

# Montreal Weekly Witness

## and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1905.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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### MR. ROBLIN'S VERSION.

#### Says He had no Conference With Roman Catholic Church on School Question.

#### HE DECLARES THAT HIS PROPOSAL HAS BEEN TREATED UNJUSTLY.

Baidur, April 14.—At the nominating meeting held here this evening, Mr. D. A. McIntyre was unanimously chosen as the Conservative candidate in the by-election to be held in Mountain on April 27. Mr. McIntyre ran in the election and was defeated.

Mr. Roblin then rose to speak, and in the course of a lengthy speech on the situation, with a special reference to the boundaries dispute, he said that this was a critical period for the province. The crisis had been precipitated by the creation of two new provinces, but it had been bound to come. He referred briefly to the school question, pointing out that there was no reason why it should have been mixed up with the demands of Manitoba for the extension of her boundaries, but it was part of the policy that Manitoba had meted out to her by the authorities at Ottawa for years past. The case of the school lands was instanced by the speaker.

Referring to the insinuation of direct statement that improper proposals had been made to him by representatives of the Catholic Church that he could get an extension of the boundaries in consideration of repealing the school act of 1890 and re-establishing separate schools, or that he had made any overtures to the Catholics that they would get an extension of boundaries for the province he would re-establish separate schools, the Premier said that no one had ever approached him from the Archbishop of St. Ponsance to ask for a repeal of the school act of 1890 for any consideration; nor had he ever made proposals to repeal the act of 1890 to His Grace, or to any one else authorized to speak for the Roman Catholic Church. "If," said Mr. Roblin, "in such a denial it is possible to use language that would be more explicit, then I wish such language to be considered as having been used."

The Premier said that Manitoba never had justice done her at Ottawa, and he referred to the disallowance of agitation, the struggle for better terms, the treatment she had received in being deprived of public lands, the subsidy, which was limited to a population of four hundred thousand, no matter how great it might become, and showed that both Greenway and Burrows had complained of these things when their party was in power.

Mr. Roblin referred to the suggestion of the Toronto 'Globe,' that Mr. Whitney and he hold a conference and settle the matter of Manitoba's boundaries.

He indignantly repudiated the idea of sitting down in council with those who had nothing whatever to do with the matter, saying that there would be as much fairness in asking Ontario to settle Manitoba's boundaries as in asking the Premier of Newfoundland to adjudicate on them. He protested against Quebec, or any representatives of the two provinces yet to be formed, having anything to do with Manitoba's claims.

The Premier said that he would never go into a conference with any one without a protest, except the Dominion authorities, who alone had a constitutional right to deal with the matter. He asked nothing on behalf of Manitoba that belonged to Ontario. Manitoba was standing upon her equitable, constitutional rights as a full member of Confederation, and, failing to get what she considered just under the constitution, would accept no favors from any province.

The unfortunate trouble that occurred between Manitoba and Ontario over the boundaries in the '80's was too fresh in his memory to make him wish to disturb the good feeling which now exists by reopening the question. "Our demand," declared Mr. Roblin, "is for what we are entitled to in equity, and under the constitution, or nothing."

The Premier next dealt with what he termed the evasions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his attempt to deny justice to this province, and his statement of April 5 that he had heard nothing of the claims of Manitoba from 1886 to 1905. The Premier claimed that it was Sir Wilfrid, who, in his desire to delay matters and prevent Manitoba's claim being granted, brought in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan as parties. He quoted from the 'Soleil' to show how it was that Manitoba was to be treated. After dealing with the advantages to be obtained by the extension of the boundaries northward, and the consequent saving in railway haulage by the Hudson's Bay route being used for shipments of wheat and cattle, the Premier concluded his speech.

### ROGERS AND ROBLIN AT VARIANCE.

Winnipeg, April 15.—The Hon. Mr. Rogers was asked yesterday if there was anything in the report that the Legislature would be called to repeal the schools legislation of 1897. He replied that he had no answer to make at present. It seems to be taken for granted in government circles that the House will be called, and, as one close follower of the government said, "If Laurier and his friends want a further bout with Manitoba, give it to them, and see who'll come out second best." "The idea, I understand, is to repeal the legislation and then appeal to the country,

forcing the hand of the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of dissolution."

There is said to be considerable difference of opinion between Messrs. Rogers and Roblin on the question of dissolution. Mr. Rogers is now sole dictator of the Winnipeg 'Telegram,' which has recently voiced editorial opinion very much at variance with Mr. Roblin's previous utterances and actions on school matters.

### EDMONTON ELECTION

#### REPORT THAT MR. R. L. RICHARDSON WILL OPPOSE MR. OLIVER.

Winnipeg, April 17.—The Edmonton 'Journal,' Conservative, gives currency to a rumor that Mr. R. L. Richardson, editor of the Winnipeg 'Tribune,' will be brought out by the Conservatives to oppose Mr. Oliver in Edmonton.

### MR. FRANK OLIVER IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, April 11.—Mr. Frank Oliver, M.P., Edmonton, the new Minister of the Interior, arrived here yesterday, on the way to the west. In conversation with a reporter the new cabinet minister stated that he was quite in accord with the government's policy as regards the North-West autonomy bill. The bill was, perhaps, not the height of human wisdom, but so far as its principal points were concerned, he had no objection to register, and he could not see why any one else had. The educational clauses of the bill were simply a continuance of an existing condition, and not the creation of a new one.

Regarding the question of the extension of Manitoba's boundaries, Mr. Oliver said: "I cannot see why any man with common sense could expect the Dominion to grant extension to Manitoba westward. The country to the west of the present boundary is just as well settled as the country eastward. Manitoba has a large debt, and it would be extremely unfair to saddle the inhabitants of what was Eastern Assiniboia with this."

In regard to the extension northward, Mr. Oliver stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had cut off a large slice of the northerly part of Saskatchewan so as to allow Manitoba freedom in this direction. He did not see why the 'shouters' should pick up the present time to kick on the question of the extension northward, and, in fact, he did not see why Manitoba wanted it all, but if she did the government were not at all unwilling to grant it.

### REGARDING CANADA.

#### Question now Pending Between the Imperial Government and the United States

Washington, April 12.—Among the several questions now pending between London and Washington regarding Canada, one of the most important affects the interpretation of the river and harbor act of 1902 providing for an American-Canadian commission to investigate and report on the problems of water level, water supply, and navigation of the waters adjacent to the boundary line, including all the lakes and rivers whose natural outlet is by the St. Lawrence River. Some question has arisen as to the scope of the commission of six, which already has been appointed, the Washington Government having taken the tentative position that its jurisdiction did not include the St. John River where certain obstructions have been placed to the annoyance of Canadians. It is the wish of the Canadians that this river be included in the investigation, and they hold that this was the intention of the act. A similar interpretation was placed on the law by Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador at London, when he presented the invitation for the appointment of the commission. In view of this fact, the representations of the Imperial Government on the subject will be again taken up at Washington and given careful consideration.

### THE FISCAL QUESTION

#### MR. CHAMBERLAIN REFERS TO RECIPROCITY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

London, April 12.—In the course of his speech to-day Mr. Chamberlain dealt lengthily on fiscal matters and the necessity for Great Britain adopting a system whereby she could retaliate against discrimination and enter into closer commercial bonds with the colonies.

"At the present moment," he said, "the President of the United States is one of the ablest, one of the strongest and one of the most courageous men who ever sat in the presidential chair. He is a patriot and he has openly declared that one of his great objects and desires is to connect the United States more closely with our Dominion of Canada by reciprocity. I do not know what success he may have with his countrymen, but certainly they are in a position to offer very favorable terms to the Dominion. If we reject the idea of considering a similar proposition made to us, is it too much to expect that Canada may turn in another direction?"

### COLONIAL CONFERENCE

#### Motion of Lord Balfour of Burleigh Negatived in the Lords Without Division

#### WISHED TO KNOW HOW FAR DECISION WOULD BE BINDING UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 11.—A debate of considerable importance took place yesterday in the House of Lords on the proposed colonial conference, when Lord Balfour of Burleigh moved that before the constituencies were asked to determine upon the desirability of such a conference they should be informed under what conditions the conference will be summoned, what colonies and dependencies will be invited to send representatives, and how far any decision arrived at will be binding upon the government of the United Kingdom. Lord Chamberlain reminded the House that Mr. Chamberlain in 1903, said nothing could be a greater misfortune than that any decision made by the conference should be afterwards rejected on a submission to the country. As he understood it the government barred the possibility of any preference on raw materials. Lord Balfour wished to ask another question as to what guarantee this country would have that the colonies would come to a free unfettered conference. The colonies were protectionist. They would come to the conference with the idea that their general system of protection should not be interfered with. He saw no reason why Great Britain should not enter into a conference with the same understanding regarding her system of free trade. In conclusion, he regarded the taxation of food in preference to the colonies as the road to certain disaster.

The Duke of Marlborough, Colonial Under Secretary, said the conditions under which that conference was to be held had been thoroughly explained by the Prime Minister. The time had now come when the government meant to refrain from an abstract discussion of the ideal, and attempt to ascertain in a definite manner whether the colonies were prepared to make definite proposals, and under what terms and considerations these proposals would be deemed binding on the government of the day. If returned to power the government would summon a conference with the colonies, unhampered by any precise instructions, limitations or restrictions. The unfettered, uncontrolled representatives attending it would be asked to discuss the idea of closer union on a commercial or any other basis that commended itself to them, but no scheme would be considered binding until submitted to the electors of this country. As an argument in favor of preference, he said since Canada granted preference, the imports from Canada to England had increased from six and a half to twelve millions sterling in seven years.

Earl Beauchamp said the government apparently had given it upon the idea that the colonies had not made any offer to the Mother Country. The colonies had been used as pawns in a political game. In time the government should openly declare their views.

Lord Spencer said every delegate from the colonies would have instructions, so why not the representatives of the Mother Country? The best method would be to submit the question of protection and free trade to the electorate and have a conference afterwards.

Lord Lansdowne thought it would be unfair to ask the colonies to send most representative statesmen to this country and then tell them they might not discuss the questions which had been discussed at previous conferences. At the same time it was well understood that there were certain limitations beyond which neither side can make concessions. It was idle to expect the colonies will agree to any change in their fiscal system which would wipe out of existence those industries they had built up. On our side it was perfectly well known we were unlikely to listen to any changes that would have the effect of materially increasing the price of food or restricting the supply of raw material, but any attempt to hamper the conference by minute instructions could only lead to very undignified and unfruitful discussion.

Lord Rosebery twitted Lord Lansdowne upon the fact that the conference was an afterthought of the Unionists. It was called not to unite the Empire, but their own party.

Lord Balfour's motion, opposed by the government, was negatived without division.

London, April 12.—The 'Globe' in referring to the debate in the House of Lords says the Colonial Conference when it assembles will be composed of business men and politicians accustomed to give and take in all the affairs of life, and it is nothing short of an insult to the practical ability of colonial statesmen to invite them to months with their hands tied and their mouths shut on the question of the colonies and ourselves, for fear that they should prove too impractical in their acceptance.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says if anything were capable of estranging the colonies it would be the arrogant intimation that their fiscal views are heretical, and that an orthodox free trade country cannot condescend to discuss them, and that the bonds they seek to

establish with the headquarters of the Empire are 'squalid,' and that in aspiring to closer ties with the United Kingdom they are animated by what Lord Balfour calls 'a baser motive of commercial gain.'

The 'Evening Standard' says the colonies do not love Downing street, and Downing street even now does not quite understand them, and a collection of high-spirited and keenly self-assertive communities cannot be regulated much less 'bossed' by a bureau of permanent officials.

### CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 10.—Mr. Balfour came in for considerable criticism at the first banquet of the Unionist Free Trade Club, held last night at the Hotel Cecil, when the Duke of Devonshire proposed the success of the cause of free trade. He blamed the Premier for not making any direct statement of his policy. The only object of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's with which he could sympathize was the strengthening of the bonds of the empire. He feared, however, that the effect would be the reverse. Viscount Goschen denounced Mr. Balfour's policy as an evasion of the fiscal question in the House of Commons. They might blame the man who wrecked his party, but still greater condemnation would be passed on the leader who wrecked the reputation of the House of Commons.

London, April 12.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in addressing the meeting of the Liberal-Unionists to-day, criticized the recent speech of the Duke of Devonshire at the free trade banquet. Mr. Chamberlain referred to Lord Goschen having declared a shilling tax per quarter on corn was not protective, and that being so he could not see how two shillings per quarter coupled with a preference to our colonies, could be termed protective.

London, April 12.—Dr. Barnardo, after a discussion with the Preston Board of Guardians on the boarding out of pauper children and sending them to Canada, said he was pleased that the members were satisfied with the results and was glad that they were free from prejudices on the subject.

London, April 14.—The Ottawa correspondent of the 'Chronicle,' in a recent cable, said the only solution of the racial and religious differences which so often sweep Canada is annexation to the United States.

Mr. C. E. Devlin, formerly member of the Canadian parliament for Wright, and now member of the British House of Commons for Galway, writing to the 'Chronicle,' says: "There will be no civil and religious war. There is no possible question of annexation for two reasons; first, that the Protestant majority in Canada are British and wish to live under the British flag; and second, the Roman Catholic minority is satisfied with the excellent and wise constitution in force in Canada, and even from the point of view of educational advantages they are better off than they could possibly be if annexed to the United States."

London, April 11.—Sir Frederick Pollock, who reads a paper on 'Imperial Organization,' to-night, before the Royal Colonial Institute, will say that a very learned Canadian lawyer has indeed suggested reducing the link between Great Britain and Canada to a mere 'personal union,' such as existed between England and Scotland under the Stuarts. He did not explain what was to happen if the British ministry and the Canadian ministry failed to agree on any matter touching the common interests. A bold assumption of personal authority by the King might well be the only passage out of such a deadlock, and no one here needs to be told that this would not be an innovation, but a revolution. It has not been seriously proposed that the Canadians should have the power of involving the whole Empire in war without consulting the Home government, but such is a natural consequence of some things that some Canadian politicians have said.

London, April 14.—Mr. Bonar Law, as the principal speaker at the Central Finnsbury Unionist Association meeting, discussing the fiscal question, said what we needed more than anything else was a market for our manufactured goods. Last year 42 percent of our exports were manufactured goods, which went within the British empire. That was the only part of our export trade which was increasing. Surely it was worth our while to try and get a bigger share of that trade, by even raising a small tax for corn in order that a bigger amount of that immense trade in the British empire should be done by British hands.

A deputation, strictly private, of Chamberlainites, was received by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons yesterday, their conference taking the form of a conversation. Mr. Balfour carefully read a statement by Mr. Chamberlain, as the outcome of the meeting of tariff reformers on Thursday. The Premier was not pressed for an immediate reply, so the deputation left without a decision being arrived at. It is understood the proceedings were of a cordial character. The Liberal papers say the Chamberlainites are somewhat disappointed at the cool reception afforded them by Mr. Balfour.

London, April 15.—Referring to the Australian demand that Australian wheat should have a preference over Canadian

to compensate for disadvantages in freight, climate and distance of the English markets, the Manchester 'Guardian' says this would be the beginning of dissensions without an end.

London, April 5.—The 'Spectator' says the Toronto 'Globe' is justly indignant at Mr. Chamberlain's rash and unfounded suggestion made in his speech at the Liberal-Unionist Club meeting that if Canada were not bribed to remain loyal by a change in our fiscal policy, she would join the United States. The 'Spectator,' quoting the paragraph in the 'Globe' beginning: 'By what authority,' and ending 'ties of trade preference,' says: 'We never entertained any doubt that this would be Canada's answer to such sordid pleas, but it is none the less satisfactory to see a denial given so promptly and so clearly.'

London, April 15.—The 'Outlook,' commenting on 'Retaliation and the empire,' says: 'If we do not help Newfoundland and Canada in their patriotic efforts to preserve a measure of commercial independence, retaliatory measures of the former will only serve to postpone the day when all our transatlantic possessions will become the satellites of the United States.'

London, April 17.—The 'Financial News,' commenting on the statement from Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, published in the Canadian newspapers regarding the Canadian Northern bond issue being described as a fiasco, says: "We do not know precisely what measure of failure is held to constitute a fiasco. We can well believe that if the underwriters of the Canadian Northern bonds issue were called upon to take 50 percent of the stock, those responsible for the arrangements will not thank Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann for forcing the facts on the notice of the Canadian public."

### HORRIBLE MURDER

#### A WOMAN AND HER DAUGHTER KILLED AT PENETANGUSHENE

Penetanguishene, Ont., April 13.—A double murder has been committed in Penetanguishene. A woman and her daughter were horribly murdered, and their bodies thrown into a hole under the floor of the house, both bodies being deprived of every article of clothing. The culprits, after making a poor attempt at cleaning the floor, left the axe with which the crime had been committed and the soiled clothes on the floor. Constable McLaughlin has charge of the case. Coroner Wallbridge, of Midland, will take up the investigation.

Strong suspicions rest on the son of the murdered woman, whose name was Mrs. Maggie Desroches, and who was known also as Maggie Prisk, and was aged over fifty. The daughter's name was Annie, her age being about fourteen. The object of the murder is not known. The suspected man lived with his mother, and is aged about twenty. The reason he is suspected is that he has told three or four different stories. The murdered girl was on the street last evening, and was apparently afraid of her brother, for when she saw him she tried to avoid him. There had been trouble in the house before that time. The murder is supposed to have been committed about 8.30 p.m. Dr. Wallbridge, Coroner, has arrived and has made arrangements for opening an inquest this afternoon. Young Desroches says his mother was murdered first and his sister killed when she came from church, having at the time had her prayer book and rosary in her hand. Desroches went to a neighbor's house for breakfast this morning, stating that he had had a row at home, and did not care to go back. He afterwards told Constable McLaughlin that he had had his breakfast at home.

Penetanguishene, Ont., April 13.—Alexis Desroches, husband and father of the two victims, has confessed to killing his wife, Maggie Priske, and her daughter, Annie. He was arrested this afternoon while piling lumber in Playfair's yards, in Midland.

Desroches says he and the woman had some cross words and as he had an axe in his hand he struck her on the head with it, and she must have died instantly as no noise was heard. The daughter coming in from church at this moment, he struck her with the axe and broke the handle. He then took the other axe, which was lying close by, and struck her again, while she was on the ground, and not being sure of his being dead, took his jackknife out of his pocket and stabbed both victims in the neck. He then stripped them of their clothing and threw them down into the hole under the floor and took the clothes to wipe the floor. After this he took his gun and left the house and started for Midland. The son, who was suspected of being the murderer, at first went to the house for his breakfast, and noticing blood stains on the kitchen floor he at once went to neighbors and asked the people if they had seen Maggie Priske, and they said no. He had his breakfast at the neighbor's, and then went back to the livery stable, where he worked, and said nothing more about the matter. Shortly after this, the neighbor, not seeing anyone moving about the house of the victims, he went over to it and seeing some bloody clothes lying about he gave the alarm. Constable McLaughlin took charge of the house and notified Spoon, who had called up Dr. Wallbridge, and the coroner, at Midland, who came over and arranged for the inquest. He found the doctors had not finished their post-mortem and the inquest has been adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow. Desroches is in the lock-up under guard.

### THE EARTHQUAKE

#### Complete List of Casualties to Europeans Given by Lord Curzon.

#### OVER THIRTEEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST IN THE DISASTER.

Lahore, Punjab, India, April 11.—Commissioner Jullundur reports as a result of his investigations he estimates the fatalities resulting from the recent earthquake in the Kangra district at about ten thousand and in the Palampur district at about three thousand.

The total number of persons killed at Dharmasala was 424, besides the Gorkhas who were crushed to death by the falling of the stone barracks.

London, April 15.—A despatch from Lucknow to the 'Standard' says it is reported there that a second earthquake has wrecked Sultan-Pur, province of Oudh, and Kulu, province of Punjab, and that there has been great loss of life.

### GIFT FROM LORD CURZON.

Calcutta, April 14.—Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, has given 10,000 rupees (\$5,000) to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake.

### ANXIETY IN CALIFORNIA.

Redding, Cal., April 14.—Anxiety exists among the inhabitants of Sisson and other towns near Mount Shasta over the strange actions of the snow-capped mountain. For several days distant rumblings have been heard, and the snow is melting fast. Yesterday volcanic ashes and mud began to ooze through the surface of the earth at the edge of Sisson. The flow gradually increased, until to-day it poured forth in several places like thick paint. The report comes from the other side of Mount Shasta that the McLeod Railway Company's track suddenly sank in two places and that a similar flow of volcanic mud is noticeable. While the mountain itself shows no visible eruption, these phenomena cause some alarm. Eleven years ago similar conditions existed for a time, causing much alarm.

### IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

#### Governor of Irkutsk Ordered to Elaborate Scheme of Popular Representation.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—An imperial rescript issued to-day orders Count Kutaisoff, Governor of Irkutsk, to elaborate a scheme for the introduction of Zemstvos in Irkutsk, Tomsk and Tobolsk in accordance with the suggestions of the imperial ukase, adding that the development of emigration to Siberia from European Russia necessitates some form of popular representation.

### A CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—The conservative party, formed by a number of members of the council of the empire, senators, nobles, land-owners and government officials, and presided over by Count Bobrinsky, which hitherto met privately, convened an important meeting for to-day to approve a circular embodying its views and proposals, and arrange a great conference representing the whole of Russia, to be held in St. Petersburg a few weeks hence.

It is stated that the proposals include an elected representative assembly.

### THE 'NOVOE VREMYA' ON YELLOW PERIL.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—2.45 a.m.—The 'Novoe Vremya' prints a despatch from New York saying that 'the yellow peril' is now derided. Far-seeing business men with their eyes on the Chinese markets have, according to this despatch, finally awakened to the growing political influence of Japan over China, and the prospect of complete industrial domination in the future. American hostility to Russia, the despatch continues, is really not against Russian occupation of Manchuria, but it is due to the belief that it intended to monopolize the trade of this rich Chinese province. The despatch says the existence of a secret Sino-Japanese treaty is already hinted, and adds: "The danger threatens Europe as well as America; and if Rojensky is beaten, all the powers, under the leadership of America, may join to make peace."

Editorializing on this despatch, the 'Novoe Vremya' says it is no longer the yellow peril which Europe and America are facing, and refers to the words of a French savant, who, when asked how long the war would last, replied: "Two hundred years. Europe does not seem to understand the terrible truth."

The 'Novoe Vremya' predicts that 'the enigma of the future historian will be the indifference, even the hostility of some European nations toward the great struggle between Japan and Russia, which read inevitably a conflict between Asia and Europe,' and quotes the words of the Vice-Governor of Jerusalem, on the awakening of the Arabs in Asiatic Turkey to show the deep-seated hatred of Asia toward all Europeans, and the eventual menace to Europe—not of the yellow, but the Asiatic peril.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

I. C. R. RIGHTS OVER C. A. R.

Ottawa, April 11.—The Minister of Railways introduced yesterday a bill to permit the government to exercise running rights over the Grand Trunk from Coteau to Montreal and over the Canada Atlantic from Coteau to Depot Harbor, on Georgian Bay, on behalf of the Intercolonial. The proposed legislation will give the I. C. R. power to run through passenger and freight trains over this system and its branches, and to do also a local passenger business. The compensation would be determined by the Railway Commission, from whose decision an appeal might be taken to the Supreme Court. The rates on I. C. R. business originating along the Canada Atlantic or to be carried by Intercolonial trains to points along the Canada Atlantic will be subject to the control of the Railway Commission.

The leader of the Opposition expressed the opinion that if it was wise to extend the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay at all, it would be infinitely better to acquire the road outright.

Mr. Haggart, ex-Minister of Railways, came out flatly against the proposed extension of the government railway system to Georgian Bay. He did not think it would pay the country on any terms to buy out the Canada Atlantic. The time would come when no railway between Georgian Bay and the seaboard would be able to haul freight at a profit. As for running rights, his own idea was that they would prove of no real value to the government railway other than as a means of securing favorable freight rates from the Grand Trunk, which was shortly to take over this Booth system. Mr. Haggart, in conclusion, remarked that the government was apt to pay too much money for the proposal it had in view.

The Prime Minister made it clear that the present bill simply gave the government the right to operate trains through to Georgian Bay. "It is not," he added, the intention at the present time to run I. C. R. trains over this line. The bill gives us the right to do so, however, when we see fit."

The Hon. W. S. Fielding said he was glad to hear the clear statement that had fallen from the lips of the Hon. John Haggart, the railway expert of the Opposition, because it would clear up a misapprehension that existed in many parts of the country. The impression in many minds during the recent campaign was that had the Conservatives been returned to power they would have bought the Booth road and extended the Intercolonial thereby to Georgian Bay. Mr. Haggart's announcement to-day, however, made it clear that this was all a delusion.

Mr. Haggart interposed that he was speaking only his own view in this matter.

The Finance Minister answered that he understood this quite well. Mr. Haggart, though, was the recognized railway authority of his party. Therefore, his statements carried considerable weight.

OUTRAGE UPON CANADIAN CITIZEN IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. Foster called the Premier's attention to the case of a young man from Toronto, R. M. Walton, who was arrested at Mandeville, Louisiana, in mistake for a western murderer. Mr. Walton had gone South in search of health, but was thrown into prison and kept there three or four days before establishing his identity and being set free. He asked that Sir Wilfrid give the case his attention and bring it to the notice of the proper authorities, as a grave injustice had been done to Mr. Walton.

EDMONTON BY-ELECTION.

The Speaker announced the issue of his warrant for a by-election in Edmonton, where Mr. Frank Oliver will face his constituents for their endorsement of his entry into the Cabinet as Minister of the Interior.

The Premier, in a very few words confirmed the announcement, which has already been given to the public through the press.

The Conservative leader expressed pleasure that his perseverance in this matter had been at length rewarded by success. It had taken Sir Wilfrid, however, six weeks to screw his courage up to the point of picking a successor to his late Minister of the Interior, so, under the circumstances, he was not able to offer the Premier any congratulations upon the occasion. He hardly knew, also, whether his congratulations were due to the member for West Assiniboia (Mr. Walter Scott) whom the Liberal papers had been heralding as Mr. Sifton's successor.

May be, though, Mr. Scott has a promise in his pocket like the one that Mr. Langelier carried through a session of parliament some years ago. He only hoped Mr. Scott had some assurance of this sort for his own sake. He (Mr. Borden) was at a loss to understand what had happened to change the original plan by which Mr. Walter Scott was to have become Minister of the Interior and Mr. Frank Oliver Premier of one of the two new provinces.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES FOR NORTH-WEST.

Mr. R. L. Borden quoted an interview with the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea in the Regina 'Standard,' in which that gentleman was represented as saying that the Dominion Government agreed to provide whatever assistance was needed for railway construction in the new provinces in the North-West. He put the question to the Premier whether there was any supplemental understanding with the North-West authorities to this effect.

Sir Wilfrid replied that there was no agreement in the matter. The government had stated that it was ready to follow the same policy of assisting railway construction as had been followed by this administration hitherto.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

AUTONOMY BILLS COME UP AGAIN.

Ottawa, April 12.—At this stage of the debate on the Autonomy Bills the party whips are beginning to find it rather difficult to keep members in their places in the Chamber. The House was favored, however, at yesterday's sitting with several good speeches which held the attention of the men of both parties present at the time. Mr. Pringle, Conservative, of Cornwall-Dundas, who has decided to support the government on this occasion, made a very forceful and convincing presentation of the case from his point of view. Mr. H. H. Miller, of South Grey, and Mr. J. H. Lamont, of Saskatchewan, two new men on the government's side, made very favorable impressions. Mr. Robert Bickerdike's speech late in the evening is of especial interest to Montrealeers. The other speakers yesterday were Messrs. Wright, of Muskoka, and Staples, of Macdonald.

MR. BICKERDIKE MAKES A PLEA FOR UNITY.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, who was the last participant in the debate last evening, is the first representative from Montreal who has taken part in this discussion. He expressed regret over the inflammatory speeches with which the passions of the people were being stirred. Why stir up the dying embers of the race feuds of days gone by simply to seek some doubtful political capital. After the seedtime comes the harvest, and for his own part he shuddered to think what the result of this agitation might be. In his opinion it was nothing short of a crime to stir up discord over the school question in the North-West.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN MONTREAL.

Mr. Bickerdike remarked that Montreal had been dubbed the 'Rome of America.' He wished to cite for the information of his Ontario friends, however, a few instances to show how well Protestants and Roman Catholics got along together in his city. For fifteen years he had served as president of the Protestant School Board of Montreal, and could speak from personal knowledge, therefore, of the satisfactory relations that existed with the Catholic School Commissioners. He well remembered that on one occasion when the Hon. J. D. Rolland was defeated for the city council his services were retained to the civic administration by his unanimous election by the English-speaking electors of St. Antoine. When the late Rev. Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's Church, died, some years ago, the bells of the English Cathedral joined in the toll. About the same time when Archbishop Bond was ill prayers were offered for his recovery in all the Catholic churches of Montreal. It was on record that when the Anglicans and Presbyterians were without a place of worship in Montreal the Recollet Fathers placed one at their disposal and would accept no pecuniary recompense therefor. When Bishop Mountain, the first Anglican church dignitary, reached this country he was welcomed by the Catholic Archbishop at Quebec, who kissed him on both cheeks.

Attempts had been made by Conservatives, more particularly in their press, to discredit the loyalty of the French-Canadians. He would remind the House, though, that were it not for the French-Canadians there would not have been a vestige of British rule in Canada to-day. For his own part he could see no objection to the school houses being used for the religious as well as secular education of the pupils. There was no religion enough in our schools to-day and the proper thing to do with the school-houses was to throw them open after the classes were over for Sunday-school or temperance purposes or for the spread of the gospel. Mr. Bickerdike announced his intention of voting for the bills now before the House.

Mr. Alcorn (Prince Edward) moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose shortly before midnight.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, April 13.—The Canada Atlantic Bill sanctioning the transfer of that property to the Grand Trunk, passed its third reading. Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, agreed that the government should see that the Canadian Northern is given running rights over the Booth system, so as to bring the Mackenzie

and Mann Railway down to Eastern Canada.

MR. BRISTOL'S ELECTION.

At the opening of the sitting the Speaker announced the election of Mr. Edmund Bristol for Centre Toronto.

ADJOURNMENT ON WEDNESDAY.

The Opposition leader asked the Premier whether the House would adjourn from Wednesday next over Easter, to which Sir Wilfrid promised an answer to-day. Your correspondent understands, however, that the customary adjournment will take place from Wednesday till the Tuesday after Easter.

In answer to a question by Mr. Geo. Taylor, the Premier stated that Mr. J. A. Smart, who resigned the deputy ministry of the Interior on Dec. 31 last, has since been employed temporarily and occasionally on special work outside of Ottawa for the immigration branch of the Interior Department, receiving therefor his travelling expenses and ten dollars a day.

MR. ALCORN RESUMES.

Mr. Alcorn, Conservative, of Prince Edward, resuming the autonomy debate, repeated the charge which has been leveled at Sir Wilfrid by other Opposition speakers, that he acted the part of an autocrat in the preparation of the Autonomy Bills. He called on the government to withdraw its bills altogether or else strike out the educational clauses. In their present form they granted no local autonomy at all. In conclusion, he warned Sir Wilfrid that he was bringing on his head the same fate that befell the Hon. George W. Ross.

Mr. A. M. Beauparlant, Liberal, of St. Hyacinthe; Mr. R. R. Hall, Liberal, of West Peterborough, and Mr. A. C. Bryce, Conservative, of West Algonia, also spoke.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

MESSRS FISHER AND AMES SPEAK.

Ottawa, April 14.—In the House last evening Mr. Ames, of St. Antoine Division, Montreal, announced his approval of the course the government had taken in guaranteeing the preservation of the separate school rights at present enjoyed by the minority in the North-West Territories.

Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, spoke for an hour and a half in the afternoon, and from the standpoint of a member of the Quebec minority argued that it would be the height of ingratitude and unfairness for him to refute the separate school privileges which the Catholics of the North-West have accepted. He accepted personal responsibility for the educational clause of the autonomy bills, both in their present form and in the shape in which they were originally laid before parliament.

CONSERVATIVES WELCOME THEIR NEW COLLEAGUE.

Mr. Edmund Bristol, Conservative member-elect for Centre Toronto, was introduced by Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. E. B. Osler. The Opposition gave their new colleague a hearty round of applause.

THE COMMONS EASTER VACATION.

In answer to a question by the Opposition leader Sir Wilfrid Laurier answered that he would propose an adjournment from Wednesday next at six o'clock until the Tuesday following.

UNDUE FAVOR TO PARTY FRIENDS.

Mr. W. H. Bennett, Conservative, of East Simcoe, called attention to what he called the extraordinary terms in which the Public Works Department had solicited tenders for dredging this season at Port Arthur and Fort William. This work, he understood, had been carried on without tenders being called, for two seasons past, by Messrs. Conmee and Bowman, the former being the Liberal member of parliament for Thunder Bay and Rainy River. The advertisement now current was dated April 7, and announced that tenders would close on the April 14. Under its terms, moreover, work must be begun within ten days thereafter. Only Canadian tenders will be received and the plant must be owned by the parties who propose to tender. This whole arrangement, Mr. Bennett concluded, was so framed as to suit Messrs. Conmee and Bowman. The minister must know that neither Port Arthur nor Fort William will be open by April 25. The only firm, therefore, which could comply with the conditions was that of Conmee and Bowman. Mr. Bennett protested against the government playing this into the hands of its party friends.

The acting Minister of Public Works, Mr. Hyman, denied that the tenders had been framed to suit any individual firm. No request had reached him for any extension, but if any intending bidder wanted more time it would be granted. He acknowledged that there was no need for the clause of the advertisement which stipulated that tenderers must own their dredges. It was not a proper condition and had not received his sanction.

The Opposition side was entirely unsatisfied by this response, and told Mr. Hyman so at considerable length, and with strong emphasis.

Mr. Foster exonerated Mr. Hyman, but declared that the officers of the Public Works Department were guilty of a serious offence by their conduct in this matter. If the Deputy Minister and his chief engineer had no reasonable excuse to offer their services should be dispensed with. It was all well enough to give Canadian dredging firms a chance to compete for work in our own waters but parliament would not submit to be bound by an arrangement that enabled a close corporation of Canadians to secure exorbitant prices. Although this

advertisement bore date April 7, it did not actually get into the papers until April 11. Therefore, there were only three days left for contractors to tender on a hundred-thousand-dollar job.

MINISTER MEETS OPPOSITION SUGGESTION.

The acting Minister of Public Works answered that the time would be extended and the objectionable feature of the advertisement would be struck out. He added that as a matter of fact there were not more than three or four Canadian dredging firms able to handle this contract.

Mr. W. H. Bennett followed up his attack by stating that ever since 1886 there had been serious wrongdoings in connection with those dredging contracts. It was notorious on the Great Lakes that the late deputy speaker, Dr. Peter Macdonald, of Huron, was part owner of one dredge, that the Hon. A. G. Mackay, of North Grey, late Commissioner of Public Works in the Ontario Cabinet, was the chief owner of another, both these dredges being employed on public contracts. It was well known also that the Liberal member of parliament for Thunder Bay, Mr. James Conmee, was the real owner of the dredge now at the upper end of Lake Superior, whether it was held in his own name or in that of his son-in-law, Mr. Whelan, or his partner, Mr. Bowman, M.P.P. Col. Tisdale urged that something was wanted more than protection of Canadian dredges, and that was protection of the public interest.

MR. FISHER ON AUTONOMY BILLS.

It was after half past four o'clock when Mr. Fisher rose to continue the debate on the autonomy bills. It should be remembered, he said, that the existence of the Protestant minority in Quebec was the direct cause of the clauses in the British North America Act guaranteeing the continuance of separate schools. For his own part he believed in separate schools and thought that Protestants should stand behind the Protestant minority of Quebec, as they did in the sixties, in support of the separate school principle.

Even the lawyers of the House had nearly all differed in the interpretation they put upon the constitutional aspect of the North-West school question. So he would leave that phase alone, but deal with the matter on the broader and more important ground of justice and equity. If the Catholic minority was weak in the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta the more important their guarantee of separate schools became. In the very same way the guarantee was a much more important thing for the Protestants of Quebec to-day than it was at Confederation because his fellow-Protestants were every year becoming a smaller minority in that province. The Liberal party believed in majority rule that should show also full consideration for the rights and feelings of the minority. The Tory principle was coercion and brute rule over the weaker element.

In Quebec the Protestants had the most absolutely separate system of schools to be found anywhere in Canada. As one who enjoyed the privilege, he wished to say that his co-religionists of Quebec would consider themselves very much ill-used if one jot or tittle of that privilege was withdrawn.

Mr. Fisher then took up the Huntingdon 'Gleaner's' statement, quoted by Dr. Sproule, M.P., that the Protestants were being driven out of Quebec by the educational system of that province, and that the Roman Catholic Church provided a fund to buy up the farms that were offered for sale in this way. This story he stigmatized as absurd. As a matter of fact, the exodus of French-Canadians from Quebec outnumbered five times over the flow of Protestants from Quebec. Some Protestants were fond of repeating that there was no reason why the Catholics should not attend their (the Protestant) schools, because no religion was taught in the latter. This statement was certainly inaccurate, however, so far as Quebec was concerned. In that province there was just as much religion taught in the Protestant as in the Catholic schools. It would be just as unfair, therefore, to ask Roman Catholic children to attend the Protestant schools in Quebec. To his mind, it was most unfair, therefore, that Protestants should refuse to extend educational privileges to the Catholics in the west that their own co-religionists enjoyed at the hands of the French-Canadians of Quebec. As a matter of fact, the separate school privileges extended to the Catholic minority in Alberta and Saskatchewan were small compared with what the Protestants enjoyed in Quebec.

QUEBEC MINORITY WELL TREATED.

Although the Protestants represented but one-eighth of the population of Quebec, they got far more for their schools than their numbers really warranted. Mr. Fisher cited several instances in which the Protestants received more than their proportionate population would claim. For superior education they were allowed one-third instead of one-eighth. When the Normal School grants were being fixed years ago, the Hon. P. J. Chauveau, a Roman Catholic, pointed out that it cost just as much to maintain an efficient normal school for the Protestants as for the Catholics. The grant was accordingly fixed on that generous basis. This example of Christian toleration and generosity he would commend to the Protestants of Ontario. In the apportionment of the expense vote for the two councils of public instruction, the Protestants received \$1,500 for which the Catholics got no equivalent.

There was no desire in Quebec to-day to withdraw any of the privileges now enjoyed by the minority in their midst. He felt he was voicing the feeling of the Protestants of Quebec when he declared that they had no fault to find with the school classes of the North-West autonomy bills. The Conservative party unfortunately was without any policy on this important question.

Mr. Andrew Ingram (East Elgin)—

"Would the government dare say: 'We leave this an open question?'"

Mr. Fisher—"We do not need to. We are a united party."

Continuing, the minister remarked that Mr. Borden had to leave the question an open one on his side of the House, because he was threatened with mutiny had he done otherwise.

Mr. Fisher quoted the views of the Montreal 'Witness,' the 'Gazette' and the Montreal 'Star' to show that the English-speaking element of Quebec, regardless of party affiliations, was satisfied with the educational arrangement for the North-West proposed in the government's autonomy legislation. He asserted that there was no truth in the accusation made by Conservative speakers that the Protestant members of the cabinet were not consulted upon the educational clause of the autonomy legislation. For his own part, he had been made acquainted with the educational clause in both its original form and in its present form, and acknowledged a personal responsibility for both alike.

ACCUSED OPPOSITION OF FANATICAL APPEALS.

What a spectacle it was to see the leader of the Opposition moving an amendment in support of which he could not even carry his own party, still less attract votes from the government side of the House. Mr. Borden's friends and press were appealing to the country against separate schools, but were unable to carry with them those who were best able to judge of the results of separate schools.

"On the Conservative side," said Mr. Fisher, "we find this insensate and fanatical appeal."

We had, on the other side, a united party, which, in bringing forward these important measures, have consulted everybody who was interested in the question, have taken the necessary steps to see that Catholic and Protestant, local and other interests, should all have their opportunity of expressing their views, and having done that, have introduced a measure which, well thought out, a compromise, it is true, but a well-thought-out and successful one, now appeals for support to the people of this country.

"Sir, now as always, the Tories stand for coercion, while the Liberals stand for conciliation and the recognition of the rights of the minority. Here, as always, we had the struggle between the two classes of people in the country. I have full enough confidence in the people to believe that, even though for the moment some may be led away and blinded by fanatical appeals, mostly made with sinister and ulterior motives, I believe, sir, that public opinion will settle down to the full and settled conviction that a difficult and even perhaps dangerous problem has been solved in a statesmanlike and wise manner; and then our country, disturbed and alarmed for the moment, will shake herself free from this nightmare, and again move on in her material, oral and intellectual progress."

"I do not like to prophesy, but it is probable that this bill and these clauses will be supported in this House by the largest majority that has been given to any government measure for many years. I speak not only as a member from Quebec, but as a member of the Government of Canada, and as a citizen who is interested in our country, and I believe, sir, that the only way by which we can cement the people of this country together is by conciliation, by recognition of the rights of the minorities, by helping the weak to make them as good as the strong."

MR. AMES ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Mr. Ames followed when the House resumed in the evening. At the outset he expressed the opinion that the government should have tested before the highest court the constitutionality of the school clause in its autonomy legislation before the bills were introduced. Even now the government should ask the judges to pronounce upon this question. He absolutely denied that the Liberal party possessed a monopoly of the Christian charity and tolerance in Canada. It was true that the Conservatives had taken no stand as a party on this question. But surely this was not in any sense to their discredit. On the Conservative side, at least, there was an absolute absence of coercion and perfect liberty of conscience.

The Premier was himself responsible for a great deal of the popular misunderstanding of what was really contemplated by the school clause of these North-West bills. Through his holding out false hopes on the one hand to the Roman Catholics of Quebec of what their compatriots in the west were really getting, and raising groundless fears among the Protestants of Ontario, he had reaped his due reward. Let him remember hereafter that the people of Canada want to know the truth, no matter how disagreeable this may be. If he had been publicly frank in this matter he would have had far less trouble.

Mr. Ames gave a comprehensive review of the educational system in Quebec and in the North-West Territories, showing that whilst the former has an absolutely dual system, the schools in the latter are national. So far as his own province was concerned both Catholics and Protestants are satisfied with the existing conditions. National schools would not satisfy either side. In Quebec the Catholic schools were under the control of the Church. In the North-West all schools were under the control of the state. The records showed that whilst the public schools in the North-West had increased in the last seven years from 599 to 1,235, the separate schools had grown only from 14 to 36. Of these latter he understood only twelve were in actual operation. Two of them were Protestant separate schools. The average grant from the public funds per school in the North-West was \$217, as compared with \$72 in his own province. The North-West school had to come up to a certain standard of effi-

ciency or sacrifice its grant and the latter they could not afford to do.

PARLIAMENT MUST KEEP FAITH.

Many concessions had already been made by the Catholic minority of the North-West to the wishes of the majority in educational matters. His own conviction was that parliament owed it to itself to keep faith with the Catholics of the Territories and guarantee the preservation of the privileges they now enjoy.

As a member of the Protestant minority of Quebec and as one who had held a seat for ten years on the Protestant Council of Instruction for that province he could say that never once had the body to which he belonged had to consider a case where the majority was accused of unfair treatment towards the minority. The only possible grievance of the Protestants—and on its merits he pronounced no opinion—was that they were entitled to a larger proportion of the proceeds from the tax imposed on joint stock companies in Montreal. In conclusion, Mr. Ames remarked that his position on this matter was prompted alone by a sense of justice towards the minority in the Territories. Although there was a large Catholic vote in St. Antoine division, he had not received a single letter asking him to support the government upon this bill. He had been amazed at the intemperate nature of the remarks that had fallen from members on both sides of the House in this debate. As for himself, whether his stay in parliament was long or short, his influence would be always exerted in behalf of the cause of peace and harmony.

Mr. O. L. Crockett, Conservative, of York, N.B., followed expressing his approval of the stand that his party leader, Mr. Borden, had taken on these bills.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, April 15.—The North-West autonomy debate was continued in the House yesterday afternoon and evening, the participants being Messrs. A. A. Bruneau, Liberal, of Richelieu; F. W. Cockshutt, Conservative, of Brantford; John Crawford, Liberal, of Portage la Prairie, and Dr. Schaffner, Conservative, of Souris.

MR. BRUNEAU.

Mr. Bruneau, speaking in French, argued that it would be a gross injustice to the western people to deprive them at this late day of privileges they were given to understand would be theirs for ever. Truly it was a strange spectacle to see the Conservative party to-day opposing separate schools when this same party had claimed credit as the champions of the separate school principle when separate schools were given to the Territories thirty years ago.

MR. COCKSHUTT.

Mr. Cockshutt made an hour's speech in support of Mr. Borden's amendment. He repeated the statement that has already been made from his side of the House that the framers of Confederation intended to confine separate schools to Ontario and Quebec. He held that as a matter of fact the Roman Catholics, with their solid forty-one percent of the country's population, were very far from being a minority, because the remaining fifty-nine percent were split up into many denominations. The Roman Catholic Church in Canada was no weak, struggling minority, and could claim, therefore no particular sympathy at the hands of the rest of the country. Mr. Cockshutt defended the people of Ontario from the charge of fanaticism. He accused the Premier of having conferred with the Pope's representative in Canada before introducing the autonomy legislation. Mr. Cockshutt denied that Sir Wilfrid had the right to consult with any foreigners. In conclusion he called on parliament to start the new provinces off in their careers with clean bills of rights. Otherwise the government would find that they had accomplished no final settlement of the school question in the North-West.

MR. CRAWFORD.

Mr. Crawford voiced a protest against the people's money being squandered in the unnecessary protraction of the present debate. Every member had stated weeks ago how he was going to vote on this question. The minds of the people of Ontario had been poisoned regarding the real intention of this autonomy legislation. They were very far from understanding what the North-West school system really was. He was himself as good an Orangeman as the member for East Grey (Dr. Sproule), but felt justified in giving his unqualified support to the autonomy bills in their amended form.

DR. SCHAFFNER.

Dr. Schaffner spoke for close on two hours in support of the Conservative leader's amendment. The adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. Geo. D. Grant, of North Ontario.

THIRD READING.

Bills respecting the Ottawa River Railway Company and to incorporate the Provident Savings Association passed their third reading.

THE SENATE

Mr. Beique's Resolution Regarding Public House Trusts

ADJOURNMENT TAKES PLACE TO-DAY UNTIL MAY 3.

Ottawa, April 12.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Beique was prepared to move the resolution of which he had previously given notice regarding the British Gothenburg experiments. At the request of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, however, he allowed his proposal to stand for the present. Senator Beique's resolution declares that in the opinion of the Senate the British Gothenburg experiments and the establishment of

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Itches, oozes, dries and scales over and over again; local applications do not cure it because they cannot remove its cause, which is an impure condition of the blood. The most obstinate cases have been perfectly and permanently cured by a course of

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public house trusts in England have materially advanced the solution of the temperance question and of the social reform problem, and that the time has arrived when like experiments should be made and like public house trusts should be established in Canada.

The experiment to which Senator Beique alludes is one to which Earl Grey has given a great deal of personal attention and in which His Excellency still takes a deep interest.

TO PREVENT SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Senator Edwards's resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the time has arrived when the state should take some active steps to lessen the widespread suffering and the great mortality among the people of Canada, caused by the various forms of tuberculosis, and that conferences between the Dominion and Provincial Governments should be had at the earliest possible moment in order that the best mode of action in the premises may be adopted.

The Secretary of State, whilst fully sympathizing with the resolution, repeated the feeling of the government that it was beyond their power to go as far as Senator Edwards wished them to go. The constitution placed hospitals entirely under the provincial governments. He would be glad if he could enlist his colleagues' sympathy in the matter he was sure Sir Richard Cartwright would join him in placing the views expressed in the Senate before the government.

ADJOURN TO MAY 3.

Ottawa, April 13.—In the Senate yesterday the bill respecting certain patents of the Gold Medal Furniture Manufacturing Company, Limited, was read a third time and passed; as were the two bills respecting certain patents of the Underwood Typewriter Company.

The bill respecting the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company was technically amended and read the third time and passed.

The Senate then adjourned till May 3.

GRAND TRUNK AND CANADA ATLANTIC

BILL TO PROVIDE BONDS TO ACQUIRE THE LATTER RAISES A LENGTHY DEBATE.

Ottawa, April 10.—The G. T. R. bill to provide for an issue of sixteen million dollars in bonds to acquire the Canada Atlantic Railway system, gave rise to a protracted debate in the House in committee of the Whole. The Opposition asked that the measure be held over until the government bill to secure the Intercolonial running rights over the Booth road had been printed.

Mr. Macdonald, of Pictou, who had charge of the bill, contended that it was fully explained before the Railway Committee.

Mr. Haggart thought parliament was making a mistake in allowing the G. T. R. to bond a line for sixteen millions that had been offered to the Webb syndicate three years ago for twelve millions. The present owners of the C. A. R. have authority to bond for fourteen millions.

Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, complained that the bill as drafted might allow the Grand Trunk to issue sixteen millions of new bonds without recalling the present issue. The bill was read a third time.

When the Canada Atlantic Bill, dealing with the same subject, was taken up, discussion was resumed. The Opposition wanted a rest for the Autonomy Bill and debated these instead. The bill was read a third time.

TELEPHONE QUESTION

MANY EXPERTS GIVE TESTIMONY.

Ottawa, April 11.—When Sir William Mulock's telephone committee met this morning the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain explained that Mr. L. B. Macfarlane, superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company, who had been summoned to appear before the committee, was too ill to attend.

Mr. W. F. Maclean—Is he in bed?

Mr. Casgrain—Yes. He was too ill to give me proper instructions.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Casgrain explained that Mr. Sise, president of the Bell Telephone Company, would arrive from Italy on April 19 or 20. Mr. Sise had set out for Canada as soon as word reached him of the appointment of this parliamentary committee. Mr. Casgrain asked that no more witnesses be called before Mr. Sise's return. The committee took this suggestion into consideration. It was decided to ask for a statement of the telephone question in Prince Edward Island, from the manager of the Island system. It was decided to summon Mr. Alexander M. Starke, of Toronto Junction; Dr. Culbertson, president of the Merchants' Telephone Company, Montreal; Ald. McRae, of St. John, N.B., who had made a study of the telephone question in the United States, and Mr. T. Bamfield, of Kingston, general manager of the North America Telegraph Company.

Mr. Casgrain furnished the committee with documents that gave much of the information the committee had decided to obtain from Mr. Macfarlane, of the Bell Company, including a list of shareholders, contracts between the company and various Canadian railways, patents owned by the company, etc.

WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

Ottawa, April 12.—Sir William Mulock's telephone committee examined, this morning, Mr. Demers, who acts as manager of the Bellechasse Telephone Company, the St. Maurice Telephone Company, and the Portneuf Telephone Company.

phone Company. The Bellechasse Company's main line, he explained, runs from Lotbiniere County to Matane, in Rimouski, about four hundred miles, with branches to Campbellton and other places, making a total pole mileage of twelve hundred miles with thirteen hundred subscribers. In Rimouski they had bought out the Bell Company's service. In the neighborhood of Levis that company had attempted to parallel the Bellechasse Company's lines, but the latter outdistanced its competitor and the latter accordingly soon dropped out. The only towns on their system were Levis, Montmagny, Riviere du Loup, and Rimouski. The minimum subscription rates were twelve dollars for farmers, in return for which the company gave them a local service. For twenty dollars the company gave a night and day service in the towns. Some of the larger factories, etc., paid twenty-five dollars. The company had a capital of \$100,000 and earned last year profits of eleven percent. The profits this year would be fourteen percent. This had all grown out of a little local company that started in Matane seven years ago on a capital of fifteen hundred dollars.

The Bell Telephone Company had expressed their willingness to exchange business on condition, however, that the Bellechasse Company should get cut of Levis and agreed to make no more extension to its system without first obtaining consent of the Bell Company. Needless to say, the Bellechasse Company refused these terms.

Mr. Demers told also the story of the St. Maurice and the Portneuf Companies. The former has eighty odd miles of line and the latter sixty-seven. The witness urged that it would be to the advantage of the public if the government owned the trunk telephone lines. This would be better than any government control of rates.

THURSDAY'S MEETING.

Ottawa, April 13.—Mr. Alexander Starke, who is installing an automatic telephone service in Toronto Junction, was examined this morning before Sir William Mulock's telephone committee. The subscription price there is six dollars a year, with one cent per call extra, the maximum cost not to exceed fifteen dollars a year for residences, and twenty for business places. An automatic telephone plant for one hundred subscribers would cost, he said, four thousand dollars. This would cover the cost of the switchboard and the telephone instruments. The poles and wires would be extra. Sir William endeavored to obtain from the witness an estimate of what it would cost to establish a rural telephone system to connect farmers with one another and with any neighboring town. The witness would give no estimate.

Mr. Adam Zimmerman, M.P., for Hamilton, remarked that Dr. Demers, of the Bellechasse Company, had stated yesterday that poles bearing two wires could be put up for \$120 a mile.

FRIDAY'S MEETING.

Ottawa, April 14.—Mr. Joseph Marsan, manager of the Merchants' Telephone Exchange, of Montreal, gave a history of his company's affairs before the telephone committee to-day. It was, he said, quite independent of the Bell Company, and was unable to obtain a connection with the railways, the cartage companies, and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, because of exclusive contracts which the latter had with the Bell Telephone Company. Their business, he said, would be considerably enlarged if they were able to obtain connection with the Bell Company's long-distance lines. The Merchants', however, had 1,546 subscribers in Montreal. Their rates ranged from twenty to twenty-five dollars for residential and from twenty-five to thirty dollars for business houses. Mr. Marsan declined to produce a statement of his company's affairs. The chairman did not press for this information as he understood that the company's affairs were being reorganized. Several witnesses were called for the next meeting.

M.P.'S AS BONDSMEN

LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED THAT WILL ALLOW SUCH TO RETAIN THEIR SEATS.

Ottawa, April 12.—The Minister of Justice will introduce legislation this session to make it clear that no member of parliament or parliamentary candidate forfeits his right to sit in the House through becoming bondsman, as Mr. Lewis, M.P., of West Elgin, did for a mail carrier.

CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

Party Decides to Continue Debate on Autonomy Bills After Easter.

MR. FRANK OLIVER'S ELECTION TO GO UNCONTESTED.

Ottawa, April 12.—As the result of a party caucus held by the Conservatives this morning it was decided to continue the debate on the second reading of the North-West autonomy bills after Easter. It is well known that many members of the Opposition regard a protracted debate as time thrown away. It has been whispered in the corridors that the debate might be wound up very shortly. Evidently, however, the majority of Mr. Borden's following prefer to keep things going for a while. The Conservative who has the names of twenty-eight more of his side who are desirous of speaking on the second reading of the autonomy question. In addition to these there are twenty-five Liberals.

It is understood that the caucus decided also to allow the new Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Frank Oliver, to be elected by acclamation in his constituency of Edmonton. In announcing their purpose the Conservatives say

their party desires to pay the same compliment to Mr. Oliver as the Liberals paid to Mr. Borden in allowing him to be returned for Carleton County without opposition. Liberals though, declare, that the Conservatives would have put a man in the field in Edmonton if they had the least ghost of a chance of carrying the seat. They only regret that the constituency is not to be contested because they say Mr. Jiver would have had a majority of more than three thousand.

RAILWAY AND CANALS

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND SUBSIDIES.

Ottawa, April 13.—A return presented by the Minister of Railways to the House yesterday shows that since 1873 the Government of Canada has expended \$88,310,791 upon railway construction and equipment; \$39,287,995 has been given as railway subsidies, and \$66,996,699 for the construction and equipment of canals. In addition to the foregoing, land subsidies have been given totalling 30,569,354 acres, all in Manitoba and the North-West.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE

JAMES BAY ENTRANCE TO MONTREAL—OTTAWA AND NEW YORK RAILWAY EXEMPTED FROM SECTION 5.

Ottawa, April 13.—The Railway Committee of the House of Commons reported this morning a bill extending the charter of the Hamilton, Galt & Berlin Railway, which is projected to run from Hamilton to Ancaster, Galt and Berlin, with branches to Guelph, Hespeler and Preston.

The Esquimaux & Nainaimo Railway bill was reported, authorizing the sale of the railway to the Canadian Pacific. The bill was amended, however, to protect the interests of creditors.

The Mackenzie & Mann Company's bill respecting the James Bay Railway, was reported, empowering the company to build from Toronto to Ottawa, from French River to Montreal, passing through Ottawa and Hawkesbury, and from Sudbury westerly to the Canadian Northern line beyond Port Arthur. This would give Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann's existing system in the west connection with Toronto and Montreal.

A bill respecting the Battleford and Lake Lenore Railway Company was reported empowering the company to build from Hobbema, on the Calgary & Edmonton line easterly to Saskatoon, Lake Lenore and Crooked River, with a branch at Yorkton.

The Ottawa and New York Railway obtained the committee's approval of legislation to exempt it from section 5 of the General Railway Act. The law of the country stipulates that a majority of all railway directorates must be British subjects. This road is owned, however, entirely by Americans. The only way they could comply with the present law was by appointing several dummy directors. The committee accordingly gave them the exemption they sought.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway Bill, authorizing that company to acquire the Midland Company's direct line between Windsor and Truro, was amended so as to give the Intercolonial also running rights over the Midland. At present the I.C.R. has a more roundabout connection between Truro and Windsor. The bill comes up for further consideration.

The Ottawa River Railway Bill came before the committee as amended by a sub-committee so as to give the company power to extend its proposed line to Midland and to change its name to the Central Trunk Railway. The proposed branch to Radnor Mines is struck out of the bill. Power is given, however, to build branches from St. Eustache to Terrebonne and from Montreal Island to St. Genevieve. This bill is understood to be promoted by Mr. Charles Armstrong, of Montreal. The bill, after some minor changes, was reported.

NEW RATES FOR CATTLE.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Companies are applying to the Railway Committee to-day to stay the enforcement of the proposed new rates for the carriage of cattle from Ontario points to Montreal and the seaboard points for export.

REJECTED BALLOTS

THE NUMBER IN THE LAST DOMINION ELECTION WAS THE SMALLEST ON RECORD.

Ottawa, April 11.—A return compiled by Mr. H. G. Lamothe, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shows that the number of rejected ballots in the last Dominion election is the smallest on record. In other words, the ballot now in use is very much better understood by the electorate. It is well known that there is not a constituency in the country where individual voters have not purposely marked their ballots for more than one candidate as a pretence, at keeping promises made to rival aspirants for parliamentary honors. When an allowance is made for these cases, the probability is that the number of ballots accidentally spoiled is very small indeed. The rejected ballots in the general election of November last numbered 6,000, out of a total vote of 1,030,186 throughout the Dominion. In 1900 the number was 7,718, out of a total vote of 952,496. In 1896 the number was 13,871, out of a vote of 835,900. The decrease, therefore, represents over twenty percent over the record of the preceding general election, which is a matter of considerable gratification to those who were responsible for the alteration of the ballot to its present simple form.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Mr. Tuff Endeavors to Force Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to Make a Declaration

BUT THE MEMBER FOR STIRLING BURGHS DECLINED TO REPLY.

London, April 12.—Home rule for Ireland was discussed at to-night's session of the House of Commons. The Government was well represented. Mr. Balfour was greeted with ironical Opposition cheers, when he entered.

Mr. Tuff (Conservative) called the attention of the House to speeches by certain members of the Opposition on home rule for Ireland, and moved that in view of conflicting statements by various leaders on the subject of home rule, the House deem it expedient for the member for Stirling Burghs (Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman) to explicitly declare whether it is the intention to recommend to the electors of the United Kingdom the policy of establishing a parliament in Ireland.

Sir Walter Plummer (Conservative) seconded the motion. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman caustically congratulated Mr. Balfour on his presence in the House to-night, when an abstract motion was up involving a question which would not come before this parliament. The speaker declined to give a direct reply to the motion. He said it was not necessary to relate the record of the Liberal party, which, for twenty years, had labored unceasingly to secure good government for Ireland. He said the principle underlying these efforts was that self-government should be granted. He would endeavor to bring this to a successful issue.

Mr. John E. Redmond declared that Ireland denuded home rule as a right. If there were the smallest reasonable chance of success he would not hesitate to advise his countrymen to end the present situation by an armed revolt; but they desired to terminate the ancient quarrel upon terms satisfactory and honorable to both nations. He thanked Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for his declaration, but said the radical party would find this question an urgent and insistent one, which would knock loudly at the door of the next parliament.

Mr. Balfour spoke briefly, alluding ironically to the dissensions among the Opposition leaders upon the Irish policy, and declaring that if the Liberals returned a large majority at the next elections Irishmen might wish, but if they emerged with a small majority they would cry in heaven's name for justice for Ireland. It being now midnight, Mr. Tuff invoked closure, which the Speaker refused to apply, and the debate was adjourned.

DR. SMELLIE'S CLAIM

DEPUTATION FROM KEENORA (RAT PORTAGE) URGE THAT HE BE APPOINTED MINISTER OF MINES.

Toronto, April 12.—The claims of Dr. Smellie, M.P.P. for Fort William and Lake of the Woods, for the position of Minister of Mines, are urged upon Mr. Whitney, the Premier, this morning, by a deputation of citizens of Keenora (Rat Portage). A deputation of labor men also waited upon the Premier this afternoon to ask, among a number of other things, for the support of the Ontario Labor Bureau by the government, in view of the circular recently sent out by the Manufacturers' Association casting reflections upon the work of the men.

FIVE INJURED

SERIOUS WRECK ON THE D. & H. R. NEAR RUTLAND, VT.

Rutland, Vt., April 10.—Five persons were injured in a head-on collision between a passenger and a freight train on the Whitehall division of the Delaware & Hudson Railway at Strong's Corner, to-day. All, it is believed, will recover. The injured: Joseph Halbertson, Syracuse, N. Y., numerous cuts about the head and body. Condition not serious. J. R. Bennett, Black River, N. Y., travelling salesman, injured internally. Frank McKenna, Whitehall, N. Y., brakeman of freight; head injured. Condition serious, but will probably recover. Will Rodes, Whitehall, N. Y., conductor of freight, head and body bruised. Not serious. Lee Holmes, Salem, N. Y., engineer of freight, jumped into a barbed wire fence. Badly cut, but injuries not dangerous.

EIGHT MASSACRED

SAVAGES IN FORMOSA ATTACK CREW OF UNITED STATES VESSEL.

Washington, D.C., April 13.—Hotel Tobago savages in Formosa caused the death of eight members of the crew of the American ship 'Benjamin Sewall,' and treated other members of the crew in a cruel manner when that ship was wrecked in Formosan waters some time ago. The story is told in official correspondence published at the State Department to-day. When the Japanese government's attention was called to the incident, it replied that the government of Formosa would 'efficiently and strictly' ensure the savages, and warn them not to repeat such conduct again in future. Mr. Loomis, the Acting Secretary of State, promptly directed the American minister at Tokio to say to the Japanese government: 'Something more impressive than a warning may suggest itself to the mind of that government.' The Japanese government accordingly adopted punitive measures, but found great difficulty in exercising them intelligently, because they could not make

the natives understand for what they were being punished.

The American government then suggested that several of the native chiefs known to have been implicated in the incident be imprisoned until some of the Formosan officials could master their dialect, and make them understand why they were being punished.

Boston, Mass., April 13.—The ship 'Benjamin Sewall' hailed from this port, and her owners, who reside in Boston and vicinity, called the attention of the American State Department to the Formosan outrage last year, soon after the captain reported the affair.

A PARROT FARM

REMARKABLE RANCH NEAR VICTORIA, B. C.

Vancouver, B.C., April 14.—The latest Pacific coast enterprise is a parrot farm which is enabling its founder, Mr. Martin Holts, to accumulate a fortune. He purchased a large tract of forest near Victoria, which teemed with wild parrots. He fitted up a ranch in a remarkable way. Wire netting was placed around and over the trees and the birds were confined therein. Then he started to teach them to talk. He has a pretty good knowledge of Spanish, French and German, as well as English, and some of his parrots are good linguists.

SEEDING IN NORTH-WEST

FINISHED AT INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT THE EARLIEST DATE IN ITS HISTORY.

Ottawa, April 12.—Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of the experimental farms, has received information from the superintendent of the branch farm at Indian Head, Ass., to the effect that the sowing of wheat on the experimental farm there was finished on April 6, the earliest date in the farm's history. The superintendent says that many farmers have their fallows sown and are now preparing and sowing their stubble land. Never before has the grain been sown under such favorable conditions or so early.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

REVENUE DECREASED BY \$11,000 LAST YEAR.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 12.—The public accounts tabled in the Legislature yesterday show ordinary expenditure for the year \$356,119; on capital account, \$19,760; total receipts, \$37,730. Total liabilities, \$739,222; comprising debentures, \$231,500; loan, \$175,404; due banks, \$233,317. The revenue fell off \$11,000 during the year. The chief increase in expenditure was for public works.

FOUND RICH COAL AREAS

MR. GEORGE MACKENZIE'S FOUR HUNDRED MILE WALK IN NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B.C., April 19.—In a land of magnificent distances like Canada there have been not a few remarkable long walks, but one of four hundred miles over snow, just accomplished by Mr. George Mackenzie, has characteristics that render it unique. He travelled on foot alone across the rugged interior of northern British Columbia, an undertaking few men would care to face, but he speaks of it as a holiday trip. Last spring finding that the Boundary country was becoming too effete, he left it to find something fresh in the far north. He spent months' placer mining and at length discovered a coal area of remarkable richness. He will not disclose the location, but he says it is within convenient distance of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFTS.

New York, April 11.—Dr. E. L. Moorehouse, corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, in this city, to-day made the following announcement: 'Mr. John D. Rockefeller has just given \$100,000 to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, of this city, which makes a total of more than \$1,000,000 that the society has received from him during the last twenty years.' Mr. Moorehouse said that this gift was separate from the two gifts by Mr. Rockefeller to the American Baptist Missionary Union, recently announced in Boston.

ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Aberdeen Association was held at the Government House, Ottawa, on Wednesday afternoon, Prof. Robertson acting as chairman. There were present representatives from some thirteen branches, and reports were received from others as well. The Montreal branch (French) reported 397 readers. Parcels are sent to settlers of Gaspe, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Particular interest is taken in the French-Canadian shantymen of Ontario and in the light-house keepers of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. School books are greatly demanded. Dictionaries, French-English and English-French, are particularly needed. Recipe books and fashion magazines are also in great demand. Many women are obliged to be their own seamstresses have applied for models and patterns which they acknowledge with sincere gratitude. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— President—Her Excellency the Countess Grey. Vice-President—Lady Taylor, Toronto. Treasurer—Mrs. Fred White. Secretary—Mr. L. J. Burpee. Executive Committee—Mrs. Lake, Miss Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Lamothe, Miss Jarvis, Mrs. Charles Harris, Prof. Robertson, Mrs. C. F. Whitley, Mr. LeSueur, Mr. Decelles.

THE 'WEE FREES.'

By Recommendation a Large Part of Property will be Restored.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON DISPUTE BETWEEN SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

London, April 14.—The report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Scottish Churches dispute recommends that the Free Church should hand over to the United Free Church all the property it cannot itself adequately administer. As it is admitted that the former can only utilize a small proportion of the churches, manse and money handed over by the recent decision of the courts, the recommendation, if accepted by the government, will mean the restoration of a large part of the property of the United Church. Legislation will be necessary to give effect to the recommendation, and little, if any, opposition is expected to it.

HOSPITAL MISSION SHIP

THE REV. MR. ANTLE'S STEAMER 'COLUMBIA' LAUNCHED.

Vancouver, B.C., April 10.—The Rev. Mr. Antle's new mission steamer 'Columbia,' has been launched from Wallace's shipyard on False Creek. Not only is the 'Columbia' unique in construction, but her field of usefulness is something that is comparatively new, especially on the Pacific coast. The boat is sixty feet in length. The special feature of her equipment will be a sort of hospital ward, capable of handling two cases at a time. The little vessel is to operate on the northern coast, generally from Texada Island for a distance of a hundred miles to the north, for in that section there lies all the large logging-camps and settlements. It is estimated that between here and Alert Bay there are at present working at least three thousand loggers. At the present time, in cases of accident, Vancouver has the nearest hospital accommodation. The proposed plan is to have the new steamer operate in connection with the proposed Victorian Order of Nurses Hospital to be erected at Shoal Bay. Then in cases of accident surgical aid will be immediately at hand.

Mr. Antle's chief assistant is Dr. Hutton, recently house surgeon of the Winnipeg General Hospital, and a graduate of the Garfield Memorial Hospital of Washington. He will accompany the steamer, and an accessory of the equipment will be a gasoline launch, in which the doctor may make side trips, if necessary, and later meet the larger steamer, wherever she may happen to be. A circulating library will be a feature of the work to be carried on. The mission boat authorities can take charge of a large number of magazines for distribution around the coast, and citizens who have these should leave them at Crickmay Bros.' Office on Hastings street. Magazines should be of date within the last year. Good healthy story-books would also be much appreciated. The mission enterprise will be operated at a minimum of expense. The Rev. Mr. Antle is himself a sailor, and studied navigation during his early career. He will be captain, and Dr. Hutton is qualified for the position of engineer. In this way the craft will be handled economically, and the work carried on will be in the most effective manner possible.

DR. HERALD DEAD

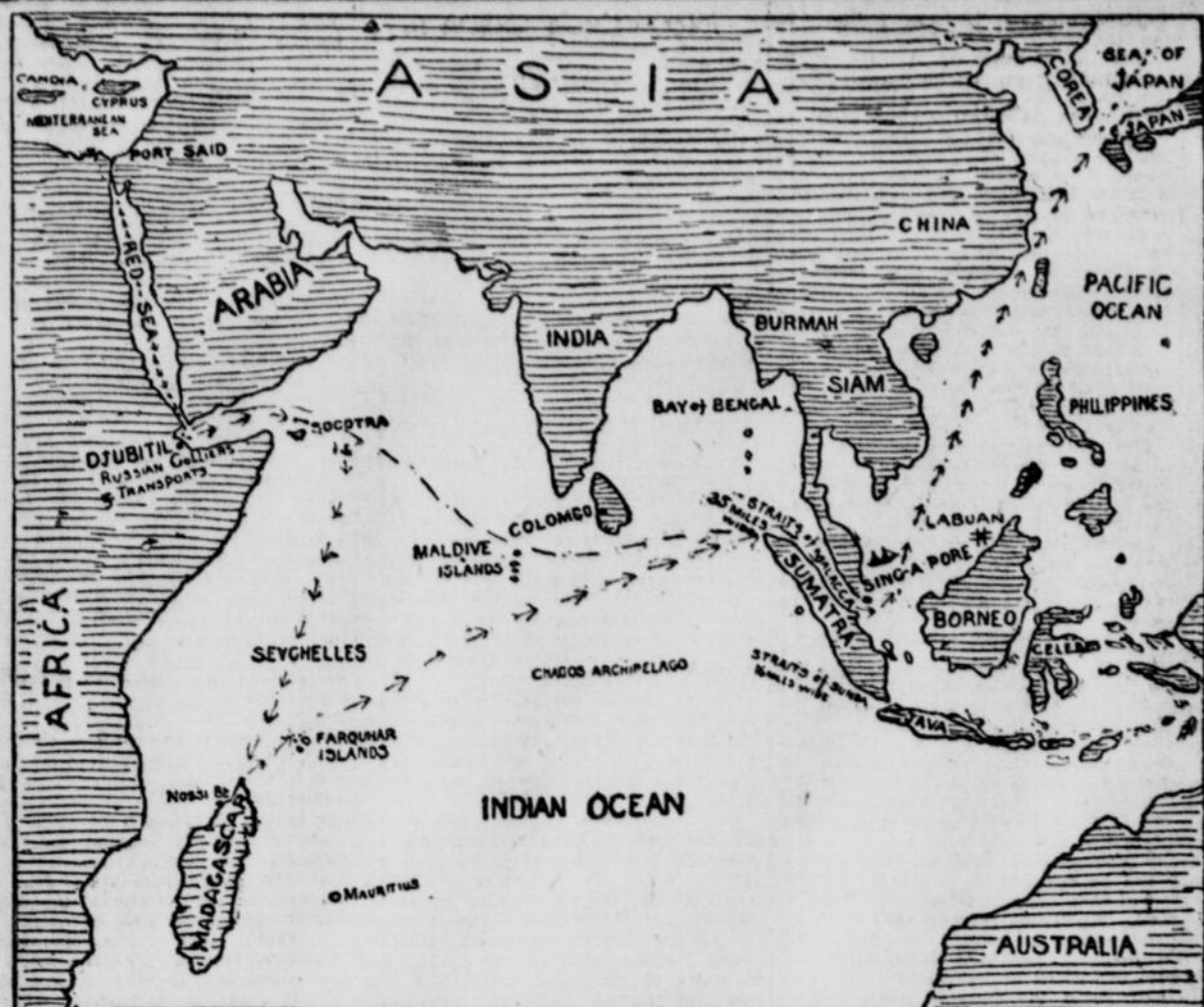
WELL KNOWN KINGSTONIAN SUCCESSORS TO AN OPERATION IN TORONTO.

Kingston, Ont., April 12.—Dr. John Herald, who went to Toronto some days ago to undergo a delicate operation, is dead. Deceased had had similar operations and they were successful. In recent years he has been in poor health owing to a kidney affection. Dr. Herald was born in Scotland in 1855, the son of the Rev. John Herald, afterwards Presbyterian minister at Dundas, Ont. He graduated at Queen's in 1876; took his M.A. in 1880 and graduated in medicine in 1884. He settled in Kingston and soon joined the medical staff of the college and was its secretary for years. He was Mayor of Kingston in 1894, was a strong Conservative and very popular. He was a leading Forester, and was recently high chief ranger of Eastern Ontario High Court. His widow, who was a Miss Grafton, of Dundas, and two children survive him. His son, Grafton, a third year medical student, accompanied his father to Toronto. Dr. Herald's death comes as a shock to Kingstonians.

MOROCCAN SITUATION

THE SULTAN ASSENTS TO MOST OF THE REFORMS PROPOSED BY FRANCE.

Paris, April 14.—The 'Matin' says that the negotiations carried on by the French minister at Fez are progressing most satisfactorily. The Sultan has assented in principle to a majority of the reforms proposed by France. It is known that in the forefront of these figures a scheme to guarantee the security of all the ports of Morocco. The project is destined to favor and develop trade with all nations, without exception, and all countries are invited to take advantage of it. VASE BROUGHT \$21,000. London, April 14.—A Sevres oviform vase, dated 1763, 16 3/4 inches in height, was sold to-day at auction for \$21,000. A companion vase belongs to the collection in Buckingham Palace. The one sold to-day was probably stolen.



Line of arrows shows Rojestvensky's route to Vladivostok. Ship shows where his fleet was met on April 11. Line of straight marks shows Nebogatoff's presumed route from Jibuti, which he left on April 7. Double cross shows where Japanese fleet were stationed when last reported.

STOESSEL'S FATE. Wild Lies of His Condemnation. TRIAL ONLY BEGINS TO-DAY.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—There is no truth in the report from Cracow that Lieutenant-General Stoessel had been, as



GENERAL STOESSEL.

a formality, condemned to death by the commission appointed to enquire into the surrender of Port Arthur. His trial only began to-day.

THE RUMOR. Cracow, April 13.—According to a newspaper here the commission appointed to enquire into the surrender of Port Arthur has condemned General Stoessel who surrendered the fortress, to be shot. The sentence is a formality, it not being intended to execute it.

JAPANESE HANGED. Telegrams from Vladivostok state that five Japanese officers disguised as laborers were caught photographing the defenses there and were summarily hanged. Documents found on them showed that they had already sent to Tokio full information about the defenses.

The absence of the developments north of Chang tu is considered ominous. A private telegram from Gui lu ling says that the Japanese are steadily drafting forces north-eastward.

A large force of police was hurriedly sent to Pu ti loff iron works late on Monday night. Serious disturbances were reported there.

The Tokio correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says that Japanese warships, acting as scouts, were the first to sight the Russian ships, which, according to the Japanese ministry of foreign affairs, anchored twenty miles north-east of Manki, at 1 a.m., April 10.

BRITISH SHIPS CONFISCATED. Tokio, April 10.—The British steamships 'Roseley' and 'Lethington', the first of which was seized by the Japanese while on her way to Vladivostok with coal, last January, and the second, a few days later, while on a similar errand, have been declared confiscated.

JAPAN AMBITIOUS. LARGE REINFORCEMENTS TO BE SENT OUT.

Tokio, April 11.—Japan is meeting the Russian plan of reorganization and reinforcement of its Manchurian armies with an extensive expedition from its own military organization. The details and figures are carefully concealed of

what seems to be a plan to double the present army units, but it is reliably estimated that by autumn next the total military organization will exceed a million men actually employed in the field. The fighting force is roughly estimated at 700,000, with increases largely in the infantry and artillery, although an enlargement in the cavalry branch is also contemplated.

THE 'YOSHIMA' WAS NOT SUNK. London, April 13.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' Tokio correspondent this morning, in a comparative statement of the strength of the fighting fleets of Japan and Russia, claims that the Japanese have five battleships. The 'Daily Telegraph' considers that this disposes of the rumor that the battleship 'Yoshima' was sunk by a Russian mine off Dalny in June last.

Despatches from Che fon in June, stating that the Japanese battleship 'Yoshima' had been sunk by a mine off Dalny was denied by the Japanese authorities, but a despatch from Paris on Nov. 3 to the Associated Press, upon high authority, reasserted the sinking of the vessel. The 'Yoshima' in size and equipment compares with the United States battleship 'Maine.'

DRIVEN OFF. JAPANESE ADVANCE IN MANCHURIA.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—A despatch from Gunshu Pass, dated yesterday, says the Russian advance detachment on the Mandarin road, pushed forward April 11, and bombarded Manchintzy at midday. The Japanese infantry and cavalry hurriedly vacated the place.

CZAR ADVISED TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

Paris, April 13.—The 'Journal's' St. Petersburg correspondent states that General Dragomircff strongly advises the Emperor Nicholas to continue the war, pursuing defensive tactics until the double-tracking of the trans-Siberian railway can be completed, and then pouring reinforcement into Manchuria, and assuming the offensive, when Japan will have become exhausted, at the same time utilizing Russia's great resources for strengthening the fleet, which, he assumes, will take four years to render it more powerful than Japan's navy. This plan, General Dragomircff considers, would certainly be finally successful.

ROJESTVENSKY'S PLANS. WILL COAL SOUTH OF FORMOSA. AND THEN DASH FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

London, April 14.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Paris says that Admiral Rojestvensky, before beginning the last stage of his journey to Vladivostok, intends to coal at a point south-east of Formosa, which will be communicated to the fleet at Manila. After coaling the fleet will make a final dash for Vladivostok.

A SHARP BRUSH.

THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

Tokio, April 14.—3 p.m.—The following official announcement was made to-day: 'Our force, advancing eastward via Fushun and Hai lung road, encountered and defeated the enemy on the morning of the 12th, at Erh hou lu, seven miles east of Ying pan. The enemy's strength was one regiment of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry and four guns. Our force then occupied Tsang shih, about nineteen miles west of Ying pan. The enemy, in retreating towards Hai lung, fought at every step. The enemy on the Kirin road has gradually retreated since April 11, a por-

tion of this force still remaining to bar the passage of the Yushu river. No change has occurred in the Changtu or Fahmen districts, except occasional cavalry skirmishes.'

THE RUSSIAN FORCES. STILL RETIRING IN TOUCH WITH THE JAPANESE VANGUARD.

Tokio, April 14.—It is reported that the main force of the Russians, which retired in the direction of Hsing king, has reached Kirin. The rear guard, which is estimated at 12,500 men, continues in the vicinity of Hai lung cheng, closely in touch with the Japanese vanguard. The main force, which retired from Kai li yuan, over the Kirin road, is reported at Kirin with a rear guard of eight thousand men, at Csechow, Hak-lusu and at Sulipao, keeping in touch with the Japanese forces.

Chang chen is evidently the rallying point for the Chang tu and Kai li yuan forces. Although a force estimated at thirteen thousand men, has been detailed to occupy Fenchua, and three thousand men to hold Pa mien cheng, the latter force seems assigned to check and retard the Japanese advance.

FROM LINEVITCH. MENTIONS DESTROYING RAILWAY.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—A despatch from General Linevitch, dated April 13, to the Emperor Nicholas, says: 'Our cavalry on April 9 destroyed the railway and wires near Yakutzu and between Kai yuan and Chang tu, and on April 10 the cavalry cut the telegraph line near Kai yuan.'

A SMALL BATTLE.

RUSSIANS LOOK FOR COLLIERIES.

London, April 17.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Hongkong says that a small naval engagement between Russians and Japanese is reported. No details are given. The British steamer 'Lincolnshire' reports that a Russian torpedo boat has been scouting outside of Hongkong, looking for four steamers with cargoes of Cardiff coal. These colliers arrived here on Saturday, and their crews refuse to proceed further with them.

FIRING HEARD AT SEA. Hongkong, April 16.—The steamer 'Telemachus' reports that she heard firing 150 miles north of the Natuna Islands at 3.20 o'clock in the afternoon of April 12.

RUSSIANS SIGHTED. Singapore, April 16.—The North German Lloyd steamship 'Prinz Heinrich' reports that she sighted 18 vessels of the Russian Baltic squadron in Kamranh Bay at noon of Friday last. The steamer did not sight any Japanese warships. The seven Dutch cruisers now at Rhoio will return to Batavia on Monday.

Kamranh Bay is in Cochin-China, about 200 miles north-east of Saigon.

NAVIGATION RESTRICTIONS. Tokio, April 16.—The navy department has proclaimed defence zones surrounding the Pescadores, the Island of Okinawa, in the Loo Choo group, and the Islands of Oshima and Enni, off the province of Osumi. The usual navigation restrictions apply.

A PAUSE WILL ENSUE. St. Petersburg, April 15.—With the departure of the hospital ship 'Orel' from Saigon, the last cord connecting the Baltic squadron with St. Petersburg was severed and the Admiralty expects no further direct news until a battle has been fought and determined. 'Henceforth,' said a prominent naval officer, 'the press probably will be our only source of information. Rojestvensky's next message may not be written until he has met the enemy.'

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

Finance Minister Tells Workmen That Grievances are to be Remedied

MOSCOW WORKMEN PRESENT A PETITION OF RIGHTS UNDER ELEVEN HEADS.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—In receiving a delegation of workmen from Moscow yesterday, M. Kozovoff, the Minister of Finance, gave notice to the workmen of Russia that a government commission is now formulating legislation to remedy most of their grievances, including state insurance against sickness, accident, and for shortening the hours for labor, abolishing the prohibition of unions and criminal punishment for strikes, and for the establishment of an industrial court, in which employers and employed shall be represented. The minister pointed out the impossibility of elaborating in a moment legislation of such weighty and far-reaching character. He declared that the energy with which the commission is working gave it the right to demand sufficient time for the preparation and consideration of proposed laws, and said that industrial disturbances such as have occurred, hamper the work.

DOWAGER CZARINA CONDEMNED.

London, April 15.—The Moscow correspondent of the 'Standard,' reiterating his recent denial that the ex-Czarina has the least sympathy with the reactionaries, says the persistence of the mischievous legend that she influenced the Czar in behalf of reaction and oppression may lead to consequences of the most terrible kind. The correspondent declares that he learns she heads the list of those condemned to death by the terrorists. If the sentence is carried out she will be the victim of an unjust and cruel misconception. She is wholly in sympathy with political freedom. She strongly antagonized the late Minister of the Interior, M. von Plehve, and openly defended the political rights of the people. She was responsible for the appointment of Prince Mirsky as Minister of the Interior, whom she tried to help attain his enlightened objects.

NARVA QUARTER. TROUBLE IN

St. Petersburg, April 17.—Almost a state of siege exists in the Narva quarter, owing to the suspension of the Putiloff iron works. Soldiers are stationed inside the works, and Cossacks and police swarm in the surrounding streets. The appearance of the district resembles the scenes witnessed during the disturbances last January. The tension yesterday was great, especially when a policeman shot a drunken workman who had drawn a revolver on him, but there was no collision during the day.

The bodies of the two workmen who were accidentally killed at the iron works, and whose funerals their fellows had planned to make a great political demonstration, were interred at daybreak in compliance with police orders, to avoid a demonstration. Several smaller demonstrations had been planned for other parts of the city, but there were no serious disorders.

PAN-RUSSIAN CONGRESS

Police Disperse Meeting of Attorneys

THE ASSEMBLY PASSED RESOLUTION FAVORING POLITICAL FREEDOM.

St. Petersburg, April 10.—The first pan-Russian congress of attorneys took place in the Hall of the Imperial Economic Society. There were 180 delegates present. The police, however, entered the hall and dispersed the delegates, as the meeting had not been authorized to assemble. Before the police actually interfered the congress adopted resolutions providing for the formation of an association to foster social and professional intercourse and to strive for the political freedom of Russia on the basis of a democratic constitution, and also to combine with other associations having the same aims. So soon as the resolutions were passed, amid tremendous enthusiasm, the president, M. Karachaninoff, announced that the chief of police requested the meeting to disperse, because it had not been sanctioned by the authorities. The delegates refused to leave the hall, except under physical force, and the chief of police entered the hall with two hundred men. The delegates protested that the order to disperse was verbal and, therefore, illegal, and that, moreover, it was contrary to the terms of the imperial rescript of March 3, but the delegates eventually left the building, hooting defiance, and with the police behind them. Mounted troops were immediately posted as sentries at the entrances to the hall.

ASSASSIN OF SERGIUS.

St. Petersburg, April 12.—When two photographs, taken of him when he was arrested and expelled for political reasons from the University of St. Petersburg in 1899, were shown to the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius, he admitted his identity and immediately signed the act of accusation with his true name, Ivan Kalaief. His trial will begin on April 18.

CHURCH AND STATE

TIME NOT YET OPPORTUNE FOR CONFERENCE/SAYS THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—The Emperor Nicholas has decided that the moment is inopportune to grant the petition of a group of the influential clergy for a convocation of a general council to effect a reform of the ecclesiastical administration. On the margin of the petition His Majesty appended a note as follows: 'I find it impossible in the present disturbed times to undertake a task of such magnitude, requiring calm consideration. Following the old example of the Orthodox emperors, I intend, however, so soon as there is a favorable moment, to set afoot this great work and summon the council of the old Russian Church for a canonical discussion of questions of faith and ecclesiastical reform.'

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TIME, ESSIPOFF'S THREAT

WILL RESIGN UNLESS M. KORSKOFF IS REINSTATED.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—The dismissal of M. Rimsky Korsakoff from his professorship in the St. Petersburg Conservatory continues to be an absorbing topic in Russian musical circles. Madame Essipoff, the noted Russian pianiste, of whom Russia is justly proud, has notified the conservatory that she will resign unless M. Korsakoff is reinstated.

ACQUITTED OF HIGH TREASON.

Helsingfors, April 15.—The High Court of Justice at Abo, Finland, has acquitted Senator Schaumann of the charge of high treason, finding that although he drew up a document of limited treasonable tendency, he was not responsible directly for the treasonable documents with which the prosecution sought to connect him. Senator Schaumann was the father of Eugene Schaumann, who last summer shot and killed Governor-General Bobrikoff, and afterwards committed suicide. Senator Schaumann was tried on a charge of treason in connection with the assassination of Bobrikoff.

DEATH OF CAPT. VAN KOUGHNET

HE WAS AN OLD LENNOXVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL BOY.

The friends in Canada of Capt. Edmund Barker Van Koughnet, R.N., will regret to hear of his death, which took place at sea early on Monday morning from apoplexy, on board the SS. 'Mongolia' from Australia. The body was landed at Gibraltar and buried there, Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg attending the funeral. Captain Van Koughnet was the younger son of the late Hon. Philip Matthew S. Van Koughnet, Q.C., chancellor of Upper Canada, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Turner, K.H. He was born in Toronto in July, 1849, and entered the navy as a cadet at the age of 14, became a sub-lieutenant in 1869, lieutenant in 1873, and commander in 1885, and retired with the rank of captain in 1894. As a midshipman he served on the Canadian lakes during the Fenian troubles in 1867-68, and later he was flag lieutenant to Lord Clanwilliam on the North America and West Indies station. In 1884 he was flag lieutenant to Lord Alcester on board the 'Alexandra,' and served with the naval brigade landed for service in the Sudan with the Nile expedition (camel corps) for the relief of Khartoum. He was with Lord Charles Beresford in the 'Sofia' at the relief of Sir Charles Wilson, and was then severely wounded. For his services in these operations, which were mentioned in despatches, he received special promotion to the rank of commander. During the late South African war Captain Van Koughnet, who was then on the retired list, was transport officer at Durban, where his work, in which he displayed tact and ability, was warmly commended by Sir Redvers Buller in his despatch of Nov. 9, 1900. For his service at Durban he received the C. M. G. in April, 1901. Among the other decorations worn by Captain Van Koughnet was the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, awarded to him when a midshipman for having jumped into the water at Brookville, Ontario, and saved the lives of two boys. Captain Van Koughnet married, in 1877, Lady Jane Alexander, only daughter of the third Earl of Caledon.

THE KING

PREFECT OF ALGIERS NOTIFIED OF THE COMING OF HIS MAJESTY.

Palma, Island of Majorca, April 14.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra expect to leave here on April 16.

TOURISTS SHOULD REGISTER

A DECISION OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT REGARDING BRITISHERS VISITING SOUTH AMERICA.

Ottawa, April 15.—In view of the difficulty experienced in establishing the nationality of the claimants when the British claims recently came up for examination before the Venezuelan Claims Commission, it has been decided by His Majesty's Government to encourage as much as possible the practice of registration at His Majesty's consulates abroad, and more especially in the case of British subjects visiting Central and South America.

A GOOD WORD FOR ONTARIO.

In his last parliamentary letter, the Hon. Mr. Tarte, after congratulating Mr. Pringle, member for Stormont, on his speech, and stating that he was right in predicting that the province of Ontario will not allow itself to be dragged for any considerable time in the paths of religious hatred, adds: 'In the present instance, no voice has been raised to address Ontario—no voice in the press and no voice in parliament—at the proper time. For my part, I regret that the ministerial party did not make a fight in Centre Toronto, the seat rendered vacant by the death of the regretted Mr. E. F. Clarke. Toronto is an intelligent city, well educated, and loyal to Canada and to the Empire. She cannot wish to deliberately alienate the affection and sentiment of nearly half the people of this country. Toronto has only heard the voice of the bad angel of discord. I have had misunderstandings with Ontario. There was a time when profound prejudices were raised against me. My speeches and my intentions were distorted by the enemies of the cabinet of which I was a member. I was not defended; either is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the undisputed leader of the Liberal party. The hour came, however, when I could go to Ontario; speak and explain myself, and to-day there is not a province in the Confederation that I would rather visit. One, however, must be frank in the province of Ontario. I do not understand why Sir William Mulock, who has ability, has permitted, and still permits, the adversaries of his party to be the absolute masters of the situation in his province, in his native city. Will Mr. Borden pardon me if I express the opinion that Mr. Pringle took, in a large measure at least, the attitude which he should himself have taken, which the Conservative party should have taken.'

METHODIST CONFERENCE

WILL MEET IN OTTAWA DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.

The twenty-second annual session of the Montreal conference will be held in Dominion Church, Ottawa, from June 2 to June 8, inclusive. The annual conference will open on Friday morning, June 2, at 9 o'clock. The ministerial session will open on Wednesday, May 31, at 2 p.m. The stationing committee will meet on Monday, May 29, at 7.30 p.m.

THE STATISTICAL SECRETARIES WILL MEET

The statistical secretaries will meet the statistical secretary of conferences in Class Room 1, on Wednesday, May 31, at 10 a.m.

The following programme for the week has been arranged:—Wednesday, May 31, 8 p.m., in the McLeod Street Church, the Rev. Ernest Thomas will deliver the annual lecture before the Theological Union. Subject: 'The Johannine doctrine of the Holy Spirit.'

Thursday, June 1, 8 p.m.—Annual temperance meeting. Chairman, Mr. S. J. Carter. Addresses by the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., general secretary of temperance and moral reform, and Mr. J. E. Caldwell.

Friday, June 2, 8 p.m.—Reception service. Resolution of reception to be moved by the Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D., seconded by the Rev. James Elliott, B.A., Ph.D.

Saturday, June 3, 10.30 a.m.—Conference memorial service, led by the president.

At 8 p.m., in Ottawa West Church, a consecration service, led by the Rev. John Scanlon.

Monday, June 5, 9.30 a.m.—Report of the committee on the state of the work. Addresses by the Rev. Melvin Taylor and Mr. Abraham Shaw, followed by discussion. At 8 p.m., conference missionary anniversary. Addresses by the Rev. R. B. Ewan, M.D., and Mr. J. R. Lavell.

Tuesday, June 6, 9.30 a.m.—Reports of general conference officers and of colleges. At 8 p.m., educational report. The Rev. W. I. Shaw, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., chairman. Addresses by the Rev. Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D., and Mr. T. A. Craig.

Sunday, June 4 will be conference Sunday, and a very interesting programme of services in the churches of Ottawa and the surrounding district has been arranged, when the leading preachers from all parts of the conference will be heard.

ENGLISH EMIGRANTS

THE GREAT WORK BEING DONE BY THE SALVATION ARMY.

Cleveland, O., April 12.—Before leaving for the east yesterday, Commander Booth Tucker, who, with Mr. H. Rider Haggard, the English author, is making an inspection of the social colony work done by the Salvation Army in the United States, outlined the plan of the Salvation Army to relieve congestion in population in London by sending persons to Canada and other British colonies. He said: 'Last year the Salvation Army carried 1,000 persons from England to Canada, which is starving for population. We carried them in our own ship. It will not be long before we shall be carrying English not by thousands, but by tens of thousands, not only to Canada, but to New Zealand, Australia, India and South Africa.'

'We didn't dump our immigrants in Quebec as the United States dumps immigrants on Ellis Island, but dropped six here and eight there, and a dozen in another place, wherever they were needed. Every man who left England for Canada knew before he started where he was going, what the wages were to be when he got there, and what wages he would receive.'

'The United States should revise its immigration laws. Through its consuls and other representatives, immigrants should be investigated before they start, and not after they have landed at New York. Then you could get the cream of Europe, the yeomanry, the healthy, sturdy stock, and not the scum, the ne'er-do-wells.' The Salvation Army would like to co-operate with the United States Government in a work of this kind. Then colonization could be made the handmaid of immigration.'

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Algers, April 14.—The prefect of this city has been formally notified that King Edward will visit Algers, and he has telegraphed to Paris, asking for instructions.

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

COLONEL MATHESON'S FIRST BUDGET.

Toronto, April 12.—Colonel Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, delivered the budget speech in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon.

The estimated expenditure for 1905 he placed at \$5,059,780. Under the heading of education, \$1,198,340 is appropriated.

The details of the estimated expenditure have already been published. In a few years, Col. Matheson said, the three principal power companies at Niagara Falls would pay about \$200,000 annually into the Provincial Treasury.

University matters received some attention from the Provincial Treasurer. Two years ago Toronto University had a deficit of about \$30,000, which the late government promised to pay, but they failed to do so.

Referring again to Niagara Falls and its probable power development, Col. Matheson predicted that Western Ontario and the nearby communities would soon become the manufacturing centre of the continent.

The beet sugar industry did not seem to have proved very successful in Ontario, he stated. The late government voted \$375,000 to be paid out in bonuses, and \$154,000 still remains of this.

During the year 1904, the ordinary expenditure of the province exceeded the ordinary revenue by the sum of \$321,489, after allowing every conceivable claim that certain issues should be considered as paid on capital account.

Col. Matheson spoke at great length of the province's liabilities, laying particular stress on the fact that last session, under the late government, the liabilities direct and indirect were increased by \$11,000,000.

Speaking of the Temiskaming Railway, he said that if it had been properly managed Ontario would have been \$1,000,000 better off to-day.

Ontario, he said, was clearly entitled to a Dominion bonus towards the construction of the Temiskaming Railway.

The Province of Quebec had received aid from the Dominion government for its railways, and had been granted \$12,000 per mile towards paying for the railway between Montreal and Ottawa.

Ontario's claim was fair and reasonable, Col. Matheson said, and it should receive \$12,000 per mile from the Dominion to help defray the cost of the Temiskaming Railway.

A large revenue is expected from the Temiskaming Railway during the present year. It is expected that between six and eight thousand tourists will visit Lake Temiskaming this summer.

In conclusion, the Provincial Treasurer said that he had great faith in New Ontario, but it would take a great deal of money to develop it.

Mr. Harcourt, leader of the Opposition, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Following are the estimated receipts for the present year, announced by the Provincial Treasurer:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Subsidy (\$1,729,287), Interest on trust funds held by Dominion (\$8,000), Public Institutions (Toronto Lunatic Asylum \$41,000.00, London \$15,000.00, etc.), and Total estimated receipts (\$5,515,369.22).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Education Department (\$110,150.00), Provincial Secretary's Department (\$70,300.00), and Total (\$5,370,354.47).

THE JAMES BAY RAILWAY.

Toronto, April 13.—Mr. W. H. Hoyle, Conservative, North Ontario, in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon, again brought up the matter of the changing of the route of the James Bay

Railway, which will connect Sudbury and Toronto. He asked for a return of copies of all correspondence and documents between the government and the James Bay Railway Company from Jan. 1, 1904.

Mr. Hoyle said that the changing of this railway route should be an object lesson for future governments. The railways must not be allowed to become the masters of the people.

Mr. J. B. Tudhope (Liberal, East Simcoe) treated the question humorously. Mr. Hoyle, he said, had used a multiplicity of words to strengthen a weak argument.

Mr. Whitney asked Mr. Tudhope if he could explain how the late government came to sanction the change of route.

Mr. Tudhope said he had no objection to doing so. He had used his influence with the late premier. The House would probably attribute the result to the hypnotic power of his "Chadwick" eye.

The motion for the return of correspondence passed.

MR. HARCOURT IN BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Harcourt, leader of the Opposition, continued the budget debate, started on Tuesday by Colonel Matheson, Provincial Treasurer.

He said that the Budget speech was a very doleful one. From a financial standpoint the Provincial Treasurer was the Jeremiah of the House, a cheerful man in every way except in matters of finance.

Mr. Harcourt, said Mr. Harcourt, can display at this hour as bright a financial record as the Province of Ontario. In his speech the Provincial Treasurer had displayed a want of patriotism.

BEEET SUGAR INDUSTRY A SUCCESS.

The sugar beet industry had been viewed in a pessimistic manner in the budget speech. The policy of the Liberal Government in regard to this industry was, that whether the industry was to be profitable or not, it was the duty of the Legislature to test and encourage it.

In Ontario, this difficulty had been passed and two sugar beet factories had been established, and they have proved to be sure business successes. One is in Berlin and the other at Wallaceburg.

POLICY TOWARDS UNIVERSITIES.

The policy of the late government towards the universities had been fully justified, because the university was a great factor in a country's advancement. The eyes of the world were now turned on Russia and Japan.

The Russian students were now teaching reform, and daylight will come soon. When daylight does come the German students will have to be thanked because the movement started in the German colleges. To the Japanese students is due the eminence that the "Sunrise kingdom" occupies to-day.

UPHOLDS TIMBER SALES.

The policy of the Liberal government in holding timber sales and adding the proceeds to the revenue of the province had received a good deal of criticism, but the fact that the Provincial Treasurer intimated that the present government had no intention of taking a different course proved conclusively that the policy was a legitimate one.

TAX ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

Mr. Whitney had threatened to repeal the clause in the additional revenue act in regard to the tax on insurance policies, but Mr. Harcourt ventured to say Mr. Whitney would not dare to lift his little finger in this direction now that he had gained power.

Mr. Harcourt moved the adjournment of the debate to the evening, so that the first night sitting of the session was held yesterday.

PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills have been introduced:— Mr. M. B. Morrison, West Hastings—Act to validate the tax sales of the city of Belleville for the year.

Mr. W. R. Smythe, Algoma—Act to incorporate the Lake Superior, Long Lake and Albany River Company.

Mr. J. P. Downey, South Wellington—An act to amend the Consolidated Municipal Act.

Mr. J. P. Tudhope, East Simcoe—An act respecting the town of Midland.

An act respecting the town of Napanee. Mr. S. J. Fox, West Victoria—An act to amend the Municipal Drainage Act.

Mr. T. H. Preston, Brant—An act to amend the Public Parks Act.

Mr. Carscallen, Hamilton—An act to incorporate the Hamilton Terminal Railway Company.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Toronto, April 14.—Three of the leading debaters of the Ontario House continued the budget debate in the Legislature yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Henry Carscallen, Conservative, Hamilton, delivered a brilliant speech in the course of which he said that personally he favored the repealing of the Succession Duties Act.

The Liberal Government, he said, had been defeated because of their shameful practices carried on for many years, when the dismayed and disgusted Liberals of the Province rose up and voted them out of office.

Mr. Carscallen said that during their present term of office, the new Government only abolished the numbered ballot they would receive the grateful admiration of the Ontario electors.

No reference had been made to the question of a surplus by Mr. Harcourt, which went to prove that he had not a very strong conviction that one existed.

The late Government's management of the Temiskaming Railway was ill-advised. When only \$2,000,000 was required to carry on the extension of the railway, they issued bonds for \$6,000,000 at a high rate of interest.

Mr. Carscallen objected strongly to the policy of the late Government in regard to Succession Duties. The collecting of succession duties was very unjustifiable when so many other avenues of revenue were open.

The action of the Liberal Government in aiding the Sault Ste. Marie industries by issuing a \$2,000,000 guarantee loan was, he thought, unnecessary, because the industries would have been re-established, anyway.

Mr. E. J. B. Pense, Liberal, Kingston, said that the Liberal Government's grants to the Ontario Universities were not at all extravagant, because the universities were such important institutions. It was perhaps better that Queen's University at Kingston had retained its independence.

By so doing it had strengthened both itself and Toronto University as well. There had been too much talk of the Liberal machine during the election. As a matter of fact, there were two machines, only one of them had happened to be a little more unfortunate than the other.

Mr. R. R. Gagey, Conservative, Manitoulin, made a strong, vigorous speech. He said that it was a great pleasure to him to see the Liberals in the humiliating position they occupy to-day, in view of some recent events. It was wonderful what a difference a few years made.

It was a great pleasure to him to have an opportunity of speaking from the Government side of the House. But irrespective of the Gagey charges he believed that the late Government would have met defeat.

Ontario would now have responsible, reasonable and respectable government. He said that the Provincial Treasurer was the right man in the right place.

He said that he desired to state most emphatically that the policy of spending the millions of dollars of revenue received from New Ontario in Old Ontario was an unfair one. Things should be revised so that Old Ontario would have a large enough revenue to support itself.

At present there was no reasonable policy in regard to the sale of pine timber. He firmly believed that pine timber should be sold by the thousand feet instead of by the square mile. One of the States of the American Union, by selling timber by the thousand feet, received \$120,000 for one square mile of pine timber.

In Ontario the highest amount received for a square mile of timber was \$32,000. He hoped the Conservative Government would change the timber policy of Ontario.

"I do not know the secrets of the Government," he said, "and will frankly state that I don't expect to know them. I am only looking on from the outside."

This statement is rather interesting, in view of the talk of Mr. Gagey being appointed Minister of Mines.

Mr. Gagey held that land for agricultural purposes for settlers should be absolutely free in New Ontario. Thousands of settlers who had taken up land four or five years ago were still waiting for their patents, because they had been given land on timber limits which had been cleared, and the owners of the limits were holding on to the land. Both classes of land should be absolutely separate.

Mr. Hos. Crawford, Conservative, West Toronto, will introduce a bill to-day to provide for the dehorning of cattle.

MINING REFORMS.

Toronto, April 15.—The feature of yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Legislature was the speech made by Mr. R. R. Gagey, Conservative, Manitoulin, in which he drew attention to the wonderful mineral resources of New Ontario, and strongly criticized the late government for not giving more encouragement to the mining industries of the province.

ways running north from Sudbury to the iron belt. Mr. Gagey discussed at some length the great copper, zinc and nickel resources of New Ontario.

There are, he said, about 13,000,000 square acres of copper-bearing land in New Ontario, but the copper ore must be refined where it is mined. Ontario has not even one copper ore refinery, and should have one as soon as possible.

The ore is of good quality, averaging three per cent. A copper refinery has just been established at Montreal, and the Province of Quebec has very meagre copper resources compared with Ontario.

Of zinc ore, Ontario has millions of tons, but no zinc refineries, the United States refining nearly all of Ontario's ores. The United States not only refines all its own ores, but millions of tons of foreign ores every year as well.

The Conservative government should so aid New Ontario that it will be able to refine not only all its own ores, but the ores of the Province of Quebec and Western Canada.

So far Ontario has produced \$32,000,000 worth of nickel from the Sudbury district alone, and in 1903 produced nearly two-thirds of the whole output of the world.

From their treatment of the mining industries one would conclude that the Liberal government had apparently no confidence in New Ontario, although the late Premier, the Hon. G. W. Ross, claimed to have discovered it.

The late government made a grave mistake in practically giving away water power development privileges, as the electric smelting process is dependent on water power.

A very necessary thing to be done is the establishment of weather observatories north of the Height of Land. If the late government had done this the records of the weather stations would have shown whether or not the land was of any value for agricultural purposes, and the expense would have been a mere bagatelle.

Mr. Samuel Clarke, Liberal, Northumberland, will continue the debate on Tuesday.

The following bills were introduced:— Dr. T. E. T. Smellie, Fort William, respecting the town of Fort William.

Mr. Thos. Crawford, Toronto, an act to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. O. Aubin, West Nipissing—To incorporate the Roman Catholic Church at Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. J. R. Dargavel, Leeds—To provide for the division of several townships in Essex.

Mr. Crawford—Respecting the city of Toronto.

Mr. S. Clarke, Northumberland—To amend the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Crawford—To provide for the dehorning of cattle.

Dr. Jessop, Lincoln—Respecting J. J. Thompson and others.

Mr. J. A. Auld, South Essex—Respecting the Windsor Gas Company.

Mr. J. J. Craig, East Wellington—To amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. A. A. Mahaffy, Muskoka—Respecting the Ironside, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway.

The Hon. J. J. Foy, Minister of Crown Lands, in answer to a question put by Mr. J. Munro, Liberal, North Oxford, stated that the government had not yet decided to entitle to land grants the volunteers who were enrolled for active service in 1866, and performed military duties at inland points in the province, but who were not detailed for duty on the frontier.

Mr. T. H. Preston, Liberal, Brantford, asked if the government intended to increase the number of factory inspectors.

Mr. Hanns, Provincial Secretary, in answer, stated that the government were considering the matter but had not yet decided to what extent the number would be increased.

On Tuesday, Mr. George P. Graham, Liberal, Brockville, will ask if the government intends to introduce legislation this session to provide for school books for the pupils of public and separate schools.

Mr. Whitney said that it would not be unreasonable if the House adjourned over Easter week from April 20 to April 31. During that period Earl Grey will visit Toronto. The adjournment would also please the agricultural members.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

NO ROMAN CATHOLIC NURSES WILL BE ACCEPTED IN NEW HOSPITAL.

Waterbury, Conn., April 11.—At the New York East Conference of the M. E. Church to-day, in presenting the report of the committee on the Methodist Hospital, Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York, editor of the "Christian Advocate," remarked that the money of any man who had a legal title to it would be accepted without any question.

Dr. Buckley's statement that as long as he was president of the board of trustees, no Catholic should be engaged as a nurse in the hospital, aroused discussion. The Rev. Francis G. Howell, of Brooklyn, characterized Dr. Buckley's position as "too narrow altogether."

PROVINCE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Mr. Gagey is going to move that all mention of the charges against him be expunged from the records of the Legislature.

Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto, was taken to the General Hospital last week to undergo a serious operation. He is recovering.

A movement is on foot to establish a consumptive hospital for the counties of Waterloo, Perth, Wellington and Brant. A meeting is to be held at Galt on June 2.

The St. Catharines' trades unions have been compelled to pay \$1,500 damages to the Gurney Foundry Company, for interfering with the company's agent and boycotting their goods.

A till tapper, whose father is dying in Toronto, was given two weeks, by a Hamilton magistrate, in which to go and see him. After that time expires he must present himself for sentence.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Mortimer Clark, the Lieutenant-Governor will not be able to entertain the Governor-General and Lady Grey on their visit to Toronto during Easter week.

Charles James Brooks, who dressed as a clergyman and cashed a cheque to which he had forged the name of Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto, was sentenced at Woodstock on Thursday to three years in the penitentiary.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Ontario Registrar-General gives some interesting details for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903. The estimated population was 2,198,092, and the number of births, including still birth, was 48,742, of which number 25,071 were males and 23,671 females.

This shows a rate of 22.1 per thousand of the population, which was less than the rate of all European countries, according to the returns of 1900, the latest available, with the exception of France, in which country it was 21.9.

QUEBEC.

An unknown man was killed on the railway track at Buckingham Junction, last week.

Ex-Premier Parent is to undergo three months' course of treatment under a specialist in New York.

The Rev. Mr. Nicol, of Lynn, Mass., has been called to St. Andrew's Church, Sherbrooke, on succession to Mr. Shearer.

Joseph Alexander, an English youth, wanted for theft in Sherbrooke, was arrested in Halifax as he was about to sail for the other side.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Mr. Johns, cashier of the defunct Bank of Yarmouth, has been arrested on a charge of making false bank returns to the Department of Finance.

Dr. A. S. Mackenzie, a former Dartmouth boy and now professor at Bryn Mawr College, will shortly receive appointment to the chair of physics in Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Robert O'Callaghan, a young lad brought to Sydney by the Barnard Mission, has fallen heir to an estate in England valued at thirty thousand dollars. O'Callaghan has been at Sydney for several years.

WESTERN CANADA.

Mr. W. J. Rose, Wesley College, has been chosen Rhodes scholar from Manitoba.

The Hon. Frank Oliver, the new minister of the Interior, received a warm welcome on returning home.

Winnipeg is now the third largest telephone exchange in Canada, the total number of circuits being five thousand. Sixty girls are now employed. Seven hundred 'phones were added during the last six months.

The full court of British Columbia sat last week without wigs for the first time in the history of the province. This is the result of the Stuart Henderson Act, passed at the last session of the Local House. The business of the court evidently did not suffer through the innovation. Justice Martin was one of the presiding judges.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Lord Strathcona left town on Tuesday night for New York, whence he sailed for Liverpool.

Joseph Kourri, who was shot in a row at Labelle eighteen months ago, died on Thursday. He carried a bullet in his head to the day of his death.

Captain Loye, a police officer, suspended on account of statements made by a saloonkeeper, in an illegal liquor-selling case, has been reinstated, all the witnesses failing to appear.

must have been overlooked at the time. On the instructions of Coroner McMahon the bones were sent to-day to one of the cemeteries for interment. Charles Lalumiere, the engine driver on the Canadian Pacific Railway, died in Notre Dame Hospital Friday as a result of the injuries he received in a collision between two passenger trains on the Quebec division, near Louiseville three weeks ago. Lalumiere was caught between the lever of his engine and the wall of his cab. Both legs were crushed, and the right limb had to be amputated at the hospital. From the first the physicians held out no hope for his recovery.

NEWS NOTES.

The Duke of Manchester is going to take up railway work in Detroit.

The rank of Knighthood in the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Madame Adeline Patti.

A child was burned to death and six other persons injured by a fire in a saloon at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Lady Curzon has invited all those injured in the recent earthquakes to enter the Simla hospitals as her guests.

A mob of masked men entered the jail at Senatobia, Miss., to release a prisoner, and in an encounter with Sheriff Pong, shot the officer dead.

A mysterious disease has visited Tenopah, Nevada. From five to twelve persons die each day, and after death the bodies become black. The inhabitants are fleeing by scores.

Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, returning to Labrador next month, will take with him two lady missionaries, Miss Clara Koonz and Miss Isabella Harris, young women who have done settlement work for several years. They will establish settlement work at various stations along the coast, teaching the girls to weave. A gift from Mr. Carnegie will enable them to establish lending libraries.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. ROBERT McLEOD.

Charlottetown, April 5.—The Hon. Robt. C. McLeod, of Summerside, died after a struggle with an illness of several months' duration. Deceased was fifty-three years of age, and was one of the leading business men in the Maritime Provinces. Beginning his career as clerk with Mr. R. T. Holman, of Summerside, he subsequently took up the produce and agricultural implement business on his own account. He was the representative for Summerside, a member of the government for four years, president of the Summerside board of trade, and chairman of the school board. Financial reverses overtook him after the breaking up of his health, caused by a paralytic stroke. He leaves a widow and four children.

Baltimore, April 12.—General J. F. Grant, grand secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Oddfellows in the United States, died to-day at the Union Protestant infirmary, where he was operated on about four weeks ago for a serious internal trouble.

MRS. PHILANDER SHAW.

Kingsley Falls, Feb. 11.—On Sunday morning Mrs. Philander Shaw died at her residence after several weeks of suffering, during which time she was surrounded by loving friends who cared for her. Her death is much regretted by all who knew her. She is survived by a husband, one daughter, Mrs. Fred. Gibson, of Danville, and one son, Mr. O. F. Shaw, of this place. She also leaves three sisters, Mrs. W. C. Shaw, Montreal; Mrs. Nelson Magoon, of Kingsley Falls, and Mrs. Edwin Shaw, Waterloo.

FELIPE CHAVES.

Albuquerque, N.M., April 11.—Felipe Chaves, grandson of Francisco Xavier Chaves, first governor of New Mexico, and son of Jose Chaves, one of the early territorial governors under the United States, is dead at his home in Belen, a village south of here, aged 71 years. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Chaves was probably the wealthiest Mexican citizen of this territory, his fortune being estimated at from one to two million dollars. One son and two daughters survive him. Jose Chaves, the son, is a stock breeder in New York; he came across the continent in special trains, arriving a few hours too late to see his father alive.

DAVID BRAHAM.

New York, April 12.—David Braham, composer of popular music, died yesterday at his home in West 131st street, after an illness of several months. It was in the early seventies that Mr. Braham joined Harrigan and Hart at the old Theatre Comique, and not long after he was hailed as the most successful composer of popular music in this country. His melodies were sung and whistled from the battery to the Golden Gate. A few of Mr. Braham's songs which attained the greatest popularity were "Maggie Murphy's Home," "The Mulligan Guards," "Paddy Duffy's Carl," and "Dad's Dinner Bell." The words of nearly all Mr. Braham's songs were written by Mr. Edward Harrigan. The composer leaves a widow, two sons and three married daughters. Until he fell ill, Mr. Braham was the leader of the orchestra at a local theatre.

THE REV. S. F. DEPEW.

Frankford, Ont., April 12.—The Rev. S. F. Dewey, for eight years a superannuated Methodist minister, and who had spent 41 years in the ministry, died here to-day of heart failure. He was 81 years old, and leaves a widow and three sons. The remains will be taken to Hamilton for burial.

FELIX A. BELLISLE.

Worcester, Mass., April 13.—Felix A. Bellisle, one of the most widely known French Canadian lawyers of New England, died here to-day.

PICTOU ELECTION CASE.

Halifax, N.S., April 14.—The Pictou election case, in which it is sought to unseat and disqualify Mr. E. M. McDonald, who was returned at the general election, has assumed an interesting phase. The petitioner, Mr. E. C. Murray, of Pictou, died, and the contention is as to who shall be appointed by the Supreme Court in his place. The Liberals are seeking to have Mr. James Roy, of New Glasgow, an active Liberal worker, appointed as petitioner. The Conservatives oppose this, and ask that the petitioner be Mr. A. C. Bell, of New Glasgow, a Conservative.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THOSE 'WANDERING SHEEP.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I desire to thank, through your columns, Mr. N. McNeil, for his kind invitation to Protestants in general, whom he calls 'wandering sheep,' to return to the 'holy and only true church.' I am one of those 'wandering sheep,' if a man who is daily led by the Good Shepherd, trusting him as his Saviour, enjoying his sweet communion, being fed with his living words, can be called a 'wandering sheep.' I have my 'wandering' with Jesus very enjoyable indeed! He leads, he feeds, he helps, he lifts the heart with peace, joy and love. He gives strength to overcome temptations, takes bitterness from the soul, fills it with love to God and man, and holds before the eyes the glorious prospects of an everlasting abode with himself in glory.

Now, if Mr. McNeil can promise me something better in 'the only true church,' and if he can convince me that his is 'the only true church,' that his faith, my peace, my victory over sin, my ardent desire to obey God's demands, and to glorify him, are all a snare and a delusion, I will think seriously of accepting his invitation. I say, I will think seriously; for I could not be convinced that his is 'the only true church,' until he had harmonized in my mind its teaching with those of God's words; especially with those of the New Testament. Forty years of close study of the Bible and of the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church have not permitted me to establish this harmony. With two hundred millions of Protestants, I fail to find in the teachings of Christ and his apostles the doctrines of the supremacy of Peter, of the infallibility of the Pope, of the mass, of purgatory, of the invocation of saints, of prayers for the dead, of auricular confession, and of many other teachings of Mr. McNeil's church. His conception of my conception of what constitute 'the only true church' are so totally at variance that I cannot see any chance of ever being able to accept his invitation. I see so clearly the striking similarity of the Jewish autocracy's attitude towards Christ in his day, and the Roman autocracy's attitude towards the disciples of Christ of our days, that I stand in fear and holy horror before the latter autocracy. While recognizing many, many good, even excellent, things in the Roman Catholic Church, remnants of the blessed truths she once held, I see too clearly palpable and pernicious errors to feel at ease without doing my best to enlighten with the pure light of the Gospel those who, like Mr. McNeil, are under its great deluding power. I fail to see what an evangelical Christian enjoying peace with God, expecting death with joyous anticipations, could gain by entering a church, or accepting a system of doctrine where everything rests on uncertainty, and the adepts of which are, the vast majority of them, far from enjoying the peace of God, but stand daily in awful fear of death, as I have constantly occasion to witness. No, Mr. McNeil, not now. A. L. THERRIEN.

Montreal, April 10, 1905.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—As my stay in your beautiful city is only temporary, I would like to avail myself of your courtesy to say something on the other side of this vexed school question, as the letters in your columns last Saturday were all on one side. I hope some of my co-religionists will take the matter up in your columns. How much better that would be than the system now so much in vogue, where one side only of such an important question is written by bigoted writers for prejudiced readers. I am sure that any educated Catholic who is curious enough to read some of the Toronto newspapers these days, will not have any regret that he was educated in a Roman Catholic school. A stranger coming into the country on a reading these papers would imagine that the Catholic minority in Manitoba and the North-West Territories were conspiring to deprive Protestants of their civil and religious liberties. What are the facts of the case? Simply that the provisions of the British North America Act, which guarantees the rights of minorities to have schools of their own if they so desire, are incorporated in the North-West Autonomy Bill. We hear a lot of twaddle about liberties in this matter. Liberty does not consist in the right of one man to oppress another, but the very reverse. The pretence in some quarters is that by cooping children of different religions in one school, they will in that manner become better acquainted and love each other. My experience is quite the reverse. Children are often quarrelsome and they only require very small excuse to quarrel. If they quarrel, as they are very likely to do, in country schools, they are more likely to get dislikes which they will carry with them through life than if they only mixed up together after

they got more common sense. In any case, there is nothing to prevent Catholic children to go to Protestant schools and vice versa if they so choose. Another plea is that Protestant schools are superior. This I deny in toto. Catholic schools give better training in classics, mathematics and logic. Witness the difference between English and French young men, and old men for that matter. Not very long ago, I overheard some remarks made about English speaking candidates for parliamentary honors. Neither of them could make a speech, and one of them was so nervous he could not read his own notes. Both of these men had a good business education and good heads for business, but their schooling was defective. I deny that it is the duty of the state to provide education to any one at my expense. The duty of the state is to keep order, pure and simple. In my humble opinion, the sooner the state leaves religion and education alone the better for the state, religion and education.

N. McNEIL.

THE NEW PROVINCES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The discussion on the educational clauses of the autonomy bills has been interesting to every lover of his country. The clauses as amended will be satisfactory to most Liberals and a number of Conservatives. It would have been better, however, if it had not been meddled with at all, but left to the operation of the British North America Act, thus conserving provincial rights. The provinces in the future, as the North-West Legislature in the past, would have acted fairly by all classes of the population. The question now is to what extent of far imparting religious instruction to the children of our land, who will in the future control the destinies of the country? I am afraid we are too much absorbed in commercialism—how to get on in the world—that the fitting and equipping of the youth for the getting a hold of the good things of this life, will prevent, in some instances, the setting apart of that half hour for religious instruction, as taking too much from the literary and commercial studies. The religious instruction is that which directs as to what is right and wrong, and thus should be the guide as to what uses in after life the other studies should be put. The churches and Sabbath-schools are doing a good work in imparting religious instruction, but they are not overtaking it sufficiently well to reach the whole community. One hour on Sabbath is not enough for that purpose. In rural districts many of the Sabbath-schools are closed during the winter months, so that they do not get one hour a week. All children educated in Christian countries before they leave school should be familiar with the story of the birth, life and work, death and resurrection, of our Saviour, as given in the four gospels. They should know something of the first spread of Christianity as given in the Acts of the Apostles. They should not be ignorant of what man is to believe concerning God, and that includes duty of man to his brother man. The knowledge of these things would make them better citizens and instruct them as to the proper use to be made of the other subjects taught. Now, where can a better text book be got for learning these things than the Word of God—the Bible? There is too much made of the differences between the various denominations of Christians and the opportunity that would thus be given for a teacher to advance the interests of his own denomination. If a Bible lesson were given in school the teacher should be at liberty to see that the children understood the meaning of the words in the lesson, the same as they would do with any other lesson, but no more. It is true there would be a difference of opinion between the different Baptists as to the meaning of the words baptism and baptism, and between Episcopalians and Presbyterians as to the meaning of the word bishop and some other such words, but in a regular course of biblical reading, suppose the teacher did give his own idea of the meaning of the words it would likely be counterbalanced by Sabbath-school and parental instruction. The idea that a Bible lesson given in school to those who wish it at an hour set apart for the purpose, when the children of those parents who do not wish it, and who notify the teacher in writing to that effect, can leave, will set the people quarrelling, is nonsense. Sometimes, for instance, when a teacher of the Baptist communion is employed in a Presbyterian or Methodist section, and there is no Sabbath-school of his own convenient, the Presbyterians or the Methodists will ask him to assist with their Sabbath-school work; he does so, and the religious work goes on smoothly without any fear of proselytizing. Then why should people quarrel about a Bible lesson in school? The education of our children would be far more complete on account of such a lesson. At present the Roman Catholic Church, which always valued religious instruction is encouraging its people to read the Bible. At least the Pope has offered indulgences to those who do. Possibly they, too, would be willing that such a lesson might be given and both Protestants and Roman Catholics in the common school desire their religious instruction from the pure Word of God from which both profess to derive their dogmas. Any way it is well that a time in school should be set apart for religious instruction and if that cannot be given to all in common and from a book which is common to all, then those who wish it separately should be at liberty to do so if arrangements can be made for that purpose, but the provinces should control its own educational system.

Johnson, April 6, 1905.

ENGLISH PUBLIC HOUSE TRUSTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I notice a letter in your issue of March 4, signed 'Sara F. Tracy,' on the subject of 'Public House Trusts.' The writer alludes to various pamphlets strongly condemning the experiment, as secretary of the People's Refreshment

House Association, which was founded by the Bishop of Chester and Colonel Craufurd, in 1890, for the purpose of managing public houses on reformed lines, I beg to submit that a great deal can be said in favor of our scheme (which has been adopted by the subsequently formed public house trusts). The association has the control of more than forty public houses in various parts of England; it has had experience of business for nearly eight years, and has succeeded in reducing the sale of alcoholics at many of its houses, whilst considerably increasing (in fact, sometimes creating) the sale of tea, coffee, cocoa, and food. No single manager has been convicted of any offence against the licensing laws.

Messrs. Rowntree & Sherwell, the well-known writers on temperance reform, who have no connection whatever with our association, are strongly in favor of our system, with slight modifications. The root idea is the elimination of private profit from the sale of alcoholics. Managers, therefore, receive a fixed salary, with no commission on the sale of alcoholics, and are allowed a large part of the profits on the sale of refreshments. I enclose illustrated pamphlet.

REGINALD CRIPPS, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W., London, March 20, 1905.

MISDIRECTED SCRUPULOSITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—It is rather a difficult matter to maintain a right and charitable frame of spirit towards the professing Christians who would prefer to leave thousands of the heathen for whom Christ died, to be deprived of the benefits of that redemptory sacrifice through ignorance of its existence, rather than accept the needed aid to send them the glad tidings, from a man who gained his money lawfully, if not exactly in the equitable manner suggested by the Golden Rule.

Since there are multitudes of business men all over the country whose modes of dealing are morally as vicious, though conducted on a much more limited scale, than those of the Standard Oil Company, why ostracize Mr. Rockefeller, excepting it be the fact that he succeeded in securing greater riches than those others whose business dealings were as bad as his own. Mr. Rockefeller's gift seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest in some breasts which appear in the form of latent 'envying and grieving at the good of our neighbor,' and also the absence of a right and charitable frame of spirit towards our neighbor and all that is his.

If Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie and any other multi-millionaire feel disposed to become 'rich in good works,' they ought to be encouraged rather than blamed, and the people who would place a stumbling-block in their path when endeavoring to elevate mankind, do but show lack of charity towards their fellow-men, who may happen to be much more wealthy, or much more indigent than they are themselves.

A large proportion of the material used in the building of Solomon's temple was forcibly taken by King David from the inhabitants of the surrounding nations, many thousands of whom were slain by him. And when Solomon set about the work of building the temple he did most of it by forced labor; yet the Lord did not refuse to accept the completed edifice because of its construction. When Korah's company who, with brazen censors, were offering rebellious incense, were killed by fire from the Lord, the brazen censors were by God's command made into large plates for covering the altar.

If Mr. Rockefeller's critics would only read up more information about the state of the heathen nations and also about the wonderful changes for the better brought about by foreign missions in Uganda, the Islands of the Pacific and many other places, they would not be so supercilious in their ideas about the proper use of all the lawful money contributed by a Rockefeller or any other man who feels disposed to aid in the work of spreading the glad tidings of salvation to the remotest nations of our globe.

D. C.

BIBLE STUDY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The daily study of the Bible, at some regular time each day, in a systematic way, is the best way of making progress in a good knowledge of the Bible, and deeply impressing its truths upon our minds. A study of a single chapter in the New Testament will furnish good thoughts for the whole day, if prayerfully studied. We cannot prevent evil thoughts from arising in our minds. The best men in the world have evil thoughts, and are troubled by them. The only way to be rid of evil thoughts is to have the mind full of good thoughts. By studying a small portion of the Bible each day, the mind will be filled with good thoughts and there will not be room for evil.

A Texas 'ranger' tells the following story: 'I had been riding hard all day tracking some guilty parties. I saw smoke curling up from the ground and rode toward it. I could not see any living thing, but I knew people were living there by the smoke coming out of the dirt chimney. When I got closer I rode up to the doorway and shouted "Halloo!" Somebody inside shouted "Halloo yourself." I called back "Can you tell me where I can get lodging to-night?" "Forty mile ahead of ye!" was the sharp, curt answer. Forty miles more over the prairie was a long way, and I was tired and hungry, but there was no hope that the man who answered me so harshly, would keep me in the night; so I thought there was no help for it, and I started to go on. "You blamed fool, you! What you gwine to ride forty mile this time of the night for?" someone yelled. I turned and saw a grizzly old man in the dugout's doorway. He ordered me to take my horse to a hollow near by and tie it, then come into his house. I did so and entered the dugout. I was heavily armed with pistols that were buckled around my waist with a stout

leather belt. He looked me over and asked "What's you arter, way outen here?" "I am on my way to B— on business," I answered. "What kind of business?" he growled out. He was also heavily armed, and might be one of the men I was after, so I said, "I am on my way to B—, to hire some cowboys." If I told him what my principal business was he might find it convenient to stick his knife in my throat, and save himself from arrest. To convince him that I had no designs upon him, I unbuckled my pistol-belt, and pitched it and my pistols into a corner. I hoped that he would discard his, too, but he took no notice of my overture of peace, but kept his on. A shadow in the doorway caused me to look up, and another man entered, loaded down with pistols and knives. The old man nodded toward me, and said to him, "Son, this fellow came along 'ju' fore sundown and I gin him welcome." The son gave a sniff of acknowledgment, and began to skin a rabbit which he had brought in. I thought I was in a bad place now—two against one. I sat and watched their every step as they cooked their supper, and I could tell that they were watching me. After supper the old man reached up to a shelf on the dirt wall, and looking at me, said, "Stranger, we goes to bed right arter supper. Before we goes, we allers reads outen this here Bible. Son reads cuten this every night and somehow it 'pears that we aint so lonesome." He handed the book to his son, who read a chapter by the flickering firelight. My suspicions of them vanished. After the reading we stretched ourselves on the floor and went to sleep. I had no fear of being killed while sleeping. I felt that two men, desperate-looking, and armed as they were with deadly weapons, but who daily read the Book which teaches right-doing—could not be murderers. And they were not!

"Great peace have they who love thy law." (Psa. cxix., 165.)

R. SCHOLEFIELD.

WHAT SOME HIGHER CRITICS TEACH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—It has been insisted by one of your correspondents that the higher critics in the professors' chairs and pulpits do not teach the things attributed to them by such reviewers as Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., LL.D.; the Rev. Principal Sheraton, D.D., LL.D., and many other equally eminent and scholarly men.

Let us see! It must be understood at the outset, however, that it is not at all necessary to read any one book through (much less three of the same stamp) before passing judgment upon it, or the doctrinal views of its writer. No one but a Mohammedan would condemn a Christian for refusing to accept the Koran (or should it be Quoran, Sir Critic?) as a revelation from God until or unless he had carefully gone over its entire contents. If an enquiring pagan saw taught here and there in that book we call the Bible what was on its very face both immoral and wicked, would he not be justified in rejecting it as having any claim upon his conscience, without going over its whole thousand or more closely set pages? Even a child knows from a single sup whether the milk in its bowl is sour or sweet. The sons of the prophets did not have to empty the cauldron before they cried, "There is death in the pot!" Imagine an oil-cooker or the cook demanding of them that they eat three cauldrons of the deadly potage before passing judgment in such emphatic terms. See II. Kings, iv.

Now, what do the higher critics teach? Do they believe, as our Lord affirms, that Moses wrote the Pentateuch? Professor Driver evidently is not sure. This is how he expresses his doubts: 'We can only argue on grounds of probability derived from our view of the progress of the art of writing, or of literary composition, or of the rise and growth of the prophetic tone and feeling in ancient Israel, or of the period at which the traditions contained in the narratives might have taken shape, or of the probability that they would have been written down before the impetus given to culture by the monarchy had taken effect, and similar considerations, for estimating most of which, though plausible arguments on one side or the other may be advanced, a standard on which we can confidently rely scarcely admits of being fixed.' ('Introduction,' sixth ed., p. 123.) He is undecided what to think, you see. One of his fellow critics has got beyond the doubting stage, however, for he says, in Hastings' 'Dictionary of the Bible,' Vol. I., p. 603, concerning Deuteronomy, that it is 'The composition of one who lived in the seventh century (surely not A.D.), and who sought by a dramatic use of the last words of Moses to recall his countrymen to a holier life.' And he, Principal Sheraton says, in one of the more 'moderate ones.' How late down must the immoderate ones bring it, then?

What do the higher critics teach as to Old Testament history? Will they allow us to believe any more that it is reliable? Hear one of them. Professor Curtis, of Chicago. He says that 'the conception of Old Testament History has been revolutionized.' He means, I judge, the conception of the apostles, fathers, martyrs, reformers and our godly ancestors, i. e., that these histories are all perfectly reliable and true to the letter; for he says further, 'Until the period of modern criticism the narrative of the Old Testament had generally been received as records of real history. But according to the new view they contain myths and legends.' This 'new view' must certainly be that of the higher critics, for do not their admirers always speak of their views as the results of 'the latest' as well as 'the best scholarship'?

This is what President Harper thinks of one of the many literary cooks who, in their opinion, helped to spoil the historical broth of Old Testament history: 'His spirit is far from being a critical one' (alas!) 'he did not hesitate to use his material in any way which would best subserve his aim. He inverted and

omitted, changed and arranged (base fellow!) He did not have insight sufficient to enable him to see that he was all the time committing grave blunders, (the simpleton!), and yet (it no hesitation in altering the originals (no waste and 'worse!') with which he was working.

The prophets—what do these higher critics think of them; do they consider them worthy of their confidence? Evidently not. George Adam Smith would deny that any of them prophesied in the sense in which Christians generally understand that word. He says: 'By a faith differing in degree but not in kind, from ours, these men became prophets of God.' Isaiah, he says, 'prophesied and predicted all he did from loyalty to his simple truths, which he tells us he received from God himself; that sin must be punished and that the people of God must be saved. This simple faith acting along with a wonderful knowledge of human nature and ceaseless vigilance of human affairs constituted inspiration for Isaiah.' (1) This is something like Brigham Young, who boasted that he had prophesied in his church who could make prophecies as good as any in the Bible.

Another critic, Professor Cheyne, denies that we to-day have any of Isaiah's prophecies as he delivered them. He says that 'it is too bold to maintain that we still have any collection of the Isaianic prophecies which in its present form goes back to the period of that prophet.' (Encyclopaedia Biblica.) According to this, that chapter, so dear to every true believer's heart, the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, is not in any true sense inspired or authoritative at all, and the Jew who, because of its testimony to the Christ whom he crucified, tears it from his Bible may readily be excused. The orthodox are 'too bold,' this professor tells us. We did not think that anything could be considered 'too bold' in the estimation of a higher critic!

But last and most important of all, what do the higher critics believe concerning Christ? For this is, after all, the crucial question. 'What think ye of Christ?' is the test. To try both your state and your scheme;— You cannot be right in the rest, unless you think rightly of Him.

The critics are manifestly not at agreement with Him. One of themselves (J. McFadyen) admits as much. He says in 'Old Testament Criticism,' p. 209: 'It is admitted that in all probability Jesus believed that Moses wrote the Pentateuch.' 'Now, there can be practically no doubt that Christ believed in the historicity of all the incidents to which he alluded, as well as in the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch.' How, then, do the higher critics get over this incontrovertible witness against their position? Why, in the easiest manner possible. They say he shared the ignorance common to his times and believed the traditions current among the Jews concerning these matters. 'Do you mean that on these subjects Professor George Adam Smith knows more than Christ did?' someone asked at conference recently held on this continent. 'Yes,' replied the critic, 'for Professor Smith has access to sources of information which were not accessible to Christ.' (!!!) For ourselves, we say with Peter, 'Lord, thou knowest all things.' (Jno. xxi., 17.)

Need more be said? And do not these men make plain their meaning? Will any call the above quotations 'gross misrepresentations,' and accuse us of seeking to 'cast suspicion on a large class of teachers'? Well, we are in good company. Dr. Waace, Dean of Canterbury, said recently, 'We find ourselves brought face to face with the difficult (and solemn) question—whether the Bible is true. That is the practical point at issue. It may be wrapped up in a number of disguises, but it will be found, I believe, that this is what the matter really comes to.' 'The time has come,' he adds, 'when we must realize that they (the critics) are menacing our belief in the Bible with nothing less than a revolution—a revolution which would have the gravest consequences to the stability of the Christian faith.' Is this an 'ass-persion,' or is it 'prejudice supported by gross misrepresentation'?

Spurgeon, honored of his God, wrote years ago: 'College, for example, continues to pour forth men to take charge of our churches who do not believe, in any proper sense, in the inspiration of the Scriptures, who deny the vicarious sacrifice on the cross, and hold that, if sinners are not saved on this side of the grave, they may, can, or must be on the other.' 'Sword and Trowel,' September, 1887.

Is this 'retailed gossip'? Is it the boy crying 'wolf,' when there is no wolf? Let the critics or their friends answer. Thanking you, indulgent editor, for the space accorded me, I remain, yours 'for the truth's sake.'

C. KNAPP.

Black Cape, Que., April 12, 1905.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—May I ask for space in your columns to direct the attention of parents and teachers throughout the district of St. Francis to the possibilities which the proposed examination for elementary schools holds out to elementary education in this district. I address parents, because it is their children who will reap any benefits which may come from these annual examinations, and because without the active co-operation of parents and pupils the scheme must ultimately fall through. I address the teachers in the district because on them will fall the onus of preparing their pupils for these examinations, and in general, the supervision of the numerous details necessary for the introduction of so radical a measure.

Twenty years ago the academics and model schools of this province were as isolated as are the elementary schools of to-day. The institution fortunate enough to be under the control of a competent principal and a wise board of commissioners did good work. The institution not so fortunate was a hind-

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Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the automatic stomach nerves over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart, and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made well by a remedy I spent thirty years in perfecting—now known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you when you write.

In more than a million homes my remedy is known. It has cured stomach troubles not once, but repeatedly—over and over again. Yet you may not have heard of it—or hearing, may have delayed or doubted. So I make this offer to you, a stranger, that every possible excuse for doubt may be removed. Send me no money—make me no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have not tried my remedy I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle—no sample, but the regular standard bottle he keeps constantly on his shelves. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar laid before him. He will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely how to be rid forever of all forms of stomach troubles—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write to-day.

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar bottle of Book 2 on the Heart, send address Dr. Shoop, Book 3 on the Kidneys, Box 61, Racine, Wis., Book 4 for Women, State which book you Book 5 for Men, want. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

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Dr. Shoop's Restorative

drance rather than a help to the cause of education. As there was no means of comparing one school with another, parents could not know, by definite results, whether they had an efficient school or not. The Protestant Committee realized this and instituted the annual government examinations, still held simultaneously in the month of June in every superior school of the province.

Those familiar with the facts are unanimous in attesting the wonderful reform which these examinations have brought about in the academics and model schools. The actual results obtained by each school are placed before the interested public each year, and may be compared with the results of neighboring schools. The spirit of healthy competition has been awakened with beneficial results.

There is now a general desire on the part of the more progressive elementary teachers to turn the searchlight of an annual competitive examination on our elementary schools, believing that what has been achieved in our superior schools can, in a measure, at least, be effected in our elementary schools.

The District of St. Francis Teachers' Association has taken the matter in hand and asks for the warm sympathy and active support of every friend of education. Mr. W. L. Shurtleff, LL.M., K.C., of Coaticook, has offered to defray all expenses in connection with the experiment for a period of three years.

The following is a brief summary of what has been done already. A board of control has provided every secretary-treasurer and every teacher in the district with full information concerning the plans. Inspectors Parker, Hewton and Thompson, and the secretaries of the different municipalities have been very kind in furnishing addresses of teachers. A post card to the secretary from any teacher whose name may have been inadvertently omitted from the list will ensure full information.

The date of the first examination has been fixed for June 13 and 14, 1905. The school boards and principals of the various superior schools in the district have been asked to allow their schools to be used as examining centres, and to arrange for deputy examiners. To this request the replies so far received have all been favorable.

The question papers have been prepared and are now in the hands of the printer. A sample examination paper in mental arithmetic has been prepared and sent to each teacher, together with a blank form to be filled in with the names of intending candidates and returned to the secretary.

Teachers who have not yet done so are requested to return the forms as soon as possible.

The success or failure of this progressive movement will be watched with interest by the friends of education all over the province. Its promoters are fully convinced that if parents, teachers and pupils alike, within the border of the district would give the association their sympathy and support and actively co-operate in carrying it out, the movement set on foot would do more to

Advertisements.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our New Styles and Samples of \$4.50 - \$15 Suits. Address: SOUTHCOOT SUIT CO., Dept. 4

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Remember! Our Diamond Jubilee offer of Canadian Flags may be taken up by Clubs, Societies, or Individuals, as well as schools. For particulars write to FLAG DEPARTMENT, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building.

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promote the cause of elementary education than anything that has previously been done in this province.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY OF THE OPIUM TRADE IN FORMOSA.

Sir,—My attention has been called to the fact that an attempt is being made to represent Japan's action in the Island of Formosa...

We must have clear-cut ideas, first, whether the Government monopoly is for purposes of revenue, or for purposes of prohibition.

In order to fully understand any question, we must know the historical facts of the case; and the facts of the case, very briefly put, are these.

It is at least one hundred and twenty years since opium from India under English auspices was brought to the doors of China, and offered and pressed for sale.

The awful details of the bombardments of Canton in 1839-56 I pass over, merely quoting the words of Sir Rutherford Alcock...

The Bishop of Durham speaks of these bombardments as 'massacres' and remarks that they (the massacres) resulted in treaties with China...

A Psalter which belonged to Boswell was sold at Sotheby's recently for £15. It contained the inscription: 'James Boswell, 1763.'

Mr. George Arnold, of Bosham, Sussex, who celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday recently, claims to be the oldest choirman in England.

On April 1 the first batch of emigrants, representing six families, left Southampton to proceed to Springtown, in the Orange River Colony.

The purchase of foreign fox cubs from importers of wild animals is attended with serious dangers.

The Government of Japan, understanding the evils of the 'luxury-use' of opium, took the traffic in opium into the hands of Government officials.

Mr. Consul Playfair, in the course of his report on the trade of North Formosa for 1903, says that during the year the value of opium imported fell from £153,822 to £116,819.

The authorities are doing their best to put down the opium habit, and appear to be meeting with a fair measure of success.

The first Oxford and Cambridge boat race was in 1829, when eight undergraduates from the two universities drove their man-of-war galleys from Hableton Lock to Henley Bridge.

Four Nonconformist ministers of Leeds and a layman, who were Passive Resisters, went to Army Jail the other night.

There was deposited in the Private Bill Office recently a petition signed by over 110,000 persons resident in South London.

It is generally known in Canada that the leading Christian men and women of England are endeavoring to sever all connection between the British Government and the opium traffic.

wish this one aim, and that this association numbers in its ranks of... workers, Bishops and Quakers, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and other earnest Christian patriots.

BRITISH NEWS.

The Bishop of Durham says, referring to the connection of the opium traffic in Japan (he was preparing to address a large meeting in Exeter Hall, London, on Dec. 9, 1904):

A few days ago, in view of this meeting, and not being perfectly certain of the facts, I thought I could not do better than write direct to the Embassy of Japan in London...

Including a party of 400 boys sent this spring, a total of 15,500 emigrants have been sent to Canada from the Dr. Barnardo homes.

Six motor-omnibuses, the first placed on the London streets by the London Motor-Omnibus Company, have begun running between the Strand and Brandeborough.

A young lady was killed by being thrown from a motor-car over a bridge into the Trent at Great Haywood.

The King has appointed the Prince of Wales to be Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in succession to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge.

During the last session of parliament Mr. Balfour spoke three hundred and seventeen columns of 'Hansard.'

Mr. Thomas Taylor, who rang the bells at Cranbrook Church, Kent, at Queen Victoria's coronation, and a muffled peal on the occasion of her funeral, died the other day at the age of 80 years.

When on an errand of mercy Lady Edward Spencer Churchill was attacked by a dog at Windsor, and severely bitten. A postman named Reilly went to her ladyship's assistance, and beat the dog off.

At the annual graduation ceremonial at St. Andrew's University the following honorary degrees were conferred: Degree of Doctor of Law upon Prof. S. Alexander, M.A., Victoria University, Manchester; George A. Gibson, M.D., of Edinburgh University; Leonard Gov. of Hayston, Kelvinside, Glasgow; Josef Kral, Ph.D., Professor of the University of Prag, Bohemia; Chas. Stewart Loch, B.A., King's College, London; Charles Kincaid Mackenzie, K.C., Sheriff of Fife and Kinross.

The new First Lord of the Admiralty is said to have been on board a warship for the first time on a recent Saturday, when he inspected the new battleship 'Commonwealth,' at Portsmouth.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who has been the foster-mother of so many practical causes for the good of Ireland, has, says the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' an equal appreciation of Irish history and literature.

Four Nonconformist ministers of Leeds and a layman, who were Passive Resisters, went to Army Jail the other night.

There was deposited in the Private Bill Office recently a petition signed by over 110,000 persons resident in South London, and most of them with occupations on the north side of the river, praying the House to pass the London County Council bill authorizing the tramways to be brought across the river.

It is generally known in Canada that the leading Christian men and women of England are endeavoring to sever all connection between the British Government and the opium traffic.

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long and weighs over a half-hundred weight.

At Enfield, Calvert Marcella, who is walking 5,000 miles for \$5,000 in 200 days, was charged on remand with assaulting a lad by setting his dog on to him.

The death is announced, at the age of 70, of Charles Park, a born Londoner, the last survivor of Count Pisacane's expedition against King Bomba of Naples in 1857.

Trusting that these facts and principles stated in the foregoing letter may be of use in assisting your readers to a clear knowledge of the condition of the opium traffic in Formosa, SARA F. TRACY.

SCOTCH.

Captain Maitland Dougall, R.N., of Scotsraig, Tayport, has sold a Raeburn portrait belonging to his collection for about £3,000.

Mr. James Shepherd, of Rossend Castle, Burntisland, has intimated a gift of £10,000 to the funds of Gray's Hospital, Edin., of which burgh Mr. Shepherd is a native.

Messrs. A. & J. Inglis, of Pointhouse Yard, on the Clyde, have received the order to build the new yacht for the King. She will be of 2,000 tons, and will be fitted with turbine engines.

A deputation consisting of the Rev. Charles Campbell, B.D., Airdrie, and the Rev. John Miller, Caldercruix, made a special journey to Loughor to invite Mr. Evan Roberts to Scotland, but the revivalist held out no hope of an immediate visit.

The late Sir Hector Macdonald's favorite charger, 'Know All,' has died from natural causes in Ceylon. The animal's last owner, Mr. A. J. R. de Soysa, has entrusted the preparation of the hoofs to a taxidermist. They will be forwarded to Lady Macdonald in Scotland.

The formal presentation of the gift of the tenancy on the Roxburgh estates to the Duke of Roxburgh on the occasion of his marriage took place at Floors Castle a few days ago. The gift took the form of a half-length portrait of the Duke, painted by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., who has succeeded in producing a most faithful likeness of His Grace.

It is over two years since Sir Hector Macdonald's tragic death, and as yet his grave in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, remains unmarked by any memorial stone. Mr. Birnie Rhind, R.S.A., is, however, engaged upon a memorial obelisk 19 feet in height, which the Edinburgh Committee on the Memorial Fund are to place upon the grave, and it is expected the memorial will be completed in June.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN AND THE LAWN

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KNOWN and GROWN from COAST to COAST

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142-146 McGill Street, - MONTREAL

The lady in waiting is said to be paid \$150 monthly. I have no doubt that even a washing girl is paid about \$70.

Japan is a country where a laboring man's wages are not more than 60 cents daily. The chief cook of the palace is paid \$200 a month.

The Emperor's daily fare is Japanese. He is perfectly satisfied, for breakfast, as a common Japanese is, with a bowl of bean soup and a few similar dishes.

Then a bed of German, Spanish and Japan Iris blooms, following each other with rich coloring, are always satisfactory, and the various lilies all their own little niche.

Who would be without 'Lily of the Valley,' that thrives in a damp shaded corner in company with 'Forget-Me-Not' and 'Violas,' all three retiring and reliable.

Then a bed of German, Spanish and Japan Iris blooms, following each other with rich coloring, are always satisfactory, and the various lilies all their own little niche.

Who does not enjoy the sturdy Sweet William and the Scarlet Lychnis? Yet they are seldom found among the perennials of to-day.

For permanent beauty and ease of cultivation there is nothing in the flower garden to surpass these plants that stay in the ground, and come back to us every spring out of the moist, brown earth.

AN ASPARAGUS BED. A.C.M.—It is best to procure plants that are two years old, and set them out in wide furrows six inches deep, three feet apart in the rows, with rows five feet apart.

Its culture is as simple as that of any other vegetable. Fennel and Argen-tuill are considered the best varieties.

HYDRANGEA. Mrs. S. D.R.—Cut out all dead stalks to the top bud; it is possible the plants were injured by early frost, and that it will take a rest this season, or be later in coming into bloom.

THE SAME DEPREDATORS. Nova Scotian—You went away just at the time the grub worms were ready for vegetable, and when you should have been applying the bran mash.

SOME QUERIES. Tillie.—It is difficult to determine without seeing the plant, what caused the spray to droop, and the flower sent does not seem diseased.

WHAT TO DO WITH GLADIOLI. Miss M.M.—The same trouble is found everywhere, and the labor of staking must be counted in, besides the unsightly appearance if the work is not neatly done.

PERENNIAL CUT FLOWERS. One of the regular requests by amateur gardeners is for something that will stay in the ground and give a succession of bloom.

QUEEN MAKES MONEY FROM DAIRY PRODUCTS. 'Tis an old story that the kings of Bavaria have long derived a very considerable profit from their breweries in Munich, and now from a neighboring corner of Europe come the details of another instance of royalty in business.

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.'

IRISH. Hugh O'Donnell, locally known as 'Hughy from Torry,' died at Bloody-Fordland last week, at the advanced age of 112 years.

THE MIKADO'S EXPENSES. (From 'Success.') The Emperor's yearly expense of living is limited. For this purpose he draws \$3,000,000 from the national treasury.

gardeners is for something that will stay in the ground and give a succession of bloom. Coming at this season of the year the answer can be given at planting time, which being the next two weeks, gives a little margin for planning and selection.

If seed is sown it means a year of waiting, but many things can be purchased cheaply, and grow by a division of roots or cuttings.

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of the soil, for if too strong it tends to growth of stalk and also causes the colors to 'run.' A good method of planting is to grow three bulbs in a clump and tie together to a single stake, and a little Mignonette sown between the rows takes away the gaudy straggling appearance.

Miss J. M.—There is no better flower for your roof box than the Geranium, for it succeeds in dry heat. In fact the drier the weather the better it thrives.

There is no mention in this letter as to whether wire netting is used, or if the peas are planted yearly in the same ground.

ROSES FOR THE HOUSE. Nellie.—If you are purchasing for next winter's blooming it is as well to remember that only the Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses will bloom in winter in a window garden.

TO CURE TWITCH GRASS. A Farmer.—Corn will be the best remedy if sown late and kept well hoed, but if you have not time to attend to that it is best to put in a crop of peas, ploughing the land rather late and not any deeper than four inches.

One of the advantages of sowing field peas, is that they leave an enrichment of the land, and at the same time smother out the grass, that is so undesirable.

POPPY SEED. 'Early' tells experience in transplanting poppies, and of the disappointment that resulted, but it is not necessary to raise these plants indoors for they are children of the sun, and their fine seeds grow very quickly when once started.

WE are daily in receipt of applications from schools all over Canada for details of our Diamond Jubilee flag offer, that they may set to work.

MANY SCHOOLS WORKING. We are daily in receipt of applications from schools all over Canada for details of our Diamond Jubilee flag offer, that they may set to work.

There is still plenty of time for any school to earn a flag for Empire Day. The presentation of a school flag by the scholars would be an excellent way of celebrating that national holiday.

The west still keeps its place in the van. One school in British Columbia which had already sent two lists, winning their three-year flag, has just sent in another good sum, finding that our pretty flag cards and liberal supply of samples easily enabled them to secure the four-year flag and to make a fair start on their school library.

A supply of flag cards and samples will be promptly sent to any teacher or trustee throughout Canada who will work for a flag.

This offer is open to any one. See our advertisement on another page.

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 ALL IN ADVANCE  
**DAILY WITNESS, \$3.00**  
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**Daily Witness and World Wide** worth \$4.50 for 3.50  
**Weekly Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger** worth \$2.90 for 2.00  
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**Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger** worth \$1.40 for 1.25

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 Postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: Daily Witness, \$5.50 extra; Weekly Witness, \$1 extra; Northern Messenger, \$2 cents extra. World Wide subscription price remaining the same to foreign countries.  
 Samples and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

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**WEEKLY WITNESS.**—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion. "Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion for subscribers. The lowest rate for regular advertising is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

**DAILY WITNESS.**—10c per line per insertion. Contracts of favorable terms. "Employment Wanted Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 10 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.  
 Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with family, social life, etc., must be accompanied by company notice.

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

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 Address all business communications, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

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

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New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to "Witness" subscribers for \$40 worth of new subscriptions to the "Witness" at full rates.  
 For Sale, including the "Daily Witness," one year, \$29.00, or including "Weekly Witness," one year, \$27.00.  
 The People's Horse-Cutie, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00. For sale, post-paid, to "Witness" subscribers, 75c.  
 A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, \$1.50.  
 Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, \$2.00; four, \$2.50; ten, \$7.00.  
 Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.  
 Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or eight renewals at 80 cents each.  
 Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to "Weekly Witness," two of which must be new, or a list of three new subscriptions at \$1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80 cents each. For sale to "Witness" subscribers, \$1.50.  
 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

**APRIL, 1905**

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

**ROCK SLIDES AT QUEBEC.**

Ottawa, April 17.—Dr. Ami, of the Geological Survey Staff, has been directed to visit Quebec this week to ascertain what steps can be taken to prevent a recurrence of the rock slides in that city which are said to threaten further destruction of property.

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

**The Witness.**

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1905.

For once the Japanese seem to have been outwitted by the Russian—the astute Togo by the much-derided Rojestvensky. If present surmises be correct, Admiral Rojestvensky's trick was to sail from his haunts north of Madagascar due east towards the Straits of Sunda, sending his fleet ships somewhat in advance, counting that the Japanese, with their marvellous talent for keeping informed, would know which direction he took, and would be in the Straits of Sunda to meet him. Then, when nearing the eastern shore of the Indian Ocean, he is supposed to have turned his course northward towards the Straits of Malacca, the faster vessels reaching the same point at the same time by a longer sweep. This is the present explanation of the way by which the whole Russian fleet sailed so quietly through the chief gateway of the China seas. No one knows where Admiral Togo's fleet is, but all know it was not where it wanted to be—on the track of the Russians. Even supposing Admiral Togo to have been near the Straits of Sunda, however, and to have thus got from five hundred to a thousand miles behind in the race for Vladivostok before he discovered his mistake, it would still not be certain that he could not overtake the slow-sailing Russian fleet before it reaches Vladivostok. A stern chase is a long chase, but it is to be remembered that from the Straits of Malacca to Vladivostok is a distance of three thousand five hundred miles, that is, as far in a straight line as from Montreal to London. The scheme of the Russians is to unite the Rojestvensky fleet with the remnant of the Vladivostok squadron, and together face Togo, if possible, just about the time when Nebogoff's squadron will overtake the latter in rear. Togo's study would, of course, be to meet these squadrons separately. The present situation is certainly full of interest.

General Linevitch seems to be of sterner stuff than General Kuropatkin. By pillorying and drumming out of camp officers guilty of cowardice at the battle of Mukden, he has made an example that was doubtless needed. If he follows this up by punishing officers who neglect their duty and disobey orders, he will improve the discipline of an army which may attribute much of its misfortunes to the failure of subordinates, from generals down, to obey orders. This was, as he was convinced, the principal cause of the disasters that befel Kuropatkin. Perhaps he had the will and would have liked to punish the officers who failed him at critical moments in the campaign, but he was surrounded by, and had to depend upon, men who owed their positions to court favor and who were more inclined to criticize than obey their commander-in-chief, who was not of aristocratic origin. This was the more unfortunate from the fact that the Russians were opposed by an army in which obedience and self-sacrifice were the joyful characteristics of all ranks. General Linevitch is also a commoner, but the circumstances will, in the eyes of all, warrant desperate measures.

Mr. Tarte deplors the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has no one to defend him in Ontario. No leading newspaper, he means, of course, and no personal leader of commanding position; there are plenty among the rank and file who are still his devoted admirers, and who are defenders also of his school policy. Mr. Tarte regrets that the ministerial party did not make a fight in Centre Toronto for the seat left vacant by the death of Mr. E. F. Clarke. There never was a juncture at which such a contest would have been less hopeful as the people of Toronto had heard only one side of the school question. For once the bitterly antagonistic press of that city will sing the same song and that most vehemently. Still, an election would have given the government a chance of being represented by its most able orators, French and English, and the electors would have heard both sides, instead of one. Mr. Tarte would, it seems have lost his aid. Mr. Tarte was the worst-hated man in our sister province not so long ago, and, according to the newspaper. But, lo, he came, he saw, he conquered. So soon as Ontario got to know Mr. Tarte it took him to its heart, and today, he says, there is not a province in the Confederation that he would rather

visit. A victory for the government in Centre Toronto was not impossible. Mr. Clarke, who was a singularly popular man, had been elected by a majority of only 385. Such a victory in a city which is the focus of all this excitement, would certainly have been a big thing for the government. But the more likely event would have been an overwhelming defeat.

The Duke of Orleans is to be congratulated on having found something of more practical importance to occupy his time than concocting abortive plots against the French Republic, and something better on which to spend his money than that of subsidizing indecent Parisian caricaturists. He will have everybody's good wishes with him in his expedition to Arctic seas in search of a new channel north of Franz Joseph Land. It will be only a summer excursion with little prospect of danger, but science may gain something from the observations of the learned professors who are to accompany him. The Bourbon hope of restoration to the throne of France was never more distant and nebulous than it is at present. The Duke as a statesman lacks the qualities to give it tangibility, but he can raise himself in public estimation by doing something sensible and useful. If he cannot be a King, he can be a good citizen, and, with his means and opportunities, perform much good work for his country and the world. If all derelict royalties could see their path in this way, it would be vastly better for themselves and the people they claim to govern, but who do not want them.

It seems only a little while ago since Cecil Rhodes gave serious voice to the dream of many by proclaiming the Cape to Cairo railway as his actual policy. Yet to-day seventeen hundred miles of that road are built from Capetown to the Zambesi, and construction is being pushed with energy north of that river, in the direction of Lake Tanganyika. At the same time, starting from Cairo, the British system of railways, civil and military, has been extended beyond Khar-toum, and surveys in the direction of Lake Victoria Nyanza are well advanced. Altogether, it may be said, the dream of Cecil Rhodes is already about half realized, and the prospect of its completion in a few years is assured. Last week the great bridge, an important link in this six thousand mile railway, over the Zambesi at Victoria Falls, was completed. This bridge, of the cantilever type, is six hundred and thirty-five feet long, four hundred and twenty feet above the river at low water, and is said to be the highest in the world. An idea of the magnificence of Victoria Falls may be obtained from a comparison with those of Niagara. More than twice the width and height of the Niagara Falls, the Victoria Falls precipitate double the volume of water into a gorge forty-five miles long, that for depth and terrors of nature is beyond all comparison with the whirlpool and gorge below Niagara Falls. Livingstone was the first European to visit the scene, and his memory is perpetuated in the name of an island on the edge of the cataract. A great city, also to be called Livingstone, is planned in the vicinity of the falls, which will supply abundance of power for the limitless industrial establishments that it is expected will be required to supply the wants of the continent when it will have been opened to civilization and settlement. Thus the heart of the Dark Continent is being pierced from north and south, and the time is not far distant when a tourist will purchase a ticket for the Cape via Cairo, and the mystery that has enshrouded Africa since creation will disappear forever.

The Punjab, where the recent disastrous earthquake occurred, derives its name from Persian words signifying five rivers, referring to the Indus and its confluent which traverse the country. It is situated in the northernmost part of India and now includes territory recently acquired by the British. The northern part of the Punjab is broken by spurs from the Himalayas called in Anglo-Indian parlance the "Hill Country" where the health resorts are situated. The southern region of alluvial plains is excessively sultry but of great fertility and densely populated. The Punjab is the native home of the Sikhs, or as they call themselves, the Lions, those redoubtable warriors who long and stubbornly fought the British, but are now among the best and most loyal of native Imperial troops. The hilly region of the Punjab and the country farther north have been visited by earthquakes from earliest recorded times, the Himalaya mountains being, geologically speaking, a very recent upheaval of nature. The latest visitation preceding that which has just occurred was in December, 1902, when about forty-five hundred lives were lost in Andijan, the capital of Russian Turkestan, and its vicinity. But that is some seven hundred miles from the

scene of the disasters of last week. At Dharmasala the fatalities are estimated at thirteen thousand, including those in the outlying districts of Kangra and Palampur. This earthquake seems to have been one of the most extensive on record, the shocks having been felt at points so wide apart as Brisbane, New Zealand, and Toronto. It is the greatest misfortune that has happened to India for many years, and has spread sorrow and mourning through all classes, native and British. The number of lives lost makes this one of the most terrible visitations of the kind in modern times. That in Japan, in 1901, by which seventy thousand and perished, heads the list.

**A FORECAST.**

"How long will the war between Russia and Japan last?" was asked of a wise man in France. "Two hundred years," he replied. "Europe does not seem to understand the terrible truth." Speaking from this portentous oracle, the "Nevoe Vremya," a Russian jingo paper, utters an appeal to Europe as a whole, and to America, to step in in self-defence and plunder Japan of her takings in the war. What is going to put all Europe in danger is the predominating influence being gained by Japan in China, and a rumor of a secret treaty already existing between the two countries. We do not know anything about the secret treaty, but have not the least doubt that there exists a not very secret understanding equivalent to one. It is, for instance, a plain understanding, for Japan has proclaimed it constantly, that Manchuria is to be restored to China and that, at least in point of form, Japan is simply fighting China's battle. It is commonly presumed, however, and no doubt mutually understood, that when China gets back her province she will be very glad of all the aid she can get to hold it against Russia, and that Japan will give her all the aid she can in bringing her armament into a state of efficiency. It is presumed, too, that until this is done there may not be a complete Japanese evacuation of Manchuria. It is also presumed that, in view of these good offices, China will not attempt to dispute Japan's possession of Port Arthur, which she lost to her in a previous war. It is certain that if Japan succeeds in capturing Vladivostok and the island of Saghalien, these will be her trophies from Russia. It is understood that both China and Japan will guarantee the open door in Manchuria, so that the interests of all Europe and America will be against the reversion of that territory to Russia. Russia would no doubt also promise an open door in Manchuria, but all Europe and America have already had abundant demonstration of what that promise from her is worth.

But then there is the yellow peril! China is to be Japanned through and through; and if she can do so much with her forty millions what will she not be able to do with three hundred and forty millions? We do not wonder at the terror of Russia, which has realized with unfeigned astonishment how far behind Japan she herself is in twentieth century civilization as well as in all the qualities which go to make a nation solid and strong. She sees her barbaric castles, whose foundations have been long since sapped, and whose timbers are all dry rotted, tumbling about her ears, and fancies, like the chicken in the fable, that the sky is falling; whereas it is the very best thing that can befall her. The people of British Columbia have also a yellow peril. They have discovered, or think they have, that man for man, they are not able to hold their own against the yellow men. They also wish to sweep out the rising tide which is as yet, as far as the Japanese are concerned, not very serious, as there are only a few hundred Japanese in the province, and these have been, owing to Japanese restrictions, rapidly growing fewer. Their dread of the yellow peril is, however, directly contradictory in its demands to that of Russia. They would rather the yellow boys should have all Asia to spread into than that they should come eastward to America.

But what does all this outcry against the reconnaissance of the eastern peoples mean. Is it not a revolt against the progress of the world, an attempt to make it roll backward on its axis? Is it not a war against the kingdom of heaven? Is it not all men's task, and particularly the task of Christian peoples, to make all men's lot as much better as they can make it. If it be really true that there is a race in the world that can do almost everything that we can do, and that can endure more than we can endure, the only way that we know of to hold our own is that we should improve the condition of our own people so as to hold if we can the predominance in the world which we now enjoy. Mr. Rider Haggard has thrust upon our people some home truths. He says if we sumpily sink into the vortices of the cities and cease to multiply we can only expect other races

to take our places. If our race is to hold its own at all, we must make life upon the land tolerable and attractive. We must make our country homes the abodes of refinement and culture. Indeed, if we are to hold Canada at all for the Anglo-Saxon, we can only do it now by filling it with Anglo-Saxons as fast as we can from without. But let us rest assured that if our race cannot hold its predominance by physical, intellectual and moral superiority, we are not going to hold it by uniting to expel, to crush and to prevent the development of a race more numerous than ourselves. Those who see in the meeting of the east and west a two hundred years' war see so far as present signs go an exhausting struggle for the west which would place the cities of Europe where Babylon and Carthage are now. There is a more excellent way. That is, to have faith in God, who is working out his plans upon the earth, and to fall in with those plans. For it is those who best obey the law of mutual beneficence, the primary and fundamental social principle, who are going to be predominant on the earth.

**DEFAULT TO BE DEPRECATED.**

It would be an extremely unfortunate thing if the Conservative party should shrink from contesting the election of Mr. Oliver, the new Minister of the Interior. It is admittedly not usual to contest the seats of men appointed to the cabinet, such elections being for the most part merely formal ones, the parties in question having been elected but a short time before, and no new question having arisen in the meantime. The case is entirely different when a minister resigns on a question of policy which necessarily involves a new issue before the country. This is the very ground of the provision that a new minister must seek re-election. Quite recently Mr. Loder, a new member of Mr. Balfour's Government, was defeated when he went to his constituency for re-election, and it was recognized by all parties that on his constituents, as on a jury, fell the duty of pronouncing upon a national issue. There was no special reason why this duty should fall on the inhabitants of Brighton, other than the accident that Brighton happened to be Mr. Loder's constituency. The case of Mr. Oliver is very different inasmuch as the constituency opened is the special one to which the question before the country can best be referred. Two issues have been raised in the case of the autonomy bills which caused Mr. Sifton's resignation. One was the moral and judicial one as to whether the bill was beyond the powers of parliament and a constitutional trespass on the rights of the provinces. The other was the political one, whether it was an offence to the provinces about to be erected, and was forcing upon them what they did not want. The first of these is a question for a court to decide, and, if not submitted to a court before it is passed, can be so afterwards should the province or any party or person therein see fit to contest it. The other is the important matter and can be pronounced on by nobody but the people of the provinces themselves.

The Opposition has been defying the Government daily and hourly with the taunt that they dare not go to the country with their measure, and has been jibing them with not being willing to face the music by appointing a successor to Mr. Sifton, resigned, which successor would have to go to his constituency for re-election. The minister has been appointed, and the constitutional necessity for his re-election has opened, as it happened, not a chance constituency in some older province, but the most important constituency in the territories affected. Here was the very opportunity to prove the plea of the Opposition, that the Government was oppressing the new provinces and forcing upon them a yoke that was abhorrent to them. To shrink from this is a confession that they have lost all faith in that assertion. The reason that is given for not opposing Mr. Oliver in Edmonton is that the Opposition wishes to reciprocate the courtesy of the Government in not opposing the election of Mr. Borden in North Lanark. This is a piece of courtesy altogether overstrained. In fact, it will not hold water. In the case of North Lanark the only question was whether the Opposition leader, beaten in his own city, should have a seat in the House or not. The whole country was agreed that he should. He was, moreover, in every respect such a leader as a government might desire to have opposed to it. There was no pressing question of national policy to be pronounced upon. In the present case, on the contrary, the most important and disturbing question that has arisen in years is calling for a popular pronouncement. To say that the Opposition would retire from such an arena out of courtesy if they had any hope of having that pronouncement in their favor is asking more of our credulity than is reasonable.

It is indeed the obvious and bounden

duty of the Opposition to put a man in the field against Mr. Oliver, if they can find one. The name of Mr. Richardson has recently been mentioned as a possible candidate by the Conservative Edmonton "Journal." It is to be hoped, if his candidature does not materialize, that the Opposition will be able to get a strong man to contest the seat. The Opposition have been giving another explanation for not entering the field, namely, that Edmonton is a Roman Catholic constituency. One Conservative newspaper reckons that the Roman Catholics number sixty-eight percent of the total population, while another Conservative newspaper declares that the constituency is controlled by the Roman Catholic half-breeds. The census shows, however, that the Roman Catholic proportion of the population was only a little over a third in 1901. Since then the population has so enormously increased that it is impossible to say what the proportions are, but a large proportion of the new population is of British and United States origin. The constituency, therefore, may be taken as a very fairly representative one and the Conservatives have no excuse for not contesting it. One thing is certain, if they do not, the country will consider that they regard the district as hopelessly opposed to them.

**PROVINCIALISM.**

One of the weak points of a federal system is its tendency away from nationalism and towards provincialism. This tendency is due to the fact that while minorities in each member of the federation are naturally inclined to accentuate federal authority, the majorities quite as naturally resent federal power and want to carry everything their own way. This tendency is strengthened where there is a natural cleavage between sections of the people. The result of this is that majority being added to majority, a general provincial or anti-national sentiment is developed. This tendency is at a minimum where, as in the United States, the members are very many and the majority of them represent no natural or historical lines of demarcation, but are simply slices of a homogeneous whole. It reaches its maximum in a country like Canada, where the members are comparatively few and are, for the most part, distinguished by diverse historic characteristics and interests. The present access of provincialism in Canada is no doubt the culmination of the silent operation of these causes. The great majority of the people have been caught, quite unconsciously, in this de-nationalizing frame of mind. Even minorities have found themselves getting into high dudgeon at "outsiders" assuming to have anything to say as to the affairs of provinces. So strong is this sentiment that it seems only necessary to call any provincial claim whatever a provincial right to enlist the sympathies of the whole Dominion in its behalf.

The extravagance of provincialism has been seen of late in British Columbia and in the remarkable speech at Balduf of Mr. Roblin, the Premier of Manitoba. That speech did one good thing. It dispensed of two very absurd rumors, one of attempts being made by the Roman Catholic authorities in Manitoba to get changes in the school law as a condition of the extension of the provincial boundary, and the other, still more preposterous and silly, that Mr. Roblin had himself approached the ecclesiastical authorities with a proposition of that kind. Considering that Manitoba would be a unit in looking on any Manitoban who should attempt to prevent its enlargement as a traitor, we cannot imagine any local ecclesiastical taking part, no matter how covertly, in such a threat. And as for the proposal coming from Mr. Roblin it is too preposterous to reply to. Mr. Roblin, however, distinctly declared that the mixing up of the school question with the boundary question was part of the policy that Manitoba had meted out to her by the "authorities at Ottawa." This is a very vague but a very serious assertion which we have no doubt the authorities at Ottawa will be given an opportunity to deny as explicitly as Mr. Roblin denied the statements that had been made with regard to him, concerning which he said, "If, in such a denial, it was possible to use any language that would be more explicit he wished such language to be considered as having been used."

But what we have to do with here is Mr. Roblin's assumption through all he says that the extension of Manitoba's boundary, apparently to the inclusion of all the territory up to the Ontario line, is her constitutional right which nobody has a right even to question. We sympathize entirely with Manitoba's natural desire to grow big. While it may be a question whether such an enlargement is altogether an advantage to her, it is, we think, evidently an advantage to the country as a whole. We think, also, that she might be given the whole of Keewatin, at least up to a reasonable hyperborean limit; and we think Ou-

tario is surely big enough in that direction. But when this is claimed as a constitutional right we cannot see but that Ontario might have set up the very same claim. It was, at all events, not to be expected that she would be willing to see the intervening territory going all one way without so much as, by your leave. There is only the moral claim of what the children call a fair divide. But upon that basis what demands might Prince Edward Island not make for territorial allotment? Manitoba made a similar claim for the extension of her boundary westward, but was there met by a population already planted who refused to be included in Manitoba, and no doubt thought they had a constitutional right to refuse. There is, perhaps, one advantage in this clash of unfounded provincial claims, that the various sections of the country will learn from it what appears to be a necessary lesson that a thing is not necessarily a right simply because a province wants it and because the national government takes time to consider the demand.

**A FALSE ISSUE.**

There is something curious about the duality of the school issue. Every one knows that all the feeling over it is due to abhorrence of the separate school principle, and of the sacrifice which its adoption involves of the mightiest engineery at the disposal of a country for nationalizing its people. The people of the United States have everywhere acted despotically on this question, and are very proud of the results in melting a thousand peoples into one. Canada, on the contrary, started with the recognition of two peoples. It was recognized that what maintained Canada as a separate nationality on this continent, and as an appanage of the British crown, was the fact that it had a large French Roman Catholic population, who were, or rather whose leaders were, out of sympathy with the American revolution. It was at first thought to develop the country as a French Catholic country. This idea had later to be modified on the increase of British settlement. But, throughout, the free exercise by the French of their language, customs and religion was understood to be a basal principle of our constitution. This recognition has made them loyal as a people to the British crown. Unfortunately, we must say, as a people; for it has also had the effect of keeping them a separate people, while in the United States similar populations have been merged into the mass. As between the two countries, however, there is no question as to which has shown the largest tolerance. The Roman Catholic has a conscience about his schools. We deny the rightness or the wisdom of that conscience. It originates, we are convinced, with religious guides who have not sufficient confidence in the faith which they teach not to fear that the mixing of their children with others would make shipwreck of that faith. But whatever its source, it has to be recognized as a fact, and if so, it is in the same category with other claims based on liberty of conscience.

What is curious is that, while every one feels that repugnance to the very principle of separate schools is the real source of the feeling against the education clauses of the constitutions of the new provinces, all those who have expressed themselves strongly on the subject, whether public bodies, passing resolutions, or orators, or newspapers, have had an instinctive unwillingness to allege this. In every case the fight is made upon provincial rights. Even the 'Globe' has set interference with provincial rights as the danger which threatens the country. This mode of arguing has its weak side. The strength of Canada does not lie in provincial separateness, but in national solidarity; and this universal shouting for provincial rights as paramount, and this speaking of the national government as an outside power which has no business with local affairs, is, nationally speaking, a very bad sign. It is not hard to understand the strength of provincialism in Ontario, whose whole history has been an effort to get free from the adjoining province, which at one time had too powerful a sway over her. But it always seems strange to us when this cry is echoed among the minority in Quebec, which has everything to lose by it. The declaration that education is absolutely a matter for the individual province, and that any national stipulation with regard to it is an outrage, sounds very strange coming from people who would not submit for a moment to such a system of schools as the majority in their own province would consider ideal. When asked if they would so submit, they say with surprise, 'Why, that is a totally different thing, the Quebec system would be sectarian, while the common school system should be so carried on as to offend no religion. They do not see that this is begging

the question. Of course the two ideals are very different. If it were not so, there would be none of this trouble. But just as strong as is our objection to the clerical school for our children, so strong is the objection of the Roman Catholic for the non-clerical school. People may say they do not believe this; that many Roman Catholics in their hearts prefer the non-sectarian school. This is not to the purpose; they say they do hold these conscientious objections, and who but themselves can say what they believe? When they cease to prefer separate schools they will presumably have none. We may say it is only the priests who want the separate schools, but our system of government is based on persuasion, and, if they can persuade the people more than we can, we have to accept the declarations of our fellow citizens as to what they really do want.

But as to the parliament, which represents the nation, having nothing to say in the matter, it is against all the analogies of our history. Not one province has yet entered into confederation without some stipulation as to the educational provisions which should prevail in it. Education was to be a matter of exclusive provincial control under the initial limitations agreed upon. To make stipulations in the present case is held by a multitude of writers to be beyond the competency of parliament. There are those on the other hand who hold that the country as a whole has a right to determine the terms on which any region shall obtain provincial rights, and that new provinces cannot claim immunity from limitations in the supposed interest of the whole which the older ones have to submit to. If this be so the determination whether there shall be any educational stipulations, and if so what, rests obviously with parliament. If this latter view is correct, the whole claim on the basis of provincial rights falls to the ground. In any case it is given prominence to cover what the objectors do not seem to want to dwell on, namely, that their real objection is to the separate schools. It is curious to find the Conservative party in this matter coming out as the champion of provincial rights, and the Liberals, who have in the past always been the champions of provincial rights, now declaring for national responsibility. This, however, is easily understood. Nine years ago the positions were reversed, and at that time the Conservative party went so far as to propose remedial legislation to force separate schools on Manitoba: it cannot very well now come out as opposed to that principle, but it hopes to crystallize the strong sentiment which exists in the whole of the Protestant majority against separate schools, and possibly to hold some followers who are in favor of them, by a resolution declaring simply for provincial rights.

**THE IMPERIAL TIE.**

We should all be careful not to talk too freely about what we do not know about. Many English newspapers of undoubted intelligence are talking whole volumes of nonsense about the danger of losing Canada through the blandishments of the United States and her offers of reciprocity. If they could only begin to understand the question, they would see that what they are themselves saying is much more potential towards the weakening of the imperial tie than anything that can come from the United States. In the first place the United States is not so constituted as to be capable of blandishment towards a neighbor. Almost every act in our mutual history has been estranging, owing to the overbearing behavior of that encroaching country. We have always been good neighbors to the United States, as it has been obviously to our interest to be; and we shall still, if we are wise, cultivate every good relation with her. Unfortunately at the present time we are far less inclined to this than, in our own interest, we should be, owing largely to the recent affronts, such as the refusal to arbitrate the Alaska boundary, remembering always that Alaska was secured by the United States for the purpose of confining British America in an injurious manner, and that her tenacity of points of territory has been due not to the value of the territory to her; but to the injury their possession of it would be to us. This is only by way of example.

In the second place no amount of reciprocity between Canada and the United States would affect Canada's allegiance one whit. Canada had a very broad reciprocity treaty with the United States for a long while, and grew more and more attached to Britain throughout the whole period. Her attachment is such at present that such talk as we have described on the part of the British press is very much resented. In the third place, an increase of our reciprocal trade with the United States would not injure Great Britain.

Whatever did us good and made us more prosperous would make our market a better one for all with whom we deal, and we could not give any advantages to the United States without giving them also to Great Britain. At least we cannot conceive of an anti-British tariff being adopted by Canadians. In the fourth place, all the reciprocity movement in the United States has been above board and should have been within the hearing of the newspapers in question, and they should have seen that no convention of reciprocity there has ever got further than to propose such a reciprocity as would not affect either the manufacturers, the industries, or the agricultural production of the United States, or, in other words, the most advanced of them have not got further than being willing to take anything they can get from Canada in the way of tariff reduction so long as they give her no advantage whatever in return. Those papers should also have been able to hear, for it has not been said in whispers, that Canada, having imported, without paying duty, the creed of her neighbor, is exactly of her mind, and when she makes a reciprocity agreement wants to get everything and give nothing. Under such circumstances it is simply absurd to use the United States bugbear for frightening the British people into suicidal protectionism.

**A NOTABLE BRITISH BUDGET.**

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, had a pleasant task before him, in 'bringing down the budget,' or, in other words, presenting the nation's accounts and his fiscal policy to the House of Commons. All sorts of gloomy predictions were being made, last year, about the state of British trade. It was predicted, indeed, that the present would be one of the worst budgets of modern times; and it was prophesied by some that the Balfour government would resign on that account and leave the Liberals the task of bringing down an unpopular financial statement. Happily, the financial resources of the people of the British Isles are by no means on the way to the 'bow wows.' Mr. Chamberlain was able to announce a realized surplus in the budget of 1904-05 of \$7,070,000, and he estimates that there will be a surplus for the current financial year, 1905-06, amounting to nearly \$15,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain has determined to spend his surplus wisely, especially in regard to devoting part of it to the purpose of wiping out the war debt. His removal of the extra duty of four cents a pound put on tea last year is a popular measure, a 'sop to Cerberus' as it were, or something that the Unionists can 'dangle before Demos' at the coming elections. 'Your food will cost you more' has been an effective Liberal battle cry during the by-elections of the past few years, and the Conservatives now may be expected to attempt 'the blandishment, 'Your tea is costing you less.' Mr. Chamberlain was unable to announce any reduction in the income tax, as a reduction of only two cents on the pound would require \$11,000,000, which is all needed for the extinction of the African war debt. The income tax bears most hardly upon men with incomes between a hundred and fifty and two hundred pounds, and, as many of these are of the Tories, Tory Mr. Chamberlain deserves credit for his courage in devoting his surplus to diminishing the country's debt rather than to currying the favor of Primrose Leaguers.

A notable part of the budget speech, and a part most pleasant to read, is Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that the people of Great Britain are changing their habits and are drinking less intoxicants. The consumption of beer and spirits was less last year than it has been for fifteen years, although, as the budget shows, the country as a whole was rapidly recovering from the industrial depression caused in large measure by the war. If the moral effects of the present religious movement are not overestimated there ought to be a further reduction in this item for the current year. Now that the prospects of continued peace for Great Britain are as bright as they can be expected to be while all the world remains an armed camp, her recovery from the effects of the South African drain upon her resources will no doubt be rapid. That, too, the present budget pleasantly foreshadows. It has been Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's contention that Great Britain's commerce has not increased in the same ratio as that of the United States and Germany, and, therefore, that the trade of Great Britain was in jeopardy, even that which she had. The reply was, and is, that Germany and the United States are comparatively young competitors in the export trade of the world, and that what applies to individual businesses applies to the business of nations. If a small and newly-started firm does a thousand dollars the first year, and four thousand dollars the second year, the increase,

of course, is three hundred percent; while an old-established firm, doing a business of about a million a year, would only increase it fifty percent if business should grow to a million and a half. This shows the fallacy of Mr. Chamberlain's reasoning and that of his followers. However, the phenomenon is seen this year of the exports of the United States largely decreasing, while her imports are increasing greatly—another awkward figure for Chamberlainism. While the effect of the budget may improve the position of the Balfour Government before the country in one way, its influence cannot fail to be detrimental to that part of it which invokes protection, retaliation, and other evil spirits inimical to Great Britain's position as the world's shipbuilder, merchant and manufacturer. The budget speech, indeed, while it will be quoted by government candidates as proof of the Balfour Government's wisdom and the regard that providence has for it, will, at the same time, prove the finest campaign literature that the Liberal party could wish for. Why, the free traders will ask, should we fly from the blessings we undoubtedly possess to possible ills of whose extent no man can predict?

**THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.**

We have always been in favor of another colonial conference. We think such conferences should be called from time to time until they become a stated institution at regular intervals. We agree with the saying attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Empire must draw more together or drift further apart, and this frank interchange of responsible opinion is on the natural line of evolution. For the time being, however, there should be the clearest understanding that such gatherings are only deliberative and commit none of the parties. The need of this will be obvious when we recall a remark of Mr. Chamberlain, quoted in parliament by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, that nothing could be a greater misfortune than that any decision come to by the conference should be afterwards rejected on submission to the country. To say this is simply to veto the conference altogether, and that is surely the very reverse of what Mr. Chamberlain would wish. The country he referred to was of course the mother country. It is obvious to all that the colonial parliaments would, even though the decisions of such a conference were such as their own premiers had advocated, prove very restive in such a harness, and that, if the acts of the conference were contrary to that of their own representatives, there would be little or no hope of them being approved. Decisions of the conference would find themselves in a worse position than treaties made with the United States. Those treaties have only one legislative house to please, yet they almost invariably make shipwreck therein. Those of the conference would have to pass half a dozen independent parliaments with certainty of revolt somewhere. These considerations reveal the difficulty of summoning anything that would be much more than a debating society. To say with Mr. Chamberlain that Great Britain, which, in proportion to her importance and to her contributions to the common good, would probably be grievously underrepresented at such a conference, should be required tamely to accept all its conclusions under peril of doing that than which nothing could be a greater misfortune to the empire is to put that country and its people in terror of such a conference.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh's resolution requiring that due limitations be put upon the scope of the conference before it is called was voted down without a division, on the ground that it would hamper the parties to it as to what questions they might consider. Lord Spencer said that as the colonial representatives would come with instructions, there was no reason why those of the mother country should not be instructed beforehand as to what they might or might not do. But we think the plan of an entirely unhampered conference, with no powers, would be far more easily dealt with than would a conference with powers, but hampered by an infinity of vetoes by half a dozen parliaments. When ideas are more mature, and when the general consensus on given points has become evident, will be time enough to send ambassadors with mandates and with powers to act or to summon a constituents conference, wherein representation shall be proportioned to the importance of the constituencies. There is no reason why a simply deliberative conference should not do great good. For one thing it would be the thurial spear that would puncture the hollow patriotism of our Canadian Chamberlainites and reveal just what the 'Canadian offer' is, according to them. It would reveal to Canadians just how selfish they look in the astonished eyes of their burden-bearing fellow-subjects. It is because we are exceedingly anxious that the parts of the Empire should draw together, and that the barriers between them should be lowered, that we

so greatly regret the hands into which the imperial movement has fallen. So long as it is controlled or championed by those who are determined to exclude British products so long must the movement tend to estrangement rather than to unity.

**CONCERNING THE GREAT.**

A cock and bull story is attributed to the Archbishop of St. Boniface, in Manitoba, implying that King Edward, when he visited Pope Leo the Thirteenth, came to terms with him with regard to education in Manitoba. The story is told with the mystery of melodrama. Nothing is said—only innuendo—the 'I'll do! I'll do! I'll do,' style. It follows the good old rule of drama in having nothing less than sovereigns for leading figures. The exact words, according to the chronicler, are 'His Majesty King Edward has seen Pope Leo Thirteenth.' In English that would mean that the King had been roaming in realms less explored than Majorca. But what the good prelate meant was that His Majesty King Edward once had an interview with the departed Pope. 'And naturally' the Archbishop goes on to say, the king 'dealt with him about important matters; so His Majesty's actions should be remembered.' 'Certainly great significance,' says the chronicler, 'attaches to this statement.' However, if any one is inclined to fear that King Edward has been trying the Kaiser business and has been undertaking a personally conducted government for Manitoba, let him comfort himself with two long established facts, that King Edward is a very wise man and that the Archbishop of St. Boniface is not. We do not know any more than the Archbishop does what the King said to the Pope in the few minutes he spent with him, and we cannot imagine the Pope having the bad taste to attempt anything but expressions of courtesy. Supposing he had made such an attempt, however, we can imagine a colloquy such as this:—King Edward: 'I am greatly pleased to see in what excellent health your Holiness seems to be.' The Pope: 'Heaven has blessed me. Your Majesty's complete recovery is to me, as it must be to all your Majesty's subjects, a cause for gratitude to God. We have frequently thanked God for the freedom enjoyed by your Majesty's Catholics subjects throughout your Majesty's realms.' The King: 'Your Holiness may, I think, rest assured that religious liberty will prevail wherever my flag floats.' The Pope: 'Your Majesty may not have noticed the limits sought to be set on the freedom of Catholic education in a distant province called Manitoba.' The King: 'Indeed, your Holiness, my subjects in North America enjoy complete self-government. I cannot conceive of them passing any law that is not intended to be alike for all. I have heard much of the art treasures of the Vatican, and I hope your Holiness will not debar me a sight of these.'

**RAILWAY TAXATION.**

The president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, announced at the half-yearly meeting, in London, on Thursday, that the company is determined to fight any attempt on the part of the province of Ontario to increase the taxes of the company. Sir Charles added that he considered the attempt of the province to impose this taxation most unfair considering how much the Grand Trunk has done for Ontario. Undoubtedly, the railway was the making of our sister province. Just as certainly there was no intention on the part of the builders of the railway to pose as philanthropists. At the same time, English investors have lost an 'awful lot' of money in the enterprise. Many of the investors have been ruined, the third preference stock paid a small dividend for the first time last year, and the common stock has never paid a dividend, nor is there any likelihood of its paying a dividend in the near future. It will be interesting to learn whether it is by an appeal to moral considerations or by legal arguments that the company proposes to fight the proposed taxation.

The commission which was appointed by the Ontario Government a year ago to study the matter has presented a report to the Legislature recommending, as a principle, that adequate taxation of railways and similar corporations is a desirable thing. The commission was composed of Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, then member of the Legislature for East Lambton; Judge Bell, Chatham; and Professor Adam Shortt, professor of political economy in Queen's University. The report of a commission so composed is entitled to respect, and to a general knowledge it added knowledge of the practice in other countries. In the light of this general and particular information the commission recommends a tax of three percent on gross earnings, which is to apply not only to the Grand Trunk but to all steam and electric railways, telegraph companies, express companies and sleeping car companies, Canadian or foreign, doing business in or

passing through Ontario. A commission of three, with a permanent staff, is recommended as best for the administration of such a law. The report says: 'By provincial taxation of railways, in addition to their municipal taxation on real estate only, the desire of the public for their adequate taxation may be satisfied, though there is apt to be an exaggerated idea throughout the country of their capacity to pay taxes. Should the Legislature determine to introduce the gross earnings tax for railways or similar corporations, it would be necessary to select a basis for determining the proportion of earnings assignable to this province in the case of those operating in several provinces or states. The best opinion would favor some such arrangement as this: Receipts from all traffic between terminals in Ontario to be assigned entirely to Ontario; receipts from traffic between an Ontario terminal and one outside to be assigned to Ontario in the proportion of Ontario mileage to the whole haul, in which case some allowance might be made for terminal charges.'

Speaking in a general way, we know of no country which has been so generous to railway companies as Canada has been. Other countries have a string to their grants. The state is to be recouped when the enterprise is in a position to pay. Illinois fifty years ago made a bargain with a railway company, the Illinois Central, giving it an enormous amount of land in alternate sections from the then unoccupied prairies; but that company, whose lines are now only a small part of the cobweb of railways, steam and electric, which traverse the state, is now paying for its land. In Canada we have no such string to our grants, so that the proposal to tax the railway companies as is done in the United States has a double argument in its favor. The trouble is that most of the railway subsidizing has been national, and it would seem fair that, if there is to be any paying, the national exchequer should get the first of it. However, it is not lost what a friend gets, and, if the process of taxing railway companies begins, there is likely to be a race between the provinces as to which will get most revenue from them. The Grand Trunk Railway Company will doubtless take the matter before the Railway Commission, and possibly before the courts. An appeal can be made from the decisions of the Railway Commission to the Supreme Court. It is understood that all the railways will appeal against the tax on various grounds, such as that it is in restraint of trade, and that present freight rates will not permit of it being paid. If it is enforced, the railways will ask for permission to raise their freight rates. If that is granted, and that will certainly be the result sooner or later, Mr. Public will find himself once more in the too familiar situation of employing persons to remove his money from one set of pockets to another set, out of which they take handsome toll.

**'WORLD WIDE.'**

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide': Rival Views of Mr. Balfour's Policy—A Parable by our Office Boy—The Westminster Gazette.—'He had his Jest, and they had his Estate.'—The 'Spectator,' London. Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Chamberlain—English Papers, Abroad. Death of Sir Edward Blynt—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London. The Conquering Penny—Postage to Australia—The 'Daily News,' London; the 'Morning Post,' London. Canada's New Tangle—The 'Sun,' New York. The Prisoner of a Constitution—An English View of President Roosevelt's Difficulties—The 'Outlook,' London. Russia and Finland—A Remarkable Correspondence of the 'Morning Post,' London. The Zemstvo—What this Assembly has done to Liberalize Russians—The Boston 'Herald.' Standard Oil Lawyer's Defence of Rockefeller—American Papers. One May Moving—It Took Time, but Everything Arrived, and was Put in the Wrong Place at Last—The London 'Daily Telegraph.' SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. Sir Edward Elgar Speaks Out—By E. A. Baughan, in the 'Outlook,' London. Life Story of a Yiddish Bard—The Songs of Eliakum Zussner—The New York 'Evening Post.' CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. An April Bible—Poem, by Ella Gilbert Ives, in the 'Congregationalist,' Boston. A Good Friday Hymn—By Samuel Wesley. A Lenten Meditation—The 'Outlook,' New York. By the 'Roadmender'—The 'Daily News,' London. Constance Trescot's Story—The Latest Novel by Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell, Allenist—The Springfield 'Republican.' Essays on Americans by a Montreal Physician—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York. The Coming Race—The Philosophy of Americanism—By Professor Münsterberg—The 'Daily News,' London. Mr. Brownell's Critical Study of Henry James—The New York 'Times' Book Review. Spring Melodies—Translated from the Russian of Maxim Gorky, by the Philadelphia 'Record.' Who are 'They'—The 'Spectator,' London. HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. Art and Labor—A Teacher's Plea for the so-called 'Fads' in the Public Schools—The 'Sun,' New York. A Pertinacious Current—Address by Sir Oliver Lodge—The 'Morning Post,' London. An Antitoxin for Lassness—By Hugo Erichsen, in the 'Scientific American.' Wood Oil from the Philippines—The 'American Architect.' Science Notes. \$5.00 a year if any postal address the world over. Agents wanted, John Douglal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada. 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews, reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Tennant.

ROMANCE OF THE CORONET.

(Bristol 'Times and Mirror'.)

Among all the romances of the peagee, for which the reading world is indebted to the erudite researches of the late Sir Bernard Burke, none is more marvellous than that in which figures the Lady Primrose, granddaughter of that Earl of Loudoun who, under Charles I., narrowly escaped the block on account of his sympathies with the Covenanters.

The lady's husband, Viscount Primrose, was a man of dissolute habits and brutal temper, who gradually came to feel towards the wife whom he neglected and grossly wronged a sentiment of malignant hatred. One night, stung by a song of a baron bold who well could rule full four-score men, who could not rule his wife, he went home with his mind made up to murder her.

It was a wicked resolve, dictated by a conscience perverted; it was because he had treated his wife basely and cruelly that her presence had become to him intolerable, and since he had it not in him to mend his life, he determined, in an excess of half-drunken frenzy, to rid himself of his victim. He reached home in the early morning, just when his wife was sitting at her toilette. Suddenly, to her terror, she saw in the glass, beside her own features, the face of her husband, 'swollen to blackness,' to quote from Sir Bernard Burke's pages, 'with the intensity of evil passions. So gently had he entered that she had not heard his footfall, and it was plain from the slow, stealthy manner with which he still crept on that he was totally unaware of her watching every movement of his reflected in the mirror.

Always rapid in decision, she at once saw and embraced the only means that could possibly save her; high as the window was from the ground, no other chance of escape remained; and, jumping from it with the boldness of desperation she alighted safely on her feet below, and fled for refuge to her husband's mother. This was the end of things between Lady Primrose and her husband. That he had so narrowly escaped adding to the tale of his sins the crime of murder brought him to no better mood, as it might have done had his conscience been less seared. By this time he had broken with his own class, and before long he went abroad. What became of him there, no one knew. Some believed that he had died; others would have it that he had changed his name and begun a new career.

Some years after his disappearance, there established himself in the Canon-gate at Edinburgh a foreigner who was credited not merely with the power of second sight, but with the faculty of causing assailed mortals than himself to see what friends of theirs in whom they were specially interested might be going at a distance. To this wizard Lady Primrose, accompanied by a lady friend, one night betook herself.

Advertisements.

Felt Weak and Nervous.

Had Faint and Dizzy Spells.

These symptoms arise from a weak condition of the heart and nerves. Whenever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves,

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

will be found an effectual remedy. Through the medium of the nervous system, they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body.

They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, devitalized, or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power.

Miss Maggie L. Cleveland, Bayswater, N.S., tells how she was cured in the following words:—

"I was sick for the past year, and became thoroughly run down. I had faint and dizzy spells, and felt weak and nervous all the time. I tried numerous remedies, but could get no help. I then read in the paper about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them. Before I had used one-half the box I began to get better, so got another one, and by the time the two were finished I was as well as ever."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or \$ for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

drawing Lady Primrose aside, he uttered a name which showed that he clearly knew the errand that had brought her there, and the nature of which the reader will have no difficulty in divining. Lady Primrose alone was allowed to enter the chamber in which the mystic rites were to be celebrated, her friend, much to that lady's alarm, being left alone in the ante-room, while Lady Primrose was ushered into a large attic, the windows draped with dark cloth, a large mirror suspended at one end, and before it a brazier full of something that gave forth a low, blue flame, the only light with which the room was provided.

AN UNCANNY CEREMONY. The necromancer began the uncanny ceremony by lighting at the brazier a yellow wax taper, which he carried to a corner of the room and fixed against the wall. This done, he bowed before the taper thrice, and uttered an incantation. Not long had he and his visitor to wait for response. Plaintive sounds were heard floating about the room; and thus encouraged to proceed, the magician scattered red powder over the fire. Instantly the flames became crimson, and were of sufficient volume to be reflected in the mirror. Then clouds of smoke rolled over the face of the mirror, breaking into flashes of light and form as they reached the frame-work. Next came a sharp crackling sound, and the smoke began to resolve itself into a sort of distant picture, representing the interior of a church, the light and shadows of the scene fluctuating every instant, and the colors being now faint and now again vivid, like clouds wreathed in fantastic shapes about the setting sun, and perpetually changing under its influence from the palest to the brightest crimson.

Presently a priest appeared, with his attendants, at the altar, and a wedding train stood before him. Suddenly the whole scene seemed to be lighted up, and, as the figures showed in bold relief, what was Lady Primrose's astonishment to recognize in the bridegroom her own husband! At this moment one came hurrying into the church, his face partly hidden by a cloak; and at the moment when the priest motioned to the bride pair to join hands he rushed forward. As he did so Lady Primrose saw that he was the very image of her brother, who was then travelling abroad. His intervention threw everything into confusion, swords were drawn, and the whole drama was so real to Lady Primrose that, clasping her hands together, she exclaimed, "Gracious heaven! my brother will be killed!"

By this exclamation the spell was broken. The scene began to dissolve until the mirror was once more naught but a plate of reflecting glass, and the taper in the corner of the room went out with a hissing sound.

When Lady Primrose had recovered from the shock of the vision, so pregnant with significance for her, she carefully wrote down so much of it as she could recall, together with the date, and even the hour, at which it had come to her, sealing the document in her friend's presence, and depositing it in a private drawer. Some time afterwards the brother whom she had seen in the mirror returned from his travels, and, without assigning her immediate reason for seeking the information, she asked him whether he had heard anything of her husband. At first he evaded the question; but, pressing it home, she learned that he had not merely heard of Lord Primrose, but had seen him.

Piled with further questions, he related that when at Amsterdam he was requested by a rich merchant of that city to be present at the marriage of his only child to a fellow-countryman of his; that he promised to join the party in church if some business which he was obliged to transact were over in time; that on entering the church he recognized in the bridegroom the man who was already the husband of his sister, and, beside himself with rage at the spectacle of such villainy, he had drawn his sword and called upon the scoundrel to defend himself. Before blood could be shed they were parted, and next day, when he would have carried the matter further, he found that his antagonist had vanished, nor had he heard anything of him since.

"Do you recollect the date of the occurrence?" asked his sister. "I recollect it well," was the reply, "from its connection with the other business I have mentioned, and have set it down in my pocket-book." The date was given, and was found to correspond with that of the document which recorded Lady Primrose's vision. She related what it was that she had seen in the magician's mirror; but though it was borne out by her written account of it, and corresponded so exactly with the scene in which he had played his part, she found it difficult to convince her brother that the necromancer was anything but an impostor. But had there been a Psychological Research Society in those days it would no doubt have classified the vision as 'veridical,' whatever may be the explanation of such phenomena.

I may add that some time after the brother's return authentic news of Lord Primrose's death reached his widow. She was still, in spite of her melancholy experience, a woman of much charm, and she had no lack of suitors, one of whom, the celebrated Lord Stair, succeeded by a ruse in inducing her to depart from her resolution to remain a widow to the end of her days. Him also she survived, dying in 1759 at Edinburgh, where she had for many years been a well-known figure in high life.

THE SENTRY AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

Crowds were tempted by Sunday's brilliant sunshine to visit the beautiful grounds of Hampton Court. Everything about the Palace and Gardens looked fine, not the least the strapping young lancer who was doing sentry-go in front of the main entrance, picturesquely swinging his long lance as he walked to and fro. The sentry on duty at the gate one day many years ago was asked the time by a young lady, the daughter of one of the widows of distinguished soldiers and other servants of state who occupy apartments in the Palace. She happened to be wearing a dainty apron,

Poison-Laden Blood Cause of Spring's Ills.

By Awakening the Action of the Liver Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Ensure the Purifying of the Blood and Prevent Disease.

The blood is the great fluid medium which conveys nutrition to the tissues of the body and carries away the waste matter or ashes produced by the fire of life.

But the blood is only laden with nutrition when the digestive system performs its duty of extracting it from the blood.

And the blood can only be freed of the poisonous waste matter when the liver is properly doing its work as a filter of the blood.

The tendency to overeating and the lack of fresh air and exercise during the winter season are the conditions which most frequently cause the breaking down of the liver and the consequent loading of the blood with impurities in the spring.

There is no means in the world whereby the blood can be made pure except through the filtering process carried on by the liver and kidneys.

There is no more effective means of insuring the healthful and vigorous action of these organs than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Torpid, sluggish action of the liver is sure to be accompanied by clogging of the kid-

- Symptoms: Biliousness. Pains in the Back. Muddy Complexion. Constipation. Deposits in the Urine. Feelings of Weight and Oppression. Wind in the Stomach and Bowels. Headache and Indigestion. Tired Feelings. Pains Under Left Shoulder Blade. Despondency. Bad Temper.

neys and bowels, the upsetting of the digestive system, and the rise of such dreadfully painful and fatal diseases as Bright's Disease, Appendicitis, Rheumatism and Diabetes.

To begin with, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cleanse the kidneys and intestines thoroughly and well.

Then, by their direct and specific action on the liver, they insure the purification of the blood and cause a healthful flow of new bile, the only means by which constipation is actually cured.

If you would be cured of indigestion, biliousness, constipation and avoid all the dangers which lie in wait for those whose blood is loaded with poison, we say to you, without fear of contradiction, that these results can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

You are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, for their action on the liver is certain and definite.

Few medicines have been so thoroughly tested and so enthusiastically endorsed by the great public of this continent.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure for every form of itching skin disease such as eczema and salt rheum, tetter, psoriasis, poisoned skin, chil blains, etc.

and appearing to the soldier to be a neat lady's maid, his reply to her question was, 'Half-past kissing time,' and a kiss. The indignant young lady fled to report the impertinence to her mother. The indignant mother of the young lady promptly sent a letter of complaint to the colonel of the sentry's regiment. The colonel regretted the occurrence, and referred the lady, half in jest and half in earnest, to the commander-in-chief. To the highest quarter, accordingly, she went for redress, and received the following reply: 'Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, while regretting the occurrence of which Miss Q. complains, begs to say that he has searched the Army Regulations and Articles of War, and he can nowhere find that kissing is a punishable offence from a military point of view. It is against orders for a sentry to converse when on duty; but in this instance it appears that Miss Q. opened the conversation, and the sentry, although he answered in an unusual manner, committed no actual breach of discipline.'—Westminster Gazette.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

(Manchester 'Guardian'.)

Everyone knows that there is a list of the holders of the Victoria Cross at the end of Burke's Peerage, but the bare list of names is an unsatisfying sop to one's speculations on the nature of human courage. Mr. T. E. Toomey years ago described in a little book the acts for which the Cross was given, and added biographical notes of the holders. The book is out of print. The same service has been rendered to the longer list of to-day by Mr. Wilkins, who has taken over the material and the goodwill of Mr. Toomey's work. Mr. Wilkins has had to record 520 acts of bravery, and he has been able to publish 392 portraits—a high percentage, as the portraits of some of the early winners of the Cross must have been very difficult to trace.

The decoration of the Victoria Cross was instituted on Jan. 29, 1856, by a warrant under the Royal sign manual, for rewarding individual acts of bravery by officers and men of the navy and army. The Cross is 'Maltese,' is 12-5 in square, weighs about 434 grains, and is made of bronze from the guns captured by the British army at Sevastopol. It is attached by a V to a bar, on which is a sprig of laurel. In the middle of the Cross is the Royal Crest, and underneath is an escroll bearing the words 'For Valor.' The reverse of the Cross is plain, and here the name and date of the action in which the honor was won are engraved. The name and rank of the recipient are engraved on the reverse of the bar. In the navy the Cross is hung by a blue ribbon, and in the army by a red ribbon. The warrant authorized additional bars to be attached to the ribbon for any further acts of bravery. There have been disputes whether an extra bar has ever been awarded. The evidence is certainly unsatisfactory, and Mr. Wilkins dismisses it altogether. A non-commissioned officer or man who wins the Cross receives a pension of £10 a year, and a further pension of £5 will be given with every additional bar—if one is ever awarded. The warrant of 1856 made the awards retrospective to the beginning of the Crimean War. Another warrant in 1858 ordered that civilians who had borne arms in the Indian Mutiny should be eligible for the Cross. The third series of Henry Greville's Memoirs, recently published, gives a description of Queen Victoria presenting Victoria Crosses for the first time:—

'June 27, 1857.—Yesterday the Queen distributed the Victoria Cross to the officers appointed to receive it in Hyde Park. She proceeded to the ground on horseback, attended by a brilliant cortege, and delivered the Cross to each person from her horse. . . . The crowd was immense. . . . The Queen wore a red tunic and purple petticoat, and a hat with a red and white plume. It is quite certain that she also wore the Order of the Garter, according to her invariable custom. Did not Leech, too, represent the scene in a cartoon? On such occasions Queen Victoria generally rode a roan horse given to her by her uncle Leopold, King of the Belgians. It is recorded that once the animal, having been given by mistake far too much of a soothing draught which was intended to prevent him from becoming indecorously fidgety, sank into a delicious slumber at the saluting point and subsided gently on to the ground. We mention these few points merely because Mr. Wilkins has altogether omitted the ceremonial history of the Victoria Cross.

The great disadvantage—it is inevitably an inherent one—of a decoration like the Victoria Cross is that the awards are necessarily arbitrary. Every one knows that a Victoria Cross might be awarded at the beginning of a war for an act which might be performed again and again at a later stage, when the senses of onlookers had become dulled, without attracting the least attention. This is not to say that the earlier action was not worthy of the Cross, but only that the later actions which were equally worthy suffered from the inevitable arbitrariness of the award. To some extent, of course, this criticism applies to all military decorations. To take only one example, we heard of two men in a certain infantry battalion which served in South Africa who each received one more clasp than all the rest of the battalion. The reason for this was that, being the worst marchers in the battalion, the two men were temporarily left behind in the middle of a forced march, and thus happened to be within a certain district at a certain date—a combination of circumstances which entitled them to the clasp. Apart from arbitrariness in award, the Victoria Cross is exposed to another more particular criticism. In the warrant instituting the decoration it will be noticed that the phrase 'individual acts of bravery' is used. Many people think that the sense of this has been strained; that the award has come to be too common; that given for acts which are really detached from the true issues of a battle, and that it ought to be reserved, as far as possible, for the acts which, while satisfying the description of individual bravery, should in some recognizable way help the main action. This condition was ideally fulfilled at the Battle of Colenso, when Congreve, Schofield, Roberts and Reid won Victoria Crosses by the partially successful attempt to save Colonel Long's guns. After the same battle, however, there were numerous recommendations for Victoria Crosses, which showed how general is the belief that the fittest act to be rewarded is that of carrying wounded men out of range. That this act is always heroic, and is sometimes as useful as it is heroic, is perfectly true. In savage warfare it is always necessary to do one's best to carry back the wounded; but in civilized war a wounded man, if lying in a sheltered position, is often far safer where he is. The worst that can happen to him is to be well treated, when picked up, in the enemy's hospitals. The common army joke in South Africa—'No, you ain't going to win no Victoria Crosses at my expense!'—illustrated to

grotesqueness the more stupid conception of Victoria Cross bravery. A very sensible answer was made by General Hart after Colenso to a mistaken recommendation. The words were something like these: 'This recommendation is made under a misapprehension. We are not fighting against a savage enemy. Under the circumstances it was the duty of Captain — to leave the wounded man where he was.' The rash mistakes which a precious reward invites need to be discussed in order that they may be avoided. Hence these remarks. But, when all has been said, the Victoria Cross was never given for anything but a superlatively brave act, and when we wish to flatter ourselves we like to think that we could emulate the daring of the splendid fellows who have won it. These, by the way, will dislike, more than most people, Mr. Wilkins's way of writing of 'blizzards' and 'deluges' of lead.—J. B. A.

WILLIAM'S SALT OF THE EARTH SPEECH.

REMARKABLE OUTPOURING AT BREMEN ABOUT HIMSELF. GERMANY AND GOD.

(London 'Times'.)

'When as a young man I stood before the model of Bromme's ship it was with feelings of resentment that I realized the disgrace which had befallen our fleet and the flag we flew in those days. And since, after all, from my mother's side a drop of sailor blood (Seeblood) flows in my veins, this incident, perhaps, was destined to be the means of giving me the clue as to how and in what manner I was to frame my conception of the duties which henceforth lay before the German Empire. When I came to the throne after my grandfather's titanic age, I swore a soldier's oath (Fahneneid) that I would do my utmost to keep at rest the bayonet and cannon, but I swore, too, that the bayonet must be kept sharp, the cannon loaded, and both efficient, in order that neither jealousy nor envy looking askance at us from without might disturb us in the cultivation of our garden and in the decoration of our beautiful house. Upon the ground of the experience which history had taught me I inwardly pledged myself never to strive for empty world dominion. For what has become of the so-called world-wide empires? Alexander the Great, Napoleon the First, all the great heroes of war swam in blood, and they left behind them nations bowed beneath the yoke which rebelled again at the first opportunity and brought these empires crumbling to their fall.

'The world-wide empire of which I have dreamed is characterized by this, that above all, the newly created German Empire is to enjoy the most absolute confidence on every side as a quiet, honest and peaceful neighbor; and if every history should come to speak of a German world-wide empire or of a world-wide dominion of the Hohenzollerns, this empire, this dominion, is to be founded upon conquests gained not by the sword, but by the mutual confidence of those nations which press toward the same goal. In a word, as a great poet says, "Founded without but boundless within."

I have drawn the logical conclusion of that which my forbears have accomplished. At home the army had been developed as far as was necessary. The time for naval armament had come. I thank God that to-day in this council hall I need utter no despairing cry as once at Hamburg. The fleet is afloat and is still being built. The material for the crews is there, the zeal and the spirit of the officers are the same as those which inspired the officers of the Prussian army at Hohnefriedberg, at Koniggratz, and at Sedan, and every German warship launched is one guarantee more for peace on earth; and it also means that our adversaries will by so much less be inclined to pick a quarrel with us, while it will render us by an equal amount more valuable as allies.'

His Majesty then turned to enumerate the tasks and duties which lay before the rising generation, and exhorted the young 'steadily to build the structure to an end, to eschew strife, hatred, dissension and envy, to take a pride in the German fatherland as it is and not to strike after the impossible; finally, to cherish the firm conviction that our Lord and God would never have given himself such pains with our German fatherland and its people if he had not predestined us to something great.

'We are the salt of the earth, but we must also prove ourselves worthy of this high calling. Therefore our young generation must learn to refuse and to deny itself all that is not good for it, to keep at a distance the contagion of everything which is introduced like disease from foreign lands, and to preserve good morals, discipline and order, reverence and religious feeling. That done, may it one day be written of the German people as it stands written on the helmets of my first regiment of guards, semper salis—always the same. Then we shall be regarded on all sides with respect, on some even with affection, as safe and trustworthy people, and we shall be able to stand with our hand upon our sword hilt, our shield resting before us on the ground, and say tamen—come what will!

'DIZZY' AND THE DUCHESS

When it was more expedient to evade a question than to give a definite answer Disraeli could do so with consummate tact. A story illustrative of this is told in the 'Memoirs of Mary Duchess of Teck.'

The great statesman was very fond of the Princess and admired her grasp of political problems; but he never allowed himself to be charmed into telling cabinet secrets. One evening at dinner, during a crisis in foreign affairs, Princess Mary, who was puzzled at the inaction of the government, turned to him and said:—

'What are we waiting for, Mr. Disraeli?' The Prime Minister paused for a moment to take up the menu, and, looking at the Princess, gravely replied:— 'Mutton and potatoes, madam.'

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD

The Russian method of identifying soldiers killed in battle is by means of little metal icons—sacred picture images—found on the bodies. On the back of each of these icons is stamped the wearer's name, regiment and commission. Every nation labels its soldiers in one way or another, with a view to just such eventualities. British soldiers, when on active service, are served with small oblong identification cards, which are supposed to be worn inside the tunics.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE PASTOR'S OPPORTUNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY.

A REVIEW OF JOHN R. MOTT'S 'THE PASTOR AND MODERN MISSIONS.'

No minister who desires to sit at ease in Zion ought to read John R. Mott's book, 'The Pastor and Modern Missions.'

The Christian forces of the world have already secured foothold in the strategic centres of many heathen lands.

In the success of modern missions lies their peril. For example: 'At the present time in India far larger numbers of people are asking for Christian teachers and preachers than were actually brought into the church during an entire generation of modern missions.'

Where lies the trouble? Mr. Mott insists that it lies with the pastors. He quotes Dr. Munger: 'The weak spot in missions to-day is not in the field, nor in the administration of the Board, nor in the pulpits, but it is in the pulpit.'

But the author is not content to let the minister realize his responsibility. He helps him meet that responsibility.

The pastor is or may be a potent educational force, and his work as an educator is done primarily in the pulpit. A study of twenty-five churches among those which have been yielding the larger results for missions shows that their ministers average five foreign missionary sermons a year.

The monthly concert of prayer for missions ought to be revived, and the programmes planned by a well-selected committee. Then there are marvellous opportunities for instruction afforded by the Bible School, the Young People's and Women's Missionary Societies, and by the Mission Study Classes.

The pastor may also be a potent financial force for the evangelization of the world. Disparaging fairs and festivals as a means of money-raising, he should seek for his church some plan of systematic beneficence.

Our people need to feel more keenly the possibilities of money in world evangelization. If the members of the evangelical churches of the United States and Canada should give \$1.00 per member a year, it would yield \$80,000,000 a year, an amount sufficient to enable the North American churches to sustain fifteenfold greater missionary operations on the foreign fields than at present; and that, so far as the financial part of the problem is concerned, would enable them to make accessible to all people the saving knowledge of Jesus Christ.

3. The pastor ought, moreover, to be the great recruiting force for the foreign field. Sometimes, on the contrary, he seeks to place obstacles in the way of his best workers or of his own children. No minister can faithfully preach foreign missions who has not for himself and for his dearest friends heard and prayerfully considered the call to heathen lands.

can place in their hands the biographies of missionary heroes; he can help them in their more definite preparation. 4. Mr. Mott urges, finally, that the pastor must become a spiritual force. The great forward movements in mission fields have originated in revivals of religion at home.

The most effective weapon for the world's conquest is waiting for the hand of the humble man who serves the obscurest parish in Christendom.

A CALL TO PRAYER.

[Signed by twenty-seven eminent pastors and laymen.]

The spirit of expectation is stirring in many hearts regarding a revival in the United States, and 'There is a sound of abundance of rain.' Since the beginning of the year, Gospel Campaigns of considerable magnitude have been carried on in Denver, Los Angeles, Jacksonville, Louisville and elsewhere.

'All signs,' says the Belfast 'Witness' (Ireland), 'indicate that the revival is to be a universal not a local movement. It is spreading rapidly in all parts of the country like a fire along the prairie, and it is altogether interdenominational.'

Recognizing with profound gratitude to God the very evident moving of the Spirit in Britain and in America, after much prayer, Saturday, April 15, 1905, has been designated as a Day of Fasting and Prayer for the churches throughout the United States and Canada.

'And this is the confidence that we have in him, that if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us; and if we know that he hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of him.'

TROUBLE IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The Rhensish missions in German South-west Africa are still in deep trouble. The Herero tribes have been driven off from the German settlements. But a rising among the Namaqua Hottentots farther south has forced the Rhensish Society's missionaries to withdraw from most of their stations among them.

One of Witboi's first acts after deciding to revolt was to kill one of the Rhensish missionaries, Mr. Holzapfel, a layman stationed at Rietmond. On Oct. 3 Mr. Holzapfel received a letter from Captain Witboi, who was then staying at Rietmond, demanding all the cartridges and all the powder on the reservation farm, because he (Witboi) had 'broken with the German government.'

At the end of the month he went home and instituted morning prayers with his family, servants, and workmen. All looked on him with suspicion and amusement, and, as the days came and went, with amazement. His wife said: 'He was so good and kind I was afraid to have the days go, for a great fear was in my heart. I did not know what it was to have divine power to help overcome an evil heart.'

A KURKU MISSION INCIDENT.

Mr. Crowe writes from Bhaishedi of work among the Gonds at Barzanu, India. He says: 'In the village there are four or five who are a source of encouragement to me, and for whom much prayer is necessary. I visit there every week, and always these men, when not absent from the village, listen with deep attention. Lately the evenings have been very cold, but they have lighted a fire and sat round while I was seeking the lost sheep, and having inferred that they were the lost ones, two of them stopped me, and said, "No, sahib, don't say that.

Ever since you came and told us of Jesus we have done as you have told us." After my remarking that if they really believed on Jesus, then no doubt would remain in their hearts, they said, "Why should we doubt, sahib? We don't know how to read or write; we only know what you come and teach us, but we know that Jesus is our Saviour, and as you come week by week and teach us, we shall get to know it all."

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The statement is abroad, and appears to be in full accord with the facts in the case, that twenty-five years ago there was not a single school in Central Africa; to-day there are nearly 170 in the Livingstonia Mission alone. Twenty-five years ago no one in Central Africa knew a letter of the alphabet; to-day there are more than 20,000 scholars in the schools. Twenty-five years ago there was no Christian in all the country; to-day 300 native teachers preach Christ in the villages every Sabbath day.

A NEW MAN.

(By Nellie N. Russell, Missionary of the American Board at Pekin.)

Some six years ago the writer was holding a station class for women in the city of Chao chou, about fifty miles from Pekin. One day, hearing loud talking in the court, I went out to see who it was, and what was my surprise to see a large, fat man up on the wall of the compound and talking in a very loud voice to two men who were trying to make him get down.

Later the helper came over to see me, and said he had just had so queer an experience with an insane man, who was determined to come into the back court and call on the foreign lady. The helper said he had worked a long time to get the man to give up his idea.

Now to return to the afternoon when he found his way to the Christian chapel and heard for the first time the word of life. When the helper, Mr. Tang, refused to allow him to go into the back court, he was inclined to be angry and troublesome, but, as the helper quietly showed him it would be a great breach of etiquette to do so without an invitation, he calmed down; and, as the helper told him of the loving Father in heaven, he became quiet and interested.

When he was about to go, the helper told him that the foreign lady was leaving the next day, but that Dr. Ament was to be there in two days for a week's visit, and invited him to come and call. Sure enough, before Dr. Ament had washed the dust from his face Mr. Tang and his two soldiers came to call; and, getting down on his knees, he asked Dr. Ament to be his teacher. During the next few days he practically lived at the chapel.

His wife said that when she saw him so changed, and heard he had been with the foreigners, she thought, 'He has taken some of their medicine, and this is the end now.' 'Ah,' said she, 'how little I thought it was the beginning of such a peace and joy in our home as I had never dreamed!' Others said, 'It will last one hundred days, and then he will be worse than ever.'

To Pekin he came with Dr. Ament, and spent a month, living in a room in the chapel and attending all the services. Every one tried to help him, and he was a most faithful student of the Bible. At the end of the month he went home and instituted morning prayers with his family, servants, and workmen.

The people of his region and his relatives, having this living witness of the power of Christ before their eyes, had nothing to say. Then came the great Boxer uprising. The American Board Mission held their annual meeting at Tung Chou in May, and Mr. Tung came up to attend the session. As every one was more or less anxious about the rumors, Dr. Ament urged Mr. Tung to stay in Pekin; his relatives could protect his family, but he was so marked a character that there would be no escape for him.

During the siege all the Chinese men as well as foreigners had to work hard; and, as he was large and unused to work, Dr. Ament feared to have him work in the trenches in the hot sun, and so had him made his assistant in caring for things taken from buildings that had to be destroyed to protect the Legation from fire.

He was ever ready to wait on any one, going to the well for water for the foreign ladies, taking care of the room where a lot of foreign gentlemen camped down when they could. All his life he had been used to waiting on by his own servants; he at that time sought opportunities to wait on others. One day a little child led a bottle of water fall; and he, happening to be near at the time, was the first one to comfort the child, and afterwards got the broom and dust-pan, and cleaned up the broken bits of glass.

When the siege was raised, he went with the Christians and Dr. Ament up to the Mongol place taken for a dwelling for a time, and there for two months acted as gate keeper, running on all kinds of errands, and ever the true gentleman.

In prayer meetings he is first on his feet, and he never misses an opportunity to witness for Christ and tell from what a bondage he has escaped. He often says, 'If ever a man was possessed with an evil spirit, I was that man.' Now he is sweet and gentle, humble, and loved by all.

He has moved into the city, that his children may attend school; and a good many of his friends have come into friendly relations with the foreigners, and some because of his words have become Christians. —'Christian Endeavor World.'

HOSPITAL WORK IN PERSIA.

Both the men's wards in the hospital at Kerman have been constantly full this year—indeed, so full that 'there has often been a patient on the floor between the beds.' Dr. G. E. Dodson, who is in charge, writes:

'Overcrowding cannot be wondered at when we try to realize that the little hospital has no other to the north, south or east of it in Persia, the nearest being the C. M. S. hospital at Yazd, 220 miles to the west, and a twelve days' caravan journey too. Between us and the Persian Gulf, over 200 miles distant, there is none; no hospital stands at Meshed, in north-east Persia, to succor any who reach the sacred city ill after their long pilgrimage from any part of Persia, or more distant country, and many such there must be. To the east the nearest hospital is the C. M. S. station at Quetta, beyond the Indian border, over 700 miles distant, some fifty days' steady going for the traveller.

General Booth's visit to Jerusalem resulted in 113 conversions. At one meeting three young men of the Jewish faith knelt at the penitent form. Evangelist Sunday has been holding a remarkably successful series of meetings in Iowa and Illinois. A recently closed meeting at Dixon, Ill., recorded over 1,300 conversions.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The organization of a W.C.T.U. at Athens, Greece, is reported. Purity, medical contest, mothers' meetings and scientific instruction are the particular lines of work to which the union will give its efforts.

Persons under twenty are prohibited from smoking in Japan. If parents or guardians allow them to smoke they are fined one yen (about 2s.), and the dealer who knowingly sells the tobacco is fined ten yen.

The Baptist chapel at 'Emmauel,' under the care of Mr. Hermiston, has become the centre of a splendid work in Red Bluff, Col., where a champion prizefighter and saloon-keeper was converted, closed his saloon, and is now actively engaged in helping in Gospel work.

A man came from Ningpo, China, to a missionary to be baptized, and was asked where he had heard the Gospel. 'Oh,' he said, 'I never heard the Gospel, but I have seen it; there was an opium-smoker in Ningpo with a bad temper, who learned about the Christian religion, and his whole life became changed.'

At the late election in a Massachusetts town, two of the voters who reside in winter in the city travelled eighty miles to cast their votes, taking the greater part of a busy day for performing this duty of citizenship. The returns show a majority of two in that town for no license. Here is an illustration of what a man's vote may cast for, and of his responsibility for casting it at every election.

THE GRAND DUCHESS SERGIUS.

The announcement of a contemporary that the King has offered Balmoral Castle of the Grand Duchess Sergius for some months is incorrect. As a matter of fact, Balmoral Castle will be in the hands of workpeople during the late spring and early summer, for extensive improvements are to be carried out under the supervision of Sir R. R. Anderson. If the Grand Duchess Elizabeth contemplated spending the summer on Deeside, Aberfeldie Castle or Birkhall House would be a more suitable residence for her. It is understood, however, that when the Grand Duchess leaves Russia she will spend a few weeks with her sister, Princess Louis of Battenburg, at the Chateau of Heligenberg, and that she will afterwards go to Switzerland and the Italian lakes for the summer and early autumn. —Bristol Times.

TEACH DEAF MUTES TO TELEGRAPH.

(Chicago Tribune.) Thomas B. Lambert, a lineman employed by the city, says the keen ear no longer is necessary to the receiver of messages from the wire. He has devised a plan to make the eye to the work of the ear.

He uses a telegraph instrument with a longer sounding bar than the standard in use. Behind the instrument, in a little cabinet, is a mirror. This mirror is in the dark, and it will reproduce the most minute flash caused by the closing of the telegraph circuit. The deaf operator can detect the letters by the length of the flash in the mirror. He can answer his calls promptly. At the same time, his receiving instrument is so close to his sending key that he can by the touch of the bar catch instantaneously any reply that will come over the instrument to his fingers.

While Mr. Lambert admits a mute might not receive a great deal of consideration as a train despatcher, there is a large field for him in commercial work. In order to catch a call when away from his instrument, the operator uses a device made of a small piece of metal connected by wire with the telegraph instrument. When the key is opened the operator, holding the metal in his hand, receives his call through the sense of feeling, due to the slight electric shock.

Lambert also makes much use of the sense of touch in his plan for deaf telegraphers. He believes that sense alone might suffice, and of this probability he says: 'I can take a deaf person and teach him telegraphy by slowly making the shocks intended to convey to his mind the letters of the alphabet. It is merely a matter of long and short contacts. If we receive them by sense of hearing the deaf can receive them by sense of feeling.'

FOG-HORN MELODY.

(Sheffield Daily Telegraph.) A novel courtesy of the sea was paid Fliley by the Grimsby steam trawler 'Syrian,' which put into the bay for shelter from the strong, westerly gale.

She had no sooner anchored under the lee of the brig, and swung round with her head to the wind, than by means of an organ pipe arrangement on her stern she gave the full blast to 'Auld Lang Syne.' The tune was most admirably played, and brought scores of folk running to the fore and aft to investigate the strange occurrence. After a short pause the siren broke into 'A Life on the Ocean Wave,' the boat meanwhile pitching short at her anchor, whilst thunderous seas dashed over the reef. 'The Bay of Biscay' was next rendered, the melody later giving place to 'The Death of Nelson.' The novel salute of the town was acknowledged by the dipping of flags. Later in the afternoon the steamer obliged with 'Rule Britannia' and 'God Save the King.'

ENGLISH FIRESIDES.

(From the 'Spectator.') Before the Reform Act of 1832 its electors based their title to vote at all on the fact that they possessed a fireside as a real going concern.

Without linking up the domestic fire with political rights, the English in their quiet way have always given the hearth a place close to their affections. In the last two centuries it was carried to a point at which effort and result almost parted company, as far as proportion is concerned, so elaborate was the equipment of the hearth.

As a rule, the big logs lay on the hearth, which was of brick and stone, in a bed of hot white ashes. Neither by day nor by night did the fire go out, and often it was placed in the middle of the room in an octagonal fence of iron or stone.

This is not our idea of a comfortable fireside. Nor can it be supposed for a moment that it was comfortable. Also it had not a 'side'—its ill-regulated heat and smoke drifted in any direction in which the draught took it.

The equipment of the hearth, which was also the cooking place, scarcely altered for hundreds of years, until King Coal came and banished it all, or changed it greatly for the worse. In many old farmhouses, in some cottages and in some manor houses the old kitchen fireside remains almost unaltered. In the last big old kitchen has sometimes been converted into the servants' hall, where the equipment still remains, while a modern 'working kitchen' has been added. From up the chimney hung an iron 'ratchet,' toothed, and from this hung the big black pot. The fire was of wood, but often it rested on a low platform of iron bars, through which the ashes dropped.

Lord Tollemache's lamented death will remind many that the open fire in the great hall at Helmingham must have been burning oak logs for some three centuries. In Sussex, where the vast woods took the place that coal does now in industry, the first iron fire-backs and fire-dogs were made. It is about all that the iron-workers of that country did produce in the way of manufactured iron till they took to making cannon.

Now there is a complete change and return to very early patterns in nearly all new houses. The flat brick or stone hearth, the natural log fire, the dogs, and even the bellows, all are reintroduced, with a certain intentional roughness in the hall and dwelling-room and rather more finish in the reception-room.

THE PERFECT PRESCRIPTION.

(From the 'Hospital.') A patient at a metropolitan hospital goes away best satisfied when he is given something to drink out of a bottle. The drinking, according to an ancient ritual, must not be less often than three times a day and the ceremony must have some reference to meals. The draught to be efficient should be colored. It must have a marked odor, so that he may invite his friends to smell it. It should be loathsome to the taste, so that the taking of it may call for some heroic. Above all it needs to possess an evil-looking sediment which will require a formal shaking of the vial.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AN EASTER PARTY.

(Mrs. Margaret P. Boyle, in the 'Observer'.)

'Oh, Harold, we're going to have eggs for dinner, and won't you please be careful how you break yours? Just take a teeny-weeny little bit of the shell off at the top, so you can get a spoon in!'

'What for, Ethel?' 'Cause I'm going to save the shells till Easter.'

'What for? I think girls do the queerest things,' said Harold in disdain.

'So we can have an egg hunt. You know Helena and Marjorie and Albert and Robert find so many every year where the bunnies have left them. I asked mother if she thought they would leave us some. And she said no, that when eggs cost so much the bunnies could not afford to leave any here. But we'll save our shells, and I'll ask Mary to hide them for us, and they'll be most as good as eggs.'

'That's so,' said Harold, quite pleased now, 'and we'll see who can find the most, you or I.'

So the children carefully treasured all the egg-shells they could find, until a week before Easter. Then a strange thing happened.

You would never expect a grown-up lady with not a child in her house to have a children's party, would you? But there were two little letters, one for Ethel, and the other for Harold, asking them to come to a children's party at Mrs. Arthur Kingsley's at three o'clock the next Saturday afternoon. And Mrs. Kingsley had never a child!

You may be sure that all the next week the children of Woodhaven talked of little else but the party. And on Saturday afternoon all the faces that looked up at Mrs. Kingsley were very happy and smiling. But of all the merry boys and girls there, I am sure there was not one quite so happy as Ethel.

After they had talked a few minutes, Mrs. Kingsley told them that all about the rooms down stairs, eggs had been hidden, and they were to try who could find the most. So off they started. They looked under chairs, in the fringe of the rugs, behind pictures, on the mantels, under the window curtains, and all over the rooms. And wherever they looked they found red, green, blue, yellow and white eggs. Of course they were not real hen's eggs, but little candy ones.

When Mrs. Kingsley rang a bell they all brought their eggs to her to be counted. And who do you think had the most of all?

Mrs. Kingsley emptied the eggs out of each bag, and she and her sister, Miss Ida, counted them all. Then she said: 'Ethel Carmon has gathered five hundred and seventy-eight eggs, the largest number of any one. So it gives me much pleasure to award her the first prize.' And then she gave Ethel a beautiful book. You may be sure Ethel was pleased then. There were so many prizes that Harold had one, too. It was a new knife, the very thing he wanted most. So Ethel was pleased again.

After the prizes were distributed, they played games, and the time passed so quickly that they were surprised when they were asked to go into the dining-room. The table looked very pretty with its lovely flowers. At every one's plate was a large chocolate egg, with the child's name on it in white letters, and the ices were made to look like eggs too. They all enjoyed the cake and candy and ice-cream.

When they were ready to go home, Mrs. Kingsley gave each child the bag of eggs he had gathered.

On the way home, Ethel said, 'Have not we had just the loveliest time? Let's keep our eggs till Monday, then we'll have an egg-hunt for Martha and Henry Dawson!'

'That's so, they won't have any, and I s'pose Mrs. Kingsley didn't know them, or else she'd have asked them.'

So on Monday morning two other children had a happy time hunting eggs. And each got a prize, for Ethel gave her chocolate egg to Martha, and Harold handed his over to Henry. They were both so pleased that it was almost as much fun as Saturday's party.

WEATHERLETS.

The trumpet winds have sounded a retreat.

Blowing o'er land and sea a sullen strain; Usurping March, defeated, flies again. And lays his trophies at the Winter's feet. And lo! where April, coming in his turn, In changeful motley, half of light and shade.

Leads his belated charge, a delicate maid, A nymph with dripping urn. —R. H. Stoddard—'Spring.'

Nay! in the hidden life Of the pretty things sleeping below, Waiting the moment of waking, Ready to burgeon and grow, Who shall say but the touch Of this cool quiet to-day Is as full of saving grace As the strong, warm kisses of May.

In that soft season, when descending showers Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flowers: When opening buds salute the welcome day, And earth relenting feels the genial ray. —Pope: 'Temple of Fame,' Line 1.

THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Divinely fair, thy waxen cup From rodden forest leaves looks up, Pure as an infant's dimpled face. And with an infant's fragile grace. Thy goblets fit for fairy wine, With rosy sunlight seem to shine. From dripping mold and perished leaves Mysterious life thy beauty weaves, And sets thee on the woodland slope To give the winter-weary hope. —Eben Jenks Loomis.

Ho, for the fields, ye farmers, now; Cheer on your patient oxen: Deep in the furrow drive the plough. Strive for the harvest fair, Winging, singing, springing, singing. On the spray sweet birds are seen, Driving, flying, winter defying. Winds sweep the meadows green.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A NEW BOOK FOR BOYS.

A good story of the Japanese war, in the very manner of Henty, has already come from the pen of Mr. Herbert Strang and is called 'Kobo.' (Putnam's, New York; W. Foster Brown, Montreal, \$1.50.) Boys demand incident and adventure. If they read descriptive writing, it must be a description of dangerous mountain passes, or a plan of battle. Subtle delineations of character are particularly tedious to them, as a rule; they prefer to have obvious peculiarities emphasized. And in these respects the present story is excellent. Battle and brigand, monastery and torpedo boat, bring the youthful hero a rapid succession of situations that try his valor and resource. Among other deeds he rescues from bandits a redoubtable lady with an umbrella and a gentle niece, whose courage and other good qualities are indicated by her very few recorded remarks. Several Japanese are depicted and their characters are sufficiently distinct, one a very noble one. There is a Chinaman or two, and a Korean of high rank whose title is translated as 'Mr. Helping-to-decide,' a good paraphrase of our word 'councillor.' Of all the odd kinds of English in which this book is rich, a form of humor, by the way, that appeals strongly to boys, Mr. Helping-to-decide's is the most unexpected, though French and German war correspondents express themselves in lively terms, and the pidgin English of the Chinese servant would puzzle anyone not familiar with the dialect. The Korean explains that though Japanese rule would be preferred to Russian in his country, yet there is a grudge against the Japanese because through their influence the topknot was for a time abolished, that distinguishing mark of the married citizen.

'Well, in my country we wear cranial ornament—topknot to wit. In Korea the topknot is a "sine qua non"; without it a Korean has no "locus standi"; he is a vulgar fraction—of no importance. Let me inform you, honorable sir, a greybeard, though of respectable antiquity, if minus a topknot, is to all intents and purposes, a baby-in-arms. That is our Korean custom. Now, honorable sir, can you imagine our unutterable consternation, perturbation of spirit, nervous prostration, when an Imperial decree issues—every conjugal Korean's topknot shall be abbreviated, cut off instantly! There is dire tribulation, sore perplexity. All Korea plumps into the depths of despair. Besides, it is the height of absurdity. How, honorable sir, shall distinction henceforth be drawn between celibate irresponsible and self-respecting citizens with hostages to fortune? That is what we ask ourselves, and echo answers, how? I pause for a reply.'

Bob, chuckling inwardly at Mr. Helping-to-decide's wonderful command of the English tongue, looked sympathetic, and said: 'It was very awkward, certainly. But what happened?' 'At promulgation of decree I was residing at my eligible country house. By gum, I think such humiliating necessity cannot embrace the Cham-Wi—, honorable helping-to-decide in His Majesty's War Office. Perish the thought! But, honorable sir, stern duty calls me to metropolitan city. I arrive at the outer gate. Lo, I am arrested. I, the Cham-Wi, by guardian of the peace—copper, who stands outside with huge shears ferociously brandished. I make myself scarce—bunk. Alas, vain hope: a brawny arm seizes me from behind; one, two, the deed is done; my topknot—where is it? It is beyond recall. I am dishonored. Behold me on my beam ends.'

The valuable gentleman had studied law in London, and had formed a mixed style, but this is intended as an exceptional case, for the educated Japanese introduced speak very good English indeed. Mr. Strang's hero, Bob Fawcett, is more natural and modern than some of Henty's, and the tale is, perhaps, better written than some that the veteran published. But there is the same exemplification, free from preaching, of the boy virtues, courage and honor and reticence. The battle of the Yalu river is particularly described, and a plan of the battle is given, as well as a map of Korea and several excellent illustrations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Handy Atlas of the British Empire,' (Geo. Newnes, London), is a very good shilling's worth. It has maps not only of all British colonies and possessions, but of the principal cities with their environs. There are also charts, and tables referring to exports, etc.

'The Most Popular College Songs,' (Hinds, Noble & Elledge, New York), is a pleasing fifty-cent edition of college songs with music, containing ninety pages. Many of these are very generally familiar, but some seem to hail from the Western States. An addition is made to the old rhyme in which the water refuses to give bread with one fishball:—

'Who would eat bread with his fish-ball, Must get it first, or not at all; Who would fish-ball with fish-ball, Must get some friend to stand a treat.'

'The Story of the Welsh Revival,' (Fleming H. Revell Co., Toronto), is a collection of several accounts of the remarkable character of the Welsh revival, by W. T. Stead, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, and others. The young preacher, Evan Roberts, is described and the various incidents and moral results recounted.

'The Converted Catholic,' a monthly magazine, edited by the Rev. James A. O'Connor, is a New York publication. The bound volume for 1904 contains information on the Los von Rom movement in Central Europe, the Philippine National Church, etc. (Paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.)

'The Unwritten Law,' by Arthur Henry, (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York), is a well-meant book and well-written, highly moving, too, but in a painful way. It is a story of New York life, and deals chiefly with the ignorance encouraged in young people and the disaster to which it may lead. While the author's view may be in some respects extreme, the book contains useful reflections for parents.

'The Golden Hope,' by Robert H. Fuller, is a lively historical tale, introducing Alexander the Great and his times. Greeks, Syrians and Hebrews are the actors. Sacrifices to Moloch are resorted to for success in war, and Aristotle appears discussing philosophy in public. One of the heroines is a dancing-girl, supposed to be the ancestress of Cleopatra. (Macmillan, New York; Morgan, Toronto, \$1.50.)

LITERARY NOTES.

One of the clever critics of the London 'Speaker' records in the following terms his views of some of the sketches in Mr. Cunningham Graham's new volume 'Progress,' which set us puzzling as to the inner meaning of the charge brought against his writings—that they betray a parti pris against civilization and all its works. Certainly the sketch, 'McKechnie v. Scaramanga,' which narrates how Scaramanga, the captain of a Greek schooner, which is chartered by McKechnie's agent to take the cargo of a derelict to Smyrna, encounters a hurricane at sea, and vows to the Madonna that he will sacrifice his mainmast in her honor if she will save the ship, and how the Glasgow Presbyterian shipowner is held by the Courts of Smyrna to be financially a party to the vow, shows us a delicious contrast between the religious faiths of north and south Europe. But the author's sympathies are no more biased in this sketch than in its companion, 'A Convert,' which relates how the Rev. Archibald Macrae, a dour-faced, warm-hearted missionary, brought the whole artillery of North British metaphysics to bear in vain against the heathen Monday Flatface, a sly, polygamous old Fanti chief, and how the Rev. Archibald finally concluded: 'Ah! . . . Flatface, weel no, he's still a heathen, though we are friends, and while I think his God and mine are no so far apart as I since thought.' And yet we waver that when the intellizint reader lays the volume down the mere sketch given to his prepossessions will establish in his mind a lively sense that his favorite ideas have been dexterously turned wrong side up. Mr. Cunningham Graham's work has a special value of its own, because he, almost alone of our English writers, has a vision of the world's life in which the tens of thousands of social species, type, tribes, and communities making up the great human family, separated each from each by color of the skin, religious creeds, political history, social demarcation, habits of living and the like, are equally human, equally quaint, amusing and entertaining. Whether he is picturing for us, as he does in 'Progress,' Mohammedan life in Morocco, canny Presbyterian elders in Glasgow, miners in Yorkshire, Mexican fanatics, Gauchos on the Pampas, or missionaries and Fanti chiefs on the Gold Coast, his vision and his judgment seem to be those of a keen, amused, yet sympathetic spectator, never pledged to the beliefs or mental attitude of the characters he is sketching.

In one of the sketches in 'Progress,' 'A Yorkshire Tragedy,' the scene of a colliery strike, with a sullen, apathetic mass of men, in their Sunday clothes, trooping into one of the mean houses, 'the Oddfellows' lodge,' to carry out in funeral procession the body of the 'lad' shot after the reading of the Riot Act, is realized with a truthfulness and an exact precision that we should expect indeed from Maupassant, but that startles us coming from an English writer. We have only space here to quote the opening page, and our readers must consult the whole sketch to see how complete is the criticism of life contained in its dozen short pages: 'It was an idle day, in every street men stood about and talked in whispers, or squatting on their heels as miners do, accustomed to a narrow seam, stared

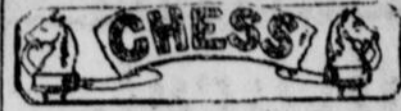
blankly, as they smoked their short clay pipes. A pall of coal-dust almost obscured the sky, and on the grass and leaves of trees, on slates and window panes, and on the tops of posts, it formed a sort of frost, but black and hideous as of a world decayed. Chapels and drink-shops elbowed each other in the town, and a small park in which grew stunted trees that sprang from earth that looked like scoria of a coalpit was chiefly used by lovers, who, seated on the benches with their arms round each other's necks and waists, hugged and caressed each other after the fashion of primeval man, before the public eye. Such was the town—bleak, black and desolate, a hive of eating and of sleeping-boxes, brick-built and roofed with slates. A dog-fight or a pigeon-flying match, a game of football or of knur and spell, rabbit-coursing where the whippers tore the rabbits limb from limb, to the delight of all the crowd, more democratic in their love of blood than are their betters at a peasant battue, were the amusements of the men. The women stayed at home, working or gossiping across the low stone walls, and fed their children, of whom they had not quivers but whole arsenals well stocked, on Swiss canned milk, tinned meats, and biscuits, to save cookery—an art in which they were so little skilled that what they wasted would have kept two families in any other land. In the drear fields sheep black as tapirs fed. Their wool could only have been used to make broadcloth used at funerals. They seemed to feed on refuse, for all the fields were strewn with tins, old boots, and bottles, through which the blighted-looking grass vainly assayed to grow. But though the aspect of the place was dull and cheerless almost beyond the wont of northern villages, a silence brooded over it that crept into the soul. The flag upon the pumping-engine of a new pit close to the railway station was fluttering in the air, showing that coal had recently been struck, but the great wheel was still; no clank of chains marked the descending cage, and on the elevated platform ran no train of trucks to be mechanically tipped over on the bing. It was not "idle day," for generally when colliers "play" the "rows" resound to shouts, the dogs tug at their chains, and streams of men pass in and out the public-houses, smoking and talking, it not merrily at least with that loud Saxon jollity which finds delight in noise. This scene belongs to that immense range of aspects of life in the manufacturing centres of England of which modern literature records nothing, absolutely nothing. Yet such aspects, which are ignored, are typical products of the civilization which has created them. It is an extraordinary fact that only the rougher and more illiterate newspapers to-day mirror in any sense the immense drama of the people's life. Readers of present-day imaginative literature appear to demand that life should not be presented as it is seen, but should be falsified, or idealized to suit the taste of "modern civilization." ('Progress': Duckworth & Co., London.)

The report that Queen Elizabeth has again been seen promenading the library of Windsor Castle, says the Chicago 'Chronicle,' recalls the curious fact that, with but one solitary exception, these restless royalties who cannot sleep peacefully in their graves are women. It is now just five years since Queen Bess was last caught in the act of revisiting her old palace at Windsor, and the circumstances were these: A young officer of the guard was reading one evening in the library when he saw a woman, clad from head to feet in black, walk slowly across the library and pass into an adjacent room. The officer, moved by curiosity at such an unexpected sight, followed the woman, and to his amazement found that she had vanished as completely from view as if the floor had swallowed her, and this, although the only exit from the room was the one through which he had followed her. But English royalties have by no means a monopoly of post mortem perambulation. There is a certain beautiful white lady, very fair and queenly, who is said to haunt the rooms and corridors of the castle of Schoenbrunn. Fair as the vision is, her reappearance are never welcome, for they are said always to herald a death in the Imperial family of Austria. She was seen in 1867 just before Maximilian, who tried to set up a throne in Mexico, brother of the Austrian Emperor, was shot, and again before the deaths of Archduke Rudolph and his mother, the beautiful Empress. There are white ladies attached to other European courts, notably that of Hesse-Darmstadt, the woman who inspired Wagner's 'Lohengrin,' but the oddest of all these royal wraiths is certainly the red man, who confines his patronage to the royalties of France. He used to dog the steps of Catherine de Medicis, wife of one French king and mother of three, along the corridors of the Tuileries; he had a long interview, so it is chronicled, with the great Napoleon before he started on his ill-starred Rus-

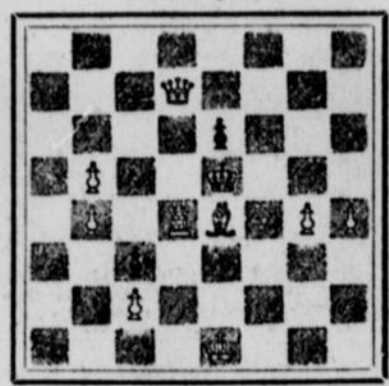
sian campaign, and it may have been through not following the spectre's advice that Napoleon had such a sorry home-coming; and it is reported that he was seen by the Empress Eugenie shortly before final disaster overtook the house of Napoleon.

A paragraph in the same vein is also taken from the London 'Daily News.' It was stated, on what would appear to be good authority, that the haunted gallery at Hampton Court Palace is to be thrown open to the public on April 1 next. For many years this gallery has been closed, but pictures and tapestries are being arranged therein. Many visitors to the palace have expressed an earnest desire to see this gallery, where, it is declared, the apparition of Catherine Howard sometimes appears. The story goes that when charges were levelled against her, Henry VIII. ordered her to be detained in her apartments. She escaped, and was running through this gallery to seek an audience of the king when her guards captured her and dragged her back. The apparition is seen after nightfall. The queen, dressed in a white gown, glides quietly down the gallery, and then, with disordered garments, rushes back uttering piercing shrieks. Women who have occupied residential apartments in the vicinity of the gallery during recent years declare they have heard these shrieks during the night.

From an interesting volume, 'Illustrations of Irish History and Topography, Mainly in the Seventeenth Century,' by C. Litton Falkiner, the New York 'Times' gives a short account of 'His Majesty's Castle of Dublin,' as it was called. According to the Irish State Papers, mention is made of it in the reign of King John. Prior to 1204 little or nothing is related concerning the castle. Supposedly, it was erected as a fortress by the Danes in the middle of the ninth century. Nothing is learned as to Norman rule having to do with the castle. The first document extant is an order from King John, who commands that a castle shall be built 'in such a place as you may judge best,' wherein the treasure may be 'safely kept.' A sum of 300 marks was to be appropriated, to be in part collected from the Dublin people. As this was a demand for money on the Dublin citizens, as an offset the King established a fair at Donnybrook. A fairly imposing structure was built, and in time the castle held within its walls the exchequer and treasury of Ireland and the mint of Dublin. But in process of time the building was neglected and there were several fires. Mr. Falkiner calls the Phoenix Park 'the greatest and most abiding monument of the extraordinary revival and extension of the Irish capital which followed the Restoration, and which in a few years transformed Dublin from a mediaeval city into a modern metropolis.' As early as 1174 the Knights Hospitallers had a priory on the grounds. After Henry VIII. suppressed the Knights, Queen Elizabeth deemed it a fitting place for the residence of the Chief Governor of Ireland. The surrounding grounds were extensive, and the result was the creation of a park for deer. As to the name, Phoenix, there has been much wrangling concerning it. The supposition is that it is Gaelic, a corruption of the word 'Fionn,' which means a spring of clear water. The author next describes the Irish Guards, and then follows a history of the counties of Ireland, their origin, constitution and gradual delimitation. What to us is of the greater interest are the accounts of the Irish people by contemporaneous authors. Fynes Moryson describes Ireland as he saw it at the close of the reign of Elizabeth. The guinea, says the London 'Chronicle,' which Sir Robert Walpole flung to Mr. Pulteney across the floor of the House of Commons on Feb. 11, 1741, in payment of his Horatian bet, is still preserved in the Medal Room of the British Museum. It has, too, a caustic little note attached in the handwriting of the winner, and here is the note: 'This guinea I desire may be kept as an heirloom. It was won of Sir Robert Walpole in the House of Commons, he asserting the verse in Horace to be "nulli pallescere culpa," whereas I laid the wager of a guinea that it was "nulla pallescere culpa." He sent for the book, and, being convinced that he had lost, gave me this guinea. I told him I could take the money without any blush on my side, but believed it was the only money he ever gave in the House, where the giver and receiver ought not equally to blush. This guinea I hope will prove to my posterity the use of knowing Latin, and encourage them in their learning. From which one gathers that Sir Robert had some reason for saying that he feared Pulteney's tongue more than another man's sword.'

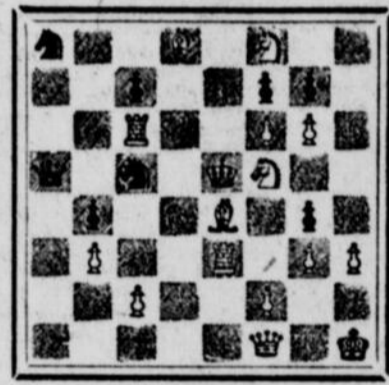


Tuesday, April 18. PROBLEM NO. 900. (By Max J. Meyer, Bournemouth.) Black 3 pieces.



White 9 pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 961. (By A. F. Mackenzie.) Black 9 pieces.



White 15 pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves. Problem No. 960, above, has sixteen key moves leading to solution in three moves; some of them are worth finding. No. 961 is a beauty.

SOLUTIONS. No. 956. Baird. White mates in 2 by Kt-Kt 7, self-mates R-B 6, retracts Kt (from Q 5)-B 6 and mates on the move. Black mates in two by B x B ch, self-mates Q-Kt 4, retracts P K B 6 to C 5 and mates on move. Correct from C. H. Wheeler.

MONTECAL CHAMPIONSHIP. With the splendid score of 13 wins out of 14 games Mr. C. S. Jacobs wins the championship of the Montreal Chess Club for the current year. Some characteristic samples of his play are given below. The scores at the end of the first round pointed to Mr. Jacobs as the probable winner, but it was not expected that he would finally hold so strong a lead over his competitors. However, as the tournament proceeded, another of his opponents failed to stop him while defeating or drawing with each other, with the result as stated. Of the others Sawyer, Kurrie and Anstey played about their usual game. Falconer, Collins and Lucas both played some very good chess and gave all their opponents a good run for their money. Dr. McArthur's professional engagements prevented him from doing himself anything like justice, and at the end of the first round he withdrew, his opponents scoring their second games by default. Latest score in the Blake-Burrell match in Winnipeg: Blake, 5; Burrell, 2; drawn, 1.

GAME NO. 993. (Sicilian Defence.) White. Mr. Jacobs. 1 P-K 4, 2 P-Q 4, 3 Kt-K B 3, 4 Kt x P, 5 Kt-Q B 3, 6 B-K 3, 7 B-Q 3, 8 P x B, 9 O-O, 10 Kt x Kt, 11 P-K 5, 12 P-K B 4, 13 Q-R-Kt, 14 Q-Q 2, 15 Q x B ch, 16 K-R, 17 K-R-Q, 18 Q-K 2, 19 P x B, 20 Q-Q B 2, 21 R-Kt 3, 22 K R-Kt, 23 P-K 3, 24 R x R, 25 Q x R, 26 Q x Q, 27 K-Kt 2, 28 K-B 3, 29 K-K 3, 30 K-Q 4, 31 K-P 5, 32 P x P, 33 K-Kt 5, 33 Resigns.

Black. Mr. Sawyer. 1 P-Q B 4, 2 P x P, 3 Kt-Q B 3, 4 P-K 3, 5 Kt-B 3, 6 B-Kt 5, 7 B x Kt, 8 O-O, 9 P-Q 4, 10 P x Kt, 11 Kt-Q 2, 12 P-K B 4, 13 Q-R 4, 14 Kt-B 4, 15 Q x B ch, 16 Q-R 4, 17 B-R 3, 18 B x B, 19 K R-Kt, 20 K R-Kt 3, 21 Q R-Kt, 22 Q-R 5, 23 R x R, 24 R x R, 25 Q-Kt 4, 26 P x Q, 27 K-B 2, 28 P-Q R 4 (a), 29 K-K 2, 30 K-Q 2, 31 P-Q 5, 32 P-Kt 5, 33 Resigns. (a) An elementary blunder which loses right off. The game is very drawish looking here.

GAME NO. 994. (Queen's Gambit.) White. Mr. Jacobs. 1 P-Q 4, 2 P-Q B 4, 3 Kt-K B 3, 4 Kt-Q B 3, 5 P-K 3, 6 B x P, 7 O-O, 8 P x P, 9 B-Kt 5, 10 Q-K 2, 11 Q R-Q (a), 12 B-Kt 3, 13 B x Kt, 14 B-B 2, 15 P-K R 3, 16 Kt-Kt 5 (b), 17 P-Kt 3, 18 Kt-B 3, 19 K R-K, 20 Kt-B 2, 21 Kt-K 5, 22 Kt x Kt, 23 K R-Kt.

24 Q-Q 3 (c), 25 P-Q 5 (e), 26 P x K P, 27 Q x B, 28 R x Q, 29 R-B 6, 30 P x P, 31 P-B 4, 32 B-K, 33 R x P, 34 P-Q R 4, 35 R x R, 36 P-B 3, 37 R x R, 38 P-B 5, 39 K-Kt 2, 40 K-B 2, 41 K-K 3, 42 K-Q 4 (f), 43 P-R 4, 44 P-R 5, 45 K-B 4, 46 K-Q 4, 47 K-B 3, 48 K-Kt 4, 24 P-Kt 5 (d), 25 P x Kt, 26 B-K 5, 27 Q x Q, 28 B x B, 29 R-K, 30 B-Q 6, 31 R-Kt 2, 32 B-K 5, 33 R (Kt 2)-K 2, 34 R x P, 35 R x R, 36 B-Q 4, 37 B x R, 38 B-Q 4, 39 K-Kt 2, 40 K-B 2, 41 P-R 4, 42 B x P, 43 K-K 3, 44 B-Nt 2, 45 B-R 3 ch, 46 B-Kt 4, 47 K-Q 4, 48 B-R 3.

(a) From the course of the game it would seem that this R to Q B would be preferable. (b) Threatening nothing and really helping Black a wee bit. (c) Best, if not the only move to save the game. (d) Which has been 'in the air' for some time. The position is intricate and difficult for both sides. (e) A useful and timely resource; Black must be careful, or a passed pawn will be beating him. (f) After which it is all over. Had he played to B 4 it is doubtful if Black could have done more than draw.

GAME NO. 995. (Queen's Gambit Declined.) White. Mr. Anstey. 1 P-K 4, 2 P-Q B 4, 3 Kt-Q B 3, 4 B-Kt 5, 5 P-K 3, 6 Kt-B 3, 7 R-B (a), 8 B-Q 3, 9 O-O, 10 B-B 4, 11 Kt-Q Kt 5, 12 Kt-Q 6, 13 B x B, 14 Q-K 2, 15 K B x P, 16 B-Q 3, 17 B-Kt, 18 Q x B, 19 B-K B 5 (b), 20 Q-R 3, 21 B x Kt, 22 K x Q, 23 Kt-K 3, 24 P-Q R 3, 25 B-R 5, 26 P-Kt 3, 27 R-B 3, 28 K R-B, 29 K-R (c), 30 Q-R 2, 31 K-K 2, 32 B-B 3 (d), 33 R-K R, 34 Q-Q (e), 35 R P x P, 36 R-K Kt, 37 B-R 5 (f), 38 Resigns (g).

Black. Mr. Jacobs. 1 P-K 4, 2 P-K 3, 3 Kt-Q B 3, 4 Q Kt-Q 2, 5 B-K 2, 6 P-Q Kt 3, 7 B-Kt 2, 8 O-O, 9 P-B 4, 10 R-B, 11 P-Q R 3, 12 B x Kt, 13 R-K, 14 P x B P, 15 P-Q Kt 4, 16 P-B 5, 17 B x Kt, 18 P-K 4, 19 P-K 5, 20 P-Kt 3, 21 P x B, 22 Kt x Q, 23 Kt-K 3, 24 Kt-Q 4, 25 P-Q 4, 26 P-B 4, 27 B-B 2, 28 R-B 3, 29 K R-Q B, 30 P-K R 4, 31 P-Kt 5, 32 P-R 5, 33 R-K R 3, 34 P x P, 35 Q R-K R, 36 R-K R 7, 37 R x P ch! 38 Resigns (g).

(a) About here White does no harm to his game by exchanging P. (b) Exchanging would leave Black well posted for a K side attack. The manoeuvre adopted appears the only one for White to keep any hold on the game, although even so he must lose whatever advantage two Bs may have over two Kts. (c) About here P-K R 4 was almost imperative. (d) Again P-K R 4 or lose the opportunity forever. White is altogether too dawdling. (e) Marking time. Here is, barring accidents, nothing but a draw in it for either side. (f) Quite oblivious of the pretty stroke Black threatens, and desirous of preventing the Kt making his way to K B 6. (g) As he must lose at least two pawns and all security. Mr. Jacobs is always on the lookout for such chances as this and we fancy sees them more often than his opponents.

GAME NO. 997. (Queen's Gambit Declined.) White. Mr. Anstey. 1 P-Q 4, 2 P-Q B 4, 3 P-Q B 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 Kt-K 5, 6 P-K 3, 7 Kt x Kt, 8 P x P, 9 B-K 2, 10 O-O, 11 P-B 4, 12 Kt x Kt, 13 P-K Kt 4, 14 Q-K, 15 R x Q, 16 P-Kt 5, 17 B-Q 2, 18 B-Q B 3, 19 P-Q R 4, 20 P-R 4, 21 K-B 2, 22 P x P, 23 R x R, 24 K R-Q R, 25 K-K, 26 K-Q 2, 27 R-R, 28 P x P, 29 P-B 5, 30 B-Q 5 ch, 31 B-Q, 32 K-Kt 4, 33 B x B ch, 34 K-B 2, 35 R-K, 36 B-R 5 ch, 37 K-K 2, 38 B-R 5 ch.

Black. Mr. Sawyer. 1 P-Q 4, 2 P-K 3, 3 P-Q B 3, 4 P-K B 4, 5 Kt-B 3, 6 B-Kt 5, 7 B x Kt, 8 O-O, 9 P-Q 4, 10 P x Kt, 11 Kt-Q 2, 12 P-K B 4, 13 Q-R 4, 14 Kt-B 4, 15 Q x B ch, 16 Q-R 4, 17 B-R 3, 18 B x B, 19 K R-Kt, 20 K R-Kt 3, 21 Q R-Kt, 22 Q-R 5, 23 R x R, 24 R x R, 25 Q-Kt 4, 26 P x Q, 27 K-B 2, 28 P-Q R 4 (a), 29 K-K 2, 30 K-Q 2, 31 P-Q 5, 32 P-Kt 5, 33 Resigns. (a) Drawn by perpetual check. Both as though Black cannot avoid the perpetual if 'lost' until 10 moves or so. The game is an interesting one.

NOTES AND NOTICES. Bibby's Feeding Meals.—Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons, of Liverpool, England, are considered the largest manufacturers of cattle meals in the world. Their products are good. In Canada this firm is represented by William Rennie, seedman, of Toronto, and we understand that the sale of Cream Equivalent, which is especially made for calves, have been doubled within the past year. This shows that reliable goods which have value and merit are what stock raisers desire.

Agricultural.

The test of national welfare is the intelligence and prosperity of the farmer. -George William Curtis.

FEEDING VALUE OF SILAGE

A great many silos are in the country, and they seem to be on the increase. Here is what Mr. C. P. Goodrich, a prominent cattle man, had to say on the subject before the Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Institute:-

Silage is excellent food, as part of the daily ration, for all kinds of stock kept on the farm. In winter all stock do better to have some succulent food fed in connection with their dry forage. This succulent food can be provided cheaper by making corn silage, in parts of the country where corn does well, than in any other way yet known. More food can be raised per acre, consequently more stock be kept on a given farm, and the food can be prepared for feeding and preserved with less cost of labor.

Perhaps there is more benefit derived from silage by feeding it to milk cows than by feeding it to any other kind of stock. At any rate, it is used more, and thought more of by dairymen than any other class of farmers. You all know that green succulent grass or other forage plants stimulate the production of milk much more than the same forage would if fed to cows after being dried. It is the same way with silage, for silage contains all the natural juices of the plant and it stimulates the production of milk just the same as though the plants were cut fresh and green in the fields and fed to the cows.

Cows should never be fed exclusively on silage. They need some dry forage to go with it; they need a variety. Besides this, silage is a carbonaceous food and needs some more nitrogenous food to go with it to make a well-balanced ration. About 30 or at most, 40 pounds a day of silage is as much as should be fed to each cow. It should be fed from the top of the silo taking off about two inches in depth from the entire surface each day, for, if it is long exposed to the air, it will be damaged. If the feeding commences immediately after filling the silo—and this is a good way to do—there will be no damaged silage at all. Care should be taken at each time of feeding to leave the surface smooth and even and not pick and stir it up with a fork, for that will let in the air and cause damage.

My way is to feed the silage ration in two feeds, both night and morning and it is better to feed after milking because the peculiar odor of the silage might affect the flavor of the milk.

Cows, as well as other stock, have a wonderful liking for silage, and I believe much of the success in feeding it can be attributed to its palatability. They even prefer it, to a certain extent at least, to fresh cut forage or good grass in the pasture. I have seen cows in June when on good pasture, which had been fed on silage every day, come to the gate at four o'clock in the afternoon and bellow and ask to come to the barn and get silage which they would eat greedily and with apparently great relish. I have seen the experiment tried of offering cows at the same time corn cut fresh from the field and silage that was put up the year before. Every cow chose the silage and ate that first. It is true these cows had been fed silage every day all summer, and it may be the habit of eating silage had something to do with their preferring it, but they surely would not have done it if silage had not been pretty good feed.

There is no better and cheaper feed to supplement short pastures, which we are almost sure to have every summer on account of drouth or other causes, than good silage. I know some of the most successful dairymen in the country who feed silage every day in the year—winter as well as summer.

I have never fed silage to beef cattle, but it has been tried by some farmers and at several of the experiment stations, including our station at Madison. The reports are all favorable, especially in the first stages of fattening. Large steers were fed 40 to 50 pounds daily and they made rapid growth. Of course, the steers were fed other forage with it, but the succulent silage seemed to aid digestion and cause a better assimilation of the food. The gain in weight was put on at less cost than it could be with dry forage and grain alone. As the fattening period progressed the amount of silage fed was somewhat reduced until near the end it is nearly all left off so as to make the flesh more solid.

For the calves and yearling steers silage is said to be, by those who have fed it, one of the best and cheapest foods; and who can doubt? I know it is for heifers intended for the dairy.

I know silage is good feed for horses for I have tried it. I have not, however, fed to any great extent because I did not have as much silage as I wanted for cows and horses both, and as I thought more of my cows than I did of my horses, the cows had all they needed and the horses had to go short. One winter we had a brood mare that was fed silage all winter, probably twenty pounds a day. She had some hay and straw to go with it and no grain except what was in the silage, and she came out fat and with a glossy coat in the spring and had a fine healthy colt. Horses like silage as well as cattle do after they get accustomed to it.

A man in Michigan a few years ago wintered 200 horses on silage and straw exclusively with no grain. They came through in fine shape and the brood mare all had fine, strong colts.

The Ohio Experiment Station tried feeding horses on silage through the winter and reported that they came through until spring in the best condition. Mr. W. C. Bradley, of Hudson, says that one year during spring work he was out of hay and the only coarse fodder

his horses had during all that period of hard work was silage. He says his horses never stood work better. I have never fed silage to sheep, but a good many others have and where it has been fed with judgment and in limited quantities, say from three to five pounds a day per head, good results have been obtained. Sheep, to do their best, must have some succulent food in winter and silage furnishes it much cheaper than can be done by raising roots.

Our superintendent, Mr. McKerron, feeds his sheep silage and that ought to be evidence enough to convince anybody that it is a good and profitable thing to do. Mr. J. S. Woodward, of Rochester, N.Y., who was so famous for raising winter lambs, recommended silage. Many others report favorably on feeding sheep silage, but this is enough.

Some have tried feeding silage to hogs, but they do not all report favorably. I know one man who filled a silo with well-matured, heavily-eared corn. He put it in whole. During the fall and fore part of the winter he fattened 90 hogs with corn he husked out of his silo. He says he never had any hogs fatten as rapidly as they did. The corn being kept soft in the silo was easier masticated and better digested than it would have been had it been husked and dried in a crib.

In the discussion Mr. Goodrich stated that he had studied silage for twenty-eight years. He believes the percent of waste, if put up right is almost nothing. Two small silos are better than one large one. The percent of loss is less because they can be fed down more rapidly. Many dairymen are adopting the two or more silo system. Mr. Goodrich believes there is no loss in food value in corn put in the silo, and that there is as much digestible feed in the silage as in the green corn before being put in. Mr. Convey stated that there was loss both in dry and digestible matter. It was brought out by Mr. Scott that there is far less loss in silage than in dry corn fodder. Mr. Lindsay built his first silo twenty-four years ago and says his cows do fully as well on old silage as on green corn. A state inspector recently reported that Mr. Lindsay sells the best milk delivered in La Crosse, and La Crosse is the banner city of the state in that regard. He feeds silage. Mr. Donaldson asked about pease silage, made from vines from canning factories. Mr. McKerron reported that it was being successfully fed in many parts of the state. Mr. Goodrich liked silage to sauerkraut or cheese in that it goes through a process that renders it more digestible.

THE GRANGER'S WORLD

The renewed vitality exhibited by this old organization is indicative of 'something doing' in farming circles. The following are the ideas of a writer from the other side. The grange, says the writer, takes great interest in the vital questions of the day. It is non-sectarian and non-partisan. Its platform is broad and its influence liberating. It admits women on the same basis as men. Women are eligible to all the thirteen offices. It is the first, and probably the only organization of any size to demonstrate the exact equality of the sexes. Resolutions to this effect have been passed in national, state and county granges.

But in many ways it is making itself felt for the betterment of mankind. It has a legislative committee to watch the bills before Congress and to look out for the interest of several hundred farmers and their families. Some 40,000 granges in all have been organized in the United States. There are 60,000 members in New England alone. The grange has been and is a great factor in shaping legislation to prevent the adulteration of foods. Oleomargarine, and other imitations of butter, must be sold on their own merits and not masquerade as the genuine article.

The grange has taken deep interest in good roads, which are important not only to the country towns, but to manufacturers, merchants, railways and all the business interests of the country. Rural mail delivery and parcels post are also important measures in which the grange is interested. And there is nowhere that the influence of the grange is felt to better effect than in the home, where it inspires higher ideals. The grange believes in liberty of the right kind, but not in license.

THE COAL ASHES

The unsightly piles of coal ashes that dot the backyards can be used in many ways. They have a value for some kinds of land. They improve the texture of heavy, adhesive soils. Stiff clays are not good for a garden, but can be made quite serviceable by this means, the ashes making them warmer and more easily worked.

Coal ashes are recommended for mulching currant and gooseberry bushes. They keep the ground cool and moist, which is important for these fruits, and prevent the growth of weeds. Insects are discouraged from pupating or hibernating in the ground about the bushes. Many uses can be found for them. They make good walks and keep the ground free from grass and weeds along fences and walls when cultivation is impracticable, also destroying the breeding places for insects. Trees, too, such as are in the garden or yard, may be benefited by a mulch of this kind.

Sandy soils are made more adhesive by the addition of coal ashes, but the value is less than for clays. All things considered, the waste from the coal stove need not be thrown away.

THE APIARY

(F. G. H., in 'New England Homestead'.)

In all operations with bees in the spring or the early part of summer, the top of the hive should be closed as tightly as possible; the quilt, if one is used, must be tucked down neatly, so that the warm air generated by the bees shall not escape from the hive through cracks. Each hive shall be provided with a wide alighting board, reaching from the hive entrance to the ground, so that bees coming home chilled on cool, windy days, and heavily laden with pollen, may not fall under the hive by missing the entrance and die from cold.

As the honey season comes on, every available cell will be filled with brood, pollen or honey, and little spurs of white comb will appear here and there along the top bars, or in any space into which they can be crowded. The cells along the top bars will be whitened by the plastering on of little bits of new wax. Some of the stronger colonies may begin 'hanging out,' as nothing will crowd bees out of the hive quicker than a honey flow. All these things show that the time is at hand for putting on the sections.

The tiering-up method, by means of which a whole case of sections can be handled at once, is the only one suitable to the requirements of modern bee culture. I would not leave on a case of sections until every section is finished.

The bees will not be driven out of the

the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It is a staple forage plant for winter feeding of British Columbia, and it has been grown in Southern Alberta for many years. It is not much known in Manitoba, but can be easily cultivated in almost all parts of Ontario. It is, and has been grown long and successfully in Quebec, and is not unknown in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Alfalfa is a perennial, that is, a plant capable of living many years under favorable conditions. It is upright and branching in its habits of growth, the mature plants varying in height from one to three and a half feet. Its flowers are purple and are arranged like those of the vetch rather than those of the clover. The roots generally penetrate deeply into the soil. It has a tap root which has been known to go to great depths where the subsoil was permeable. As just stated, the alfalfa is a deep-rooted plant, hence in considering soil suitable for this crop, the character of the subsoil must always be considered before planting. This subsoil must be well-drained to a depth of two feet and it must be possible of penetration by the roots to a similar or greater depth. Any soil with a hardpan subsoil within two feet of the surface will prove unsatisfactory for alfalfa. The most suitable soil conditions for securing a good stand of plants and securing good and continuous crops afterwards, are a light sandy loam in good heart over a deep, loose alluvial deposit.

To insure a good stand three conditions are necessary in the land selected, namely, freedom from weeds, excellent physical condition and abundance of plant food. The first summer is a critical

Canadian apples are now quoted at 2s per barrel higher on the British market than American and English apples. Mr. McNeill quoted market quotations from British fruit journals to prove his statement. So beneficial are the workings of the act that the fruit growers of several American states, particularly Maine, New York, Massachusetts and Michigan, are agitating for a similar measure. Mr. McNeill stated that the exports of apples from Canada during the last fiscal year amounted to 1,500,000 barrels. In 1901 the exports amounted to 750,000 barrels.

Speaking about the work of the fruit division in exploiting the value of spraying Mr. McNeill said that during the past couple of years two power spraying outfits had been operated by the department, one in Nova Scotia and one in the vicinity of Ingersoll, Ont. The power was furnished by a gasoline engine, and the work was done in much the same way as by the ordinary threshing outfit, doing the work for all the farmers in one locality. Each orchard was sprayed four times during the season, and the owners were charged five cents per tree per spraying. The first spraying was given just before the leaves appeared, the second just before the blossoms came out, the third within a couple of days after the blossoms had fallen, and the fourth and last about two weeks later. So successful was the work of these spraying outfits that at Ingersoll two outfits operated by private individuals will be in use during the coming summer.

Mr. McNeill then dealt with the conditions of the apple trade generally throughout Canada. In some districts, he said, the industry is on the decline and orchards are being cut down, while in other parts of the country apple growing is making rapid strides forward. The former condition exists largely in the southern counties of Western Ontario, particularly Kent and Essex. The reason for the decline of the industry in this part of Ontario, Mr. McNeill said, is largely due to climatic conditions. In these counties the apples ripen during the latter part of September or first of October, two weeks earlier than similar varieties mature in Northern Ontario, and two weeks before the cool autumn weather comes. During this interval of two weeks of warm weather these apples which ripen about Oct. 1, deteriorate more or less in quality and consequently do not bring good prices for export account, whereas the apples in more northern districts, which mature two weeks or a month later, do not deteriorate, and are in excellent condition for the export market. The apple growers of Southern Ontario, Mr. McNeill said, could effect a remedy by erecting cold storage plants wherein the fruit could be stored during the period of warm weather following the maturity of the apples. The apple growers of New York state had overcome the difficulty by erecting cold storage plants.

Mr. McNeill concluded by pointing out the great value of co-operation in fruit growing. In some parts of Western Ontario co-operative associations have been established and are working very successfully. One association recently erected a packing-house where all the fruit grown by its members is packed uniformly, and as a result commands higher prices.

PURE SEEDS

The animated discussions of the present sessions of parliament over the Hon. Sydney Fisher's Pure Seed Bill makes the following words of a United States Representative of a similar bill peculiarly interesting. He quoted some surprising facts from public records with regard to the want of germinating power in seeds marketed in that country, and also the fraudulent practice of adulteration and mixture of foreign matters in stocks of seeds on the market. In one sample of clover lately imported from France there was found nearly 10 percent of ordinary colored sand, and 13 percent of uncolored brown sand, showing a loss of nearly one-fifth of the sample. A test made at the Iowa Experimental Station of Florida grass seed costing 42 cents a pound, showed that one-third consisted of sand. When sand cannot be used the fraudulent practice of using sterilized seeds of the same color and shape is resorted to. The killing of the fraudulent seeds prevents them coming up and the fraud being discovered. It is said that 50 percent of the noxious weeds growing in this country was introduced here in seeds imported from foreign countries. Over \$30,000,000 worth of garden seeds are annually sold in the United States, one-half of which are worthless, either from old age or spurious stock. According to this statement there is an annual loss of \$15,000,000 on garden seeds alone to which must be added the loss on cereal or forage seed. A table is presented by Mr. Davidson showing the results of tests made by the department on about thirty-five different kinds of common field and garden seed showing a percentage of germination from 5 to 49 percent below what the seed should have. In the case of Kentucky blue grass tested it was shown that a farmer buying this seed would pay for nine bushels of dead seed for every bushel of good seed.

6. If rains have occurred after seeding, or if it has not been possible to loosen the surface soil after rolling, before the crop shows through the ground, then the harrow may be used with advantage after the crop has started. With cereals, corn, or potatoes, the harrow will do no harm to the crop, will kill small weeds that have germinated, and will further serve to establish a mulch, and thus conserve the valuable moisture for the later uses of the crop.

The Sherbrooke Dairymen's Exchange held a meeting on Wednesday last, when it was decided that the first meeting for the sale of product be held on May 8. The question of a cold storage at Sherbrooke was discussed, and it was decided to approach the government with a view to see if assistance could not be rendered in this direction.

Stock Breeders Directory.

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the soil to so great a depth and leave it open, as the roots of a field of alfalfa standing five or six years. When ploughed up, it leaves the subsoil in the best shape possible.

SPRING TILLAGE

IMPORTANT NOTES FROM PROF. J. B. REYNOLDS, OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

1. Now is the time to observe the needs of draining. The existence of pools and wet and dry patches and the general directions of the water courses should be observed in order to learn whether drainage is necessary and in what places and directions drains should be laid. The draining of farm lands should be regarded as an investment. The improvement resulting from drainage, where drainage is necessary, will return large annual dividends and will speedily discharge the capital outlay by reason of the improved texture, moisture content, and temperature of the soil, and the resulting increase in the quantity and quality of the crops.

2. Also, now is the time to observe the benefits of fall ploughing. The difference should be noted between land, especially sloping land, that has been left smooth and firm over the winter, and land that was ploughed in the fall and left rough and loose. The former has by the action of the rain and snow become packed and possibly puddled, or on steep or sloping land, has been gullied and washed out and deprived of much of its valuable material. This land, if left to itself, will soon become hard and difficult to till. The fall-ploughed land, however, will be in a far more mellow and friable condition, and will make an earlier and a superior seed bed.

3. Shallow tillage should begin on land as early as possible to prevent hardening and to conserve the moisture in the subsoil. After the seeding is done, land for roots and corn or other later crops should be cultivated at once to prevent the escape of moisture and to insure a good seed bed.

4. It is a good plan sometimes in preparing land for seeding to harrow before cultivating. This will mellow the surface and will form a better seed bed than if the cultivator is used first. If ploughing is to be done, it should be done as early as possible, and as shallow as is consistent with its purpose. Too deep ploughing will dry out the surface soil to a greater depth than is advisable, and by breaking connection with the subsoil will probably deprive the young crops of needed moisture.

5. The roller should be used with care and judgment; otherwise the labor will be wasted, or worse still, harm will be done. If the seed bed is lumpy, the lumps may be broken by rolling soon after a shower when they have been softened by the moisture. If the seed bed is dry, the roller may be used to advantage. It compacts the surface soil and thereby enables the moisture from below to rise to the surface and thus hastens germination of seed. In both these instances the roller should be followed with the harrow, if possible, in order to loosen the surface and prevent loss of moisture. It should be borne in mind in all spring tillage that the capillary movement of water is much more rapid through moist soil than through dry soil, and that compact soil will raise water to a much greater height than will loose soil. If it is desired, therefore, to bring the water to the surface, as in the case of a dry seed bed, the soil should be compacted by some such implement as the roller. If, however, as is usually the case, it is desired to check the upward movement of the water, then the soil should be loosened and allowed to dry out, so that the loose dry surface may check the upward rise of water and prevent consequent loss. If clover seed or other small seed is sown, the roller is frequently necessary, unless the seed bed is very fine. In this instance the roller serves to pack the soil close about the small seeds, and to bring them in contact with sufficient moisture to enable them to germinate.

6. If rains have occurred after seeding, or if it has not been possible to loosen the surface soil after rolling, before the crop shows through the ground, then the harrow may be used with advantage after the crop has started. With cereals, corn, or potatoes, the harrow will do no harm to the crop, will kill small weeds that have germinated, and will further serve to establish a mulch, and thus conserve the valuable moisture for the later uses of the crop.

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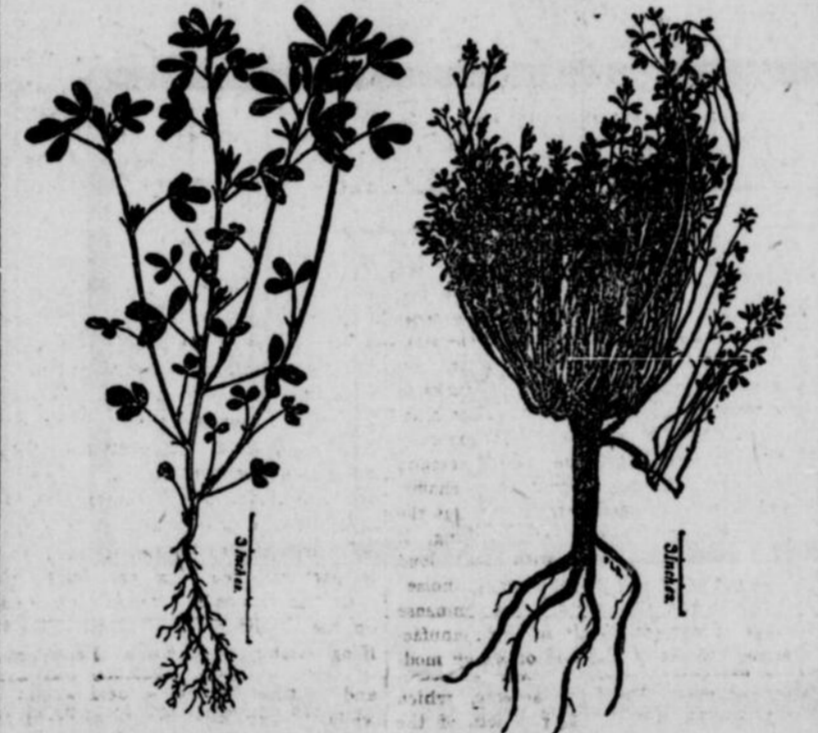


Fig. 1. Figure 1 is a Lucerne seedling, six weeks old. Fig. 2. Figure 2 is a plant three years old.

supers on hot days if shade is used, and the inclination to swarm will thus be lessened. A board two by three feet in size makes the best shade with which I am acquainted. Each beekeeper must understand his locality and work accordingly. In those localities where the main harvest comes in the fall, but little attention is necessary to have the colonies strong in numbers by the time the harvest is ready; but when it begins in June, it is of the utmost importance that the colonies be populous at the beginning of the season.

As a rule I don't believe it is profitable to change about combs in the brood nest for the sake of getting them more completely filled with brood. It is just the same with bees as with cows, horses or sheep—if the beekeeper does not take care of them he will not receive anything from them. If he will take care of his bees just half as well as he does his other stock, he would get something from them. The successful apiarist is the one who always studies hard to turn everything that comes along so it will forward his pursuit, either directly or indirectly.

GOOD WHEAT YIELDS

The Indian Head 'Vidette' in a recent issue, gave a page of interesting information of farmers in that district. Great gains in wealth have been made in a few years, and the intensive culture of these farmers, together with the natural advantages, have made most of them affluent. Seventeen men in the vicinity were questioned for the facts, and the following are some of the facts: Average amount of money brought out by the 17 men was \$1,800; average worth of the 17 now, \$39,023; average increase in wealth per year for 16 years, \$2,438; average No. of acres owned, 1,381; average yield per acre for 10 years on summer fallow, 31 bushels; average yield per acre on stubble for 10 years, 21 bushels.

Of course the results are highly creditable to Indian Head, but all of the west does not present so high an average. Yet it is true all the west presents a higher average return per acre of wheat than the several states across the line, where the average runs around the 14 bushel mark.

ALFALFA CULTURE

Mr. J. M. Munro, of Slate River, writes asking for information on the growing and cultivation of Alfalfa or Lucerne. Ans.—The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has sent out a very profitable circular on this subject, which can be had by writing the Minister of Agriculture. Alfalfa is grown in Canada more or less extensively from

time in the life of the alfalfa plant. It can be sown either with or without a nurse crop. Care should be taken, if a nurse crop be used, to see that no lodged grain is allowed to lie on it, and also that the harvesting machine cuts grain five or six inches from ground. It is not advisable to allow live stock of any kind to graze upon an alfalfa field the first season but it is not good to leave a very high crop to be crushed down by the winter snows.

THE FRUIT GROWERS

INTERESTING INFORMATION GIVEN BY MR. McNEILL BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

Speaking before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons last week, Mr. A. McNeill, chief of the fruit division, explained the workings of the department over which he presides. The fruit division, he said, was established in 1901 chiefly for the purpose of enforcing the Fruit Marks Act. While this was the prime object of establishing the division incidentally much educational work along other lines is done but the division does not make a specialty of the latter. Seven permanent and seven temporary inspectors are employed by the division for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Fruit Marks Act are enforced. During the shipping season Mr. McNeill explained the majority of these inspectors are stationed at the principal shipping ports, Montreal, St. John and Halifax, where representative samples of the fruit exported are tested. In this way much information is obtained regarding conditions of the trade and where defects exist the division endeavored to right matters. For instance, if a certain shipper forwards his fruit in inferior barrels, the inspectors at the port from which these apples are shipped take a note of this and then communicate with the shipper, pointing out to him that it would be to his own advantage, as well as to the interests of the trade generally, to use barrels of better quality.

During the packing season, Mr. McNeill continued, there are two travelling inspectors at work in the apple district of Western Ontario. These men visit the orchards where apples are being packed to see that the fruit is packed legally and impart information as to the best methods of packing, etc.

In reply to a question as to whether the apple shippers are living up to the provisions of the Fruit Marks Act, Mr. McNeill said that they (the shippers) are doing very well, as only a small number of prosecutions had been made. That the act is having good results, Mr. McNeill said, is evidenced by the fact that

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

TEACHING THE COLT

The training that a horse receives in its colt days very often moulds its future disposition and usefulness. Little attention is so often paid to the foal that a word now is in season, for soon the mother must go out to her daily toil. It is unwise to allow the colt to follow the mother while at work. It will be found better and quite easy to leave it in a box stall in the stable. When quite young it should be haltered and be educated to stand tied. This might be called the kindergarten of colt education. Gentleness and patience must characterize the teacher. Win the colt's confidence and vary the treatment to the disposition. The horse's disposition has been often likened to man's, and, as in man, some temperaments require firmer treatment than do others.

When a colt is allowed to run for six months or a year before being haltered, the difficulty is always greater. Besides, dangerous accidents are more likely to occur. As a rule, colts appear anxious to do anything the teacher desires, and it is certainly interesting work for anyone with a love for animals.

When the colt is old enough to work, and it is necessary to use him, begin by putting a small part of the harness on at a time. Leave him in the stable for a time with it on, so that he will get accustomed to the change. Hitch him beside a reliable horse, and, with reasonable care and firm but kind treatment, there will be very little trouble from now on. Recognizing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, the horseman will be careful in the start. Much of the ugliness and viciousness of later years, that some animals have, is caused by injudicious use of bits upon the young horse. The bit must not be cruel, but a perfect control must rest with the man at the reins.

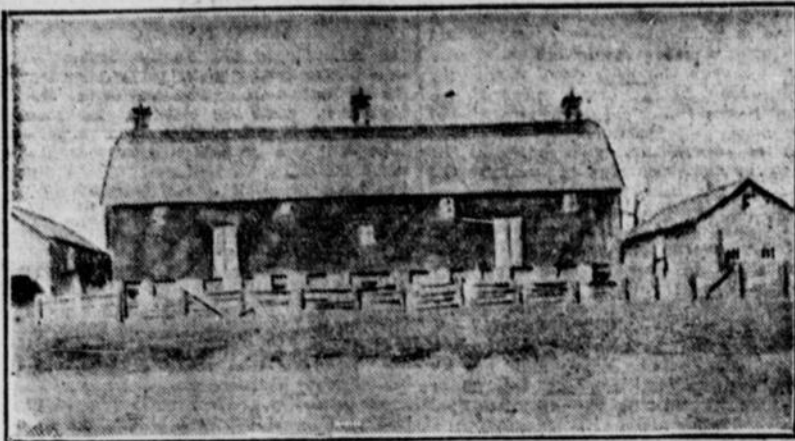
EARLY MATURING CATTLE

Apropos of the lecture by Prof. Grisdale at the Ottawa Live Stock Show on Baby Beef, we give the following opinions of Mr. Alex. A. Arnold, of Wisconsin, on the same question. He said:—Twenty years ago the eighteen to twenty-two hundred steer brought the highest price in the market and captured the first prizes at the fat stock shows where now the tidy, well-rounded, plump, even fleshed steer, weighing twelve to fourteen hundred pounds is the kind that commands first price, while the nine to twelve hundred yearling is a close second.

Those that can afford it want nice, tender juicy meats instead of the hard tallowy kind, the result of long feeding. Now, if we can get a steer on the market when he is from twelve to sixteen months old and will bring \$5.50 per hundred when the fourteen to fifteen hundred pound steer from twenty-four to thirty-six months old brings six cents, the margin in price is so small that the profit on the yearling may be greater than on the two-year-old. In the first place, a farmer that raises his calves must get them on the market when they

are yearlings or what are called long yearlings, else he needs a ranch to carry all his cattle. If disposed of as yearlings he has his cows and the same number of calves, whereas, if he keeps them until two years old, he must keep one-third more stock on his farm. The yearling is disposed of and the money in his pocket to be invested in whatever he likes. The older stock will eat more roughage; but it costs more to maintain them, as the larger and older the animal the more it costs for the food of support, and it is self-evident that there is no profit except that which is utilized by the animal above his food of support. Steers can be put on the market when they are twelve to sixteen months old if of the approved beef type, not finished, that will sell for feeders on present market for \$4.50 per hundred. If they have made two pounds per day (a good gain) they will weigh 900 pounds and bring when sixteen months old \$43.20. So you see that even if not finished, the farmer realizes a nice little bunch of money for his calves, quick money and off his hands. If properly fed and well handled they can be made to gain two and one-half pounds per day and will weigh twelve hundred pounds, will sell for 'baby beef' at \$6.00 per hundred, or \$72.00.

From experience I have proved that I can make 900 pound steers in sixteen months from a calf that will sell for a top notch feeder with average grain feed

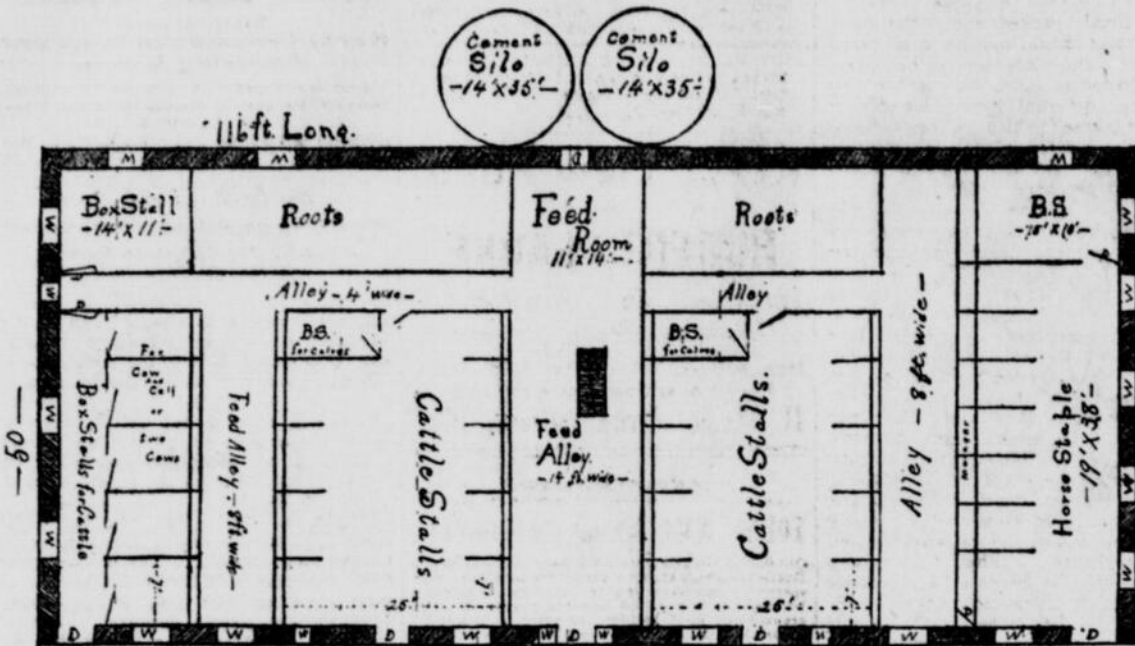


The above cut shows a view of the barns of Mr. David Birrell, of Maple Hall Stock Farm, Greenwood, Ont. The basement plan is given here.

A BASEMENT PLAN

The accompanying cut of the basement plan of a bank barn shows that the essential requisites of light and convenience have been well subserved. The number of windows seems to be more than necessary, yet there are none too many. Besides, the wall is not weakened, as the barn was so nicely planned that not a post or sill rests over a window or door space. The result is that the stables are perfectly

top that is, if it is too tight or so wide that it wobbles, the horse will be subject to much suffering. We doubt if it pays to use sweat pads, though we all know that their use is almost universal. If a horse loses flesh very greatly it is well enough then to fill out his collar, so to speak, with the pads, but if a good-fitting leather collar is kept clean and smooth there is no reason why it should be cumbered with pads. The collar should at all times be kept smooth and hard on the side which touches



Plan of the basement of Mr. Birrell's barn, Ontario Co.

of four pounds per day, thus costing me for grain alone (grain at one cent a pound) \$18.00. The steer brings \$43.20 and leaves a balance of \$25.20 for milk and roughage. In case he is finished he weighs twelve hundred pounds and brings me \$72.00, he has cost me eight pounds of ground feed and oats per day, of \$36, leaving me \$36 for milk and roughage.

lighted, and a whole view of the interior, except the horse stable, which is isolated, can be had from any part. The silos are built of cement, being fourteen by thirty-five feet, and communicate with the feed room. The horse stable is boarded up so as to be completely shut off from the remainder of the stable. The floors are all cemented, and a good system of drainage was used. The ventilation of this big barn is solved by putting in tiles in the walls, and shafts through the barn to the exterior. The building faces the south, and, as will be seen in another cut, the side building, with this, make a well-protected yard. It gives the stock the benefit of every winter day's sunshine. Some fifty head of registered shorthorns of excellent breeding are accommodated at Maple Hall stock farm Greenwood, Ont.

the neck. If scurf and swat and dirt are allowed to collect on the bearing surface, it will surely gall the neck. It is often well to wash the neck thoroughly on coming home at night in strong brine. Some good farmers omit the brine altogether, using water, hot or cold, the idea being to get the necks quite clean and free from foreign matter of all sorts. One old and successful farmer who seldom had a sore-necked horse made a practice of anointing the necks of his horses with a strong decoction of white oak bark during the cropping season and for about two weeks before the horses were put into heavy work. He said that toughened the skin and results certainly bore out his statements.

HORSE FIGURES

That the horse-breeding industry is on a solid basis, and that the outlook for the future is most encouraging, is evidenced by the report on the horse in the thirty-ninth annual report of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company of Chicago, says 'The Horseman,' Chicago. The report by this company furnishes a good idea of the conditions of the horse business throughout the United States. During the past year the total receipts of horses were 105,949, as compared with 100,003 during the year previous. The value of the horses received during 1904 was \$14,303,115, and the average value of the individual horse shows an increase in price every year since 1901, showing that the horse-breeding business is in a healthy condition. For instance, draught horses averaged \$157 in 1901 and during the past year they averaged \$177, an increase of six dollars over 1903. Carriage teams averaged \$475, as against \$400 in 1901; drivers, \$150, as against \$137 in 1901; general use, \$140, as against \$102 in 1901; and saddlers, \$160, as against \$147 in 1901. The year 1904 also marked the largest receipts of horses for any one day in the history of the yards, as on March 21 there were 1,775 horses received there. It is interesting to note, too, that the total receipts of horses during thirty-nine years were 1,953,272.

SORE SHOULDERS

(Breeder's Gazette.) When spring's work is first begun the shoulders of the horses are very apt to get sore and when a horse has sore shoulders his usefulness is impaired in proportion to the severity of the injury. The man who neglects to take the proper precautions is simply inviting a monetary loss just as surely as if he threw paper money into the fire. The first thing to be gained is that the collar shall be of good substantial make and that they shall fit right. If the collar pinches it will gall the flesh and skin wherever it nips. If it is too loose the draft will come on the wrong place, some place not designed to accept the pressure, and sores will soon make their appearance. If the collar does not fit at the

THOROUGHBREDS

The use of the word thoroughbred to designate pure bred animals, is often misleading. It should be said that the word Thoroughbred is the name of the breed of running horses, just as the word Shire is the name of a breed of draught horses. This is the word used as a noun. The dictionary authorizes the use of the word as an adjective, meaning pure-blooded. Inasmuch as it is the name of the oldest-established breed of horses, its use among live stock breeders would better be confined to the running horse. The words pure-bred, pedigreed or registered are best used instead of thoroughbred in reference to other breeds of horses and other varieties of live stock. Among breeders who are exact of speech it should not be necessary to qualify the name of any breed by any such objection. A Shire is a pedigreed Shire; a Short-horn is a pedigreed Short-horn; a Berkshire is a pedigreed Berkshire. Any other use of these names is misleading. For instance, if an animal carries only a portion of Short-horn blood it should be called a grade Short-horn, and so of all other breeds. It is a waste of words to say a man 'has pure-bred Herefords and grade Herefords.' It is quite enough to say that he 'has Herefords and their grades,' or 'Herefords and their grades.' But it sometimes is necessary to use such adjectives as pure-bred or pedigreed, as when we say that a man 'has pure-bred cattle and grade cattle.' In such cases the adjective pure-bred or pedigreed is far preferable to thoroughbred. Stockmen who pride themselves on their knowledge of the breeds of live stock and on accuracy and discrimination in their use of technical terms will confine the use of the word Thoroughbred to designate the breed of running horses.

JUDGES FOR TORONTO.

The following have been appointed judges for the Canadian Horse Show, to be held at Toronto on April 26, 27, 28 and 29: The Governor-General's cup, William Hendrie, Hamilton; E. S. Skead, Ottawa; Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto. Thoroughbreds, Dr. Rutherford, Ottawa, and William Hendrie, Hamilton; hackney and carriage stallions, R. P. Stricker, Chicago; Robt. Graham, Claremont. Trotters and roadsters, Dr. Sinclair, Cannington; Robert Graham, Har-

Advertisements.

CALVES ALL LIKE "Cream Equivalent"



"This 'Cream Equivalent' do smell beautiful—I almost wish I was a calf."

BIBBY'S UNRIVALLED CALF MEAL CREAM EQUIVALENT

For raising calves without any milk whatever after a few weeks old, and to enrich skim or separated milk when these products are available. No other production does the work with the same effectiveness. Note the conditions on which this meal is sold: Cash returned if satisfactory results not obtained. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

MADE IN ENGLAND—SOLD IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN CANADA—BY LEADING MERCHANTS. Canadian Representative: WM. RENNIE, TORONTO. Distributing Points—Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and St. John, N.B.

REASONS WHY POULTRY PAY

Professor Gilbert, of Ottawa, gives the following reasons why poultry is valuable to the farmer: Because he ought, by their means to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market. Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the moulting season. Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any other department of agriculture. Because the manure from the poultry house will make valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in plum or apple orchard, will destroy all injurious insect life. Because, while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised in all parts of the country. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage and leave him free to attend other departments. Because it will bring him the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has time on his hands. Because to start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. By good management poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

OUT OF CONDITION.

After months of dry feed there is a clogging of the animal's system. The stomach rebels because of the absence of all aroma. This rebellion and clogging places the system in such condition as to be an easy mark for parasites. Ringworm, Mange, Swelled Leg, Scratches are all troubles arising from bad blood. Bad blood is the result of imperfect digestion of food, and food that lacks aroma cannot be perfectly digested. An even tablespoonful of Herbageum fed twice daily with the ordinary dry food will supply the necessary aroma to ensure thorough assimilation. This means pure blood and freedom from disease and parasites, as well as a rapid growth or an economical increase in an animal's products. These statements have been tried, tested and proven true. We submit the following letters as proof:

Oxdrift, March 11, 1903.

I have used Herbageum during fourteen years and would not be without it. I worked with dairy cattle and found it the best thing I have used. I have used no other condition powder during the last thirteen years. I feed to my horses when I work them.

W. J. ROBINSON.

I cannot praise Herbageum too highly. I had a horse in such poor condition that there was no hope of recovery. I tried Herbageum and it brought him around all right. I feed it to horses, cattle, pigs and hens; results are always the very best. Herbageum is of real benefit and I cannot say too much in its favor.

JAMES DOIDGE.

New Liskeard, Sept. 17, 1902.

Advertisements.

Advertisement for London Gate fencing. It features an illustration of a man in a hat leading a horse through a gate. The text reads: 'London Gate To the Farmers of Canada. Of finest steel throughout, with corners by cold process bended. Thus stronger, more rigid than the rest. Cross-braced and fitted with self-acting latch of new design most perfect. Closely woven of Famous London spring steel wire—coiled, not knicked. Swings either way most easily, nor ever blocks the snow. A perfect gate—made plain or ornamental as may be desired. It doth enhance the value of a farm. Yet costs no more than some not half so good and durable. London Fence Machine Co Limited, LONDON AND CLEVELAND. Western Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., Winnipeg, Quebec and East. Ont.—Phelps & Smith, Montreal Maritime Agent—J. W. Baulter, Summerside, P.E.I.'

The BISSELL DISK HARROW HAS ALL BEARINGS fitted with HARD antifriction Balls. Not less than Forty of these BALLS are used in every Bissell Harrow. DURABILITY, SOLIDITY, no breakages, freedom from dirt, making draught light, etc., are good features of the BEARINGS on the BISSELL DISK—Disk Harrows are our Hobby. Our success has been won by

Advertisement for Bissell Disk Harrows. It includes an illustration of a disk harrow. The text reads: 'CLOSE ATTENTION. SKILLED WORKMEN. Send us your address on a postal card, we will cheerfully give you further information. Address, T. E. BISSELL, Dept. D., ELORA, Ont. None genuine without the name "Bissell." YEARS OF EXPERIENCE. SPECIALIZATION.'

Advertisements

THE MENZIE LINE WALL PAPER

Why Not Get Best Value for Your Money?

When buying Wall Paper be sure that your dealer or decorator shows you

THE MENZIE LINE

Look for the name on margin of the roll.

THE MENZIE WALL PAPERS are made on heavier stock, the designs are newer and more artistic and the colorings more permanent than any other line, Canadian or Foreign.

The biggest, best equipped and newest mills in Canada.

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MENZIE WALL PAPER CO., LIMITED

Mills and Warehouse: NEW TORONTO, Canada.

Office and Sample Room: 28 King St. West, TORONTO.



EVERY WIFE

should have a GROCERY CABINET. They are Dust, Damp and Mouse Proof. 14 Metal and Wood Drawers. Size of Cabinet 18 in. x 14 in. x 9 in.

ASK YOUR HARDWARE MERCHANT FOR IT. If he hasn't it write to us direct. We will ship one for \$3.00. You can't afford to do without it.

BENNETT MFG. CO., Pickering, Ont.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. PORTABLE and drill any depth, by steam or horse power. 48 DIFFERENT STYLES. We challenge competition. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 35 KELLY & TAYLOR CO., Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa.

OUR CALENDAR

- April 19-20.—Live Stock Convention, Ottawa.
April 26-29.—Toronto Horse Show.
May 10-13.—Montreal Horse Show.
May 11.—Annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association at Medicine Hat.
May 31.—Live Stock Association's Sale at Winnipeg.

THE NOON SPELL

There are two hundred and fifty grasshopper hails in the State of Maine. They dot the state everywhere. All farm gatherings are held in these hails. Agriculture is awakening in the South. A bill will be introduced in the Georgia Legislature asking for a hundred thousand dollars for the agricultural college at Athens.

GARDEN NOTES.

A principal feature of our garden is the onion bed; in truth, it is so valuable a feature that a garden would not seem a garden without it. Every one should have one, whether farmer or town resident, for even the back yard of the city home would be far better off with an onion bed in one corner than littered with weeds and sweepings.

The best time to set strawberry plants is early in the spring, that is, as early as the soil is in condition to work. Nearly every strawberry grower has some way of his own in setting plants. Some open a shallow furrow where the row is to stand; hold the plant with one hand and cover the roots with soil with the other hand. Others make holes with a trowel. One movement makes the hole and another fills in the soil over the roots.

The parsnips which have been in the ground all winter ought not to be neglected after spring sets in. They have been benefited by their course of freezing and thawing; the strong, disagreeable flavor has been modified till they are now agreeable, and the roots are at their best. But this will be changed soon after they start to grow, which is just what they will do as soon as they can. They may be used after the green begins to show at the top, but they should not be trusted very long after that.

TO THE POULTRY INTERESTS

A NEW ATTRACTION AT THE CENTRAL FAIR, OTTAWA.

There will be a selling class in the poultry show of the Central Canada Fair this year. This was decided upon at the meeting of the poultry committee held last week. The rules governing will be: 1. Birds cannot be shown in both the open and selling class.

TORONTO DRIVING CLUB

The annual meeting of the Toronto Driving Club was held at the Repository last week. Ald. S. McBride occupied the president's chair, and there was a splendid attendance of members. Mr. J. H. Lock's (treasurer) financial statement showed the club to be in good

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock. Farm and other Lands. Eggs and Poultry. BRITISH COLUMBIA - FRUIT AND dairy land in five acre blocks, best in this glorious province. Apply, with stamp to FRASER & RICHLANDS, Box 608, Salmon Arm, B.C.

River View Farm ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine. Pigs Shipped Not Akin to Each Other. For prices and particulars write him. 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent. Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during the winter months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from \$1,200 upwards yearly.

Agents Wanted. MEN WANTED - RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter.

Earn Over \$10 a day. Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our lists for easy canvassing. Address: The Publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

J.K., Rockway Valley, wants to know where to apply for veterinary instruments. Ans.—Mr. J. H. Chapman, 224 St. Catherine street, Montreal, carries some lines, and can procure for you anything you may require. J.M.M., Slate River, wants information on the growing of Alfalfa or Lucerne.

Pointe Claire Nursery. Every variety of Hardy Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs. Many times transplanted, abundant fruit trees, Dwarf, Pyramidal, Standards, Fruit Trees and Bushes.

Save the Chicks. The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by Puritan Chick Food. Costs nothing if not the best in the world. Try it free. Send for catalogue to-day. Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Starbuck, Iowa.

Situations Vacant. 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 offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

Wanted, for School Municipality of Portland West, Que., two qualified Protestant Lady Teachers, for a term of eight months, duties to begin first of May, 1906. Salary, \$30.00 per month. Apply to J. H. BONSAILL, Secretary, Treasurer, Portimore, Que.

Wanted, a Reliable Lady in every town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

A Few Canvassers Wanted by an established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable; freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 341, London, Ont.

Send 50c to Wm. Briggs, Publisher, Toronto, Ont. And get 'The Canadian Gardener.' By Mrs. Annie L. Jack.

Agents Wanted. MEN WANTED - RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter.

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week repeat the spraying of the house with coal oil solution. A common spray pump is a good thing to use provided you wash the rubber tubing out well after each using. Also rub the top of the hens' heads and under the wings with a paste of lard and coal oil, using very little coal oil. A mere touch of it on the heads of the chicks ought to be sufficient. You cannot smoke sulphur with hens in the house sufficient to destroy the mites. In this department of the issue of April 4 last you will find this answered.



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.

GENERAL.

POEMS WANTED.

A 'Witness' Reader who has recently suffered the loss of her mother would be glad if some one could give the complete poem of which some lines are:

I have no mother, for she died When I was very young; But still her memory round my heart, Like morning mists is hung.

E.R. asks if some reader can supply the words of a 'Spring Song,' of which the first two lines are:

O sweet the spring with its merry ring When the robins chirp and the blue-birds sing,

and the chorus: 'Heigho! the farmers go Over the fields to plough and sow.'

V.L.P. asks for a temperance poem of many years ago about the drunkard's child, beginning,

'Cut in the dreary night sadly I roam, I have no mother dear, no pleasant home.'

Mrs. T.G.S. wants to know who is the author of the following lines, and where she can obtain the poem of which they form a part:

'Glad of the granite and the rose! Soul of the sparrow and the bee! The mighty tide of being flows Through countless channels, Lord, from Thee.'

It leaps to life in grass and flowers, Through every grade of being runs, While from Creation's radiant towers Its glory flames in stars and suns.'

F.F. greatly desires to find the poem, which says:

'Deal kindly with the erring one,' and goes to speak of the fierce temptation coming in some unguarded hour.

C.H.C. asks if any of our readers can furnish a set of rhymes on the sovereigns of England, the first four lines being:

'Norman William of Hastings saw Harold lie dead, William Rufus was weak, by an arrow he bled;

First Henry in prison his brother long teased, Nor Stephen yields tamely the crown that he seizes.'

A Vancouver Reader asks for 'The Song of the Grass':

'Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere; By the dusty road-side, On the sunny hillside.'

M.R. asks if any one can supply a copy of the poem beginning:

'A poor way-faring man of grief, His eyes crossed me on my way.'

A Subscriber, California, wants to get a Canadian song in which are the lines:

'Canada, dear Canada, Men of the North are we; For thee we'll live, For thee we'll die, But eye thou shalt be free.'

Mrs. P. asks if any one can tell her whether the verses, of which the following is one, are set to music:

'O joys that are gone, will you ever return To gladden our hearts as of yore? Shall we find you awaiting us some happy morn,

When we drift to eternity's shore? Will dear eyes meet our own as in days that are past? O joys that are gone, shall we find you at last

On the shores of that wonderful land? Mrs. E. H. asks for the poem on Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition, beginning:

'Away, away!' cried the stout Sir John, 'While the blossoms are on the trees.'

R.R. will be pleased if some reader can give the poem, 'The Temple of Nature,' one verse of which is:

'Talk not of temples—there is one Built without hands, to mankind given; Its lamps are the meridian sun, And all the stars of heaven.'

B.W. would be glad if some reader of the 'Witness' could give her the verses, of which two lines are:

'Remember the dear little valley, And the girl who has loved you so true.'

Mrs. J. H. would like to get the lines of 'Bridget's Kitchen Dilemma,' if some of our readers can furnish it.

Mrs. E. R. would be very much pleased if some one could give a poem which appeared in one of the magazines many years ago under the title 'Recrimination,' beginning:

'The prime of summer is coming, and with it comes to-day, The thoughts of another summer whose garlands have faded away.'

TO DISPOSE OF FARM.

Subscriber, Ont.—Can you tell me what paper has the largest circulation amongst the better class of agriculturists in England and Scotland? I wish to advertise my farm in the old land, and any information will be welcome. Ans.—The 'Live Stock Journal,' 9 New Bridge street, London, E.C.; 'Mark Lane Express,' 1 Essex

street, Strand, London, W.C.; 'North British Agriculturist,' Edinburgh. Your best plan, however, would be to write to C. Mitchell & Company, Advertising Contractors, 1 Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., or some other advertising agent, explaining your wants and asking him to give you quotations for two or three papers.

POPULAR SONGS.

L.M.—You can obtain the song at any of the stores where popular music is sold in cheap form.

J.G.F.—Could you or any of your readers give me the words of the song, 'Our Tom's Come Home?' Ans.—Probably what is meant is the well-known song, 'Our Jack's Come Home to-day,' and this may be obtained at any music store.

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY.

In giving a list of elementary books on astronomy, in this column recently, mention of Mr. Joseph Hamilton's book, 'Our Own and Other Worlds,' was omitted. This has been adopted by the Education Department of Ontario for use in the public schools.

AN INTENDING BRIDEGROOM.

J. J.—The manly course for the suitor is to ask the father's consent to marriage with his daughter. 2. The bride-elect does not require to be present when the license is being obtained.

RECITATIONS.

Mrs. J. R. and others.—The poem, 'The Maiden Martyr,' or 'The Two Margarets,' can be found in Shoemaker's 'Choice Selections,' No. 14, or 'Best Selections,' No. 5, (The Penn Pub. Co., Philadelphia).

J.S.—You can find 'Widder Green's Last Words' in Shoemaker's 'Choice Selections,' No. 13.

A.P.P.—You will find the recitation, 'The Parson's Vacation,' if that is the one you mean, in 'Choice Selections,' No. 28.

H.L.—The recitation, 'The Owl Critic,' is in 'Best Selections,' No. 7, or 'Choice Selections,' No. 18.

HOSPITALS.

S.R.—Nova Scotia.—In Montreal, the Montreal General Hospital, Dorchester street; Royal Victoria Hospital, Pine ave.; Western Hospital, 1269 Dorchester street; in Toronto—General Hospital, 400 Gerrard street; the Hospital for Sick Children, College street, corner of Elizabeth street.

MRS. ALEXANDER'S POEM.

Narcissus.—The poem 'The Burial of Moses,' was written by Mrs. Alexander, an Irish poetess, wife of the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. The verses have been given in this department of the 'Witness' comparatively recently.

STRABANE NEWSPAPERS.

R.L.—Are there any newspapers published in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and what are their titles? Ans.—Yes, two. The Strabane 'Chronicle,' and Tyrone and Donegal 'Advertiser,' published weekly, and the Tyrone 'Herald,' published every Tuesday.

UTOPIAN.

Reader, Ontario.—What do we mean by calling a plan Utopian? How did the term arise? Ans.—The qualification, Utopian, is applied to schemes considered ideal or impracticable. The adjective is from Utopia, the name of a political romance by Sir Thomas More, so-called from an imaginary island, the seat of an ideal commonwealth.

SENT FROM IRELAND.

B.W., County of Waterford, Ireland, has courteously sent a copy of the verses, 'Napoleon and the English Soldier Boy,' asked for some little time ago in this column.

LADY NAIRN'S FAREWELL.

Mrs. Davidson Grimmer, St. Andrew's, N.B., sends the lines repeated by the Countess of Nairn when she was dying. These are perhaps the lines wanted by J.S.:

Would you be young again? So would not I! One tear to memory given, Onward I lie.

Life's journey nearly o'er; Almost at rest on shore, Say, would you plunge once more With home so nigh?

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

W.—How did the expression, 'Hobson's Choice,' originate, and what does it mean? Ans.—Thomas Hobson was a carrier and keeper of a livery stable at Cambridge, in the first half of the seventeenth century. His habit of obliging his customers to take the horse which happened to be nearest the door gave rise to the expression, 'Hobson's Choice,' that is, 'this or none.' In the 'Spectator,' No. 509, the following explanation is given: 'Tobias Hobson was the first man in England that let out hackney horses. When a man came for a horse, he was led into the stable, where there was a great choice, but he obliged him to take the horse which stood next to the stable door, so that every customer was alike well served, according to his chance, from whence it became a proverb, when what ought to be your election was forced upon you, to say "Hobson's Choice."'

DEFINITIONS.

A Norwich Reader.—Will you give me the definition of the words, 'autonomy,' and 'curriculum'? I cannot find either of them in my dictionary. Ans.—As defined by the 'Century' dictionary, autonomy is the power or right of self-government, whether in a community which elects its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who acts according to his own will; a self-governing community; an autonomous condition of being subject to its own laws; in the philosophy of Kant, the doctrine that the moral law is one which reason imposes upon itself a priori, that is, independently of sense and sense-experience, and is, therefore, absolute and immutable. Curriculum, a course; specifically a fixed course of study in a school, college, or university.

BALCLUTHA.

Colchester, N.S.—Please explain the following quotation, which I copied from a note in 'The Essays of Elia': 'I passed the walls of Balclutha, and they were desolate.'—Ossian. Ans.—This is from the tragical poem, 'Carillon,' sung in the 'Poems of Ossian.' In the time of Comhal, father of the celebrated Fuzal, Clesannmor being driven by a storm into the river Clyde, and within the city of Balclutha, was hospitably received by Reuthamir, the chief man of the place, who gave him his only daughter, Moina, in marriage. Reudo, a Briton, who was in love with Moina, quarrelled with Clesannmor. Reudo was killed, and Clesannmor fled by jumping into the Clyde.

Moina died, leaving a son whom Reuthamir named Carion. When Carion was three years old, Comhal in one of his expeditions burned Balclutha. When Carion then became a man he resolved to revenge the fall of Balclutha on Comhal's posterity. The passage from which you quote runs: 'I have seen the walls of Balclutha, but they were desolate. The fire had recaptured in the halls; and the voice of the people is heard no more. The stream of Clutha was removed from its place by the fall of the walls.'

THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOUGH.

Miss Bertha Wightman, Lancaster, Ont., kindly sends a copy of the verses asked for by M.C.:

I'm not so much at singin' as those hi-falutin' chaps; My voice it may be husky and a little loud perhaps,

For I have been a ploughin' with a lazy team you see— They keep me pretty busy with my 'Git up!' 'whoa!' 'haw!' 'gee.'

But if you pay attention I have just a word to say About a great mistake you make, and do it every day,

In dealing out your praises I want to tell you now, For often you forget the man that walks behind the plough.

You talk about your learned men, your wit and wisdom rare; Your poet and your painters, they get praise everywhere,

They're well enough to make a show, but will you tell me how The world would ever do without the man behind the plough.

'Tis very nice to go to school; to learn to read and write, 'Tis nicer still to dress up fine and sport around at night,

Your music, painting, poetry, may all be hard to learn, But tell me what you're going to do for something good to eat?

You may say my boots are muddy, and my clothing is too coarse, I make a good companion for the oxen or the horse,

My face is red, my hand is hard, 'tis true, I will allow, But don't you be too quick to spurn the man behind the plough.

I like your great inventions, I'm glad you're getting smart; I like to hear your music, for it kind of stirs my heart,

But 'twill never touch the stomach of a real hungry man, And so I call attention to a kind of thing that can,

Then, boys, don't be too anxious for to leave the good, old-fashioned way,

Your father's strength is falling, soon he'll need your youthful arm, If you're honest in your purpose, at your feet the world must bow,

For the greatest of the great men is the man behind the plough.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

MORTGAGES.

X.Y.Z., Que.—1. A mortgages his farm to B. Can A remove buildings, or cut timber on said farm without B's consent? 2. Is mortgage good after deed? 3. What is required to foreclose mortgage? 4. Does a promissory note remain good, interest being paid annually? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes, for thirty years. 3. A mortgage is foreclosed by suit. 4. The payment of interest will raise a presumption of interruption if there be something further in the shape of an acknowledgment of the debt.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Montreal Proprietor.—Three parties have a right of way from street by lane. The one property by the street is blocked up with snow, so that the other two proprietors cannot get in or out with carts; hardly passable otherwise. Does the party owning it have to clear the snow so as not to block us out, or who is liable? Ans.—Unless by the title creating this right of way, your neighbor contracted to clear off the snow, such clearing must be done by you at your own cost.

RAILWAY'S LIABILITY.

Rawdon.—1. Does restricted liability require a railway company in case of loss to pay only the value per parcel in personal effects sent by freight? 2. Does an extra charge of fifty cents per parcel make the company liable for full value? 3. Should not these liability rules be on company's shipping rules, as they are unknown to shippers? Ans.—1 and 2. It depends on the terms of the contract. 3. If these rules are not especially brought to your notice, you are in no way bound by them. The company is liable to the extent of your loss.

A PUGNACIOUS DOG.

Worried.—A has a dog, rough-coated terrier, one year old, and not cross. B, our neighbor, has a bull terrier; this dog is a regular fighter, and has attacked other dogs beside. He has attacked ours three times in our yard, finally almost killing him. Can A compel B to muzzle this bull terrier or prevent him from allowing him in our yard? Ans.—Complain to the police, who can compel your neighbor under penalty of a fine to muzzle or tie up his dog.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

Old Subscriber.—A located a lot, sold his improvements to B, who, after living a number of years on lot lost his wife, they having some children, and there being no will made. He married second wife, and then a third, having children with each. After being married last time, got his land sold for taxes, to kill children's share, his land not yet being government paid. He has been living on it over twenty years. Is this lawful, or can it be tried as a fraud? Ans.—The sale may be set aside, if there has been fraud or collusion on the part of, or between, the buyer and the seller.

ASSUMED NAME.

James.—Would you kindly let me know if it would be legal for a man to marry under a name that was assumed by his father sixteen years ago, the name having been kept by the family ever since. If legal, what steps could be taken to make it legal? Ans.—You will do well to insert both your birth name and your present name in the act of marriage. Your name cannot be legally changed save by act of parliament.

REPAYMENT OF LOAN.

D.N.M.—A owes B, and they make a contract that if A pays a certain sum per month for each and every month between the first and fifteenth day of the month, then B will take no action against A to make good the debt. If this sum is not regularly paid then B reserves

the right of recourse on A for non-payment as per contract. 1. With such a contract, if A fails to pay by the fifteenth of the month can B take action against A, as though no such contract had been made? 2. If A should say: 'We sent the amount by mail, by express order, in time,' and if B did not receive it at all, or if A did not till two weeks after the time has expired, then would the contract hold good? 3. Must A see to it that it receives the money in time, as stated, in order to prevent B from taking action against him? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. If the contract indicates that payment may be made by express or postal order, A's responsibility is at an end upon his despatching such order. 3. A must use all means within his power to insure B's receiving payment, otherwise, B may sue.

ONTARIO.

INTERFERENCE WITH DRAINAGE.

Subscriber, Ont.—A and B, two neighbors, living side by side. A finding it necessary to underdrain his land sank an open ditch three feet deep and put in tile at his own expense and labor, filling it up again level with the road ditch. 1. Can B close up open ditch and dam up the water on A and road? 2. Cannot A compel B to keep the open ditch level with the road ditch so that the surface water can get away instead of lying on his land and road near the culvert? 3. Could B put a box in against my wish, but as it would force the water back in my tile? My main drain is almost on the level and the water lying on the road and A's lot is damaging to A's property. Ans.—1 and 2. Not legally. 2. We think he is entitled to do so.

CLAIM TO RIGHT OF WAY.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—In an incorporated village in Ontario A owns the land beside his shop and adjoining B's, which they both use as roadway. 1. Can B sell the right to road to C who buys a part of his property? 2. How long may such roadway be used before B and C can claim a legal right, and what would prevent them making such claim if A should wish to sell his property? Ans.—1 and 2. These questions call for an examination of the title to the premises, and a solicitor should be instructed for the purpose. Without such investigation it is impossible to say just what the rights of B and C really are or whether they have acquired any whatever.

TITLE TO LAND.

H.E.G., Ont.—About 18 years ago a man bargained for a few acres of land. After the money was paid and before the deed was transferred, a change was made in the number of acres; then some dispute arose and the deed never was transferred. The buyer has remained in undisturbed possession all these years. Now the seller has died. Can the buyer secure a deed from the executors? Ans.—We would say that it is open to the purchaser to call upon the executors for a deed. In doing so, though, he ought to make the request expressly, without prejudice to the title he has probably already acquired by length of possession and other circumstances; and, in the event of the executors refusing the deed, the purchaser might bring an action in the High Court to have his title to the land judicially declared.

MEDICAL.

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

RHEUMATISM.

L.S. is troubled all the time with rheumatism. Has been taking lithia tablets for some time, but they have not done him much benefit. Asks how many fine grain tablets she should take a day, and for how long she should continue their use. Ans.—Three tablets a day ought to be sufficient. Take two in a tumbler of water with your dinner and one at night. You could without any risk continue this for a month. Then discontinue for a fortnight or altogether if well.

HAIR TURNING GREY.

C.C.C.—The hair, which is naturally dark brown, is turning grey. Asks for a hair dye which will not stain the scalp, nor injure the head or soil the pillow. Ans.—Most druggists sell hair dyes, but we cannot say that they are quite innocuous. Discontinue the use of lead. No dye should be applied so as to touch the scalp. Farther, no dye should be used steadily for months without a period of intermission. We cannot recommend any particular one as being free of danger or without objection.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

D.C. asks how to prevent bloating from kidney trouble. She has a pain in the back after the least cold with a bloating sensation in the abdomen. Ans.—There is a popular impression about that a pain in the lower part of the back indicates kidney trouble. This is in the vast majority of cases quite incorrect. The most serious kidney diseases do not cause pain in this or any other region. Take a few doses of salts and afterwards keep the bowels free. Take a light diet, without meat, for a week and you will feel better. Drink lots of water, or milk. Do not take your food dry.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. Deber, D.V.S.

THOROUGHPIN.

Islander Subscriber.—Colt will be twelve months old first of July next. When about three weeks old I noticed a thoroughpin, which may have been on before, although I did not notice it. Since first noticed it, has grown to a considerable size. Would you kindly tell me how to treat it? I have been told that anything of this kind on a colt of this age should be left alone, but as I see it getting larger I feel uneasy about it. Ans.—Very generally in a colt of this age, nothing need be done, but if the thoroughpin is increasing in size, would advise showering the part well with cold water twice a day, and then rubbing in the following lotion: tincture of arnica, four ounces; water, one pint. Keep the colt in a large, roomy, loose box, well bedded, so that he will not stand on a hard floor. Moderate exercise is also good.

MAMMITS.

Farmer's Wife.—What would cause the milk from a heifer after milking three weeks to have a sediment like brick in the milk, almost like curd? When the same fresh milk was in bad condition, badly caked. She apparently is not well. Is the milk all right to use? Ans.—There must be some inflammation in the udder (Mammitis). This will interfere with her general health as well as causing the condition referred to in her milk. I would advise giving her a dose of Epsom's salts,

Advertisement for 'EAST NORTH WEST SOUTH WEST' featuring 'United States Separators'. Includes text: 'Far, Near, and Everywhere Progressive Dairy men are Using UNITED STATES SEPARATORS'. Also mentions 'Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.' and 'Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.'

from three-quarters to a pound, according to her size and condition, dissolved in a quart of tepid water, to which half a teaspoonful of molasses and a teaspoonful of powdered ginger is well mixed. Foment the udder twice a day with hot water, rub dry with a soft cloth and rub in iodine of potash ointment or camphorated oil, after fomenting. After the medicine has operated give her twice a day in her feed or water one-half teaspoonful of nitrate of potash (saltpetre) for six or eight days. If you follow these directions carefully I think the milk will be all right. In the meantime I do not advise using the milk.

WHAT HAPPENS IN LONDON AND IN NEW YORK WHEN A HORSE FALLS.

(New York 'Sun'.) 'I suppose that the word helpfulness has as many different meanings in different parts of the world as a ship's cat has varieties of foreign seas,' observed a travelled man. 'Did you ever see a horse, hitched to a vehicle, fall down in London? I have, many, many times, and the proceedings following the little calamity are always and inevitably the same. The horse hitched, say, to a London hansom cab, slips on the greasy pavement and goes down. All of the other drivers of cabs and buses and carts and all sorts of conveyances immediately begin to bawl with all their might at the driver of the fallen horse, those behind execrating him for getting his trap in their way, those in front twisting around in their seats to yell derision at him for being such a duffer of a driver as to permit his horse to go down. Then a bobby jumps out of the mass of vehicles and shouts a stream of cockney vilification at the hard luck hansom driver, telling him that it's pretty high time for him to be in the work'us if he can't hold his beast up. The bobby stands around and bulldozes the cabbie until the thing is all over, threatening to lock him up if he doesn't make haste to clear the thoroughfare. Not a solitary driver or foot passenger makes the slightest effort to help the fallen horse or the driver of the hansom cab. If there is a passenger in the cab, he jumps out as soon as the horse goes down, and begins to shake his fist at the cabbie and to call him names and to threaten to have him locked up for incompetent or reckless driving and have his license taken away from him. Under this stream of abuse the cabbie climbs down from his perch, only making reply to the vilification when it becomes particularly bitter and personal. He has to pull and tug and struggle with the horse. If it is impossible for the horse to get up without being unhitched, the cabbie has to do it all himself. If there's a broken shaft, the thing is complicated. The cabbie unhitches the animal, yanks him to his feet, and, followed by the bobby, he takes him to a stall in the nearest livery stable. Then the cabbie has to walk back to where the stranded cab rests, and haul it out of the way to a side street or the livery stable where the horse is quartered, all the time enduring the derisive yells of the other drivers and the remarks of the hooligans on the sidewalks. As he pulls the cab through the streets the crowd of drivers of other vehicles even lash out at him with their whips if he is slow to move out of their way, and it not uncommonly happens that the unfortunate cabbie, roused to fury by such treatment, tackles a driver who goes this length, pulls him off his seat, and then there is an out and out fight in the street, blocking traffic and generally winding up in the arrest of the fighters. That's the sort of performance I have seen scores of times when horses have gone down on the slippery streets of the English capital. And it perfectly represents the English idea of the thing known as "helpfulness." It's every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost over there, sure enough, and I am bound to say that that sort of thing leaves a grisly sort of impression on the mind. Well, yesterday afternoon I saw a hansom cab horse slip and fall at a busy corner in New York's Tenderloin. Nothing in the way of gear was broken,

but the horse fell in such a position, with his legs partly mixed up with the harness, that there was no possibility of his getting up himself. 'Well, sir, the horse was hardly down before at least a dozen men from the sidewalk had rushed into the street to do what they could to right the situation. Several of them were very well dressed men, men of business by their appearance, and, on that presumption, busy; but they were willing to let anything they had in mind to do just slide so as to give that horse and the driver of the horse a bit of a lift. The hansom cab's passenger, a fine looking man of middle age, evidently bound for a railway station, hopped out promptly and proceeded to sit on the horse's head, so as to hold him down and keep him from strutting while he was being unhitched. About seven men attended to the unhitching—the cabbie himself could hardly wedge his way in to take hold of a strap or buckle; the whole thing was being done for him. The big cop from the corner was on hand with shrewd little remarks of suggestion and cheer, and when the animal was unhitched it was this big cop who pulled the horse to his feet, while the rest of the volunteers, including the cab's passenger, pulled the vehicle to the rear to give the horse a chance to find his legs and cool out of his excitement a bit. Even when examination showed that everything was unbroken, and all right and trig, the helpers didn't disperse. They stayed right there and hitched the horse up again. When everything was O.K. again, the passenger, perfectly good natured, climbed back into the cab, the driver saying "Much obliged, you fellers," got up to his perch, clucked to the horse, and, amid the cheery words of the crowd and an "Away you go, Jack!" the car resumed its journey and the crowd of volunteers broke up. There's a whole lot of meaning in this little comparison of the different understandings of the word "helpfulness," when you view the thing from the right angle.'

THE MAPLE TREE.

(A Canadian School Song.) O! staunch is the maple, right royal It rears its proud limbs to the blast, Defiant of winter's wild surges, In the depths of our soil rooted fast; And lo! out of strength cometh sweetness, In the veins of its breast flowing free, And the struggle is won—life's completeness! All hail! to the brave maple tree! Salute we the rose and the shamrock, The thistle and sweet fleur-de-lys, But above each we hold in our hearts' inmost fold, The leaf of the brave maple tree. When summer unfolds in its beauty, O! queen-like the maple is seen; It girdeth the homes of our people, Heroic and regal in mien: A pillar of hope to embolden, The star of high daring to be, In leafage of red, green or golden, All hail! to the fair maple tree! Salute we the rose and the shamrock, The thistle and sweet fleur-de-lys, But above each we hold in our hearts' inmost fold, The leaf of the fair maple tree. JOHN MACFARLANE. Montreal. Pronounce, fleur-de-lys.

Advertisement for 'CONSTIPATION CURE'. Text: 'CONSTIPATION IS CAUSED BY INDIGESTION. K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to cure. Free Samples, U.S. 127 State St., Boston, Mass.'





# The Boys' Page.

## 'Christ the Lord is Risen To-day.'

(Charles Wesley, 'Hymns and Sacred Poems,' 1739.)

[Every boy and girl who does not know this hymn by heart, should learn it this Easter.—Ed. Boys' Page.]

'Christ the Lord is risen to-day,'  
Sons of men and angels say;  
Raise your joys and triumphs high;  
Sing, ye heavens, and earth reply.

Love's redeeming work is done,  
Fought the fight, the battle won;  
Lo! our Sun's eclipse is o'er;  
Lo! he sets in blood no more.

Vain the stone, the watch, the seal;  
Christ hath burst the gates of hell.  
Death in vain forbids his rise;  
Christ has opened Paradise.

King of glory, Soul of bliss!  
Everlasting life is this,  
Thee to know, thy power to prove,  
Thus to sing and thus to love!

Lives again our glorious King;  
Where, O Death! is now thy sting?  
Once he died our souls to save;  
Where thy victory, O Grave?

Soar we now where Christ has led,  
Following our exalted Head;  
Made like him, like him we rise;  
Ours the cross, the grave, the skies.

Hail the Lord of earth and heaven!  
Praise to thee by both be given!  
Thee we greet triumphant now!  
Hail, the resurrection thou!

## Castle Builders.

Just at this time, when new life is in the air, when the birds chirp merrily in the trees building their nests, and all nature is awakening from the sleep of a long, hard winter, do we not each of us feel the thrill of new purposes and new resolves? We are planning our gardens, our pleasure excursions, and we count the days when we shall be going out to the woods to gather flowers and roll in luxuriant green grass under the trees. We are all of us castle builders.

when we shall be men and women. In our imagination we are already doing much for others and for ourselves. Such castle building is not always satisfactory, for sometimes it makes us discontented. Then as we get older and are about to realize the dreams of youth, we find that our vision has broadened, our earliest castles look small and we are as discontented as before. It is good to dream dreams, and build castles, for no great work was ever accomplished without a plan, but let us remember Christ's command, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

## EGG COLLECTIONS WELL WORTH HAVING.

While the craze of giving and collecting souvenirs on every possible occasion is generally looked upon as being exclusively American, yet in no respect at least Russian women beat the American women out and out. Among the Russian aristocrats the custom of giving and collecting Easter eggs is universally followed, and some women have carried it to an almost extravagant extent.

Both the Dowager Empress of Russia and the young Tsaritzina have become collectors of Easter eggs, and their collections in point of both value and extent greatly exceed those of other wealthy Russian women, and, as the custom is widespread in Russia, that is saying a good deal.

Even among the poorer classes of Russia Easter is always celebrated with great pomp and ceremony, and many are the sacrifices which the poor peasant makes in order to be able to present his mother or his sister or his girl with an elaborate Easter egg.

Among court circles it seems that there is an unwritten law, which has existed from time immemorial, that the reigning Czar should give the Tsarina an Easter egg containing some valuable gift, which usually takes the form of a reproduction of some recent notable event worked in precious metals and jewels.

Alexander III., the father of the present Czar, never failed to observe the custom, and the result is that the Dowager Empress has some magnificent eggs among her collection. One of the eggs given her by her husband—the one she prizes more highly than any other—is made of ivory and contains a miniature ship made of solid gold, mounted on a beryl stone. It is said that the goldsmith spent more than nine months in making it.

Its intrinsic value, however, is by no means the thing that appeals to the Empress most. Its true value to her lies in the fact that it is a souvenir of the happy termination of what had been a most trying and anxious ordeal for her.

It seems that the present Czar, Nicholas II., had a most unreasonable love affair when a boy. The Czar, his father, insisted upon his visiting the Continent, hoping that his ardor might be somewhat cooled in that way. Around the world Nicholas was accordingly sent, and, as expected, the voyage proved that the saying "absence makes the heart grow fonder" is not universally true, for when the young Prince returned his love had died out.

Nevertheless, the Empress grieved greatly over the affair, which had been somewhat of a shock to society, and it was a long time before she was really satisfied that the danger was passed.

As a souvenir of their happy escape from what had at one time seemed about to end in a royal scandal, the Czar presented his wife on the following Easter with the miniature gold ship, which was a perfect representation of that in which the young Prince had made his tour of the world, complete in every detail, even the smallest cable being accurately reproduced.

Among the present Tsarina's collection is a large golden egg, enamelled in rose color, containing a small but perfect model of the state carriage in which the young couple were driven to the Cathedral of Moscow on the day of their wedding. The model is made of solid gold, with red enamel cushions, and little silver curtains are suspended on golden wires, while on the panels the imperial crown is inlaid in beautiful diamonds and other precious stones. The egg was given to the Tsarina at Easter of her coronation year.

On another Easter the Tsarina received from her husband as a present a jewelled heart set in rare many colored stones. This heart was surrounded by twenty-five tiny miniatures of the members of the Russian royal family.

The Easter egg collections of the Empress and the Tsarina were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition with the rest

of the Crown jewels, and they were much admired.

In all, the young Tsarina has over one hundred and twenty-five different eggs, many of them having been given to her when she was a mere child. The collection of the Empress Dowager is somewhat smaller, but contains some ninety-five beautiful specimens.—N. Y. Herald.

## SOME ODD KITES.

Kites are extremely popular throughout Central and South America, where they are called El Comete (the comet); and while many are fashioned like ours, most of them are much more peculiar, both in shape and design. Bamboo sticks form the framework and usually, the covering is tissue paper.

A fringe of this paper ornaments some, and the boy who is musically inclined, extends the sticks above the paper and stretches strips of hide across them. In a strong breeze these give forth a beautiful sound, like an aeolian harp.

A musical chord can be made by tightening or loosening the strings. Sometimes the surface of the kite is painted to represent the face of a man, when the fringe around the sides has the appearance of a beard, and is trimmed accordingly.

Sometimes, too, a tin knife cut in shape of crescent, with inner edge sharpened, is attached to the tail, and the owner tries to cut the strings of any other kites that come in its way.

Much skill is often shown in attacking or escaping from the pirates, as the knife-tailed kites are called.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## PUZZLES.

### LADDER PUZZLES.

1.—Ladders 1, and 2, and 3. Uprights—Left, a bird; right a bird. Rounds—1, heavy; 2, a fresh-water fish.

2.—Uprights, left, allusion; right, a souvenir. Rounds—1, facility; 2, faithful; 3, to discard.

3.—Uprights—Left, a country; right, a country. Rounds—1, last; 2, a handle; 3, a West Indian indigo plant.

### DIAMOND.

1.—A fourth of torn; a domestic animal; a color, a part of the verb 'to cross'; a President of the United States; field flowers; another color; a species of deer; another fourth of torn.

### CHARADES.

My first is a company, my second shuns company, my third is often used to gather and lead a company, and my whole to amuse a company.

My first is central, my second the total or entirety, my third, if repeated, means to mumble; my fourth is near, my fifth is a beverage, and my whole is a time the fairy folk love.

### ZIGZAGS.

Each of the words described in the puzzle contains five letters. When these are rightly guessed and placed one below another in the order given here, the zigzag, beginning at the upper left hand letter, will spell the surname of a New-England writer who wrote wonder tales for children.

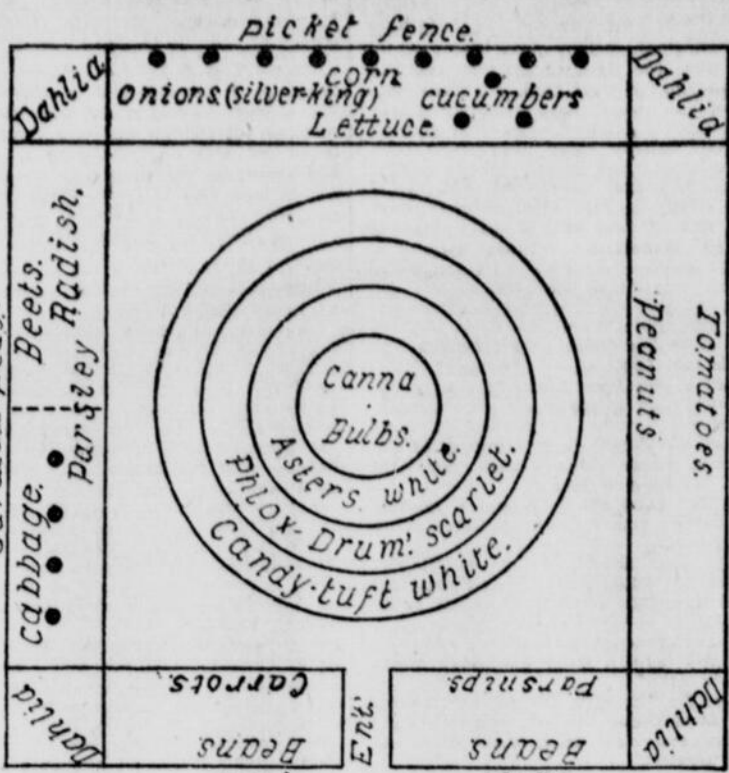
Crosswords: A refuge; a long spear; a second growth of grass in the season; to inscribe; a part of the face; a rank of nobility; to cut wood or stone artistically; an iron block to hammer metals on; the planet on which we live.

2. Crosswords (three letters each)—To injure; a bright color; distant; a unit on cards or dice; a pronoun. Zigzag: Kindness.

## Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

### Central Synecopations.

- 1. Fiend—find.
- 2. Metal—meal.
- 3. Roman—Roan.



SENIOR FIRST PRIZE COMPETITION.

## MY GARDEN.

### First Prize Senior Competition.

(Roy MacHardy, 16 years, 3 months, Fergus, Ont.)

I am very fond of gardening, but never had a garden of my own. However, this year (thanks to your competition announcement in the 'Witness') I am going to mark off a 15 x 15 plot, and see what I can do towards winning a prize.

Our garden proper contains about one-quarter acre, flat, southern exposure; soil, sandy loam. In the south-east corner of this I will make my garden. A picket fence surrounds the south and east sides, the other two I shall fence with prunings from the orchard, which I will make use of as will be seen in my plan. After the garden has been ploughed, harrowed and enriched with well rotted manure, I will get the garden line and mark off my corner, then build my brush fence. I will then rake the soil as fine as I can make it.

Around the square I will mark off a border two feet wide, for vegetables. A circle in the centre, nine feet diameter, for flowers. In the centre I will plant seven canna bulbs (Madame Crozy), one in centre, six around, about eighteen inches apart each way. Around this a row of white asters (Truffant's), next, a row of phlox Drummondii (coccinea, scarlet), then a border of white candytuft (dwarf); these I shall plant or thin about ten or twelve inches apart each way; water until set; keep free from seeds and weeds. As will be seen in my plan, the brush will support garden and sweet peas. A row sown on each side of the brush. Now I must have some dahlias, so in each corner of the vegetable border I will plant one dahlia bulb. I chose those plants and bulbs for their beauty, and because they branch and bloom until killed by the frost. My vegetable border needs no description, as my plan shows where each variety is to be placed. All that is necessary is to use the garden line and mark the rows evenly with a hoe, sow the seed and

when two leaves have formed thin according to directions on package. My tomatoes I have already sown in boxes in the house. In May I will plant them in the garden, about two feet apart, slant a shingle over each plant for a day or two, and water until well set. When the tomatoes are formed, I will pinch off all side shoots. The result will be larger tomatoes. I will drive two stakes beside each plant, and tie the vines up with strips of cotton.

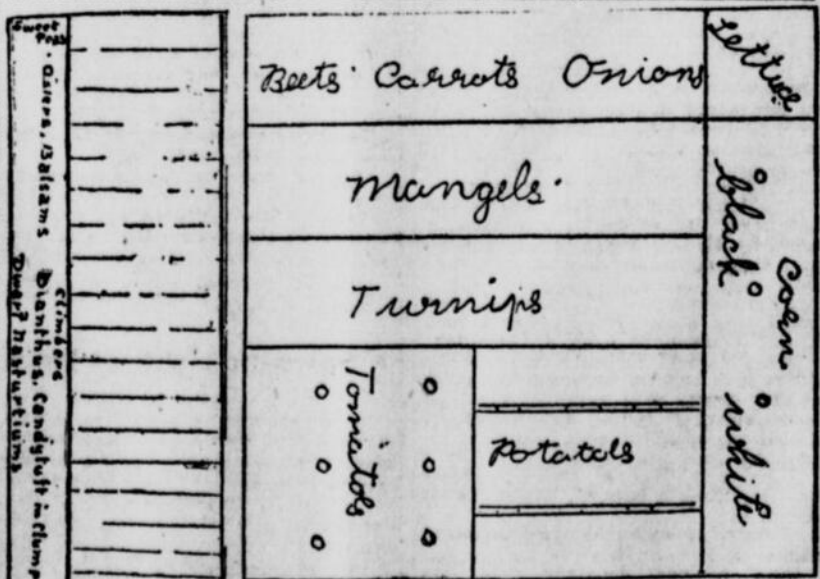
Note that one border edge is peanuts; we have grown them very successfully. They require to be put in very early, needing all the time between spring and fall frosts to mature.

My collection of vegetables I chose because they are suited to the soil, and desirable for the table. Also, because I intend to exhibit some at our annual show.

Now I have finished my plan for my garden, and with my health, the use of my hands and a hoe to keep down the weeds, and a favorable season for growth and maturity, I think I will be very proud of my little 15 x 15 garden. (Black dots on plan indicate number of plants.)

My vegetable seeds averaging 6c per package, will cost about 80 cents. Flower seeds with bulbs, \$2.00. You did not mention whether bulbs were included in the prizes; if not, (should my plan win a prize), please send plants and seeds. Your own selection. Seven canna bulbs (Madame Crozy), 4 dahlias bulbs (Gloire de Lyon), (Ruby Queen), (Great Britain), (Mirefield Beauty); phlox Drummondii, (coccinea, scarlet); candytuft, (white rocket); sweet peas, (mixed); corn, (mammoth white cory); radish, (Rosy Gem and Non Plus Ultra); beans, (giant wax); carrots; peas, (American Wonder), two packets; parsley, (moss curled); beets, (1/4 long blood); peanuts.

Other seeds mentioned in my plan I have sown in boxes.



JUNIOR FIRST PRIZE PLAN.

## MY GARDEN.

Little Folks competition 1st prize. (Ernest R. Watt, Barrie, Ont., Aged 7.)

Dear Editor,—I saw that you were offering prizes for a story about my garden. I would like to plant corn—two hills of black corn and two of white—because it is so nice to eat. I will plant pumpkins in the same hills as the corn. I like pumpkin pie,—do you? I would plant the corn about the middle of May and the pumpkins at the end of May, so that the corn will shade the

## LITTLE FOLKS' FIRST PRIZE PLAN.

pumpkins. Then I must hoe down the weeds.

I will plant two little rows of potatoes, and I guess my papa will put Paris green on them if they need it.

I can get six tomato plants for five cents. When I first plant them out I will put a shingle to shade them. If I keep the weeds down, they will grow all right.

I would like to plant some mangels and turnips for my little black calf, Topsy, to eat in the winter. I will have a row of each, I guess.

And then I must have some vegetables, lettuce, beets, carrots and onions, because they are nice to eat, too, and not hard to grow.

I will have quite a lot of weeding to do, but that will be fun. I will have a pretty good garden, do you not think so? I think my own garden will be bigger than five feet square, but I would plant plant these seeds if it were just that big.

Good-bye, your little friend.

ERNEST R. WATT,  
Barrie, Ont.

P.S.—My age is seven years.

## MY GARDEN.

### How I am Going to Make it.

#### THE PLANS WHICH WON THE PRIZES.

#### Only First Prize Plans Published To-day.

### Little Folks' Competition.

OPEN TO ALL 12 YEARS OLD AND UNDER.

1st Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of 50 cents. Awarded to Ernest R. Watt, Barrie, Ont., aged 7.

2nd Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of 25 cents. Awarded to Calvin Errol Amaron, Montreal, aged 7.

Honorable Mention.—Lillian Brown, Stonfield, Quebec, aged 12; Clarence Evans, Oakdale, Ont., aged 10; James A. Hughes, Kansas, Alberta, N.W.T., aged 10.

The above prizes have been awarded for the best plan for a garden about five feet square, or about 25 square feet, including a list of just what to grow, a plan or map showing where to plant each kind of flower or vegetable, and a letter telling the editor just why these special plants were chosen, and how to plant them and take care of them.

### Junior Competition.

OPEN TO ALL 13 TO 16 YEARS INCLUSIVE.

1st Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of \$1.00. Awarded to Christina MacDougall, Spencerville, Ont., aged 14.

2nd Prize.—Plants and seeds to the value of 75 cents. Awarded to Emma Clarke Coleman, Midland Co., Mich., aged 14.

Honorable Mention.—Norman Stephens, Campbellford, Ont., aged 14; Leslie Bennett, Brookbury, Quebec, aged 13. Belle Blair, Rideau View, Ont., aged 14.

The above prizes have been awarded for the best plans for a garden of any shape containing 100 square feet. Cost of seeds and plants not to exceed \$1.00. The plan to include a list of the flowers or vegetables to be grown, a drawing showing how they are to be placed, a written description of the way they should be planted, and description of its location and soil.

Others competing were:—J. Ernest Madden, Vernon, Ont., aged 12; Retta McMartin, Brookholm, P. O., Ont., aged 11; Wallace Hughes, Kansas, Alberta, N.W.T., aged 9; G. E. Welbourn, Winterburn, Alta.; Ellen A. Genders, Millard Station, Hants Co., N.S., aged 15; Thomas Rutherford, Leith, Ont., aged 13; Iva Evans, Oakdale, Ont., aged 14; Arthur Friggens, Grand Pre., King's Co., N.S., aged 13; Egerton E. Smith, Danville, Que., aged 14; Maud Jose, Rossmore, Ont., aged 17; W. O. Throop, Hiawatha, Ont.; B. A. M. F., Vars, Ont.; Eleanor C. Macdonald, Woodville, Kingsboro, Lot 47, P.E.I.; Donald McCallum, Brewer's Mills, Ont.; Katie Maloney, Orillia, Ont.; Ethel Elizabeth Morse, Middleton, Anna Co., N.S.; Miss Adele Allen, Brazil Lake, Yarmouth, N.S.

## WITH THE JUDGES.

Vegetable gardens with flowers in them, and flower gardens with room left for the 'thing I like best to eat,' and plain flower or vegetable gardens. No wonder the judges grew bewildered.

There were beautiful drawings of elaborate geometrical patterned gardens, and plans that looked like pages out of a badly written copy-book, with everything in straight rows.

There were descriptions that made the judges feel as though they had seen the sunny, sheltered home place, with its long cultivated soil, and the berry patch between it and the river, and the level wind-swept bit of prairie land where everything was to be an experiment for this year at least; the little square patches to be dug up often and replanted as the little folks' busy brain and fingers planned, and larger gardens where older brains had made some new improvement every year.

There were in every plan and descrip-

tion things which made the judges feel as though they had come into personal contact with those who planned the gardens.

There were the wee folks, whose writing began at the upper corner and ran down across the page, who gave such good reasons for liking things good to smell or eat.

There were the boys whose only reason was that these special things could be eaten at once without cooking.

There were the older girls and boys, who wanted to earn money or help the mother. There were those who wanted to make the home pretty and those older ones whose gardens mean so much of health and enjoyment and profit to them. If only we could show you them all, but as usual, we can only give a few. This week we will publish the three first prize plans, and next week we will give the second prize ones, and, if possible, some of the others.

## My Garden.

### JUNIOR COMPETITION.—FIRST PRIZE.

(Christina MacDougall, Spencerville, Ont., age 14.)

If I should win the 'Witness' prize I should choose these seeds: First, four seeds for which one has to pay high to get them good: Asters, balsam, double white; pansies and stocks, 40 cents. Next, three climbers, bryonia, canary bird vine and cobaea, 15 cents. I could also choose nine packages at five cents each, and would select such as would give cut flowers—bachelor's button, coreopsis, dianthus, candytuft, forget-me-not, lupinus (small), nigonette, nasturtium (sweet), sweet peas.

When the seeds should come I would divide them into two lots, laying aside bryonia, canary bird vine, candytuft, nigonette, lupinus, nasturtium and sweet peas to be planted where they are to grow. The others I would plant at once in the hotbed or in the window-boxes. The large, flat seeds of the cobaea I would put in the ground carefully with the edge down. My garden would be along the veranda, on two sides of the house. The front, twenty-five feet long, facing the south, and the side fifteen feet long, facing the east. I would make the bed two and a half feet wide. I would put a wire along the veranda posts, five feet from the floor, or seven from the ground, and strings from the ground to this. I would put a wire screen for the sweet peas on either side of the veranda, and bounding the far end of the bed. I would plant the peas as soon as the ground is dry. I would mix sand with the soil at the front end of the side veranda and plant the lupinus there early. The pansies I would transplant at the farther end of the side veranda, in the shade, making their soil very rich. At this side, too, I would

put the forget-me-not, the bachelor's button, both of which do well in shade, and the coreopsis, which looks its best beside bachelor's buttons. All of the vines I would mingle, as the screen looks better that way, and put with them, too, a few plants of the variegated Japanese hop, which will come up from last year's plants, as these seeds need the winter's frost. The nigonette should be planted early in the full sun. The nasturtium should be planted to form the border, and without manure. Dianthus and candytuft should go irregularly behind them, with the southern exposure, and the asters, balsams and stocks should be transplanted in groups in the background. I would make four rules about working my garden, and keep them faithfully—to work the ground very finely and deeply before planting, to keep it well stirred between the plants, and to keep it well watered all summer, and to cut the blossoms freely.

Seeds wanted if prize is won. We have on hand a number of these seeds already, and I would choose: Forget-me-nots, canary bird vine, bachelor's button, dwarf nasturtium. Vegetables—Beets, table sweet; cabbage (best variety), cauliflower (finest), table corn, onion, parsnip, peas, tomatoes. House plants—Your choice to fill.

GET A FLAG.

Are you looking out each week for flag news? You will find it on some page or other. If your school is not working for a flag, will you show some of our flag notes to your teacher? Perhaps he has not seen our offer and would be glad to drop us a post card for particulars and a supply of those flag cards, particularly if you assured him the boys would put their shoulders to the wheel and get the necessary subscribers. This is a chance for boys and girls to do something for their own school.

Not only schools may have these flags. Anyone may who chooses to do a little work. See our advertisement elsewhere.

# Home Department.

## Easter in the Soul.

Winter is past!  
Be still awhile and greet the Easter dawn.  
Look out, cold heart, across the sunlit lawn,  
Look up, look forward, spring has come at last.

We too have slept,  
And some have suffered winter in the soul.  
God woundeth, but again His hands make whole,  
The seed we sowed He faithfully hath kept.

Christians, awake!  
Rise and rejoice because He doth not fail,  
Though trees be bent and shattered in the gale,  
Though flowers die an endless spring shall break.

An endless day,  
An Easter day of glory and of bliss,  
For those who patiently abide in this  
Brief winter-time of trial. Wake and pray,  
C. MAUD BATTERSBY.

## The Bringing of the Lilies.

(By Mabel Nelson Thurston, in the 'Independent,' New York.)

The delicate green ranks of Lois's lilies filled the south sitting-room window, and the whole house breathed their sweetness. Lois's little thin, faintly colored face turned as constantly toward the lilies as they turned toward the sun. It seemed years—though by day-time reckoning it was only four months—since John Holden had brought them to her with the merry word that he would ask for a blossom at Easter. And now it was almost Easter, and the lilies were in bloom, and for four months John Holden had not crossed the door-step. It all came from a dispute about some idle woodland, when the elder John Holden and Nathan Grane, both quick-tempered men, had snapped in a moment the friendship built of the joys and sorrows of a lifetime. Lois Grane and her mother were too loyal to complain even to each other at the command that followed; but the girl went about her work with heavy eyes, and young John Holden marched by each day with his face set steadily down the road.

happily out between the tent-like folds; then gathering up the lilies with careful fingers, she went softly out of the door, and down the old path, to decorate John Holden's house for Emmy's wedding day. The two John Holdens, older and younger, were at supper in the kitchen. It was a comfortable room, with a certain large disorder that betrayed the absence of women. Once, no longer than four months ago, the men had felt no lack of cheer; but that was before the disputed boundary had built a barrier between them, invisible, intangible, but as sure as love and pride. The windows were wide open, and a sweet, earthy smell drifted about the room; a young maple stirred outside with a soft whispering of its tender new leaves. The men ate, with a noisy clattering of dishes to cover their own silence. Then a fumbling, uncertain hand sounded at the door. John Holden set down his teacup and looked over his shoulder.

Once in a fury at the silent, unconscious rebuking of his women-folks, Nathan Grane had barred up an old wagon-track across the two farms. The next day John Holden filled a gap in the stone wall between them. Neither man felt any better afterward.

Grandma Grane had stepped in timidly, and was looking at him with eyes half expectant, in the confidence of old love, half-frightened at a something that was new and strange and unexplained by anything in her memory. The shawl had slipped from her head, and the draught in the doorway blew little strands of white hair about her tired face; it was years since Grandma Grane had taken such a walk. There had been some bars to take down, too, and that had puzzled and confused her. She had not remembered that there were bars. Two of the white lilies hung brokenly from her arms, a pathetic witness to the struggle.

Lois was sitting at the window by the lilies. Suddenly, Grandma Grane lifted her gently quivering voice. "I dunno when I've seen lilies blow prettier." "They are pretty," the girl answered, quivering a little. Grandma's soft, old fingers sometimes touched sore places. "Seems jest right—don't it?" Grandma pursued, happily. "Just right!" repeated Lois, with listless questioning.

Grandma looked over her spectacles with a glance, half-grieved, half-tender. "I don't think you've got any call to put me off that way, Emmy," she said. "But there, girls will be girls; and I s'pose I acted jest so—pretending to hide it when I was proud to have everybody know! John Holden's a good man, Emmy. I know him as well as I do my Nathan—they've alls been together so. He'll be a good husband to you if he is a thought quick-tempered. Mortal me! They've got to be something, else they'd be too good for us!" and Grandma laughed merrily.

Lois's small hands were clasped tightly and a helpless color flooded her thin face; for Emmy had been the wife of the first John Holden. "Don't, Grandma," she cried, pitifully. Grandma looked up in surprise; then the lilies holding the last sunset light caught her attention. "Be you goin' to have the lilies for your weddin'-day?" she asked, her voice full of lively interest.

In a moment Grandma's eyes wandered to the disorderly room. "Oh, John!" she cried, "what a looking place! Didn't Maggie Flannigan come to clean it up for you? What will Emmy say? But there—she's jest one of those tender-hearted, lovin' little things that will slave for you all her life. I guess I'll sit down a minute before I fix the flowers. I brought them here to welcome her—there will be enough others at the church, John, dear!" and she reached over and put her old, wrinkled hand on the man's knee, "I want to say jest a word to you, Emmy's such a soft little thing a harsh word would 'most kill her. And you've got a temper you know, John. There, I won't say any more! I know you love her. It is tomorrow, isn't it, John?" catching alarm from the man's silence. "I—I haven't made a mistake, have I? Why, Emmy was in, just this afternoon!"

The man's face under the dim flare of the lamp, looked as if some one had struck him. He struggled to clear his voice. "Don't you remember, Mother Grane?" he said, huskily, "Emmy's dead, Emmy!" Then he broke down and buried his face in his arms. Oh, the grey, barren, desert years since that little timid figure had slipped from his side!

With a tender, pitying cry, Grandma Grane was beside him. "John," she cried—"John: oh, my poor laddie! Don't you mind me. See, I'm crying too; we both loved her so; and you made her so happy. Though you're alone now, John, you can always remember that and be glad."

She had accepted the change instantly, and the sad day blotted out the glad one. "My poor, poor laddie," she whispered; "my poor, dear boy!" It was too much for young John. He pushed aside his chair and went across to his father.

"Don't, father," he cried, with a break in his voice—"don't! I know I'm not much good—not anything like her; but it's rough on a fellow if he isn't anything to his father. I guess I can wait for this other matter to straighten out. We can stand by each other, can't we?"

The man looked up into his boy's eager eyes full of sympathy that he did not know how to express; they were his mother's eyes. And—good heavens—was it possible? The boy was as old as he had been when he married Emmy. If John cared for the little Grane girl that way—And there was Grandma Grane, too; how Emmy had loved her! Emmy never would have believed that he would do anything that could hurt their old friend. It hadn't hurt her yet—not yet; but if she should realize—It was only three minutes that the clock ticked away while years brimmed with unselfish love that had given and given, passed before the man. Then John Holden rose and gripped his boy's hand.

"I guess that's all right, John," he said; "I'm going out to hitch up and take Mo-

other step. I'll stop and see Nathan while I'm over there. There's things I ther Grane home; she ain't fit to walk an-care more about than wood-lots, after all; and you might pick up the lilies and come along after. They belong to the little girl, don't they? Seems to me I heard something about her lilies."

Lois had helped her mother get the supper; when it was ready and her father had come in, she went to the sitting-room for her grandmother. It was dark in the room, and she stood in the doorway calling into the shadows. "Grandma," she said; "supper's ready." There was no answer; but grandma dozed sometimes.

was such a pig-headed fool that it needed mother here.—He broke off and pulled the horse up sharply. "Get along there!" he cried.

He drove up to the door-step and helped Grandma Grane carefully into the house. She dropped wearily into a chair; but she was not too tired to smile at her daughter-in-law, who was taking off her shawl and smoothing the white hair under it. "I've been over to John's," she said, contentedly; and she added, with a mischievous glance at the man who stood looking tenderly down at her.

Her mother came to the door. "Did you call, Lois?" she asked. "I can't find Grandma," the girl panted, fearfully. "Bring a light, mother—quick! Perhaps she's fallen."

"When he comes he'll have to stay," the woman answered, quickly. "You've both got to stay to supper; we haven't had ours yet."

Mrs. Grane ran to the kitchen and came hurrying back with the lamp. She shielded her eyes from its light and looked anxiously about the room. "She isn't here," she said, catching the girl's alarm, "where can—why, Lois, what's the matter?"

"I don't believe it was much of one," she laughed back. "She hurried about the pantry, opening jars and tins and crowding the table as for a feast. When the supper was ready she went across to the sitting-room."

Lois stood looking with wide, unrealizing eyes at the south window. Her mother's eyes followed hers, and for a moment she forgot everything else. "Lois," she cried, "don't look so, dear! Grandma didn't mean to—she wouldn't have done it for anything—she loves you so, Lois. You know she loves you. Lois—say something—say anything—only don't look that way."

There was a slight rustling, but that was all. The mother went across to the little dark figure. "Lois," she said, "John Holden has brought Grandma back; she was over there; and he's going to stay to supper and talk with your father. Young John's coming up in a few minutes with your lilies. I thought mebbe you'd like to slip up-stairs and smooth your hair before your father got back. I guess you'd better run right along."

She tried to speak in ordinary fashion, but the common words could not conceal the sympathy that ached behind them. "Lois spoke suddenly. "Mother," she cried, "I do believe she's gone—over there. She was talking about John Holden this afternoon. She got me mixed up with his wife."

Lois said nothing; but the little face behind the lilies glowed softly. "WHY SEEK YE THE LIVING AMONG THE DEAD?"

Lois heard voices; then the door slammed and she knew that her father had gone. She crept over to the window by the discarded lilies. Presently her mother stepped in, hesitatingly. "Lois," she coaxed, "do come out and have your supper; we won't wait for father to-night."

O hearts of men on whom this day No light of better things hath shed; From sin's black tomb turn swift away— "Seek not the living among the dead!"

"I guess I don't want any supper," the girl answered. "I'll make you some milk toast, Lois." "I'd rather not, mother." "Lois, you mustn't go on this way. If you don't eat something you'll be sick."

O hearts of men to Him give heed Who lives although for you He died! His life accept—'tis life indeed— "Seek not the living among the dead!" —William E. Barton.

"That you, Mis' Grane? I've brought your mother back. She came over and made us a visit to-night." The woman ran down the steps and across the yard and stood trying to look up into the man's face.

On the approach of spring, warm days, sunshine and balmy air, most people think they must take a tonic or a blood purifier of some sort. They feel so languid, so tired, so good-for-nothing, that they are sure they need some sort of medicine to tone up their system and give them new zest in life.

"Nathan just went over to your place for her," she cried, excitedly. "Won't you come in? Oh, John, do come in; or if you won't, I want to say just this—we've all missed you so—you and John. Nathan don't say anything, but I know he misses you. Ain't there anyway of settling it so we could go back and be neighbors again?"

A Splendid Spring Tonic  
Clean out your backyard. Dig out the old tin cans and stones and sticks; rake up all the litter and make a bonfire of it. Then sweep the yard nice and clean. Select a part of it for a flower garden or a vegetable patch. Get a spade and spade up the earth. Pulverize it and get it in good condition. Now plant some flower seeds. Lark-

spurs, marigolds, sweet williams, pinka, verbenas, poppies, primroses, four o'clocks, ragged-robins, petunias, hollyhocks—good old-fashioned flowers that will give you bloom and beauty all summer long. The dismal, narrow backyard of the city can be turned into a restful, refreshing spot.

Of course, if you live in the country, where there is plenty of space, you could go a little farther, and, in addition to the flower garden, have a vegetable garden also. A little work morning and evening and you can have fresh lettuce, young onions, peas, tomatoes and many other vegetables all summer long.

**Advertisements.**  
**A GUARANTEE TO MOTHERS**  
There is only one medicine intended for use among infants and young children that gives mothers a guarantee that it is free from opiates and poisonous soothing stuffs. That medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. Milton L. Hersey, M. Sc., public analyst for the Province of Quebec, and demonstrator in chemistry for McGill University, says: "I hereby certify that I have made a careful analysis of Baby's Own Tablets, which I personally purchased in a drug store in Montreal, and said analysis has failed to detect the presence of any opiate or narcotic in them. These tablets cure all minor ailments of little ones, such as teething troubles, simple fevers, colds, constipation, diarrhoea, colic and worms. They make little ones sleep naturally because they remove the cause of sleeplessness. They are a boon to all mothers and no home where there are young children should be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets." Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail, at 25 cents a box, from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

one could pack up like me, and the secret lies, I think, in planning beforehand, and not beginning too soon to tear things up, nor yet leaving things until there is so little time that you get all flurried. I find my greatest comfort in sugar barrels. They hold the kitchen tins, the china, the bedroom crockery, packed in bedding, then others do for the bedding and curtains and pillows and cushions. Of course, chests are nice for these things, all but the china and 'ins, but I find the barrels easier got, and go rid of; the men find them easier to handle and they are lighter for the amount they hold. Then, if the heads are sorted out beforehand, they are so easy to fasten up; any woman with a hammer can do it if there is not a man at hand.

I never believed in being uncomfortable. Some folks seem to think no one will know they are working unless the whole place is upset, or else they get nervous, and just tear things up between; they don't know where to begin. My way is to pack everything in cupboards, and c-sets, and bureau drawers, and the cellar first, all the things that are not used, and by planning a little a great many things can be added to this list. Then all the things that take time to pack are done, and always I leave my dining-room, its curtains and rug, and an extra easy chair or two, until the last, so making a living room of it.

## Moving Day and its Terrors.

Moving day loses one of its terrors, says a writer in "Good Housekeeping," if something good to eat is ready for the family when they reach their new home. Take a good sized basket, line with white paper, invest a few pennies in paper napkins and wooden plates, and some knives and forks, a bottle of vinegar, one of mustard, and a jar of butter, plenty of cold, sliced meat, ham or whatever your people like best, a dish or a can of beans (don't forget the can opener), plenty of good bread or biscuit, hard boiled eggs, crackers and cheese, and cookies and doughnuts. If you can have hot water then put in sugar (buy a pound of loaf or block—it's easier to handle), and a little of milk. Put the tea in a little bag made of thin muslin, and don't forget a jar of beef extract, with salt and pepper, for the one who is sure to be too tired to eat. Failing the hot water, buy a case of "soft stuff," as the dealers call it. Much of this can be arranged the night before, and if you try it once you will not go back to the old way.

On the last day I finish packing everything, planning the last meal of the day so as to use only my pretty breakfast set, the things I will need for breakfast in the morning, and the first meal in the new house. When we go to bed it is late, and we are tired, but peaceful. We leave the materials for our breakfast on the kitchen table, the stove, cold and clean, with the light kindling, which will fry our bacon, and boil our kettle, and then go quickly out, laid ready to put a match to. The dining table is laid ready for breakfast. Upstairs in the hall are the burials for the mattresses, with the rows of barrels into which the bedclothes and pillows, etc., from each bed will go. No one who has not moved knows the joy of finding just what belongs to each bed together, even to the children's night-clothes, tucked in with their sheets.

All this is good so far as it goes, but one old housekeeper, wise with the experience of many years of moving twice a year to summer quarters and back, questions the wisdom of such a picnic lunch. "Why," she says, "I never gave my family a cold meal on moving day. No matter when you move, or how, there is no difficulty in having your stove set up first of all, a promise of hot coffee as soon as the kettle boils will soften any expressman's heart, and they always set up my stove the first thing they do."

Safely sheltered from the dust hang all the going-away clothes of the family, and beside them hamper, or barrel, or box, into which all the last things, aprons and house dresses, towels, and children's frocks, may be thrown at the last moment, before the teams start. I know quite well we are all more tired by rush and confusion at the last minutes than anything else, so I insist on getting up quickly and early, and in my family the men fold up and barrel the bedclothes and take the beds to pieces, while the women-folk see to children and breakfast. While the dishes are being washed, and my wash-tubber packed, the stove is taken to pieces, and by that time the men and teams have come, and one must see to it that the things for the dining-room, which I like to have early, go on the first team with the stove. There is a little scramble to get into outdoor clothes always, and sometimes with the best of intentions the men-folk will head up in a barrel the clean towels and soap, and whisk, and the children may have to be wiped off with a handkerchief, but, as a rule, my movings go smoothly, or as nearly so as is humanly possible. While everyone moves at the same time of year, at any rate, my family don't get sick over it, or dread it as some do.

Then I always pack in my big wash-boiler everything for a comfortable meal. Medium sized plates, cups and saucers, spoons, and knives and forks, salt and pepper castors, and a clean tablecloth and napkins, with sugar and a can of condensed milk, or a jug with which one can run for fresh milk, and a teapot and coffee pot, each with their proper quantity for a brewing wrapped in paper and put inside. If the journey is not a long one, into this same boiler go my fresh bread, roll of butter, and last and most important a generous slice of juicy beef-steak. This I wrap carefully and pack in so that my clean cloth may not come to grief. I put in my piece of bacon and a few staples besides. Plenty of newspapers, flat, not crumpled up, is my recipe for packing everything.

Such a sniff of satisfaction as the tired, cranky men give when the fire they have made burns up and they get a whiff of coffee and steak. I don't need to ask them to be careful of the corners of my pet furniture after that. Some other precautions I have learned from many experiences of grocers and coal dealers, are to pack a big fruit basket with kindling and wood or coal enough for the first fire, and to put in another lamp with chimney, shade, and a bottle of oil.

One of the best tonics we know of, one that goes far ahead of any bottled-up tonic or blood medicine to be found in the drug store, is simply to get outdoors and go to work.

**With the Children.**  
HER BEST REWARD.  
(Eugene C. Dolson.)  
It seems a weary load to bear,  
And yet along life's way,  
In comradeship with toil and care  
That few regard or think to share,  
Too sweetly trustful to despair,  
She fares from day to day.  
God grant that she may live to see  
Her little children grown  
To men of true nobility;  
Then doubly sweet to her may be,  
In that far time, the memory  
Of trials all her own.  
—New England Homestead.

All this took time and thought, but the reward came when the lines on tired faces relaxed, and the family heaved a sigh of joy and comfort as they came in through the inevitable upheaval of household goods, to a room, which, if bare, was homelike and inviting, with its table carefully and prettily set. That beefsteak seems somehow to make all the necessary getting of beds ready a simple matter, and we generally sit quietly and rest and chat before going to work at it. Of course, everyone's own way is the best; I went on this old lady, but I got to thinking so

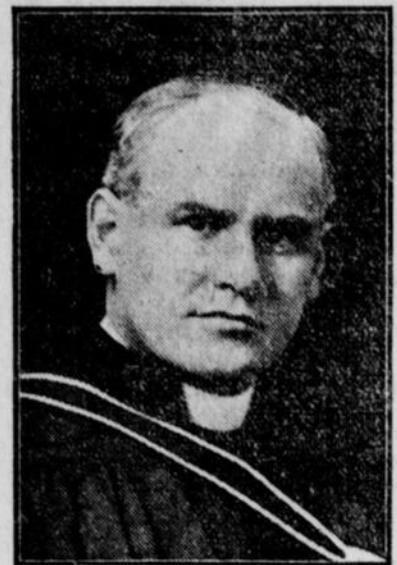
Statistics prove that nearly two-thirds of the letters carried by the world's postal services are written, sent to, and read by English-speaking people.

HIS OWN BURDEN

(Sermon by the Rev. E. A. Langfeldt, M.A., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Peterborough, Ont.)

Text: "For every man shall bear his own burden."—Gal. vi, 5.

There is a sense—the highest one—in which no Christian bears his own burden. For there is a burden which a man is gathering all his life, and to which every moment, as it passes, adds another grain—which, if it were really laid upon a man, would sooner or later crush him. It would crush his intel-



THE REV. E. A. LANGFELDT, M.A., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Peterborough.

lect, and make it folly. It would crush his heart and make it stony. It would crush his soul to perdition. But of that burden of guilt and fear, it is the privilege of every believer to say, "My Saviour will take it," but "My Saviour has carried it." When trial and sorrow come, how heavy soever they may be, that man has learnt a secret—like some of the processes of nature. As the conductor takes the lightning, he passes it on, he casts his burden upon the Lord. And as the Lord thus carries his children's burdens, so there is a sense also in which we are to bear one another's burden, by sympathy, by acts of kindness, by intercessory prayer, by self-sacrifice. Every member of Christ is so to lighten another member's load, that one shall never be overlaid, and another altogether exempt, but that there shall be an equality, as between all the members of the same body. So St. Paul speaks in this very chapter, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Still, though Christ bears all, and though every Christian is to bear as much as he can for his fellow-Christian, we cannot escape from the thought that Christ himself has told us, that every one who comes to him, comes on the condition that he takes up his burden. It is true, that compared with the weight of sin, and with the burdensomeness of what that man had long carried and called it "pressure," Christ's load is "easy." It is true, that accompanied as it is, by the mighty invoking of the Holy Ghost it becomes easier. It is true, that for the love that a Christian has, it is "light." Nevertheless, there is a "burden," and it is wrapped up in the most beautiful words that were ever heard upon this earth:—"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

Now it is of this "burden" that St. Paul was speaking. The sense in which he uses the word will be more easily understood if you look at the context. He had been speaking of the duty of a spiritual man, whenever he saw anyone "overtaken in a fault"; and he instructs that man to realize as much as he can the spirit of a weak fellow-sinner who considers his own sinfulness and wickedness. And then that leads him to say how everyone ought to look at himself—and that in two ways—first, humbly, for if a man think himself to be something when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself—and then, here comes the point, "individually," as one who stands before God, irrespective of all that he may be compared with other men, or all that he may think of himself in certain associations. "But let every man prove his own work and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another." For, he adds—dependent of what he is in another, i. e., what he is in contrast with another, or in comparison with another, or what he may be because of a certain connection or relation in which he is to any other form—Every man shall bear his own burdens. The meaning of the expression, then, is evidently "his," that every man has his own individual character, which involves his own personal responsibility, in which God always regards him. And whether the man wills it or no, it is this which determines his real position here and forever. No external things whatever can counteract it. Each has his own "burden," and each must bear it. We know, indeed, that our great, just and merciful God, when he looks upon any man, comprehends in his view all the circumstances of that man. Still, whatever be his circumstances, every one of us has had opportunities, talents, convictions, blessings, workings of the Holy Ghost, grace, and it is putting these things together which makes a man's individual opportunity. They make the "burden" of life. It is common to every man. The subject, then, which I want to introduce to you is this: the individual character and the personal responsibility of every one of us. And this subject, important at all times, seems to me to have a particular urgency now. No man can observe the present state of religious matters and not see what a

tendency there is to be talking about other people and dealing with generalities. It is a very easy thing for a man to be earnest, even to excitement, about churches, when all the time his own soul is fast asleep. He may reason well about differences of creed and customs and yet in his own heart there is no practical faith in anything at all. He violently condemns the errors of others, but his own sins he has not discovered. He glories in the orthodoxy of his own church, but he has no real attachment to the Head of the Church. He deals with religion in its broad external; but if you follow him into his own inner life, and into his own room, what marks are there of personal religion? And in these days of agitation and controversy, the peril of which I speak, is growing immense. I know enough, brethren, the tremendousness of the contest which is going on. It is a conflict between forms and realities, between God's great spiritual work on the one side, and the masterpiece of Satan on the other—between the "One Sacrifice," the "One Mediator," and the fond invention of human priesthood and human intercession—between all that ennobles, and all that cramps and degrades the intellect of a man—between light and darkness—between an infidelity wearing the garb of liberalism, and the faith once delivered to the saints—between an inspired and an uninspired Bible—between an all-sufficient sacrifice, and no atonement for a poor sinner. Still I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that in proportion to the magnitude of the subject at issue, rises also the danger of its absorbing character. Doubtless the enemy of our peace is not far off, to endeavor to drown personal and spiritual considerations in the stormy sea of religious argument. May it not be a temptation, even to you, to leave the simple truths which are to edification and peace, and allow your thoughts to be diverted into unprofitable argument—to confuse churchmanship with Christianity, and to talk of Christ when there is none of his spirit? We need to be reminded that, in the midst of all these things, the great solemnities of the subject which concerns a man's own salvation are the same. I am before God, not according to the age in which I live, or the Church to which I belong, but according to what God sees in me, in my closet—in my family, in my daily walk—in my own heart. Poverty or infidelity may prevail abroad and yet my



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

hidden life may be as safe and as happy as ever, yea, safer and happier. Or poverty may by God's grace be driven out, and infidelity hide its head, and yet all the while my soul be not one whit the nearer to peace, and holiness and heaven: "For every man must bear his own burden." I wish to press, then, this thought a little further. God has placed us all in this world, and he has given to each of us a life which I will not call insulated, but distinct—a life furnished within itself—a little empire upon ourselves rather as we are relatively, than as we are positively. We often think of ourselves as members of religious families—or as partakers together in some common work—or as belonging to the same church—or assimilated to one another by certain tastes and habits. That is not God's way. I am quite sure that while men are looking at themselves generally, in their collective capacity, God is viewing us more absolutely as we are in ourselves. We look at ourselves in a multitude—God separates the multitude, and reduces it all to units. Now, it is every man's own burden, whether he is or is not, a really converted character. The methods of conversion are infinite; but in every case there is a certain inward dealing with God—a distinct operation of the Holy Spirit upon the mind—given, felt, echoed, returned. And that makes a Christian. And for this spiritual process, every man living is individually responsible. You are.

Or follow the Christian a little further on, after he is converted, and you will find the same principle obtains. A church system is a beautiful thing, and it is because it is so beautiful that Satan so greatly abuses it. For, if the system of a church is converted into a framework, by which a believer is to devote his responsibilities, and merge his personality, then that which was made for a help becomes only a snare for our destruction. And yet how is it? To send up a priest to an altar, to offer up representative sacrifices for the congregation—to receive at a man's hand the actual body and blood of Christ, which, because that man gives it, and that man makes it, are to be to us the real body and blood of Jesus Christ—to roll my sins, by confession, at the feet of a man, who has power to take them away, and to assure my conscience of forgiveness and peace—to rest on the intercession of Mary and the saints, as necessarily effective, and prevalent with God—and then to be secured by a sacrament, for the last passage—these things are very pleasant to the indolence and materialism which make the heart of a man, but

are they consistent with the strict individuality in which every man stands before God? Do they match with that word of God, which brings each one of us, night and day, into our Maker's immediate presence? No. True religion is a deep work between a man's soul and God. It is first, what God is to him, and then what he is to God. I must go to God, and I myself, by my own act, must offer up Christ in faith, as my sacrifice, and myself his priest for Jesus sake. I must take Christ into my soul, through his Spirit, by the invisible acting of my own heart; I must carry all my sins straight to Jesus, and receive back from him, as the incommunicable witness of the Holy Ghost, through the promise of his grace, the secret assurance of my pardon. I must hear, and be content to hear, my own name pleaded in the one all-sufficient intercession of the great mediator; I must know him myself; I must go to him myself; I must be in him, and he must be in me, by acts of his own undegated power. And when I leave this world, I must go forth, nothing fearing, leaning upon that strength, content with that presence and assured of the eternal covenant of his everlasting power.

It will be the same at the judgment day. Every description of that awful day leads us to the thought of individuality. Do not say, as some think, "Oh, it is a day, there will not be time for individuality." What is a day? The Lord's day is a whole dispensation, and to him "one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." Therefore, what forbids it but that every man that ever trod this earth shall come up separately and stand alone to trial at this tremendous day? Our Saviour was very explicit on this thought, for not only does he say in one place that he will then "give to every man according as his own work shall be," but more carefully still, he says: "Before him shall be gathered all nations, and he shall separate them—not the nations, the gender of that word makes that reading impossible—but he shall separate them individually; 'He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats.' We must all die alone, and we must all meet God alone, priestless except as Christ Jesus is your priest; churchless, but as you belong to the great company of God's secret ones,

and companionless, unless as you are ranged with the white-robed saints at God's right hand. You must stand before God in your own tremendous individuality. What you were in this world; what you once appeared to be; what you were as a parent, what you were as a child, what you were as a master or mistress, what you were as a servant, as a churchman, as a friend, a minister, a hearer, a Christian, a man, or woman—will be the investigation. Your life will be unfolded and then you will know, if you never knew it before, the solitude of a man's moral position, and the determining point of your everlasting destiny will be only this—what Christ was to you, and what you were to Christ. "For every man shall bear his own burden."

Now, then, if these things be so, be very slow to judge any one, seeing that to judge another requires omniscience. Resist his sins, but let the sinner go, "for every man shall bear his own burden." And endeavor to take yourself far away from the mere accident of things—your birth, your religious education, your Christian name, your church membership—and to concentrate your thought upon the state of your own soul before God. Shut out the world, that you may be quite alone, and try to see yourself as you believe in your conscience God sees you, for "your burden" is alone. He has laid it upon you. It is very little that any man, however fond his affections, the holiest in his person, or the most sacred in his office—can do for you. The "burden" is your own; you must deal with it, you must recognize it. But if, after all, it be, as it will be, a "heavy burden," too heavy for you to bear, "cast" it upon him. You may bear it in your own representative head. There roll the "burden."

One of the official interpreters attached to the British expedition in Lhasa, Mr. J. R. Macdonald, has informed the Bible Society that many of their Tibetan Gospels have been distributed both to monks and laymen in Lhasa. Three copies were given to the present ruler of Tibet, who was very anxious to know about "the white man's religion."

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 30, 1905.

JESUS WASHING THE DISCIPLES' FEET.

Golden Text.—"By love serve one another."—Galatians v, 13.  
(By R. M. Kurtz.)  
INTRODUCTION.

By the common reckoning, the event we are to deal with to-day occurred two days after the triumphant entry into Jerusalem. John, as usual, does not stop to describe details, apparently assuming that they are already known to his readers. As we noted before, he wrote after the other writers of the Gospels, and dealt more with doctrinal matters than with the historical events in Christ's life.

The other Gospels, especially Mark xiv. and Luke xxii., give the description of the preparation for the Passover supper. Luke xxii. also gives the account of the unseemly quarrel among the disciples as to which one was to be regarded as first. This incident should be read as a preparation to the study of the present lesson, as the act of Christ in to-day's lesson has a clearer and more direct application in the light of what Luke tells us.

The Jewish Passover commemorated the passing of the destroying angel over the homes of the Hebrews who had sprinkled blood on the doors, on the occasion of the escape of the Children of Israel from Egypt.

THE LOVE OF CHRIST.  
1. "Now before the feast of the Passover, when Jesus knew that his hour was come that he should depart out of this world unto the Father, having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end."

In this verse we see Christ in his relation both to his Father and to his followers. He was the Son of God and was about to depart from the world to be with his Father again. But he was also the lover of those who believed in him, and loved them steadfastly to the end. From his relation to his Father we see his condescension in connection with what he was about to do, but in the act itself we see his deep love for the disciples, who were so painfully slow to comprehend the full meaning of being a follower of Christ, in spirit as well as in name.

JESUS GAVE A GREAT OBJECT LESSON.

2. "And supper being ended, the devil having now put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, to betray him;

2. "Jesus knowing that the father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God and went to God;

4. "He riseth from supper, and laid aside his garments; and took a towel, and girded himself.

5. "After that, he poureth water into a basin, and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girded."

It has been said that Christ did not perform the service described in these verses immediately after the contention of the disciples over the first place, probably occasioned by their arrangement about the table, but waited until they were in a quieter frame of mind. The American Revised Version indicates that supper was not ended, but rather in progress, when the Lord arose to perform this act of humility.

The loose outer robes of the Orientals prevented freedom of movement for any such task as that Christ now assumes, and hence they were laid aside, and a towel was used by him for the double duty of a girdle for his inner garments, and for wiping the water from the feet of his disciples.

Already Satan had suggested the betrayal of Jesus to Judas, yet there he was with the rest of his disciples, receiving this ministrations at the hands of his Master. What an act of loving condescension and what a forgiving spirit on the part of Christ! The true Christian spirit is above the petty distinctions of the world in rendering service. Imagine some vain and pompous man of the world, with nice distinction about honor, performing such a humble act of service towards one he knew to be bent on his destruction.

JESUS TO PETER.

6. "Then cometh he to Simon Peter: and Peter saith unto him, Lord, dost thou wash my feet?"

7. "Jesus answered and said unto him, What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter.

8. "Peter saith unto him, Thou shalt never wash my feet. Jesus answered him, If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me.

9. "Simon Peter saith unto him, Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head.

10. "Jesus saith unto him, He that is washed needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit; and ye are clean, but not all.

11. "For he knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all clean."

Of course it would be Peter, if any one, who would object to what Christ was doing. The other disciples may have grasped the lesson being given them, but they did so in silent embarrassment. Not so Peter. He begins to protest most earnestly against such condescension on the part of his Lord. Jesus answers him, "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt understand (Revised) hereafter." Even to these chosen ones the Christian life was a growth. Peter does not grasp the meaning of this act of humility, and how, indeed, can he, if he has just been disputing his right to certain honors. For Peter and all the true followers of Christ there comes a better day, a day of understanding of the heart of Christ's life and service.

Still Peter protests most emphatically, for his words in verse 8 express a very strong motive. To this Christ answers that unless he does wash Peter, the latter can have no part with him. This latter can have a spiritual sense, and, as shown in verse 9, Peter so understood it. Obedience to Christ, not distinction to him, is essential to the disciple. He

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must receive the lesson of humility and service, if he is to go out to win men to follow his Master.

Peter an once catches something at least of Christ's meaning, for he begins to have his hands and head bathed also, as though he would have all his powers of service consecrated to his Master.

In answering him again Jesus says that he that was washed (Revised) needed but to wash his feet. Peter had learned much, and did not need to be taught everything about discipleship, but there were some things yet to be learned, such as selfish pride, as shown by their quarrel. But they were not all of them clean. Here reference was made to Judas. The hearts of the other disciples were, as we sometimes say, in the right place, that is, they were clean in their loyalty to Christ, yet though they did at times, but Judas was a traitor at heart. As Christ looked upon this little company and their future lives loomed before his prophetic mind, he saw but one unclean heart among them.

THE LESSON APPLIED.

12. "So after he had washed their feet, and had taken his garments, and was set down again, he said unto them, Know ye what I have done to you?"

13. "Ye call me Master and Lord; and ye say well; for so I am.

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

The washing of the disciples' feet being accomplished, Christ resumes his place at the table, and enforces the lesson he had just been giving them with a few direct words. They called him Master and Lord, but this was right, but if their Master performed such a service for them, they should be seeking opportunity to serve one another rather than contending over their relative positions of honor.

This lesson applies to thousands in the Church to-day. Christians, in this easy-going age of ours, are apt to be tainted with the self-seeking spirit of the world. Social lines are drawn even within the walls of our churches, and respect is given to men according to worldly standards, and church honors eagerly sought by men who name the name of the humble Christ.

The lesson for May 7 is, "The Vine and the Branches."—John xv, 1-12.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, April 24.—John xiii, 1-14.  
Tuesday, April 25.—John xiii, 15-26.  
Wednesday, April 26.—John xiii, 27-37.  
Thursday, April 27.—Gal. v, 6-16.  
Friday, April 28.—Matt. xviii, 1-10.  
Saturday, April 29.—Matt. xx, 20-28.  
Sunday, April 30.—Col. iii, 1-15.

THE MUSIC-MASTER'S RUSE.

(From the London 'Mail'.)

A very rich lady offered Garcia any price if he would only teach her daughter. He refused, knowing well he could never obtain serious work from her, but as the mother persisted, he hit upon a compromise. He asked the ladies to be present during a lesson, and he undertook if the girl still wished to learn singing after hearing it taught to teach her. The lesson began. The pupil, who seemed to the listeners an already finished singer, had to repeat passage after passage of the most difficult exercises before the master was satisfied. He insisted upon the minutest attention to every detail of execution. Mother and daughter exchanged horrified glances and looked on pityingly. The lesson finished, the master bowed the ladies out, and in passing the pupil the young girl

whispered to her, "It would kill me!" Senor Garcia, returning from the door, said contentedly: "They will not come again, thank you, mon enfant, you sang well."

THE COLLEGE YELLS OF WALES.

(From the London 'Daily Mail'.)

Wales is by no means disposed to bend the knee to America. The Welsh 'yells' are fully up to the transatlantic level. The University of North Wales has a yell something like this: "Bravo, bravissimo, ray, ray, ra-o-rock! Ray-ray-ra-o-rock! Ray-ray-ra-o-rock!" Cardiff has a somewhat similar 'yell,' while at Aberystwyth the cry is: "Hip-hip-hur-ah! Hip-hip-hur-ah! Hip-hip-hur-ah! With a pip and a pang, and a yip and a yang. Yak! Yak! Yak!!!"

NOTES AND NOTICES.

New Brunswick Praise.—The musical opinions of Mr. Max Sterne, formerly professor of music in Sackville (N.B.) Ladies' College, are received throughout Canada with a good deal of respect, for he is known as a musician of broad culture, wide knowledge and great experience. In the Maritime Provinces his name is a household word. Recently, he ordered a couple of Goulay pianos and upon receiving them wrote to the firm of Goulay, Winter & Leeming as follows: "The pianos arrived, and I have nothing but words of praise for the same. You have shown that a real first-class piano in every respect can be made in Canada." Continuing, Mr. Sterne points out that people are not likely to pay a high duty to bring American instruments into Canada, and the letter ends with the statement: "Musical men who understand instruments will buy such as yours."

A Magnificent Outing.—A trip through the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay, visiting the weird and romantic scenery of the Inner Channel, Manitoulin Island, the North Channel, Sault Ste. Marie, Parry Sound, Mackinac, etc., is one that once taken is never forgotten. The region stands first in lovely scenery and interesting environments and capital sport is assured lovers of rod and gun. It also gives one an opportunity of making a voyage of 1,500 miles on the great inland sea. A descriptive publication has recently been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System giving full information together with maps and all particulars, copies of which may be had free on application to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., Montreal.

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Spring is the season when your system needs toning up. In the spring you must have new blood just as the trees must have new sap. Nature demands it. Without new blood you will feel weak and languid; you may have twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, occasional headaches, a variable appetite, pimples or eruptions of the skin, or a pale, pasty complexion. These are certain signs that the blood is out of order. The only sure way to get new blood and fresh energy is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new, rich blood—they are the greatest spring tonic in the world. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills clear the skin, drive out disease and make tired, depressed men and women bright, active and strong. Mr. Neil H. McDonald, Eastmore, N.B., says: 'It gives me great satisfaction to state that I have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that is claimed for them. I was completely run down, my appetite was poor and I suffered much from severe headaches. Doctors' medicine did not give me the needed relief, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used only a few boxes when my former health returned, and now I feel like a new man.'

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THE BLACK WATCH

A SKETCH OF THE FAMOUS REGIMENT.

In the order of precedence of the territorial regiments of the British Army there are just forty-one names placed before the Black Watch. If this order depended on military fame instead of, as it does, on the date of first engagement, it would be difficult to decide if a single regiment of the whole army should be placed before this famous body of fighters.

They have fought (says the writer of an article in the 'Leisure Hour') in at least seventy great battles, and the names of twenty-two of these are accorded as 'honors' on the colors; and long though this list may be, it must be remembered that it was not until 1740 that they really started their career. It was in 1730, or thereabouts, the Highlanders being then in a state of smouldering rebellion, that a loyal Highlander, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, proposed to the British government that the Highlanders themselves would possibly prove the best men to keep their fellows in order.

It was a risky step, but the government agreed; meditating, doubtless, that if these unruly men must inevitably be fighting someone, it could do no harm to pay them to fight on the right side. So the six 'independent companies' were formed—three of 100 men, and three of only 75—and quartered through-

out the Highlands on what was practically police duty; sometimes catching up a Lowland cattle raider, now quieting two rival clans; and, generally, representing the Hanoverian Kings in a land where these were none too dearly loved. From the first they were known as the 'Black Watch,' for they wore a tartan of black and blue and green, which seemed sombre beside the red-coated regulars. So well did these Highland Watchmen do their work, that in 1740 the government resolved to raise a complete regiment with the companies for a basis. It was done, and almost immediately the new regiment was ordered to march to London.

The inhabitants on the way turned out to see the notorious wild savages of the North, and great was their surprise to find that in times of peace the Highland fighter was a polished gentleman. Even the King himself did not know the men he had sent for; and when two of the regiment appeared before him to show their skill with the broadsword and the battle-axe, he presented them each with a guinea, which was promptly tossed to the porter at the gate.

The campaign in 1790 against the French Republicans was mainly in Flanders, and it was during it that the regiment won its 'red-heckle,' the vulture feather in its bonnet. It happened thus: The 11th Dragoons had retreated before the French attack, leaving behind their two guns in the possession of the enemy. Seeing the situation, the Highlanders immediately charged, and brought the guns into safety. For their reward they still wear the red feather of the Dragoons, who were crowned with a white one in its place!

In the Crimean War the Highland Brigade was under Sir Colin Campbell, and it was before the battle of the Alma that they received those famous orders:—'Now, men, you are going into action. Remember this—whoever is wounded—no matter what his rank—must lie where he falls till the bandmen come to attend him. No soldier must go carrying off wounded comrades. If any man does such a thing his name shall be stuck up on the doors of his parish church.' Kinglake tells us that the brigade went into the battle with a 'joyous, assuring cry,' and the weird bagpipes played an accompaniment. The Black Watch went still under Sir Colin Campbell—to the relief of Lucknow. The regiment was also at Tel-el-Kebir, which was, however, a small affair. But at Tamai, soon after, the fighting was fierce: when the British square was broken by the Arabs 60 of the 42nd were killed, while only 29 were wounded—a sure proof of how sure the fanatical tribesmen struck home. The soldier with an earnest cause, even though a mistaken one, always makes a hard fighter. The 'Auld Forty-Two' has a unique record, perhaps not the least memorable fact being that the wildest fighters in the British Army have also proved themselves the most orderly in peace.

A LINK WITH ADDISON OF THE 'SPECTATOR.'

Beneath the western hills of the Crosthwaite Valley, in sight of what used to be called Broadwater and now is called Bassenthwaite, lies the churchyard of Thornthwaite. The name of the village carries us back to Viking times, for it was here that the Norse chieftain Thoring, or Thorney, cut down the wood and made the 'thwaite,' or clearing, for his homestead and his flock some time at the end of the ninth century. On Friday the little churchyard opened its grassy door to admit to his long resting one of the gatherers of the dale—Myles Farrer, a much-respected man who for the past forty years had been road surveyor, rate collector, and counsellor in all parish matters, and who for more than half a century had been a notable figure in the Keswick neighborhood.

With wonderfully good memory and a fine sense of humor, he was ever fond of a bit of 'beuk larning.' He never forgot the pleasant days he spent as 'dominie' of the quaint upland school of St. John's in the Vale. He would speak of the long walk he took from Lauriston, near Castle Douglas, when, as a 'lang-leggit' lad of nineteen, he engaged himself to be the schoolmaster there, and in these days of bicyclists and non-walkers he astonished his hearers by the light way he talked of going off from his father's home of Orton to the fair sixteen miles away, enjoying the fun of the fair, and walking home at eventide. From schoolmastering—being always fond of mechanics, calculations, and the keeping of accounts—he went to the work of surveying for minerals, and became cashier and surveyor at the Brandelhow Mines, on Derwentwater. Peace to his ashes! It was not he but the promoters who, with the consent of the lord of the manor, disfigured for ever that south-western shore and left the monument of their ill-luck and ugliness behind them. From mine surveying Myles Farrer became the surveyor of roads, and the exactness and neatness of the work he did then may be seen in the book of roadway history he kept. At the time of the enquiry into the question of the Rebate bridges in the ancient parish of Crosthwaite, with a view to handing them over to the county authority, there was really only one man in the neighborhood who could give chapter and verse as to the history of the upkeep of these bridges, and that was 'Myles' Farrer.

But it is not of the honorable life of trust and activity which had just passed away that we thought as we stood by the graveside on Friday so much as of the breaking of a link with the memory of a name and intellect still had in honor among Lakeland hills and moors. For this man was the great-great-grandchild of Lancelot Addison, the brother of the Right Hon. Joseph Addison, Secretary of State, and writer in the 'Tatler,' 'Spectator,' and 'Guardian' at the end of the seventeenth century. The remarkable lad who hailed from Crosby-Ravensworth, and, after travels in Europe and Africa, became first a Wiltshire clergyman and afterwards the Dean of Lichfield, was father of six children. The eldest went to the Charterhouse, thence to Queen's College, Oxford, and, on the strength of a copy of verses seen by chance, was offered, and accepted, a Fellowship at Magdalen. There is not an

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Oxford man who does not at some time of his undergraduate career think of the poet and philosopher Addison as he passes from sun to shadow beneath the cloistered elms that border 'Addison's Walk,' all round the great water-meadow of Magdalen College. This Joseph Addison—one day to be Secretary of State and to wed the Countess of Warwick—had two brothers, Gulston and Lancelot. The latter became a parish priest near Coventry, and, dying, left an only daughter Catherine. The said Catherine must have had the old love of the Westmorland fells in her blood. It was within hail of Crosby-Ravensworth that she met her future husband. As the London and North-Western train pants slowly up the incline from Kendal towards Bull Gill, Tebay, and the Shap Summit, the traveller, if he looks out towards the west, will see the village church of Grarigg. If he is reading his 'Spectator' he may care to recall how in that church, on June 20, 1742, Catherine, the niece of Addison of 'Spectator' fame and name, was wedded to the man of her heart, one Benjamin Farrer. She had an only son, to whom she gave her honored uncle Addison's Christian name. This Joseph Farrer also had an only son, who was christened Miles. Miles was blessed with two sons, one of whom was called, after Addison of the 'Spectator,' Joseph; the other was named Philip. The Farrer family for two generations had lived at Orton, near Tebay; they now migrated north, to Lauriston, over the border. There Philip married, there he lived, and, dying in 1847, he left an only son, Myles Farrer.

That only son had just the same passion for the old Lakeland home whence his forefathers sprang as Catherine Addison, in the years of long ago, seems to have had. It was not, then, to be wondered at that, as a studious young man of nineteen summers, the chance of a schoolmaster's post at St. John's in the Vale should have had attractions for him, and that here he made his home. We who shall not see again his fine old face or listen to his well-informed 'crack' are glad, at this long interval of close to two centuries, to have known one in whose veins there ran a living link with Joseph Addison, and thank the beauty of the hills and vales that brought him to the home of his laborious life and the land of his last long sleep.

HOW TO EAT A SEED ORANGE.

(The New York 'Sun'.)

'When I was in Jamaica,' said a New York man just back from the West Indies, 'a native got to talking to me about their oranges. "I asked him if they raised navel oranges," he said, not to any extent, and that he considered the navel an inferior orange, anyway. I maintained that there is nothing better in the way of a fruit than a good California or Florida navel orange. I said that the seeds and the thick fibre in a seed orange make it disagreeable to eat and spoil the flavor. "The trouble is," he answered, "you do not know how to eat a seed orange." Then he showed me, illustrating with some of his own seed oranges. You peel the orange, taking care to pare just inside the white inner skin. When that is done you have laid bare the outer wall of each of those little sections of which an orange is composed. "Then you divide these sections one by one and, putting this peeled edge in your mouth, suck. You get the juice and some of the pulp, but none of the fibre and none of the seeds, which hang close to the inner wall of the section. "This is better than eating it with a spoon for two reasons. In the first place, after you have had the spoon in your mouth once or twice it grows warm and

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spoils the coolness of the fruit. In the second place, the spoon method has a tendency to make the juice fly, and that is disagreeable for your neighbors as well as yourself.

'I learned to eat the native orange in the native fashion, and now I think that the seed orange and not the navel is the king of fruits.'

NEW PHASE OF AN OLD GAME.

(Milwaukee 'Sentinel'.)

'I want to tell you how I was flummoxed on my way to Milwaukee,' said George C. Harding, of Peoria. 'My experience may be of value to the men on the road. As the train was about to pull out of Chicago a big, prosperous-looking fellow came into the smoking compartment where I was sitting. He was bare-headed, and had a roll of bills in his hand. He counted them carefully, and I noticed that there was \$40 in fives.

He slipped them into an envelope, which he sealed and held in his hand. As the train was pulling out he engaged me in conversation and asked where he would have a chance to mail the money to his wife. I told him, and after apparently thinking the matter over he said he did not think it would be wise to mail the bills unless they were registered, and decided to wait 'ntil he reached Milwaukee. As he was about to slip the envelope in his pocket he asked me whether I had the amount in larger bills, that would be less bulky. I found two twenties in my pocket and gave them to him in exchange for the sealed package.

Then he said he believed he would go and get his hat. The train was just stopping for an instant at Clybourn Junction as he started from the coach, and I have never seen him since, needless to say, for upon opening the envelope I found some neatly-folded pieces of paper. The next man that gets any of my money, however, will have to use a gull or a piece of lead pipe.'

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