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FIFTY-NINTH YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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WAR IN THE EAST.

Russian Fleet Cripples a Japanese Cruiser.

A JAPANESE DESPATCH BOAT DESTROYED IN KERR BAY.

Liao yang, May 14.—The Russian fleet scored its first distinct naval success of the war on May 10 by torpedoing and crippling, though not the sinking, of an armored Japanese cruiser in Talien wan Bay.

The Russian attack was carefully planned on May 10, while the Japanese squadron was concentrated outside Dalny, devoting its whole attention to Talien wan Bay. The attack was carried out that night.

The attacking force was not a regular torpedo boat, but was only a small naphtha launch in command of a young naval officer, who had with him three jacks. The launch mounted a small gun and carried three torpedoes.

When darkness fell the launch crept out of Port Arthur with no lights aboard and no glow from the engines to betray her presence. It was late when the launch gained the outer line of the Japanese squadron. She slipped through the torpedo boat pickets, and, selecting the nearest warship, a big armored cruiser, made toward her, and succeeded in exploding against her side a single torpedo. A deafening roar followed the explosion, which echoed far in shore. Immediately flames enveloped the cruiser, which evidently was badly crippled.

The crew of the cruiser was seen to be fighting the flames, which they at last succeeded in extinguishing. A sister ship took the damaged vessel in tow and disappeared to the south-east.

The launch escaped the hot fire directed against her by the Japanese ships, but, being unable to return to Port Arthur or to get into Dalny, she was beached not far from Dalny.

Only a few of the higher officers were aware of the plan, the success of which depended upon secrecy.

The achievement raised the spirits of the Russians ashore, and the young naval officer, who was the hero of the exploit, was feted and recommended for the cross of St. George.

The Russians on May 11, apprehending that the presence of a Japanese squadron meant an attempt to capture Dalny, blew up the piers and quietly evacuated the place.

Two thousand Japanese have reoccupied the road to San chili pu again, cutting off Port Arthur. A strong force is advancing against Polan dien.

PROVISIONS FOR FIVE MONTHS. London, May 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Standard' says he is able to state that Port Arthur is provisioned to support a garrison of 8,000 men for five months. There are now 2,000 men in the fortress.

MESSAGE FROM ALEXIEFF.

(Associated Press Despatch.)

St. Petersburg, May 15.—The Emperor has received the following report from Viceroy Alexieff, dated May 14:

'I beg respectfully to communicate to Your Majesty a report from Rear-Admiral Witteoff on the state of affairs at Port Arthur from May 6 to May 12. The report was brought by express runner from Dachi chao station on the eve of the second interruption of communications by the enemy. It follows:

The enemy's squadron, composed of ironclads, cruisers and torpedo boats, appeared off Port Arthur on May 5, and continued to blockade without undertaking active operations.

The work of repairing the ironclads 'Zarevitch' and 'Retvizan' is proceeding with unabated energy and with every success.

which had been exploded by the force of the hurricane.

SITUATION AT PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—A statement by the Admiralty, covering events at Port Arthur, from May 6 to May 12, was received by the Emperor at Tsarskoye Selo to-night. The situation there is considered satisfactory, as it shows the confidence and preparedness of Admiral Witteoff up to the second cutting of communication with the port.

The fact that the Russians discovered another Japanese mine almost in the exact spot where the battleship 'Pobieda' was injured is taken as evidence of the desperate thoroughness with which the Japanese carried out their mining operations on April 11.

GEN. SAKHAROFF'S DESPATCH.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—Lieut. General Sakharoff has sent the following report to the General Staff, dated Liao yang, May 14.—The enemy's advance guard on May 12 reached Tountou sou on the road between Feng huang cheng and Liao yang. Our two sotnia's of Cossacks retired towards the village of Kantsean Dianing.

'A Japanese force of three battalions of infantry, ten guns and two squadrons of cavalry, from Seludtchan, on the road to Mao tien pass, was on May 11 in Tafoneon valley. Since then there has been no news of the movement of the force, which leads to the conclusion that it has branched off westward towards Hai cheng.

'A detachment of the Japanese vanguard left Tountou sou on May 13, southward, and was pursued by our Cossacks, who exchanged shots with the Japanese rear guard for half an hour, and having in the meantime discovered an ambush prepared by the Japanese, retired.

'Our scouts ascertained that a Japanese force of two regiments of infantry, eight guns and three squadrons of cavalry had approached Lindiapoutz and Ertaoulan.

'Our line of patrols between Lans chan houan and Samadza had a skirmish with Chinese bandits in which three Cossacks and three horses were killed, three Cossacks slightly wounded and four missing.

'Measures are being taken to clear this district of Chinese bandits.

'The enemy's scouts have appeared about nineteen miles south-east of Mac tien pass.

'All is quiet on the road from Siu yen to the pass.

'A reconnaissance to Ching tai tze did not discover any considerable number of the enemy.

'According to Chinese reports Taku shan and Ching tai tze are occupied by small Japanese detachments of 500 men each. Stronger forces are at Sitoukhtchide, 12 miles north-west of Taku shan.

'Returning to Siu yen, the reconnaissance party had a skirmish with a small Japanese patrol. One Japanese dragoon was killed, and one Cossack was wounded.

'There is no news from Silitchinal-tian.

'On May 8 a detachment of nearly a thousand Japanese advanced seven miles north of Polandien. Another detachment of three hundred infantry and half a squadron of cavalry advanced by a flanking movement to Wofatien.

'The troops guarding the frontier are slowly retiring northward, holding the enemy.

'On May 13 a force of three hundred Chinese bandits attacked a mine at Yan-tai. The bandits were repelled by a sotnia of the frontier guards, and a company of infantry, losing thirty men. They retired in the direction of Liao yang, and a detachment of chasseurs was sent to cut them off.

'At dawn the following day, according to information received, a strong force of Chinese bandits were seen in localities twelve miles west of Liao yang.

BIG BATTLE NOT CONFIRMED.

London, May 16.—No confirmation

has reached London of the rumors of a great battle at Siu yen, and no attention whatever is paid to the wild reports of the fall of Port Arthur.

JAPANESE DESPATCH BOAT DESTROYED.

Tokio, May 16.—3.20 p.m.—The Japanese despatch boat 'Miyako' was destroyed in Kerr Bay by striking a submerged mine. Two casualties are reported.

The 'Miyako' was lost while assisting in the operations of clearing the Russian mines from Kerr Bay, north-east of Talien wan Bay, on which Port Dalny is situated. Admiral Kataoka (commander of the third squadron) returned there on Sunday with a detachment of his squadron, protecting two flotillas of torpedo boats, which had been detailed to complete sweeping the harbor by the removal of mines. Five mines were discovered and exploded and the work was being suspended for the day when the 'Miyako' struck an undiscovered mine, which exploded with tremendous force under her stern, on the port side, and inflicted immense damage on the hull.

The 'Miyako' sank in 22 minutes. Two sailors were killed and 22 men were wounded. The rest of the crew were rescued.

The news of the loss of the 'Miyako' has been sorrowfully received in Tokio. The dangerous character of the work in which the 'Miyako' was engaged is generally appreciated but it was thought that the loss of torpedo boat No. 48 under similar circumstances on Thursday last would serve as a warning to those engaged in the work to exercise the greatest care.

Admiral Kataoka reports the Russians withdrew from Robinson Point (north-east of Kerr Bay, which adjoins Talien wan Bay) on May 12, but they erected a temporary fort on a height north-east on Taku mountain, where they mounted six guns and constructed protecting trenches. The vessels of Admiral Kataoka's squadron shelled the Russians throughout Sunday, but the latter stubbornly retained their position.

The Japanese flotillas, while sweeping the bay, were exposed to the Russian fire all day, but continued their work uninjured.

The 'Miyako' was a cruiser 1800 tons displacement, and was 314 feet long. Her armament consisted of two 4.7 inch quick-firing guns and ten three-pounders.

ST. PETERSBURG STORIES.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—4.30 p.m.—The Japanese are evidently determined that there shall not be any further rail communication between General Kouropatkin and Port Arthur. Official advices received to-day by the general staff say the Japanese have destroyed fifty miles of the railway north of Kin chow.

BRAVE PRIEST HONORED.

Liao yang, May 14.—Father Stephen Teberackofsky, the priest who carried the cross at the battle of the Yalu, and was wounded by two bullets through the chest while leading the heroic charge of his regiment, has left for Harbin. Father Stephen has been awarded the officers' cross of the Order of St. George.

WORK OF CHINESE SOLDIERS.

Liao yang, May 16.—Further details of the attack made on May 14 by Chinese soldiers upon the railway coal mines occupied by the Russian administrative force near Port Adams, show that the troops were the bodyguard of the Governor of Foo chau, who led the attack in person, and was attended by fifteen Chinese officials. The governor ordered the arrest and beheading of the Chinese miners. The Russians were stripped and driven off naked, their property was looted, and 20,000 tons of coal was destroyed. A detachment of Japanese troops had passed the coal mines the day previous, but did not touch them, regarding them as private property.

Another conflict between Cossacks and Chinese bandits has occurred in the village of Chantaiydz. The bandits, it is stated, were led by four Japanese troops. The Cossacks, numbering 33, lost two killed and succeeded in killing 25 of

the bandits, the remainder of whom escaped. The bandits used dum-dum bullets.

A HUMANE ACT.

Lieut. Sorokin, who was wounded in the eye in the fight at Kiu lien cheng, owes his life to the mercy of a Japanese soldier. When the lieutenant fell, after receiving his wound, a comrade stopped to rescue him. Two Japanese soldiers, one of whom carried a Red Cross flag and the other a rifle, came up. The rifleman levelled his rifle upon the ground and his comrade to leave. Then the Japanese with the Red Cross flag carefully washed and dressed Sorokin's wound, gave him a drink, and retired. Sorokin arrived here safely.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED.

Niu chwang, May 16.—Morning.—There is an unconfirmed native rumor that heavy fighting took place in the direction of Liao yang yesterday. The reports of big guns were faintly heard east of Niu chwang at five o'clock this morning. The Russo-Chinese Bank has been moved to the French consulate.

PORT ARTHUR CLOSED.

Niu chwang, May 15.—The Russians now admit that the railway is practically closed to Port Arthur. Nothing has been heard from there by wire for three days, and six days' mail consigned to points south of Hsiu yen was returned this afternoon. The furniture of the administration house here has been taken away. The Russians say that General Linvitch, with a large army, is moving from Vladivostok towards Corea.

THE ATTACK ON ANJU.

RUSSIANS RETIRED WHEN JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS BECAME TOO NUMEROUS.

Tokio, May 12, 11 a.m.—Later details of the Russian attack on Anju last Tuesday state that the fighting lasted all day. Japanese reinforcements arrived from Ping yang at one o'clock in the afternoon. The Russians retired on Wednesday morning with the approach of further Japanese reinforcements from Kosen. The Japanese are pursuing the Russians in the direction of Kai cheng.

The Japanese casualties at Anju were four killed and six wounded. The Russian casualties were about fifty. A Russian prisoner said that the Cossack raiders number five hundred.

GARRISON FOUGHT FIERCELY.

Seoul, May 11, 5 p.m. (Delayed in transmission).—Infantry reinforcements reached the beleaguered Japanese troops at Anju at 6.30 p.m. on the evening of May 10. The garrison had fought fiercely for twelve hours, the men reserving their fire until the enemy were at close range upon each attempt to storm the gate. The Cossacks then retired over the eastern hills toward Yong pyong, the provincial capital, leaving fifty killed and wounded on the field and one non-commissioned officer captured. The Japanese lost four killed and six wounded, besides one telegraph operator. The Japanese troops are now in pursuit of the enemy and an engagement is momentarily expected. It is supposed that the Cossacks are part of the body which crossed the head waters of the Yalu near Chang song and occupied Cheng ju, not knowing of the disaster which had attended their arms on the Yalu, had intended to carry out their orders to harass the enemy and cut off his communications, which would now be impossible with even a much larger force.

New York, May 12.—The 'World,' quoting the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Daily Express,' says: 'I learn from official sources that so far from blowing up their warships, which would be done only at the very last extremity, the garrison at Port Arthur is engaged in clearing the entrance of the harbor, which was more or less completely blocked by the stone laden ships sent in by the Japanese for that purpose.

'The task is one of extreme difficulty for the merchantmen were filled with stone concrete and masses of iron. In order to remove the obstructions divers have been sent down with drilling apparatus to bore holes in the 'cargo' for placing dynamite charges in effective positions.

'These divers have been at work for several days, and, according to the latest reports have sufficiently cleared the channel to admit the passage of torpedo boat destroyers.'

BURNED TWO TOWNS.

Four hundred Russians and 3,000 Manchurians have burned two towns eighty miles north-east of Anju. Several detachments of mounted Japanese troops are operating from the towns between Anju and Wijn, it being thought that the Russians may attempt a flank movement in that part of the country.

The disturbances caused by the Tong-haks in the southern districts of Corea have caused the Japanese to send reinforcements to the troops who are guarding the men employed in building the Kusan-Seoul railway. The troops sent for this purpose were part of the garrison here.

St. Petersburg, May 13.—The Emperor Nicholas has received the following despatch from General Kouropatkin:—

'At dawn on May 11 the Japanese began to emerge from Feng huang cheng on the Liao yang road. The advance guard marching towards Sueli chen consisted of a regiment of infantry, four guns and a regiment of cavalry.

'Sueli chen was held by a troop of Cossacks, acting as a screen, while the Chansialin defile was occupied by two sotnia's.

'Two companies of Japanese marched on Chansialin, and another company advanced on Sueli chen, turning our right flank.

The Cossacks then retired, still keeping the enemy back with their fire, first upon the Feng tien defile, and finally towards the defile in the neighborhood of the village of Ehumynze, where they took up a position.

The captain of the sotnia, Dewhale, was wounded, and two Cossacks were killed.

'Kuan dian san (Kwan tein sien) was evacuated on May 10 by the enemy, and occupied by our Cossacks.

'Reconnaissance failed to discover the presence of Japanese in the valley of Isoheo, 37 miles south of Gaimadza (Samatzi or Sai na ki).

'On May 9 and 10 the enemy's bivouacs were seen in the valley of the river Unsiamheo, near the village Taindza, 18 miles east of the Siu yen and Sedzekhedze, at the confluence of the Tayang and Sedzi rivers.

'On the morning of May 10 a Japanese infantry detachment, about 10,000 strong, with 50 to 80 guns, which concentrated at Salitzapudza, started towards Siu yen.

'Taku shan (about 40 miles west of the mouth of the Yalu), and Ching tai tzo (15 miles west of Taku shan), have been occupied by the Japanese.

'On May 11 Japanese scouts appeared at a point twelve miles south of Siu yen.

'All quiet on May 11 in the district of Yin kow.'

JAPANESE NEAR NIU CHWANG. Shan bai kwan, May 13.—A private letter which has been received here from Niu chwang, dated May 12, declares that there is a division of the Japanese army twenty miles south of that place. The letter says further that the firing heard south of Niu chwang yesterday has been explained by the Russian authorities as artillery practice.

WILL FORCE TARTARS.

London, May 14.—The 'Morning Post's' Shanghai correspondent says:—The Japanese's first army has occupied Ai yang.

Admiral Alexieff has sent a note to the Tartar general of Manchuria, complaining that the Chinese villagers refused to sell supplies to Russian troops, and demanding that the general issue a proclamation ordering the natives to supply foodstuffs.

DESTRUCTION AT DALNY.

London, May 13.—Although the destruction of Russian works at Dalny by the Russians themselves is confirmed, the details are not allowed to be known. According to the best present information the destruction was confined to two deep water quays, the object being to prevent the Japanese from landing siege guns with which to threaten Port Arthur. It is believed that it is now impossible to transfer such guns from the ships to the shore.

It is stated that the train that was rushed to Port Arthur when the railway was reopened conveyed materials for blowing up the quays there. This material was specially sent by General Kouropatkin.

London, May 14.—It is impossible to identify many of the Russianized Chinese names given in the Russian staff accounts of the Japanese advance in Manchuria.

General Kuroki's boldness in pushing on is commented on here as showing that he believes that General Kouropatkin's forces are much weaker than they are represented.

The partial destruction of Dalny is regarded as showing that the Russians anticipate the Japanese will make a determined attempt to capture Port Arthur, while, owing to the moral effect the fall of the stronghold would have on Russia's prestige, an equally determined resistance will be made.

Port Dalny, on Talien wan Bay, on the east coast of the Liao tung peninsula, was intended by Russia to be the chief commercial emporium of its eastern dominions. Fully equipped with all modern improvements, docks, warehouses and railway facilities, it was opened to commerce in December, 1901.

Talien wan Bay is one of the finest deep water harbors on the Pacific. It is free from ice in winter. Five large piers had been constructed, each supplied with numerous railway tracks and immense warehouses and elevators, and a large breakwater was being constructed. Locks extended between the piers and along the shore for two miles. There were two first-class dry docks, one intended for ordinary ocean steamers, and the other designed to accept the largest vessels of war or commerce.

The city of Dalny consists first of the administration portion, in which there is situated railway shops, for making cars, etc., repair shops, shops for steamship construction and repair, with various offices of the port, steamships and railway, residences of mechanics and general employees, together with hotels, parks, churches, schools, clubs and places of amusement. Then there is the foreign residence section, joining the general mercantile section, but further off towards the hills and on gradually sloping, higher ground, commanding a beautiful view of the bay.

Over \$6,000,000 had been expended on the harbor system before the end of 1902, and it was estimated that the cost of completing the works would be nearly \$20,000,000, but this does not in any way represent the total cost of the erection of this great commercial port, which, with Port Arthur distant about twenty miles, was leased by the Chinese Government to Russia in 1898.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—General Kouropatkin has telegraphed to the Emperor that a train loaded with war material from Liao yang has arrived at Port Arthur.

The contents of General Kouropatkin's despatch is as follows:—

'Reconnaissance between Salitzapudza and Feng huang cheng, failed to discover Japanese troops.

'A Japanese column of considerable

strength advanced from Feng huang cheng on May 8, in the direction of Hai cheng.

'Pulan tien station is occupied by our frontier guards, and the damage to the railway by the Japanese as far as Sanchilipu has been repaired. All the work was carried out under the supervision of Lieut. Colonel Spiridonoff, of the Fourth Railway Battalion. This gallant officer undertook to get through to Port Arthur a train full of ammunition which had arrived at Liao yang, after the landing of the Japanese at Pitsewo. Every preparation was made to blow up the train in case of necessity in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Japanese. The task was carried out and the self-sacrifice of the men of the Fourth Railway Battalion was crowned with complete success.

'Shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon the train arrived at Jin chau station (forty miles from Port Arthur), where it was handed over to General Jokoff, who immediately despatched it under proper protection, to Port Arthur. Lieutenant Colonel Spiridonoff returned on a locomotive.

'After landing at Pitsewo the Japanese began marching toward Kin chau. On the night of May 10 their forward guard, consisting of about two regiments of infantry, passed the night on the heights above Sanchilipu (on the railway about sixty miles from Port Arthur).

'About thirty Japanese vessels are lying north of Cape Terminal (on the east coast of the Liao tung peninsula, below Pitsewo).

SECOND JAPANESE ARMY.

TOOK EIGHTY-THREE TRANSPORTS TO CARRY IT FROM CHINAM PO.

Seoul, Monday, May 9.—Via Shanghai, May 13.—The second Japanese army, numbering 70,000 men, left Chinam po on 83 transports on May 4. The soldiers were crowded on board the vessels in the closest manner, one ship having 3,900 men on board. The men were so closely packed between decks that exercise was impossible, and very little air was obtainable. But, in spite of these discomforts, there was no grumbling.

Tokio, May 11 (Noon).—Admiral Togo reports that since May 6 many explosions have been heard coming from the vicinity of Port Arthur but their cause has not been ascertained. The impression here is that the Russians, despairing of their ability to defend Port Arthur, are destroying their ships before evacuating the place.

Chefoo, May 11, 5 p.m.—An unofficial Japanese despatch has been received here to the effect that the Russians have destroyed their fleet in Port Arthur.

London, May 11.—A despatch to the 'Central News' from Liao yang dated to-day, says: 'A train hence reached Port Arthur yesterday. The railway officials say that no Japanese troops were observed near the railway, but that some Japanese cavalry were seen behind Feng huang cheng.

PLEASES THE RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, May 11.—Admiral Alexieff has telegraphed to the Emperor as follows:

'During the nights of May 9 and 10 railway communication with Port Arthur was restored. The telegraph line is being repaired.'

The most important official news from the front up to this hour is that telling of the complete re-establishment of railway and telegraphic communication with Port Arthur, though how it was brought about, and whether a battle was necessary to accomplish it, are mysteries which Admiral Alexieff failed to clear up. Admiral Alexieff's despatch produced a feeling among the people that the defeat on the Yalu and the interruption of communication with Port Arthur should not have been taken so seriously; that General Kouropatkin never had any intention of making a stand on the Yalu; that the attempt to cut off Port Arthur was an absolute feature of the enemy's plan of campaign, and was bound to occur sooner or later, and that the Russians should be thankful that they had time to prepare for the defence of Port Arthur until General Kouropatkin could relieve it.

The people naturally wish for more details concerning the re-establishment of communication with Port Arthur. All they know definitely is that the railway has been repaired and that at five o'clock yesterday afternoon the first despatch passed over the reconstructed telegraph lines.

JAPANESE NORTHERN WING ADVANCING.

Tokio, May 14, 4 p.m.—A detachment of Japanese troops has occupied Kwan tien sien, sixty miles north-east of Feng huang cheng.

On Thursday last a detachment of Japanese attacked and dispersed 360 Russian cavalrymen, and captured a major and two men. The Russian cavalry was retiring from Tuh li chan.

APPEAL TO SOLDIERS.

Liao yang, May 12.—The first distribution was made to-day of the crosses of the Order of St. George to the men of the 11th and 12th regiments for bravery at the battle of Kiu lien cheng. The following order of the day was read to the soldiers: The commander of the Manchurian army sends these decorations for distribution to the men who showed great bravery at the battle of Kiu lien cheng. Every one who receives the Cross of St. George must wear it with honor and try to be worthy of this reward of the Emperor.

'Wear it, and if with God's grace you return to your family tell your children, and in old age your grandchildren how you fought in the heights of Kiu lien cheng one against six.'

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Farnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding's farm is a poor one, and he can scarcely eke out an existence. The Honorable Frank Winchester endeavors to induce George to go with him to Australia to act as his bailiff, or agricultural adviser and manager. George Fielding and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton, their cousin. William recognizes his brother's prior claim, and buries his love in his breast. John Meadows, a cool-headed, iron-willed, wealthy corn-factor, who has earned the name of a 'lucky man' also covets Susanna Merton, and tries to bring about the ruin of the Fieldings. Robinson, an adventurer, who has been staying at the Grove Farm, is arrested for forgery, convicted and sentenced to twelve months in prison, and ten years transportation. The cruel, even barbarous treatment, to which the prisoners in the jail are subjected, is depicted by the author with rare fidelity. The Justice visits the jail, and are hoodwinked and humbugged by the governor. Even the chaplain cannot make them believe the cruelties that exist, in the face of the word of Hawes, the governor, and not having the moral courage in keeping with his rather weak convictions, he finally resigns with a consciousness of having entirely done his duty. A new chaplain is appointed. The Rev. Mr. Eden is his name. Mr. Eden experiments as to effects of crucifixion on himself, and also on Evans, a warder. 'All ye who enter here—abandon hope.' The horrors of the dark cell. 'The jacket.' Mr. Eden teaches Robinson to pray. 'Forgive me my sins as I forgive Mr. Hawes his cruelty to me.' Mr. Eden will appeal to the Home Office. Evans advises Mr. Eden to leave the prison, but the latter spurns the thought. Mr. Eden becomes ill. A visit from Susan and her aunt. The letter to the Home Office. Mr. Eden sends Susan on a mission of life or death. A carnival of cruelty. The horrible torture of Joseph, and his suicide. Mr. Eden's life saved. Hawes reads 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mr. Eden's sermon hits Hawes hard. He demands the chaplain's dismissal. Mr. Lacey, from the Home Office, swoops down on the jail. A searching enquiry. Hawes is dismissed from the jail.

CHAPTER XXVII.

His reverence in the late battle showed himself a strategist, and won without bringing up his reserves; if he had failed with Mr. Lacy he had another arrow behind in his quiver. He had been twice to the mayor, and claimed a coroner's jury to sit on a suicide; the mayor had consented, and the preliminary steps had been taken.

The morning after the jailer's dismissal the inquest was held. Mr. Eden, Evans, Fry and others were examined, and the case came out as clear as the day and black as the night.

When twelve honest Englishmen, men of plain sense, not men of system, men taken from the public not from public offices, sat in a circle with the corpse of a countryman at their knees, feebly lux; 'twas as though twelve suns had burst into a dust-hole.

'Manslaughter!' cried they, and they sent their spokesman to the mayor and said yet more light must be let into this dust-hole, and the mayor said, 'Ay, and it shall too. I will write to London and demand more light.' And the men of the public went to their own homes and told their wives and children and neighbors what cruelties and villainies they had unearthed, and their hearers, being men and women of that people, which is a God in intellect and in heart compared with the cricketers that try to magnify it with their shallow guesses and cant and with the clerks that execute it in other men's names, cried out, 'See now! What is the use of our building courts of law or prisons unless they are to be open unto us. Shut us out—keep walls and closed gates between us and our servants—and what comes of our courts of law and our prisons? Why they turn nests of villany in less than no time.'

The twelve honest Englishmen had hardly left the jail on their way, crying 'manslaughter!' and crying 'shame!' when all in a moment 'Tomb!' fell a single heavy stroke of the great prison bell. The heart of the prison leaped, and then grew cold—a long chill cause, then 'Tomb!' again. The jurymen had told most of his fellow-sufferers how Jo-

sephs was driven into his grave—and now—

'Tomb!' the remorseless iron tongue crashed out one by one the last sad stern monosyllables of this sorrowfullest of human tales.

They put him in his coffin ('Tomb!'), a boy of sixteen, who would be alive now but that catiffs, whom God confound on earth, made life an impossibility to him ('Tomb!'), and that Shallows and Woodcocks, whom God confound on earth, and unconscious, non-inspecting inspectors, dunkeys, humbugs, hirelings, whom God confound on earth ('Tomb!'), left these accords month after month and year after year unwatched, though largely paid by the Queen and the people to watch them ('Tomb!').

And now the bell stopped, and as it stopped the voice of the priest arose, 'I am the resurrection and the life.' A deep and sad gloom was upon all as the last sad offices were done for this poor young creature cut short by foul play in the midst of them. And for all he could do the priest's voice trembled often, and a heavy sigh mingled more than once with the holy words.

What is that? 'this our brother!—a thief our brother?—ay! the priest made no mistake, those were the words; pause on them.'

Two great characters contradicted each other to the face over dead Joseph. Unholy State said, 'Here is the carcass of a thief whom I and society honestly believe to be of no more importance than a dog—so it has unfortunately got killed between us no matter how; take this carcass and bury it,' said Unholy State. Holy Church took the poor abused remains with reverence, prayed over them as she prays over the just, and laid them in the earth, calling them 'this our brother.' Judge now which is all in the wrong, unholy State or holy Church—for both cannot be right.

Thus in the nineteenth century—in a kind-hearted nation—under the most humane sovereign the world has ever witnessed on an earthly throne—holy Church in vain denouncing the miserable sinners that slay the thief, their brother—Edward Joseph has been done to death in the queen's name—in the name of England—and in the name of the law.

But each of these great insulted names has its own defenders, its honored and paid defenders.

It is not for us to suppose that men so high in honor will lay aside themselves and turn curs.

For the present, the account between Joseph and the law stands thus—Joseph has committed the smallest theft imaginable. He has stolen food. For this the law, professing to punish him with certain months' imprisonment, has inflicted capital punishment; has overtasked, crucified, starved—overtasked, starved, crucified, robbed him of light, of sleep, of hope, of life; has destroyed his body, and perhaps his soul. Sum total—last page of account—Joseph a lawbreaker and a corpse. The law a liar and a felon.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Joseph has dropped out of the story. Mr. Hawes has got himself kicked out of the story. The other prisoners, of whom casual mention has been made, were never in our story, any more than the boy Xury in 'Robinson Crusoe.' There remains to us in the prison Mr. Eden and Robinson, a saint and a thief. My readers have seen how the saint has saved the thief's life. They shall guess awhile how on earth Susan Merton can be affected by that circumstance.

The good and wise priest has no longer his hands tied by a jailer in the interest of the foul fiend. But then, against all this, is to be set the slippery heart of a thief, a thief almost from his cradle. Here are great antagonistic forces and they will be in daily almost hourly collision for months to come. In life nothing stands still; all this will work goodwards or badwards. I must leave it to work.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Mr. Eden's health improved so visibly, that Susan Merton announced her immediate return to her father. It was a fixed idea in this young lady's mind, that she and Mrs. Davies had no business in the house of a saint upon earth, as she called Mr. Eden, except as nurses. The parting of attached friends has always a touch of sadness, needless to dwell on at this time. Enough that these two parted as brother and young sister, and as spiritual adviser, with warm expressions of Christian amity, and an agreement on Susan's part to write for advice and sympathy whenever needed.

On her arrival at Grassmere Farm there was Mr. Meadows to greet her. 'Well this is attentive!' cried Susan. There was also a stranger to her, a Mr. Clinton.

As nothing remarkable occurred this evening we may as well explain this Mr. Clinton. He was a speculator, and above all a setter on foot of rotten speculations, and a keeper on foot a little while of lame ones. No man exceeded him in the art of rose-tinting bad paper or parchment. He was sanguine and fluent. His mind had two eyes, an eagle's and a bat's; with the first he looked at the 'pros,' and with the second at the 'cons' of a spec.

He was an old acquaintance of Meadows, and had come thirty miles out of the way to show him how to make 100 percent without the shadow of a risk. Meadows declined to violate the laws of nature, but said he, 'If you like to stay a day or two I will introduce you to one or two who have money to fling away.' And he introduced him to Mr. Merton. Now that worthy had a fair stock of latent cupidity, and Mr. Clinton was the man to tempt it. In a very few conversations he con-

vinced the farmer that there were a hundred ways of making money, all of them quicker than the slow process of farming and the unpleasant process of denying one's self superfluities and growing saved pennies into pounds.

'What do you think, John,' said Merton one day to Meadows, 'I have got a few hundreds loose. I'm half minded to try and turn them into thousands for my girl's sake. Mr. Clinton makes it clear, don't you think?'

'Well, I don't know,' was the reply. 'I have no experience in that sort of thing, but it certainly looks well the way he puts it.'

In short, Meadows did not discourage his friend from co-operating with Mr. Clinton; for his own part he spoke him fair, and expressed openly a favorable opinion of his talent and his various projects, and always found some excuse or other for not risking a halfpenny with him.

CHAPTER XXX.

One day Mr. Meadows walked into the post-office at Farnborough, and said to Jefferies, the postmaster: 'A word with you in private, Mr. Jefferies.'

'Certainly, Mr. Meadows—come to my back parlor, sir; a fine day, Mr. Meadows, but I think we shall have a shower or two.'

'Shouldn't wonder. Do you know this five-pound note?'

'Can't say I do.'

'Why, it has passed through your hands?'

'Has it? Well, a good many of them pass through my hands in the course of the year. I wish a few of 'em would stop on the road.'

'This one did. It stuck to your fingers, as the phrase goes.'

'I don't know what you mean, sir,' said Jefferies, haughtily.

'You stole it,' explained Meadows.

'Take care, cried Jefferies in a loud quaver—'Take care what you say! I'll have my action of defamation against you quick if you dare to say such a thing of me.'

'So be it. You will want witnesses. Defamation is no defamation, you know, till the scandal is published. Call in your lodger.'

'Ugh!'

'And call your wife!' cried Meadows, raising his voice in turn.

'Heaven forbid! Don't speak so loud for goodness sake!'

'Hold your tongue, then, and don't waste my time with your gammon,' said Meadows, sternly. Then resuming his former manner he went on in the tone of calm explanation. 'One or two in this neighborhood lost money coming through the post. I said to myself: "Jefferies is a man that often talks of his conscience—he will be the thief,"—so I baited six traps for you and you took five. This note came over from Ireland; you remember it now?'

'I am ruined! I am ruined!'

'You changed it at Evans's, the grocer; you had four sovereigns and a silver for it. The other baits were a note, and two sovereigns, and two half sovereigns. You spared one sovereign, the rest you nailed. They were all marked by Lawyer Crawley. They have been traced from your hand, and his locked up for next assizes. Good morning, Mr. Jefferies.'

Jefferies turned a cold jelly where he sat—and Meadows walked out, primed Crawley, and sent him to stroll in sight of the post-office.

Soon a quavering voice called Crawley into the post-office. 'Come into my back parlor, sir. Oh! Mr. Crawley, can nothing be done? No one knows my misfortune but you and Mr. Meadows. It is not for my own sake, sir, but my wife's. If she knew I had been tempted so far astray, she would never hold up her head again. Sir, if you and Mr. Meadows will let me off this once, I will take an oath on my bended knees never to offend again.'

'What good will that do me?' asked Crawley, contemptuously.

'Ah!' cried Jefferies, a light breaking in, 'will money make it right? I'll sell the coat off my back.'

'Humph! If it was only me—but Mr. Meadows has a sense of public duty, and yet—hum!—I know a way to influence him just now.'

'Oh, sir! do pray use your influence with him.'

'What will you do for me if I succeed?'

'Do for you?—cut myself in pieces to serve you.'

'Well, Jefferies, I'm undertaking a difficult task—to turn such a man as Meadows, but I will try it and I think I shall succeed; but I must have terms. Every letter that comes here from Australia you must bring to me with your own hands directly.'

'I will, sir, I will.'

'I shall keep it an hour or two, perhaps, not more; and I shall take no money out of it.'

'I will do it, sir, and with pleasure. It is the least I can do for you.'

'And you must never let Meadows know I took this money of you.'

'No, sir, I won't; is that all?'

'That is all.'

'Then I am very grateful, sir, and I won't fail, you may depend.'

Thus the two battledores played with this poor little undetected one, whom his respectability no less than his roguery placed at their mercy.

'And you must find me £10.' The little rogue must do a bit on his own account.

'I must pinch to get it,' said Jefferies, ruefully.

'Pinch, then,' replied Crawley coolly; 'and let me have it directly.'

'You shall—you shall—before the day is out.'

CHAPTER XXXI.

Whenever Mr. Meadows could do Mr. Levi an ill turn he did; and vice versa. They hated one another like men who differ about baptism. Susan sprinkled dewdrops of charity on each in turn.

Levi listened to her with infinite pleasure. 'Your voice,' said he, 'is low and melodious like the voice of my own people in the East.' And then he secretly quoted the New Testament to him, having first ascertained that he had never read it; and he wondered where on earth this simple girl had picked up so deep a wisdom and so lofty and self-denying a morality.

CHAPTER XXXII.

'Will Fielding is in the town; I'm to arrest him as agreed last night!'

'Hum! no!'

'Why, I have got the judgment in my pocket and the constable at the public hard by.'

'Never mind! he was saucy to me in the market yesterday—I was angry and—but anger is a snare: what shall I gain by locking him up just now? let him go.'

'Well, sir, your will is law,' said Crawley obsequiously but sadly.

'Now to business of more importance.'

'At your service, sir.'

But the business of more importance was interrupted by a sudden knock at the outside door of Mr. Meadows's study.

'Well!'

'A young lady to see you.'

'A young lady?' enquired Meadows, with no very amiable air, 'I am engaged—do you know who it is?'

'It is Farmer Merton's daughter, David says.'

'Miss Merton!' cried Meadows with a marvellous change of manner. 'Show her up directly. Crawley, run into the passage, quick, man—and wait for signals.'

He bundled Crawley out, shut the secret door, threw open both the others, and welcomed Susan warmly at the threshold. 'Well, this is good of you, Miss Merton, to come and shine in upon me in my own house.'

'I have brought your book back!' replied Susan, coloring a little; 'that was my errand, that is, said she, "that was partly my errand." She hesitated a moment—I am going to Mr. Levi. Meadows's countenance fell. 'And I wouldn't go to him without coming to you; because what I have to say to him I must say to you as well. Mr. Meadows, let me persuade you out of this bitter feeling against the poor old man. Oh, I know you will say he is worse than you are; so he is; a little; but then consider he has more excuse than you; he has never been taught how wicked it is not to forgive. You know it—but don't practice it.'

Meadows looked at the simple-minded enthusiast, and his cold eye deepened in color as it dwelt on her, and his voice dropped into the low and modulated tone which no other human creature but this ever heard from him. 'Human nature is very revengeful. Few of us are like you. It is my misfortune that I have not oftener a lesson from you; perhaps you might charm away this unchristian spirit that makes me unworthy to be your—your friend.'

'Oh, no! no!' cried Susan, 'if I thought so should I be here?'

'Your voice and your face do make me at peace with all the world, Susan—I beg your pardon—Miss Merton.'

'And why not, Susan?' said the young lady, kindly.

'Well! Susan is a very inviting name.'

'La! Mr. Meadows,' cried Susan, arching her brows, 'why it is a frightful name—it is so old-fashioned, nobody is christened Susan nowadays.'

'It is a name for everything that is good and gentle and lovely—'

A moment more and passion would have melted all the icy barriers of prudence and craft had reared round this deep heart. His voice was trembling, his cheek flushing; but he was saved by an enemy.

'Susan!' cried a threatening voice at the door, and there stood William Fielding with a look to match.

Rage burned in Meadows's heart. He said brusquely 'Come in,' and seizing a slip of paper he wrote five words on it, and taking out a book flung it into the passage to Crawley. He then turned towards W. Fielding, who by this time had walked up to Susan.

'Was told you had gone in here,' said William quietly, 'so I came after you.'

'Now that was very attentive of you,' replied Susan ironically.

'It is so nice to have a sensible young man like you following for ever at one's heels—like a dog.'

A word of quiet scorn embellished this little remark.

William's reply was happier than usual. 'The sheep find the dog often in their way, but they are all the safer for him.'

'Well, I'm sure,' cried Susan, her scorn giving way to anger.

Mr. Meadows put in: 'I must trouble you to treat Miss Merton with proper respect when you speak to her in my house.'

'Who respects her more than I?' retorted William, 'but you see Mr. Meadows, sheep are no match for wolves when the dog is away—so the dog is here.'

'I see the dog is here and by his own invitation; all I say is that if the dog is to stay here he must behave like a man.'

William gasped at this hit; he didn't trust himself to answer Meadows; in fact a blow of his fist seemed to him the only sufficient answer—he turned to Susan. 'Susan, do you remember poor George's last words to me? with a tear in his eye and his hand in mine. Well, I keep my promise to him—I keep my eye upon such as I think capable of undermining my brother. This man is a schemer, Susan, and you are too simple to fathom him.'

The look of surprise crafty Meadows put on here, and William Fielding's implied compliment to his own superior sagacity struck Susan as infinitely ludicrous, and she looked at Meadows and laughed like a peal of bells. Of course he looked at her and laughed with her. At this all young Fielding's self-restraint went to the winds, and he went on: 'But sooner than that, I'll twist as good a man's neck as ever schemed in Jack Meadows's shoes!'

At this defiance Meadows wheeled round on William Fielding and confronted him with his stalwart person and eyes glowing with gloomy wrath. Susan screamed with terror at William's insulting words and at the attitude of the two men, and she made a step to throw herself between them if necessary; but before words could end in blows a tap at the study door caused a diversion, and a cringing sort of voice said—

'May I come in?'

'Of course you may,' shouted Meadows, 'the place is public. Anybody walks into my room to-day, friend or foe.'

Don't ask my leave—come in man, whoever you are—Mr. Crawley; well, I didn't expect a call from you any more than from this one.'

'Now, don't be angry, sir. I had a good reason for intruding on you this once. Jackson! Jackson stepped forward, and touched William Fielding on the shoulder. 'You must come along with me,' said he.

'What for?' inquired Fielding.

'You are arrested on this judgment,' explained Crawley, letting the document peep a moment from his waistcoat pocket. William threw himself into an attitude of defence. His first impulse was to knock the officer down and run into another county, but the next moment he saw the folly and injustice of this, and another sentiment overpowered the honest, simple fellow—shame. He covered his face with both his hands and groaned aloud with the sense of his humiliation.

'Oh! my poor William!' cried Susan. 'Oh! Mr. Meadows, can nothing be done?'

'Why, Miss Merton,' said Meadows, looking down, 'you can't expect me to do anything for him. If it was his brother, now, Lawyer Crawley shouldn't ever take him out of my house.'

'Susan dashed all over. 'That I am sure you would, Mr. Meadows,' cried she (for feeling obscured grammar). 'Now, see, dear William, how your temper and unworthy suspicions alienate our friends; but father shan't let you lie in prison. Mr. Meadows, will you lend me a sheet of paper?'

She sat down, pen in hand, in generous excitement. While she wrote Mr. Meadows addressed Crawley: 'And now a word with you, Mr. Crawley. You and I meet on business now and then, but we are not on visiting terms that I know of. How come you to walk into my house with a constable at your back?'

'Well, sir, I did it for the best,' said Crawley apologetically. 'Our man came in here, and the street door was open, and I said: "He is a friend of Mr. Meadows, perhaps it would be more delicate to all parties to take him in-doors than in the open street."'

'Oh, yes!' cried William. 'It is better enough as it is, but that would have been worse—thank you for arresting me here and now take me away and let me hide from all the world.'

'Fools!' said a firm voice behind the screen.

'Fools!' At this word and a new voice Susan started up from the table, and William turned his face from the wall. Meadows did more. 'Another' cried he in utter amazement; 'why, my house is an inn. Ah!'

While speaking he had run round the screen and come plump upon Isaac Levi, seated in a chair and looking up in his face with stern composure. His exclamation brought the excited faces encircled this old man seated sternly composed.

'Fools!' repeated he, 'these tricks were stale before England was a nation. Which of you two has the judgment?'

'I, sir,' said Crawley at a look from Meadows.

'The amount?'

'A hundred and six thirteen four.'

'Here is the money. Give me the document.'

'Here, sir.'

Levi read it. 'This action was taken on a bill of exchange. I must have that, too.'

'Here it is, sir. Would you like an acknowledgment, Mr. Levi,' said Crawley obsequiously.

'No foolish man. Are not these sufficient vouchers?'

'You are free, sir,' said Crawley to William, with an air of cheerful congratulation.

'Am I? Then I advise you to get out of my way, for my fingers do itch to fling you head foremost down the stairs.'

On this hint out wriggled Mr. Crawley with a semicircle of bows to the company. Constable touched his frontlock and went straight away as if he was going through the opposite wall of the house. Meadows pointed after him with his finger, and said to Levi: 'You see the road—get out of my house.'

The old man never moved from his chair, to which he had returned after paying William's debts. 'It's not your house, said he, coolly.

The other stared. 'No matter,' replied Meadows sharply, 'it is mine till my mortgage is paid off.'

'I am here to pay it.'

'Ah!'

'Principal and interest calculated up to twelve o'clock this eleventh day of March. It wants five minutes to twelve. I offer you principal and interest—eight hundred and twenty-two pounds fourteen shillings and fivepence three farthings before these witnesses—and demand the title deeds.'

Meadows hung his head, but he was not a man to waste words in mere scolding. He took the blow with forced calmness as who should say, 'This is your turn—the next is mine.'

'Miss Merton,' said he almost in a whisper, 'I never had the honor to receive you here before, and I never shall again. How long do you give me to move my things?'

'Can you not guess?' inquired the other with a shade of curiosity.

'Why, of course, you will put me to all the inconvenience you can. Come now, am I to move all my furniture and effects out of this great house in twenty-four hours?'

'I give you more than that.'

'How kind! What, you give me a week, perhaps?' asked Meadows incredulously.

'More than that, you fool! Don't you see that it is on next Lady-day you will be turned into the street. Ah! woman-worshiper, on Lady-day! A tooth for a tooth! And the old man ground his teeth, which were white as ivory, and his flat clenched itself, while his eye glittered, and he swelled out from the chair, and literally bristled with hate—'A tooth for a tooth!'

'Oh, Mr. Levi,' said Susan, sorrowfully, 'how soon you have forgotten my last lesson!'

Meadows for a moment felt a chill of fear at the punctiliousness of revenge in this Oriental whom he had made his enemy. To this succeeded the old hate multiplied by ten; but he made a monstrous effort and drove it from his face down into the recesses of his heart.

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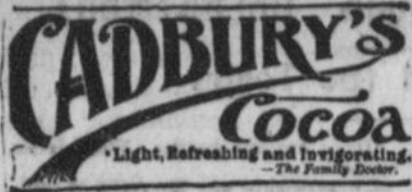
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LITERARY REVIEW.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

'If the poets are against me,' said Disraeli, 'I give up; for behind the poets are ranged the young men.' This was on the publication of Coventry Patmore's lines on the franchise fight, beginning, 'When the false English nobles and their Jew.' 'Yet,' added the astute man of the world, 'the main difference between this mystic and myself is one of islands; I live in Britain, Patmore in Patmos.' This deprecating of the visionary or ideal, did not necessarily mean that the great Tory statesman was a deliberate time-server. His political career lacked consistency, but a man whose mind continues to develop must be allowed to learn from circumstances—or even from the poets. His character, however, was little understood by the public. An imperturbable and foreign-looking countenance was against him. Even great painters could not catch an expression that seemed natural. His speeches and novels conveyed an effect of brilliancy, but apparently not much conviction as to his real opinions and feelings. To explain this 'mystery,' as his contemporaries sometimes called him, to show the man rather than the politician or author, is the object of a new biography, 'Benjamin Disraeli,' (Appleton's, New York), by Wilfrid Meynell. In contrast to his position before the public, Disraeli's home life was marked by mutual confidence. His wife was much older than he and as she was rich he might be supposed to have married her for money. But she was witty and talkative (a similar sense of humor is often a great bond), and her power to amuse was most soothing to one of his mental constitution. 'We have been married thirty years,' he observed, shortly before she died, 'and she has never given me a dull moment.' Her devotion to him was well known. A heroic story is told of her getting her finger crushed in the carriage door when they were driving to parliament, and suffering in silence rather than agitate him just before a speech. He missed her sadly in his later days. A characteristic remark reflects his loneliness: 'My friends send me many books. I don't know which profit me most, those that keep me awake at night or those that send me to sleep.' When made a peer and thus removed from the activities of the House of Commons, he said to a friend who asked how he liked it, 'Well, I feel that I am dead, but in the Elysian fields.' Disraeli's wit was allied to much refinement of mind. It gave him acute discomfort to listen to coarse stories, and he never told them himself. His eloquence was not at once appreciated by the House of Commons, who laughed at his first speech. But some experienced men encouraged him, one of them giving him some shrewd advice:—

Now, get rid of your genius for a season.

THERE IS NOW
A MASS OF PROOFThat Lumbago is Always Cured
by Dodd's Kidney Pills.Quebec Man Cured his Kidneys with
Dodd's Kidney Pills, and his Lum-
bago Vanished.

Quebec, P.Q., May 13.—(Special).—John Ball, a bricklayer, residing at 57 Little Champlain Street, this city, has added his statement to the great mass of proof that lumbago is caused by disordered kidneys, and consequently easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Ball says:—

'I was troubled with lumbago for two years. I could not work. I had to get up at nights to urinate so often that my rest was broken. I read of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills and made up my mind to try them. After the first box I could see and feel a change. Three boxes cured me completely.'

Lumbago, like rheumatism, is caused by uric acid in the blood. Uric acid cannot stay in the blood if the kidneys are working right. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the kidneys work right.



Introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pill for enriching the blood, for pale people, female weakness, general debility, etc., or give a rich gold-plated watch, plain or engraved, Ladies' or Gent's, reliable time-keeper. The Pills are 50c. per box, 99c. for 3 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 3 boxes and the watch, or write for particulars and get list of 5000 testimonials.

DR. WESTON PILL CO., 359 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

sion. Speak often, for you must not show yourself cowed, but speak shortly. Be very quiet, try to be dull, argue and reason imperfectly; for, if you reason with precision, they will think you are trying to be witty. Astonish them by speaking on subjects of detail. Quote figures, dates, calculations; and in a short time the House will sigh for the wit and eloquence which they all know are in you; they will encourage you to pour them forth, and then you will have the ear of the House and be a favorite.'

WITH WHITTIER.

'Whittier-land,' by Samuel T. Pickard, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), gives some bright anecdotes of Whittier, new to the public. The locality where the Quaker poet had his home has many pleasant associations, and the reminiscences bring out Whittier's sense of humor as well as other characteristics.

I once accompanied him to a devotional meeting, where many of the leading Friends of the Society were present, and as the papers had announced the names of several speakers from distant States, he expressed the fear that there would be no opportunity to get 'into the quiet.' As the speakers followed each other in rapid succession, he asked me if I had a bit of paper and pencil with me. Then he appeared to be taking notes of the proceedings. I fancied some of the speakers noticed his pencil, and were spurred by it to an enlargement of utterance. When we were at home, I asked what he had written. He smiled and handed me his 'notes,' which are before me as I write, 'Man spoke,' 'Woman sang,' 'Man prayed,' and so on for no less than fourteen items. Being slightly deaf he had heard scarcely anything, and had been noting the number and variety of the performances. It was his protest against much speaking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'All's Fair in Love,' by Josephine Caroline Sawyer, (Mussen Book Co., Toronto), is a historical tale full of youthful emotions and youthful plotting, probably, in its general outlines, true enough to life considering that the time is the fifteenth century and its heroes a Percy and a Douglas. Not only love but friendship plays a leading part in the rapid drama of tourney, court intrigue and interrupted wedding. The illustrations consist of eight colored pictures of quaint design.

'Britain and America; the Lost Israelites,' by the Rev. Peter S. McKillop, (published by the author at St. Alban's, Vermont), is a book of over five hundred pages. It covers at great length and with much wealth of statistic illustration the usual arguments in favor of the theory that the ten Israelitish tribes gradually emigrated as Celts and Saxons to England and America, the Ephraimites to one and the sons of Manasseh to the other. The points not essential to the argument are carefully proven, while the main propositions are assumed as probable.

'American Problems,' by Joseph A. Vance, pastor of Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago, (The Winona Publishing Company, Chicago), takes up the subjects of labor and liquor, the Negro, etc. On the liquor question Mr. Vance avers that the Dispensary System of South Carolina has destroyed in that state the political influence of the liquor interest. On municipal government he says, 'The best of guns will fall into the hands of poor marksmen, and the best of city charters have a way of dovetailing in with the methods of the demagogue and the bootlegger.' To make any system work well it is requisite that good citizens should be willing to take some trouble, but at present they hardly think of this. 'The man who feels a real remorse over his failure to vote would be an attraction for a museum. . . . If the misgovernment of our American cities is ever to end, the civic conscience must be developed in our reputable citizens.'

OUR OWN MISSIONS.

A paper entitled 'Our Own Missions,' for the diocese of Montreal, has recently been issued, dealing with the work of the Church of England. It gives in detail the visitations made by the Archbishop and Bishop, and especially treats of the mission work. It will be published quarterly under sanction of the Synod, and all communications must be addressed to the editor, Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector, Grace Church, Montreal.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE ENCHANTED GROVE.

Unhappy, so I deem,
Are ye that rove
The aisles of this enchanted grove,
Whose interlacing bowers invite
To lives of languorous delight.
Wherein your unlabored days glide by,
To the soft music of a summer dream,
And dreamlike harmonies of bird and stream.

Above, no cloud doth ever stain your sky,
But ye forever lift your eyes
Unto the bluest skies.
The flowers whose fragrance overflows
Your bowers,
Are fadeless flowers,
And in their depth of bloom conceal
No thorn.

So that your feet are never torn,
But ye, withal, have never known
Life's higher ecstasies,
And sterner ministries,
That in the open fields are found
alone—

The strength that comes from the opposing strife,
The contact with the thorns of life,
The cloud that for a space shuts out
the sun.

The pain that mixes with our human breath,
And all the powers that bring when all is done,
To such a life an honorable death.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

HERBERT SPENCER

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

New York, May 3.—In the 'Independent' of May 5 will appear the first of three instalments of unpublished letters of the late Herbert Spencer, with an introduction by Mr. George Llewellyn Rees. The letters were written to the late James A. Skilton and Dr. Lewis G. James, formerly president of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, who were among Spencer's closest American friends.

Among the letters is:—

Feb. 2, 1895.

'Dear Mr. Skilton,—In one respect you have misread my books, or misunderstood an essential thing contained in them. You believe that the course of things in society is to be changed by teaching. I do not believe any such thing. Everywhere I have contended, and I contend still, that feelings, not ideas, determine social results—that everything depends, not upon intellect, but upon character, and character is not to be changed in a day or in a generation.

'You think that I have got some message, and that the utterance of it might save off impending evils. I have but one message—be honest; regard the equitable claims of others while maintaining your own. The disregard of all save personal interests is the underlying cause of our present state and of impending disasters. As I said years ago, apropos of American affairs, a fatal trait in your society is the admiration for smart men, and I believe I said or implied that a people among whom there is an admiration for smart men will come to grief.'

COMPLEXION AND INSANITY.

FEWER BLONDES THAN BRUNETTES
IN UNITED STATES IN-
SANE ASYLUM.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat'.)

'Several months ago I happened across a pamphlet published by the government of a Southern state in which were some interesting statistics regarding the complexion of the inmates of the State Insane Asylum. Mr. Hobert Langdon said, "Only three percent of the total had light hair and only two percent blue eyes."

'It struck me as a rather curious fact that dark-haired people should so largely predominate among the insane, but the matter of latitude might play some part in this, I thought; for naturally there were more dark than light-haired people in that section. Just as a matter of curiosity, however, I thought I would write to asylum authorities in certain other parts of the country to see what the ratio of light-haired inmates was to those who were dark, and expected to find the percentage increase in communities where the total of light-haired was larger, but in this I was mistaken; so I am led to infer from the statistics I gathered that there is a greater possibility for insanity among dark-haired people than among light-haired people.'

'My figures were obtainable from sixty-eight asylums, situated in nearly every state in the Union, and a few in Canada and England. The total number of patients in these institutions was 16,512, of whom 703 had light hair and only 66 red or auburn. In other words, 98 percent of the inmates were brunettes, with either black or brown hair, the latter in varying shades. In one asylum in New England there was not a single inmate that was not a brunette. Of course, I do not know how to account for this, for I am not a specialist in such matters and only secured the statistics out of pure curiosity, but it certainly looks as though blondes were less liable to insanity than those with darker hair or eyes.'

'Another peculiar feature about the facts I obtained, however, was that the percentage of those regarded as incurably insane was much greater among the blondes than among the brunettes. The totals show that among the dark-haired inmates only fifty-three percent were marked hopelessly insane, while among the blondes 81 percent were put in this category, and that only three among the red-haired patients escaped the same classification.'

CLEANING THE TEETH.

TOOTH BRUSHES USED TOO MUCH,
NOT TOO LITTLE, SAYS A
DENTIST.

(New York 'Sun'.)

'I was amused to see a dentist quoted the other day as urging everybody to use a tooth brush three times every day for not less than three minutes at a time,' said a dentist who has made a name for himself in New York. 'Now, I would like to see the set of teeth that could hold out long against such treatment. It would rub the enamel off in a short time.'

'One-third the amount of cleaning recommended is what one really needs. The use of a tooth brush once a day for three minutes is sufficient. Then there can be used with that in the evening the silk floss which is so good for taking from between the teeth anything that may have lodged there.'

'Even in using a tooth brush once a day, it is better not to rub it directly across the surface of the teeth, but to slant it, holding the point down so that it cleans the spaces between the teeth as well as the front of the teeth and removes the full force of the contact from the teeth. I have had many patients who have literally rubbed the enamel from their teeth by the excessive use of a brush.'

'The average American uses a brush too much and not too little. In addition to being careful with the brush, it is also important to see that the bristles are soft and not hard. Tooth powder should be used only once a day.'

'Many of my patients nowadays use the pointed orange sticks for the teeth. They are very good to keep them clean and serve in a way the purpose of both

the brush and the stick. They are often used to put on tooth powder and keep the teeth in excellent condition.'

The commonest disease to which the teeth are subject, and the one that has puzzled the dentists most, is a decay of the enamel that is caused by a microbe, but is so far incurable. The enamel simply begins to disappear, and the process cannot be stopped.

The only thing that can be done is to remedy the ravages that the disease makes, and this is nowadays accomplished wonderfully. The teeth after the enamel is gone are covered with porcelain, and they are made to look exactly like a new set of teeth. This porcelain is strong enough to hold in any ordinary case.

The results of this disease which grows daily commoner, were for a while considered due to excessive rubbing of the teeth. But the physicians have now decided that it comes from another cause although its effects are much aggravated by the use of a hard brush and too much rubbing.

GLADSTONE'S MOBILE FACE.

We were told by Mrs. Gladstone, in answer to some solicitous questions from Mr. Gladstone as to the comforts of the ambassador (Waddington) that his fire (evidently a recognized enemy in the household) had smoked badly in the night, in spite of the two vigilant visits she had paid it before bedtime.

Mr. Gladstone's expression of heart-felt sympathy when the ambassador came in was quite indescribable. As he expressed his fear that the fire had smoked and caused his guest considerable discomfort, there was a look of anguish on his face which in anybody else's might almost have seemed out of proportion to the occasion. Keener distress could not have been shown for the loss of a wife; but in the Prime Minister's mobility was a feeble word for the thousand flashes and shadows which crossed and recrossed his countenance; the play of his face showed a hundred different smiles, a hundred different frowns. To see the thunder gather in his eyebrows over some paltry observation or newspaper paragraph, you were tempted for the second to agree with those who hold him a consummate actor; but my belief is that the emotion, however fleeting, was genuine, though his face, as a vehicle of expression, may have over-emphasized it.

At his advanced age it was difficult to estimate how far feeling may have become merely emotional. Both as an orator and a leader of men, Mr. Gladstone could awaken as well as control their emotions; thus the dramatic side of things specially appealed to him, and it seems to me that he always rather courted than guarded against the moving influence of passion.—Lady Ribblesdale, in 'The Nineteenth Century.'

WHITAKER WRIGHT FINANCE.

It may only be doing justice to the memory of a dead man to acknowledge that he did not originate the financial methods of which he made such fatal use. He found them in existence here when he came over from America in 1894. He speedily saw their great possibilities from a gambling and market rigging point of view, and he lost no time in utilizing them. Their real originators were the Jewish-Anglo-German groups of financiers who a few years before had divided up the Rand among themselves. By arrangement with ex-President Kruger, they pegged out miles of claims. Each group got ten or twenty times more claims than it could possibly work. They had neither the labor nor the capital requisite to develop them. Consequently they had to form companies to hold and finance them until working arrangements could be made. These finance companies adopted a uniform policy of dividing up their claims into manageable blocks of 150 to 200 claims each. As they had opportunity they 'floated' a subsidiary company for each block, with a generous capital on paper, a small share of which went to the public, while the lion's share remained in the strong box of the floaters.

It was a case of mother and baby, with the maternal relations reversed. The mother milked the babies instead of the babies milking the mother.—'Blackwood's.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A MORTGAGE ON A BICYCLE.

John Money penny asked his father to buy him a bicycle. His father thought this would be a good opportunity to teach John a little business. 'What can you get one for?' he said. John said that Dick Header had a very good one which he was willing to sell for \$25. It was worth a good deal more.

'How much money have you got?' John said that he had saved up about fifteen dollars.

'I cannot buy a bicycle for you,' said his father; 'but I will help you buy one if you want me to. How long will it take you to save the other ten?'

John calculated it would take him three months.

'Well,' said his father, 'I will lend you ten dollars to put with your fifteen dollars to buy the bicycle with, on two conditions. The first is that you will give me a mortgage on the bicycle to secure the repayment of the ten dollars, and interest at the rate of one cent a week until the loan is paid; the other condition is that the bicycle shall be in good order, for if you don't pay me my ten dollars, and I have to take the bicycle and sell it to get my money back it will not sell very well if it is out of order.'

John negotiated the bargain with Dick Header, and reported to his father, who said: 'Now, you must write a bill of sale for Dick to sign, which will always afterward prove that the bicycle belongs to you, and that you paid for it.' So John wrote his father's dictation:

'I, Dick Header, have this day sold my bicycle to John Money penny, and he paid me for it twenty-five dollars in full.'

This was laid away for Dick to sign when the time should come.

'Next,' said his father, 'we want a mortgage of the bicycle, from you to me.' So John wrote again, at his father's dictation:

'I, John Money penny, have this day

Advertisements.

DESPENDENT WOMEN

Find New Health in the Use of
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A few years ago Mrs. James R. Stuart, of Thorold, Ont., who is well known to most of the residents of that town, found her health severely shattered as the result of an attack of anaemia. As told practically in her own words, Mrs. Stuart says: 'My blood was turned almost to water; I suffered from nerve racking headaches, and the least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate so violently as to render me almost breathless. I wasted away in flesh and often was so weak that I could not walk about. I was under the care of a good doctor, but as I was not getting better, I grew melancholy and despondent, and felt I was becoming a hopeless invalid. At this stage I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them, thinking it would be a miracle if they ever helped me. To my great gratification when I had been using the pills less than a month I found my health improving. I used about a dozen boxes in all, and found myself enjoying once more the blessing of good health. I had been reduced to almost a skeleton in appearance, and while taking the pills gained over twenty pounds in weight. I gratefully recommend the pills to other ailing women.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and nerve tonic known to medical science. Through their use pale cheeks are made rosy, dull eyes made bright, and thin wasted figures made plump. Every dose makes new, rich, red blood that drives out disease and strengthens every organ in the body. You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

assigned and transferred to my father, my bicycle which I have just bought of Dick Header, to secure my father the payment of ten dollars lent me by him, which I am to repay in three months, with interest at one cent per week until the principal is paid; and I am to keep the bicycle in good order at all times. And in case of any default on my part, my father is at liberty to take the bicycle and sell it, and retain out of the proceeds what I owe him, paying me the balance, if any.'

That evening Dick came to the house with the bicycle to get his money. John produced his fifteen dollars out of a drawer and a tin savings bank and a purse, and his father produced his from his wallet. Dick signed the bill of sale; John signed the mortgage, his father handed John the ten dollars, and took the mortgage. John put the ten dollars, with his fifteen dollars and handed them to Dick and took the bill of sale and the bicycle.

That evening there was great fun on the sidewalk. A few weeks afterward John missed his bicycle. He was making a great hue and cry when his mother told him that she had seen it in his father's library. John hurried to the library, and was amazed to see it there with a little placard on it bearing the words 'For Sale.' He jumped at it to carry it off, but he found that it was securely tied. Just then his father came in. 'Well, John,' said he, 'do you know anyone that wants to buy a bicycle? I want to sell this one.'

'Why,' said John, 'who does this bicycle belong to? It is mine.'

'No,' said his father, 'you made default in your interest last week.'

'Well, that wasn't my fault,' said John. 'I was away and forgot all about it.'

'I didn't say it was your fault,' replied his father; 'but you were in default, and that gave me the right to take the bicycle and sell it to get back my money.'

John produced the penny to hand it to his father, with a grave expression which relaxed into a smile as he saw his father upon receiving it, take off the sale label, and unlatch the machine and surrender it to him. As he was going out of the door, he turned and said: 'Father, who does this bicycle belong to anyway? It doesn't seem as if it was mine.'

'Yes,' said his father, 'it is yours, subject to mortgage. I have got a pull on it, as the boys say, and can take it away from you, perhaps. It is yours subject to an incumbrance, now. If you succeed in saving up \$10 within three months, besides the interest, then it will belong to you free and clear.'

At the end of three months, when the mortgage matured, as the phrase is, John surprised his father by producing and counting out of his savings to the amount of \$10, for he had got a good allowance given him on the condition that he should save half of it for permanent purchases; and his father surrendered the mortgage.

John put the paper in the fire, and watched it burning with great satisfaction, saying: 'There! I hate a mortgage.'

'Yes,' said his father, 'that is right; but still you wouldn't have been able to buy a bicycle when you did without the help of a mortgage.'—Source unknown.

Advertisements.

CHOKED WITH ASTHMA.

The Experience of Captain James
MacDonald of Kingston, Ont.

Very few men are better known in marine circles in Eastern Ontario than Capt. James MacDonald, of Kingston. His suffering from Asthma and Bronchitis is well known. 'For years,' he writes, 'I battled with the agonies of these diseases, often I could not sleep for nights at a time. Spent hundreds of dollars on doctors without relief, but one dollar's worth of Catarrhoxone cured me.'

This statement was made three years ago. To-day the captain is still well, proving that Catarrhoxone cures Asthma permanently. Price \$1.00, at all druggists. Get it to-day. By mail from Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'My cousin's wife took hold of the rabbit, and at the same time she sniffed, grimaced and turned away her head.'

'"You were wise, my dear," she said, "to shoot this rabbit to-day. To-morrow would have been too late."'

The Mother's Friend—When nature's supply fails, is Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It is a cow's milk adapted to infants, according to the highest scientific methods. An infant fed on Eagle Brand will show a steady gain in weight.

Pedler, to supposed servant—'Can I see the lady of the house?' Woman of the House—'Well, if you can't, you ought to go and see an eye doctor.'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

She—I wonder why people can't get on without going to war?

It—'Wal, y'see, I suppose they must now an' then, y'know, to give the war correspondent Johnnies a job, don't cher know.'

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant; adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

Farmer, to lady—'Have you seen my tulip?'

Lady—'Mercy, no. Where is he?'

Farmer—'He got loose. And if you should see him, will you please keep on that there red cloak and run this way?'

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extirpator.

'I had an awful time persuading the landlord to paper our house.' 'Are you pleased with the result?' 'Hardly. I think it was put on for revenge.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

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

Clara—'Our club bars out gum chewing and slang.' Bertha—'It does.' Clara—'Yes; women who chew gum and talk slang oughtn't to cut any ice in a literary club.'—Cincinnati 'Commercial Tribune.'

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

'Ugh!' exclaimed the exchange ticket, withdrawing as far as possible into the corner of the pocket, 'you're from a pawnshop.' 'Suppose I am,' retorted the pawn-ticket. 'I am the pawnshop's one redeeming feature.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

A Soothing Oil.—To throw oil upon the troubled waters means to subdue to calmness the most boisterous sea. To apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil to the troubled body when it is racked with pain means speedy subjugation of the most refractory elements. It cures pain, heals bruises, takes the fire from wounds, and as a general household medicine is useful in many ailments. It is worth much.

'How do you like Parker?' 'Well I dunno. What team is he on?'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

J. C. H. HITCHCOCK.

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The Boys' Page.

WITH PEN AND CAMERA.

For all Boys' Page Readers.

FUN AND WORK WITH PRIZES ATTACHED.

All Must be Mailed on or Before June 14.

In order that all may have time to consider and try for the prizes in these competitions we have extended the time for the prizes to June 14. All photographs and letters must be mailed on or before that date.

For Our Photographers.

For the best set of six photographs of any six wild flowers.

First prize, "How to Know the Wild Flowers," a guide to the names, habits and habits of the common wild flowers, by Miss William Starr Dana, illustrated by Marion Satterlee. The flowers are indexed by both Latin and English names, and arranged according to their colors, so that they are easily identified. Or, "Field, Forest and Wayside Flowers," with chapters on grasses, sedges and ferns untechnical studies for unlearned lovers of nature by Maud Goings; fully and beautifully illustrated. A charming book in which all the wonders of botany are told as simply and delightfully as a romance.

Second prize—A pair of sterling silver or gold plated boys' cuff links with Canadian coat of arms enamelled; or a brooch, sterling silver gold-plated shield, blue enamelled, with white and gold fleur de lis.

Five honorable mentions. The photograph may be any size, as our readers have cameras of all kinds, from the little snap-shot ones, which, if carefully manipulated, often give such astonishingly good results.

The photographs must give not merely one blossom or two, set in a vase, but must show the plant, if possible, in its natural surroundings. If that is not possible on account of the light, then take up the whole blossoming plant, and arrange it in a good light, but as nearly as possible naturally. Do not try to give the whole landscape, but make your plant fill your picture, or come as near its natural size as possible.

The prints must be made on solo paper. Neither the blue-print paper, nor the soft grey reproduce well.

Write in pencil your name, age and address clearly on the back of each photograph with the common English name of the flower and the date of the day you took the photograph.

When mailing place the photographs between two pieces of cardboard. Mark on outside cover "Photographs only," and address to the Editor of the Boys' Page, "Witness" Office, Montreal. The photographs must be made between May 1 and June 1, and must be mailed on or before June 14.

For Those Who Write.

For the best letter about the Russo-Japanese war, written for a boy called Jack who lives with his father at a Hudson's Bay post, so far north that he has not yet heard that there was such a war.

First prize. A boy's school watch, gun

All competitors must come under our age limit of 18 years, and younger. Sufficient postage must be put on all manuscripts or photographs to bring them safely to us, but do not enclose stamps, as we cannot undertake to return anything submitted, and will always prepay postage on any prize sent out. In all cases keep a copy of any story or photograph submitted to any publisher, whether in a competition or otherwise, and then you will be sure of having it.

ADDITIONAL PRIZE.

At the end of the year an additional prize of \$5.00 will be given to the reader of the Boys' Page winning the greatest number of prizes and honorable mentions before Jan. 1, 1935.

Valuable Finds in Stamps.

EVEN IN THIS DAY BONANZAS ARE UNEARTHED.

"It used to be possible for a stamp collector to pick up a nice bargain every now and then," said a dealer, "but these chances are few and far between nowadays, as the majority of people are aware that old stamps have a certain increased value, and they therefore hold on to them whenever they come into their possession, determined to get it for themselves, whatever it may be. So widespread is this knowledge, in fact, that there are thousands of people in this country who have carefully hoarded old stamps, thinking that they must be very valuable, whereas, little more than ten, they are worth nine times more than the sum of their face, if that. Yet there are still a number of chances left, if one only knows the right place to look, or if Dame Fortune looks kindly upon them."

A few years ago a St. Louis stamp dealer received a letter from Louisville, Ky., written by the janitor of the Court House there, asking: "How much is a stamp worth with a bear on it and the figures twenty in the upper corners?" Now, this is one of the American rarities, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars, being known as the St. Louis stamp, and was issued by the postmaster of that city in the early forties.

The dealer never took time to answer the letter, but at once boarded the first train for Louisville. There he met the janitor, and bought for trifling sum a number of St. Louis stamps, on the original cover. The next day he and the janitor went to the Court House, where he unearthed a large number of the twenty-cent St. Louis issues, besides many five and ten-cent stamps of the same series. The five-cent specimens

metal case, with open face, stem-winding or girl's ring, ten karat gold, two pearls, and small green stones, or books to the value of three dollars.

Second prize, silver gilt stick pin, blue enamelled shield, with white and gold fleur de lis, stamp album, Stanley Gibbons, or books to the value of one dollar. Five honorable mentions.

In writing this letter begin it just as you would to your brother or any boy you know well, making only one difference and that is to write only on one side of your paper.

Do not try to write an essay or put in all that you think the editor of the War Map competition would expect you to know, but tell him what the quarrel is about and all you think he would want to know about the fights and the soldiers and sailors on the different sides. Imagine the questions Jack would ask about it, and try to give him just the news he would want if you were suddenly to drop in to see him.

Remember, he is fifteen years old and has not seen a newspaper since he got the mail a year ago.

Get all you have to say into three hundred words or four hundred at most. After you sign your name at the end add your age and address.

Enclose your letter in an envelope and address it to the Editor of the Boys' Page, "Witness" Office, Montreal, mailing it on or before June 14.

A Good Game.

For the best description of a good outdoor game.

First prize, "Every Boy's Book of Sport and Pastime," edited by Professor Hoffman, 330 illustrations, a book for every boy to have, giving information on all kinds of sports and many exercises, outdoor games, scientific recreations, hints for the amateur showman, indoor games, etc. etc.

Or, gold neck chain, with gold heart, set with a pearl, or books to the value of three dollars.

Second prize. Books to the value of one dollar.

Five honorable mentions. Write to the editor of the Boys' Page, telling what outdoor game you like best, and how you play it. Give all the rules of your game, so that others may play it from your description, and tell us also why you like it. Write clearly in ink on one side of the paper. Sign your name, with your age and address, and mail to the editor of the Boys' Page, "Witness" office, Montreal, on or before June 14.

All competitors must come under our age limit of 18 years, and younger. Sufficient postage must be put on all manuscripts or photographs to bring them safely to us, but do not enclose stamps, as we cannot undertake to return anything submitted, and will always prepay postage on any prize sent out.

In all cases keep a copy of any story or photograph submitted to any publisher, whether in a competition or otherwise, and then you will be sure of having it.

stamp. Shortly afterward he sold it for the sum of two thousand dollars. The dealer is still bemoaning his hard luck in letting such a valuable prize slip through his fingers.

A fine thing in the way of a rare bargain in stamps was Sam Mortensen's windfall. He is now a stamp and coin dealer in Los Angeles, but at the time he lived in Omaha. One day he said to a friend of his, who was Register of Deeds in that city:

"Frank, I'm collecting old stamps now. Have you any old specimens lying around your office that you have no use for?"

Frank said he thought he had, and that he would gather them by the next time Mortensen called to see him. A few days later Mortensen came around, and after a chat started to leave, having forgotten all about the stamps. Just as he was about to go out the door the register called him back, saying:

"By the way, Sam, here is a bunch of old stamps that I found. They are old fellows, and have never been used. It seems that they have been mislaid somehow, and they are no good now." And he handed Mortensen a long, plump envelope. Mortensen thanked him for his kindness, put the envelope in his pocket, gave Frank a couple of cigars he happened to have with him, and went home.

When he saw the inside of that envelope he almost fainted. It contained several hundred uncancelled Department of Justice stamps of 1873. At that time the different departments each had their own stamps. There was a half-sheet containing fifty 90-cent Justices, the price for each one of which was \$60. The remainder of the stamps were of the smaller denominations—two, three and six cent—and were worth anywhere from \$1 to \$4 each.

In order not to bear the stamp market for 90-cent Justices, Mortensen decided to proceed cautiously. There had not been one of this variety for sale in years. He disposed of ten of them at a catalogue price to Parmelee, the crack western shot, and then he came east. After selling a few more in this city—eight, I believe—Mortensen went to London, and from there to Berlin, and sold a number of the stamps in each one of those cities.

He managed the sale of his stamps with such skill, however, that he realized from \$50 to \$60 on each one, but as the news of their sale passed from dealer to dealer the suspicion grew that somebody was unloading a "find," and the price dropped steadily until it reached \$40, where it is at the present time. Mortensen made a pretty sum from the sale of his bonanza, and even to this day has in his possession a block of four of the 90-cent stamps, all the rest having been sold.

The biggest thing that ever came my way was some years ago, shortly after I had started in business. A laboring man—a Swede—came into my store one day with a book of stamps which had the appearance of having been exposed to the weather for a time, and in fact the pages were still wet, some of the stamps having become loosened and at the point of dropping off.

I was suspicious at first to see what appeared to be such a valuable collection in the hands of a man who didn't know the first thing about stamps, so I asked him how he came to have them. He said that a few days before he and a number of others had been hired to clean out an old stable in town, and that in the loft they had found a lot of old books and papers and other rubbish, which they had thrown into an adjoining alley. The next day in passing the same place he noticed the book of stamps lying in a pool of mud and water. His attention had been attracted to it by the wind having blown the pages open so that the regularly arranged series of stamps were brought in view.

"Well, it was as nicely arranged and complete a set of stamps as one could wish, and there were about 12,000 varieties. The series of United States postage stamps was almost complete, with the exception of a few of the very rare specimens. There were also a full set of Canadian, a number of rare Hawaiian, and one black twelve-penny Canadian stamp, catalogued at \$500, slightly imperfect, but which nevertheless was worth at the least \$50.

I asked how much he wanted for the book. He said he didn't know, but if I wouldn't make him an offer he would go and see a friend of his who knew something about stamps, and that he would call the next day.

I pressed him to tell me how much he wanted, and he finally blurted out, "one hundred dollars."—New York Times.

Treed by a Bear

THE AWFUL EXPERIENCE OF ONE WHO JUMPED AT CONCLUSIONS.

(From the Maine Woods.)

It was a bright moonlight night in early September that a number of guides and workmen were gathered around the camp-fire of Camp Merrill, Bigelow, Me. They were listening to a yarn being spun by a boiler man from Portland. No one had caught such large strings of fish or was as brave in time of danger as he. He claimed to know of a place where he could catch a big string of trout in an hour, and to prove his words true he said he would start out early the next morning and be back to breakfast with his fish. Morning came and off he went. As he left camp some one told him he had better look out for bears. He stopped to inform the boys that the bear never lived to scare him, and furthermore no bear would face him let him once catch the bear's eye. After a little more of this kind of talk, he again started on his way, saying he would be back in a couple of hours.

Breakfast time came and passed and he was not there. Noon came and the man from Portland did not show up. Every one about the camp began to feel uneasy about him, and when three o'clock came, and he had not come, every one thought it time to look him up. Several parties were made up to go in search of him. The country was searched over for miles around, but they could get no trace of him. At sundown the party turned their faces toward camp, thinking he might have reached camp by this

time. All were feeling pretty blue, and had stopped to have a consultation when one of the party thought he heard a voice in the distance. All listened, it came again. Yes, it was a voice a long distance away. Every one started off on the double quick. The voice was now heard quite often, and nearer every time.

The searching party had now reached a place where the woods were very thick, and close by was Hines's clearing. Here they waited some time for the call to be repeated, and it came at last directly ahead, and soon those in advance saw an object coming down from a tree. The lost was found. Every one wanted to know why he was up there in the tree. They got for an answer, "Got anything to drink?" and "Did you see him?" "See what?" asked all together. "Why, the bear. He has been around here all day. He's the biggest one I ever saw. He followed me early this morning, and I climbed up there to save my life." All now started for camp a short distance away, the man from Portland being in advance, when all of a sudden he stopped and shouted, "There he is now!" All was excitement in a moment. Guns were brought to the shoulder and every one was trying to get a sight of the bear. "Don't you see him? Right there!" All looked in the direction he pointed, and there, through the gloom of coming night, they saw, not the bear, but Hines's old black sheep, a pet, that would follow any one anywhere. Perfect stillness reigned around for a moment, and then a yell went up from that party that could have been heard on the top of old Bigelow mountain.

ASK SOME ONE THESE PROBLEMS.

The introduction of the "Breakfast Table Problem"—a species of lunacy that is driving many happy families towards insanity—has brought up "on the carpet" once again several of those riddles that vexed our father and grandfather in the days of the crinoline. The most tangled of these (says the "Club Chatterbox" in "To-day") I heard the other night, and I went home afterwards with my head in a veritable whirl. Here are two that should keep the inhabitants of any happy home at loggerheads for the remainder of the year. A rope hangs equally over a frictionless pulley. At one end is a man, at the other end a weight exactly equal to the weight of the man. The man starts climbing up his end of the rope. Who gets to the top first, the man or the weight? The second is told in a few words, and although it is utterly preposterous, it occupied the attention for several hours of no less than seven elderly men in the Club smoking-room the other night. If a crocodile starts climbing up its own tail, how far will it get? Personally, I have not the shadow of an idea, and everybody I heard discussing it disagreed.—Dundee Courier.

BRAVE ENOUGH NOT TO FIGHT.

Some people would be very brave if they were not afraid of being thought cowards. They are not brave enough to do the wise and right thing in spite of that taunt. Many a great battle has been lost because a general has been so foolish as to fight under a disadvantage of position, or of force, lest he be called a coward. Many a bad deed has been done because a boy or a man was not brave enough to dare being called afraid. No men in all history have been greater for reputation of bravery than the knights of King Arthur's Table Round; perhaps this was so because part of the vow which these knights took upon themselves was: "That no man take no battles in a wrong quarrel, for no law, and for no world's goods; unto this were all the knights sworn of the table round both old and young. And every year were they sworn at the high feast of Pentecost." In that oath never to dare to fight except in a good quarrel lies the roots of the bravest bravery.—Sunday School Times.

FINDING OUT HOW TO BEGIN.

Two boys had sat down together to work out some problems in algebra. One of them had been busy with his pencil a full minute when he noticed his companion sitting with folded arms and knitted brows.

"What is the matter?" he exclaimed.

"I'm finding out how to begin," returned the other, quietly, and he went on thinking. The first speaker covered a sheet of foolscap with figures, found himself in a labyrinth from which there seemed no escape, and, looking back over the statement of the problem, discovered a mistake in his first equation. Long before this, however, his companion had worked the problem through and reached the correct result. He had not wasted time, because he had looked at all sides of the question before he began.

A little hard thinking before we begin to get would save us not only much precious time but many a headache as well.

Puzzles.

ENIGMA I.

My first is in dog but not in cat;
My second is in rug but not in mat;
My third is in daisy but not in flower;
My fourth is in reign but not in power;
My fifth is in good but not in bad;
My sixth is in men but not in lad;
My whole is a fruit, pleasant when sweet.

A fruit which most people take pleasure to eat.

ENIGMA II.

My first in fruit you're sure to find;
My second always is in mind;
My third you'll see is found in farther,
And then my fourth fits into rather;
My fifth you keep within your heart;
My sixth hunt up in to depart;
When my seventh you've sought in fairy
You'll find my whole is light and airy.

DIAMONDS.

A ninth of a butterfly; a small, well known insect; a reptile; a girl's name; a boy's name; a personal pronoun; another ninth of a butterfly.

A quarter of a home; a furry flyer; small streams; undulating; a night of mysterious import; falling in flakes; brushed; a boy's nickname; a ninth of an afternoon.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Jimmie and the Toads.

Coming along our street the other day, I saw three little boys stoning a toad. Before I could speak, Professor Selton came by and said, "Why, Jimmie, what have you there? A common toad? Just what I want to-morrow for my lecture at the summer school," and he skillfully picked up the toad. "By the way," he added, "to-morrow I shall need some help with my toads. Can't you three come down to the university and help me?"

When I went to the lecture the next day I expected to meet those boys coming out of Professor Selton's office looking so ashamed and so sorry, and—well, looking as if they never wanted to see a toad again. Surely Professor Selton, fond as he was of toads, would talk to them, I thought.

The very first thing I did see when I entered the university was those same boys, not, however, hurrying out the side door, but in a little procession entering the lecture-room, and, yes, actually mounting the platform! Professor Selton himself was at the head of the line. Each boy carried in his hands a large box made of glass and wire netting. Every box had a toad in it, and each boy put his box on the table and took a chair which Professor Selton placed in front of the box.

I could not see that the boys were the least help; they watched the toads, to be sure, but what was the use of doing that? The toads couldn't get out. Just as Professor Selton was ready to begin his lecture, his assistant came in with an insect-net and two small boxes. The end of the insect-net was black with flies, which he emptied into Jimmie's box. Lifting the glass top of each of the others, he put in something from the pasteboard boxes, but I could not see what it was.

Professor Selton told us a great many interesting things about toads, but those boys simply sat and stared at their toads. Jimmie Ashly looked up only once, and that was when the professor said something I could hardly believe. "If housekeepers would keep tame toads," he said, "they would do away with their endless bother about flies. Toads are better than all the fly-traps and insect-powders ever invented."

Very soon after saying that he closed his lecture and turned to the table. "These boys," he said to the class, "have been keeping count of what their toads have eaten during the hour. Johnny's toad has potato-bugs in the box. How many has he eaten, Johnny?"

"Not any," answered Johnny, despondently.

THE OVERMODEST ORCHESTRA.

Do you hear that clear, high-pitched "peep, peep, peep," down by the willow-fringed cat-tail swamp? Although so very high pitched it is free from the slightest trace of shrillness and has quite a musical sound, forming a pleasing accompaniment to the melody of bird voices.

Let us trace it to its source. It seems to come from among the rushes along the swamp. Go still, now! Stealthily we creep up behind a clump of pussy willows which raise their soft-furred branches above the rushes just at the edge of the pool, but before we can get a glimpse of the water, the sound ceases and the surface is disturbed by a number of tiny ripples as though a dozen rain drops had fallen. Where are our peepers? They are nowhere to be seen or heard where a moment before the chorus was in full swing. But at another cat-tail pond over to the left, the mysterious band is hard at work and the very air is vibrant with their piping. We will try again. This time one would think our approach perfectly noiseless, so quietly do we pass over the soft, yielding turf, stepping lightly to avoid rustling the dead grass and bending low to keep out of sight from the water. But just before we reach the edge of the pool, all the peeping suddenly ceases. The invisible musicians seem to have been warned of our coming, in some mysterious way.

They must be overmodest to be so afraid someone will see them practicing, but will here on this mossy log, half-concealed among the willows, and wait till they think we have gone away. Keep as still and motionless as the log we are sitting on. Ah! What is that which breaks the surface a few feet from where we are sitting? Another one of those ripples, to be sure, only this time, right in the centre and evidently the cause of it all, is a funny looking little object, scarce a quarter of an inch across and appearing like the head of a very small frog with bulging eyes. After a moment's silence, the clear, whistled "peep" is heard again, apparently coming from the very centre of the ripple, and to our surprise the sound is taken up and repeated from many other similar places which have appeared on the surface while we have been watching the first one.

Look! The dark object in the centre of one of the ripples is moving toward a bog which is just above the water, and begins to crawl out upon it. Can that be one of the peepers that have been making such a noise all the afternoon? What a little thing to be making such a hubbub! Why, 'tis nothing but a little frog, a tiny creature not over an inch in length, smooth-skinned and of an old-gold color, with a pointed nose and bulging eyes.

This quaint, shy little fellow with the soprano voice is known as the peeping hyla, the Hyla Pickeringii of the naturalist. He spends his winters in the mud at the bottom of the marsh, but comes out about the time the first bluebirds arrive to enliven the bare fields with his peeping, which he keeps up pretty steadily all the spring. Late in June his home among the marshes is abandoned and the hyla is to be sought in the woods, where he plays the part of a tree-toad for the rest of the season. Nature has well adapted him for the pursuit of a tree climber by giving him a circular pad on each of his toes, which are thus enabled to cling to the most slippery surfaces. Often in the midsummer one will hear away up in the treetops a shrill, bird-like note, often

"Tom's has elm beetles. What is his record?"

"Twenty-eight," was the reply. "And Jimmie's has flies. Has he eaten a good many?"

"Sixty-six!" said Jimmie, triumphantly. Then Jimmie got up and sidled over to the professor. "He ate something else," he said, in a loud, impressive whisper. "He ate his skin!"

"When? This last hour? Why didn't you tell us what he was doing?" asked the professor, eagerly.

"I couldn't stop," answered Jimmie. "I was afraid I'd lose a fly."

The professor looked a bit disappointed then he laughed. "Never mind," he said. "You have seen something that perhaps none of the class have ever seen or ever will see. Tell us about it."

"It wasn't much," said Jimmie. "His old skin began to crack—began right on the back of his head—and it cracked all down his back, and then it came off."

"In strips?" asked the professor. "Or was it in little pieces?"

"Oh, no; like—like—a glove," said Jimmie. "Then he rolled it up and swallowed it."

"That's all right," said the professor. "It is just what toads do. When they outgrow a suit they take it off and pack it away in that easy fashion." Then he wrote on the blackboard the records, and for Jimmie's toad he wrote:

66 Flies.

1 Spring Suit.

Everybody laughed, even Jimmie. As I was leaving the lecture-room I heard Jimmie ask the professor about tame toads.

"The best way, I think," said Professor Selton, "would be to take a piece of wire screen cloth and roll it to make a circular pen about a foot and a half across and of the same height. If you put that down on the ground by the back screen door your toad will eat the flies so that you will not have half the bother about that door you do now." As he said this his eyes were merry.

Jimmie smiled. How did the professor know his trials over that door? "You'll have to be careful about food and a bathing-place, you know," added the professor.

"Yes, sir," said Jimmie, "but all that wouldn't be so much bother as keeping out the flies without the toad's help. May I take the toad with the summer suit on? I'll take real good care of him and bring him over whenever you want him."—Gertrude L. Stone, in "Youth's Companion."

thought to be from some feathered songster, but in reality it is our peeping friend from the swamps. His voice is shriller in the summer and less cheerful, it may be, but nevertheless he is the same quaint little old-gold creature.—Homestead.

INTELLIGENCE OF BIRDS.

The following is from the letters of Lady Mary Boyle, who was a witness of the fact and therefore can be relied on:—

One day, while walking with my mother (in London) over the bridge, we were attracted to a small, poor cottage by the exquisite singing of a thrush. The old couple who lived in it were very poor and their richest possession was the thrush which sang outside in a wicker cage. After listening for a few moments my mother asked if they would be willing to sell the thrush to her. The bargain was made, the double of the sum they named was paid by my mother, who sent a servant next morning to claim her purchase. The cage was placed in a large and cheerful window in our dining room, but not a sound or a note came from the melancholy bird, which drooped and hung its head as if moulting. We fed, we coaxed, we whistled, but it remained silent, motionless, and moping. My mother felt as much indignation as was consistent with her gentle nature. She was not suspicious, but it looked as if another bird had been palmed off upon us. She waited several days, when her patience was exhausted and she sent for the late owner. The door opened and my mother advanced to meet him, but neither of them was allowed to speak, for no sooner did the old man make his appearance in the room than the bird leaped down from its perch, opened its wings and broke into so triumphant a song of joy that it seemed as if the whole room vibrated with the melody. "Why, my pretty lady," said the man, approaching the cage, "you know me, don't you?" and the thrush kept flapping its wings and moving from side to side, one might almost say dancing for joy. There was no doubt about it; it was the same bird that had charmed us in the lane at Walsey, but, like the Hebrew captives, it could not sing its song in a strange land. "Take it back," my mother said, "I would not part such friends for all the world," and off together went that loving pair. Pretty bird full of song.—Our Dumb Animals.

PEANUT PLANTS.

Five cents' worth of roasted peanuts won't last long, if you are hungry; but did you ever think how long they would last if you planted fresh ones? Try planting a few kernels in a pot or box of loose, mellow earth. Keep it in a rather warm place, and water moderately. The kernels will soon sprout, and the plant grows quickly. As the foliage spreads gracefully over the pot you will be surprised to find how beautiful the plants are. Indeed, florists grow them for sale. They are well worth the slight care they require, and the plant has some interesting habits that sharp-eyed boys will enjoy watching.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

SPRING TIME IS ALWAYS SICK TIME.

It couldn't be otherwise, because winter has impoverished your blood and leaves you in a tired, drooping, weak condition.

To be Well, Sound, Strong, Use the
Food Tonic

FERROZONE

For a spring medicine, to add vigor and strength to the system, to purify and enrich the blood, to lay the foundation for a strong constitution and good health during the summer, no remedy even compares with Ferrozone.

Ferrozone is the oldest and best blood purifier, the greatest of all tonics, unequalled as an appetizer. It is a tissue builder and flesh former that makes hard muscles and strong sinews. It increases your weight.

Force and power is imparted by Ferrozone to every organ of the body. Weak nerves are made strong. The run-down are built up. The overworked and the sleepless are restored to robust good health.

In selecting your spring medicine get Ferrozone, which by long experience and thorough test has PROVED THE BEST. There is nothing else just as good as Ferrozone, which is a food and tonic combined.

Ferrozone will surely drive away drooping, restless feeling. It will force new energy, vim and buoyancy into your played-out system. It will make you cheery, bright, happy—well.

Ferrozone is sold everywhere by druggists. Price 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Sent safely by mail to any address if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont., Canada.

inducted to St. Madoe's Parish Church, Perthshire, rendered vacant in consequence of the retirement of the Rev. Walter Tait.

Official intimation was made in the 'Edinburgh Gazette' of April 23 that His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland would hold a levee at the Palace of Holyrood at eleven o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, May 24, being the first day of meeting of the General Assembly. The procession is to go by the Calton Hill, Princes street, and the Mound. His Grace will attend divine service in the High Church on Sunday, May 29.

Sir Archibald Campbell, who recently succeeded to the estates on the death of his aunt, Lady Campbell of Garscube, is soon to take up his residence at Garscube House. Sir Archibald has had his home in Moray Place, Edinburgh, from his early life. Sir Archibald is an Episcopalian, but not High Church. Indeed, he associates a great deal in religious work with Presbyterians. He is president of the Navy Mission in Scotland, and in this connection does a considerable amount of temperance and social work.

Mr. John Macdonald, the honorary treasurer of the Glasgow Hector Macdonald Testimonial, has just received from Lady Macdonald and her son Hector an interesting memento of the late Sir Hector Macdonald in the shape of the dead General's flask. Her ladyship has had an appropriate inscription placed upon the relic. Lady Macdonald, who has not been in the best of health for some time, spent the winter in the South, but was in Edinburgh recently along with her son. They are taking a keen and grateful interest in the progress of the memorial funds which are being raised to commemorate the gallant soldier whose death Scotsmen so sincerely mourned.

While a squadron of the 17th Lancers were exercising on the long sandy shore of Portobello, recently, one of the troopers suddenly bolted away on horseback, and, spurring his horse, went at a terrific pace in the direction of Edinburgh. An officer and a number of men gave chase, but the fugitive was better mounted than they, and after galloping wildly along Princess street, in the centre of Edinburgh, eventually got clear away. Later in the afternoon he was found leading his horse at Kirkcaldy, nine miles beyond Edinburgh. He had a crowbar, and for a time defied capture, but afterwards submitted, and, appearing to be suffering from mental excitement, was conveyed to the Edinburgh Infirmary. It is said that he broke out once before on parade, after returning from South Africa.

IRISH.

After luncheon at the Viceroyal Lodge, April 28, His Majesty personally conferred the honor of the Royal Victorian Order on the Rev. John P. Mahaffy, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

It was understood in Dublin on April 30 that the Duke of Connaught would on that day formally relinquish his position as Commander of the Forces in Ireland, preliminary to taking up his new duties as Inspector-General as from May 1. Lord Grenfell, the Duke of Connaught's successor, arrived in Dublin on May 2 to take over the Irish command.

The King and Queen on their recent visit to Ireland were without the services of two of their most trusted councillors. General Sir Dighton Probyn, keeper of the privy purse, for some time suffering from gout, was laid up at Windsor, and the original trouble was complicated by symptoms of phlebitis. Lord Knollys, private secretary to the King, had arranged to go to Ireland in His Majesty's suite, but the King personally advised him not to run the risk of developing the trouble.

At the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on the evening of April 28, a London lady, Mrs. Conduit, was robbed of jewellery valued at £4,000. It was by some mysterious and clever means abstracted from the room which she occupied in the hotel, and since then no trace of it has been found, although the detective department are using every effort to clear the matter up. Early in the week Mr. and Mrs. Conduit arrived in Dublin for the King's visit, and took rooms in the Shelbourne Hotel. Mrs. Conduit had in her possession valuable jewellery, locked in a case in her room. On Thursday evening she and her husband were preparing to attend the Theatre Royal, and for this purpose she had got the jewellery ready in her room. She left the room for a brief period, and when she returned the jewellery was all gone. She immediately raised an alarm, but no trace of the thief could be found.

At about 4 o'clock p.m. people near St. Finbar's Cathedral, Cork, were amazed by a terrific explosion, and they saw the sudden lifting of the roof of St. Dominick's Mills, Crosses Green, and accompanied with this was a general flying about of huge stones, bits of timber, slates, and masses of masonry. All this was occasioned by the sudden bursting of a huge Cornish boiler situated in the south-western portion of the mills, which are the property of Mr. Edwin Hall. The boiler itself was blown into several pieces; the total roofing overhead was literally raised and deposited, some of it in the stream flowing close by; while the remaining portions were strewn on to the adjoining roofs of the mills, as well as to some of the buildings in the vicinity. Some twenty feet of the party wall were blown high in the air, and the debris fell through neighboring roofs. Fortunately only one person was hurt, a traveller for the firm, Mr. Heslop, who was taken at once to the South Infirmary. The damage was considerable.

OLD CHEROKEE CUSTOMS.

The last chief of the Cherokees has been elected. With the passing of the tribal government will go many of the unique customs of the territory. Of these, perhaps, one of the most interesting

A Weak Person



Who wears a Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt for a few days begins to feel the joys of youthful fire and courage in the veins, the strength which was lost in earlier days comes back, and those 'come-and-go' pains in the back are driven out forever. Where it is used there are vigor, youthful ambitions, a light heart and freedom from worry and care. If you have lost your vitality, no matter how, get it back; feel young, look young, act young. Life is beautiful when you have health. Come to me, for I can give you back your strength.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

The grandest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, which has been weakened by excesses or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman will ever regret a fair trial of the Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, which is Nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocoele, Loss of Vitality, and all Weaknesses in Men and Women.

YOUNG MEN

young in years, but aged in experience, aged in vitality, wan-featured, dull-eyed slow-minded young men, young men who have in a few short years thrown away the precious vigor of youth, young men who have scarcely stepped upon the pinnacle of manhood and find that they have lost their right to stand upon it, young men who look back a few years and see themselves as they were, blooming into manhood, and now, as they are, at the age when manhood should be complete, the heart strong, the eye bright, they find the force of manhood gone; middle-aged men and old men, who realize that they have not the force of vitality that should be theirs—men of any age who are lacking in animal vitality—can be made new by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It will not fail. It cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength—the force which is the origin of all vital power—Electricity.

OLD MEN

READ WHAT THE CURED SAY:

Perfectly Satisfied With Treatment.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I am writing a few lines to you so that you may know I am cured now. I would have written sooner, but waited a while. I knew I was getting better, and so now I am better, and I am thankful to you because you did your best. Yours very truly, WM. KIPPLING, St. Peter's, Man.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

Cured of Rheumatism.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I purchased a Belt from you about a year ago, and wore it for rheumatism, and am pleased to say that I have not been troubled with it since wearing your Belt. I cannot speak too highly of it. Yours very truly, S. ELLIOTT, Winnipeg, Man.

PAY WHEN CURED.

Call or Send for Free Book.

Every weak person should read my beautifully illustrated book. It explains my treatment fully. I send it, closely sealed, free.

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OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Wednesdays and Saturdays till 9 p.m.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has acquired the freehold of No. 14 Prince's Gate, London, which adjoins his own house, for £30,000. Mr. Morgan contemplates making the two houses into one, in order to afford more accommodation for his art collection.

Probate was granted on April 29, in the London Registry on the will of His Royal Highness Field Marshal George William Frederick Charles, second Duke of Cambridge, who died on March 17 last. The gross value of His Royal Highness's estate is £120,866.

Mr. Fred Gale, the sporting journalist, who for sixty years was so well known in the cricket world, died on April 25. The deceased, under the nom de plume of 'The Old Buffer,' wrote many books and articles on the game, and retained his enthusiasm for cricket to the last. He was in his 81st year.

In the House of Commons on April 29, Mr. Arthur Lee, replying to Mr. MacNeill, stated that boys under 18 in the navy could not be subjected to flogging, but could be birched or caned. It was not proposed to take any steps for the abolition of these methods of punishment.

The death occurred on April 25, at Southport, of Mr. William Scott, formerly editor of the Southport 'Visitor.' He was injured in the Waterloo railway disaster last July. Mr. Scott was the doyen of the Scottish journalists south of the border. In the fifties he was chief reporter of the Glasgow 'Daily Bulletin,' and editor of the Falkirk 'Herald,' and later he was chief sub-editor of the Liverpool 'Courier,' Birmingham 'Mail,' and Manchester 'Evening Mail.'

A large specimen of the lynx species escaped from the stables of Mr. Thos. Brocklebank, at Heston, some weeks ago, and has so far evaded capture. The animal, recently brought to England from India by Lieut. H. Brocklebank, of the 9th Lancers, who is at present home on furlough, was chained up in his father's stables. It was at first thought that it would be easily traced by its attacking sheep and lambs in the district, but such damage has not been reported. Hunting parties have been organized, but all search has proved futile. Probably the animal was stolen for a menagerie.

The Allan liner 'Pretorian' landed at Liverpool on April 30 a young couple, alleged to have eloped from the neighborhood of Derby, and were sent back

from Halifax, N.S. They went out as steerage passengers. When stopped at Halifax the girl, who is only about 18, refused to leave her lover, and it was then decided by the authorities to send them both home. The girl was met at Liverpool by the Vicar of Duffield, Derbyshire, and his wife, who were accompanied by the matron of a home in the city. They induced the girl to leave her lover and to go with them. The couple looked much crestfallen.

A rare capture has been made at Sidmouth by a fisherman named George Pursey. He was out drifting for haddock, and on hauling in his net during the early morning was surprised to find a large and powerful bird entangled in the meshes. Its head and neck were free, and as it seemed inclined to be mischievous received a rap on the head. The bird proved to be a specimen of the Grebe tribe Glacilis (Lat.) or Northern Diver. It is very rarely seen so far south, as it is an inhabitant of the northern clime. It was about the size of a large goose, speckled, with white breast, and measured about 4 feet 6 inches from tip to tip of the wings.

SCOTCH.

A song-thrush has elected to build its nest on the axle of a traction engine wagon belonging to the Edinburgh Waterworks, and in spite of occasional locomotion, continues to sit calmly on four eggs.

Nine new joint stock companies were registered in Scotland the week before last, with a total capital of £241,500, making ninety companies, with an aggregate capital of £2,307,500, registered since the beginning of the year.

Dr. McVail, Stirling County medical officer, reports that from a public health point of view the Grangemouth new water supply scheme, which impounds the Bannock Burn, is an excellent one, and will be of the greatest benefit to the burgh in substitution for the present unsatisfactory supply.

The committee appointed at a public meeting of Aberdeen citizens to consider the possibility of re-starting Bannermill Cotton Works have issued an unfavorable report on the proposal. The committee thinks that it would be practically impossible to carry on the works except at a loss for some time.

The Rev. D. MacMichael, M.A., B.D., was on April 28 inducted to the pastorate of Largs Parish Church, which had been rendered vacant by the translation of the Rev. J. R. Burt to North Berwick. On the same day the Rev. Archibald Main, M.A., B.D., assistant, Anderson Parish Church, Glasgow, was

Advertisements.

Sarsaparilla

Over 60 years old! Think of it! Honesty, merit, power to cure, these are the reasons. Ask your doctor.

Was Unable to do any
Work for Four or
Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable.

Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

Milburn's
Heart and Nerve
Pills

Effect of a Complete Cure in the Case
of MRS. CAROLINE HUTT,
Morrisburg, Ont.

She says: "It affords me great pleasure to speak about what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. About a year ago I was taken ill with heart trouble and got so bad that I was unable to do any work for four or five months. I got so weak and miserable that my friends thought I was going to die. The doctor attended me for some time but I continued to grow worse. At last I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking two boxes they made me well and strong again. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

RADIUM TO ILLUMINATE GUN
SIGHTS.

(London 'Daily Mail'.)

The discovery of the latest use to which radium can be put—the illumination of gun sights, and the like, at night time—seems to indicate that it will play an important part in warfare. In gun-sights, levelling instruments, and telescopes there is what is called a 'fiducial' mark, which is used to obtain a faithful result.

These marks, of course, are useless in the dark, and though many ways of illuminating them have been tried, nothing has proved satisfactory.

Mr. Andrew A. Common, of Eatonville, Ealing, was the first to attempt to solve the difficulty by the use of radium, and his experiments were so successful that he applied for a patent. Unfortunately, he did not live to have it granted, but the complete specifications submitted by Mrs. Common, his widow and executrix, have just been accepted.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

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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.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office; \$60 a month, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch office of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

Home Department.

Tired.

I am so tired—so wearily tired.
Never was slave for profit fired
And worked like brute, till he longed to
die.
More thoroughly, utterly tired than I.
Tired in whole, and tired in part.
Tired in body, and mind, and heart.
Tired of trying to do the right.
Of keeping the heavenly goal in sight;
Tired of losing what I would keep;
Tired of sowing for others to reap;
Tired of endless struggle and strife,
Tired of living this wearisome life.
Not ill—and tenderly put to bed,
And petted and soothed, and daintily fed;
Not crippled and lame—and waited on
With loving compassion by every one;

In the Desert.

Body and soul she was tired—tired out.
She had reached the place where she lost
all control over her thought, and her mind
travelled ceaselessly round and round the
circle of her troubles. It was a circle, she
said bitterly to herself, for she could not
remember the beginning, and there seemed
no prospect of an end to long as life lasted.
She had grown up in an unhappy, ill-as-
sorted family to an inheritance of difficult
duties. She had had no opportunity to
make friends, to have "good times," to
conquer for herself any portion of the
knowledge, wisdom, skill which is the ex-
haustless treasure the world holds in keep-
ing for those who know how to seek.
She had had no chance to grow; that was
the heart of her rebellion. To work all
one's life and have no more at the end than
at the beginning—to have even less, for
once she had had hope—could there be
failure more bitter?
Suddenly she lifted her head, listening.
She had not come to church to listen. Long
ago she had told herself that church had
nothing for her. She had come merely for
an hour's physical rest, away from her
bondage. So, having no intention of listen-
ing, she had lost the text, and this was
what she heard: "The long, hot days in
the desert! Not a sound to break the
stillness till the ears ached with the end-
less silence; not a leaf to refresh the sight
that ached with the quivering distances;
day after day nothing but rocks and sand
and silence, rocks and sand and silence,
till it seemed as if he would go mad with
the loneliness of it."

A Bunch of Lilac.

(By Emily S. Windsor, in the "Standard.")

(Concluded.)
Helen's hope was realized, but not for
Mattie. As she was preparing to leave the
office one evening, she was summoned to
the manager's private office. He informed
her that he was about to establish a branch
office in a neighboring city.
"Your method of work pleases me," he
said. "So I wish you to go with me. I'll
give you the entire charge of the office
work. Of course, you understand, at a
higher salary. If you will see my wife she
will be glad to be of service to you in pro-
curing a boarding house."
After some discussion of various details,
Helen was dismissed. It seemed to her like
a dream. To have such a responsible posi-
tion! It was beyond anything she had
hoped for. She would now be able to help
the dear ones at home. So far her salary
had barely covered her expenses, as sav-
ing as she had been. But when she thought
of Mattie she felt sorry. The latter would
be so lonesome without her. Helen dread-
ed telling her. But Mattie did not come to
see her that evening as usual, nor the
following one. But the next morning Helen
met her as she was going to the office.
Mattie's face and eyes showed the traces of
weeping. "I am late for the factory," she
said. "Mrs. Brown on the next floor to
me at the tenement died the evening before
last. That's why I was not around to see
you. It was so sudden. I stayed with Tilly.
The poor girl. There was only she and her
mother. I don't know what she will do
without her. It must be dreadful when
you've had your mother to lose her!"
"Oh!" exclaimed Helen. "I am so sorry for
her. Is there anything I can do?"
"No," returned Mattie. "I must hurry on.
I'll come to see you this evening."
Mattie's words, "It must be dreadful when
you've had your mother to lose her," recur-
red to Helen again and again during the
day. The homesickness which her coming
promotion had dissipated returned in full
force. A longing for home took possession
of her. She decided to ask for a few weeks'
holidays before she undertook her new
position.
There was a letter from home awaiting
her that evening. It was from her sister.
"We are all well," she wrote. "But we miss
you so much. I think it is a pity that all
the family can't be together. Mary Hall's
father has bought a farm out west. They
are all going there to live. Mary has given
up her place with Mrs. White, the milliner.
Mrs. White was talking to mother about it
the other day. She says she does not know
where she will get another girl to take
Mary's place. Her trade is increasing so
that she's built a new shop. She gets
all the custom from around the country. If
I had the talent for millinery that you

Not stricken with sorrow and loss—and re-
tired
From ease of cold eyes—no, nothing but—
tired.

Too tired of all existence brings
To lift one thought to higher things;
Too tired to take, too tired to see
The rare, rich gifts that come to me—
God's wondrous gifts of earth and sky
Passed thankless and unheeded by.
Many and precious the promises
God gives to waiting souls that are His;
Promises only our God could make.
That He will not forget, and cannot break.
But none to me so sweet and blest
As this—"And I will give you rest."
—Baltimore "Sun."

Health Notes.

THE NERVOUS BREAK DOWN.
With the transition from cold weather to
warmer, many tired people have a nervous
break down. While snow and cold pre-
valled they kept on pegging away steadily,
not realizing that they were overworked
and would ere long reach the breaking
point. Sometimes it comes very stealthily,
giving little sign or warning, this deadly
weakness that saps all energy and depletes
strength and taxes the reserves of vital
force. Women and men alike in our sur-
charged atmosphere and our hurrying and
wearing lives are liable to a nervous break
down. The wise thing is to take some
rest daily, a very short one if we cannot
get a long one, and if we can afford it, to
go away from our work, and secure a brief
vacation. For most of us a short spring
holiday would be as efficacious as a long
summer rest.

We always fancy that we cannot stop
that unless we drop. We must keep on
at the same ceaseless gait. Yet should
the hand lose its cunning, or the brain its
power of management, or the heart cease
its beating, the world's work would go on
without any interruption. To wear out
of set purpose is not kind to our families
nor just to ourselves, nor does God require
it of us. In the long run they work best
who most frequently renew their strength
by proper repose. They who most re-
verently and carefully keep holy the Sab-
bath day, obeying God's law of rest and
worship, will be less likely than others to
break down prematurely.—Aunt Marjorie,
in "Christian Intelligencer."

With the Children.

ADVANTAGES OF COUNTRY TRAINING FOR BOYS.

When a child grows up in the country, it
gets a natural training in accurate observa-
tion. It wants to find a four-leaf clover;
it runs to see where the green snake went
to; it tracks the woodchuck to its hole and
sets it out; it learns the songs of the birds,
and knows when the smelts run up the
brooks and when the twilight is just right
for finding the partridges. In short, the
country child gets naturally a broad train-
ing in observation. It also has on the farm
an admirable training in manual labor.
From an early age it can naturally con-
tribute to the care of animals, the success-
ful conduct of the household, and the gen-
eral welfare of the family. In the city all
this natural training is lacking, and sub-
stitutes for it have to be artificially pro-
vided. This necessity has brought into
our schools nature study and manual train-
ing, to teach the child to use its eyes and
its hands, and to develop its senses and
its muscular powers; and these new bene-
dict agencies in education, already well in
play, are in the near future to go far be-
yond any stage at present reached. We do
not see how to replace in urban education
the training which the farmer's boy or the
seacoast boy gets from his habitual contact
with the adverse forces of nature. The
Gottis Island boy, on the coast of Maine,
comes out with his family in the early winter
morning in a half-open sail-boat to visit
their lobster traps and bring home the en-
trapped lobsters. They start with a gentle
breeze and a quiet sea, though the tempera-
ture is low. The boy knows just how to
steer the boat five or six miles to sea, where
the traps are sunk on some rocky spot
which the lobsters love. The father is busy
pulling the traps. The boy watches the
weather, and suddenly he says: "Father,
there is a north-wester coming up. See the
clouds driving this way over the hills." The
boy knows just as well as the father what
that means. It means a fearful beat to
windward to get home, facing a savage
wind and a falling temperature, the spray
dashing over the vessel and freezing to the
sails and ropes, and loading down the bow
with ice. It means a life-and-death struggle
for hours, the question being, Shall we get
into harbor or not before we sink? Now,
that is a magnificent training for a boy,
and the sheltered city offers nothing like it.
The adverse forces of nature, if not so for-
midable that men cannot cope with them,
are strenuous teachers; but in modern cities
we hardly know that the wind blows, or
that the flood is coming, or that bitter cold
is imperilling all animal life.—President
Eliot.

CHILDREN'S MANNERS.

"Babies in the nursery have no need to
be taught good manners. They will learn
all that sort of thing later," is what some
mothers say. They are quite mistaken,
however, in this opinion, as every nurse
with experience knows, for what children
learn in their infancy is the foundation
upon which their future characters are built
and their manners moulded. Take, for in-
stance, the way some of them behave at
meals. A child ought to be taught to sit
straight in its chair, and not to sprawl all
over the table, to hold its little spoon neatly
and not to drum with it wherever and
whenever its inclination prompts. It should
be taught to feed itself in a tidy, cleanly
manner, all which things do not come
naturally to every young child. Firmness
and patience are virtues essential to the
proper management of children, for with-
out them the small folk become not only
masters of the nursery, but veritable little
tyrants. No child should ever be allowed
to sit down to any meal with unbrushed

hair, and unless both the web face and
hands are washed and clean. It should be
taught to take its place quietly when the
dinner or tea, or whatever the meal may
be, is ready, not rush to the table, seize
upon any particular chair that may take its
fancy, and impatiently clamor for food, and
make remarks upon what has been provid-
ed. It should be taught to wait quietly
until all the party are seated and its turn
for being helped comes; then, when it has
finished its helping, should be made to wait
until it is asked before demanding a second
scoop, nor should it be allowed to leave
the table and run off to play until the
meal is concluded, grace said, and all rise
from their chairs. Even if the child has
done first, and grows impatient, nurse or
mother should be strict in this matter, for
a little waiting does it no harm—on the con-
trary, it is good discipline—and by it the
child learns the first step of self-restraint
and self-control, virtues that cannot be in-
culcated too early. All these little matters
sound so simple, and even insignificant that
they seem hardly worth troubling about;
but if they are neglected, and the child is
allowed to behave as it likes, they become
in course of time such big faults that they
require stern measures to be used on the
part of those in authority.—From "The
Lady."

Home Work Room.

DOORWAY DRAPERIES.

There are three ways of attaching cur-
tains to the poles; one, by means of hook
safety pins; another, by sewing fast to the
curtain rings which are then slipped over
the pole itself, and third, by shirring the
material over the pole. Each of these
methods may be varied several times. The
average portiere is fifty inches wide and
(when purchased ready-made) about three
and one-half yards long. The average double
length or archway pole is provided with
twelve rings.

Shirred portieres require a special hand-
ling. No material that is wiry or stiff or
very thick may be so treated. Certain flexi-
ble reps, cotton armures, unlined silks of a
heavy soft texture, and summer drapery
materials may advantageously be hung in
this way, especially when they are to be
placed under a grille.

They require a pole not thicker than one
inch in diameter, for which, in order that
the material may slide over it easily, a two-
and-one-half-inch casing must be provided.
It is possible to allow a ruche or heading to
curtains so hung, but, from the standpoint
of the writer the results are neither artistic
nor desirable, says "Harper's Bazar." The
upper fold or hem of a curtain, whether for
doorway or window, in reality is not a hem
at all, but rather a somewhat closely basted
fold, secured as a rule with gray linen
thread, firmly but not tightly drawn.

Household Hints.

It is often inconvenient, and sometimes
well-nigh impossible, to vacate the kitchen
long enough for the paint on the floor to
dry. Begin at one side and paint the first
and every fourth board, and use the un-
painted boards for necessary work until
those painted are dry, then paint the re-
mainder. By doing washing, baking, etc.,
beforehand, necessary meals can be pre-
pared by stepping upon the unpainted
boards. This necessitates some dust, but
after a few days' wear it will not be notice-
able.

It often happens that the stripes in new
rugs or carpets will not match without con-
siderable puckering. If this does not disap-
pear in a few days wet the puckered place
with cold water, and as the carpet dries,
the wrinkles will usually disappear.

To remove old wall paper, set a boiler
two-thirds full of boiling water in the room
and drop in several hissing hot bricks. Close
the room at once and leave until the steam
has thoroughly penetrated the paper, when
it can be scraped off with a knife, or still
better, a hoe. Repeat if necessary.

Chop pork or beef cracklings while fresh,
mix with equal parts of chopped stale bread
and a very little finely chopped cold boiled
potato. Season with salt, pepper and sage,
and moisten with milk. Make into flat
cakes, dip in flour and fry, and you will
think you are eating some very good sau-
sages.

Tainted butter or lard, if put into a
cloth and buried several days, will be very
much improved if not rendered perfectly
sweet by the process. Tainted fruit cans,
or earthen jars left a week or more buried
in dry earth, will be as sweet as new ones.

Never set butter firkins or crocks on the
cellar bottom, whether of earth or cement,
but on bricks or blocks of wood, so air
can freely circulate underneath. A little
borax added to brine in which roll butter
is kept will help preserve it.

Our Correspondents.

TREATING.

Editor Home.—We have heard a great
deal about the treating system lately, and
have even taken part in formulating resolu-
tions demanding legislative action to
abolish the treating system.

We do realize what a strong hold the
treating system has taken of modern
society? I am not speaking of treating to
drinks and cigars, but of the spirit back
of the treating Act, the motive which
prompts all treating.

Treating, bona-fide, treating, always sup-
poses that those who receive shall by-and-
bye give.

For example: A number of men subscribe
towards a gift for some man among their
acquaintances or friends. An address is
written for the occasion, and the presenta-
tion is made.

By-and-by, another subscription is taken
up, and another man in the same circle
of acquaintances receives a gift of some
wert, with an address, and so on ad libi-
tum. This is certainly part of the treat-
ing system in modern society.

One word more: What does the Founder
of Christianity say regarding this treating
system? I would refer to Luke xiv. 12,
where he says: "When thou makest a feast
call not thy friends, nor thy brethren,
neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neigh-
bors; lest they bid thee again, and a re-
compense be made thee."

I shall be pleased to hear the views of
others on this subject.

Yours truly,

SARA F. TRACY.

Mineau, April 10, 1904.

"Give only what is good. Give only from
affection; give only what you can afford;
give only what can be received with plea-
sure, and without any sense of obligation,"
a wise old man said.—Ed. Home.



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.

GOOD CHEER WANTED.

The young man whose open letter is given
below has been an invalid for years, and has
been sick in bed for a long time. His
mother is a widow, who has to work very
hard. He writes that they have a pretty
hard time to get along. A friend of his
brought his needs to the notice of the Sun-
shine Society, in the hope that some of the
members might do something to make his
life a little brighter. He would like to
have good, fresh reading matter, and if any
one were to send more substantial cheer it
would be welcome. The address may be
had from the editor of the Sunshine col-
umn. He writes as follows:

"Kind Friends,—I will be truly thankful
to you for the good cheer that you may
think proper to send and I will be glad to
get it. But I regret to say that I will be
unable to write and thank the donors for
their kindness on account of lack of
strength to write, and of money to pay
postage, but I take this opportunity to
thank you, so if you do not receive an
acknowledgment of the receipt of your gift
or letter, you will know the reason, and
will not think that I do not appreciate
your kindness to me. Please accept my
most sincere thanks for the good cheer
that I will receive from you, and I pray
that God will bless you all. Your af-
flicted friend."

WILL DONATE COT.

The Westmount Sunshine Society has de-
cided to donate a cot to the Memorial Hos-
pital for crippled children.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the annual meeting of the Westmount
Sunshine Society, held on Tuesday after-
noon, Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson was re-elected
president; Mrs. Brett was made first
vice-president, and Miss Small second
vice-president. The other officers were
re-elected: Mrs. J. Leslie Allan, recording
secretary; Mrs. J. J. Westgate correspond-
ing secretary, and Mrs. S. C. Marson,
treasurer. The executive committee was re-
appointed, with the addition of Miss Gram
and Miss Parkins.

At the close of the meeting tea was
served by the young ladies.
Literature is gratefully acknowledged
from Miss Ida Spott and Mrs. Smardon.

THE WORDS THAT CHEER.

Are you ever discouraged, O fellow man?
Do you ever feel puny and poor and small?

Do you ever, while doing the best you can,
Get to wondering what is the use of it all?

Oh, isn't it pleasant in such an hour
To be met by one who has cheerful ways.
Who approves of your work and admires
your power.

Oh, isn't it bracing to hear his praise?

Does doubt ever lodge in your heart, O
friend?

Doubt of your worth and doubt of your
wit?

Does it ever appear that you've come to the
end?

Do you feel sometimes a longing to quit,
To give up the hope to accept defeat,

To sink into rest and pass out of sight?
In such a dark hour, oh, isn't it sweet

To be praised for your worth, your work or
might?

Perhaps you met some one a moment ago,
Who felt, O friend, as you often do,
Who, had you paused a fair word to be-
stow.

Would he have gained new strength and
new courage, too.
The words of cheer and the words of praise
That cost so little may have such worth.

Oh, I wonder why, in our selfish ways,
We let each other be crushed to earth.

—Chicago "Record-Herald."

SUNSHINE CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the International
Sunshine Society will be held in New York
city on May 19, 20 and 21. The business
meetings are called for May 19 at the Wal-
dorf-Astoria from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Early
in the evening in the grand ballroom of
the Waldorf there will be a reception to
officers and members of the society. There
will be three receiving lines in three dif-
ferent parlors. New York is always the
hostess, so the three lines will be headed

Advertisements.

ROSY, HEARTY CHILDREN.

If you want to keep your little ones
rosy, hearty and full of life, give them
Baby's Own Tablets the moment they
show signs of being out of order in any
way. This medicine cures all forms of
stomach and bowel troubles, breaks up
colds, prevents croup, destroys worms,
allays teething irritation, and gives the
little ones sound, natural sleep. No
child objects to taking the Tablets, and
the mother has a guarantee that they
contain no opiate or harmful drug. No
other medicine for little ones gives this
guarantee. Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Kil-
larny, Man., who has had much ex-
perience, says:—"I find Baby's Own
Tablets a fine medicine for children. They
are prompt in relieving little ills
and gentle in their action." All medi-
cine dealers sell these Tablets or you
can get them by mail at 25 cents a box
by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine
Co., Brockville, Ont.

by the three division presidents. Every
branch is entitled to two delegates, and all
members are urged to attend. One dele-
gate will be expected to make a report if
called upon, covering from three to five
minutes of time. It is requested that a
written report of the branch be left with
the general secretary. May 20 will be de-
voted to presidents' and delegates' meeting
at Sunshine headquarters, 26 Fifth avenue,
from 10 a.m. until noon, and May 21 to
an excursion to Sea Cliff, L.I.

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

AN INDIAN FETISH.

In his report on the last Indian census,
Mr. H. Risley, who is a well-known au-
thority on Indian folk lore and anthro-
pology, gives a curious example of the
readiness with which the people accept
new objects of worship, and surround
them with a special ritual. The "Pioneer,"
which quotes Mr. Risley's report, ex-
plains that every year when the gov-
ernment of India moves from Simla to
Calcutta, there go with it as orderlies,
or chaprasis, a number of cultivators from
the hills round about Simla, who are
employed to carry about dispatch boxes
and to attend upon the various grades of
officials in that great bureaucracy. At
the time of the spring equinox there is a
festival called Sri Panchami, when it is
incumbent on every religious-minded per-
son to worship the implements or insignia
of the vocation, by which he lives.
The soldier worships his sword; the cul-
tivist his plough; the money lender his
ledger; the thugs had a picturesque rit-
ual for adorning the pickaxe with which
they dug the graves of their victims; and,
to take the most modern instance,
the operatives in the jute mills near Cal-
cutta bow down to the Glasgow-made en-
gines which drive their looms. Mr. Ris-
ley says:

"Two years ago I asked one of the or-
derlies what worship he had done on
this particular occasion, and he was good
enough to give me, knowing that I was
interested in the subject, a minute de-
scription of the ritual observed. The cere-
mony took place on the flat roof of the
huge pile of buildings which is occupied
by the secretaries of the government of
India. The worshippers, some thirty in
number, engaged as their priest a Punjab
Brahman, who was employed in the
same capacity as themselves. They
took one of the large packing cases
which are used to convey office records
from Simla to Calcutta, and draped its
rough woodwork with plantain leaves and
branches of the sacred pipal tree. On
this foundation they set up an office dis-
patch box, which served as a sort of
altar; in the centre of the altar was
placed as the principal fetich a common
English glass inkpot with a screw top,
and round this were arranged the various
sorts of stationery in common use; pen-
holders and pen-nibs, pencils, red, blue,
and black; penknives, ink-erasers, foolscap
and letter paper, envelopes, postage
stamps, blotting paper, sealing wax; in
short, all the clerical paraphernalia by
which the government of India carries
on its work. The whole was festooned
with abundant coils of red tape. To
the fetich thus installed each one of the
worshippers presented with reverential
obedience grains of rice, turmeric, spices,
pepper, and other fruits of the earth, to-
gether with the more substantial offer-
ing of nine copper pice or farthings—
numero desu impare gaudet—the per-
quisite of the officiating priest. The
Brahman then recited various cabalistic
formulas, supposed to be texts from the
Vedas, of which neither he nor the
worshippers understood a single word.
When the ceremony was over the wor-
shippers attacked a vast mass of sweet-
meats which had been purchased by a
subscription of a rupee a head. The
Brahman ate as much as he could, and
they finished the rest. I asked my in-
formant, who is a small land-owner in
one of the hill states near Simla, what
he meant by worshipping an imported
inkpot, when he ought to have worshiped
the deity which had been purchased by a
subscription of a rupee a head. He ad-
mitted the anomaly, but justified it by ob-
serving that after all the inkpot was the
emblem of the government, and that he
had left his plough in the hills. These
are the lower aspects of Hinduism, sur-
vivals of magical observances which show
no signs of falling into disuse."

Advertisements.

THE REASON WHY

OILS, PLASTERS, PASTES, ETC., DON'T CURE CANCER.

Cancer is a constitutional disease, often
inherited, and no local treatment can do
more than remove the diseased part and
the cause of the trouble remains in the sys-
tem and the trouble returns in 9 cases out
of 10.

If you have a friend troubled with Cancer
tell them to send for our little booklet "Can-
cer, its Cause and Cure." Sent to any ad-
dress for 6 cents in stamps.

Bowmanville, Ont. STOTT & JURY.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

FLIGHT OF MISSIONARIES

A Week's Journey Between Two Armies.

A LETTER FROM THE REV. C. E. KEARNS DESCRIBING A JOURNEY FROM SYEN CHUN TO PING YANG, SOON AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

A letter from the Rev. C. E. Kearns at Ping Yang, Corea, dated March 5, was received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions last week, and describes the flight of the women and children from Syen Chun to Ping Yang. Fearful of exposing them to the soldiers of either army, the men of the mission took their families by a rough mountain trail diagonally across country between the advancing Japanese and Russians, and finally reached Ping Yang in safety, but in much physical distress.

Syen Chun is about fifty miles south of Wiju on the Yalu, and Ping Yang is double that distance still further south of Syen Chun. Dr. Kearns and his party travelled all of 150 miles by the route they took, and, as nearly as can be reckoned, this little band struggled over the road inside of six days.

How they started and how they fared along the way is best told in Dr. Kearns's letter, which follows. He wrote:—

The first real intimation of trouble was when the Japanese in Wiju came down to Ping Yang by order of their council. About the same time a telegram from the American minister said that serious movements towards the Yalu made the situation critical, and that it might be necessary to remove the ladies from the American mines and Syen Chun. We then discussed the situation seriously, but were unable to agree. Dr. Sharrocks steadily maintained that for himself and his family they would stay right in their home in the face of war, Tonghak uprising, food famine, or anything that might come. Mr. Ross was undecided, but rather implied that as an American citizen he would feel bound to obey the American minister's command. Mr. Whittemore and I urged every argument we could think of in favor of all the ladies and children going to Ping Yang at the first intimation of battles in our vicinity, Tonghak uprising, or a disturbed condition of the country which would make it impossible to get supplies. At that time we expected to receive our spring shipments of food in about two months, and the food on hand was only intended to last until the spring shipments arrived. None of the ladies looked with favor on the idea of leaving their homes.

At noon on Saturday, the 19th, a telegram arrived from Dr. Moffatt in Ping Yang as follows:—

Have sent coolies. Allen telegraphs conditions, not explainable by telegram, make it necessary remove women nines and Syen Chun. Come immediately Ping Yang.

That settled matters for most of us. Dr. Sharrocks still refused to leave. . . . [That night 500 Cossacks came into the town, the letter says, and went on down the main road on Sunday morning.] In the panic it was almost impossible to get men to carry baggage. Mr. Whittemore worked almost against hope, and by herculean efforts succeeded in getting together a gang of Christians by promising to protect their families and send them to a place of safety.

The coolies arrived Sunday, February 21, bringing a very urgent letter from Dr. Moffatt. . . . We hurriedly got together the minimum of food and clothing (it had to be reduced on the way) and I left Monday morning, escorting Mrs. Kearns and the baby, and Miss Shields and Miss Samuels. Mr. Ross followed with Mrs. Ross, and the two children, a few hours later. [By a roughly drawn map Dr. Kearns shows the trail he travelled and the armies he was dodging.] The Cossacks that passed through Syen Chun before we left had reached in numbers about 800. Four hundred had turned north in the direction of Nyeng Pyen, looking for the Japanese advance from Wonsan. Two hundred had settled down at Anju. We met Japanese spies the second day, and were warned of the 400 Russians who were at the place we intended to take dinner on the third.

We passed thirty li to the north of that body, and twenty li east of the 200 at Anju. Saw nothing of the Japanese army from Wonsan which was supposed to be advancing on the main road via Nyeng pyen, Tai Chyun and Kan Syeng. We learned afterwards that 30,000 troops had landed at Wonsan. We thus travelled a middle alley between the two main roads with the Russians going east and the Japanese west on either side of us. Eighty Russian scouts travelled down from Anju to Ping Yang parallel with us. The only unusual incident of our journey was being chased out of a Tonghak village, where we attempted to stay over night.

Mr. Kearns said that the party was badly handicapped by the lack of money, and continues: 'We travelled the last day and a half with no money in the treasury. The men were pretty well sifted by the end of the second day's march. All except the stayers dropped out. The loads were readjusted, some being abandoned, and my riding donkey taking one while I walked the rest of the way. We had started with a minimum allowance, but had to cut that down. Cots were out of the question from the first, and the whole party slept

on the floor all the way. No boy could be had, so we took turns with the cooking. Of course, there were hardships, but not more than we have in ordinary itinerant, though the ladies usually itinerate in greater comfort. I was unable to walk for several days after reaching Ping yang, having walked 90, 100, and 110 li the past three days. My legs from the knees down were swollen and bruised just as if they had been beaten with a club, and the Achilles tendon was paralyzed for two or three days.

I cannot close without telling you of the way in which the Christian coolies stood by us. Carrying a chair is the work of a professional and requires years of hardening, but the two Christians who remained with us stuck to it and kept the pace of the regular chair coolies for the rest of the trip to Ping yang. . . . Some of the Christian men were unable to walk when we finally got in. The Korean coolie has the reputation of being as shiftless and unreliable and altogether worthless a character as can be found in the Orient, but I felt that these fellows would have stood by me to the last atom of strength in their tough bodies. And to cap it all, next morning, after we had reached Ping yang, in came two or three limping painfully, to say that they had heard that we might have to go further than Ping yang, and in that case all of them were ready to go with us to Seoul or Chin nam po.

RUSSIAN RETREAT FORESHADOWED. The Rev. Dr. A. M. Sharrocks, who stayed behind at Syen Chun when Mr. Kearns led the women and children to Ping yang, wrote from his station on March 19 that he was cut off from all news, but that rumors of sea fighting had reached him. On March 19 he predicted the Russian retreat, as follows:—

The main fighting will be in Manchuria. Our reasons for thinking so are simply these: The Japanese navy is certainly stronger in general effectiveness than the Russian, and Japan has all preparation made for a rapid prosecution of the war, while Russia has not. Hence, we look for a naval victory for Japan and the landing of large numbers of Japanese directly in Manchuria. If the fighting is mainly in Manchuria, Korea will be comparatively at peace. Syen Chun has been reduced from a town of over 3,000 to probably 600. The deserted streets and empty houses give war a pretty black appearance. Of the few who remained in town nearly a third are Christians. These stayed in larger numbers because of our presence.

JAPANESE MONEY DEPRECIATING. There are a few trying things in connection with our staying here. It has been our custom always to obtain money by selling orders on Ping yang or Seoul to local merchants, who buy their goods from these places. [Cheques or paper yen have never been used here.] Since trade has been stopped no one is sending for goods, and it has become most difficult to get money. To bring it up from Ping yang would be both risky and expensive. Added to this is the fact that Japanese money, in which our salaries are paid, has depreciated nearly one-half.

THE TONGHAKS FEARED. Probably the phase of the situation which will give us the greatest anxiety is the threatened uprisings of the Tonghaks (Corean secret society). In 1894 they were practically the spark that started the conflagration called the Chino-Japanese war. In 1900 they were in open alliance with the Boxer movement of China, and it was only the suppression of that movement that checked a similar affair on this side. In 1901 they again began to foment, but the strong hand of our American minister was effectual in averting danger. For many years their thoughts have turned to this year as their great opportunity. War was confidently looked for because one of their sages of old said that this year would be one of critical importance to the country. Hence the beginning of hostilities and the arrival of the armies of Russia and Japan just at this time is taken as a sure sign of the fulfillment of all their desires. There are the wildest kind of rumors about the strength and numbers of the Tonghaks, and what they are going to do, and they all crystallize about the one thought that there will be a general uprising on the tenth of their third moon, which falls on April 30 of our calendar.

We do not share the apprehension of the board that this will become Russian soil. However, it is impossible to know the future, and should it turn out that way our present occupation of Syen Chun will prove most fortunate. The condition of the Koreans is going to be very pitiable, and our greatest danger may possibly come from violence, the direct cause of desperation.—New York 'Evening Post.'

TOURING IN CEYLON. (By Helen I. Root, in 'Life and Light.') It is hard work, indeed, to get any real touring in little Jaffna, but by overstepping its boundaries a little, Miss Howland and I have had a week's most interesting tour in the islands near us. We started from Vaddukoddai at daylight, and drove two miles to the first 'ferry,' where we got into a long and somewhat dirty dug-out, with no seats, no oars, and no sail. It had, however, a pole, and the boatman took us in less an hour to the Valany shore. Here the promised ox cart did not materialize, and we waited another two hours. Fortunately, it was quite a gathering place, so we found a number of people who were glad to see us and a little interested in what we had to say. Then starting off in the slow old 'bandy,' we went to a school to examine and teach the forty little lads there, and then on about noon to the 'station' of the Native Evangelical Society, which carries on the Gospel work in these islands.

Here, at Valany Station, the catechist and his family were waiting with the most cordial welcome. Until a real house is furnished they are living in the future kitchen, one room about eight feet by ten feet; and in spite of our protests they went to stay in their present kitchen, a mere shed, while we occupied their one room. An enclosed veranda we shared with them as a sitting room. They took us to two meetings arranged for that day, very informal, indeed, and we talked with a number of women very earnestly but saw little of special interest. The next morning Miss Howland went for a number of visits and a meeting in a village of fifty families of fishermen near, finding a great eagerness to hear of Christ. They want a school. The cost of land and building will be five dollars! That same afternoon we had two splendid meetings, where God's spirit seemed wonderfully present, and we were greatly encouraged. We had some pictures of the life of Christ from one of the Sunday-school rolls, and you have no idea how the people looked and wondered, and then began to understand and question about them. It was hard to leave these people, who had already grown into our hearts, but we went off at nine o'clock that evening to cross in glorious moonlight to the next island, Pungudute.

It was a long, wet, and dirty process, wading the last half mile to the shore, but we reached it at last, found another ox cart waiting, and were carried safely and almost comfortably to the little church three miles away. There we camped—Miss Howland had two benches and I a wooden bed, and we slept most soundly. The mud floor had been nicely 'molinered' for our coming; i. e., washed off with a preparation of cow dung, mud and water! It makes a nice, hard floor, but not over-fragrant. We had a day's good work here.

Early on the succeeding morning we went on to the farther shore, where we saw in clearest beauty all the seven islands which lie off Jaffna. Then we had a sail boat to take us to beautiful little Nainativé. Here is a famous cobra temple, where thousands of pilgrims come, and whose revenue is said to be enormous. Certainly the god—and goddess who claim to protect their worshippers from poisonous snakes would not be the ones to neglect in Ceylon. We spent three delightful days here, meeting and talking with a great many—men, women, and children—who just crowded our little veranda at all hours. It was most interesting to hear their comments, not only on what we said, but on us. The great anxiety in the minds of the women was as to the whereabouts of the husbands that they thought should be protecting us. A greater marvel than that women should go about alone was that, if not related, they should go together! Oh, they loved our pictures, and they loved to hear of God's love for them—so new a thought. The pastor and his family stationed here came and worked with us, and we went over to their house and worked with them, and we felt very much at home on Nainativé when it came time to go on. There was only one other island which we had time to visit, Eluvative, and here no missionary lady had ever come before, so we were the greater wonder to the people. The work here is carried on by the Y. M. C. A. of Jaffna College, the first organized association, I believe, in Asia, and started by Prof. Frank Sanders, when he was a teacher in the college more than twenty years ago. The school on this island was in fine condition, and the teacher and his wife have plainly tried to teach the Bible faithfully and well.

The whole trip was a great privilege and a great pleasure. Being in school work usually, I the more enjoyed getting out where the women are quite untaught as to books and where our good news is new indeed. The visible results came where there has been faithful work for years. Perhaps the greater joy was in that personal work with women who had not heard before.

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CHINESE BOYS' ENDEAVOR. The Christian Endeavorers of Chicago are making a great feature of open-air work. There are some Chinese societies in that city, and it is cheering to learn that a number of these Christian Endeavor Chinese boys, led by their pastor, Chow Leung, have themselves begun open-air work, all the exercises being entirely in Chinese and by Chinamen, including prayer, singing, testimony and preaching. The Chinese boys found that their meetings drew great crowds of English-speaking people. They could not reach them; so they appealed for help, and the boys of the Moody Band came with about twenty instruments, and 'boomed' the meetings. Playing and singing gospel songs upon the roof of the Central Baptist Mission, only one story high, they drew immense and enthusiastic throngs that crowded the street, the car-drivers stopping the street-cars packed with people to listen as long as they could to the soul-stirring strains of 'There's Power in the Blood,' 'Calvary,' 'It is glory all the way,' and the sweet refrain of 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' with which they closed.

The Chinese boys hold their services on the east side of the street first, from about five to six o'clock; then the English services follow on the opposite side. 'The roof garden act,' as the boys of the band call their performance on the roof of the Central Baptist Mission, draws the crowds. Then follow speaking and singing in front of the mission, and finally the band goes inside the mission, followed by the crowd, which fills it. This after-meeting lasts from about seven o'clock till nine, and as been again and again a most blessed season, and, in fact, through the efforts of these Chinese boys, something like a revival has been created in at least one part of the great city.—'Christian Age.'

SHE LOST HER BOY. Under whose preaching were you converted? was once asked of a young man. 'Under nobody's preaching,' was the reply; 'I was converted under mother's practicing.' Says another son: 'I tried hard to be a skeptic, but my mother's life was too much for me.' In painful contrast is this sad story: A boy of seventeen came to his mother's room one night and said: 'Mother, I have been going to the special meetings in Central Church, and have about decided to be a Christian. If you will go with me to-night, I think I can decide it.' The reply she made was: 'My son, I cannot go to-night; I have an engagement.' To my shame, said the mother, he found out what the engagement was—it was at a euchar party. I kept my engagement, but I lost my boy. He has not been in church for a year. No word of mine can affect him. My prayers have been

of no avail, and I am heartbroken.—'Ram's Horn.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Sunday School Convention at Jerusalem was held in a huge tent, outside Herod's Gate. The attendance included 500 British and 800 American visitors. At the opening service the Venerable Archbishop Sinclair preached an impressive sermon.

Since Mr. Crittenton established the first Florence Crittenton mission in Bleeker street, New York, as a memorial to his little daughter Florence, sixty-three other Florence Crittenton missions have been put in operation in other important cities in the United States. All are doing a great and blessed work in rescuing the fallen, and imbuing them with new life and hope. Mr. Crittenton still gives his personal attention to directing the work. The twenty-first annual conference of the movement was held in Washington in April.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the day of special prayer and thanksgiving on behalf of the blind, observed by those who take an interest in Dr. Moon's system of embossed reading, took place on May 1. Dr. Moon's society, which has done so much for the blind, has done excellent work during the past year. The system of reading by the 'Moon' type is spreading far and wide, and it is adapted to over 400 languages and dialects. Any one who would like to know more of this work can obtain all information from Miss Moon, 104 Queen's Road, Brighton, England.

In preparation for the Torrey-Alexander Mission in June at Brighton, every one of the 27,000 houses in the town and suburbs will be visited, and a booklet and an invitation programme will be left. In order to preserve the Dome for outsiders, professing Christians will be requested to attend a prayer meeting in another place during each mission service. A staff of young ladies will go into poor homes and take charge of the children, so that their mothers may be free to attend the meetings. All denominations are working harmoniously in the preparations. During the mission hospitality is to be provided for Anglican or Free Church ministers from lonely parishes, villages or small towns in Sussex.

The Kansas Supreme Court has declared that the Bible may be read in the public schools of that commonwealth. The court says: 'A public school teacher who, for the purpose of quieting the pupils and preparing them for their regular studies, repeats the Lord's Prayer and the twenty-third Psalm as a morning exercise without comment or remark, in which none of the pupils are required to participate, is not conducting a form of religious worship or teaching sectarian or religious doctrine.' Thus the right of the Bible to be read in the public schools is again vindicated.—'Michigan Christian Advocate.'

Canadian Churchmen cannot fail to feel a deep interest in religious work in the Philippine Islands, inasmuch as a Canadian bishop, Bishop Brent, represents the American Church in that field. He has secured 13,000 square metres of land on Calle Isaac Peral, near the Luneta, as a site for his cathedral and other associated buildings. Plans for a church house, which is soon to be erected, are in course of preparation. Bishop Brent is making his influence felt in many ways in the East. He was appointed a commissioner on the opium traffic, and this commission necessitated considerable Asiatic travel. The bishop found the Church was doing solid, enduring work wherever he has been.—'Canadian Churchman.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

May 29.

THE PASSOVER.

Matthew xxvi., 17-30.

Golden Text.—For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us. I. Corinthians v., 7.

INTRODUCTION.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

The life of Christ on earth has been roughly divided into three periods. The Period of Preparation, from his birth to his baptism; the Period of Labor, from his baptism to his death; the Period of Triumph, from his resurrection to his ascension.

It is with the last stage of the second period that we now have to do. Christ's labor is nearing its close, the Perceat ministry is ended, and we have to-day a lesson upon one of the events of the day preceding the crucifixion.

The week in which the crucifixion took place is called Passion Week. The accepted outline of events during Passion Week, and several days preceding is as follows:

Friday, March 31.—Arrival at Bethany.

Saturday, April 1.—Supper and anointment at Bethany.

Sunday, April 2.—Triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

Monday, April 3.—The Temple cleansed.

Tuesday, April 4.—Last day of Christ's public teaching.

Wednesday, April 5.—Return to Bethany.

Thursday, April 6.—The Passover and accompanying events.

Friday, April 7.—Betrayal, trial and Crucifixion.

Saturday, April 8.—Women at the sepulchre.

Sunday, April 9.—The Resurrection.

To-day we have the Passover, which occurred on Thursday, April 6. The Feast of the Passover commemorated the time when Israel started from Egypt, and when the destroying angel passed over the land, slaying the first-born, wherever the blood was not sprinkled on the door posts. Read the account in Exodus xii.

This was typical of the death of Christ, the lamb, whose blood saves those who trust in him.

THE LESSON STUDY.

Verses 17-19. 'The first day of the feast of unleavened bread.' The Passover lasted a week, and during these days no leaven or yeast was used in the bread of the Jews. This, being the first day of the Passover, was called the first day of the feast of unleavened bread.

We have, in these three verses, an account of the preparation for the Pass-

WAR MAP COMPETITION.

The Sixth List of Entries—A Teacher's Opinion.

Our list this week is by no means a long one, but the maps are good. Indeed, the editor is gratified to see the improvement shown in the maps of not a few pupils, who have regularly sent in to this competition, though the maps were thoroughly creditable from the first. We all, young and old alike, learn by doing, and the sixth map should be much better than the first. We have often wished we might congratulate more particularly the teachers of the pupils who have sent in these war maps, for without enthusiastic support from them, not to speak of previous training and present guidance, their pupils would, many of them, have hesitated to go through with all the mechanical work involved in drawing so many maps, and in keeping all so beautifully neat and clean.

We feel confident that neither pupils nor teachers will grudge the efforts they have put forward, but will consider the time well spent, whether they have obtained honors or not. We are sure that other teachers will quite agree with one who this week wrote to us:—

'Pupils have been interested, and they have certainly gained a greater knowledge of the war and of the peoples directly engaged in it than could be possible, were the events not followed up so closely.'

One of our correspondents asks whether there are any new entries being made for the final map, seeing that we have

promised to consider all maps sent in when making that award. By all means, let the new competitor send in his map, for though six good maps already sent in would certainly give our old friends considerable advantage in the race, the honors would not necessarily fall to any of them. Intelligent and well-arranged notes (brief, of course), on the whole course of the war up to April 30, added to a map very skillfully drawn, and specially well lettered, might send a new name very near the top of our final list.

This final map is the time to make good any omissions that have been made in previous ones, for any point which, in view of the better grasp pupils now have of the situation, seems important enough to be inserted may be put in, whether entered on previous maps or not.

The sixth awards will be made next week, after which we shall be ready for the maps we hope are well under way by this time.

Most of our map-drawers read the Boys' Page. They will now have a chance of turning their knowledge of the war to account in the competition which is announced in the Boys' Page to-day. Such work would come in very opportunely just after the final war map has been despatched.

Remember the date for mailing final maps is May 21.

WAR MAPS RECEIVED—SERIES VI.

CLASS A.

(For pupils under twelve.)

Margaret Chisholm, age 11, Grade VI., Miss Edna B. Davidson, teacher, Highland Village School, Col. Co., N.S.

Florida Matheson, age 11, Class IV., Miss Anna McGregor, teacher, Summers-town, Ont.

Gordon Miller, age 10, the Rev. M. G. Henry, pastor, Newport Station, Hants Co., N.S.

Earle Peabody, age 10, Grade I., Model, Miss E. J. Paintin, teacher, Model School, Mansenville, Que.

CLASS B.

(For pupils of twelve and over.)

J. Burnham Chisholm, age 13, Grade VII., Miss Edna Davidson, teacher, Highland Village School, Col. Co., N.S.

Hattie Brown, age 13, Grade VI., Miss Hester A. Sproule, teacher, Cross Roads' School, Parrsboro, N.S.

Herbie V. Dobson, age 13, the Rev. A. B. Dobson, pastor, Fordwich, Ont.

Katie Hamilton, age 15, Commercial Class, Mr. T. C. Smith, science master, High School, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Florence I. Hunter, age 15, the Rev. S. F. McCusker, B.A., pastor, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, P.Q.

J. Calvin Macfarlane, age 14, the Rev. A. H. Macfarlane, pastor, Franktown, Ont.

Pearl McNeill, age 14, Form B, Junior, Mr. T. C. Smith, science master, High School, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Willie W. Mitchell, age 14, Form B, Senior, Mr. T. C. Smith, science master, High School, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Esther Peabody, age 13, Grade II., Model, Miss Emma J. Paintin, teacher, Model School, Mansenville, Que.

Nellie Urquhart, age 14, Miss Edna B. Davidson, teacher, Highland Village School, Col. Co., N.S.

Cora Watt, age 15, Form IV., Miss M. A. Moir, teacher, Collegiate Institute, Barrie, Ont.

over. See also Mark xiv., 12-16, and Luke xxii., 7-13. It was necessary to secure the paschal lamb, unleavened bread, bitter herbs, and wine used in the feast, and a place to observe this ceremony. See Exodus xii., 1-20.

The famous picture of the Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci, represents a table surrounded by seats. While the picture is a masterpiece, it cannot be regarded as correct on this point, for the people of that age and place reclined upon couches about the table, instead of using chairs.

Christ quietly responds to the question of his disciples, asking for directions about the place where they were to observe the ceremony, though it was typical of his own sacrifice. In a few hours he would be upon the Cross, the lamb slain from the foundation of the world, hence, in giving directions, he says, 'My time is at hand.'

'Now when the even was come, he sat down with the twelve.' The Revised says, 'was sitting at meat,' in place of 'sat down.' From Luke we learn of a contention that arose among the disciples as to who was greatest. Even in this solemn hour, human selfishness and vanity assert themselves. Jesus rebuked them, and set an example of humility by washing the feet of his disciples.

21-25. 'Verily I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me.' Before this gathering Judas had already bargained to betray Christ, that is, to help his enemies seize him, and Jesus now announces to the twelve that one of them is a traitor. Notice the effect upon the disciples. They had just been quarrelling about their several claims to the position of greatest, and they had been rebuked for so doing. The lesson seems to have gone home, for at this sorrowful utterance of Christ, they do not offer a word of protest, but, humbled in spirit, they realize the possibility of wrong within themselves, and everyone asks anxiously, 'Is it I?'

It is singular that Peter should question his own loyalty, by joining in his inquiry, when a short time later he stoutly declares he would die rather than deny his Lord. The chill and oppression of near events, already referred to by Christ, his sadness, and impressive manner, that this in-finally his open statement was not without its stealthy traitor, altogether seem to have led the twelve to doubt their own strength.

Christ did not long keep the real culprit from knowing that he was recognized. He stated that the one dipping with him into the dish was he, but before thus identifying the betrayer, he uttered one last warning. 'It had been good for that man if he had not been born.'

Judas, impelled by his already guilty conscience to make sure that his heart was read by Christ, asks, 'Is it I?' To this Jesus replies, 'Thou hast said,' that is, Yes.

In John xiii., we learn, that in response to a question from the disciple 'whom Jesus loved,' the Lord dipped the morsel into the common dish, according to Oriental custom, and gave it to Judas, who then left the room, and the old fellowship forever.

26-30. 'Take, eat: this is my body.' Following his departure the little gathering took on a better tone, though none less sad. Taking the bread he blessed it, and gave it to them as a symbol of his body, given to sustain these immortal lives. Also, taking the cup, with the 'fruit of the vine,' he offered it to them as the symbol of his blood shed for the remission of sins.

This was the Last Supper, the last time he would eat and drink with his disciples before he died, and he says, 'I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new within my Father's kingdom.' In the original the word 'new' signifies a new sort of wine. It would no longer signify blood shed for sins, a memorial of his death.

'And when they had sung an hymn,' the hymn usually sung in closing this feast was Psalms cxviii., and it is probable, therefore, that Christ joined in singing, when the footfalls of his betrayer had secretly died away on the street, those words, 'O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good; because his mercy endureth forever.' So ever faith sees beyond the sorrows and trials just at hand.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, May 23.—Matt. xxvi., 17-30.

Tuesday, May 24.—Ex. xii., 3-17.

Wednesday, May 25.—I. Cor. v., 1-13.

Thursday, May 26.—John vi., 47-58.

Friday, May 27.—I. Cor. x., 16-23.

Saturday, May 28.—Rev. v., 1-14.

Sunday, May 29.—I. Cor. xii., 20-34.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE ONE CROSS.

The word translated 'cross' simply means a log of wood. Peter calls the cross a tree (Acts v., 30; x., 39; I. Pet. ii., 24). The word 'crucified' is used in Acts (ii., 36; iv., 10), but cross is not used. To crucify was to fasten to the trunk of a tree. It was the pole on which the brazen serpent was uplifted. Jesus said, 'I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto myself' (John xii., 32; iii., 14). The man to be crucified had sometimes to carry his log of wood. It was a heavy burden, and would seem from Matt. xxvii., 32, to have been heavier than Christ could carry. He was crucified in weakness (II. Cor. xiii., 4), but, blessed be God, He was raised in power, and we were raised with Him. Thus there worketh in us the power of His endless life (Heb. vii., 16). Out of death came life. The new creation began at the cross, and there birth into the new creation of God must begin. The death of the cross was a dreadful necessity, or an innocent One would not have been subjected to it. The greatest heart-break earth or heaven ever saw was at Calvary. To that death Jesus humbled Himself. To that cross He nailed all that was against us, and its sufferings. He endured, despising the shame, out of love to us (Phil. ii., 8; Col. ii., 14; Heb. xii., 2). It is a remarkable thing that two robbers, two guilty men, should have been nailed to the same stauros, or log of wood, literally fulfilling Isa. liii. 'He was numbered with the transgressors.' Yes, reader, you and I were represented there by the two men who suffered justly, but we suffered in the person of Jesus, our substitute, and by His stripes, in whom trusting, we are healed.

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Both for	\$3.25.
'Weekly Witness'	 \$1.00
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The three papers,	\$1.75.
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'World Wide'	 1.00
'Northern Messenger'	30
The three papers,	\$3.50.

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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

MAY, 1904.

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.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar. Subscribers desiring to send any of the 'Witness' publications to the foregoing places can do so at the same rate as to any part of the Dominion, which cost previously \$1.00 extra for postage per annum.

RENEW.

Now the time to renew, if you have thus far neglected to do so. Each subscriber is reminded that by having a friend who does not now take the 'Witness' join with him the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' will be supplied one year to each address for only \$1.50.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1904.

Stanley, the prince of modern explorers, is dead. Between 1870 and 1871, when he was searching for Livingstone in Africa, the smallest boy and the oldest man awaited news of him almost painfully, and when at last Livingstone was found, intense relief and great thankfulness were mixed with admiration for Stanley, the adventurer and explorer, who was thenceforward to be as one that 'cometh unto you with a tale which holdeth children from play, and 'old men from the chimney corner.' Three times after that Stanley visited the Dark Continent and cleared up several important geographical mysteries and misconceptions, besides making valuable independent discoveries. The world likened him to Marco Polo, Bruce, Park, Speke, Cameron and others, and followed his movements and awaited his books with intense eagerness. Geographical discovery has always held the imagination. Stanley's career shows him to have possessed quite exceptional talents and force of character. His life, too, was an interesting one, apart from his African journeys. A Welsh workhouse boy, he emigrated to the United States, fought in the civil war as a soldier on the Confederate side, and a sailor on the Federal side, and, after an interval of many years of strenuousness, became again a British citizen, and afterwards a G.C.B. and a member of parliament. Into the sixty-three years of his life was crowded more experiences than fall to the lot of any but one or two in any generation, so that though he was comparatively young at his passing, as mere lapse of time is told, every hour seems to have been crowded with interest and experiences. And if it be true that 'One crowded hour of glorious life is worth 'an age without a name' then was Stanley fortunate in having had so many crowded hours of glorious life, and, if that be of any value, he was also assured that his name was written permanently on the scroll of fame.

In barbaric times the idea prevailed that a nation prospered on the ruin of neighboring countries. Hence arose wars of extermination, the devastation of fruitful provinces and the carrying into captivity of whole peoples, as the Israelites were deported by the Babylonians. Such was the idea of Ottoman the Bonebreaker, who boasted that grass never grew again on the land where his horsemen had trodden. The same barbarous notion in modified form exists in the minds of some people in the present age. A striking local example of this archaic stupidity has been given at Detroit, where, we learn from the 'News' of that city, reams of eloquent and sometimes impassioned rhetoric have been wasted over a few Windsor residents who earn their living in Detroit and, presumably, increase the prosperity of the Canadian town. The Washington government has been urged to stop this devastating invasion, which is taking the bread out of Michigander mouths, but not a word has been said about the Detroiters who find daily employment in the industrial institutions on the Canadian side. Among these are the employees of a large lumber concern which, by the same narrow spirit on the part of the lumber trust senators, has been driven from Michigan to find a home in Sandwich. There is, at all events, one representative of Michigan in Congress, Mr. Lucking, who does not believe in the game of beggar my neighbor, and who rejoices in the industrial advancement of Canada, and would sweep away all restrictions on trade between the two countries. He holds that the more prosperous and wealthy a neighbor becomes the better for all who deal with him. It is pleasing to observe that this sensible idea is rapidly growing all along the border, and must, like all great truths, ultimately prevail.

An attempt is to be made to establish a line of direct steamer communication between Mexico and Canada, and Senor Santiago Mendez is now at Ottawa negotiating, on behalf of his government, with Sir Richard Cartwright, the Minister of Trade and Commerce. At present our trade with Mexico is insignificant. Last year we bought from her a little coffee, cordage, dyes and chemicals, fruits and tobacco, but the total only amounted to \$125,575; while we sold to Mexico last year cordage, manufactured cottons, gunpowder, machinery, sewing machines, and a few other things, but the total exports only amounted to \$137,034, making the imports and exports together come to a total of \$262,609, or very little more than a quarter of a million dollars. This would not seem to be a very promising start for a direct line of ships, neither would the fact that Mexico's total trade with the world last year only amounted to \$18,502,245, of which \$9,109,240, or very nearly half, was

done with Great Britain. It appears, however, that when Sir William Mulock visited Mexico last winter, he talked over the question of trade with President Diaz and other public men, and found them ready to encourage trade between Mexico and Canada to the extent of being prepared to go half towards securing direct communication between the two countries by water. Starting with monthly sailings, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, which may be increased if results warrant it, it is hoped to build up a trade in Canadian coal, lumber, fish, flour, bacon, and some manufactures. The Mexicans, on their part, hope to be able to sell us more than they are doing at present of the things they produce and we do not. However, the service is not to be inaugurated until the matter has been put fully before Canadian merchants and manufacturers, and it is known how they feel about it. The probabilities are that they will favor the service, considering how much they have been handicapped as compared with New York, in trading with the West Indies and Central and South America by the lack of steamship facilities.

In France they have a Society for the Protection of French Landscape, which has now been in existence for three years, and whose main object is to note the effect upon landscape of public works and industrial enterprises, and to devise means of harmonizing commercial interests with the claims of natural beauty. Engineers and contractors are induced to consider the surroundings in which they are called upon to work, and not to destroy recklessly the charm of a countryside. The correspondent of a London newspaper mentions, among the practical good work done by the Society, the averting of the disfigurement of the Forest of Fontainebleau by the construction of an open line of railway through some of its most charming scenes; the saving of the Falls of Parreaux and the valley of the Loiret, near Orleans; and the rescuing of a notable rock in Brittany, the Cabos of Ploumanach, near Lannion, from destruction by the pick and hammer of the quarrymen. 'They do these things better in France,' as Sterne's famous phrase has it. This Society has lately devoted much profitable labor to the protection of the Paris parks and gardens from the consequences of municipal ignorance. When we see how much of the rural beauty of our mountain and public places have suffered defacement, under the pretence of improvements, we cannot help wishing for a society for the protection of Montreal scenery. Vulgarities cannot see that not only is a thing of beauty a joy forever, but, to take the meanest view of it, is a business asset which it would take a great deal of business profit whether in commerce or in gimcrack attractions to tourists to replace. But let us not despair even on this materialistic continent. While our Legislature in Quebec is giving a municipal charter to every farm or two in the vicinity of Montreal with a free hand to degrade the city's natural opportunities for beautification and large-minded design, to obstruct the city's natural growth and to pawn its future in every conceivable way, 'we have only to go to Massachusetts to find a state commission charged not only with the care of existing parks, boulevards and other beauties, but with powers to protect and, where necessary, to expropriate all potentialities of such. The result is that the surroundings of Boston make that city one of the most beautiful spots on the globe, and, with its playgrounds, one of the most joyous to live in.

Instead of losing ground in comparison with other nations whose new and vigorous commercial life has startled, and, to some extent, frightened her, Britain seems to be commercially more than holding her own. Indeed, if Britain is losing ground in any thing, it is chiefly due, as we have always shown, to the fact that in natural products, out of her own soil she is in no position to compete with the giant countries around her. She must live by industry and interchange if she is to live at all. The preponderance the British empire possesses over the rest of the world in potential sea-carrying power has never been so great before as it is now. The 'Shipping World' has carefully compiled three elaborate tables from Lloyd's register, which are eloquent of the empire's commercial expansiveness, and, incidentally, give the lie to one of the results of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, which has been, on the part of his followers, to affirm that that preponderance has been decreasing of recent years. The net result of the tables is to show that whereas in 1894 the potential carrying power of the British mercantile navy, steam and sail, exceeded that of the rest of the world by 2,856,000 tons, in 1903, the excess was 3,384,000 tons. It is important, too, in this connection to remember that of late years Great Britain has been disposing largely of her slow and out-of-date tonnage to foreign nations,

replacing it by newer, larger, and better. During 1903, three hundred thousand tons of British shipping was transferred to foreign registers, 71 percent having been built before 1890, and that is said to be a fair yearly average of such transfers. No attempt is made, indeed, it would be impossible, to give the resultant difference in value due to increased size, newness, and other qualities, but some idea of it may be gained from the figures, which show that during the ten years between 1891 and 1901 the saving in coal consumption, due to improved methods, represented for a four thousand ton steamer an average of from fifty to seventy-five dollars a day. Broadly, the British increase during the nine years under comparison was over half a million potential tons greater than that of all other nations put together—which is mighty cheerless reading for the protectionists, who seek to further their ends by howling 'calamity.'

The 'Petroleum World,' the English organ of the trade, tells us that the man does not live who can impartially and adequately describe the manoeuvres and aspirations of the leading oil corporations which are strong enough to play a part in guiding the destiny of the industry, and it is of opinion that 'if there is any merit in secrecy, the business of oil has much to commend it.' But amid the shifting scenes of activity, no matter in what part of the world they may be witnessed, there is one great influence regularly at work; it is the influence of the Standard Oil Company. There is no power in the oil world that can equal that exerted by the Standard, which owes its unique position among the great corporations of the world to maintaining a policy of never-ceasing aggression. The long arm of the Standard has reached out to Roumania, Russia and India, and it is a truism in the petroleum trade that the Standard rules the price of oil. The world's production of petroleum since the beginning of this century has been 19,698,260 tons in 1900, 22,472,200 tons in 1901, 23,331,300 tons in 1902, and about 21,000,000 tons last year. The oil world is territorially considerably greater now than it was at the start of 1903, but the returns do not show any increase in the world's production. Some famous old fields have degenerated into impoverished territories, but, on the other hand, the year's reports mention important discoveries in Greece, Japan, South Africa, New Zealand and many parts of this continent. Not so long ago the geography of the petroleum world was pretty nearly confined to the northern oil fields of the United States and to the Russian fields at Baku, but now 'the sun never sets on the territorial dominion of oil.'

THE WAR.

We are now told that the Russians are not going to defend Liao yang, but will retire upon Mukden and Harbin. The repeated coupling in the despatches of these two places, 325 miles apart, sounds a little oracular, as though the Russians, though they could not give up Southern Manchuria without a battle or two, were convinced that Harbin was the place it was desirable to get to. The explanation that General Kouropatkin has only a hundred and fifty thousand men or so at his command, and that this is entirely inadequate to cope with the Japanese army must, one would think, be only a blind. The army which crossed the Yalu cannot well be as large as that, and, if it was, would be all the less wieldy for such rapid movements as it has shown itself capable of. We have seen about twenty thousand Boers, in a similar country, set the British army at defiance. We should think that a hundred and fifty thousand men dependent on so remote a base as Harbin, with only a single very precarious railway track to fall back by, would be too many troops rather than too few.

An element in the question, which seems constantly in the minds of the Russian commanders, is danger from the Chinese and Manchus. The province is full of outlaws, who have been growing more and more threatening. The inhabitants of Niu chwang noted the Russian preparations for departure from that town with terror, in view of the proximity of these brigands, whom they expected to pillage the town the moment the Russians leave, and they besought the latter to leave a strong garrison for their defence, which they did. The occupation of the town by the Japanese would probably secure its safety equally; but it is obviously not the policy of the Japanese to make enemies of these patriot ruffians, but to foment their restlessness. Great irritation seems to prevail between the Russians and the Chinese in Manchuria, the Chinese refusing to supply provisions on Russian terms. The Russian viceroy has made on the Chinese viceroy the unreasonable demand that the latter issue an order that the Chinese shall supply the Russian armies. Moreover, the Manchu general in charge for China of Mukden, the ancient capital of the

reigning imperial Manchu dynasty, has been commanded by Viceroy Alexieff to retire from that town and has refused to do so. The command was a distinct expression of want of confidence, and was, one would think, under the circumstances entirely foolish. By retiring, the officer in charge would have recognized the sole authority of Russia in a territory which still belongs to China, and with the Japanese army almost within call there was no reason why he should obey a demand at once so significant and so unreasonable. For the Russians to assail him would be to mobilize the Chinese army and people against them. It is clear, however, that the dubious attitude of the Chinese is a leading factor in the present precipitate retirement from Southern Manchuria.

There was early in the week a despatch from Viceroy Alexieff assuring the Russians that rail communication with Port Arthur had been restored and the telegraph line repaired. Trains ran the gauntlet for some time after the landing at Pi tze wo and malla came through after railway communication was broken. But the breach is now complete. A train loaded with materials for blowing up the deep-water landings at Dalny made its way through after the landing took place and the booming that resulted set all sorts of stories afloat. The train was to be blown up if it fell into the hands of the Japanese. The object of destroying the landing was to prevent the landing of heavy siege guns.

The Russians have been doing some raiding in rear of the Japanese army. General Karkivitch, a commander of Cossacks, who seems to be the Russian rear guard general, whose detailed reports from scouting parties come in daily full of unknown names, seems to have himself made a momentary dash across the headwaters of the Yalu. A detachment of some three or four hundred Cossacks assailed Anju, eighty miles south-east of the Yalu, and many more by the Pekin road. The raid was made by five hundred Cossack cavalry. The little garrison held it at bay all day long, till it retired on the arrival of reinforcements from Chosan and Ping yang leaving fifty dead on the field. The Japanese lost four killed and six wounded. The only battle during the week was a rear-guard defeat of the Russians in retreating from Feng whang to Liao yang. They were overtaken in one of the mountain defiles through which that road passes and the Japanese accomplished their success by performing prodigies of mountaineering and dragging mountain guns where nobody supposed they could be taken.

The left or southern wing of the army of the Yalu is making its way towards Hai cheng, a station on the railway between Liao yang and the Liao tung peninsula. Once there it will cut off Niu chwang and the whole peninsula from General Kouropatkin's main army at Liao yang and Mukden. It is proceeding leisurely as the Japanese are careful not to be premature, and the force is keeping in touch with its own reserves and with the other wings of the army. That division is now in strength at Siu yen, south-west of Feng whang, which it is fortifying. The centre, consisting of two divisions, is pressing on from Feng whang along the main highway, called in those parts the Pekin road, but seems to have the mountain defiles still before it. And there is apparently an army corps on the right working round towards Liao yang by the north-east of Feng whang, as Kwan tien, on the line of the old Chinese paliade, sixty miles north-east of Feng whang, has been occupied. The objective of all these movements is evidently Liao yang. The army of the peninsula, which landed at Pi tze wo, is heading northward toward the same point, and would not appear to have much to overcome on the way, Niu chwang having been practically evacuated. Once it could use the railway, this army would soon be on the ground. The present appearance is that the main strength of this army, which is at present marching between Pi tze wo and Kai ping, will be thrown against General Kouropatkin, and that Port Arthur and neighborhood will not get its first attention. It will be the policy of Kouropatkin to strike one of these armies before the other joins it.

A correspondent of the 'Daily News' who got away from Port Arthur on Thursday says that the harbor mouth is still open, and that not only torpedo boats, but cruisers, have been cruising outside. As he telegraphs from Chefoo it would look as though he had himself got away by sea, though he does not tell how. Curiously, we have official news from Viceroy Alexieff up to the same date, in which the fact that the harbor is open is not mentioned, nor is there any word of excursions from it, but he says it is still blockaded by the Japanese fleet, which implies that the Japanese do not trust to their obstructions. He admits now that the 'Pobieda' was destroyed by a Japanese mine. The Japanese had their first naval loss in the

blowing up in Kerr Bay of a vessel that was attempting to remove a mine. So far in this war there has been no result from naval fighting of the old sort. All the naval destruction has been wrought by torpedoes and mines. Stupendous turret guns have apparently been put out of date by these infernal machines, as their name was when first heard of at the time of the Crimean war. The Russians have scored one success of the Hobson sort, a young naval officer having passed in the night into the Japanese fleet in a petroleum launch and crippled a Japanese cruiser and then got away unharmed. That lad ought to go to Russia and take his kiasa straight. The Russians say that General Linovitch, with a large army, is moving from Vladivostok towards Corea.

From a Seoul despatch we gather that the second Japanese army, which landed ten days ago at Pi tze wo, and whose previous whereabouts was unknown was really on the old camping ground before Ping yang. It is said to have sailed from Chinamp, the port of that region, seventy thousand strong, the men being packed like herrings in the transports for, it would seem, two days. There is from the same quarter an admission that the Russian Vladivostok squadron is safe within its harbor, and has still to be watched, cat fashion, from outside the hole.

UNITED EMPIRE.

Mr. Chamberlain has returned with seeming zest to his early fiscal love—imperial preferential trade. Indiscriminate home protection is subordinated again to the idea of the closer union of the Empire, set in Disraelian phrase-making, such as, 'The rising colonies will not hang for ever on the skirts of our 'indecision,' and 'Let us hold the banner high and plenty will come to the standard.' That is introducing metaphor into an economic argument with great effect, if the cabled report of the enthusiasm Mr. Chamberlain's speech provoked is not exaggerated; but it is only glittering phrase-making, after all. In mere prose, how ridiculous one would be if he were to hold up a banner and expect 'plenty' to come to him. What is serious, however, about Mr. Chamberlain's speech is his reiteration that, not only have the colonies made fiscal concessions, but that they are ready to make more. Mr. Chamberlain says this at a time when the Canadian Cabinet is being threatened with annihilation if it does not increase the duties against Great Britain, on cottons and woollens, and what not. How Mr. Chamberlain can reconcile what he tells his audiences with the actual facts is past our comprehension. Mr. Chamberlain talks very prettily about 'an empire strengthened by ties of interest and sympathy,' a sentiment which we cordially welcome; but the idea of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is not that at all, as anybody can see by the standing advertisements in their newspaper mouthpieces. Those advertisements do not 'dream of empire,' or teach one to 'think imperially.' No, what they tell you is that Canada is for Canadians, and that it is your duty to wear Canadian woollens and cottons and, as far as possible, use Canadian manufactures of every kind, including machinery, with the object in view of a future when everything shall be 'Made in Canada,' and the 'blessed foreigner,' in which category is included, in this connection, the British, shall trouble our manufacturers no more, or, at least, very little.

We wish very much indeed, and have all along done so, that Mr. Chamberlain would come out and set us right in this matter, but he still says that he cannot visit the colonies at present, as he 'considers that he must convince his own people first.' When he has obtained a mandate from Great Britain he says that he or another will visit the colonies and 'claim from them the same patriotism found in England.' It would very much expedite matters, however, if the Mother Country and her children could be convinced simultaneously, and if anybody could convince the colonies, undoubtedly Mr. Chamberlain himself is the man. Such phrases as he used yesterday at Birmingham, for instance, how they would 'bring down the house.' 'We must have federation or sister states,' or 'sink to no account in the world,' 'The day of Empire has come,' 'Secure a self-sustaining empire, interchanging products more freely, strengthening by ties the interests and sympathies already existing, and paving the way for a consummation of the highest ideal which a nation can reach, that of evolving from a loose assemblage of several states a great imperial organization, preserving for all its members local independence, but against all the world when the interests or honor of any of its members are attacked.' The latter sentence is by turns persuasive, explanatory, patriotic, comminatory, and what not, and quite Gladstonian in

length, and must have been very pleasant to listen to. 'At all events,' it is far better stuff than 'Canada for Canadians,' and 'Made in Canada,' in the invidious sense in which those phrases are used. The most cheerful thing about Mr. Chamberlain's reopening of his campaign is, however, the prominence that a united empire again assumes.

THE REIGN OF PEACE.

In the beginning and toward the middle of last century, when democracy began to claim a share in the government of nations and, when commercialism became the ruling factor in their development, the friends of peace believed they saw a new era opening, the people, unhindered by warlike kings or jealous priests, were to live in amity with each other. Physical comfort was to be the supreme motive for all our actions, the exigencies of trade were to be the 'hooks of steel' by which each country should be linked to every other and a strictly constitutional and well-fed millennium was to be the result. History has certainly belied the prophecy. The democracy has been far more ready to fight than king or prince. Common men have despised ease and comfort when they believed that national honor was imperilled. Titanic struggles have desolated Europe and America, and commerce, which was to do more than the Gospel for the cause of human brotherhood, has—as Channing expected—stood sponsor for many a cruel wrong and violated treaty. To-day bloody battles rage in the Far East. Every nation in Continental Europe staggers under the weight of its warlike panoply. Britain and the United States feel compelled to civilize nations 'half devil and half child,' even at the point of the bayonet, and the perverted ingenuity of man seems to take more delight than ever in perfecting instruments of slaughter. Until we look beneath the surface it seems indeed that the beatitudes attending the meek, the merciful and the peacemaker are little coveted.

In international, as in many other matters, however, the things that 'are not seen' are the stronger, and a 'war against war' has been in progress which is winning daily victories. Such is the horror of war to-day that all the nations are doing their best to restrict the area of the present conflict. France and England at one time regarded it as 'axiomatic' that they were predestined and hereditary enemies, to-day they have hastened to declare themselves neutral and have established a definite arbitration treaty for the settlement of any cause of friction which may in the future arise between them. Similar treaties have been arranged between France and Italy, Holland and Denmark, England and Italy, and England and Spain. France is negotiating for treaties with Scandinavia, Denmark, Belgium and Holland, and several of the European powers have expressed themselves as desirous for like treaties with the United States. The Hon. Samuel Powers, member of Congress from Massachusetts, in a speech in the House of Representatives, expressed his belief that this century would see universal peace and a general disarmament of the armies of the world. British subjects should feel specially thankful that in 'Edward the Peacemaker' they possess a ruler and a statesman who knows better than most the value of the 'soft answer' that 'turneth away wrath,' and who in a manner eminently courageous and dignified is leading his people in the paths of peace, unity and concord. An arbitration treaty between Britain and Russia is expected soon to be within the range of practical politics, and several prominent men in Germany, including several members of the Reichstag, have expressed themselves as favorable to a similar bond of union with Great Britain.

Peace Societies are active. Books, pamphlets and tracts in every European language issue from their presses in a steady stream. Reluctance to engage in military service in many Continental countries is very marked. The Friends in Denmark have petitioned the government to the effect that all who are conscientiously opposed to fighting may be allowed to form a salvage corps for the relief of suffering or any other work for the public good instead of the customary military service. France, once known as the most warlike nation in Europe, is now most pacific in her tendencies. The people hate the very thought of war, and it is said that a government which should embark on a martial propaganda would sign its own death warrant. The second national congress of French Peace societies met last month at Nismes, and held a successful session, and an arbitration conference of the friends of the movement belonging to the parliaments of France, Denmark, Sweden and Norway is soon to take place in Paris. In England some of the friends of peace are 'going into politics,' and demanding 'a political party whose principles shall be the universal substitution of moral for

'physical force,' believing that such a party would be in this age what the party of Wilberforce and the anti-slavery men were eighty years ago. The plea that war is necessary to inculcate the all-important qualities of alertness, discipline and courage, that it is required to strengthen patriotism, to purge the national ideals and to teach men that honor and duty are worth infinitely more than property, comfort or life itself, now finds few advocates. It is very generally seen that all the noblest virtues flourish best in the soil of a healthy and stable peace. Knightly honor and courage can be better cultivated in saving men's lives than in destroying them. There never was a more courageous man than our King, as proved a thousand times, yet he sets peace-making as his highest aim. Civic and national patriotism can be taught in the same breath as international brotherhood. In spite of appearances, the nations are gradually coming to set before them the things which make for peace and for each other's good as the only fit ideal for those who profess the faith and call themselves by the name of Christian.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN COMPARED.

A curious spectacle was seen in New York, a few evenings ago when, at a public meeting, Mr. Kengo Moriya, a Japanese, and Mr. Masliansky, a Russian, appeared on the same platform and made speeches in English, each upholding the cause of his own country in the present unpleasantness in the Far East. Mr. Moriya contended that Russia had forced Japan to go to war by her encroachments. The national integrity, even the independence and existence of Japan, were threatened by Russia and she had no recourse but an appeal to arms. Mr. Masliansky did not oppose this statement, but blamed the war and all other evils under which the people of Russia are suffering, on the party in power, consisting of the governing class and the bureaucracy. Comparing the two nations, he did not see that Japan was more civilized or superior in any way to Russia, nor was he aware that the Japanese had produced such men as Turgenev, Tolstoy, and Gorki, or possessed a literature such as these have created. If Japan had made wonderful progress in the last half century, Russia also had made giant strides in the arts of civilization at the same time. But while Japan was a united country, Russia was divided, owing to the mistaken and tyrannous policy of its rulers. In the United States and Britain the whole nation was not condemned for the bad policy of the party in power, nor should all Russia be blamed for the errors of a party. But what Mr. Masliansky found most admirable in Russia were the many noble and heroic men and women who every year sacrificed fortune, liberty and life in the cause of a free, united Russia. Well might he grow eloquent in declaring that no nation in the world deserved sympathy more than Russia in its struggles for freedom. If sorrow was felt for the hundreds of brave men who went down with the 'Petropavlovsk,' should not regret follow the endless clanking chain of exiles to Siberia, all of them, jailors as well as convicts, victims of a cruel despotic system? Japan has made no such sacrifices for freedom, and it is doubtful if her people would, through a century of tears and sorrow, continue a struggle with no prospect but that of imprisonment, agony, and death before them. Mr. Masliansky concluded with the prayer that rule in Russia would go over to her noble, liberty-loving children, and then Russia would be one of the greatest and best countries on earth. That these are the views largely held by the educated, non-official class in Russia there can be no doubt.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

During the Boer war the press and people of Germany assumed an attitude so vindictive against the British that it is not without a grim sort of satisfaction that British military journals comment on the events of the war Germany is now waging against the Hereros in her south-west African possession. The territory comprises an area twice as large as Germany, and lies between the Kalahari desert, which is British territory, and the Atlantic. Its principal port, Walvisch Bay, with a small territory about it, is still British. The Dutch were the first Europeans who claimed possession. From them it passed into the hands of the British, who, about the beginning of last century, abandoned it as worthless, after several successive expeditions into the interior had reported that it was unfit for agriculture, destitute of minerals and inhabited by Hottentots and Kafirs, whose chief characteristics were inveterate dislike for white people, inhospitality and treachery. Annoyed by the refusal of the Cape Colony Government to protect German missionaries from the raids of predatory natives, Bismarck in the year 1884 proclaimed the region a German colony. A governor and troops sufficient to form small garri-

sous were sent out, but these, like the British, found the country a poor investment, and the task of protecting it onerous and expensive. Few settlers could be induced to go there, and it was practically neglected and forgotten, till 1890. In that year the Hottentots swooped down on the small white settlements, wiped them out, and carried off all their cattle. The German Reichstag thereupon provided a large grant for the establishment of German authority and the protection of the colonists. The garrison was increased to one thousand regular soldiers, the harbors were improved, railways were built and telegraph lines erected. With these stimulants, a large immigration of Boers from British South Africa and increased arrivals from Germany the colony became more prosperous. Several mercantile companies, whose head offices are in Hamburg, London and Capetown, opened up and extended the trade of the colony, which amounted, according to latest available returns, to about three million dollars annually.

The government adopted the American plan of placing the natives on reservations. This system would have succeeded well enough, were it not for the greed and rapacity of the white settlers and traders. These did not deal honestly with the natives, selling them more goods on the instalment plan than they could pay for, and when default was made they stripped the negroes of everything. They even made the tribe responsible for the debts of individuals and aroused intense hostility by their exactions. The natives, who were herdsmen and agriculturists, were also enraged by the occupation of their lands by the whites. Failing to obtain redress from the colonial government and suffering from brutalities practiced by the military, the Hereros arose in revolt, massacred the white settlers and small garrison of soldiers scattered throughout the colony, not even sparing the missionaries. So far the government has not made much headway in suppressing the revolt. In explanation it is stated that the troops were so scattered about that when the officer sent out to take command arrived he found no means of getting them together for effective operations. Military supplies were held up by customs officials, and stores required by the men at the front were left lying on the docks to be stolen, because the officials took six out of every eight freight cars on the only railway in the colony to supply private traders in the interior, with whom they were in league. 'Bad management, inefficiency and dishonesty thus appear to have been at the bottom of the failure. A strong hand is needed to regulate these conditions. The colony has become of some value, in view of the opening up of the continent, and its capacity to supply meat and cotton to Germany. The shortest road from the west to the gold and diamond fields of South Africa lies through it, and across it has been projected a transcontinental railway. The German Government will certainly put down the rebellion at any cost, but the causes which produced it and the manner in which it has been conducted are the reverse of creditable to the officials, traders and settlers, who have themselves alone to blame for their misfortunes.

THE BEACONSFIELD CENTENARY.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Prime Minister of Great Britain, presided at the Primrose League demonstration at the Albert Hall, which was held in memory of Lord Beaconsfield's centenary, the gathering being described as an enormous one. Such a gathering and such a tribute makes curious reading even to-day, when old asperities are more than half forgotten, to those who remember the battles of those two great gladiators of parliamentary debate, Disraeli and Gladstone, in the seventies and eighties, and felt fiercely. As long ago as 1882, Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Derby's Cabinet, but only for a few months, as Derby fell in December of the same year and was succeeded by Lord Aberdeen, who made 'W. E. G.' his Chancellor of the Exchequer. After that, Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer twice and Prime Minister twice, while Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer five times again, or six times altogether, and Prime Minister four times. What keen critics of one another they used to be, and with what appreciation the public took sides! The public was not allowed to forget that in 1832 Disraeli stood twice for Wycombe as an advanced Radical, backed by O'Connell and Joseph Hume; that O'Connell had called him 'Judas,' and challenged him to a duel; nor concerning his maiden speech, which was greeted with shouts of laughter, and his prophecy, 'though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me.' The time did come, and very soon, for in less than nine years the despised Jew had become the real leader of the Tory Protectionist squires, which is one of the most remarkable feats in history. It was very well to call him 'a political adventurer,' to re-

collect that he coolly threw over protection in 1832; that in 1867 he introduced and carried a reform bill more sweeping in its character than one just rejected by the Conservatives and malcontent Liberals—which has been called the strangest episode in all parliamentary history. Lord Derby described it as 'a leap in the dark,' but to Disraeli it was a matter of 'dishing the Whigs.'

These things were not altogether forgotten, nor the more striking of his phrases, such as where in his speech at Edinburgh, in 1867, he said, he had 'educated his party'; when he described Lord Salisbury as 'a master of flouts and gibes,' and spoke of Mr. Gladstone as 'a sophisticated rhetorician, ineffectual with the exuberance of his own 'verbosity.' Even the 'G. O. M.'s' best friends recognized that as a mastery epigram and quoted it with glee for many a day. But during Disraeli's last administration, which lasted from 1874 to 1880, he captured the imagination of all the jingo element, at least, and much of the hard feeling towards him died out in other elements of the population. His purchase of half of the Suez Canal shares in 1875 was a masterly stroke, his conferring of the title of Empress of India on the Queen in 1876 was generally approved, and when he retired to the Upper House as the Earl of Beaconsfield in the same year few would not say that he had not earned it. His crowning triumph, or what was then thought so, came with the Berlin Congress and 'Peace with Honor' in 1878, and in the spring of 1881 he died, at the age of seventy-seven. Even yet we are too close to judge him historically and that must be left to a generation that has not taken sides. Whether for praise or blame, however, as is universally agreed, in almost everything he was the opposite of Mr. Gladstone. Throughout his career he was true to his two leading beliefs, in the Jewish race and in intellect, both incarnate in himself; and throughout he was loyal, to Great Britain. Nothing in his life, however, or in his books was so lacking in humor as making his name and career synonymous with the primrose, a flower associated with all that is rural and simple. We should suppose that if of any one Wordsworth's oft-quoted lines, 'A primrose by the river's brim, 'A yellow primrose was to him, and it 'was nothing more,' were true they were true of him. In spite of the incongruity of the association of the man and the flower, it has persisted, however, and seems likely to do so for many years to come.

WAR IN THIBET.

The British mission to Thibet has met with unexpected resistance, it would seem. The Thibetans, however, seem to fight like sheep; that is, they are never met except in huddling crowds. They, however, do some long range shooting with good guns from behind ramparts and do not always miss. The mission seems to have come perilously near being surprised in a somewhat discreditable way, and to have only escaped it through the foolish howling of its assailants. British warfare is always plucky enough, but it seems to be far from showing that wariness and provision against all contingencies for which the Japanese are becoming proverbial. For the second time the expedition seems to have been saved from disaster by that providence which is said to have a special care over the careless. The carelessness the last time seems to have been due to over-confidence in Chinese assurance. A little more than a month ago the Chinese Amban, meaning governor or representative, at Thibet, wrote to Colonel Younghusband, in command of the British mission, that he would be at Gyantse in three weeks' time to open negotiations. At the same time, he said, he had finally succeeded in bringing the Dalai Lama to a reasonable frame of mind, and he concluded: 'I will now bring the Thibetans before you with prayers of gratitude.' Instead of which, as the famous magistrate said, he must have known all the time that the Thibetans intended to continue their resistance, and his treachery could hardly have been for any other purpose than that of putting the British off their guard. The position is at present serious. The Thibetans are now at a place called Jong, near Gyantse, and are bombarding the mission at long range. The Jong mentioned in the despatches is probably directly between the mission and Lhasa, although it is unidentified. Jong or Jung simply means land, and is usually added to the name of a place, as Gyantse Jong and Nargatse Jong, or as we might say Canada land, and as our ancestors used to say Angle-land. Thus the state of which Lhasa is the capital is called Deha Jong, or land of the Debasdapa Jong. But while the Thibetans bar the way at Jong and keep up an intermittent bombardment of the garrison, it seems never to have occurred to them to enclose the little force or to prevent it from communicating with the outside world. In consequence of this strange neglect constant interchanges of mes-

sages take place with India, and it is announced that half a battalion of Fusiliers and half a battalion of naval infantry, or about a thousand effective fighting men, are about to be hurried forward. The sooner they are on the spot the better.

Lhasa, or 'the seat of the gods,' the capital of Thibet, as is well-known, is the sacred city of the Buddhists. It is situated in a fertile plain, nearly twelve hundred feet above the sea, and is surrounded by mountains from two to four thousand feet high. The city is surrounded by a wall, within which is a closely packed assemblage of good stone and brick houses and shops, with ecclesiastical buildings, chiefly temples, sandwiched in between. Outside the city are extensive suburbs, the houses standing in gardens, ranged on each side of broad, tree-shaded streets. The monasteries, which are fifteen in number, are scattered over the plain and in the suburbs. Just outside the walled city, on the north-west, there is a conical hill, called Potala, which is thickly encrusted with palaces and temples, their roofs all gilded. This is the abode of the Grand Lama. Lhasa, besides being the ecclesiastical and religious centre of the Bhuddist faith, is an important centre of trade. It is a terminus for caravans to and from India, Cashmere, Burma, China, Mongolia and Turkestan, who deal in tea, silks, carpets, rice, tobacco, horses, sheep, musk, European and Indian manufactured goods, and other things. Tea is the principal article of commerce, however, and therefore it was that some cynical member of the British parliament the other day declared that the Thibetans had a taste for Chinese tea, and the object of the Younghusband mission was to change their taste and make them drink Indian tea. The facts are that in 1903, commissioners from India, China and Thibet were deputed to revise the trade arrangements made under the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890, which had proved unsatisfactory, and to settle grazing and other disputes on the frontier. The agreement was really made with Thibet's overlord China, and it is the fact that the Thibetans have treated with contempt all demands made for its fulfillment that affords the ostensible ground of the present mission, whose object is to come to an understanding on matters in general. The real occasion of the mission was the fact that the Thibet authorities, while strongly excluding the British, have been coquetting with the Russians. Thibet became tributary to China about 1720, and China maintains two resident officials and a garrison of five hundred men at Lhasa. Owing to the jealousy of the Chinese and Thibetans only two or three Europeans were able to get into Lhasa in the nineteenth century, and most of our later information about it has been obtained from specially trained Indian explorers sent into Thibet by the Calcutta authorities. But it is to be expected that daylight will soon penetrate its mysteries now.

RAILWAYS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

The Railway Commission will soon have two important jobs on its hands. For one thing, it is to inquire into the proposed increase of freight rates by the Grand Trunk Railway. The railway company says it must increase its rates because of the increase in the cost of material and wages, and the increased taxes it is called upon to pay. Mr. Broder, of Dundas, brought up the matter in the House of Commons last week, and on behalf of the farmers opposed the increase. All the country members indeed were naturally opposed to any increase, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier told them the Railway Commission would have the first chance to settle it. The other matter to come before it is the unsatisfactory train service in various parts of the country. Instances are not few, it is alleged, where rival railway corporations ignore one another's existence at junction points, causing inconvenience and loss to those who have to transfer from one to another. One instance complained about in parliament on several occasions is that of the Canadian Pacific afternoon train from Brockville to Smith's Falls and Ottawa, which, by waiting eight minutes, would connect with the Grand Trunk fast express east-bound and give the passengers and mails from points along the St. Lawrence to Kingston a chance of getting to Ottawa the same night. Of course, eight minutes' delay might throw the Canadian Pacific service very much out of joint, but probably the case could be met by both companies conceding a little. Among other cases quoted is that of the carriage of freight from Point St. Charles to Outremont, which is always a matter of two or three days, and this because two railway companies refuse to bring their train services into harmony with one another. Such conditions travellers find common all over the country. They are not always due, however, to jealousy between companies, as it seems: the connections are often inconvenient even between main lines and

branches. The post-office authorities have protested against this state of things for years, but they have no legal powers in the matter, and 'moral suasion' has not proved effective. The Railway Act of last year gives the Railway Commission authority to enforce reasonable connection, and their action in this matter and that of the threatened increase of freight rates will be awaited with great interest, as both these matters are of the utmost importance to the commerce of the country. Mr. Blair promises that the Commission will use its authority to ensure justice to the public.

ELECTRIC SMELTING.

Dr. Haasel, electrical expert, who was sent to Europe with other commissioners to ascertain the economic possibilities of electric smelting of ores, has made a report to the Minister of the Interior which is altogether encouraging to those who are desirous of turning some of the surplus water powers of Canada to account for this purpose. Among other places visited, experiments were witnessed at Sivert, France, where ninety tons of iron ore were used to demonstrate the economic production of pig iron by the electric process. The furnaces used for these experiments were those used in the regular work of the company for turning out by electric process the various ferros, such as ferro-silicon and ferro-chrome. The approximate cost of producing a ton of pig iron in this way was \$10.60, but Dr. Haasel points out in his report that the furnaces were not specially adapted to the work, and that specially adapted furnaces would much reduce cost. Dr. Haasel concludes that we may expect to see in the near future the application of electric energy to the extraction of metals from their ores, and that familiarity with handling large currents and the experience gained in electric smelting will result in displacing some of the costly and complicated methods by comparatively simple and economic processes. He advises that 'the immediate effect of a plant erected for the smelting of iron ores which will demonstrate the economic production of pig and the making of steel will arouse the faith of the industrial world in the new metal-lurgy; when other industries dependent upon electricity as the agent, or to which electricity can be applied, will follow in the wake of this pioneer plant.' Such a prophecy is full of the brightest promise for Canada with her almost illimitable low grade ores and water powers, and everybody will hope that it will come true. It does, however, seem passing strange that the government has had to act as a pioneer in this matter and that private enterprise had not anticipated such action. Not that we object to the government doing it, since none of our independent and intelligent manufacturers have done so on their own account.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Lerence. The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.' ALL THE WORLD OVER. Death of Sir Henry M. Stanley—New York 'Evening Post.' The Manchurian Campaign—New York 'Evening Post.' The Debate on the Budget—The Manchester 'Guardian.' Mr. Chamberlain on Chinese Labor in South Africa—English Papers. The Licensing Bill—The Important Clauses. English Papers. Comments on the Licensing Bill—The 'Spectator,' London; the 'Saturday Review,' London. Climbing to Lhasa—The Campaign in the Clouds—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London. The Canadian Emigrant's First Month—Work on the Prairie—The Manchester 'Guardian.' The Market Price of Heroism—The 'World,' New York. The Jubilee of the Chartered Accountant—The ' Scotsman,' Edinburgh. SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. Camera vs. Pen—A. E. N. in 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London. Virtuosity and Vigor—The 'Musical News,' London. Russian Music—By O. I. in the 'Musical News,' London. CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. Love and Life—Poem by C. H. St. E. Russell, in the 'Pilot,' London. 'To Victor'—Poem, by William Wetmore Story. The Royal and Ancient Nuisance—By Elison Young in the 'Pilot,' London. New Carlyle Letters—The ' Scotsman,' Edinburgh. On Talking About Shakespeare—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Christian World,' London. In the Guianas—The Lively Tales of a Travelling Naturalist—The New York 'Tribune.' Kings and Queens I have Known—The ' Scotsman,' Edinburgh. Reading in Church—The 'Spectator,' London. How to Become Fishers of Men—Spoken to Lay Preachers—By the Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A., Birmingham—'British Weekly,' London. HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. Dr. Funk's Case with the Psychologists—The Springfield 'Republican.' Economic Principles—Professor Flux's Text-book—The 'Pilot,' London. The Bird World in May—By C. William Beebe, Curator of Ornithology, New York Zoological Society, in the New York 'Tribune.' Ambidexterity Not a Good Thing—George M. Gould, in 'Science.' Novel Second Sight—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London. One dollar a year, John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Serious Misrepresentation on the Part of Emigration Agents.

NAMES OF Y.W.C.A. AND W.C.T.U. USED AGAINST THE WISHES OF BOTH BODIES OF WOMEN.

The following circulars are being distributed broadcast through Great Britain by the Canadian Emigration Society, with headquarters at 70 Victoria street, Liverpool:—

CIRCULAR NO. 1.
WANTED—1,000 Strong, Healthy Young Women and Girls, with good characters, for Canada. Work guaranteed for 12 months at high wages. Greater part passage money advanced providing applicants get guarantees for the repayment of loan. Girls are wanted for domestic service, and factory hands for costumes, blouses, shirts and white wear manufacture by power sewing machines. Laundry work under favorable conditions. Rubber shoes and leather shoes; napping and golosh machine hands. Envelope and box making hands. Celluloid collar turners. Knitters, weavers, spinners, cop winders, drawing frame tenders, etc., etc. Respectable girls, 14 years of age upwards, and a few boys, can go and be taught the work if their parents approve. Assisted passage for families, and employment guaranteed. Conducted parties sailing during January and February. The girls will be boarded in respectable lodgings. Ladies' committees are being formed, including the presidents of the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union, who will take an interest in their welfare. For particulars, call or send stamped envelope to the Canadian Emigration Society, 70 Victoria street, Liverpool.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.
(From the Liverpool 'Mercury,' Jan. 9, 1904.)
CANADIAN EMIGRATION.
Pearl Place, Amherst, Canada.
Nov. 30, 1903.

To Mr. W. Stark,
President, Canadian Emigration Society,
70 Victoria street, Liverpool.
Dear Sir,—The undersigned are part of the party that left England on Sept. 29, 1903, on the C.P.R. steamer 'Mount Temple,' for Quebec, Canada, under your agency.
We all wish to thank you for the way in which you conducted the matter from start to finish, and you may use this in any way you wish. The reason why we send it is that other Englishmen coming out may know that there is at least one honest agency. We also wish to state that the ship is a very good one, and we are quite satisfied with the work procured for us.
In conclusion, we wish to state that all our relations and friends will certainly come out under your agency. We also wish to state, for the benefit of any one who reads it, that this is entirely unsolicited, and is a result of the satisfaction we feel for the straightforward manner in which you acted.
(Signed),
ALFRED CLEGG,
WILLIAM BUCKLE,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
CHARLES CLEGG,
JOSEPH LEWIS PARK,
ALVIN WILLIAMSON.

A Letter from the President of the Canadian Emigration Society.
Dear Sir—I have just returned from Canada, where I have been visiting many of our subscribers and some of the British settlers who have gone out under the auspices of our society, and am pleased to say they are all doing well. Some have already written home for their friends to go out to them. The enclosed copy of an unsolicited testimonial speaks for itself.
Canada abounds with golden opportunities for steady, strong, healthy settlers who like work.
Many of our subscribers and patrons throughout Canada are willing to advance part of the passage money for reliable emigrants so as to secure their services, and we shall be glad to hear from any who contemplate making Canada their home, especially those who have boys and girls to take with them.
Although the majority naturally go straight through to Winnipeg and the prairies, we advise those who have not been accustomed to long days and hard work to take the first Canadian experience in one of the glorious provinces.
There is room in Ontario for 10,000 strong healthy, young men and women, and we can guarantee steady work and good wages to all who are willing to go. After working 12 months on a good farm these young people will still be in time for the government grant of 160 acres, and will have the necessary experience to develop same.
The church life of the emigrant must not be overlooked. Young people who are members of country churches can often be placed with their own denomination, if we are requested to do so when they book their passage. We have just received from a Church of England gentleman, who employs a large number of hands, a request to find Church of England families willing to come out and work for him. He promises to advance part of their passage money, pay good wages, and give permanent work to parents and children.
It should be clear to the British public that the United States of America are just now passing through a serious industrial depression, and that the conditions of labour are much more favorable in Canada.

NEW LIFE OF MR. GLADSTONE.
(London correspondence N. Y. 'Times'.)

When Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone' has run its course, the first costly edition followed by one whose price will make it more accessible to the multitude, we shall probably have another book from a different point of view illuminating a stupendous personality. For many years before his death Mr. Gladstone's second daughter was his constant companion, his occasional secretary. Even after her marriage Mrs. Drew lived at Hawarden, acting as sole private secretary during her father's retirement from official life. She kept a diary much after the manner of Boswell's immortal work, recording not only incidents of the day, but the table talk of her illustrious father. Those who have been privileged to listen to it know how rich a mine was at the disposal of a habile and sympathetic diarist.
A sample of Mrs. Drew's work, quoted in the recently published letters of

The demand for young people (boys and girls) is practically unlimited, and we have a large number of employers willing to advance part of the passage money and pay good wages to such.
Many distinguished ladies in Toronto (including the presidents of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union) are forming a committee to take an interest in the young settlers who go out under the auspices of this society.
We invite the co-operation of country clergymen and ministers of all denominations who know of those who would make suitable emigrants to Canada.
All our passengers go by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers, which are well equipped and take the safest route.
Yours, truly,
WALTER STARK.
'Toronto,'
Newham Park, Liverpool.

PROTEST FROM THE LADIES.
Indignation over the above circulars is being very decidedly expressed, especially by the two influential bodies of women whose names are used, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union, who will take an interest in their welfare. For particulars, call or send stamped envelope to the Canadian Emigration Society, 70 Victoria street, Liverpool.

'April 28.
'No such committee has been formed in Toronto, and I think it a very great pity to urge girls to come here, with no certain work provided for them. Some time ago a Mr. Stark called upon me, asking me if our Association would assist in looking after these girls who were coming out here. I replied: "If the girls are bound to come we will do what we can, but it is wise to allow them to come." I have heard nothing of any committee, and trust no girl will be urged to come under what seems to be false pretences.'

Mrs. Annie A. Bascom, Dominion Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, replies under date of April 29:
The Dominion W. C. T. U. has not promised to interest themselves in the bringing to this country of girls from 14 years old upwards to work in factories. A lady in Collingwood whose daughter is the wife of a Toronto manufacturer asked Mrs. Crawford, the matron of the Frances Willard Home, what she could do for these girls if they were brought out, and Mrs. Crawford replied, "Absolutely nothing," because their home was always full. Mr. Stark, when he was in Toronto about a year ago, telephoned twice to Mrs. Crawford that he would call to see her, but he failed to put in an appearance, although she told him she would receive him any day after ten. This is all we know.'

Mrs. James Macfarlane, the president of the flourishing Young Women's Christian Association of this city, when telephoned to, replied:
'No, indeed; we authorized no such use of our name. A Mr. Stark did call last fall and make some such request of us, but we replied most decidedly no. Our hands are more than full already. I did not even see Mr. Stark myself.'

Early in January of this year Mr. Stark wrote to the Y. W. C. A. here enclosing the photograph of an exceedingly nice lady, who had kept house for her brother, a Methodist minister. She was at present in a large retail store in Liverpool, but would like to go out to Canada if the secretary of the Y. W. C. A. knew of a suitable situation likely to attract her.'

The photograph was returned with the reply that they knew of no such situation, and could not undertake to look after girls sent by the Canadian Emigration Society.
A few weeks ago the Women's Club, representing a membership of 150 women of influence in the city, discussed this matter, and although their own club was not specially involved, deemed it their duty to send a strong protest against the action of this society in bringing out these girls under such false pretences. A band of twenty-two had already arrived, lured by promises of high wages in factories, etc., and of these nineteen had been unable to find any work whatever at their trade, and had been obliged to go into domestic service.
At a meeting of the executive of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Montreal city and district last week, another indignation meeting was held in the matter, and a committee appointed to write to the government, and to Mr. Stark, in Liverpool, and protest against such wrong being done in the name of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The National Council of Women has also dealt with the matter in executive, and will discuss it in public session at their coming annual meeting.

Lord Acton, indicates how cleverly the work is done, and how interesting is the result. Under date, 'Hawarden, Nov. 15, 1881,' there is record of a tete-a-tete breakfast. It makes known the fact, new to the outside world, that once again after his great triumph at the polls in 1880 Mr. Gladstone was, thus early, contemplating retirement from public life. He had discussed the matter with Lord Granville, the recipient of the historic letter of six years' earlier date, in which he publicly proclaimed that at any time of life he had earned the privilege of devoting his remaining years to other than the public service. Lord Granville, profiting by experience, declared that out of the question. Mr. Gladstone, with that subtlety of argument that convinced nobody but himself, insisted that his retirement in '74 was for good, his resumption of office, accidental, conditional, and temporary. He went so far in persistence of the idea that possessed him as to consider his successor in the leadership of the House

of Commons. It is interesting to know that, dismissing Forster, Harcourt, Childers, and Goschen, he fixed upon Sir Charles Dilke as 'probably the best man.' There were some vastly unexpected things awaiting both Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Gladstone within the next five years.

NEW SCOTTISH EDUCATION BILL.

(Scottish American, April 13.)
The new Education Bill for Scotland was introduced into the House of Commons on the 28th ult., and was received by all parties in a manner which augurs for its passing into law as fast as forms will permit. In introducing it the Secretary for Scotland made a singularly able and lucid speech, explaining its provisions; and these were received by the Scottish members generally, not only without dissent, but with generous applause. To only one of its provisions—the creation of four Provincial Councils—was there the slightest objection, and regarding that the Secretary said that he did not consider it essential to the scheme, and that he would have no objection to drop it entirely, if on consideration it did not meet with general approval.

This new Bill proposes quite a revolution in the cause of education in Scotland. The Education Act of 1872, creating School Boards, has been productive of much good, but experience under it has revealed many shortcomings, besides doubtful questions as to the powers conferred on Boards, particularly as to furthering secondary education. These defects and questions have all been settled by the Bill, and to enable the School Boards the better to carry out the purposes of the Bill their areas have been enlarged. Hereafter the School Board area will not be that of a parish or burgh, but that of the County Council District, and, with the exception of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen (which are separately treated in the Bill), the royal, parliamentary and police burghs will simply have a voice in electing so many members of the School Board of the County Council District in which they are respectively situated. These Districts vary in size and number in different counties—Lanark having forty-four, while Aberdeen with about the same area has only four, and other counties form only one District each.

The number of members to be elected to each School Board is to be fixed by the Education Department. The franchise entitling persons to vote for the School Board is to be the same as that for County Councils and Burgh Councils; and it is contemplated to have these Elections for County Councils, Burgh Councils and School Boards—all take place at the same time. The School Boards are to be elected ad hoc, that is, for the purposes of the School Board and nothing else. These new School Boards are to have full and absolute control of all matters connected with education in their district—primary, secondary and technical. In addition to the powers conferred by the Act of 1872 the new Boards are to have power to assist, if they see fit, and on such conditions as they may consider proper to attach, denominational, or other educational institutions (such as Roman Catholic schools) though not under their own management; but it is not to be compulsory on any Board to give this aid, and the Education Department is to have no power to interfere regarding that matter. Power is also conferred on Boards to assist, by transit or otherwise, to bring education within the reach of children in outlying districts where it would be ruinous to have schools—to establish bursaries—to attend to the physical education and (when necessary) the support of children, and their medical examination. Power is also given to Boards to combine for the purpose of securing the services of particular persons for technical education. Boards are also empowered to pension teachers, as well as to settle questions under the old Superannuation Act.

A council of managers is to be appointed to each Board school in Scotland; and the Bill makes the appointment of such a council of managers compulsory. To the extent of one-third it is to consist of members of the School Board, and two-thirds of such persons as may be appointed thereto by the Parish Council in which the school is situated. These managers will have power to attend to all such matters relating to the school as may be delegated to them by the School Board; but the Bill prohibits the Board from delegating to these managers power to appoint or dismiss teachers, or to borrow money. It is thought that this reservation will render it unlikely that there will be any more capricious dismissals of teachers.

The School Board area of Edinburgh is to include Leith, and that of Glasgow is to embrace Govan, Kinning Park and Partick. Dundee area is that of the city, and it is the same with Aberdeen.

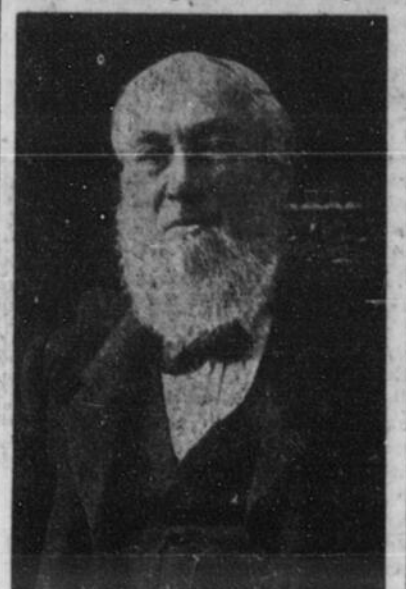
As we have said, the proposal to create four Provincial Councils was not so enthusiastically received, chiefly because it is proposed to confer on the universities power to appoint one-fourth of the number of these councils. One or two members seemed to think that so long as outsiders were excluded from University Councils their Senatus should be allowed no say in matters outside their university. It is proposed that these Provincial Councils should meet, respectively, at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Inverness. The members are to receive no pay, and their functions are to consist chiefly in making suggestions to the Education Department and in holding consultations therewith as also with the various School Boards. By the way, the Secretary for Scotland considers it absolutely necessary that the headquarters of the Department should not be transferred to Scotland, but retained in London, as he requires to be in continual touch with it.

The Bill does not anticipate that any additional or higher rate will be required to carry out its manifold purposes, but it proposes to create a special Scottish Education Fund, into which should be paid the equivalent and other government rents now paid under three different Acts towards education, etc., in Scotland, and which it is thought will aggregate about £300,000 annually.

YOUNG AT EIGHTY-SEVEN.

MR. W. M. RYDER, OF ST. JOHNS, AN OLD RESIDENT BECOMES REMINISCENT.

Age casts a look behind, and, generally, through the mutations of life, sees something sad upon which the eye will dwell.
In the case of Mr. W. M. Ryder, of St. Johns, the long retrospect is filled with happy memories.
The notable thing about Mr. Ryder is that at eighty-seven he is quite young. He has the heart of a boy. His face has the rosy look of youth. He has lived a long life, but his interest in the affairs of the world is as keen as ever it was. He has lived serenely and temperately, and never having put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brain, his age, though frosty, is kindly. Mr. Ryder has been a well-known figure in St. Johns and St. John since 1840. He has grown with the place



MR. W. M. RYDER.

named; he has identified himself with their interests. At the request of many friends he, some time ago, published a little 'brochure' in which he set down some of his recollections of a long and happy life. Mr. Ryder was born in London, England, in 1818. He served his time to the carpentering trade. The term was seven years. Mr. Ryder still affirms that to teach a young fellow a trade in all its thoroughness, a long apprenticeship is needed—possibly not the full seven years—but it is certain that to pick up trades fortuitously, as is done nowadays, means anything but proficiency.

Mr. Ryder came to this country in 1844; after a short residence in Montreal, during which time he joined the volunteers, he proceeded to St. Johns, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Ryder came to interest himself in contract work; he became, in a formal way, a contractor and builder; he undertook many building enterprises. Since 1854 he has been agent for the estate of the Hon. Robert Jones, and has managed the Jones bridge interests.

Mr. Ryder remembers the early days of railway building in this country; he saw not a few of the horrors of the ship fever; he remembers the great fire in St. Johns in 1876—a fire from which the town seems never to have quite recovered; his family grew up about him, and came to honor and influential position in the country; the world all about him grew more strenuous; he saw the new inventions making for the greater comfort of life. Through it all Mr. Ryder preserved his simple directness, his love for nature, and for the beautiful locality in which his life was cast. Nay, Mr. Ryder, like the immortal Weggs, nursing the muse in that quiet nook, at St. Johns, 'dropped into poetry' now and then. There is nothing in Mr. Ryder's poetry of a compelling sort, no 'purple patches,' which testify to the stroke of genius; but there is much sensibility and simple love of nature and the domesticities, and it shows that Mr. Ryder carried with him a guileless heart.

Mr. Ryder in his capacity as contractor, built churches, steamboats, the jail and court house at St. Johns; and engaged in other building enterprises of a profitable character. His management of the toll bridge during a long course of years was favorably commented on by those who had most to do with the locality; and, indeed, Mr. Ryder, by his genial nature, his kindly disposition, endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. He is now enjoying the afternoon of life, one of his sons taking his place as manager of the bridge. He loves to recount old memories, which perhaps would not possess great significance for the young generation, but which, dealing as they do with the life he lived amid quiet scenes, have fragrance for himself and the friends who still linger to understand and to feel.

Mr. Ryder has crossed the Atlantic twenty-two times. In his little book he paints graphic pictures of his early life in England and the scenes he witnessed in London, but all his love appears to have been centred in the beautiful part of Canada in which he made his permanent home.

Mr. Ryder, in conversation, states that any man who cannot succeed in Canada cannot do so in any other country. It is a glorious country and will have a great future. From the days of the ship fever to the present is a long cry, and he has seen a small and feeble people become a nation. Although he took no commanding part in public life, he was never indifferent to the trend of public events; and he is, as a fact, a very well-informed man, with whom one might spend a profitable half-hour.

Advertisements.

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AN UNUSUAL BALLOON ADVENTURE.

(London 'Globe'.)

Comte Henry de la Paulx, the daring aeronaut, who is at present conducting a series of experiments in marine ballooning on the Mediterranean, in the vicinity of Cannes, predicts that, if things go as he has reason to expect, he will, during next summer, show that he can sail about on the Mediterranean as safely in his balloon as he could in a yacht, remaining for a week or fortnight on the water. He says he has already solved the problems of demonstrating the stability of the balloon at a small elevation over the surface of the water for an indefinite length of time, and of deviating from the course of the wind at least thirty degrees. On land the Count has had some wonderful adventures. His hundredth aerial trip was accomplished in November of last year, and since then he has made five more ascents. He has beaten every record in the world, having covered a distance of about 13,500 miles; passed 882 hours, that is to say, about thirty-six days, in his balloons; and conveyed 327 passengers.

'One of the most sensational excursions I ever made,' he said, 'was on Oct. 22, 1898, when M. Mallet and myself sailed over the furnaces of Liège, with a thousand cubic metres of inflammable gas at an elevation which was rather dangerous, and landed in Pomerania, near Rostock, after a voyage of more than 600 miles. It was a glorious night, and at ten o'clock we passed over a town, where a silvery chime rang out the hour with tones that seemed to gather a marvellous sweetness as they echoed through the silence of the night. After passing over the town of Chimay, in Hainault, Belgium, we emerged from a momentary fog and saw the Meuse, near Dinant, like a silver streak in the landscape, the chateau of Walsen, the old abbey of Waulsort, and the rock of Bayard. The next scene was one of the most memorable I ever witnessed. The horizon looked strangely illuminated in the distance, and as we approached the lurid blaze of light became stronger, until the whole sky seemed to be on fire. We looked at our maps, and concluded that we were in the vicinity of Liège.'

'As we came nearer the effect was grandiose, flames shot up hundreds of feet into the sky from innumerable furnaces, and the sight was realistically Dantesque. It required but little imagination to make us believe that we were about to enter the inferno, and the doleful inscription, "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here," would have been quite in place in the burning sky before us. Suddenly we realized that we had better mount higher if we did not want to be roasted. We quickly threw out some ballast, and the balloon rose about 400 yards higher. It was not too much, for the conflagration seemed to increase every instant, fire belching out of a hundred funnels, the flames roaring with a sinister noise as they shot up into the air, rarefying it and threatening to suck us into the burning whirlpool. The sight was unique and fascinating in spite of ourselves. All the foundries and blast-furnaces were in full work, crowds of men were shouting, immense Cyclopean hammers rebounding on enormous anvils, and steam drills were hissing and seething. Looking down from our frail basket, it seemed as if the ground were burning. We could distinguish the forms of the workmen, who looked like pygmies surrounded on every side by fire, and we wondered how they could live in the midst of the flames. We gave a sigh of relief as we bounded over the last furnace and were carried on over the plains of Holland and the north of Germany. At one o'clock we landed in a pine forest near Rostock.'

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'None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery.' The test is free. We will forward a free trial of the treatment and a 64-page illustrated book on the subject to any sufferer who sends name and address. The treatment is a self-convinced cure and the 64-page illustrated book gives the discoverer's ideas on the cure of these diseases, the ingredients of his treatment, and the names of the famous physicians, scientists and medical authorities who endorse them, notably Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. Harry A. Griffin, Dr. S. M. Brickner, Dr. Joseph A. Andrews, a trio of noted medical writers. Dr. H. C. Wood, of the National Academy of Science; Dr. Joseph P. Memington, F.R.S.; Prof. Hereth, and numerous others. You will find these same ingredients now recommended in the United States Dispensary, the American Pharmacopoeia, Gould's Standard Medical Reference, Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland's and in every other medical work that is an authority.

Dr. Turnock found a way of combining these ingredients so as to form a perfect cure for all uric acid diseases, for indigestion, Bright's Disease, for diabetes, syphilis, dropsy, gravel, too frequent desire to urinate, albumenuria, sugar in the urine, swelling of the feet and ankles, pains in the back, legs, sides, and over the kidneys, retention of urine and such rheumatic affections as muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are all due to uric acid poison, in short every form of kidney, bladder and urinary trouble in man or woman. We have letters of testimony from cured patients in every state of the Union and covering every symptom of these diseases. To find out for yourself what the treatment will do in your own case simply send your name and address to the Turnock Medical Co., 733 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and we will send you prepaid a free trial of the treatment and this 64-page illustrated book which goes into the details fully. We wish merely to submit the matter to your own judgment whether you need to suffer when you can, just as well be cured by this seemingly remarkable treatment; and since you can in no way be anything out, forward your name and address without further delay.

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PAY OF THE ILLUSTRATORS.

WIDE DIFFERENCE OF RATES BETWEEN THE FAMOUS ARTISTS AND THE UNKNOWN.

(New York 'Sun'.)

Illustrators for books and periodicals receive payment for their work at rates that vary from less than \$1 to more than \$1,000 a picture.

The late Hamilton Gibson, who, without being recognized as a great illustrator, was almost alone as a master of botanical illustration, obtained about \$250 for even small book illustrations. For some of his earlier work, to be found in a sort of guide book issued many years ago by the Pennsylvania Railway, he probably received less than one-twentieth of that rate.

Only a few illustrators can command so much as \$1,000 for a full page magazine illustration, but several have been receiving such rates for some years past, and they often demand the return of the original picture after the plate for the illustration has been made. Such men probably never accept less than three or four hundred dollars for any but their smallest illustrations.

There are men of world-wide reputation, though it is generally believed that two magazine readers out of three are unable to recognize the style of the ablest illustrators, whose pictures they see a dozen times a year.

Below the few illustrators of the first rank are many extremely able men who command rates that vary from a fourth to a half of the highest. The best paid men can probably be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The men who command from \$100 to \$500 for a full page illustration are numbered certainly by dozens, possibly by scores. Many of them, however, cannot always maintain prices. If caught when they are hard up they will undertake to execute work at little more than half the usual rate.

The men and women who draw for the fashion papers often get very fair prices for their work. Some able illustrators are employed by the fashion papers to make ideal heads that more or less effectively illustrate bonnets or coiffures. For such pictures the price may easily be as much as \$50.

Book illustration, below that of the ablest illustrators, is not so well paid as magazine illustration, but is a certain and profitable kind of work for a large number of comparatively young illustrators. The demand for such work has enormously increased in the last twenty years, since the rage for popular fiction developed.

A few publishers have occasionally attempted to get rid of the illustrator's pay by having illustrations made from photographs taken directly from posed models. Figure work of this kind is usually nothing less than ghastly, and the illustrators take the highest delight in the failure of such attempts to crowd them out.

Some highly successful landscape illustrations, however, have been made directly from nature, and some of the publishers profess to hope that they may yet succeed with figure illustrations of the same kind.

ADVENTURES OFF LABRADOR.

Most men—I hesitate to say all—have been wrecked; every man, woman, and child who has sailed the Labrador has narrowly escaped, at least. The fashion of that escape is, sometimes almost incredible. There are times, in these wild northern seas, when the man is but a pigmy before the forces into the thick of whose dread passion his calling by chance takes him. The schooner 'Alli Well' (which is a fictitious name) was helpless in the wind and sea and whirling snow of a great blizzard. At dusk she was driven inshore—no man knew where. Strange cliffs loomed in the snow ahead; breakers—they were with in stone's throw—flashed and thundered to port and starboard; the ship was driving swiftly into the rocks. Skipper John, then a hand aboard (it was he who told me the story), ran below and tumbled into his bunk, believing it to be the bet-

ter place to drown in. 'Well, lads,' said he to the men in the fore-castle, 'we got to go this time. 'Tis no use goin' on deck.' But the ship drove through a tangle no wider than twice her beam and came suddenly into the quiet water of a harbor!

The 'Army Lass,' bound north, was lost in the fog. They hove her to. All hands knew that she lay somewhere near the coast. The skipper needed a sight of the rocks—just a glimpse of some headland or island—to pick the course. It was important that he should have it. There was an iceberg floating near; it was massive; it appeared to be steady—and the sea was quiet. From the top of it, he thought (the fog was dense and seemed to be lying low), he might see far and near. His crew put him on the ice with the quarter boat and then hung off a bit. He clambered up the side of the berg. Near the summit he had to cut his foothold with an axe. This was unfortunate; for he gave the great white mass one blow too many. It split under his feet. He fell headlong into the widening crevice. But he was apparently not a whit the worse for it when his boat's crew picked him up.—N. Duncan, in 'Harper's.'

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS AS PROMULGATORS OF SLANG.

(Philadelphia 'Press'.)

'People who travel a good bit are surprised, if they're observant, at the rapidity with which a new slang phrase will tour the country,' said a salesman, whose district is from the Atlantic to the Pacific. 'I've often left town here with a choice selection of brand new colloquialisms stored up for use on my western friends, only to have them hurled at me on the other side of the Rockies when I stepped off the train.'

The telegraph is what does the trick. Telegraph operators are the great promulgators of slang. An operator in New York hears something new and catchy in the line of slang and he springs it on an operator in San Francisco. If a colloquialism is coined in Philadelphia in the afternoon, San Francisco gets it three hours earlier the same day. Operators are all the time 'joshing' each other over the wire and slang is 'just meat' for them. That's how it attains instantaneous circulation. And that's how the 'wise guy' of the metropolis gets fooled when he strikes Oshkosh or Oklahoma expecting to dazzle the natives with something shrewd.

THE QUEER SIDE OF KINGSHIP.

(London 'Tit-Bits'.)

It is the general impression that, within the very broadest limits, the King of this realm can do just what he likes, which, in theory at all events, is just what he cannot do. If His Majesty were to do all the things he is supposed to do, and which it is specifically laid down in the rules of the constitution he must do, his life would be quite unbearable; he would never have a minute of time for his own purposes, he would get no sleep, and he would speedily collapse. Yet, according to this tyrannical constitution, he would never die, for it is specially set forth that the King does not do so, but that the office merely passes from one person to another. The utmost that it will ever admit, is that there may be a 'demise of the Crown.'

It is demanded by the constitution that the King shall be present at every sitting of parliament, and it may be news to some people that His Majesty is always supposed to be there. This little difficulty is got over by his presence being understood, though it is not actual. In the same way the King is declared to be present every day when the Law Courts are sitting, in each one of the courts and at the same time.

In this case it is not merely held that the judges represent the King; it is said that he is there himself, and this fiction is necessary for many purposes. If an ordinary person were to bring an action against any other and did not attend at the courts when it was called on he would be promptly non-suited. But there are hundreds of actions brought every year in the name of the King ('Rex') for transgressions more or less serious of the national law, and that the state might never be non-suited in such

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50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Note your increase in weight as the form is being rounded out and the healthful glow restored to the complexion by this treatment.

a matter it is always understood that the King is there in reality.

Again, it is held that on no account must the King go about anywhere, particularly to foreign parts, without having a minister of state in constant attendance upon him to present parliamentary bills and other matters to him for signature. Therefore there very often is a minister in attendance, but the King and the government sometimes wink at this little rule, and His Majesty goes abroad without.

Nominally the army belongs to the King, but to this day parliament, having some past experiences of history in mind, is particularly careful that he never owns it for more than a year at a time. There are no 'keeps' so far as the army is concerned. This difficulty is arranged by the passing of an army bill once every year in parliament, which specially grants the army to the King's use for the ensuing twelve months. If in any year that bill were not passed the King would be without an army.

There are some other peculiar limitations. As is well known, no matter of what crime a subject may have been most conclusively proved to be guilty, the King can grant him a free pardon without consulting any one. The royal clemency is often appealed to with this object in view. But until sentence has been actually passed it is beyond the power of any king to set free a man who is undergoing his trial. The constitution holds that it must prove or disprove the guilt of any man charged, and that then, and only then, the King can do what he likes with him. Again, the King can order any of his subjects to go anywhere he chooses to send him, and he has to go accordingly. If His Majesty singled out any Britisher and told him to go to either Timbucto or the North Pole, he would have to start at once. But the King has not the power to order a foreigner to walk from one end of the Strand to the other, or even to cross a street. This power is vested in parliament alone.

With so many delicate restrictions and distinctions the constitution often runs a risk of tying itself in a knot, so to speak, and has had a narrow escape in two or three cases. Thus, though the King can do no wrong, and if he broke the law at any time the fact would be attributed to the 'error of his advisers,' he is the only man in the whole realm who cannot arrest a suspected felon. All other persons have this power, and it was never intended to deny it to the King, but it has come about, curiously enough, through the operation of the other understanding just mentioned.

It is the first principle of English law that there can be no wrong without a remedy. If a man at any time is wrongfully arrested he has his remedy against the person arresting him in an action for false imprisonment. But he could not bring such an action against the King, because His Majesty can do no wrong. Therefore, in this case there might be a wrong without a remedy, which the law will not allow. The constitution thinks that the best way out of this most awkward difficulty is to instruct all kings that on no account must they arrest any one, which is done accordingly.

Another singular fact is that the King of this country, in the eyes of the constitution, never has any youth. He is never recognized as ever having been less than of full age, and if he ascended

the throne at three years of age it would be declared that he had already achieved man's estate.

So, great as is our admiration of our ruler, the more one examines our present old-fashioned but very serviceable constitution, the more does one become impressed with the wonderful and the queer side of modern kingship.

EYE STRAIN AND BRAIN FAG.

If you glance through the biographies of any twenty-five great literary workers you will find a strange and striking difference between the personal lives of perhaps half of the number and of the others. Twelve or fifteen will be found to be comparatively healthy, while the others are constantly afflicted, and endure lives of intense suffering. Of this class are George Eliot, Huxley, De Quincey, the Carlyles, Parkman, Browning, Wagner, Spencer, Whittier, Margaret Fuller, Lewis, Darwin and Nietzsche.

If we examine carefully the biographies and letters of the fourteen of the geniuses just mentioned, it will be found that they all suffered in much the same way. They had headache, sick headache, dyspepsia, nervousness, indescribable misery, irritability, insomnia and depression. Moreover, all of them learned every day that the use of their eyes in their occupations caused these symptoms, and that the only cure was non-use of the eyes in such work.

The so-called 'brain fag' is a silly myth. The brain does not tire; intellectual work does not hurt under normal conditions. It is the eye strain that causes all the brain fag which the newspapers have been exploiting of late. Spencer learned this lesson, and escaped the tragedy of Nietzsche and Carlyle by dictating his writings, getting others to do his research work for him, and by being willing to go without vast realms of accurate knowledge. Parkman was driven to similar expedients. But all the rest groined and suffered even while they wrote little notes and postal cards instead of letters to their best friends.—'The Booklover.'

GOLF AND CHARACTER.

There are a good many people who think that golf is just foolishness. These are generally people who have watched one or two games without really understanding them and have never taken driver, loft, or putter into their own hands and player. There is no game that grows in fascination more rapidly than does golf. The peculiar sense of freedom that it gives, the constant yet not violent exercise, the beauty of the long stretch of greenward resting town-tired eyes, and the spaciousness that belongs in equal measure to few other common sports are recommendations that need only to be known once to be forever enjoyed.

But there is more in golf than exercise and recreation. There is moral training of a very high sort. For one thing, it is a game that keeps the conscience tender. Who is ever to know if the solitary player lifts his ball over the exasperating bunker that he has tried unsuccessfully a dozen times to strike over? Or, if he move it out just an inch or so from the tall, uncut grass at the side of the links, what difference will it make if he does not count this a

stroke in his score? Golf is, in fact, largely between a man and his Maker.

The most striking disciplinary lesson in golf, however, is the one driven home at every tee. 'Keep your eye on the ball.' The beginner learns that in addressing the ball, as it is called, this is the all-essential thing to remember. The club must be properly grasped, the important shoulder-swing must be mastered, but never at any moment must the player's eye wander from the little white ball. It reminds one of the old story of the lawyer who was looking for an office boy to train. He was invited to address a Sunday-school, and in the course of his remarks told the children a story. The chief figure in the story was an old man, 'Dad,' who went out behind the woodshed with a gun to shoot an owl. At this point in the story the lawyer wandered into generalities. He rambled on for a time, but finally returned unexpectedly to his story. 'And now, children,' he asked, 'who shot the owl?' There were great perplexity and silence. One boy's hand went up. 'Please, sir, Dad shot the owl.' 'My boy,' answered the lawyer, 'he did. And you will make a judge.' This boy, who kept his mind on the main point, one may conjecture, would have made a capital golf player. He would have kept his eye on the ball every time. Other players might be standing about to distract his attention and make him miss his play. Not he. He would look at this ball as if his life depended on it, and when he drove off his ball would soar high and far. Golf is a great game. It is a deep, canny game, like the Scotchman who originated it. And the boy or girl who plays it well gains more than fresh air and good fun.—'Indianapolis 'News.'

MISTAKES IN LIFE.

(From 'Success'.)

One of the most unprofitable ways of spending time is the practice, to which many persons are addicted, of brooding over the mistakes one has made in life, and thinking what one might have been or achieved if he had not done, at certain times, just what he did do. Almost every unsuccessful man, in looking over his past career, is inclined to think that it would have been wholly different but for certain slips and blunders—certain hasty, ill-considered acts into which he was betrayed almost unconsciously and without a suspicion of their consequences.

As he thinks of all the good things of this world—honor, position, power and influence—of which he has been deprived in some mysterious, inexplicable way, he has no patience with himself, and, as it is painful and humiliating to dwell long upon one's own follies, it is fortunate if he does not implicate others—friends and relatives—in his disappointments. Perhaps, as education has never been free from mistakes—mistakes, indeed, of every kind—he imputes the blame to his early training, in which habits of thoroughness and accuracy, or, again, of self-reliance and independence of thought may not have been implanted. Perhaps a calling was chosen for him by his parents, without regard to his peculiar talents or tastes and preferences; or, if he was allowed to choose for himself, it was when his judgment was immature and unfit for the respon-

sibility. The result was that the square man got into the round hole, or the triangular man got into the square hole, or the round man squeezed himself into the triangular hole.

IN THE STEERAGE.

An incident of exceptional brutality and one which showed very conclusively the meekness with which the emigrant submits to such treatment, fearing it will affect his chances for being landed, occurred after dinner this day.

A group from Potenza, in which we had some friends, had all been very seafick, but were recovering and just beginning to eat and regain their strength. Their dinner was fresh and hot in their pan, they having been among the last to be given their portion, and they hastened into the lee of the last hatch aft on the forward deck, and sat down to enjoy it. On the hatch was a young sailor, who had a besom, and was sweeping the refuse and filth off the hatch cover. Already a pile of repulsive dinner leavings was gathered on the hatch not three feet from the heads of the Potenza group. He paused in his work and noticed that they were just beginning their dinner, and in brutal sport gave a grand sweep with his broom to the heaped-up refuse, which landed it all over the unwashed circle, half filled their dinner pans and completely ruined their meal. The sailor stood leaning on his besom laughing at his clever trick. Not a word did the poor devils say, but quietly rose, poured their spoiled dinner over the rail, cleaned off their clothes as well as they could, and waited till supper to appease their hunger. It was only the next day that a Greek, who had been long enough in the United States to become a citizen and to know his individual rights, gave a sailor a severe beating for jostling the Greek's wife. He disabled the German in just three blows.—'Frank Leslie's Monthly.'

MAKE MONKEYS WORK.

The Neigherry Langur, a species of monkey that is found in Malabar, India, has been taught to work by the natives. The people in Malabar make a great deal of use of the fanning machine, called the punkah, which was formerly kept in motion by a native. Now, the monkey takes his place, and travellers in Malabar may see dozens of the animals pulling the cords that operate the punkah.

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PROFIT IN PLANT BREEDING.

Speaking on the above subject before a meeting of the Field Crop Breeders' Association at St. Paul, B. F. Hoyt said:

It costs considerable to set an acre of strawberry plants and cultivate for one year. Supposing the 'cull' or commonly selected plants are set. You may expect anywhere from ten to seventy-five bushels per acre according to plants used and favorableness of the season. Then try planting an acre of 'bud pedigree' plants alongside of this first lot of culls. These plants should be taken of a new or one-year old propagating bed that has not borne a crop of berries and from ideal plants that have been selected for a series of years from the best and most productive specimens that have been kept restricted to prevent pollen exhaustion. The cost of setting, cultivating and hoeing the acre of pedigree plants is no more than that of the acre of cull plants with the exception of the difference in cost of plants as they will cost at least three times as much but are more than worth the difference for the culls are often worthless or unprofitable as a gift. Both patches are treated the same the first year and the next spring they both blossom out very profusely, but you may not detect much difference in the blossoms with the naked eye, but soon after the petals fall you can easily see that the small green berries on the culls are a great many of them looking gnarly or puckered up, showing lack of pollination, while on the pedigree plants the green berries are large and more perfectly developed. Then comes the time when the berries start to color and in a day or so you can notice a great change in size and color, especially with the pedigree plants. From the cull plot the berries are largely 'crisps' and the best berries only medium in size. The pickers do not like to pick them; they sell to the small grocers or hucksters at their own price, and the pickers have to get more for picking or they cannot make wages.

Now for the pedigree berries, if they have been selected properly each plant will be loaded with large clusters of perfect shaped berries of the best quality. You have no trouble in getting the best pickers here. When the berries are put on the market they are often fought over by the best grocers or shippers and usually bring several cents more per quart and in some cases double the price of the ordinary berries. Think of strawberries bringing seventeen, eighteen and twenty cents per quart wholesale.

Let us figure on having set seven thousand cull or partially castrated plants on an acre as plants set 18 x 48 inches require 1,260 to the acre but we will use seven thousand here. These plants cost three dollars per thousand, which makes twenty-one dollars for plants. The rent of land will be four dollars; ploughing, two dollars; manuring, setting plants, cultivating, hoeing will cost about forty-three dollars, making seventy dollars for expenses the first year.

We will suppose the culls produced fifty bushels of salable berries which would be 1,600 quarts, which would be sold for 8 cents per quart, or \$128 per acre. Expense of picking 1,600 quarts at 2 cents per quart is \$32. It requires 180 sixteen-quart crates for the crop at 10 cents each—\$18; therefore the expense of picking and crates would be \$50, and added to the \$70 expense account of the first year makes \$120 total expense, taken from the \$128 received for berries leaves a profit of \$8 for your year's work providing you did not have to hire over-seers and others to look after your pickers and pack the berries.

One acre of pedigree plants should produce 150 bushels of berries ordinarily or 4,800 quarts which will easily sell for 10 cents a quart or \$480.

The expense of both cull and pedigree patches are the same only the pedigree plants are higher priced as it costs more to grow them. The pedigree plants will cost three times as much as the culls, or \$9 per thousand, and which would make the plants cost \$63, using the same number, or 7,000 as with the culls.

The expense the first year was \$49 for the culls aside from cost of plants, and we give these pedigree plants the same treatment, hence \$49 is added to the \$63 for plants, which makes \$112 expense the first year for pedigree patch.

The expense the second year will be \$72 for picking the pedigree berries, as they are picked for a cent and a half per quart, the berries being larger and more of them, and pickers are better satisfied than when picking culls at 2 cents per quart.

The crates are quite an item for it will take 300 sixteen-quart crates to

A GOOD BRAND OF ECONOMY.

It is not always true economy to save the coin that is immediately in sight. The science of true economy enables a person to spend money to advantage and to lay it out in such a way as to secure a profit. It is a mistake to conclude that an article is too expensive without thoroughly investigating the results, that are obtained by its use.

Herbageum costs 50 cents for the four-pound package and many farmers compare the bulk obtained for 50 cents with 50 cents worth of oil cake and condemn it at once as too expensive. This is a mistake. Fifty cents' worth of Herbageum will make one and a quarter tons of skim milk equal to new milk for calves or pigs. This is a fact that has been proved beyond all doubt. Furthermore, Herbageum needs no scalding or cooking and this is a saving of labor that counts for something. The economy of using Herbageum regularly for all farm stock is simply immense and the unprejudiced farmers who are using it are reaping a good profit and are satisfied that the regular use of Herbageum is a Good Brand of True Economy.

hold the 4,800 quarts which at 18 cents each will make \$864 added to the \$72 for picking makes \$936 for expenses the second year, or a total for both years of \$238 taken from \$480 received for berries leaves a profit of \$242 for the pedigree patch.

Perhaps I have not added quite enough for the expense of covering off for people employed during picking season, as over-seers and helpers, but if only \$200 is cleared there is not much doubt which are the most profitable to plant. These comparisons may seem overdrawn, but I know from my own experience and observation that there is often much more difference than I have stated. This would show that the secret to successful strawberry growing lies largely in the plants used. Blood surely counts with plants as with animals, so why waste your money and patience on poor plant stock?

ESTABLISHING A CREAMERY

In an address before the Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association, Mr. H. B. J. Andrus recently said:—

My creamery is a private, exclusive milk affair, managed, equipped and cared for by myself. We have no skimming stations, neither do we want any. So far we have received nothing but milk. However, should any of the patrons wish to use hand separators, I would have no objections to receiving the cream.

I think it would be very easy to give a patron just service while delivering sweet separated cream. I would not want cream rendered by the gravity process. Our method and appliances are as simple as possible, and so far have given the desired results. I don't like the forced draught way of doing things. It may be all right in emergencies, but the creamery is such an ordinary, everyday routine sort of a place that it is not needed.

In starting business I first found a suitable place for a creamery, bought the lot and went to work putting up the building. I did not ask a bonus, neither did I ask anyone to promise to do the better of we are. I employed the future patrons so far as possible in doing the work, and was very careful to pay them for everything done. I did not expect to make their butter free of charge, therefore I did not ask them to donate their time and strength.

When we were ready for business, we started out with quite a flourish, but with very little milk—600 pounds, and five patrons. My idea was to deal honestly with everything wide open. I have carried out the idea and have no regrets. I told the patrons that we would make the butter for four cents a pound the first year, and then we would see. The next season I told them that we would make for three cents whenever the milk would average 4,000 pounds a day or over, during any month.

The milk has been very good and the patrons seemed very anxious to make their delivery in the best possible way. In dealing with the patrons, I consider it my special duty to carefully weigh, sample and test their milk. The testing is the vital part of the work and there is no end to the care that should be given to it. While you are testing a patron's milk, you are mixed right up with his money, and a mistake, negligence or carelessness on the part of the operator, and you have got something you don't want and something that is hard to explain.

I would like to have the patrons come in and see the testing done, and whenever I see one going past while we are at work, I call him in. One patron has asked me what made his test so low. I explained to him the several things that might be the cause. This was unsatisfactory. Then we had a short talk that was quite devoid of rhetoric, but spiced up in other ways. We both lived, however.

I make it a practice to know as many of the little things as possible and that keeps us away from the big things. A copy of each test is placed in the weigh room where the patrons can see it, and they have access to the book which has all previous tests recorded. The patrons receive a statement each month of the creamery's work. Some don't understand and some don't care what it does, but the most of them are interested. Quite often you will see topped up harnesses and rickety wagons delivering the milk of those who don't care. The buttermaker and the patrons must work together. It is easy when all the work is carried out as it should be.

CHEAP COW A DEAR ONE.

In a recent issue of the 'Dayman' is given a good illustration of the result that is liable to occur when a man tries to buy his cows too cheaply. A man in New York went to a farm whose owner had ten cows to sell. Of the ten, three are cows that yield over 3,500 quarts of milk each year, four yield about 2,000 quarts each, and three yield about 1,150 quarts each.

Here was a dairy representing the three principal classes of cows, good yielders, poor yielders and very poor yielders. The three 3,500-quart cows were held at \$75 a head. The four 2,000-quart cows were held at \$45 a head. The four 1,150-quart cows were held at \$35 a head.

In other terms, here were three good cows to be had for \$225, four poor ones to be had for \$180, and three very poor ones to be had for \$105. The buyer took the three very poor ones and one of the poor ones, paying \$150 for the four. His idea was that he 'could not afford to buy' three cows that cost \$225, and that he 'could afford to buy' four that cost him \$150.

How will his purchase work out during the coming year? Barring accidents and disease, his four cows will yield during the year 5,450 quarts of milk, and he will have four calves to raise or sell. The milk will probably average 2.8 cents a quart, or \$152.60 for the year. The value of the calves, if put at \$20, would swell the year's income to \$172.60. That means an income of \$43.15 per cow for the year.

The cost of keeping the four cows will not be far below his income from

them, if indeed, it does not equal or exceed the income. Apparently these four cows are not going to be valuable income earners.

Can he 'afford' to go on keeping cows of that class? Suppose he had taken the three good cows at \$225. How would his year work out with them? He would have paid \$225 for the three. They would have yielded 10,500 quarts of milk in the same year. At the same average price, 2.8 cents a quart, the income from these cows would be \$294 for their milk, and their calves, at the same price per head, would be worth \$15, making the year's income \$309. If we assume that the cows purchased just paid for their feed and labor the other cows at the same rate would have left after deducting these items \$64.75 each, or a total of \$194.25, to apply on the repayment of the purchase price. The second year at this rate the three good cows would finish the cancellation of the original investment and leave a balance of \$103.50. If the sum available for investment is limited, curtail the number of individuals rather than the quality. Only the rich man can afford to keep poor cows.

THE HOLSTEIN COW

In the course of an address before the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, spoke as follows:

'We have found the Holstein-Friesians in our experience at the college, where we keep six or seven breeds for instructional purposes for our students, a healthy and a thrifty breed of cattle. We are required, owing to our peculiar circumstances, to keep representatives of the different breeds, and we find the Holsteins a healthy, thrifty breed, and I consider that a very strong point. Now, we find that some breeds do not seem to have that strong constitution, that thrive, that inherent quality which always makes them ready for their meals, and ready for almost anything which may come up; and I consider that a very strong point, and I believe that the breeders of Holstein cattle would be making a most serious mistake if they lost sight of that vigor and thrift and health and constitution which is now so important a point among this famous breed of cattle.'

'Then we find in our experience that the calves are strong and good doers. I have never known in my experience with them a calf to come weak, and a calf that required nursing, and required coddling, and required any extra attention. Without exception they come strong and are good doers, and in two or three weeks we can put them on skim milk, and soon begin to feed them bran and oats, and they begin to thrive right from the start. Now, other calves do not seem to thrive in the same way, and that is why I like the Holstein cattle, because their calves are thrifty right from the start.'

'Then another strong point of the Holsteins is their size. They are of good size. Now some people say that size is a detriment in the dairy business; that if you can get a small cow to do a given amount of work, that she does not require so much feed, and that she will produce milk or butter or cheese more economically, because she is of smaller size. Now, I will tell you: we have looked into that matter pretty carefully, and we find that the difference in the feed which is consumed by a large cow and a small one, for the production of a given quantity of milk or butter, is largely in the rough food, the cheap food, and whether a cow be a large one or a small one, she will require just about a certain amount of concentrated feed, and that the difference in the food which is eaten by large and small cows is in the cheap, rough, bulky food, and not in the concentrates. We find that a cow requires about eight pounds of meal for each pound of fat she produces in the milk.'

'The next strong point of the Holsteins is that they are regular breeders. We have found in our experience very much less trouble in getting cows to breed regularly, cows of this breed, than cows belonging to other breeds, and we very seldom have any difficulty in that respect, a trouble which sometimes gives the dairymen a great deal of annoyance.'

CARE AT FARROWING TIME.

It will be supposed that the sow is in good condition, having been fed the proper kind of food. The sow should be put in her own pen five or six days before farrowing, as the person breeding the sow will know almost exactly when she will farrow. Do not feed the sow heavily on milk-producing foods just before farrowing, as it may cause milk fever and caked udder. Let the sow out each day to get plenty of exercise, putting her in her own pen at night, which should be an individual pen, made warm enough so that when the sow is in and the door shut the heat of the sow will keep it perfectly comfortable. The sow is given a good deep bed of wheat straw, if it is to be had; never use oat straw. The food ration is cut down two days before farrowing.

When the sow begins to show signs of farrowing, which will be about 12 hours before the first pig comes, the sow is given a half pail of warm slop made of bran and middlings. This will generally make her lie down and be quiet until after she is through farrowing. You should always be on hand at this time. Talk to the sow and get her used to your voice. When the first pig shows up, it is taken away and dried off and put in a box, and so on until she is done farrowing, which will not be more than about two hours if the sow is in the right condition. Then let the little fellows nurse. Care should be taken to see that all get a hold of a teat.

Now they are taken away to another building so that the sow cannot hear them and their baby teeth are cut off so that they cannot bite each other and cause sore mouth. Then they are marked and taken back to the sow. If the sow seems quiet and careful, they are left with her, first removing the bed and putting in a little dry, chaffy straw so as to make it easy for the pigs to move around. If the sow is restless and nervous the pigs are kept in the box for the first forty-eight hours, letting them nurse every two hours, leaving them with

the sow half an hour at a time, so they will root and work in the sow's udder to prevent caking. The sow is given nothing but a drink of warm water for the first twenty-four hours, when gradually start to get her back to her feed again. Give the same kind of feed after farrowing that you fed before.—R. C. Henry, in the 'Swineherd.'

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK

A reader of the 'Witness' in Cleveland, Ohio, asks for information concerning Barred Plymouth Rocks, and the efforts being made by leading breeders to develop this particular breed, and for suggestions as to mating for the development of certain characteristics.

The breed is supposed to have originated from crossing the American Dominique and the Black Java, while others that entered into its composition were the light and dark Brahmas, with a dash of Pit Game. They are general favorites with the farmer and poultry man for many reasons; they are good winter layers, the egg of a rich brown color, and they make good sitters. The beautiful plumage makes it an object of admiration. To mate for Cockerels, a standard male bird should be used with a medium-dark female, and for pullets a light male and dark females. The head of the male should be of medium size, short at the beak, stout and nicely curved. A single comb, not large, but such as to give a neat appearance. It should be straight, upright, and with evenly-balanced serrations, the usual number being five. From where it rests on the beak it should curve gracefully and finish with a well-shaped heel. A twisted, uneven and especially a thumb-marked comb detracts from its value for show purposes. The wattles should be of even size, not too large. The ear lobes, too, should bear the same even characteristics. The standard eye-color is a clear, rich bay, large, bright and red, striking in appearance. The neck should be strongly formed and possess an abundance of plumage. The standard for the back is: 'Broad, of medium length, and rising with a concave sweep of the tail; saddle feathers of medium length and abundant.' The tail feathers should be strong and fairly well spread, closely resembling the Brahmas. The breast should be broad, deep and well-rounded, with a strong, full abdomen in the female for egg space; the wings of medium size, broad and full at the shoulders; the thigh, stout with a well-proportioned shank. Some marked differences exist between the male and female. The tail of the hen should not be elevated or drooping, but spread out at the base, as a continuation of the back feathers, and come to a point. In a well-formed pullet, the most striking feature is the beautiful head and neck. The back, breast, and body should be rounded and full at the point of the breast. In the marking, close, narrow bars should commence at the back of the comb and gradually broaden and widen towards the tail, when circles of grayish blue appear. The beak and shanks of the female should be true yellow. The demand for perfection of color and barring has driven exhibitors to close line breeding and to use the double mating system, but the skill of American breeders is being devoted to remedying errors and to establishing a bird of perfect type.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, has published an illustrated pamphlet on 'The Plymouth Rock,' as volume one of a series on standard breeds of fowls, which our correspondent might find of service.

DAIRY DISPLAY AT ST. LOUIS

We are informed by a competent authority, says the 'Prairie Farmer,' that the good that might be accomplished for the public in general and the dairy interests in particular at the coming St. Louis exhibition is in a fair way to be sacrificed to the mercenary spirit of the exhibition management. The breed comparison that has been planned on a large scale as well as the working out of other problems for which such an occasion affords facilities to be found nowhere else would be of very great value if properly carried out. Just why this is not to be is not explainable by any good reasons that we know of. Plenty of time has been given for the planning of such work and the government has been exceedingly liberal in its appropriations for the exhibition. It is met that the latter should be used entirely with a view to increasing the surplus that is to go into the pockets of certain exhibition promoters, or do they in return for this support of several millions of public money have a duty to perform toward the people who contributed to that support? We are informed that throughout the dairy department the exhibit will be entirely upon a commercial basis. Instead of offering such facilities and inducements as would bring together an exhibit of great instructional value, no one will have an opportunity to contribute thereto who cannot pay for the privilege. In short, it is to be an advertiser's exhibit, and only such products as need advertising to sell will be viewed in that department. No chemical laboratory or chemist is desired, it seems, and there is to be no demonstration of up-to-date dairying, no scientific control of raw and manufactured products, no methods used or advocated except those governed by the rule of thumb; no advancement of any kind is to be hinted at. Even the states entering butter for exhibition must pay for their refrigerators and the ice to keep them going. It seems that all the exhibition management was willing to grant and an exhibitory creamery. Tentative shows are not supposed to contain much that is not more or less stale; but for the management of an exhibition like the forthcoming one to adopt such a false policy is outrageous. It is a disgrace to the country for the eyes of the whole world will be upon it. Such a policy, we believe, will, in the end, prove financially detrimental to the exhibition, but that is not our concern; what we object to is that a great exhibition, national in character, standing before the world as the product of the nation, and receiving such liberal national support should be prostituted to appease the avariciousness of a few un-

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The above illustrates the 1904 Model U. S. Separators, Nos. 5, 6 and 7, alongside of our former style, and shows at a glance one of our latest and important improvements:

THE LOW DOWN MILK RECEIVING CAN.

Without in any way lessening the Strength or Durability of the machine, we have been able to shorten the frame and obtain a Low Can separator that is very easy to pour milk into, even by a short person. Write for catalogue which more fully describes this and the other improvements and advantages of the U. S. Remember that in buying the U. S. you get the separator that

HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD FOR CLEAN SKIMMING

with average test for 50 consecutive runs of .038.

We have the following transfer points: Portland, Me., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Chicago, Ill., Sioux City, Ia., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Mo. Address all letters to

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

BINDER TWINE.

FARMERS' COMPANY'S RED STAR BINDER TWINE, 550 FT. TO THE ROUND.



EIGHT THOUSAND FARMERS UNITED.

Dare you dare to lie inactive when a dozen men to-day Make a dozen million dollars on your crops when'er they say? Dare you let them price your produce, price the things which you must buy? Make you pay them double tribute: what'er you sell, what'er you buy? Dare you rest in dumb submission, let a wrong so flagrant cry?

Farmers, it's up to you now. Accept and sustain co-operation or through neglect and scepticism let it go by and have your homes and dear ones loaded with trusts and combines greater and more oppressive than any already existing on stoves, implements, cottons, woollens, coal and even flour. Hogs at \$4.25 a hundred in the Northwest territories should set the world to thinking. The men who contract for twine through the winter without knowing prices are little better than insane. We prepay freight. Apply for a farmer agency at once,

THE FARMERS' BINDER TWINE CO., Limited.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager, BRANTFORD, ONT.

scrupulous individuals. The people have some rights in such a case and those who may visit the fair will have just cause for indignation if they find that such a condition exists. It is getting late now, but much could yet be done if the management were properly disposed; and it is sincerely to be hoped that they may be induced to reconsider the matter favorably.

BROKEN APPLE BOXES

Mr. John Brown, inspector of the Department of Agriculture at Glasgow, reports to the Fruit Division, Ottawa, that a shipment of over twelve hundred boxes of Canadian Baldwins and Greenings recently landed in that city with a large number of the boxes broken. This condition of affairs seemed to be due to the fact that the boxes were made only a straight dovetail, simply matched, as it were. The advisability of having the boxes made with the regular fan-shaped dovetail or else strongly nailed, is therefore apparent.

DISINFECTING CREAMERY REFRIGERATORS.

The Dairy Division, Ottawa, recommends that every spring before a creamery refrigerator is used, the whole interior of the room should be gone over with some kind of disinfectant to destroy the germs and spores of mould that may be there. Dr. Connell, the well-known dairy bacteriologist, suggests the use of a solution of bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in the proportion of 1 part to 1,000 parts of water. This is a very deadly poison, as everybody knows, but it is one of the most effective fungicides known. The solution is safe to use so far as touching the hands is concerned. All of the government cool curing rooms were disinfected with this solution last year, and it was found very effective. The use of a solution of this kind or a solution of formalin in the refrigerators in the spring will be helpful in keeping them pure and sweet during the summer.

LIVE STOCK AT WINNIPEG.

Mr. G. H. Greig, secretary of the Manitoba Live Stock Association, and chairman of the prize list committee of the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, writes the Live Stock Commissioner, Ot-

Merit Cream Separator



Gets ALL the Cream.

Its continuous circulation of cold water gives much more cream than other low priced machines, quicker and easier. Does not mix water and milk. Has detachable oval Milk Can and patented sanitary faucet.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, free, and learn latest cream facts. Superior Cream Separator Company, 44 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.

tawa, that the prize list, which is now nearly complete, is a magnificent one, aggregating about equal to the Toronto prize list of last year. About \$2,800 is offered for Shorthorns, \$1,100 for Herefords, and something like \$800 for Clydesdales. The list is being opened up, so that there are practically no reservations for home bred animals. The officials of the show are hoping for a large number of exhibits from the east, and intend to pay the freight charges. They say, 'We will give them as good accommodation as we can possibly provide, and we will use exhibitors as well as we know how.' The judges have already been selected. Among them are Robt. Ness, Howick, for heavy horses; Prof. Curtis, of Iowa, for Shorthorns; H. D. Smith, of Compton, Que., for the other three beef breeds, and J. E. Bethour, of Brantford, for swine.

THE FALLAWATER FOR EXPORT.

Mr. John Brown, inspector of the Department of Agriculture, at Glasgow, writes Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the fruit division, Ottawa: 'With reference to your enquiry re Fallawater apples: This variety is not esteemed generally by the trade here and is usually bought only by certain customers for a special purpose, viz., baking. It is used by the better class of bakers where its appearance and size are favorably received, although as an eating apple it is better thought of. It is also a good carrier. Limited quantities of XXX Fallawaters always do well, but it would be a mistake to ship too many of this variety. It is always retailed here by the pound.'

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

THE TRUCE OF THE BEAR.

A New Brunswick Reader asks for Kipling's poem, 'The Truce of the Bear,' which is given below:

Yearly, with tent and rifle, our careless white men go
By the Pass called Muttianee, to shoot in the vale below.
Yearly by Muttianee he follows our white men in—
Matun, the old blind beggar bandaged from brow to chin.

Eyeless, noseless, and lipless—toothless, of broken speech,
Seeking a dole at the doorway he mumbles his tale to each—
Over and over the story, ending as he began:
'Make ye no truce with Adam-zad—the bear that walks like a man!

There was a fight in my musket-pricked and primed was the pan
When I went hunting Adam-zad—the bear that stands like a man.
I looked my last on the timber, I looked my last on the snow
When I went hunting Adam-zad fifty summers ago!

I knew his times and seasons as he knew mine that fed
By night in the ripened maizefield and robbed my house of bread—
I knew his strength and cunning, as he knew mine that crept
At dawn to the crowded goat-pens and plundered while I slept.

Up from his stony playground—down from his well-dug lair—
Out on the naked ridges ran Adam-zad the bear.
Groaning, grunting, and roaring, heavy with stolen meals,
Two long marches to northward, and I was at his heels!

Two full marches to northward, at the fall of the second night,
I came on mine enemy Adam-zad, all weary from his flight.
There was a charge in the musket-pricked and primed was the pan—
My finger crooked on the trigger—when he reared up like a man.

Horrible, hairy, human, with paws like hands in prayer
Making his supplication, rose Adam-zad the bear!
I looked at the swaying shoulders, at the paunch's sway and swing,
And my heart was touched with pity for the monstrous, pleading thing.

Touched with pity and wonder, I did not fire then . . .
I have looked no more on women—I have walked no more with men.
Nearer he tottered and nearer, with paws like hands that pray—
From brow to jaw the steel-shod paw, it ripped my face away!

Sudden, silent, and savage, searing as flame the blow—
Faceless I fell before his feet fifty summers ago.
I heard him grunt and chuckle—I heard him pass to his den,
He left me blind to the darkling years and the little mercy of men.

Now ye go down in the morning with guns of the newer style,
That load (I have felt) in the middle and range (I have heard) a mile?
Luck to the white man's rifle, that shoots so fast and true,
But—pay, and I lift my bandage and show what the bear can do!

(Flesh like slag in the furnace, knobbed and withered and grey—
Mature the blind beggar, he gives good worth for his pay.)
'Rouse him at noon in the bushes, follow and press him hard—
Not for his raging and roarings flinch ye from Adam-zad.

But (pay and I put back the bandage) this is the time to fear,
When he stands up like a tired man, tottering, near and near;
When he stands up as pleading, in monstrous, man-brute guise,
When he veils the hate and cunning of the little swinish eyes.

When he shows as seeking quarter, with paws like hands in prayer,
That is the time of peril—the time of the Truce of the Bear!

Eyeless, noseless, and lipless, asking a dole at the door,
Matun, the old blind beggar, he tells it o'er and o'er:
Fumbling and feeling the rifles, warming his hands at the flame,
Hearing our careless white men talk of the morrow's game;

Over and over the story, ending as he began:
'There is no truce with Adam-zad, the bear that looks like a man!

PESTALOZZI.
J.K.M.—Please give me a brief account of the educational system and the life of Pestalozzi. Is there a 'Life' of him written? Ans.—Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi was born at Zurich, on Jan. 12, 1746. He is credited with awakening men to a sense of responsibility to childhood, and with conceiving a method which became the corner stone of future theories of primary education. Although himself a bad speaker, a bad manager, and unable to cope with the world, Pestalozzi's personality and principles aroused wide admiration. He was especially distinguished by an unselfish love of the children of the very poor. Believing in agricultural occupations as an agent to morality, he chose a farm on which to dwell with his family of wife and strays, but a faulty domestic economy brought this

plan to an end after five years. Pestalozzi then devoted himself to thinking out the educational problem. His 'Evening Hours of a Hermit' was the first fruit of his meditations, and developed some original thoughts on education. A social novel, 'Leonard and Gertrude,' received much public attention. In 1798 he opened his orphan school at Stanz, in an old convent. But the interest of the people was occupied with war, and the ignorant peasantry was hostile, and when the convent was broken up after eight months. He next went to the people's school at Burgdorf, where he held a subordinate position until the senior master, who had not Pestalozzi's new and enlightened views, got rid of him. He was then fifty-five years of age, and so poor that it is told he could not go to church for want of proper clothes. The patronage of the Swiss government enabled him to open an experimental school of his own. About the same time he published 'How Gertrude Educates Her Children,' and in this work is set forth much of the Pestalozzian method. Some of the principles are that it is the business of education to comply with natural laws in the development of human nature; one should proceed from the easy to the more difficult; observation is the method by which knowledge is brought home to us; to begin with observation, pass from observation to consciousness, from consciousness to speech. In 1805, Pestalozzi moved his school to Yverdon, and his methods became noted through Europe. After attempting to carry on a large secondary school, which was closed in 1826, Pestalozzi withdrew to Brugg, where he died, on Feb. 17, 1827. His last published work, was the 'Song of the Swan.' There is a monograph on Pestalozzi, translated by John Russell (1890). 'Pestalozzi, Etude Biographique,' by J. Guillaume (1890).

POEMS WANTED.

E.W.Z.—Can you give me a poem, 'The Doctor's Horse' the lines, 'Thank God, it's the doctor's horse'; and 'She's sinking fast, my poor old Beas,' occur in the poem.

RECITATIONS.

Winslow.—The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Penn., publishes a series of recitation books. By writing for their catalogue, you can select the books with the recitations you want.

EUGENE FIELD VERSE.

Western Reader.—Will you print for me the verses about 'The Little Peach.' Ans.—They may be found in Eugene Field's 'A Little Book of Western Verse,' as follows:

A little peach in the orchard grew,
A little peach of emerald hue;
Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew,
It grew.

One day passing that orchard through
That little peach dawned on the view
Of Johnny Jones and his sister Sue—
Them two.

Up at that peach a club they threw—
Down from the stem in which it grew
Fell that peach of emerald hue,
Mon Dieu!

John took a bite and Sue a chew,
And then the trouble began to brew—
Trouble the doctor couldn't subdue,
Too true.

Under the turf where the daisies grew,
They planted John and his sister Sue,
And their little souls to the angels flew,
Doo hoo!

What of that peach of emerald hue,
Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew?
Ah, well, its mission on earth is through,
Adieu!

'LEARN TO SAY NO.'

Miss Annie R. MacRae, New Brunswick, is thanked for her courtesy in sending a copy of the poem, 'Learn to Say No,' asked for by a Rockville Reader:

John Brown was a man without houses or lands,
But happy while making good use of his hands;
He kept a good home by the sweat of his brow,
And when requested to drink would firmly say 'No!'

John Brown had a wife who was fond of her home,
So John was unwilling to wander or roam;
She could bake, she could make, she could sew,
And find time to teach her three boys to say 'No.'

On John Brown as a workman you could always depend,
Till one cold winter's day he met an old friend,
Who asked him to drink—it would keep out the snow;
John refused, then consented, ashamed to say 'No.'

John Brown caught the plague—'twas the plague of his life;
It plagued his poor children, it plagued his poor wife;
It so plagued his employer that he told John to go,
And stay from his work till he learned to say 'No.'

John Brown had a home, but a change is now seen,
Though his wife did her best to keep the boys neat and clean;
The savings are spent, the best chairs had to go;
John saw the sad change, but could not say 'No.'

John Brown had a heart; he saw his wife's tears,
He thought of his home, the home of past years;
He thought of his boys, so ill-clad in the snow;
He thought what they suffered, through his not saying 'No.'

John Brown took the pledge, and asked help from above,
That he still might provide for those he should love;
He went back to his work, determined to show,
That John Brown was a man when he learned to say 'No!'

ELASTIC.

A.B.—Why do elastic bands snap when they get old? Is there any way to preserve them? Ans.—The chemistry of rubber is not well known. However, most authorities on the subject agree that the hardening of rubber is due to the drying out of its volatile constituents, and to its oxidation by the action of the atmosphere. There is no practical way of preventing rubber from hardening. Hard rubber may be made soft by placing it in an air-tight jar, together with a dish containing common petroleum. The rubber must not be

placed in contact with the oil. Hard rubber treated in this way becomes soft, but does not regain its elasticity, and may be easily pulled to pieces.

'MOULLE.'

'Mull,' Woodstock, writes: 'I saw in the "Witness" recently a question from L. St. C., about the word "Mouille"; also as to its derivation. I take the liberty of saying it is a form of a Gaelic word, the literal meaning of which is "bald." The same word is used to denote Bald Friar. "Mull," another form of the same word, was conferred as an honor on families who gave a great many members to the order, such as Mullholland, Mulhern, etc.'

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

LIFE TENANT AND REMAINDER-MAN.

Old Subscriber, N.B.—A deeds property to B and takes a life lease of same, but deed was not put on record at the time. 1. Can B have the deed recorded now without consulting or consent of A? 2. B wishes to dispose of property now; can he do so against A's wishes? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes, but subject, of course, to the life tenancy.

MAINTAINING A DAUGHTER.

New Brunswick.—A has a daughter B, past forty years of age, feeble minded, unable to earn her living or to care for herself properly. B's mother died a few years ago. A paid her board for a while. Lately he has paid no board, provides no home for her. She is now living in a vacant house all alone. A owns no property, but he has in notes \$400 coming due, \$100 this year, \$300 next year. Can A be obliged to care for his daughter? If so, what steps should be employed in order to compel him to do so? Ans.—It is probable that the father if clearly of ability to do so can be induced or compelled to support B, his daughter, if the matter be gone about in the right way. We would advise that a solicitor or the crown attorney be personally consulted.

A BAD LANE.

Ont.—A neighbor and I have a company lane, which is in a shocking condition. The cattle are driven through it twice a day, and go down to their bodies in mud and water. I have at different times approached my neighbor to fill in the lane with stones so as to make it suitable for the cattle, but he absolutely refuses to do anything. The cattle are scarcely able to get through for weeks at a time, but he still continues to drive his stock through it. What can I do in the matter, and to whom could I apply? Could it be brought in as a case of cruelty to animals? Ans.—Notify your neighbor in writing to do his share of what is reasonably necessary to put the lane in suitable condition within a stated time, and that if he fails to do so that the work will be done, and his proportion of the expense charged to him. In the event of his refusing or failing to comply it would then be in order to have the work attended as proposed, and when completed a demand made upon him for his share of the expense. If not promptly paid suit might be brought against him to compel payment.

COLLECTION OF RENT.

Ont.—On Dec. 4, 1900, I wrote and signed the following agreement: 'I, B, agree to lease to McK, that portion of land (describing it), containing three acres, more or less, for the sum of six dollars per annum for a term of ten years from Jan. 1, 1901. (Signed) B. I agree to pay the sum of six dollars per annum for aforesaid piece of land (Signed) McK.' Each has a copy; for the two following years he paid the rent. He used the land for piling wood and lumber, and last year he sold his interest and business to another party without my knowledge. I wrote several times to him (McK.) about last year's rent but he declined payment on the plea that the party he sold to had to pay the rent. 1. Has McK. any right to lease to another without a change of agreement with me? 2. If so, is McK. still liable for rent? 3. If McK. still refuses to pay the rent can the lease be broken, as I intend selling the farm? Please advise how to proceed, how to get the rent or how to get possession of the land again. (As I live over a hundred miles away I cannot attend to it personally, and as McK. has no property it seems risky to sue him for so small a sum.) Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. The agreement for lease could not be enforced by McK. without rent was first paid by all arrears. 4. Perhaps his best course under the circumstances would be to make demand upon the premises for the rent in arrears, and if not paid, then distraint upon the wood and lumber on the place.

MEDICAL.

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

MOLES.

M.C. asks if moles can be removed from one's face. They are the pigmented variety. Ans.—Pigmented moles, unless painful or rapidly growing, or again, unless they are in such a position as to be liable to injury, are best left alone. When removed they are apt to return in a malignant form. In any case they should only be removed under a doctor's orders and ought to be cut out. They should never be treated by caustics or electricity, as this is apt to stir them up to active growth. If very numerous also they ought not to be meddled with.

FRECKLES.

'Subscriber' asks for the best way to remove freckles from the face. Ans.—Freckles, or leptines, are difficult to manage. It is comparatively easy to get rid of a few, but if many are present it is almost impossible. Then, again, certain skins are more liable to be affected than others, so that when removed the freckles quickly return. Freckles can only be removed by removing the skin. This can be done by carefully touching each spot with tincture of iodine or pure carbolic acid. These agents should be carefully handled, and only applied on the end of a sharpened match or other small object. When the skin peels off the new skin that forms is clean. Afterward apply witch hazel cream.

DRYNESS OF HAIR.

J.R. is a woman forty years of age. When in a rundown condition, or when not in her usual health, her hair becomes very dry and so full of electricity that it is at times difficult to comb. Ans.—When the hair is dry and then combed with one of the ordinary hard rubber combs electricity is generated by the friction. This runs

along the hairs as along wires, and these then repel one another. The difficulty is always most marked in cold weather. You can easily overcome the trouble by slightly wetting the hair. If the hair was more oily it probably would not happen. You might apply once daily the following lotion to the roots of the hair: Resorcin, three drachms; castor oil, three drachms; oil of lavender, six drops; rectified spirits, to make eight ounces.

CRAMPS.

'Constant Reader' is a married woman, seventy years of age. She suffers very much from cramps in the calves of the legs and inside of the thighs. This comes on when lying down or sitting on a wide seat, but never when walking about. Ans.—The trouble may be due to weak circulation in the limbs. You might try bathing in hot water before retiring, and then massaging the muscles. If this does not do, put the feet in mustard and water, and then walk about the room for a few minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'Subscriber's Son.'—The condition is probably due to your being rundown. Take plenty of fresh air and exercise, and a cold bath every morning.

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.'

'Doris' wants a garden, now that spring is here, and doubtless she will get it—for Doris is a dear.
A little bed six feet by eight for roses and sweet peas
She's very sure that I can work a plot like that with ease.
And I agree because I find,
To argue doesn't change her mind.

Or' catalogues we pore each night, selecting what we feel
Will grow the best, and what the neighbors' children will not steal;
And every morning out we go into that old back yard
To choose a spot where digging won't be so awful hard.
For Doris says—bless her dear heart—
She knows that I will do my part.

But there's a thought that worries me, in all this preparation,
For raising blooms, and saving them, from youthful depredation.
I'd like to ask her if I might—and yet I do not dare,
To plant me something good to eat, out in our garden fair.
Will she permit me one small spot?
To raise some onions? I fear not.

In many little garden plots this rhyme will be enacted, and many a 'Doris' with a love for the beautiful, but lacking the strength to work out her aspirations, will be trying to improve 'that old back yard.' When we see a man able to put his foot down to some practical result in digging up a tree, or root of any kind that resisted our puny efforts, we realize the limitations of sex, and can ponder the problem that agitates the feminine mind in efforts to imitate the mannish man, and to feel his equal on all occasions.

Woman's power of endurance and heroism in suffering surpasses that of man, but to dig up a lilac bush or an oak tree, with roots planted in the ground, she must yield to the stronger power.

But let Doris be consoled in the division of labor, for in a garden be it ever so small it requires more than manual labor to give it artistic beauty. There must be judicious planning, harmonious planting with a view to colors and attention to the small details that add so much to the perfection of any surroundings. So while she chooses a 'spot for digging' she can remember Cowper's lines:

'Strength may wield the ponderous spade,
May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home;
But elegance, chief grace, the garden shows
And most attractive is the fair result
Of thought, the creature of a polished mind.'

EPIGEA REPENDS.

Penicfa came in holding a fascinating bunch of that elusive flower Trailing Arbutus. 'See,' she said, 'I've been somewhere and gathered this for you.' The flowers and the thought were both sweet and cheering, for this blossom is not found in our limestone region and has the charm of its own peculiarity, its earliness and variety. 'I have been uncovering my roses,' she said, pulling off protective garden gloves, 'and it is a real joy to get out of doors and work in the earth.' 'It is a comfort to hear you say that,' was my answer, 'for so many people form a different opinion of this kind of work. They come and inspect the flowers, and after a critical survey exclaim: "There's a dreadful lot of work in a garden!" Oh,' she said, 'frogs are not the only croakers, give me a choice and I would rather do any garden work that is within my strength than stand over the ironing table with burruffed starched zowns, and skirts to iron. For the breath of heaven is around you, and if it is made a pleasure, you can stop when you please, and enjoy the beauty as you go along. All work is hard if the heart is not in it, and people differ in what they enjoy doing, and in the work that is their recreation.' And as she spoke the arbutus gloves, 'and it is a real joy to get out of doors and work in the earth.' 'It is a comfort to hear you say that,' was my answer, 'for so many people form a different opinion of this kind of work. They come and inspect the flowers, and after a critical survey exclaim: "There's a dreadful lot of work in a garden!" Oh,' she said, 'frogs are not the only croakers, give me a choice and I would rather do any garden work that is within my strength than stand over the ironing table with burruffed starched zowns, and skirts to iron. For the breath of heaven is around you, and if it is made a pleasure, you can stop when you please, and enjoy the beauty as you go along. 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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE JAPANESE THE BRITISH OF THE EAST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—The marvellous progress and change that has come over the spirit and mind of the Japanese people in the past thirty-six years, that has electrified the world with wonder and amazement, has in it another lesson for unsuccessful nations and individuals to study and profit by. The success or failure of nations or individuals can be traced to principles accepted and adopted as the dominant factor in their lives. The secret of England's greatness is not to be found in her wealth, her armies, or in her battleships, these are but the incidental accessories or outgrowth of national greatness under existing world conditions, for balancing the scales of justice, in the hand of the unseen. Great Britain's wealth and powerful influence in the world for good can be traced to her adoption of national building principles—found in an open Bible in her time of trouble and small things. Her continued unity, prosperity and safety is secure only so long as she is true to her national pledge to maintain those principles and an open Bible, through which God the author may work and express his will to man. Other nations more favored than England, at the time adopted other national principles foreign to an open Bible for their people. They have gone down in the scale of progress and world wide usefulness to the race, in so far as they wandered from those principles. The founders of the United States laid the foundation of the republic in a public recognition of the claims of the God of the Bible upon them. Their growth, progress and wealth has become phenomenal, her expression of national life is becoming purer and nobler in purpose; as she recognizes her privilege and destiny in giving liberty and enlightenment to those who sit in darkness, and the privilege of an open and free Bible to all under the Stars and Stripes who may wish to read and learn the acknowledged source of their greatness.

President Roosevelt, President of the United States, in speaking of the Bible, voices the experience of the English-speaking world regarding the Bible. He says:—Every thinking man when he thinks realizes what a very large number of people tend to forget the teachings of the Bible are so interwoven and entwined with our whole civic and social life that it would be literally impossible to mean literally—impossible for us to figure ourselves what that life would be if these teachings were removed. We would lose almost all the standards by which we judge both public and private morals; all the standards toward which we with more or less resolution strive to raise ourselves. Almost every man who has by his life work added to the sum of humane achievement of which the race is proud, of which our people are proud; almost every such man has based his life work largely upon the teaching of the Bible. Sometimes it has been done unconsciously, more often consciously, and among the very great men a disproportionately large number have been diligent and close students of the Bible at first hand.

Little insignificant Japan in 1868, while torn and rent by internal strife and discord, and yet while a large majority of her people were idolaters, catching the inspiration and hope from contact with western civilization and progress, united and fearlessly launched on a new career by adopting a series of national principles, destined to be a great blessing to Japan and the people of the East.

In 1868, just thirty-six years ago, the present Emperor on his accession, took oath before the assembled court nobles and Daimios that he would establish the foundation of the Empire according to the five principles laid down: 'First,—Government based on public opinion. Second,—Social and political economy to be made the study of all classes. Third,—Mutual assistance among all for general good. Fourth,—Reason, not tradition, to be the guide of action. Fifth,—Wisdom and ability to be sought after in all quarters of the world.' Japan, while in her reconstructive infancy, with one leap laid hold upon the main spring of true progress and civilization. While the Bible and Bible principles were not openly adopted in so many words, yet the principles adopted are broad enough and include the acceptance of the highest wisdom wherever it can be found. In this the Japanese people stand pledged to accept the wisdom of the Bible and its divine author, as the truth becomes known to them, and its value and superior wisdom is demonstrated to them. The unquen, taking Japan at their word, enters the arena with them, a transformation takes place, a renovation is started within, and we find her branching out second to no nation on earth as the valiant champion of good government, humane brotherhood, and international righteousness. A nation of about forty millions in a recent war with China, handling a nation of four hundred millions, as a schoolmaster handles a bad boy. Why, it sounds like the old Bible stories about David and Goliath, or David and the lion, or David and the bear; it is the old story repeating itself for the benefit of the higher critics. David, in little Japan, has found the despotic Russian bear, the terror of the East, on a plundering expedition in too close a proximity to her island home. She is simply driving the brute home again. Every shot from the Japanese is backed by the sympathy and good wishes of every lover of truth, liberty and justice.

Both Lasker and Marshall have yet to meet Janowski and these will probably be the deciding games of the tourney as far as the first three places are concerned. To have reached the end of the tenth round without defeat is a splendid performance on the part of the two leaders. Some of the most interesting games of rounds 5, 6, 7, 8 are appended. We shall endeavor to publish all the games of this tourney, except, of course the really dull ones.

Since writing this Fox has beaten Janowski, Lasker and Barry drew, and Lasker and Marshall won their games in 10th round making the scores of the leaders at the end of the 10th round: Marshall, 9; Janowski, 8, and Lasker, 7½.

GAME NO. 838.

(Fifth round. Sicilian Defence.)

White. Black.

Lasker. Marshall.

1 P-K 4 1 P-Q 4

2 Kt-K 3 2 P-K 3

3 Kt-B 3 3 P-Q 4

4 P x P 4 P x P

5 B-Kt 5 ch 5 Kt-B 3

6 Castles 6 Kt-B 3

7 P-Q 4 7 B-K 2

8 P x P 8 Castles

9 B-Kt 5 9 B-K 3

10 B x Q Kt 10 P x B

11 P-Q Kt 4 11 P-K R 3

12 B x Kt 12 B x B

13 Q-Q 2 13 P-Q R 4

14 P-Q R 3 14 Q-Kt

15 Q-R Kt 15 P x P

16 P x P 16 R-K 6

17 Kt-Q 4 17 Q-K 4

18 Q-Kt K 2 18 B-Kt 5

19 P-K B 3 19 B-Q 2

20 P-B 3 20 R-K

21 R-R 21 R-R

22 R x R 22 R x R

23 R-K 23 Q-B 2

24 Kt-B 2 24 R-R 7

25 R-R 25 Q-R 2

26 Q-R 26 B-B 4

27 Q x R 27 Q x R

28 Kt (B2)-Q 4 28 Q-K 3

29 Kt (B2)-Q 4 29 Q-K 3

30 Kt (B2)-Q 4 30 Q-K 3

31 Kt (B2)-Q 4 31 Q-K 3

32 Kt (B2)-Q 4 32 Q-K 3

33 Kt (B2)-Q 4 33 Q-K 3

34 Kt (B2)-Q 4 34 Q-K 3

35 Kt (B2)-Q 4 35 Q-K 3

36 Kt (B2)-Q 4 36 Q-K 3

37 Kt (B2)-Q 4 37 Q-K 3

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185 Kt (B2)-Q 4 185 Q-K 3

186 Kt (B2)-Q 4 186 Q-K 3

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188 Kt (B2)-Q 4 188 Q-K 3

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IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Walter Scott Pleads for those Cut off by
Floods in the West.THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS ON THE GRAND
TRUNK PACIFIC.

Ottawa, May 10.—In the House yesterday Mr. Walter Scott, of Regina, called attention once more to the case of the settlers on the position of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway, who are cut off from communication with the outside world by the flooding of the Qu'Appelle Valley and the destruction of the Saskatoon bridge. Many of the settlers, he said, were newcomers face to face with starvation itself, by reason of their not having a surplus of provisions on hand. Ten days ago he had urged upon the attention of parliament the condition of the farmers at Davidson, who are without seed grain to put in for their season's crop. He was now in receipt of a telegram from Hanley, on the same line, stating that the settlers there are short of provisions, seed grain and farm implements. Mr. Scott emphasized the fact that these farmers are only recent arrivals and the fact that their dire straits cannot fail to prejudice immigration into Canada.

The company that built the road in the first place got government assistance in cash and lands amounting to \$22,000 a mile, while the construction actually cost only \$11,000. It refused to make any betterments, whilst the C. P. R., which operated the road, was not prepared to spend anything on it either. For fourteen years the line had been run in this haphazard fashion until a few improvements were made in recent months. The ties were so utterly rotten that two years ago he was himself a passenger on a train that wandered from the tracks to the prairie. Naturally the settlers were not satisfied with this condition of affairs. It was a crying-shame upon western Canada that such cheap lines as this and the Calgary & Edmonton were allowed to be built. They had certainly retarded for ten years the development of Northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia north of the Qu'Appelle River. Rascals had been perpetrating in the financing of these roads and Canadian investments suffered by the way these propositions were handled in the Old Country money market. The case of the western settlers would not be bettered till the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific lines were completed.

Mr. Scott ran over the history of the financial transactions in connection with these roads and claimed that there was sixteen and a half millions in round figures left to the promoters for a rake-off.

The Minister of the Interior said he had heard on Saturday that the people at Davidson are now fully provided with seed grain. He had asked the commissioner of immigration to ascertain what can be done for the farmers of Hanley. He promised that the government would do all in its power to cope with the situation.

Mr. T. O. Davis (Saskatchewan) accused the Opposition of an unwillingness to listen to the grievances of western Canada. This Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway had never been a good road. Now it was ten times worse than when it was first laid. It never paid because it was never intended to pay. The passenger rate over it was five cents a mile. The freight charges were so high that farmers preferred to haul their grain by team miles over the prairie, finding that it saved them money. The railway had been purposely built one hundred miles longer than was necessary merely for the purpose of increasing the promoters' land grant.

When Mr. Davis had concluded shortly before nine o'clock, the subject at once dropped.

In reply to a question by Mr. Wilnot, the Minister of Agriculture stated that a census official made enquiries in Lincoln parish, Sunbury County, in Kar's Parish, King's County and in the City of St. John, N.B., to ascertain whether the Baptists in these districts had been properly classified. The result showed that the census return was in accordance with the information supplied by the people themselves.

Mr. T. O. Davis (Saskatchewan) moved for all papers in the government's possession regarding claims for losses arising out of the rebellion of 1885 in the North-West Territories and used this as a text for attacking the Conservative party for the manner in which the losses were adjusted. He openly charged that the late government was itself to blame for the rebellion by resisting the legitimate claims of the halfbreeds. The claims commissioner in his district was Mr. Thomas Mackay. Mr. Davis's claim was that only those who voted for Conservative candidates got any compensation. Petitions were quoted which said that Mackay acted as a Conservative organizer whilst adjusting the claims and drawing money from the public purse.

The same Mr. Mackay is pitted as Opposition candidate against Mr. Davis in the next Dominion election.

Mr. Walter Scott endorsed Mr. Davis's plea, and was followed by the Prime Minister. Sir Wilfrid remarked that this same subject had repeatedly been brought to the government's notice. It was difficult to reopen the issue after its having been passed on by a previous government. He had no objection, however, to the papers being brought down.

Mr. George Taylor, of Leeds, called attention to the large expenditure in connection with the cheese cooling room at Brockville. He complained that the advice given by the government experts to the trade last year in favor of waxing cheese resulted in a serious drop in the price of cheese in the Old Country market.

that the business on the order paper was taken up at all.

Mr. E. B. Osler, of West Toronto, defended himself against what he characterized as the personal attacks by western members upon his connection with the Calgary & Edmonton and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway. This referred particularly to the statements made by Mr. Walter Scott, of Regina, and Mr. Thomas O. Davis, of Saskatchewan, that Mr. Osler and those who were interested with him made an immense rake-off on these roads and that the country had suffered by the manner in which the lines were built and operated. The Calgary & Edmonton Railway extends from Calgary, on the C. P. R. main line north to Edmonton, the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan, from Regina, on the C. P. R. main line north to Prince Albert. Mr. Osler repeated his statement of last session that he was not a promoter of either company. He had been asked by Sir John A. Macdonald to make the financial arrangements for financing both these propositions on the Old Country market and acted in this capacity of financial agent in company with Mr. James Ross, of Montreal. Together they had raised the necessary money upon the land grant for the building of this road and Mr. Osler was not ashamed of his part in the transaction.

It was absurd on the part of western members to talk about the land grant being worth three dollars an acre. In point of fact it would not have brought more than twenty-five cents an acre. Mr. Osler quoted a letter from Nichol Kingsmill, K.C., to prove the statement that it was neither a promoter nor a charter member of these western roads. The member for West Toronto gave government supporters the lie for the statements they had made concerning him. He would rather hunt skunks than writers of anonymous letters (referring to the epistles quoted by Walter Scott on Monday).

Mr. M. K. Cowan—That's hard on the member for Pictou (Sir Hibbert Tupper).

In conclusion, Mr. Osler compared his Liberal antagonists to a pack of mongrels and curs.

Mr. Walter Scott said it would be the general opinion on both sides of the Chamber that Mr. Osler's answer was a miserable apology. He (Mr. Scott) would never have paid any special reference to the subject again but for the fact that he was not prepared to sit quiet under the accusation of lying. Mr. Osler had utterly failed to explain how it happened that the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway, with all its money and land grants from the Dominion, is unable to afford an adequate service to the residents along its route.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was authority for the statement that Mr. Osler was in control of the Qu'Appelle road, yet that gentleman has the audacity to resume his seat without a word concerning the complaints of the unfortunate settlers between Regina and Prince Albert.

Mr. Osler's statement about his having nothing to do with the promotion of this enterprise carried no conviction for the printed statute of parliament showed the very reverse. It was a case of Mr. Osler's word against the record of parliament and Mr. Scott preferred the latter. Mr. Osler had prostituted his position as member of parliament to fight the Grand Trunk Pacific project because it was at variance with his interests as director of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Chair intervened and required Mr. Scott to withdraw the word 'prostituted.'

Mr. Scott maintained, however, that Mr. Osler used his position in the House to block the passage of the Grand Trunk Pacific proposition. Mr. Scott left it to be understood that Mr. Osler was employed in abusing his fellow-members around the corridors of parliament and in social clubs. Who was 'this man Osler,' anyway?

Mr. Clancy—The honorable gentleman has no right to speak of Mr. Osler as a 'man.'

Mr. Davis—We'll never commit the mistake again.

Mr. Scott poked sarcasm at Mr. Osler as a 'prince of financiers,' and called on him several times for an explanation as to what became of the three million dollars difference between the proceeds of the bond issue on this road and what it cost to build it.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, who is associated with Mr. Osler in the representation of West Toronto, defended his colleague's honor and Mr. T. O. Davis returned the attack, supporting and emphasizing much of what Mr. Scott had said. He held that Mr. Osler merely evaded the attack and called on that gentleman for an accounting of the funds that went into this road. The member for West Toronto, though, ignored all questions.

Mr. Jabel Robinson, of Elgin, protested against the waste of the time of the House. He figured out that parliament carried with it an outlay of twenty-eight dollars a minute and if this was so it was time that the House got down to business.

At the evening sitting the same theme was continued for the first hour and a half. A formal motion for adjournment which had been used to introduce the debate was then defeated.

Sir Frederick Borden made a brief explanation of his proposal to place the militia under the control of a general council on the lines of that which has recently been introduced in the United Kingdom. Personally he was very much impressed with the expediency of this plan and believed that Canada would make no mistake in coöperating the British

scheme. Under this plan there would be no commander-in-chief in time of peace. The control of the force would be exercised by the general council and more authority would be given to the officers commanding in the various districts. An Imperial officer would be appointed to be known as inspector-general, who would perform many of the duties now discharged by the general officer commanding. Sir Frederick explained that the services of the general officer commanding would be retained for the present although it is not intended to have both an inspector-general and a general officer commanding at one and the same time.

A few minutes before eleven the resolutions were accepted and the House adjourned to take up to-day the transcontinental railway bill. The Minister of Justice promised last week to consider the eight or ten amendments proposed by Mr. Borden, but it is understood that none of the suggestions commend themselves to the judgment of the government.

The Minister of Agriculture expects to secure the passage this session of the measure which he proposed last year to regulate the sale of seed in Canada. The bill establishes standards for the various kinds of farm and garden seed. It declares that no person shall sell cereal, grass, clover, forage or plant seeds unless they are free from certain noxious weeds. Mr. Fisher's proposal last session was to set up three grades and all seed was required to be so marked. In view, however, of a general protest the bill has been amended so as to provide a much simpler classification.

Ottawa, May 12.—The House of Commons resumed consideration yesterday of the transcontinental railway bill. The measure is still in the committee stage and only the first clause was disposed of. The House stands adjourned till Friday on account of this being Ascension Day.

Ottawa, May 14.—There was a heated debate in the Commons last night over the employment of Americans upon the surveys for the new transcontinental railway. One party vied with the other in its avowed determination that none but Canadian, or at least British professional and workmen, should be admitted to positions on these roads.

The Opposition complained some time ago about American surveyors having been imported for the Western surveys and the Minister of Labor, upon enquiry, was told by Mr. Hays that less than four percent of the men in the survey are aliens.

The Government, however, was not satisfied with his answer, and has given the company notice that it must have fuller particulars, and a definite answer to a series of questions it has addressed to Mr. Hays on this subject.

When the House got into Committee on the Transcontinental Railway Bill, the leader of the Opposition lodged a protest against the employment of American surveyors to lay out the route of the proposed line.

The Minister of Labor acknowledged the receipt of a complaint from Mr. G. L. Griffiths, secretary of the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineers at Winnipeg, to the effect that American engineers are being employed on survey work both by the Grand Trunk Pacific and by the Canadian Pacific railways, and that British-born engineers are unable to obtain positions. Sir William said he had at once communicated this statement to Mr. William Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk Company, and receiving no reply had furnished Mr. Hays with a list of fifteen engineers on the Grand Trunk Pacific, said to be American subjects. He asked Mr. Hays for the names and nationality of all men employed on the G. T. P. surveys, the reason for the employment of Americans, and a list of Canadian and British engineers who had been unsuccessful applicants for positions.

Mr. Hays had replied that more than ninety-six percent of the men employed by the G. T. P. were British subjects and less than four percent were Americans.

Sir William had not been fully satisfied with this and again sought the full list of names with particulars. He pointed out that the government felt very strongly that in this national enterprise none but Canadians should be employed.

Mr. Hays, in his reply again assured the government that less than four percent of the men employed on the G. T. P. were aliens. The Grand Trunk manager had declared its policy to employ Canadians whenever possible, on the surveys. The company had no detailed data, however, regarding its employees on which to base the information wanted by the government. It would be given as soon as the facts could be gathered.

The Minister of Labor had not been any better satisfied with this answer than the other, and again insisted on a detailed answer to his questions, intimating that the Canadian Government did not want a single American employed on the road.

After reciting this correspondence the minister went on to say that in his opinion every position on the new road, from highest to lowest, should go to Canadians. If Mr. Hays did not supply the information he wanted, the government would force him to do so.

The alien labor law of Canada was a retaliatory measure and could only be set in motion where complaint was made against foreigners coming in under contract.

If a hint had been given to American engineers that they could get employment by coming to Canada that would be an evasion of the statute and the law should be strengthened to prevent such action. Unless the Grand Trunk Pacific could show that no Canadians were available for this survey work the company had no excuse for bringing in a single alien. Sir William hoped the present debate would show Mr. Hays that this is a question of importance which he must not ignore.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, of West Toronto, led an attack against the Minister of Labor, charging that he had not acted energetically enough. Two months ago he had himself received a letter from Winnipeg giving the names of twenty-two Americans now engaged in survey work for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Minister of Labor answered warmly that he was ready to await the

judgment of the people as to whether he had done his duty in this matter. He could not have acted more promptly. The Conservative party had not been so anxious for the protection of Canadian labor when the C. P. R. was in process of construction, because it was notorious that that system was built by Oriental labor. The Conservative government had seen an American put at the head of the Canadian Pacific system, and went so far as to honor him with knighthood.

The leader of the Opposition repeated that the Minister of Labor and his colleagues has not acted as energetically as they should in this matter. The government should institute a prompt enquiry into the facts. An American engineer professor not long ago had told his class that there would be plenty of employment for them on the construction of Canada's new transcontinental system. The men at the head of the G. T. P. were Americans, and this professor was satisfied that Americans would get the lion's share of the positions on it.

The Finance Minister thought this United States professor must have been thinking that the Conservative party was still in power here. When the C. P. R. was building, Americans were welcomed to all the fat places in its employ.

Col. Sam Hughes figured out that the 96 percent mentioned by Mr. Hays were probably the axemen, cooks and teamsters. The three percent of Americans, though, represented the high-priced professional help.

Mr. Ralph Smith, of Vancouver, called for an enactment that would forbid the employment of aliens on any works in which Canadian government money is being expended.

Dr. Kendall, of Sydney, considered that the interest of Canadian workmen should be fully protected where corporations are enjoying assistance from the public treasury.

Sir Hibbert Tupper has been in his place in the House the last few days, on his way home from London, supported the complaint against the Minister of Labor, and incidentally foreshadowed his retirement from parliamentariness at an early date.

It was half an hour after midnight when this debate petered out and the House rose without having made any progress with the Railway Bill.

ST. LAWRENCE FLOODS.

Mr. Victor Geoffroy will ask in the House what means the government intend taking to prevent the flooding of the St. Lawrence and to bring about an earlier opening of navigation in the spring.

Ottawa, May 14.—Mr. Ralph Smith, of Vancouver, will call the government's attention to General Booth's scheme for the establishment of worthless and hopeless people of the Old Country where they are needed in the colonies, and in view of Mr. W. T. R. Preston's approval of the scheme, he will ask whether Canada is to be made a dumping ground for the drunken and immoral classes of the Old Country.

Ottawa, May 14.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice that he will propose an adjournment of the House from Friday evening next till the Wednesday following.

MAY ADJOURN ON THURSDAY

IF RAILWAY BILL IS DISPOSED OF ON THAT DAY.

Ottawa, May 16.—It is generally understood that the third reading of the Railway Bill will be disposed of in the House of Commons on Thursday of this week. If this is done the House may rise from Thursday instead of Friday over Victoria Day.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

LORD DUNDONALD EMBODIES HIS PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE FORCE IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, May 11.—The annual report of the Militia Department was presented to parliament yesterday. General Lord Dundonald, in his report to the Minister, sets forth in detail his scheme for the improvement of the force, of which the public has already heard. The general says:

The general proposes a new system of militia administration to give it decentralization, and in this connection advocates giving more authority to the district officers commanding and the establishment of five commands to embrace the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Eastern Ontario, Western Ontario and the North-West.

'Every command,' he advocates, 'should contain within itself everything that is required to enable the troops contained in it to take the field and operate for a period of at least three months, independent of external sources of supply,—arms, equipment, ammunition, transport, stores of every kind other than food; in a word, everything necessary for the subsistence and cation of the troops composing the command; and he would be responsible to the General Officer Commanding that the troops in his area were fully provided with everything necessary to this end. In this work he would be assisted by a Permanent Staff Officer, by the District Officers Commanding and by their staffs.'

In order to give effect to the new scheme, which provides for an army of 100,000 men, it will be necessary to make some rearrangement to give them their due proportion in the general organization. This will entail a somewhat large increase in the Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers, in which arms we are at present weak—at first sight it would appear to involve a decrease in the present number of infantry units. This decrease, however, will have to be carried out with caution, if at all. I propose that it shall only be done by lopping off dead branches. With the exception of the dead branches, I do not think that it would be wise to strike off Infantry units until we see how many men will

enroll in them for war service under the new scheme. As opportunity occurs from time to time, I will propose to you the substitution, man for man, of other arms until the due proportions have been reached and a well-balanced army has been provided, at the same time endeavoring to increase the militia where it is unduly weak and most required.

With Canada's immense extent of frontier and the great distances involved, it is of the utmost importance that the Cavalry should be increased, not only in some places in the East, but especially in the North-West. No country in the world is in greater need of large numbers of efficient Cavalry armed with the rifle, than is Canada. Cavalry and Artillery are popular arms with the people. A regiment was turned from Infantry into Cavalry in May last year, yet it came into camp in July over 400 strong, and I am informed that so keen was the desire of the farmers of the Eastern Townships to take a share in the defence of the country that pickets had to be placed on the stations to keep recruits back. I have recommended the formation of the Eastern Townships Cavalry into a Brigade. I have also submitted to you proposals for the conversion of the 79th Regiment into a Cavalry regiment. I also consider that the place of annual training for the Cavalry of the Eastern Townships should be within that locality, provided a suitable site can be found.

As the organizations of Cavalry increase in various other parts of the country, it will be desirable to provide local areas for manoeuvres.

Last year I called attention to the need for another arsenal and cartridge factory to be situated in Ontario. I wish again to emphasize this requirement, and to urge that it should be provided.

You have approved my recommendation that the services of cadet instructors should be acknowledged by giving them subaltern rank in the militia, subject to their qualifying professionally. I am very glad this important departure was made. It is a fitting acknowledgment of their patriotic service. This militia rank will enable them to qualify for the long service decoration. Arrangements have also been made to allow them to take the course of instruction at the School of Musketry and to obtain the certificate on passing.

The cadet organizations will now be placed in the militia list, as a further recognition of their military value to the country.

Col. Macdonald, the chief superintendent of military stores, advocates that a supply of rifles should be secured for issue to the cadet corps. The rifle now furnished them is too heavy for boys, whilst the supply even of this arm is already practically exhausted.

CHURCH UNION MOVEMENT

LONDONERS CARRY RESOLUTION FAVORING THE PROPOSAL.

London, Ont., May 13.—An enthusiastic meeting of thirty ministers and laymen, representing the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist churches, was held last night. Speeches endorsing the movement were made by almost all those present, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'Resolved, that this assembly of ministers and laymen, members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches of the city of London, rejoice in the manifestations which have of late been made looking toward the organic union of these denominations, and declare our wish that negotiations be formally entered upon for the attainment of this object, and trust that the result of further deliberations will be the removal of any obstacles that may appear and the consummation of such union, believing that this outcome would be of greater blessing to the people of Canada, the advancement of the kingdom of God in the world, and the fulfilment of the will of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, the great King and head of the Church, and if this union of the bodies named should in the providence of God come to pass it is our prayer that it may be followed by a still larger union with other Christian bodies.'

TRADE WITH COLONIES. Trade with foreign countries was falling off and disaster was only staved off by the increase of trade with the colonies. The decline in trade with foreign countries was certain to continue, the increase with the colonies would not continue. The policy of mutual preference alone would keep good-will, full sympathy and present a large proportion of trade with their colonial brethren. He wished free trade statesmen would declare definitely what assurance they had either from the government, Legislature, or individuals in the colonies, that their children across the seas did not earnestly and unselfishly desire closer union. Could a referendum be taken in Great Britain, he believed a large majority would favor his proposals.

PRESS COMMENTS. The 'Standard,' commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's speech, says it would be more to the purpose if he would specify the precise terms of the colonial offers to which he alludes. Let us know exactly what the colonists can and will give the inhabitants of these islands to compensate them for the increase in the price of food and most other articles of general consumption.

The 'Times,' referring to Mr. Chamberlain's warning that commercial rivals are plying the colonies with mutual preference schemes, says that though Mr. Chamberlain may put the thing too high when saying that from being first we had sunk to third, there is no doubt we are being pressed hard in the race, and nothing but increasing colonial trade can prevent us from feeling very painfully the shrinkage in our exports to foreign countries.

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY LORD STANLEY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, May 13.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Stanley said he had intimated to the Australian Government that if it will fix a day for its adhesion scheme, he will at once establish a penny postal system between England and Australia. He also intimated that he had proposed to the colonies that postal orders should be interchangeable as between Great Britain and the colonies. Many of the colonies had already agreed and he trusted that most, if not all, of the others would see a way of coming into an agreement within a few months.

CHINESE LABOR

LORD LANSDOWNE SIGNS ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

London, May 13.—The Anglo-Chinese labor convention was signed by Lord Lansdowne and the Chinese minister at the Foreign Office this afternoon. The convention applies to all British possessions. The word 'Transvaal' is not mentioned.

CANADIAN CATTLE

GLASGOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WANTS THE 'UNFAIR INTERDICTION' REMOVED.

London, May 10.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed by the Board of Trade, asking for support to urge the government to remove the unfair interdiction on Canadian cattle. Sir David Richmond said the corporation had been knocking at the door of the government continually. He wanted the resolution supported, but some members urging delay further discussion of it was referred to the Committee on Home Affairs.

SIR HENRY STANLEY'S DEATH

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE KING TO HIS WIDOW.

London, May 11.—The morning papers publish editorials expressive of deep regret at the death of Sir Henry M. Stanley. The premature death of Sir Henry is attributed to seeds of disease which he contracted in the African swamps. The warmest tributes are paid to the man as one of the greatest of explorers.

The King and Queen, as well as the King of the Belgians, have written letters of condolence to the widow. There is a very strong feeling in favor of the burial of Sir Henry in Westminster Abbey, and an official statement has been issued to the effect that the Dean of Westminster has expressed his willingness to have the first part of the funeral service take place in the Abbey, as has been customary at the funerals of other distinguished persons in recent times.

STANLEY'S BURIAL.

London, May 13.—Sir Henry M. Stanley will not be buried in Westminster Abbey. A memorial service will be held here on the day of the funeral, May 17.

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BRITISH FISCAL POLICY

Mr. Chamberlain Addressee Large Gathering at Birmingham.

HE SAYS HIS POLICY WOULD GET LARGE MAJORITY IN GREAT BRITAIN IF A REFERENDUM WERE TAKEN.

London, May 12.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain delivered an important speech at Birmingham to-night on the fiscal question.

Mr. Chamberlain prefaced his speech by a reminder that the day of empires had come. Let them hold the banner high and plenty would come to the standard. What higher ambition could they have than to unite the Empire. They must have federation of sister states or sink to no account in the history of the world. The rising colonies would not hang for ever on the skirts of their indecision. The great colonies had decided by unanimous voice that the question of union could best be approached on the commercial side. They had made concessions. They were ready to make more. He would not call them sacrifices, because they were mutually beneficial, in order to secure a self-sustaining Empire, interchanging products more freely, strengthening by ties the interest and sympathies already existing and paving the way for a consummation of the highest ideal which a nation can reach, that of evolving from a loose assemblage of several states a great imperial organization, preserving for all its members local independence, but against all the world when the interests or honor of any of its members are attacked. He was at a loss to understand how the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Rosebery could treat the offer of the colonies as not existing and doubting its good faith. They went about assuring their countrymen that the colonies would give them nothing worthy of acceptance, and, on the other hand, demanding a sacrifice they could not afford to make. If any reasonable proof they could ask was afforded these statesmen they would then give favorable consideration to these proposals for preferential mutual trade within the Empire, and authorize the government of the day to enter into negotiations with the colonies to secure the great object.

VISIT TO COLONIES.

He had received within recent months invitations from the Government of Australia and important representative organizations in Canada to visit them, but he replied that he must convince his own people first. When the mandate was given he or another would go to Canada and Australia and claim from them the same patriotism found in England and they would unite the Empire. He wanted to arrange taxation so as to promote a freer exchange among their people. He would prefer to take everything from their own Empire, which would produce everything at as low a price as anywhere else, rather than take it from any other nation, however friendly.

TRADE WITH COLONIES.

Trade with foreign countries was falling off and disaster was only staved off by the increase of trade with the colonies. The decline in trade with foreign countries was certain to continue, the increase with the colonies would not continue. The policy of mutual preference alone would keep good-will, full sympathy and present a large proportion of trade with their colonial brethren. He wished free trade statesmen would declare definitely what assurance they had either from the government, Legislature, or individuals in the colonies, that their children across the seas did not earnestly and unselfishly desire closer union. Could a referendum be taken in Great Britain, he believed a large majority would favor his proposals.

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CHINESE LABOR

LORD LANSDOW

CANADIAN CABLES

Mr. Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, Makes a Notable Speech.

PRESENT COURSE OF BRITAIN TOWARDS THE COLONIES THE GERM OF GREATER THINGS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 15.—Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, replying to the toast of the government at the Cambridge University banquet, said he was not wholly unhappy that Lord Beaconsfield's programme of self-government for the colonies, including an imperial tariff, a military code, and a representative council in India, had not been fully fulfilled. It was a great thing for the empire that the colonies should now have perfect freedom to negotiate with the Motherland, and by the very fact of their freedom make for that greater freedom which would ultimately come, based more upon consent than attempt at supremacy. The case of Russia afforded an example of the great danger in an empire attempting to rule too stiffly from the centre. Great Britain had adopted the opposite course, and the result was that liberty was given to all parts of the empire. Canada and Australia were given a great opportunity in this fusing process. Sir Frederick Borden had been united to the Imperial Defence Committee, not as a witness or assessor, but as an actual member. This, and the quadrennial meetings of colonial prime ministers—steps cautiously made—were the germs of greater things.

London, May 14.—The Chinese treaty, while it applies to all the British colonies, does not prevent restrictive acts. Canadian acts are not affected. The Times quotes the case of Cape Colony passing a bill to forbid the importation of Chinamen, and says that the Cape is acting within its rights and just on its own view, in its interests, just as the Transvaal, in importing Chinamen to help it out of an industrial difficulty otherwise insuperable.

London, May 16.—A rumor is current in insurance circles that a large company threatens to resign its place in the association of offices that exists for the maintenance of uniformity in rating, claiming that membership destroys the independence of the company and curbs its enterprise to the disadvantage of the insuring public.

London, May 16.—Subscriptions are invited for 186,000 £1-shares in the Canadian Produce Corporation out of a total capital of £200,000. The Canadian branch of the business will be in the hands of Mr. A. J. King.

London, May 16.—Sixteen thousand emigrants have sailed for Canada since January, a thousand more than in 1903. Steamers sailing during the next few weeks are full.

London, May 16.—General Booth's scheme of colonization is progressing. Some hundreds have been sent out, principally to Canada.

London, May 16.—At the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to-day at the Church House, Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding, Archbishop Dunn, of Quebec, thanked the Society for aid given to build churches in the Dominion. Referring to emigration, he said that the sending by the Society of chaplains on emigrant ships had been greatly appreciated, as was also the meeting of emigrants by the Society's representatives on landing in port.

London, May 16.—The Admiralty Court to-day awarded the owners of the German steamer 'Excelsior' £4,000 salvage remuneration for service rendered the Allan liner 'Ontarian'.

London, May 13.—The Dean of Peterborough will tour Canada.

London, May 13.—Mr. Preston, the Canadian Immigration Commissioner, declares himself tired of contradicting stories cabled from Canada. He will personally interview on their landing at Liverpool a dozen Londoners reported as returning disgusted with their experience of Canada.

London, May 14.—Sir Halliday Macartney, English secretary of the Chinese legation, hopes that the signing of the convention will go far to promote the economic interests of Chinese coolies in all British colonies.

London, May 14.—Lord Strathcona, replying to the toast of Imperial interests at the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, said that formerly trade with Canada was going backward, but, since the preferential tariffs, it had gone forward, and ought not to be further preference would not be desirable for all. Without the colonies there could be no Empire, and in reality, equally with the Mother Country, no Empire.

London, May 4.—At the annual meeting in connection with the Children's Emigration Homes at Birmingham, Mr. Middlemore, M.P., said he had asked for £500 to send children to Canada. He has rented two little houses on St. Luke's Road, built in 1872, as an experiment, and as soon as he arrived in Canada he saw how the boys and girls were welcomed there. The new experiment was a success.

London, May 14.—The programme suggested by the Empire League to celebrate Empire Day includes 'The Maple Leaf.'

London, May 14.—Miss Clara Lowe, daughter of Sir Hudson Lowe, of St. Helena fame, died yesterday. She was greatly interested in emigration, and visited Canada in 1871 to assist Miss Macpherson's emigration scheme.

London, May 15.—A Board of Trade return gives the total imports and exports of merchandise in January and February for Canada as follows: Exports, £4,903,000, compared with £5,748,000 in 1903; imports, £8,923,000 compared with £5,550,000 in 1903.

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London, May 4.—The 'Spectator' says the government has found itself unable to pay the slightest attention to the remonstrances of the colonies against Chinese in South Africa because by so doing it would have criticised the action of our fellow countrymen in the Transvaal. Canada, through her organs of public opinion, had implored the government to wait till it granted self-government before the question of the introduction of Chinese in South Africa had been finally decided.

COL. MARCHAND LEAVES

FRENCH AUTHORITIES ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE ARMY.

Paris, May 13.—The War Department has accepted the resignation of Colonel Marchand. Last February it was announced that Colonel Marchand, of Fashoda fame, was to wed a Madame Heriot, who was ten years his senior, but worth \$10,000,000, but it appeared later that the colonel's brother officers did not approve of the marriage, for he sent in his resignation and wrote to a newspaper stating that he was not resigning because of his marriage, but because he was being slandered and was also suffering from military ostracism. He had been refused an opportunity to accompany the Russian armies in the Oriental campaign and this was supposed to have nettled him. In any event the French military authorities considered his letter as a breach of discipline, refused to allow him to resign, tried him by court martial and sentenced him to 30 days' imprisonment, which he served. Now he has been allowed to go.

Paris, May 14.—General Baron Rebillot, a friend of Colonel Marchand, whose resignation from the army was accepted yesterday, says the latter will offer his sword and services to Russia. Such a step by the hero of Fashoda would give a dramatic sequel to his retirement in disgrace from the French army.

The Russians have a high appreciation of his military genius and it is understood that General Kourapatkin personally is desirous of securing Col. Marchand's services.

FIVE BISHOPS RETIRED

ACTION OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE AT LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 14.—The Methodist General Conference to-day performed one of its most delicate as well as painful duties. It retired from all active participation in church work five of its venerable bishops. They are Bishop Edward G. Andrews, of New York; Bishop John M. Walden, of Cincinnati; Bishop John H. Vincent, of Zurich, Switzerland; Bishop William F. Mallahan, of Boston, Mass.; and Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of Philadelphia.

The ballot on retirement of these high officials was taken at noon to-day, and while the result will not be made public on Monday morning, it is stated with every assurance that those above named will be placed on the superannuated roll.

The committee on episcopacy did not include the name of Bishop Foss among those to be retired. It was thought that this action would result in Bishop Foss's retention as an active general superintendent, but it is learned from reliable sources that the vote in favor of Bishop Foss's retirement was more than two-thirds of the accredited representation to the Conference. The vote on the other bishops resulted 500 to 600 in favor of retirement. The Conference also accepted the request of Senior Bishop Stephen Merrill for retirement.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM

GERMANY, HE SAYS, LOOKS FOR WAR NOWHERE.

St. Johann, Saarbrücken, Prussia, May 15.—The Emperor William, replying to the burgomaster's address of welcome, upon the arrival of His Majesty there yesterday, recalled the year 1870, when the Emperor William I. passed through Saarbrücken on his way to the battlefield of Spichern. The Emperor said: 'To his efforts and to the grace of God is due the fact that Saarbrücken is no longer a frontier city. This territory is no longer open to devastating attacks by an enemy, for I, his successor, as the German Emperor, come from the frontier fortress of Metz, which is a strongly fortified bulwark of this land, which, God willing, will never again be devastated by war, for so long as every German does his duty to the Fatherland, namely, founds a home and dedicates his forces to the Fatherland, so long will our unity show itself to the world without, as it must in order that we may live in peace.'

I pray God to lead me in my endeavors to preserve the peace of my land. As we have a clear conscience, and look for quarrels nowhere, God will stand by us, should hostile forces attack our peacefulness.

In conclusion the Emperor expressed the conviction that the citizens of Saarbrücken would always strike for their altars, the Empire, the Emperor and the Fatherland.

LEAVE IN SEPTEMBER

DR. AND MRS. WILKIE WILL TAKE UP WORK IN GWALIOR.

Toronto, May 14.—The executive committee of the Gwalior-Canadian Presbyterian Mission met yesterday and passed resolutions appointing Dr. and Mrs. Wilkie to work in the mission field of Gwalior. The appointments will leave in September next. Mr. W. J. Johory, M.A., will accompany Dr. Wilkie to assist in the work upon which he is to embark.

BRITISH UNDER FIRE

Mission to Lhasa Besieged by Natives at Gyantse.

Gyantse, Tibet, May 10.—(Delayed in transmission).—The Tibetans have taken the offensive against the British mission camp here. From a fort about six furlongs away they are steadily bombarding the camp with half a dozen guns carrying solid cannon balls of a pound weight.

Another large gathering of Tibetans is reported from the Rong valley, and, though the British communications in the rear are still open, the mission is practically besieged.

London, May 12.—Mr. Brodrick, Indian Secretary, informed the House of Commons to-day that the government had decided that recent events in Tibet made it inevitable that the British mission must advance to Lhasa, the capital, unless the Tibetans consented to negotiate at Gyantse within a given date. The Chinese ambassador had been notified to this effect. At the same time, added Mr. Brodrick, the government does not intend to depart from its policy regarding Tibet, as previously announced. All the necessary measures will be taken to secure the lines of communication.

MR. MARCONI IN NEW YORK

INVENTOR SAYS DAILY NEWSPAPER AT SEA IS NOW AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

New York, May 14.—Mr. William Marconi, the inventor, who arrived on the steamer 'Campania' from Liverpool to-day, declares that he maintained constant communication with shore stations during the voyage. The success of these tests, he says, insures the publication of a daily newspaper at sea. A new set of instruments, which had been prepared especially for use in the trials made during the voyage, enabled the operators, the inventor says, to communicate with the eastern shore for a distance of seventeen hundred miles. In the meantime, before signals with the eastern shore failed, the station at Glace Bay, on the western shore, had been picked up and communication was continued uninterrupted.

Mr. Marconi was accompanied by several assistants and will continue his experiments at the Glace Bay station in Cape Breton.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN

PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT COULD NOT BE SENT TO RUSSIA.

Rome, May 14.—Contrary to the assertion that the St. Petersburg Government had rejected the Vatican note protesting against the visit to Rome of Premier Loubet, of France, it now appears that the Russian Government never received the note, as Goubastoff, the Russian minister, accredited to the Holy See, upon receiving the note went to Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, and pointed out to him the inopportunities of sending it to St. Petersburg, as Russia is the ally of France, against whose chief of state the note was addressed.

THEIR MAJESTIES

SECOND COURT OF THE SEASON AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

London, May 14.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held the second court of the season at Buckingham Palace to-night, at which there was an exceptionally large representation of royal personages.

THE KING

HIS MAJESTY TO VISIT THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN JUNE.

Berlin, May 16.—King Edward has just definitely announced his intention to visit the Emperor William during the regatta week at Kiel, which begins on June 22.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

M. GOLUCHOWSKI REVIEWS THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

Buda-Pest, Hungary, May 16.—The Foreign Minister, M. Goluchowski, made a speech in a meeting of the Budget Committee to-day in which he lengthily reviewed the international situation. The most interesting portion was a reference to the gloomy situation in the Far East. 'There,' said Count Goluchowski, 'far-reaching antagonistic interests have brought about a struggle which, owing to the impossibility of gauging its duration and on account of the general economic depression it may entail, threatens to make itself felt even by those not directly concerned.'

Besides the general state of insecurity attendant on such a long conflict there has to be considered the interruption of the free intercourse of trade and the unusually wide interpretation given by belligerents nowadays to the term 'contraband of war.' This wide interpretation exercises such a far-reaching effect on international trade that it appears justifiable to enquire whether it would not be advisable through a mutual agreement of the powers to check that much-felt evil in the future by the introduction of certain restrictive regulations. That work must, however, be reserved for a more suitable moment.

Austria-Hungary's position in regard to the war is one of strict neutrality and as all the other powers have taken

the same attitude it may so far as Hungarian foreign policy reaches, be anticipated that the struggle will be localized and result in no further dangerous complications.

Count Goluchowski expressed satisfaction at the 'cordial relations' existing between Austria and Italy, especially in regard to the Balkans, which constituted 'a guarantee of peace which should not be underestimated.'

The Anglo-French convention Count Goluchowski considered to be 'another link in the chain of arrangements intended to weld more firmly the peaceful union of the European powers.'

Count Goluchowski considered that satisfactory progress was making in the Macedonian reform programme and said both Austria Hungary and Russia deemed it an honor to do the fullest justice to the mission entrusted to them by the great powers and they hoped Turkey would not further impede the task.

Unless Turkey loyally assisted in the reforms she should have herself to blame for the serious dangers to which she inevitably would be exposed.

STOLEN PLANS

The Paris 'Matin' Discloses a Plot to Sell French Secrets.

DOCUMENTS REFERRED PARTICULARLY TO FORTIFICATIONS AT TOULON.

Paris, May 16.—The 'Matin's' London correspondent having obtained nearly a hundred authentic plans of the fortifications at Toulon, besides numerous other compromising documents, that paper this morning begins the publication of the history of a treasonable affair which seems likely to exceed in importance the offences with which Captain Dreyfus was charged.

On April 21 the correspondent received a letter written in a queer semi-French, semi-Italian, jargon and signed 'Fragola Pietro,' telling him that the writer, who was employed at a hotel, had been acting as a guide to two persons who had come to London to sell a large parcel of documents of the highest importance concerning French naval defences. The letter stated that the men had gone to Brussels, leaving the writer penniless. He, therefore, wanted to negotiate for the transfer of certain documents. An appointment was made and Fragola, who was desperately hungry, told the following story:

'He was formerly, he said, employed at the War Ministry in Rome, but became compromised in a case of espionage and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently he came to London, living from hand to mouth. Recently he had acted as guide and secretary to two men of Italian origin, one of whom, a naturalized French citizen, he had formerly been acquainted with at the War Ministry in Rome. Both of these men, Fragola said, worked for foreign governments and had several times sold important secrets to Germany at high prices. The Italian's name was Golo and that of the naturalized Frenchman, Jeremie Mesqui. The latter had long been a contractor on public works at Toulon. They had gone to Brussels five days ago, leaving him entirely without means of living. He found after their departure that Golo had left documents behind him, and these he wanted to sell.

Fragola thereupon produced eighty-five plans of the Toulon forts, some of them the French originals and others accurate copies made at the War Ministry. He also had in his possession a list of plans of Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon, with typewritten instructions, alleged by Fragola to have emanated from the German staff, concerning the masking of batteries of artillery. There was also a letter appointing a rendezvous at the Thuringerhof, Berlin, for Nov. 13, signed 'Ed.' To this was attached a card inscribed, 'Felix Friedrich Scholtze.'

The 'Matin' correspondent gave Fragola a few shillings and persuaded him to leave the documents in his hands in order that an examination of them might be made. The next morning he took them to the French Embassy, where the naval attaché declared them to be absolutely genuine.

The 'Matin' will continue its revelations to-morrow.

NEW AMERICAN RULING

WILL AFFECT ATLANTIC COAST TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

Ottawa, May 16.—The British ambassador at Washington has forwarded to Ottawa a copy of a United States statute which takes effect on May 27 and which will put an end to the traffic now carried on between Canadian and United States ports on the Atlantic coast in craft of less than thirty net register tons. The act is of one clause and declares that: 'Except in the districts on the northern, north-western, and western boundaries of the United States adjacent to the Dominion of Canada, or in the districts adjacent to Mexico, no merchandise of foreign growth or manufacture, subject to the payment of duties, shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port in any other manner than by sea nor in any vessel of less than thirty net register tons or landed or unladen at any other port than is directed by law under the penalty of seizure and forfeiture of all such vessels and of the merchandise imported therein, laden or unladen in any other manner.'

A CORNWALL MYSTERY

BODY OF ARMLESS MAN FOUND IN THE CANAL IDENTIFIED.

Cornwall, Ont., May 16.—E. B. McCluskey, of Henderson, Me., came to Cornwall on Saturday, and secured an order to see the body of the man who had been found in the Cornwall canal on Friday. The body had been buried by

order of the coroner. McCluskey identified the remains as those of his brother, T. J. McCluskey, who disappeared on Oct. 28. He recognized the teeth of the deceased and some marks on the body. The remains were taken to Brownville, Me., on Sunday morning. The recognition of the body leaves the mystery of McCluskey's disappearance only partly solved. He was acting as G. T. R. operator here, and had not been working for a few days before he disappeared. How the body came to be armless and nude, except for shoes and stockings, is most mysterious, as is also the finding of it in the canal, which was almost entirely dry when unwaters during the last two weeks of April. Lockmen say that it would be impossible for the body to have come into the canal from the river at the foot, and how it escaped observation if in the canal since last fall, unless fastened down, is unexplainable.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

KINGSTON, ONT., MAN FALLS THIRTY FEET DOWN AN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Kingston, Ont., May 16.—John O'Gorman, a clerk in the Red Cross drug store, was in the third story when he stumbled in passing the elevator shaft, and was hurled head foremost downwards. He was miraculously saved from death by striking a projection. This righted him, and he landed thirty feet below, with only a dislocated wrist and shocked nerves to indicate that he had had a terrible flight through space.

LORD CURZON ARRIVES

VICEROY OF INDIA AND LADY CURZON GIVEN GREAT RECEPTION IN LONDON.

London, May 16.—Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon arrived in London this morning, and had a great reception. Mr. Balfour and the other ministers and many relatives and friends of Lord and Lady Curzon crowded the railway station. Lord Curzon drove directly to Buckingham Palace, where he had an audience with the King. The Viceroy received a hearty welcome from the crowds along the route.

A MARVELLOUS RECOVERY.

New York, May 16.—The 'World' says: 'Thomas Halpin whose back was broken on May 27, when he was hurled from a toboggan on which he was coasting, has recovered. His youth and marvellous constitution have won a victory that science appeared to consider was next to impossible. The operation, which is a rare one, is called laminectomy, and its results are not always satisfactory. In the case of young Halpin, however, it seems to have been entirely successful. The paralysis of the legs is gradually disappearing, and sensation is slowly coming back to them.'

THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.

Ottawa, May 11.—The Agriculture Committee of the House of Commons this morning appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Wade, Annapolis; Wilson, of Lennox, Ross, of South Ontario; Wilnot, of Queen's-Sunbury, and Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, to consider Mr. James M. Macoun's evidence on the Peace River country and report thereon.

PEMBROKE METHODISTS

ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING HELD AT RENFREW.

(From a Correspondent.)
The annual meeting of Pembroke District was held in the Methodist Church, Renfrew, on May 19 and 21. The Rev. Dr. Beason, chairman of the district, presiding. The Rev. Dr. Tucker was elected 'Journal' secretary. All the ministers and probationers were in attendance. The usual disciplinary questions were answered satisfactorily in each case. Mr. J. R. Johnston is a probationer of four years attending college; Messrs. J. Alex. Miller and Thomas Bole are probationers of three years; Mr. C. R. Cooper, B.A., is a probationer of two years; Mr. Wm. Quigley was recommended to be received as a candidate for the ministry. The Rev. Hugh Cairns, having requested a superannuated relation, it was decided to recommend use case to the conference. Many of the ministers spoke with sympathy and appreciation of the long years of faithful and efficient service rendered to the Church by Bro. Cairns, who has filled many positions of honor and responsibility in the gift of the Montreal Conference, being elected to the presidency in 1899. The mixed session convened at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, a good attendance of lay delegates being present. The Rev. Isaac Norman was elected statistical secretary; the Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.D., and Mr. W. M. Howe were appointed to audit the circuit schedules. Messrs. Thomas Bole, J. Alex. Miller and J. R. Cooper, B.A., were recommended to be sent to college. The pastor of Renfrew circuit and Mr. R. D. Boyle were appointed to act with the chairman in visiting missions and weak circuits.

The following elections took place: Stationing committee, the Rev. J. H. Miller; reserve delegate, the Rev. W. Knox; Sunday school, the Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.D., and Mr. R. D. Boyle; Epworth League, the Rev. R. Smith and Mr. R. B. Campbell; contingent, the Rev. T. J. Vickery and Mr. J. L. McKibbin; sustentation, the Rev. J. Plett and Mr. W. Graham; temperance, the Rev. Hugh Cairns and Mr. W. M. Howe; memorials, the Rev. S. Quinn and Mr. George Tucker; Sabbath observance, the Rev. W. Knox and Mr. J. A. Briscoe; Church property, the Rev. Dr. Tucker and Judge J. Deacon; state of the work, the Rev. Isaac Norman and Mr. R. Hicks; nominating, the Rev. T. J. Vickery and Mr. W. Graham. The lay delegates elected to conference were: Judge J. Deacon, Messrs. R. Booth, R. D. Campbell, W. W. Ireland, W. M. Howe, R. D. Boyle, W. Graham, Wilson Mackie, R. Hicks, G. Tucker, W. Lucas, J. L. McKibbin, J. M. Briscoe, James Ostrom. A was decided that one or two Christian Workers' conference should be held on the district during the coming year. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to the pastor, a friends of Renfrew for their kind entertainment of the brethren. It was decided to hold the next annual district meeting at Cobden.

MONTREAL HORSE SHOW.

The fifth annual Horse Show, held in Montreal last week, proved entirely successful and the total attendance was probably larger than that which witnessed the show during a longer period last year. It was favored with just the sort of weather to make it a success—bright, so that the fair spectators could wear their daintiest clothes; cool, so that the handsome horses could do their best without becoming uncomfortably overheated. It was, as a matter of fact, ideal Horse Show weather and both exhibits and exhibitors enjoyed it to the full.

The interior of the Arena never looked better. The decorations which in former years have given the impression of being arranged without any definite idea, had this year evidently been carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan. The central figure of the decoration scheme was a huge crown suspended from the roof. In the centre, and from it to each corner of the auditorium was hung a streamer of royal purple. And, indeed, the entire color scheme was based on purple, as is fitting, for purple is the color of the show. Purple and white festoons were hung all around the promenade in front of the boxes and the vice-regal box was resplendent in the gold of the royal arms.

The show was made additionally attractive by the presence of the Governor-General and two of his daughters, Lady Eileen and Lady Violet Elliot. His Excellency evinced the warmest interest in the various events, and frequently visited the judges' box and watched as keenly as any of the officials the performance of the contestants. This was, of course, during the judging of classes in which there were no entries from the Rideau Hall stables. As a matter of fact, the horses from Government House did not fare very well at the judges' hands, a second prize, an honorable mention and third prize being all that they secured. From a spectacular point of view the polo ponies, green hunters, harness tandems and professional coachmen's classes were all highly interesting. The number of exhibits was lacking in some of the classes. This was particularly noticeable in the stallion classes on Thursday morning last, when there was an exhibition of three fine thoroughbred stallions qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters. The prize winners were:—Barefoot, b.s., 15.3, geld; exhibited by William Anderson, Pointe aux Trembles, 1. Romancer, ch. s., 16.4, 8 years; exhibited by L. Reinhart, Jr., Montreal, 2. The Monon, b.s., 16.2, 4 years; exhibited by L. Curran, Borgia, 3. On Friday morning there was an exhibition of Clydesdale or Shire stallions. These were only three entries, but they made a favorable impression. The prize winners were:—Killarney, br. s., 16.2, 3 years, exhibited by Robert Ness, Howick, 1; Tinkal Shaw, b. s., 16, 6 years, exhibited by W. V. Henderson, Sault aux Reclites, Que., 2; Durward's Type, b.s., 16.2, 2 years, exhibited by Robert Ness, 3.

THE JUDGES.

Thoroughbred Clydesdale and Shire Stallions—Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto, and Mr. Sidney W. Stillwell, Shelbourne Farms, Vt.
Draft Horses—Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto, and Mr. Sidney W. Stillwell, Shelbourne Farms, Vt.
Roadsters—Messrs. E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que., and George B. Hulme, New York.
Harness Horses—Messrs. George B. Hulme, T. A. Maitland and Louis Haight, all of New York.
Saddle Horses—Messrs. George L. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; George B. Hulme, New York, and James K. Maddux, Warrenton, Va.
Hunters and Jumpers—Messrs. James K. Maddux, Warrenton, Va.; George L. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; Harry W. Smith, Worcester, Mass.; and Capt. Samuel D. Parker, Boston, Mass.
Col. Leased judges the polo ponies and military classes.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN

PROPOSAL TO FORM A CHURCH INDEPENDENT IN CHARACTER.

London, May 15.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' Tokyo correspondent cables the following under yesterday's date: 'A great religious meeting, promoted by influential men, was held in the park to-day to determine the question of founding in Japan a church pro-Christian in character, but on independent lines. Leading men say that the time has come to adopt the elements approved by the majority of civilized nations. An edict establishing a national church is not improbable.'

VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC

THE BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD CANNOT BE A CANDIDATE.

Winnipeg, May 13.—The Bishop of Wakefield writes from England that he cannot be a candidate for the vacant Archbishopric of Rupert's Land, owing to the serious illness of his wife. A new ballot will be taken at an adjourned meeting of the Synod, to be held on June 13.

COPPER MINING

A MOVEMENT TO DEVELOP EASTERN TOWNSHIP PROPERTIES.

Quebec, May 13.—A movement looking to the reopening and development of many of the copper bearing properties scattered throughout the Eastern Townships is now on foot, and Mr. J. R. Woodward, of Sherbrooke, is here in connection with it, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. de Varennes and Messrs. Pelletier (Sherbrooke), Smith (McGantic), Mackenzie (Richmond), St. Pierre (Stanstead), Chicoyne (Wolfe), Mathieu (Shefford), and Gosselin (Missisquoi). He has had an interview with the government to solicit its aid in the shape of a bounty or otherwise to establish a smelter and chemical works at Sherbrooke.

THE SYNOD

Of Montreal and Ottawa in Session in Quebec.

THE REV. DR. AMARON UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED MODERATOR.

Quebec, May 11.—The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa met in Chalmers Church last evening. There was a goodly gathering in the church when divine service was conducted by the retiring moderator, the Rev. Dr. Bayne, of Pembroke. He took as his text Acts, xii, 28: Take heed to yourselves and



THE REV. DR. AMARON,

Moderator of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

to the Church of God. The Church is God's. Christ redeemed it with his precious blood. The Church is dear to God. We are commanded to feed, to shepherd the flock, and Jesus Christ is divine. It behooves us to be jealously solicitous to care for his church. Some make too much of the Church, magnifying the body over the head, but some make too little of the Church; but we ought to remember that the Church is God's. The Church has no power to save. Salvation is only of God. Paul thought the Church important. Two questions invite our attention: (1) What is meant by the Church? Let us see what the word of God says on this subject. The word church means 'called out' in the Greek. It occurs in the New Testament 115 times. It is used in five senses (a) invisible church, (b) visible church, (c) church in particular place, (d) a church in a house, a congregation, (e) church in a district composed of a number of congregations. (2) What is meant by feeding or shepherding the flock? The Church to ministers means those immediately under the care of each, and all those who come under our care. There is danger in indifference to doctrine. Many are satisfied with popularity whether sound or not. Union of churches is a grand and glorious thing, but there is danger as to teaching the truth. There is danger in a disregard for authority. This is seen in the home, school as well as in the church. We are in danger of our marriage relations, of the worship of God and of the rest of the Sabbath. There is a neglect of the word of God. One of the wonders of the world is the Bible, and another wonder is the way in which the Bible is neglected. Perhaps the greatest danger is the worldliness in the Church. Love not the world, for if any man love the world the love of the Father is not in him. Canada can only remain a great land if the Gospel spreads and moulds the various peoples in it by the Gospel for God.

After the sermon the synod was constituted by prayer for business.

After calling the roll and showing the changes affecting this roll of the synod, on the motion of the Rev. A. H. Scott and seconded by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, the Rev. Dr. Calvin E. Amaron, of St. John's Church, was unanimously chosen moderator of the synod for the current year. He took the chair and thanked the synod for the honor it had done him and the French-Canadian Protestants which he represented.

The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Ottawa, moved that the thanks of the synod be accorded to Dr. Bayne for the admirable manner in which he presided over the meetings of synod last year, and for the admirable and interesting discourse delivered to the synod to-night. This was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell and heartily agreed to.

Quebec, May 12.—At the meeting of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, the Rev. Dr. Amaron presiding, the Rev. Mr. Logie read the report on young people's societies, in the absence of the convener. There are 84 societies in the bounds, with a membership of 3,342. The C. E. societies are weak and apparently growing weaker. Montreal Presbytery is fairly strong, it having more than one-third of the whole societies. The largest society is in St. Matthew's Church, Montreal, and the next is in Pointe aux Trembles Church.

In the afternoon session the first item of business was the presentation of the report on the augmentation fund by the Rev. Dr. Kellock. It is satisfactory to note an increasing interest and liberality in its favor. Last year there was such a liberality that it was not only able to pay all claims, but a substantial balance left to help the current year, and to enable to extend the work further. Many mission stations are ready to become augmented charges as soon as the amount under the control of the augmentation committee is sufficient to do this. There is a necessity to increase the minimum salary of ministers from \$750 to \$800, and this would necessitate an increase of \$12,000 to what was given by the church this last year.

The report on education was presented by the Rev. Prof. Scrimger, D.D. There is improvement in the number of schools and liberality of the people. The Legis-

lature has passed the bill granting power to increase the school tax so as to permit of free education to the pupils.

Mr. Beatt drew attention in this connection to the number of schools closed in the country during last winter. The scarcity of teachers and small salaries. It would be well to allow teachers to be trained in the academies and to take the certificates as at present demanded from the normal schools.

Dr. Armstrong reported for the board of Ottawa Ladies' College. This has been a year of successful work. Mrs. Needham has been appointed principal of the college in room of Mrs. Ross, who has resigned. This is the only ladies' college under the care and direction of the Presbytery of the Church and owned by the church.

The following resolution was moved by the Rev. J. Mackay and seconded by Mr. Walter Paul: That the Synod receives with gratification the report of the Ottawa Ladies' College, expresses its satisfaction with the excellent work done during the past session, and cordially commends this institution to the members of our church as an educational home where their daughters may receive a thorough education under wholesome influences, and asks for the college the liberal patronage and support of the congregations within its bounds. This resolution was cordially agreed to.

Dr. Scrimger presented the report on ecclesiastical co-operation. This co-operation has worked for a number of years somewhat satisfactorily and one of the results of this has been the real desire for union and in connection with this the synod unanimously accepted this resolution:

That the synod places on record its hearty approval of the movement towards a corporate union of our own church with the Methodist and Congregational churches, as one that will greatly increase the influence for good of evangelical Christianity, both at home and abroad.

The Rev. Mr. Woodside gave the Sunday-school report. The Sunday-schools in the synod are not progressing in attendance. There are, however, in many schools very gratifying results. The teachers' training classes are being more taken advantage of, and it is desirable to have all teachers with diplomas.

In connection with the report Dr. Armstrong announced that a summer school will be held in the Ottawa Ladies' School from June 27 to July 2 of this year. The synod recommends this school to all the teachers and ministers in the bounds.

The Rev. Prof. Ross presented the report on church life and work. This year the questions are in connection with church services and the practical results. The services are not failing; they are largely attended. Many churches have large attendances of the young. Children's services in some churches are held and these take the place of the ordinary church services, which is to be deplored.

At the evening sederunt Dr. Ross finished the reading of his report, and after the reading the Rev. J. Mackay, B.A., of Crescent Street Church, Montreal, spoke on the phase of the truth which needs to be emphasized at the present time. He believed that the spirituality of the religion. The personal relation between God and man. He is our Father and desires our love. The two troubles to-day are literalism and laziness. Pharisees interpreted Scriptures literally, and refused the spiritual interpretation of Jesus, and this Phariseism is still in the Church. Religion is living friendship and fellowship with God. The Bible is the word of God because it feeds the spirituality of his nature. A man really at one with God will live a consecrated life for God.

The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.D., of Taylor Church, Montreal, led the conference on the question, 'Why are there not more conversions in our Church?'

The following reasons are given why there are few conversions now:

1. Because the individual member, as a converting agent is not what he ought to be. Many members believe that this work is entirely that of the minister, who is paid to do it, and some live unworthy lives so as to hinder the work. Business men, whether professing Christians or not, use the same code of morality, and often in favor of the non-Christian. Professing Christian women are much taken up with the fashions and frivolities of a godless world. The children are taught to know their vanities rather than to give themselves to Christ. How can such answer God as to their stewardship?

2. Because our Church methods are not what they should be. People must be got to attend Church, for empty pews cannot be converted. Both minister and people can seek to fill the pews. A house to house canvass should be made in the neighborhood of the church, and invitations given. Be courteous and kind to strangers, treat each as a brother and sister. Also afterwards to induce them to attend regularly. Sermons should be followed by suitable conversation with inquirers and earnest prayer.

An afterglow of true impression. 3. Because sermons are not what they should be. Can we expect conversions from discourses on such subjects as:—'A virtuous woman is not afraid of the snow,' 'We are such stuff as dreams are made of,' 'Mind your own business,' 'Bondage to an ignoble age,' 'Relative advantages of country and city life?' Aim in sermons is not definite enough. A sermon should contain a soul-thrust, should be a heart to heart appeal for God. Sermons made to win souls usually edify the saints most.

4. Because of the tendency to make light of sin. It is often spoken of as something that by culture and education can be polished out of the system. The man who believes in a personal devil is now often laughed at. True preaching emphasizes his personality and influence and proclaims with no uncertain sound that sin must be punished in this world and in the next. We must preach a definite Gospel—Christ crucified—and the word will not return void to him that sent it. The minister, too, must be a man of prayer. He must agonize with God in prayer for the conversion of the people. It is to be feared that very few spend an hour or even a quarter of an hour daily in praying to God for blessing on his work.

Quebec, May 13.—The Synod met at 9.30 yesterday, and after the opening

exercises and reading of minutes, the resolutions appended to the Report on Church Life and Work, by Dr. Ross, were adopted. One of these, urging on pastors the propriety of consulting the elders as to the phase of truth which ought to be emphasized, caused some discussion. The Rev. Mr. Tait suggested that Dr. Ross's excellent paper be published in the 'Presbyterian Record.'

The appeal of Leeds congregation from the action of the Quebec Presbytery in declining to sustain the call addressed to their late pastor, the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, was next dealt with. The reasons for appeal and the answers of the Presbytery to these reasons were read and discussed. The several parties having been heard at length, it was moved by the Rev. John Tanner, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. K. Campbell, that the Synod dismiss the appeal and sustain the action of the Presbytery.

The Rev. Dr. Mowatt submitted the report on the work of French Evangelization. He dwelt upon the importance of giving the French people the Word of God, as the English element was surely disappearing from the province. Dr. Mowatt bewailed the indifference of many pastors and churches in regard to this work, and held that it had been eminently successful. He spoke of the good work done by the Pointe aux Trembles schools and others.

The Rev. P. Boudreau, of Quebec, followed, showing that the efforts of the Board of French Evangelization are abundantly justified by the success which has attended them.

On the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Vankleek Hill, the Synod resolved to meet there on the second Tuesday of May, 1905.

Quebec, May 11.—A meeting of the Quebec Presbytery was held yesterday afternoon before the Synod, in Chalmers Church, the Rev. Dr. Kellock in the chair. A good deal of routine business was transacted, after which a call from the congregation of Leeds and Kinnear's Mills to the Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, came before the Presbytery. The Synod last year had apparently effected a settlement of the trouble there by accepting Mr. Whitelaw's resignation and engaging to provide Mr. Whitelaw with a suitable charge in the North-West. This new step on the part of the congregation caused a painful surprise in the Presbytery. The call was signed by 320 members and there was a guarantee of a stipend of \$800 and a glebe.

The Rev. C. A. Tanner, moderator of the Session, stated that he had informed the congregation that no court of the Church would sustain the call to the Rev. Mr. Whitelaw.

The resolutions passed by the Presbytery and Synod in regard to the Kinnear's Mills case are given verbatim below. The Presbytery's resolution runs: 'The Presbytery having carefully considered the call from the congregation of Leeds to the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, while approving of the conduct of the moderator, and at the same time expressing regret at the disappointment likely to be caused to those who have signed this call, in view of the lack of unanimity, owing to the withdrawal from ordinances on the part of some, which withdrawal the Presbytery deprecates, whatever the cause may be, and in view of the action of last Synod in this matter, declines to sustain the call, and appoints a committee to visit the congregation and confer with all parties with a view to restoring harmony.'

The Synod's finding is as follows: 'The Synod having heard the appeal and the parties on both sides, feels constrained to dismiss the appeal made by the parties appointed to support the call of the congregation of Leeds to the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, and sustain the unanimous finding of the Presbytery of Quebec. The Synod would at the same time express its deep sympathy with the congregation of Leeds under the circumstances, and its earnest concern for the welfare of the congregation in view of the unhappy divisions which have arisen. The Synod approves of the decision of the Presbytery of Quebec to appoint a committee to visit the congregation and confer with all parties with a view to restoring harmony, expressing the hope that Mr. Whitelaw will discourage any actions that will tend to perpetuate the existing divisions.'

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

INCREASE DURING PAST TEN MONTHS OF OVER THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Ottawa, May 12.—Statistics compiled by the Customs Department show that Canada's foreign trade in the ten months of the current year up to the end of April amounted to \$364,503,451, an increase of \$13,177,066 over the record of the corresponding months of the preceding twelvemonth. The imports reached \$199,272,504, and the exports \$175,230,947. The ten months' imports show an increase of over nineteen millions and the exports a decrease of between five and six millions.

For the month of April alone the imports were \$20,240,487 as against \$21,109,545; the domestic exports \$8,495,233 as against \$9,437,155, and the exports of foreign produce \$400,000 as against \$304,222.

The details of the ten months trade are as follows:—

	1903.	1904.
Imports—		
Dutiable goods	\$109,030,545	\$120,115,578
Free goods	66,554,103	70,598,602
Coin and bullion	4,234,331	25,688,024
Total	\$180,218,979	\$197,392,204
Duty collected	29,733,082	33,186,221
Exports—Domestic produce—		
Minerals	\$25,715,830	\$27,392,072
Fish	9,343,697	8,646,376
Lumber	28,372,173	25,791,206
Animal produce	88,658,144	55,027,409
Agricultural produce	33,351,960	30,830,328
Manufactures	16,941,961	15,765,582
Miscellaneous	77,683	76,244
Total	\$171,857,918	\$163,559,408
Exports—Foreign produce	8,249,488	11,671,829

MR. FISHER HONORED.

New York, May 11.—The Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture of Canada, has been elected vice-president of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

AN INTERESTING CAREER.

THE LATE MR. DANIEL ROSE BURIED WITH MASONIC HONORS.

The funeral of the late Mr. Daniel Rose, of the printing firm of Messrs. Daniel Rose & Son, who died of heart failure on Monday last, took place in Toronto, and was of a Masonic character.

Among the many beautiful floral tributes was one from the Montreal Caledonian Society, of which the deceased was an honored past president. Mr. Rose had a long and interesting career. He was born on March 11, 1835, in Wick, Caithness, Scotland. His paternal grandfather was a volunteer when the country was threatened with invasion by Napoleon, and his maternal grandfather fought at Bunker Hill. Mr. Rose's family came to Canada in 1851, reaching Montreal on May 31 of that year. On the following day he began his long connection with the printing business by becoming apprenticed in the establishment of J. C. Beckett. He next worked on the Montreal 'Herald,' afterwards in the office of his brothers, Henry and George, and later in John Lovell's. In the fall of 1855 he went to Boston, and worked for a year in the office of the University Press at Cambridge. One of the books which he assisted to set was the second volume of Prescott's Philip II. Leaving in October, 1856, he settled in London, Ont., for five months, and then went to Toronto.

While in Toronto he joined the Highland company, which afterwards became the Queen's Own. Returning to Montreal in 1859 he joined the Highland company attached to the Prince of Wales' Rifles, was one of the guard of honor when the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, visited Montreal in 1860, and served during the Fenian raid in 1866. From 1861 to 1877 he carried on a printing business in Montreal, and then returned to Toronto to join Mr. George Rose in the firm of Hunter, Rose & Co. Twelve years later he established the business of his own, which he conducted until his death.

For many years he was prominent in fraternal and social societies. Having taken the pledge in his youth, he joined the Good Templars in 1862, and was also a member of the Sons of Temperance. He joined the Caledonian Society in 1855, and while in Montreal took a leading part in founding the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. In 1865 he became a Mason while in Montreal, and was later associated in Toronto with St. Andrew's Lodge. He was a charter member of Osiris Rose Croix Chapter of Royal and Oriental Free Masonry and a member of Sherwood Camp of the Independent Order of Foresters. In religion he was a member of the Jarvis Street Unitarian Church, Toronto, and in politics a Liberal. He was hon. president of the Cathness Society, and also a member of St. Andrew's Society.

In 1861 he married a daughter of Mr. George Mowat, of Toronto, who survives. He leaves also two sons, Dr. Albert Rose and Mr. George Mowat Rose, who is a partner in the business, and one daughter, Mrs. William Duckworth, of this city.

MARQUIS OF DONEGALL DEAD.

London, May 15.—George Augustus Hamilton Chichester, fifth Marquis of Donegall, is dead. He was born June 27, 1822.

The Marquis married, on Dec. 23, 1902, Miss Violet Twining, of Halifax, who was twenty-two years old, at the time. On Oct. 8, 1903, a son and heir was born to the Marquis, who had twice previously been married without having issue.

THE LATE JAMES MCGEE

OTTAWA ATHLETE AND NEPHEW OF THE HON. D'ARCY MCGEE, PASSES AWAY.

Ottawa, May 15.—Despite the best efforts of medical science and the care of trained nurses and surrounded by the solicitude and affection of many friends and his family, James McGee, the popular athlete, died last evening, in a private ward of Water Street Hospital from the effects of injuries sustained by being thrown from his horse when riding on Rideau street, last Monday morning. The deceased never fully recovered consciousness, but it was not until Saturday that alarming symptoms developed and he rapidly sank, passing away a few minutes after 5 o'clock.

James Aloysius McGee was the fourth son of Mr. John J. McGee, clerk of the Privy Council, and a nephew of the late Hon. D'Arcy McGee, and had lived, would have completed twenty-five years of life to-morrow. He was educated at St. Joseph's separate school, and afterwards attended Ottawa University, and the Jesuit College, Montreal. On the completion of his college course Mr. McGee took a position in the passenger department of the C. A. R., serving for his last year's connection with that road in the city ticket office. About six years ago he was appointed to a position in the Geological Survey, and had made arrangements to go out on a survey this summer. In his college days his skill in athletics was first manifested. His intelligent application, speed and powers of physical endurance and correct living quickly placed him in the front rank of Canadian sportsmen. In 1897, 1898, and 1899, deceased played in the Ottawa College Rugby fifteen, when championship trophies were won by the garnet and grey. During the past three seasons he played with the Ottawa City team, his proficiency and popularity being recognized by his election to the captaincy of the Kough Riders, and was instrumental in bringing the Dominion Championship to Ottawa. As a young man 'Jim' McGee had no superior in the game in Canada. He first played hockey with the Aberdeens, playing point for that team the season it won the intermediate championship of Canada. For the past two seasons he played in that position on the Ottawa Hockey Club, Stanley Cup and world champions. He was also an enthusiastic carman, being a member of the Ottawa

Rowing Club. He is survived by his parents, five brothers and two sisters.

The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, from the family residence, 185 Daly avenue, to St. Joseph's Church, and thence to Notre Dame Cemetery.

THE LATE MR. GARDNER CHURCH.

Through the death of Mr. Gardner Church, on the morning of Tuesday last, Chelsea and vicinity has lost a most valued and respected citizen.

Born at the home at which he died, he has for the last fifty years been identified with every interest which was for the good of his native place. No good cause appealed to him in vain. In politics he was a staunch Liberal, but a wrong or injustice committed by his party was as indignantly denounced as if committed by the opposite. His great ambition was to do away with the licensing of the liquor traffic in the municipality to which he belonged, and his last public effort was in that cause.

For a number of years he was a member of the municipal council and the board of school trustees, as well as president of the local branch of the B. and F. Bible Society, to all of which he gave his valuable assistance. For several years he, in company with his brother, Seiden Church, carried on a most successful general store in the village, but finding the care of it, with his large farm, was wearing upon him, he retired to his farm, upon which he spent the remaining years of his life. As a Christian, his creed may be said to have been that of his Master. When the end came he was surrounded by all of his family with the exception of his eldest son, John G., who is in Dauphin, Manitoba, and eldest daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) R. V. McKibben, of Maganetawan, who found it impossible to get here. The funeral took place on the afternoon of Thursday, from his late residence to the new cemetery, and was conducted by the Rev. A. A. Cameron, of Ottawa, assisted by the Revs. H. A. Naylor, James Taylor and R. Calvert, of Chelsea.

Puerto Capello, Venezuela, May 10.—(Delayed in transmission)—Mr. Thomas J. Cummins, United States consul here, died suddenly to-day.

Baltimore, May 12.—Nelson Perin, one of the leading financiers of this city, died to-day after a long illness, from a complication of diseases, aged 51 years. He was the first president of the United Railway Electric Company, and the promoter of the system of electric lighting in this city.

Utica, N.Y., May 13.—Charles C. Kellogg, for many years head of the present corporation of the Charles C. Kellogg & Son Company, the largest of the lumber business in this section of the state, died yesterday afternoon. He was born in Utica, Sept. 2, 1828.

Hamilton, May 14.—Mr. George Roach, a former mayor, died shortly after one o'clock this morning. He had been ill but a few days with pneumonia. He was out on Saturday last. Deceased was eighty-six years of age, was born in England, but had been a resident of Hamilton for many years. In 1876 and 1877 he was mayor and had also held the positions of chairman of the hospital board and president of the Central Fair Association. He was a past president of the St. George's Society, a staunch Conservative and a public spirited citizen.

The Rev. John E. Gourley, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in the province, died Friday at his home in Ottawa. He had filled various charges in this district, and published some years ago a history of the Ottawa Valley.

New York, May 13.—Alfred Erich Smith Hatch, twice president of the New York Stock Exchange, and at one period one of the leading financiers in Wall Street, died at Tarrytown to-day, aged seventy-five years. During his civil war he was in partnership with Harvey Fisk. The firm had the agency of the government in New York for the \$500,000 of 5-20 bonds for popular subscription.

Chicago, May 13.—James A. Hinson, president of the National Car Coupler Company, and one of the most prominent inventors of car coupling devices in the country, is dead of appendicitis at his home here.

Prescott, Ont., May 11.—Margaret MacKerr, sister of late Professor MacKerr, of Queen's University, and relict of the late Rev. Geo. Blair, M.A., of Prescott, died here yesterday morning. Deceased, who was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1825, was one of the most active women in Presbyterian work in Eastern Ontario. She was the first president of Prescott W.C.T.U., and also Brockville Presbyterian W.F.M.U.

Belleville, May 11.—Mr. John G. Frost, for many years president of the Board of Trade, and a respected resident of this city, died in Kingston yesterday, where he had gone for his health. He was a strong Liberal and twice contested West Hastings for the Dominion House, unsuccessfully. He was also a prominent member of the Masons, Oddfellows and other societies. He was born in Bristol, Yorkshire, England, in 1846, and had resided in Belleville for upwards of 40 years. He leaves a widow and two daughters, one married to Mr. H. P. Thomas, barrister, of this city, the other at home.

New York, May 11.—Col. Henry B. B. Bristol, U.S.A., retired, is dead at his home here. He was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1838, entered the army under General Lewis Cass, and after the civil war served in several Indian campaigns.

New York, May 11.—Prof. Henry Clark Johnson, author of many text books, and assistant corporation counsel of this city since 1899, has been found dead in his apartments from heart disease. He became, in 1888, professor of Latin and secretary to the faculty at Lehigh University, a post he held for eight years. After taking up the active practice of law in this city, he became counsel for many great corporations.

BY THE EMPEROR'S ORDERS

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE CONFINED TO QUARTERS FOR RIDING IN DANGEROUS RACE.

New York, May 14.—By order of the Emperor, Crown Prince Frederick William, says a 'Times' despatch from Berlin, has been confined to his quarters for three days for participating in the recent dangerous riding competition on the Berlin race track, when, mounted on an Arabian horse, he outdistanced a dozen brother officers and tied with Captain Von Holzing of the First Uhlans of the Guard, for the 'Kaiser's Cup,' but gallantly renounced all claim to the prize.

A Galveston thief has been operated on and a valuable diamond taken from his stomach.

CENTRAL TRUNK LINE

Chicago Financiers Anxious to Build Railway From Gaspe Basin to Great Lakes

Ottawa, May 10.—A deputation of four Chicago railway promoters called on the Premier this morning and explained their proposition for the incorporation of the Central Trunk Railway Company, which proposes to revive the Atlantic and Lake Superior scheme for a through system from Gaspe Basin to a port on the Great Lakes. They applied for a government guarantee of twenty million dollars of railway bonds and of seven million dollars of bonds to bridge the St. Lawrence river at Montreal. Their proposal is to build from Gaspe Basin to Paspebiac, to buy out the Atlantic & Lake Superior line, thence to Metapedia, to build an airline from Metapedia to Riviere du Loup, saving seventy miles over the present Intercolonial route. They would use the I. C. R. from Riviere du Loup to Levis and the Great Eastern and Montreal & Sorel lines thence to Montreal. The proposal is to build a new bridge at Montreal and to either buy or build a connection with Georgian Bay. The promoters of this thirty-four million dollar venture are willing to concede the Intercolonial running rights to the Great Lakes. Their idea is to open up a large shipping business to and from the port of Gaspe Basin, which is open to navigation ten months in the year. Mr. W. D. Hogg introduced the fathers of this ambitious project and among those who listened to its details were the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, the Hon. Rudolph Lemieux and Charles Marcell, M.P. The Premier promised due consideration to their request.

HOOLEY AGAIN

ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

London, May 10.—Ernest Terah Hooley, whose meteoric career and company promoting a few years ago astonished the financial world, was arrested in London to-day on the charge of a conspiracy to defraud. Hooley's colossal bankruptcy and the proceedings arising therefrom were the talk of 1898. Since then he has been connected with various promotions, some of which led to court proceedings.

Henry J. Lawson, another company promoter, was also arrested to-day in connection with the Hooley charge.

A receiving order in bankruptcy was issued against Ernest Terah Hooley, on June 8, 1898. Hooley at that time was the biggest company promoter in Great Britain. He was prominently interested in bicycle, land and meat extract concerns, and was supposed to be a multi-millionaire. He reached the pinnacle of his prominence in 1896, when he promoted a tire company, as a result of which he is supposed to have cleared \$12,500,000. Hooley at that time was living a sort of Count of Montecristo existence, buying yachts and race horses and a number of historic country seats. In January 1898, he purchased the racing cutter 'Britannia,' then owned by Mr. John Lawson Johnston, and formerly the property of the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward, who later repurchased the yacht. In 1896 Hooley, who was a member of a number of prominent yacht clubs, purchased the schooner yacht 'Verona' from the Earl of Lonsdale.

The announcement of the bankruptcy proceedings against Hooley caused a great sensation in London, though in the best-informed quarters his failure had been expected owing to his inability to float a large Chinese loan. Eventually Hooley was formally adjudged a bankrupt. The capitals of the companies promoted by Hooley up to 1898 aggregated sixty million to sixty-five million dollars.

On Aug. 10 last application was made to a London magistrate for a warrant for the arrest of Hooley on the charge of fraudulently and by false pretences obtaining signature to cheques and bills of exchange amounting to over \$650,000. The magistrate reserved his decision. Previously, on Aug. 8, the director of public prosecutions had been instructed to investigate some of the transactions of Hooley in connection with a sapphire mine, situated in Canada.

Shortly after the death in Bellevue Hospital, New York, of Adolphus Drucker, of London, who had been a member of parliament for Northampton from 1892 to 1900, it became known that his life was insured for about one million dollars, and that one of the policies, for \$500,000, was in favor of Mrs. Ernest Terah Hooley.

The late Mr. Drucker was named with many prominent people, including sixty-nine members of the House of Lords, who figured in connection with the hundred and ninety companies which were connected with the Hooley flotations.

SUNDAY CARS

GOVERNMENT REQUESTED TO ENFORCE PROVINCIAL LAWS REGARDING THEIR OPERATION.

Ottawa, May 13.—A deputation waited on the government to-day regarding the operation of electric railways and tramways on Sundays. They presented a petition praying His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council to have it enacted that the operation upon the Lord's Day of all electric railways, street railways, and tramways, subject as such to the legislative authority of the parliament of Canada, shall, as regards the section of such railway or tramway situate within any province of Canada, be subject to the law of such province.

The deputation urged that the Province of Ontario had declared against such roads being run on Sundays, and the Dominion ought not within the province to grant powers which overrun the wishes of the local legislature. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised due consideration.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A brakeman, A. E. Ery by name, fell from his car while shunting at Beeton last Tuesday, and was killed.

Mr. Murdoch Munro, of Munro's Mills, a Glengarry veteran, born in 1814, near Martintown, was buried at Martintown last week. He had followed his wife, Jane McArthur, to the grave four years ago.

The Liverpool & London & Globe chairman stated at the annual meeting in London, England, last Tuesday, that the company's losses by the Toronto fire would be only some five thousand pounds.

The Rev. J. A. McKee, of Orono, was elected moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston, which opened in Toronto on Tuesday evening last. Mr. McKee has been in Halifax and in Bermuda before he took the Orono charge.

The Skinner Company, harness and carriage hardware manufacturers, Gananogue, was destroyed on Wednesday night, with a loss of over \$30,000. The brass foundry and warerooms were damaged by water only.

Three inches of snow fell at Sault Ste. Marie last week, the ground being well whitened on Tuesday morning. Vessel men who went out from Sarnia and Detroit on the previous days did so in storms varied with sleet and snow.

A Hamilton despatch of Tuesday last was at work braking on the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, near the Cockshutt Works, Brantford, on the previous day, he was caught between two freight cars and crushed fatally. He died soon afterwards.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton was in Brockville on Wednesday night, and in company with Major Walsh and Mr. John D. Warwick, contractor, he left by private yacht to examine sites for the new international docks and pavilions among the Thousand Islands between Brockville and Gananoque.

At Hamilton, a Mr. Harold Langham, ran to catch a train at the Stuart street station, fell, and was literally cut in two by the cars. On the same night, near Stony Creek, Mr. Charles Buckler, freight conductor on the Grand Trunk, was run over by a train and killed.

The Hon. F. R. Latchford, chairman, the Hon. R. Harcourt, and the Hon. John Dryden have been appointed the railway committee of the executive council, and one of the first duties will be to consider the application of the Toronto and Mimico Railway to expropriate lands in Etobicoke without the municipality's consent.

The somewhat extraordinary statement has been published that by the middle of next week some four weeks from the date of the great fire which devastated a portion of Toronto's business centre, there will have been paid out seven millions of dollars—every cent of the insurance claims for losses. April 19 was the date of the fire.

Mr. Joseph Levinoff, a Jewish cattle dealer of Ottawa, returning from a business trip to Montreal last Tuesday, had in his grip \$2,600. As he crossed the Market square, Ottawa, two men pounced upon him, grabbed the grip, and got off with it.

Charles Archambault, a young man, was restrained from smashing the altar ornaments in the Church of St. Bridget, Ottawa, on Tuesday last, and held to be examined as to his sanity, as the magistrate before whom he was taken in the afternoon believed there was something wrong with him mentally.

QUEBEC.

The strike of the carpenters in Quebec city is still in force. Yesterday, however four of the employing firms acceded to the demands of their men and these will return at once to work.

Arbor Day, May 10, was celebrated in Quebec city by the planting of some trees. The Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Minister of Agriculture, accompanied by members of the Legislature, planted some forty elm trees on the avenue in front of the Parliament House.

The insurance companies doing business in Sherbrooke notified their agents last week that the rates on all business blocks would be advanced fifteen cents from that date. It is understood that this advance is being made generally throughout the towns and cities of the country, doubtless as a result of heavy losses in Toronto and elsewhere.

Montmorency Falls, near Quebec city, are a most imposing sight just now. Owing to the spring freshets thousands upon thousands of tons of water are rushing down the rocky precipice, as well as at the Natural Steps above the Falls, where this immense volume of water courses through the narrow rock bound channel with the speed of an express train. Not for many years has there been such a quantity of water.

A further grant of land has been asked from the Federal Government by Sir Charles Ross, of the Covefields, Quebec, to establish a rifle factory. A public meeting in Quebec last Tuesday afternoon considered the matter. It is proposed to manufacture the new Canadian rifle, known as the Ross rifle, at that factory. While there was some opposition to a further grant of land, the majority favored it, and the meeting adjourned after having recommended the government to grant the addition, as the factory will give work to many hundreds.

Early last week Mr. Paul, of Danville, who had ridden out on his automobile, while opposite Mr. M. Wilcox's, a little above Danville, lost control of the machine, which was going at a rapid rate, and he was driven into a wire fence. His leg was crushed between the machine and the fence and as those who were with him did not understand how to direct the machine, and the power being still on, his limb was deeply lacerated. At length he was extricated and was brought down

by Mr. Wilcox to Dr. Moffatt and Tompkins' office, where his wounds were attended to, and he was afterwards conveyed to the Grand Central Hotel and went home on the right train. The damage done to the automobile is reported to be over \$200.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Union tailors in four St. John, N.B., establishments went on strike last Tuesday, their employers, as they alleged, having disregarded the scale of prices.

Rear Admiral Drury, says a Halifax despatch, is to take the chief command of the North American and West Indies station, succeeding Sir A. Douglas.

The fire which broke out in Shediac, N.B., at midnight last Tuesday, destroyed the Shediac Boot and Shoe Company's factory completely.

Newfoundland's seal fishery netted 284,470 seals, against 317,362 last year. The weight this year was 5,786 tons, and that of last year was 6,275 tons. The value this year is \$394,485, against \$449,082.

Governor Boyle, of Newfoundland, has left St. John's for England, and will sail from New York on Wednesday next. He has been appointed Governor of the Mauritius, and was given a great ovation when he said good-bye at the docks on Wednesday night.

The Hon. Mr. Tweedie, premier, and the Hon. Mr. Pagsley, attorney-general of New Brunswick, have been discussing with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa, the control of the fisheries in their respective relations as between Dominion and provincial control. The province wants more control.

Mr. Horace Mayhew, one of the largest and wealthiest coal owners in England, was in Sydney, N.S., a few days ago looking over the areas of the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company, which has for the past year been making important developments of its coal properties at Cochrane's Lake, about fifteen miles from Sydney. Mr. Thomas Lancaster, the president and general manager of the company, of New York, was also at Sydney.

The treacherous sands of Sable Island have found another victim. On May 9 the fine schooner 'Olympia,' of Lunenburg, Captain Westman, carrying a crew of eighteen men, while seeking the fishing grounds, ran on the east sand bank, filled with water, and as the seas were running mountains high, the spars went by the board and the crew escaped with difficulty. They landed at Canso.

The Canadian Government has chartered the sealing steamer 'Erik' to proceed to Hudson's Bay in July next with supplies for the steamer 'Neptune,' now with the Canadian expedition, sent for the purpose of enforcing Canadian laws against American whalers. The 'Erik' will also convey stores to the north for the steamer 'Gauss,' in which ship Captain Bernier will proceed to the north and annex a number of Arctic islands for the British crown, and will also attempt to reach the North Pole.

A Halifax despatch of Wednesday says: The outlook for this season's cod fishery is most favorable. The Norwegian catch to date is only 36,100,000 cods, against 34,700,000 for the same period last year, and the fishery is now nearly over. Last year's catch was the smallest on record for Norway, and the lives of the cods were almost devoid of oil, so that the yield therefrom was only about one-eighth of the normal product. The cods this year are said to be almost as lean, and reports to the oil stocks indicate that they will not be more than twice as large as last season's, or one-fourth of a normal output. This means an immense advantage for our fishermen, the first evidence of which was that on May 1 cod reached \$5 a quintal, a figure not attained here for a decade.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

The Bow river, at Calgary, Alberta, in May is no joke, and to ford it, even in shallow spots, is no easy matter. Walter Stewart, a rancher in the Danburg district, was riding across with some cattle for the stock show, when his horse stumbled and he fell out of the saddle, was swept away and drowned.

A rifle shot at Calgary, N.W.T., fired at random, evidently, found fatal lodgment in the neck of Ruth Harley, aged ten years, while she played in her father's yard on May 7. The bullet severed the jugular vein in the child's neck, and she died about midnight on Tuesday.

Mr. J. H. Haslam, Conservative candidate in Selkirk, Man., has now turned his back upon his former friends in the Tory ranks, and in a letter which he sent to the 'Telegram,' and afterwards published in the Winnipeg 'Free Press,' he condemns his party out and out because of its extreme protection.

A Winnipeg despatch of Thursday states that the local government has sold 250,000 acres of land to Duluth parties, for over \$1,600,000. The lands came into the hands of the government from a claim settled against the Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay Railway Company, assets of which were acquired by the Canadian Northern Company.

London, England, shareholders are said to have expressed surprise and disappointment at the recent showing of no profits from the Le Roi mine during the past few months, owing to faulty sampling assaying and excessive valuation. Lord Strathcona's herd of buffalo, at Silver Heights, Winnipeg, Man., stampeded, and had not been corralled last Tuesday. They frequently stampede, but are generally none the worse of it. The cowboys always get them.

The two Chinamen who, with others, robbed and killed Man Quong, manager of the Victoria, B.C., Chinese Theatre, some months ago, have been sentenced to die by hanging on July 22. Four others in hiding are being sought for by the authorities. The killing was particularly cruel, as the mob beat their victim into insensibility with iron bars, and then threw him over the gallery into a court yard.

All preliminary hearings in the celebrated \$10,000 mail robbery case are ended, and resulted in the commitment of J. H. Wilcox, mail clerk; J. Bange, a lawyer of Calgary, and Boyce and Behan, to stand their trials at the forthcoming sittings of the Supreme Court in Regina. Boyce, in his evidence, directly connected Banks with having possession of a portion of the stolen money, and

Banks, in his evidence, not only admitted having possession of stolen money, but showed that it was through Wilcox he received it.

A lad of twelve years, John Schuster, evidently with some want in him, attacked and killed his sister, Victorine Schuster, during the absence of his father, John Schuster, at Deadwood Lake, a month ago. The matter came up at Rosthern, N.W.T., at the inquest, where young Schuster was committed to stand his trial. He had at first used a whip, and afterward a poker in his murderous work.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. William Crozier, the well-known cattle exhibitor, of Northport, L. I., did not there on Tuesday last. He is a well-known exhibitor of fine cattle at the fairs.

Two powder mills of the Shaghtoke Powder Company, blew up near Troy, N.Y., on Tuesday last, and Mr. Chauncey Crandell and Mr. Joseph Watts, employees, were killed and many buildings were demolished.

Miss Mary Walsh, of West Charlton, was driving across the tracks of the railway at Hoffman, N.Y., early last week, when the train struck and killed her, while the horse she had driven escaped unhurt.

A light engine of the New York Central Railway struck and killed Mr. Willard B. Pell, of the Forsberg Gear Company, at the James street crossing, Rome, N.Y., early last week.

The governing committee of the Carlton Club, London, has elected Mr. John Wansmaker, of Philadelphia and New York, an honorary member—the first foreigner on whom this honor had been conferred.

Mr. George Clinton Genet, youngest and last surviving son of Edmond Chas. Genet, who was Minister to France in 1793, and was known afterwards as 'Citizen Genet,' died in New York last Tuesday. He was eighty years old, and was known by his literary works.

Mr. Lawrence Keegan, of Dedham, Mass., engineer, and Mr. John Howard, of Boston, Mass., fireman, were killed in a railway wreck last Tuesday, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, while crossing the Byram river bridge at Port Chester. Their engine went over a seventy-foot embankment.

The dead body of a man was found, his pockets turned inside out, in the branches of a tree, on a cliff seven hundred feet above the Hudson river, on Tuesday last, by some young men who were returning from Hook Mountain, north of Nyack, to the town of Nyack. There was no sign to identify the man, who was evidently murdered first, robbed afterwards, and his body thrown over the cliff.

Four German cruisers, the 'Vineta,' 'Gazelle,' 'Faik,' and 'Panther,' are said to have been despatched to Port-au-Prince, Hayti, instead of to Newport News, U.S. They had been lying off St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and the despatch of Wednesday, which announces their departure, says a revolution is feared at Hayti.

Governor Odell has signed the Jerome-Dowling law, passed by the New York Legislature at its recent session, and aimed at the gambling kings of New York, whose nefarious practices it was designed to crush. The law came into effect immediately upon its signature last Tuesday.

Mr. John Albertyn and Mr. Henrick Rust, Boers from Cape Colony, were among those who took their degree from Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, at the ninety-second commencement day, last week. They seem to hold to the Presbyterian Blue.

The Trading Stamp Bill, signed by Governor Odell, of New York, last Tuesday, compels the stamps to reveal their face value, both in goods and stamps.

The Chilean cruisers, 'Esmeralda' and 'Chacabuco,' says a despatch from Santiago de Cuba, have been sold to Mr. Charles R. Flint, of New York, for \$5,150,000. The 'Esmeralda' can do 22 knots an hour and carries two eight-inch and sixteen six-inch guns. The other is much smaller.

The cruel war in the Philippines is not over yet, evidently. A Manila despatch of Wednesday states that Lieutenant Winfield Harper and thirty-nine men of the Seventeenth United States Infantry were caught in ambush by Moros, at Simpatam, Mindanao, on May 8. Two officers and fifteen men were killed and five men were wounded.

SUMMARY.

Russia is reported to have at the present moment 125,000 troops concentrated beyond the Caucasus.

An anarchist plot has been discovered to kill the czar and blow up Russian fortresses and military depots.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be anxious to go to the front. All the Romanoffs have fought with their army and he would not be behind.

Reinforcements of fusiliers, infantry, and four ten-pounder guns are being sent from India to Col. Younghusband in Tibet.

A Rome despatch states that unrest is showing in Russia, and the people seem inclined now to demand constitutional government.

The Russian war party are now said to be urging the czar to end the struggle on the basis of Corea to be under a Japanese protectorate and Manchuria remain Chinese territory.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has resolved to ask consideration of the removal of the restrictions upon the importation of Canadian live cattle into British ports.

General Kuroki displays great boldness in his advance against the Russians, and General Kourapatkin's army on the Liao yang road above Feng huang cheng is believed to be in a critical position.

Word from St. Petersburg declares that the Port Arthur garrison has cleared an entrance for torpedo boat destroyers, and that communication with Port Arthur is still open by rail. The charges sustained.

Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, announced in the House of Commons on Thursday that all preparations had been made for the employment of Chinese

laborers at the Transvaal, who will be immediately shipped thither, as the Anglo-Chinese labor convention would be signed next day Friday.

The Duke of Sutherland, who returned home to London last week after his tour across Canada, said some very complimentary words as to the conditions he found in Canada; but he believed there was a danger of Canada being Americanized.

The Austro-Hungarian budget presented to the Diet at Buda Pest last Tuesday by M. de Lukacs, Finance Minister, shows estimated expenditure of \$238,016,924, or \$23,580,000 above 1903. Revenue is estimated at \$238,136,389.

The Russian Government claims to have discovered the anarchists of Vienna engaged in a plot to kill the czar and M. von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, and to blow up forts, commencing with Cronstadt. In Vienna the officials say they are unaware of the existence of the plot.

Mr. Conrad F. Stollmeyer, the Pitch Lake King, died at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, last Tuesday, ninety-one years old. He was a German emigrant and afterwards editor of an abolition newspaper in Philadelphia, which the mob attacked in 1845, and left him penniless. He dropped printer's ink and took to exploration, when he discovered and purchased a lake of Trinidad asphalt, which made him a millionaire.

A Berlin despatch charges General Schwedoff with having lost half a million dollars in stocks, and with having then taken the money from the Red Cross treasury, which the Empress Dowager replaced, as she is a friend of the general. Prince Galitzin and Count Lanskoy are also charged with irregularities in connection with the fund.

Miss Bromfield, of the British Women's Emigration Association, in addressing the Manchester branch of the National Union of Women Workers, on emigration to Canada, took contrary ground to the reports of the labor party and declared that there was an opportunity for women workers in Canada.

Y.M.C.A. CONVENTION

Gathering at Buffalo Largely Attended.

MONTREALER ELECTED A VICE-PRESIDENT—GROWTH OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 12.—Yesterday afternoon the fourteen hundred delegates to the international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, now in session here, were welcomed to the city by Councilman H. H. Bingham, in the absence of Mayor Knight; the Rev. Henry B. Master, on behalf of the churches, and Mr. John J. McWilliams, for the Buffalo Y. M. C. A.

The report of the international committee was then read. The report of the committee reviews at great length the work of the Association. The increase in the strength and efficiency of the state and provincial organizations has been steady. The associations have found their chief field among the young men of the cities, but as they enter upon the new century there is a beginning of growth strongly accentuated in two directions, first, among boys, and second, among young men in country districts. The membership of the boys' department numbers twenty thousand. The country work has been pushed more vigorously. The remarkable growth of the railway associations reported at the Boston convention has been fully maintained, and the total membership has increased 28,206 men. Another promising field is among young men of the industrial classes. Special attention has been given to the study of single manufacturing establishments, and progress has been made in some of the largest works of the country. There is also promising work among the coal miners in Pennsylvania.

Reports from all other sections are very encouraging. The committee submits the following recommendations:

The continuance of the following departments of the home work: Office, publications and library, business, field, including county, railway, industrial, student, army and navy, colored, Indian, special religious, educational, physical, secretarial, boys.

The continuance of the foreign work on lines approved by the Association experience and in accordance with the work of the missionary societies of the various denominations.

The continuance of a budget amounting to at least \$160,000 a year for the home work of the committee, and an increase of the budget for the foreign work to \$105,000.

The observance of the last Lord's Day in September as Bible study rally day.

The observance of the second Lord's Day in November and the week following as a season of prayer for young men in this and other lands.

The granting of authority to appoint, under the rules of the world's conference, the American delegates to the next meeting of that conference in Paris in 1905.

The committee on permanent organization submitted its report, and the following officers of the convention were unanimously chosen:

President, the Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. T. Williams, of Montreal; A. E. Haynes, of Minnesota; Frank E. Sikes, of Buffalo; Frank Strange, of Kansas; William E. Swett, of Colorado; James Ramsay, Jr., of Wabash, Indiana; secretary, Mr. W. H. Stone, Portland, Ore.; assistant secretaries, Messrs. G. F. Williams, of Quebec, and F. H. Burt, of Illinois.

At five o'clock the convention adjourned, and the delegates proceeded to City Convention Hall, where a mammoth banquet had been prepared. A letter of regret was read from President Roosevelt in which he praised the Y. M. C. A. for its work, and regretted that he was unable to be present.

Mr. William A. Rogers, of this city, a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, with headquarters at Montreal. Heretofore there have been but two provincial committees, that of Ontario and Quebec and

Mr. Frank E. Sikes, vice-president of the local Association, gave an historical sketch of the first international convention, which was held in this city in June, 1854. On that occasion there were 37 delegates in attendance, representing 19 Associations. The total membership of the Association was then less than 10,000. The Association had at that time no property and had no paid officers. At the present time there are 1,700 Associations, 350,000 members, and the property value of the various Associations is about \$30,000,000. There are also 1,700 paid officers.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 13.—The presentation of the majority and minority reports of the committee of twenty-one of the International Y. M. C. A., furnished the feature of the second day's session of the Association's international convention. The majority report favors the continuance of the present conditions relating to control of local associations and certain special departments of Y. M. C. A. work. The question, in a nutshell, is really whether the international relationship over those bodies or whether it shall have definite authority. The question has been in dispute for years, and it will be settled at this afternoon's session, when the vote will be taken.

A point made by those who support the majority report is that if the minority report were adopted, it would make the acceptance of Miss Helen Gould's gift of \$450,000 for the establishment of the naval Y. M. C. A. branch in Brooklyn impossible under conditions suggested by the minority report, because they maintain that it was stipulated by Miss Gould that the branch should remain under the control of the international committee, and that if local work is taken out of the international committee's hands, as suggested by the minority report, the gift would lapse. The contest in behalf of each report was begun at yesterday afternoon's session, when a number of addresses were made on behalf of both reports.

Aside from that matter—and it is the most important with which the convention has to deal—the arrival of Miss Helen Gould and a demonstration in her honor at the convention hall, where the evening session was held, were the other features of the day. The entire day except for the time allotted in the afternoon for the presentation of the reports of the committee of twenty-one by the chairman, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, and the discussion thereon, was given up to addresses.

The session opened with devotional exercises led by Mr. S. D. Gordan. Then began the regular business of the day. The general topic of discussion was a 'half century of association, federation and supervision.' This was divided into two subjects: 'The International Committee' and 'State and provincial committees.' Mr. Richard C. Morse, general secretary of the international committee, took up the scope of the work of this committee, which was followed by a discussion in which the entire assembly joined. Mr. E. P. Platt, chairman of the New York state committee, and Prof. A. E. Haynes, chairman of the Minnesota state committee, talked on the work being done by the different state committees, and noted the wonderful progress made by these bodies. The discussion of these subjects occupied the entire morning session.

The Rev. John P. Barton, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, treated intelligently and comprehensively of the vital relations between the Y. M. C. A. and foreign missions, showing the good that has been done and can yet be accomplished by their co-operation. The afternoon session of the convention was called to order and presided over by the president, Mr. Macfarland. The singing was led by Mr. E. W. Peck, state secretary of Minnesota, while Mr. Richard C. Morse, secretary of the international committee, led in prayer. An address on 'Temptation' was given by the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 13.—An important question of policy was decided at today's session of the 35th international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association. Those who favored taking the power of dealing with the railway Y. M. C. A.'s from the international committee, and placing it with state and local committees were defeated by a large majority. The matter came up in the majority and minority reports of a committee of 21, which was first appointed at the Grand Rapids conference in 1899, reappointed at the Boston conference in 1901, and again reappointed at Cleveland in 1902. The majority report was in favor of leaving matters as they now stand under control of the international committee. Debate on the question was spirited, but there was no bitterness shown, and each vote was followed by a few moments of silent prayer, instead of the cheering, which usually follows the victory of one faction over another in a convention.

The minority report was defeated by a vote of 872 to 296. The majority report was then taken up for amendment, and it was finally adopted by a vote of 821 to 131.

Several interesting addresses were heard to-day. Mr. Robert E. Speers, secretary of the Foreign Missionary Board, and the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Premier of the Ontario Legislature, spoke during the day. At the evening session 'Work in the army and navy' was the general topic of discussion. During his remarks the Hon. Geo. W. Ross frankly confessed that he was a politician, and said that he was proud of it too. He added that it was more frequently the case that the people deceived the politician than the politician deceived the people. 'I bring to particular greeting to you from the people of Canada, except the wishes that we may live forever in peaceful unity,' said Mr. Ross. He then addressed his remarks to the young men present. He urged them to resist any appeal to sinister motives or dishonesty in public office.

DOMINION COMMITTEE AT MONTREAL.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 14.—An important step was taken by Canadian delegates to the International Y. M. C. A. convention yesterday, in the tentative formation of a Dominion committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, with headquarters at Montreal. Heretofore there have been but two provincial committees, that of Ontario and Quebec and

of the Maritime Provinces. A preliminary committee was appointed to draft a constitution and take other necessary steps towards organization, and which is to report a year hence at a convention to be held in Toronto.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 14.—The thirty-fifth international conference of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America practically ended to-day. One business session was held, and the delegates visited Niagara Falls this afternoon, returning for to-night's meeting. The selection of the place for holding the international conference of 1907 was left in the hands of the international committee.

It was announced that a message had been sent President Roosevelt, expressing regret at his absence, and reciprocating his good wishes.

Invitations were then received from Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Denver, Washington and Memphis, which were desirous of entertaining the next convention. The invitations were referred to the International Committee. The International Committee reported recommending that the next convention be held in 1907, that the membership of the committee be increased to fifty-four, and that the committee be permitted to carry on its army, navy and other work in accordance with plans already followed by the committee.

The report was adopted. A report was then read from W. M. Danner, of Denver, telling of the work of the association's health farm. The report showed that already 84 Y. M. C. A. members had been admitted to the farm. The property is valued at \$42,000, and there are 42 endowed tenants there. The report of the committee on credentials showed that 1,628 delegates were present.

The topic of discussion at this evening's session was 'Student work.' The principal address was delivered by Frank A. Strong, one of the vice-presidents of the convention and chancellor of the Kansas State University. Dr. W. H. Marquess, of Louisville, Ky., also spoke and C. C. Minchener, industrial secretary of the international committee, gave an illustrated lecture.

A reception in honor of Miss Helen Gould was held at the Y. M. C. A. building between four and six o'clock. The banquet room was handsomely decorated for the occasion. About six hundred women greeted Miss Gould.

AN INFAMOUS WOMAN

LURING YOUNG WOMEN FROM GERMANY TO ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 8.—Mrs. Sophia Weinzeil, a fashionably dressed woman of middle age, wearing many diamonds, was arrested on Saturday and arraigned before a United States Commissioner on a charge of importing girls to St. Louis from Europe, especially from Germany, for improper and unlawful purposes. She was held in \$2,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow.

The arrest was brought about by Inspector James R. Dunn, of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, and followed the arrival here a week ago of ten girls from Germany. These girls were lured to America by advertisements in various European, especially German, papers, offering positions at good wages at light housework in St. Louis during the World's Fair to young and good-looking girls.

Their arrival here is the first tangible evidence of the reported traffic in girls in connection with the St. Louis Exhibition. It is believed that a great many other girls from abroad are now on their way to St. Louis as a result of the advertisements. The arrest of Mrs. Weinzeil will put a stop to the practice, however, it is thought. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Commerce and Labor through the advertisement.

The ten girls were met by Mrs. Weinzeil at Union station. Two of them, who, according to her ideas, failed to meet the advertisement's requirements for youth and beauty, were refused employment by Mrs. Weinzeil, but they appealed to a policeman later, and he directed them to the woman's address, where the other eight girls had gone. Inspector Dunn avers that proposals were made to the girls upon their arrival that they engage in improper and unlawful pursuits.

HONOR TO A VETERAN SCOTCH SCHOOLMASTER.

Mr. George F. Duthie, F.E.I.S., who recently resigned the headmastership of the Kittybrewster Public School, Aberdeen, after fifty years service in the teaching profession, was some months ago given the special honor of sitting for his portrait by Mr. Duddingstone Herdman, the well-known Edinburgh artist. A large proportion of some six hundred subscribers surrounded Principal Lang, when on April 23, he made the present of the painting to Mr. Duthie, in the Kittybrewster school. Mrs. Skea, headmistress of St. Paul Street School, was called to the chair to preside over the meeting, and the teaching profession was represented by Principal Lang, Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson, rector, Aberdeen Grammar School; Mr. John Boyd, H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools; Mr. Duddingstone Herdman, artist, Edinburgh; Treasurer Willie Baillie, John Coult, the Rev. A. F. Moir, the Rev. Andrew Dickson, Mr. George Farquhar, Mr. George Kemp, Dr. Christie, Dr. Clark, Mr. Chas. MacLeod, Ph.D.; the Rev. John Fairlie, Mr. William Stewart, headmaster, Porthill School; Mr. Alexander Forbes, headmaster, Skene Street School; Mr. William Porter, J.P., and a large number of others. The Aberdeen 'Free Press,' in a six-column report of the proceedings, shows the consensus of opinion of the speakers was that Mr. Duthie's career had been worthy of the highest honor.

COL. HENRY SMITH ILL.

Ottawa, May 16.—Col. Henry Smith, Military Secretary of the Militia Department, is dangerously ill of pneumonia.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

GOLD EXPORTS AND HEAVY BORROWING.

'Witness' Office,
May 13, 1904.

The week has been a record one for gold exports, \$9,300,000 going out yesterday, and not far from the same amount being engaged to start from New York to-morrow. This makes over \$25,000,000 for the first half of this month, and there is no evidence that the movement has spent its force. It was hoped a few months ago that the \$40,000,000 paid by the United States Government to the French Panama canal shareholders would stay in America for investment, but since then, owing to depression in trade on this side of the ocean, the demand for money has slackened off, and interest rates, for short loans at least, are unusually low. In Europe, on the other hand, money is in fair demand, so that it is more profitable to ship the money over there than to keep it here. As the tendency of the process is merely to make interest rates the same here as in Europe, it is not likely to produce any bad effects. Much of the gold will come back in the autumn, when it is needed to finance the harvest.

Another thing which tends to reduce the plethora of money in New York is heavy borrowing by governments and corporations. The New York Central, whose needs for money was a constant bear argument on the stock exchange last year, has announced a bond issue of \$30,000,000, and the Japanese Government is raising \$25,000,000 in new short-term loans in New York on very attractive terms. These bonds, paying six per cent for three or six years, are to be issued at 95, but they are in such demand that they are being sold "when issued" between 95 and 97. At this price they net the investor about 7 1/2 percent for three years at the end of which they will be funded if Japan's credit is as good as before the war, at about 90 for a four percent bond. This would make the final net cost of the money to Japan about 5 percent.

The Russian loan is very popular among European investors, and is also selling well above its issue price. The firm of J.P. Morgan & Co. is said to have subscribed lavishly to it, and to be exporting gold for that purpose, as well as for the Panama

payments. The Japanese loan, and the railway borrowings, will be spent in American any great excitement. The Dominion As to crop prospects, the United States Department of Agriculture reports winter wheat in a very poor condition, fifteen percent of the area planted having been ploughed under, while the rest has deteriorated since the previous report.

For spring wheat, on the other hand, conditions are very promising. In Manitoba and the North-West, the area is being increased ten to fifteen percent, which makes an increase of thirty or thirty-five percent from 1902, so that if weather conditions are anything like as good as they were last year, the crop will be enormous.

On the local stock exchange there has not been any great excitement. The Dominion Iron issues are resting after last week's spurt, and the only noteworthy activity has been in Twin City, in which an attempted bull movement was drowned by profit taking.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stock	Dividend	Payable	High	Low	Last	Return
1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Mont. 1/2	5 H. June 1	1904	280	245	250	4.8
Merch. 3/4	H. June 1	1904	170	150	160	4.4
H. 1/2	H. June 1	1904	130	110	120	5.0
E. T. 1/2	H. June 1	1904	140	120	130	5.0
M. S. 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5
Toronto 1/2	H. June 1	1904	250	220	230	4.5
Quebec 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5
Union 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5
M. S. 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5
Comm. 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5
Preferred Stocks:						
Scoti. 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5
Iron 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5
Coal 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5
Oil 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5
Dom. Col. 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5
MacKay 1/2	H. June 1	1904	120	100	110	4.5

Div.	Payable	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
C. P. R. 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100
P. W. 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100
M. S. R. 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100
Twins 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100
Tor. Ry. 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100
Rich. 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100
N. S. Steel 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100
Dem. 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100
Iron Bonds 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100
Iron Com. 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100
MacKay Com. 1/2	July 1	125	115	120	110	115	105	110	100

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Trade has been on the quiet side in wholesale circles during the past week. Oats have again declined 1/2. Our quotation for No. 3 is 38c in store here, and 37c to 37 1/2c for No. 3.

Flour has been the most emphatic. Ontario millers having raised prices 15c in spite of the fact that Manitoba millers have lowered prices 20c a barrel. This reduction has placed dealers in Ontario flour in a difficult position. The principal reason for the stiffening of Ontario prices is that large quantities of Ontario wheat are winter killed, and western millers are offering such as 95c f.o.c. which would net 97c to 98c at their mills. The outlook for winter wheat has never been worse in Ontario. Prices of hay have ruled quite firm under light supplies, which have been placed on spot in car lots at \$9.50 per ton for No. 2. Present favorable weather conditions are reassuring and speak well for a good hay crop this year.

There is little enquiry for buckwheat; sales have been made at 59c. Quotations are the same as last week.

There was a general upward tendency in prices. Heavy Canadian short cut pork and fresh killed abattoir hogs are 30c to 35c higher. A fair amount of business in lard has been transacted.

Eggs are active and firm, the local demand being good. The receipts, however, are not nearly so great as last year, while the local demand is greater.

The cheese dealers are taking a more hopeful view of the market to-day. Prices are generally firmer with better prospects. Quebec cheese was selling to-day at 6 1/2c at the wharf.

There is practically no export demand for butter and the local demand being less than supply the market has continued easy. It is hoped, however, that as soon as the grass butter arrives prices might induce English dealers to take hold.

GRAIN.—Oats, 38c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 37c to 37 1/2c; corn, American yellow No. 2, 60c; No. 2, 59 1/2c; white, No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 60c.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$4.90; strong bakers, \$4.50; seconds, \$4.40; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.10; Ontario straight rollers, \$4.70 to \$4.75 in wood; \$2.30 to \$2.30 in bags; rolled oats, \$2.25 to \$2.30; \$5 per barrel.

MILL FEED.—Ontario bran in bulk at \$18.50; shorts, \$20 to \$20.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18; shorts, \$21.

BEANS—Choice primes, \$14.50 per bushel, \$15 in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$17.50 to \$18; light short cut, \$16 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$17.50; compound lard, 7 1/2c to 8c; Canadian lard, 7c to 7 1/2c; kettle rendered, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c, according to quality; hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13 1/2c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

EGGS—New laid, 14 1/2c to 15c; western dater, 12c to 13c; rolls, 12c to 13c.

CHEESE—New folder, Ontario, 7 1/2c; best Quebec, 6 1/2c to 7c.

ASHES—Flints, \$6.10; pearl, \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover, 15c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 7 1/2c to 8c; in 70 pound tins, 7c to 7 1/2c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per wine gallon, 50c to 55c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, \$2.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR—7 1/2c to 8c. HAY—No. 1, \$10.00 to \$11.00; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed, \$5.50 to \$6 per ton in car lots.

POTATOES—55c per bag in car lots.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, May 13.

There was a good attendance of farmers at the markets this forenoon, although seeding operations are being pushed all over the country. The market gardeners were also out strong, with abundant supplies of green truck, more especially the shallots and rhubarb, which were of superior quality and offered in enormous quantities. The shallots bring about 36

per lb., but the rhubarb sells at less than half the price it usually brings at this time of the year. There were some sixty loads of potatoes offered, but the prices asked for them were a dollar per 80 lb. bag; oats were rather scarce, and sold at 35c the bag; there was no buckwheat in sight; Swedish turnips, 60c to 70c the bag; beets and parsnips, \$1.25 do.; carrots, \$1 do.; American cabbages, \$2.25 the crate; celery, \$1 the dozen; asparagus, 40c to 50c the bunch; rhubarb, 20c the dozen bunches; frozen turkeys, 15c to 17c per lb.; geese, 12 1/2c do.; chickens, 13c to 15c do.; live fowls, \$1.50 the pair; but butter, 17c to 20c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 15c to 20c the dozen; older eggs, 12c to 15c do.; apples, \$4 to \$5 the barrel; Minnesota oranges, \$2.50 the box; bloods, \$2.25 the half box; lemons, \$2.50 to \$3 do. the box. There are now in the harbor two fruit laden steamships from the Mediterranean, with about 140,000 boxes of oranges and lemons, which will be sold by auction next Wednesday. Lower prices are likely to prevail. Hay, \$8 to \$10 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

Week ending	May 16	May 17
Wheat, bush	1,467,700	213,071
Corn, bush	900	1,056
Peas, bush	6,296	18,327
Oats, bush	122,494	84,911
Barley, bush	24,378	14,236
Buckwheat, bush	1,189	800
Flour, brls	16,971	12,887
Meal, brls	1,319	957
Eggs, cases	6,982	7,426
Butter, boxes	6,778	6,662
Cheese, boxes	30,315	11,875
Pork, brls	215	450
Lard, brls	4,479	134
Beef, brls	8,032	5,618
Meat, brls	1,354	666
Hams and bacon, pkgs	29	12
Tallow, brls	1,356	1,948
Leather, rolls	1,356	1,948
Raw Hides	1,705	1,857

GRAIN.

English farmers' deliveries for the past week were 13,400 quarters at an average price of 21s 1d.

The imports into the United Kingdom for the past week were 482,000 quarters wheat; 56,000 corn, and 151,000 barrels flour.

Australian shipments to the United Kingdom for the past week were 45,000 quarters wheat as against 197,000 for the previous week.

Grain and flour in store in Montreal:

Oats, bush	300,940	258,619	428,745
Barley, bush	63,513	68,532	32,833
Rye, bush	1,902	1,546	27,689
Buckwheat, bush	33,111	21,371	8,383
Meal, brls	884	869	799
Flour, brls	16,995	21,307	28,091

CHEESE BOARDS

ONTARIO PRICES WORK UP TO SEVEN CENTS AGAIN.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 10.—In the London district about 4,000 boxes of cheese were marketed up to May 1, the average price being about 7 1/2c. Now 6 1/2c is all that buyers will concede. With regard to Ingersoll, the factories which make it all 6 1/2c quarters have turned over.

All the April make has been moved forward. No full grass make is expected until the last week of May.

Stirling, May 11.—Offerings, 413 white and 225 colored cheese. Sales—Magrath, 413 white and 156 colored at 6 to 6 1/2c.

Woodstock, May 11.—Offerings, 503 colored and 120 white cheese. Eleven salesmen and ten buyers were present. About 500 boxes were sold at 6 1/2c and 6 1/4c. The bid

of 6 1/2c was general. The May make thus far is small.

Brookville, May 12.—The Brookville cheese board met this afternoon with a very small attendance of salesmen, farmers being very busy just now. The offerings totalled 1,274, of which 770 were colored and 504 white. The bidding was dull and inactive. Mr. Davis opened with 6 1/2c, which Mr. Webster raised to 6 1/4c. Mr. Bussell and Mr. Derbyshire equally Mr. Webster's offer, but the salesmen held out for 6 1/2c, and no sales were made. On the curb nearly everything was sold at the board price, but a few lots are reported to have brought a trifle better than 6 1/2c. Derbyshire is credited with 1,200; Murphy, 500; Bissell, 300; Earl, 400; Dickey, 500; Webster, 500; total, 3,700.

Stratford, May 12.—Many farmers are not sending their milk to factories at all, because they find it more profitable to feed the milk to their calves. The make of cheese is at present about two-thirds of what it was during the first half of May last year in the Woodstock district, and scarcely one-half in the Stratford section, and prices are fully 6c per lb. below where they were last spring.

Tweed, May 12.—Offerings, 300; all sold at 6 1/2c. Buyers: Magrath, Watkins, Hodgson, Cook, Alexander, and others.

Winchester, May 12.—Offerings, 365; all sold on the board at 6 1/2c. Buyers present: Prunner, Weir, Ault and Logan.

Kingston, May 12.—Offerings, 355; highest bid was 6 1/2c; none sold.

Madoc, May 12.—Offerings, 500; all white; 75 sold at 6 1/2c; remainder at 6 to 6 1/2c.

Pictou, May 12.—Twelve factories loaded 645 boxes; all colored. All were sold at 6 1/2c. Buyers: Sexton and Miller.

Alexander, May 12.—Offerings, 296 white, and 149 colored. With the exception of 96 white and 16 colored all sold for 6 1/2c. J. F. McGregor got 139 white; J. W. Weager, 88 colored; J. A. Welsh 23 white, and J. A. McCrae, 68 white, and 45 colored.

Vankleek Hill, May 12.—Offerings, 515 white and 59 colored; 122 were withdrawn, as too green. Bidding commenced at 6 1/2c, after several calls without any sale, for

was raised to 6 1/2c for white and 6 1/4c for colored. Hodge got 233 white and 59 colored; McCrae got balance, 169 boxes white at 6 1/2c. Buyers present: Hodge, McCrae and Welsh.

Farnham, Que., May 13.—The meeting of the Farnham cheese board was again postponed to next Friday. About twenty factories were represented. But only two buyers were present.

Ottawa, May 13.—The first meeting of the Ottawa cheese board for the season was somewhat of a failure owing to the backwardness of the season. There were five buyers present, but only 65 boxes were boarded; all white. These were all sold on the board at 6 1/2c.

South Finch, May 13.—Cheese boarded, 1,000 boxes, on and off the board, half white and half colored; price offered, 6 1/2c; none sold on the board; factories looking for more on the street. Buyers present: Ault, McGregor, Logan, Weir, Prunner and McLean.

Napanee, May 13.—At the cheese board this afternoon 400 colored and 360 white cheese were boarded; 6 1/2c was bid with no sales.

Kemptville, May 13.—Only 561 boxes were offered, all colored, and most of this was sold on the board at 6 1/2c.

Campbellford, May 13.—There were 760 cheese boarded; 650 white, 100 colored; all sold to Magrath, at 6 to 6 1/2c. Board adjourned until May 14.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 13.—There were 484 colored cheese boarded here to-day; highest bid, 6 1/2c; no sales on board, but most of them were subsequently sold on curb at board prices. Buyers present: Ault, Weir, Smyth and Johnston.

Huntingdon, Que., May 13.—At the first meeting of the newly organized Huntingdon Dairyman's Exchange, held on Friday, May 13 at 11 a.m., 17 factories boarded 493 boxes of butter, and 39 boxes of cheese.

The butter, all except 40 boxes, was sold to John Orpe at 14 1/2c to 15c. T. S. Williamson taking all cheese at 6 1/2c. The attendance of salesmen and buyers was very satisfactory. Next board meeting it is expected 1,000 boxes of butter will be boarded.

Cowansville, May 14.—Thirteen factories offered 630 boxes cheese and twenty creameries 950 boxes butter. Sales of butter were: 520 at 15 1/2c, and 22 at 15c to Gunn & Langlois; 380 at 15 1/2c, and 15 at 15c to Hodgson Bros. Sales of cheese were: 75 at 6 1/2c to F. Fowler; 50 at 6 1/2c to J. A. Brice, the balance of 469 was unsold.

Cornwall, May 14.—Cheese went up to-day. All the white went at 7 1/2c, with the exception of one lot, which sold for 6 1/2c. The colored sold at 7c. The amount offered was 843 boxes; 204 white, 499 colored, and 40 American. J. F. McGregor bought 75 boxes for Lovell & Christmas.

Willier & Riley, J. A. McCrae, 46 for Hodgson Bros.; A. A. Logan, 173 for the Ayr Company, Limited; unsold, 60 boxes.

Belleville, May 14.—There was offered this date, 1,620 white, and 75 colored; 1,010 white, 25 colored sold to Magrath at 7 1/2c; balance refused at this price.

London, May 14.—Offerings, 205 colored. Sales were 135 boxes at 7 1/2c to Ingersoll; 70 at 7 1/2c to J. A. Brice; balance selling on street at 7c; market active.

ENGLISH CHEESE QUOTATIONS. (Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 14.—Cheese, choice, 42s to 43s. The market continues somewhat quiet at declining values.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, May 16.—Wheat—In good demand; offerings were light and the market is firm at 90c to 95 1/2c for No. 2 red and white, west or east. Goose is steady at 85c for No. 2 east. Spring wheat is steady at 90c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 90c for No. 1 hard; 92c for No. 1 soft; 94c for No. 2 northern and 86c for northern; 89c for Georgian Bay ports, and six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—There is still a scarcity of winter wheat patents for export, and the market is firm. Local shippers are bidding \$1.50 for ninety percent patents in their bags west or east. Choice brands are held 10c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents; \$4.40 for second patents and \$4.50 for strong bag brands; car lots, bags included on the track to Toronto.

Mill feed—Quoted at \$17 for cars of shorts or \$15.50 for bran in bulk west or east. Manitoba mill feed is steady at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Dull at 42c for No. 2; 40c for No. 3 extra, and 38c for No. 1 west or east. Buckwheat steady at 50c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Steady at 55c to 56c west or east. Corn—Deer than it was last week. Canada mixed is now quoted at 42c, and yellow at 43c for cars west. American is firm at 39c for No. 2 yellow, 58c for No. 3 yellow and 57c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track here.

Oats—Firm at 32 1/2c for No. 1 white and 31c for No. 2 white east; No. 2 white is quoted at 32 1/2c west.

Rolls—Steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags, and \$4.75 for barrels on the track to Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Steady at 63c to 64c for No. 2 west or east.

Butter—In liberal supply and the market is easy.

Eggs—In fair supply only and the market is firm for new laid at 15c to 15 1/2c.

Baled straw—Quiet, cars on the track here are quoted at \$5.50.

Dressed hogs—Steady, farmers' lots delivered here are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for heavy and \$7.50 for light.

Ottawa, May 16.—Seeding time is responsible for dull markets this week, although the fine weather has brought a considerable number of farmers to town. Few large sales of any kind have been reported.

Vegetables are rather scarce, potatoes being much in demand yesterday at \$1 and \$1.25 per bag. Turkeys are selling at from 12 1/2c to 15c per lb.; chickens, per lb., 12 1/2c to 15c; pigeons, per pair, 35c. Butter and dairy produce of all kinds is rather plentiful. Choice creamery butter sells at about 22c, and butter by the pail goes at from 15c to 18c. Butter, print, 15c to 20c; eggs, fresh, doz., 15c to 16c; cheese, lb., 10c.

There is a great deal of hay and straw, for which, however, there is only a fair demand. Hay, mixed, ton, \$10 to \$12; straw, bundled, \$7 to \$8; oats, bush, \$1.50 to \$1.90;

A MILLION LEPERS.

Heart-Breaking Story Told by
Mr. John Jackson, F.R.G.S.,
of Leprosy in the East.

MISS MARY REED AS HEROIC AS
FATHER DAMIEN.

Leprosy appears to be as old as the race. It was, primarily, begotten of dirt, vice, and foul environment. It has afflicted the race in nearly every country, and it has only been banished from the most favored portions by an advance in the plane of living.

There are a million lepers to-day in India, China, and Japan. Every leper is an outcast. He is deserted by his wife and children. In the east to be a leper means that the gods have taken vengeance either upon yourself or upon your parents, for some sin which was committed in a previous incarnation. The leper himself labors under a burden of guilt. If he be a Buddhist or a Hindu he is persuaded in his mind that he is lost; that, in some unaccountable way, he excited the wrath of the gods; he has no hope.

And in the east the leper is left to himself. He will slowly rot; he will die after, say, twelve years.

This is the appalling thing—the disease is microbic, and yet medical science has been unable to reproduce the microbe, except in the human body. Efforts have been made at culture, but such efforts have been in vain. Therefore, the disease remains a mystery. It works in silence. There are two kinds—there is the anæsthetic and the tubercular kind. The former manifests itself in the decaying of the limbs; the latter in ulcerous sores on the face.

Governments never did anything. Individuals did nothing. The leper lived in darkness; he wandered about; in time, he died. Leprosy is not infectious; it is contagious; it is not hereditary.

Children may be born of leprosy parents and may be clean and whole.

"Missions to lepers in India and the East" was started some thirty years ago. The present president is the Lord Primate of Ireland; the patroness is the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. The King of England has recently expressed his hearty sympathy with the movement.

The King of England has recently expressed his hearty sympathy with the work which has been undertaken by this Society and which has been crowned with a large measure of success.

As Mr. John Jackson, the organizing and deputation secretary, said last week while in Montreal, "this is the white man's burden in a very close and real sense. Nothing whatever was done by the native governments until this Society took hold. The leper was left to die. He could wander about from village to village; he could marry; he could come in contact with the healthy; but, chiefly, he was cursed, and, with the awful fatality of the East, he was left to his fate."

The Society in India, Japan and China established asylums. The lepers were cared for. Their disease could not be cured, but it could be alleviated. The victims could get shelter and food and medical attendance. Nay, much more than all this—they could hear, for the first time, the gospel of hope, of a happy life in the hereafter, where all sorrows would be forgotten and the glorified body would be well and strong and happy throughout eternity.

And this new Gospel had wonderful

appeal, for Hinduism could only hope for forgetfulness—Nirvana—for which the heart longed. For the idea was this—that there was a long succession of incarnations which might be bad or good, according to character and conduct, which might be in the form of a snake for evil things, or in the form of a philosopher for good things; but the incarnations were endless, and wiser, and the heart sighed for nothingness.

Well, according to Mr. Jackson, the Society has in the countries named, some fifty asylums, in which the lepers live and slowly die. Native governments, the Central British Government, in India, have offered help and sympathy. Wealthy Hindus, who have heard what has been done, have felt shame and have at last offered contributions, recognizing that the work was purely one of love.

Mr. Jackson can tell of asylums where not a single inmate could show a whole finger; of wealthy Hindus who caught the disease and at once gave up all and took asylum with them; and he tells, with a simple, but heart-breaking, pathos, of the case of Miss Mary Reed, a medical missionary, who, away up in the Himalayas, is still working with the lepers—herself a leper for thirteen years. This is a story worthy to be set against that of Father Damien.

"Not that we wish to belittle the work or sacrifice of Father Damien," said Mr. Jackson, but there are other heroes and heroines who do not make noise and who are doing this work. Miss Reed caught the disease, she knows not how. It must have been from contact. It appears in her face, which is slowly being eaten away. Yet, in a high altitude and with great care, she still lives and works. Marvel of all, she is still hopeful, for let me say that one feature of the disease is a dreadful melancholy, which takes possession of the mind, and from which relief would seem to be impossible. But Miss Reed goes on, doing her work and yet certain of the end. "We have," she says, "encountered whole villages of lepers left to themselves. We do not say that we are extirpating the disease; we are alleviating it; and we are, through the simple presentation of the Gospel, giving spiritual solace to hundreds and thousands who never found such in their native religions."

And yet, according to Mr. Jackson, this disease can be stamped out. It was prevalent in Great Britain; it was prevalent all over Europe, in the Middle Ages. It seems to be the punishment which nature or God awards to sin. There were vice and disease through vice; there was dirt and bad food—hence the disease, which can be banished by a higher plane of life. This cannot be easily reached in the East, but it may in time.

Japan is worse than India, and China is worse than Japan. The leper is the last person thought of in the East.

Mr. Jackson is in this country for the purpose of interesting Canadians in this noble work.

PERU AND BRAZIL

IMPORTANT BATTLE HAS BEEN FOUGHT.

New York May 10.—A Rio de Janeiro despatch to the "Herald" says:—A despatch from Manaus announces that an important battle has been fought between Brazilian forces and the Peruvians near the River Chantles. The Peruvians were completely routed. The Brazilian troops under General Meidi Ros started from Manaus going directly to the front.

In spite of the importance of this news it is the general opinion here that there will not be a war between Peru and Brazil. The Peruvian Minister to Brazil has handed to Baron Rio Branco a note on the situation, which is understood to be couched in very friendly terms. The note proposes an examination of the property rights of both countries in the disputed territory, without taking into account the actual occupation of the district.

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 10c, marriage notices for 10c, death notices for 10c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 10c; extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, 20c; per word extra, except poetry, which is 50c per line extra—gratis.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT.—On Wednesday, May 4, 1904, at Harrington East, Que., Mrs. Jas. Bennett, of a son.

DUNTON.—At 160 St. Luke street, on May 30, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dunton, a daughter.

MANSON.—At Como, on May 13, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. Manson.

McDONALD.—On May 11, 1904, at 235 Fulgum street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. A. McDonald.

ST. GEORGE.—On May 10, 1904, at 47 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount, the wife of Harry Luxmoore St. George, of a son.

MARRIED.

BELL.—COLBY.—At Toronto, on May 11, 1904, by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, Bond Street Congregational Church, Thomas Bell, of Montreal, to Otta Elsie May Colby, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Colby, of Toronto.

CALDERWOOD.—HARRISON.—At Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., on May 7, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Blanchard, Hugh, only son of Hugh Calderwood, Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland, to Justina Alexandria, youngest daughter of the late Chief Justice of Ontario, and Mrs. Harrison, and granddaughter of the late Hugh Scobie.

CHENEY.—COLLEN.—At Ottawa, on May 10, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Louise Colleen to George G. Cheney, both of Ottawa.

COWPER.—GADEN.—At 341 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on May 7, 1904, by the Rev. George Daniel, M.A., Ph.D., brother-in-law of the bride, Roland G. Cowper, of Dundas, Ont., to Bertha, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gaden, of Toronto.

FLETCHER.—MARCON.—On April 30, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, Victoria, B.C., Laura Amy, daughter of Mr. Herbert Marcon, to Alfred Good Fletcher, Metropolitan Bank, Toronto.

THOMAS.—FERGUSON.—In New York, on May 7, 1904, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Jeanie Elinor Ferguson, daughter of Donald Ferguson, Esq., Bradford, to Augustus Piper Thomas, son of M. A. Thomas, Toronto.

THOMPSON.—KELLY.—On Wednesday, May 4, 1904, at the residence of Mrs. John Thompson, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, David Thompson, to Christina Kelly, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Kelly, all of Matawatchan, Ont.

VALE.—JAMES.—On May 11, 1904, by the Rev. T. Bradley Hyde, Alma Alberta, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas James, of Toronto, to George, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Vale, of Chatham, Ont.

WISSLER.—STONE.—At Christ Episcopal Church, Winchester, Va., by the Rev. N. P. Dame, Gem Wissler, of Salem, Ontario, to Mary E. Stone, only daughter of R. W. Stone, M.D., of Winchester, Va.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At her home in Louisville, Kentucky, on May 2, 1904, after a long and painful illness, Martha Louisa, wife of James L. Adams, formerly of the Adams Tobacco Co., of Montreal, and sister of Mansfield Jordan, of L'Orignal, Ont. Deeply regretted.

AINSLIE.—At 102 Congregation street, on Tuesday, May 10, 1904, John Andrew (Jack), youngest and beloved son of Walter Ainslie.

AIRD.—Fell asleep in Christ, on Sunday, May 15, 1904, John Markland Aird, second son of the late Robert Aird, of Cote St. Catherine (now Outremont), in his sixty-third year.

ALLEN.—At 19 Matland street, Toronto, on May 12, 1904, Mary Ann Dredge, widow of the late William Allen, aged 83 years.

BAXTER.—At Ottawa, on May 7, 1904, after a long and painful illness, Richard Watson Baxter, formerly accountant of contingencies, Finance Department.

BOYD.—Suddenly, on Saturday afternoon, at his late residence, 430 St. Urban st., Thomas Boyd, in the 71st year of his age.

BURT.—At Paris, Ont., on May 9, 1904, Janet M. Ballingal, wife of Dr. William Burt.

COOLEY.—On May 12, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. L. C. Wideman, Guelph, Mrs. Thomas Cooley, aged 77 years, mother of the Rev. J. W. Cooley, Milton, Ont.

COOPER.—In this city, on May 10, 1904, Mary Elizabeth Brockwell, beloved wife of Richard Cooper, at the age of 22 years. Ottawa papers please copy.

CORSE.—On May 11, 1904, at her late residence, 75 University street, Olive Sparhawk Bigelow, widow of the late Norton B. Corse, in her ninetieth year.

CRAIG.—At St. Andrews' Manse, Trenton, Ont., on May 8, 1904, in the ninety-first year of her age, Agnes Dupuis, relict of the late John Craig.

CRERAR.—On May 8, 1904, at Hamilton, Ont. John Crerar, K.C., in the 69th year of his age.

CUTHBERT.—At Abilene, Kansas, on May 6, 1904, Henry Cuthbert, son of the late Wm. F. Cuthbert, formerly of Goulburn, and brother of Mrs. J. L. McCullough, Hintonburg, Ont.

GOURLAY.—On May 13, 1904, at 374 Nepean street, Ottawa, the Rev. John L. Gourlay, M.A., D.D., in the 84th year of his age.

GRANT.—At Toronto, on May 8, 1904, May Hipperly, widow of the late Frank Parker Grant, and daughter of F. S. Hanford, of Amherst, N.S.

GRANT.—Suddenly, of paralysis, on May 14, 1904, at 249 Lisgar street, Ottawa, Miss Jane Ogilvie Grant, aged 62 years, sister of Mrs. H. F. McCarthy, and Sir James Grant.

HEPWORTH.—On May 11, 1904, at the Western Hospital, Flora Helen Wood, wife of J. R. Hepworth, St. Lambert.

HERRING.—At Hastings, England, on April 24, 1904, William Herring, of Ravenswood, Quebec.

HOOD.—Departed to be with the Lord, on May 14, 1904, Maggie Minto, beloved wife of Frank Hood.

INNES.—At 75 Alfred street, Kingston, Ont., on May 11, 1904, Isabel Helen Baxter, widow of the late John Cunningham Innes, C.E.

JONES.—At his residence, Eglinton, Ont., on May 7, 1904, Robert Jones, in his 84th year.

LANGLOIS.—At Quebec, on May 9, 1904, at the age of 26 years and 6 months, Zoé Langlois, daughter of Joseph Langlois, and a member of the Franciscan Order.

McCoy.—At 103 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, on May 14, 1904, Margaret, beloved wife of William McCoy.

McLEOD.—On Sunday morning, May 1, 1904, Neil Ban, son of John D. McLeod, of McCrellon, Gungahy, Ont., aged 10 months and 24 days.

McMICKING.—On May 11, 1904, at her residence, No. 1 Washington ave., Toronto, Elizabeth Ann, elder daughter of the late George McMicking, Esq., M.D., of Toronto, formerly of Goderich.

MEEKER.—At his residence, 1512 Park avenue, Baltimore, U.S., on May 1, 1904, in his 88th year, C. J. Meeker, formerly of Montreal, and father of J. R. Meeker, of this city.

McNALLY.—At Tara, Ont., on May 12, 1904, Harriet Lane, beloved wife of Thos. James McNally, M.D.

McRUAR.—At Kenmore, Ont., on April 28, 1904, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William Wood, Agnes McRuair, aged 74 years.

O'BRIEN.—On May 13, 1904, Jane Terrill, widow of the late D. O'Brien, in the 77th year of her age, a native of Cornwall, England.

PALM.—At his late residence, 216 Bay street south, Hamilton, Ont., on May 8, 1904, William Palm, in his 90th year.

QUEST.—At Hallerton, on May 6, 1904, Mary Jane Collings, widow of the late John Quest, aged 71 years and 1 month.

READ.—At his residence, No. 40 Broadbent street, Toronto, on May 11, 1904, David Breakenridge Read, K.C., in his 81st year.

REBER.—At his residence, 223 Prince Albert avenue, Westmount, on May 12, 1904, Joseph Reber, at the age of 51 years.

REID.—In Kingston, Ont., on May 13, 1904, Elizabeth Hutchenson Gibb, wife of Paul Reid.

Advertisements.

MASS OF SORES

Awful Suffering of a Boy
from an Itching
Humour.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Not One Square Inch of Skin on
His Whole Body Was
Unaffected.

"My little son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. They finally advised me to try a certain medical college, but its treatment did not do any good. At the time I was induced to try Cuticura Remedies he was so bad that I had to cut his hair off and put the Cuticura Ointment on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was one mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heart-breaking. I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. I used the Cuticura Resolvent for his blood, and now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day."

ROBERT WATTAM,
4922 Center Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1897.
No return in six years, Mr. Wattam writes, Feb. 23, 1903.
"Your letter of the 21st in regard to the case of my little boy at hand. I am truly thankful to say that the cure effected by the Cuticura Remedies has been a most thorough and successful cure to date."

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 2 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave.; Peter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

Province of Quebec.
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 154.

Dame Marie Elphire Leclerc has, this day, sued for separation of property, her husband, Georges Tardif, of the Town of Dorval, blacksmith.

DECARIE & DECARY,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
Montreal, April 26th, 1904.

WILLIAM HUCKLE,

The International Temperance Detective
is open for engagements. Scott Act Counties, take special notice. Address
WILLIAM HUCKLE,
808 Craig st., Montreal.

RIDDLE.—At his late residence, 49 Bloomfield avenue, Outremont, on Tuesday morning, May 10, 1904, Josiah J. Riddle, aged 71 years.

ROSE.—At his residence, 50 Avenue Road, Toronto, suddenly, on May 9, 1904, Daniel Rose, late of Daniel Rose & Son, printers and publishers, in his 79th year, a native of Calthenishire, Scotland.

SCOTT.—In this city, on May 11, 1904, Isabella Victoria (Bell), beloved daughter of James Scott.

STEVENSON.—At her late residence, in Ottawa, Ont., on May 9, 1904, Eva Isabel, the beloved wife of Frederic W. Stevenson, Esq., and daughter of W. L. Freeman, Esq., of Toronto.

TAYLOR.—At Richmond, Que., on May 7, 1904, Henrietta J. Dyson, beloved wife of A. J. Taylor, merchant, in her 47th year.

Interment at Trenholmeville, Que.

TURNER.—At Ottawa, on May 11, 1904, Edward Thomas Turner, in his 17th year, eldest son of Col. Chas. E. Turner, ex-Consul-General of the United States at Ottawa.

WALKER.—In this city, Isabella Brown, aged 48 years, youngest daughter of the late John Brown, hatter, of Montreal, and dearly beloved wife of James Walker.
New York and Boston papers please copy.

WARREN.—At his home in Acton, Ont., on May 10, 1904, John Warren, in his 79th year.

WIGMORE.—On May 7, 1904, at the home of her son, James Wigmore, 102 Victoria street, Ottawa, Emily Phillips, aged 67, relict of the late Jasper Wigmore.

WILLIS.—At 383 Olivier avenue, Westmount, on Friday evening, May 13, 1904, A. P. Willis, aged 47 years.

WILSON.—On May 15, 1904, at the residence of Mr. Walter Andrews, St. Lambert, Mary T. Gibson, widow of the late Robert P. Wilson, aged 69.

WORBOISE.—In this city, on May 14, 1904, at 144 Lussignan street, "Pearl" C., aged 16 years, 3 months and 23 days.

IN MEMORIAM.

ARMATAGE.—In memory of dear little Leslie, only son of Edwin and Agnes Armatage, who went home from Eaton, Colo., on May 11, 1903.

PREGENT.—In loving remembrance of Walter Louis (Wallie) Pregent, who died at Delta, Colorado, on May 16, 1903. "Until the dawn breaks and the shadows see away."

Advertisements.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S FAIR,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,
April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904

Through Service in both Directions.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES ST.,
Next Post Office.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE.

Weekly from Montreal.

SS. MARINA (cold storage).....	May 18
SS. PANTHERIA (cold storage).....	May 25
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....	June 1

Donaldson Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.

Weekly from Montreal.

SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air).....	May 13
SS. FREMONA.....	May 17
SS. DEYONA (cold storage and cool air).....	May 21
SS. MILDON (cold storage and cool air).....	May 25

Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

Aberdeen Service.

SS. ESCALONA.....	May 19
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Leith Service.

SS. JACONA.....	May 21
SS. BELONA.....	May 21

LORD LINE.

Cardiff Service.

SS. LORD LANDSOWNE.....	May 28
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Thomas Dixon & Sons, Belfast.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacramento street, MONTREAL.
D. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

Agents Wanted.

\$500.00 A YEAR AND EXPENSES FOR men or energetic women to visit our agencies, to establish new ones, procure names and addresses, to advertise our goods; experience not necessary, but honesty and industry. BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., LIMITED, Bramford, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY or township, to sell our Merit Cream Separator. Large profits. Can make \$25.00 to \$50.00 a week easily. Address, SUPERIOR CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 44 East Pitt street, Windsor, Ont.

WANTED, AGENTS TO PUSH A 25c article needed in every home; great seller; hustlers make \$5 to \$8 per day; 200 per cent commission. Particulars, ACME STRAINER CO., Dunville, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY to consider the possibilities of the and announcement made in connection with the Owl and Monkey Cartoon on another page. Big cash commissions and valuable prizes. Very attractive—brilliant—of fun—sell at sight. See illustrated advt. reproducing colored illustration of front cover greatly reduced. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

WANTED, ENERGETIC MAN OF GOOD character, to sell for the Fonthill Nurseries. Previous experience not essential. Steady work. Liberal pay. Handsome outfit free. Apply at once, STONE AND WELLINGTON, Toronto.

WANTED, RELIABLE MEN, \$50 PER month and expenses; \$2.50 per day to reliable men in every locality introducing our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; steady employment to good, honest, capable men; no experience needed; write at once for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO INTRODUCE "World Wide." Good commissions to be given with, and a salary after capacity is proved. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED TO PUSH "WORLD Wide" on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR OXDRIFT School, No. 1; duties to commence on Aug. 1, 1904, second or third class certificate. Apply to W. J. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, Oxdrift, Ont.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family in Montreal; good wages and home to the right party; references exchanged. Address P.O. Box 234, Montreal.

A CANVASSER, LOCAL OR TRAVELING, permanent; good pay from the very first day. Address, COOPER, Drawer 631, London.

SALESMAN WANTED, FOR "AUTO Spray." Season now on. Big demand. Best machine in the market. Write for particulars and sample. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

'Country Board Wanted.

WANTED, FOR SUMMER MONTHS, board for a family of five two adults, not more than thirty miles from Montreal. Address, with full particulars, stating price, to B.C. "Witness" Office.

Farm and Other Lands

FARM FOR SALE, 200 ACRES, OXFORD County, 50 acres hardwood, buildings, water, etc.; 125 acres Waterloo County, wood, water, etc. One mile from town, cheap; owner retiring; possession any time. P. CURRIE, Ayr, Ont., or M. Christie, 25 Sussex avenue, Toronto.

230 ACRES, ADJOINING RAILWAY Town, churches, schools, market, first-class wheat land, 150 acres cultivated; necessary buildings, excellent water. Price, \$4,400; \$2,000 cash. R. S. THOMPSON & CO., Brandon, Manitoba.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited. Head Office, 78 Dundas street, London, Canada. Toronto office, 77 Victoria street, Toronto. Do not purchase a home: Farm, City, Town, Village or Suburban, before you have seen our list. We are in the best possible position to serve the man who wishes to make a profitable investment. We sell any kind of real estate for cash. You fix your own priority. Don't waste time. Book your own property with us, and get quick sale and honest service. THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited, London, Canada.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRE LOT. First-class dwelling house and outbuildings; handy to school, church and Post-Office; no encumbrance; good title given. Apply to WILLIAM E. COOK, Rocklyn P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE—BURNBRAE STOCK FARM at Vankleek Hill, composed of 149 acres, 150 cleared, balance maple bush, basement barn, with silo in connection, and modern; also stock watering device, poultry house, 54x14 feet, with modern equipment. Also, 50 head of pedigreed stock. Holsstein and Jersey. Will be sold en bloc at a moderate figure. Apply to J. W. ROBERTSON, Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED LARGE English Berkshire from 6 weeks to 7 months old. CYRUS RICHERT, Mannheim, P.O., Ont.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES—Imported and Canadian bred; a choice lot of young pigs, ready for shipment; pairs and trios supplied net skin. Boars fit for service; all stock registered. Address, H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED LARGE English Berkshire pigs, from six weeks to five months old. Apply to CYRUS B. RICHERT, Mannheim P.O., Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.