ottawa, Miss Lola Weston, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. M. Weston, of 229 Florence st., to H. Mitchell, of 25 Bell street, Ottawa.

SMELLIE—LANE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Wheat Sheaf Farm, Thornhill, Ont., on March 16, 1905, by the Rev. George McKinley, B.D., Mr. Nelson J. Smellie, of Model Farm, to Miss Mabel V. Lane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lane.

VAUGHAN—MUNRO.—On March 5, 1905, at 3.30 p.m., in St. James Presbyterian Church, Gravel Hill, Miss Janet Fraser Munro, daughter of the late Ewen Munro, to Mr. Leonard Vaughan, of Grand Forks, B.C.

WELLS—GOODWIN.—In Palmerston, on March 8, 1905, at the residence of the bride's uncle, R. H. Kearns, by the Rev. Joseph Simpson, of Orangeville, Miss Lizzie Goodwin, of Palmerston, to Mr. W. R. Wells, of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WHITEHEAD—LINDSAY.—At St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. F. G. Scott, Elizabeth Maud Lindsay, to C. J. Whitehead, R.C.R.I.

WILSON—BEARE.—At Whitevale, Ont., on March 15, 1905, by the Rev. C. W. Reynolds, Fred G. Wilson, of Green River, Ont., to Willetta M. E., eldest daughter of Thomas Beare, of Whitevale, Ont.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Brechin, Scotland, on March 4, 1905, Charles Anderson, solicitor, in his 83rd year, father of Alex. Anderson.

BELL.—At Wakefield, Que., on March 11, 1905, Mr. T. J. Bell, in his 74th year.

LENNET.—At New Glasgow, on March 14, 1905, Thomas Norton Bennet, son of George Bennet, aged 24 years and eight months.

BURGESS.—At Mimico, Ont., on March 15, 1905, Mrs. Wm. Burgess, widow of the late Wm. Burgess, and mother of Walter W. Burgess, of Mimico, aged 95 years.

BURNS.—At his home, on Trout River, near White's Station, Que., on Saturday evening, March 11, 1905, George Burgess, passed away, in his 73rd year.

CAMPBELL.—At Sherwood, Ont., on March 12, 1905, John Campbell, aged 78 years.

CLARK.—At 307 Wolfe street, London, Ont., on March 14, 1905, Mrs. John Clark, dearly beloved mother of the Rev. W. J. Clark, of London, and the Rev. John A. Clark, of Calgary.

CONANT.—On March 14, 1905, at his late residence, Buena Vista, Oshawa, Ont., Thomas Conant, in his 83rd year.

CURRIE.—On Monday, March 13, 1905, at the residence of his nephew, John Thomson, James B. Currie, in the 74th year of his age.



Advertisements.

WHY NOT HAVE A NICE GARDEN?

When you can do so at such a small cost. JUST THINK! We give 25 varieties of vegetables and 6 packets of flower seeds (one liberal package of each). Also 1/2 pt. each Sweet Corn, Wax Beans and Garden Peas for \$1.00. We are able to do this because we have them all ready to send out the moment your order arrives. Therefore, no time lost in filling order.

- \$2.00 Vegetable and Flower Seed Collection for \$1.00. 1 Pkt. Beet-Turnip, 1 Cabbage-Early Express, 1 Large Brussels, short stem, 1 " Carrot-Half-long Scarlet Nantes, 1 Cauliflower-Extra Earl Paris, 1 Cucumber-Thorburn's Everbearing, 1 Pkt. Spinach-Giant Thick-leaved, 1 Squash-Orange Marrow, 1 Mixed summer varieties, 1 Tomato-Paragon, 1 Turnip-Rod Top White Globe, 1 each Summer Savory, Sage, Thyme, 1 Flat Corn-Early Sweet, 1 Beans-Dwarf Wax, 1 Pkt. Cucumber-Pickling Heart, 1 Celery-Giant Golden Heart, 1 Lettuce-Imp. Hanson, 1 Musk Melon-mixed varieties, 1 Water Melon, 1 Vine Peach, 1 Onion-Yellow Globe Danvers, 1 Pkt. Peas-Early Dwarf Garden, FLOWER SEEDS, 1 Pkt. Balsam-best Double-kimbed, 1 Aster-all varieties, 1 Mignonette-Large Flowering, 1 Stocks-Dwarf German Tower, 1 Phlox-Grandiflora, mixed, 1 Nest-Egg Gourds.

Send to-day while you think of it. You will never regret it. Address all orders to: DARGH & HUNTER, Seedmen, Coll. Dept., London, Ont. Send for our Seed and Farm Catalogues Free.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR

Lightest Running, Cleanest Skimming, Easiest Cleaned Separator in the market.



FARMERS who once use this will not have any other. THE DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO., CHICAGO, ILL. Canadian Representative: F. A. BRADBURN, 328 St. James St., Montreal, Que. Write for Prices Agents Wanted.

Advertisement for a set of tools, priced at \$22.50. Includes a list of tools and a note that the set is complete and easy to use.

Advertisement for Robt. Donaldson & Son, 36 Youville Square, Montreal, Que. They offer a complete set of tools for \$22.50.

DIVIDEND No 4.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a dividend of two percent on the paid up Capital Stock of the company, payable on the 10th APRIL, 1905, to the Shareholders of the Company of record on the 31st March, 1905. The Transfer books will be closed from the 1st till 10th April, 1905, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE, Secretary-Treasurer.

SMITH—Suddenly, at her residence, in Sparta, Ontario, on March 12, 1905, Mary A., relict of the late Hiram Burley Smith, in the 10th year of her age.

STRICKLAND.—At Toronto, on March 12, 1905, Katharine (Katie) Mary, youngest daughter of G. F. Strickland, aged 53 years.

SULLY.—At New York, on Tuesday, March 14, 1905, Annie Elliott, wife of J. H. Sully, and daughter of Jas. Elliott.

TAGGART.—At Ottawa, on March 15, 1905, Maria Hodgins, beloved wife of C. B. Taggart, on the anniversary of her 52nd year.

TAYLOR.—At his late residence, No. 553 Brock street, Kingston, Ont., Jonathan Taylor.

THOMSON.—At Kennard, Texas, on March 8, 1905, David Fortune Thomson, youngest son of the late Andrew Thomson, of London, Ont.

VAUGHAN.—At Brandon, Manitoba, on March 18, 1905, John Montgomery Vaughan, eldest son of the late M. Montgomery Vaughan.

WADSWORTH.—In Simcoe, Ont., on March 11, 1905, James J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B., in the 64th year of his age.

WAINWRIGHT.—At Weston Super-Mare, England, March 16, 1905, Mary Emily, beloved wife of William Wainwright, aged 55 years.

WINDER.—On March 2, 1905, at his late residence, 2055 Notre Dame street, John Winder, in his 42nd year, native of Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

WOOD.—At Ottawa, on March 13, 1905, the Rev. John Wood, aged 77 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

SMITH.—In loving memory of our dear father, Lawrence Smith, who was called to rest on Feb. 15, 1904, north Tremaine, Man.

Miscellaneous.

WE ARE PREPARED TO AND WILL BE glad to equip engines and compressors with lubricating device as in accordance with Canadian Patent No. 75871. THE CANADIAN RAND DRILL CO., Sherbrooke, Que.

Advertisements.

REFORD AGENCIES. Donaldson Line Glasgow Service. WEEKLY SERVICE. From Glasgow, To Glasgow. Feb. 25 SS. EASTALIA (cold storage) Mar. 10 Mar. 4 SS. TRITONIA Mar. 25

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE. WEEKLY SERVICE. From Newcastle, To London. Feb. 25 DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) Mar. 10 Mar. 11 KILDON (cold storage and cool air) Apr. 1 Mar. 25 CHERVA (cold storage and cool air) Apr. 11

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Jacques street, MONTREAL. B. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. NOT TOO LATE to enter for a term in any Department of an excellent school. Central Business College OF TORONTO. For the Winter Term now open we have a staff of 20 teachers and can offer advantages not to be found in a small unimportant school. Write for particulars and arrange to start at once. Address W. S. SHAW, Principal.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO. A High-class Residential and Day School for Girls, in exceptionally fine surroundings. Reopens January 4th. Specialists of European training and of the highest Academic and Professional standing in every department. Full Academic course, Music and Art. Write for Booklet. MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal, GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director. (Late Principal Upper Canada College).

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Farm and Other Lands. FOR SALE—NEAR SUNDRIDGE, Party owned district, some good farms; well improved; good roads; bargain. JOHN CARTER, Sundridge, Ont.

LIVE STOCK. FOR SALE—FASHIONABLE BLOOD, Stallions of Arab, Clay, Morgan, Hambletonian and thoroughbred blood for sale, on time, or may be syndicated. For pedigrees and particulars address JOHN B. HALL, M.D., 325 Jarvis street, Toronto.

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS, ready for service. Apply to J. J. SMITH, Enniskillen, Durham county, Ont.

AUCTION SALE. 60 Head of Hereford Cattle For Sale. THURSDAY, MARCH 30th, 1905, consisting of 15 bulls and 45 females of the finest herd in Canada; won 3000 in prizes at Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, last year, and the Grand Championship. JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man. 3 months credit.

Eggs and Poultry. EGGS FOR HATCHING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, Royal Strain, Black Minorcas, R.C.W. Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15; Buff Orpingtons, \$2.00 per 15; a few Barred P. Rocks and White Wyandottes Hens for sale at \$1.00 each. WM. DICKSON, Winchester, Ont.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM BEST PEN, \$1.00 per 15, \$1.50 per 100, \$2.50 per 50. Pure white Fisher strain. JACOB M. MOYER, Campden, Ont. Box 47.

SAVE THE CHICKS. The world's record in chick raising—the mox and the best—is held by Puritan Chick Food. Costs nothing if not the best in the world. Try it free. Send for catalogue today. Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn. A. J. MORGAN, London, Ont. Sole Distributor for Canada.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglas and Frederick Eugene Douglas, both of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed to John Douglas & Son, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed to 'Editor of the 'Witness'.'