CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or Gentility Vs. Nobility of Soul.

CHAPTER IV.

It was April, with the sweet spring just beginning. Each day the earth grew greener, and young leaves burst and flowers bloomed. Was it not something to thank God for to be restored to such a world ?

"It seems so beautiful of the sun to shine, sir, when you're getting better," Letty said to her master, in her simple grateful way one day. "I'm so glad it's going to be summer ; it seems to help one to be glad."

"Yes—I am glad too that the summer is before us," he answered quietly.

He was a man at most times who, absorbed in his own pursuits, was affected very little by the changes of the seasons ; but now in his weakness, which forced upon him an unaccustomed idleness, these sweet bright days through which he watched the world reawaking to its new life, roused in him also a feeling of almost hitherto unknown pleasure and interest. They did not thrill his heart with delight, perhaps, as they did Letty's, yet in his calm way he thanked God sometimes that his life had been spared to see them ; he would sit often for a long time watching the colors on the trees or in the sky.

"Yes, it is a beautiful world, Letty," he assented one day in answer to something that the girl had said.

Letty had gentle, simple, almost childlike ways that made her presence soothing and acceptable to Mr. Trelawney. During these weeks of convalescence he fell into the habit of having her a good deal with him. He was so weak that solitude was wearisome to him, and work impossible; he wanted some mild interest that should amuse and occupy without tiring him, and he found this in her. She was in natural refinement so much above her station that her presence never disturbed him ; she was ignorant, but her ignorance only affected him like that of a child; he used to talk to her almost as he might have if she had been a child indeed, not in learning only, but in years. It was an unwise thing to do, but he was a lonely man, shut out at present from his natural occupation, and too weak in will perhaps, for the moment, to deny himself any help that he could find to make the slow hours pass.

For a few days, at first, he had merely sent for her for half an hour to come and read to him, and she had come and performed her little service, and departed again ; but presently, when he grew better, and was able, as the days became warmer, to spend the greater part of his time out in the garden, they were more together, for amusement, for something to make the empty hours pass, he talked to Letty. It was an entertainment that had no dangers for him, and he was selfish, or forgetful, or indifferent enough not to think of her.

Sometimes he would amuse her, or himself, by telling her things that had happened to him long ago. He had travelled a good deal when he was very young, and he used to tell her about the life in foreign countries, she sitting the while near him, and listening with her work, often, in the interest with which she listened to him, would drop upon her knees. She used to listen like a child, with a child's eagerness, and ignorance, and belief. He told her things that were so new and wonderful to her, and her delight and surprise in them used to please him. She would ask him questions sometimes, but never more than a few questions, for she was always shy of him, and too conscious of his condescension to her not to shrink from doing anything that might seem as if she put herself on an equality with him. She never once through all these happy days forgot that he was her master (her master, and in her heart her lord and king), and she his servant.

She was very neat and deft in waiting on him. She moved quickly and quietly ; her voice was sweet and gentle. The entire absence in her of all that was coarse and vulgar was the chief charm she had in Mr. Trelawney's eye. "My little handmaid," he used to call her. He would pat her shoulder kindly sometimes by way of giving thanks to her ; he would often tell her how useful she was to him, or would praise her to Mrs. Markham. He would frankly say—

"I hardly know just now what I should do without Letty ; she is both eyes and feet to me."

For a long time, even perhaps after he had grown strong enough to have dispensed with her services, he continued to make her read to him—partly from indolence, partly because the sound of her voice had become pleasant to him, and because—he said—the practice was good for her. If she were to be a schoolmistress, it would be useful for her to be able to read well. He would ask her about the work she was doing with Miss Watson, and once or twice he went over a few of her lessons with her ; but Letty was slow in learning, and the part of teacher was not the sort of part that suited Mr. Trelawney. He might recommend it (as he had done) for Letty, but for him that kind of work—so far, at least, as concerned its lower branches—was too dull in its monotonous routine to have any power of interesting him.

So he did not help Letty much with her learning, but contented himself merely with making general inquiries as to her progress—except when she ventured to bring some special difficulty to him that she had been unable to solve, or when once or twice he took up some morsel of history that she was feebly studying, and clothed its dead bones with flesh for her.

"When shall I be myself again, Gibson ?" he said to his doctor one day in May.

"What are you in a hurry to be yourself for ?" the other answered. "Do you mean that you want to go back to your writing ? If you are wise you will do no more writing for the next six months.

"Six months !" echoed Mr. Trelawney, aghast.

"Well—perhaps we won't call it six months, but—say three, at any rate. Why, many a one is a year before he gets over the effects of such an illness as you have had. You may be thankful to be as well already as you are."

"But I think I am better than you suppose me. I don't think it would hurt me to work now."

"If you tried it you would pretty soon change your opinion, I suspect."

"But I would only do it in moderation."

"Far better not attempt it at all. Take my advice, Trelawney, and wait patiently. It will be better for you in the end. I am sure you have very little to complain of. I don't pre-

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

vent you from reading—and you can talk to your friends, and, if you want amusement—well, like that man of Browning's, you can play a decent cribbage with your maid at night before you go to bed. Can she play cribbage, by the way, do you think—that neat little maiden of yours ?"

"I can't play it myself," said Mr. Trelawney, rather sharply.

"Well, then, you had better learn. It's a capital game. I daresay Mrs. Markham knows all about it. She might teach you both." And Mr. Gibson went away laughing.

But Mr. Trelawney did not take his doctor's advice, nor learn to play cribbage with Letty. The evenings were warm and long, and he preferred to pass them in his garden, or in taking longer walks abroad. He would take these longer walks mostly on the evenings when Letty went to Miss Watson's ; on the child's life here was at home he more often contented himself within the range of his own grounds. He had let himself drop into this idle habit of making Letty a companion, and inconsiderately and unwisely as he got better he went on doing what his illness had tempted him to begin to do at first. He liked her well enough to be pleased to have her with him ; he liked her youth, and her pretty face, and her gentle, simple, modest ways. He was touched, too, by her devotion to himself, which was the devotion of a child, he thought (or persuaded himself that he thought), and partly from gratitude for it, partly because he knew that so small a thing from him would give her pleasure, he would often deliberately go and talk to her, intending by doing so to make her glad. It was a dangerous gratification to give her, and he ought to have known that ; but perhaps he thought too little about it to recognize its danger. He only said to himself, gently, and even with a kind of tenderness, that he was glad he had the power to attach the child to him. He said this to Mrs. Markham herself.

"Letty touches me with her devotion," he said. "I don't think I have a truer friend in the world than she is. If it should ever be in my power to show that I am grateful to her, you and she may both be sure that I shall not be slow to do it." He put out his hand to Mrs. Markham as he said this. "I think no man ever had a pair of kinder women to take care of him," he said.

"Oh, sir, we do no more than our duty. It's you who are so good to Letty," the poor soul replied eagerly. "I'm sure Letty may well love you, and bless the day that brought her here." And she went away, when she had made this answer, with her heart light and glad, for had not her master almost said that he would "do something" for Letty, and was not the seeing Letty provided for the first hope of her heart ? She thought too that the girl was too much of a child, and Mr. Trelawney too much removed from her both in age and rank, for the kindness that he showed her to do her harm.

(To Be Continued).

SHIRT WAIST OR BLOUSE.
32 to 40 Bust.

The smart blouse waists are acknowledged favorites of fashion and grow in favor and variety with each change of season. This latest design includes many novel features, and is admirably adapted to afternoon wear. The original of white moire poplin, stitched with heavy white silk, shows gold ball buttons with white silk cords effecting the closing at the centre front. All waist materials, such as taffeta, peau de soie, flannel, serge, cashmere, pique, cheviot, and the more substantial wash fabrics are appropriate.

To cut this waist in the medium size 3½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

A TRYING SEASON.

Little Ones Are Subject to Colds and the Result is Dangerous Unless Prompt Remedial Steps Are Taken.

The little ones are apt to take cold, no matter how carefully the mother may try to prevent it. While colds may affect children in different ways, the main symptoms usually are that the child grows cross, the skin hot, the stomach sickly and the child quite feverish. Unless something is done at once to relieve a simple cold, the result is often very serious—so serious that many a child's life has been lost. There is no remedy that can equal Baby's Own Tablets in cases of this kind. These tablets promptly break up colds and carry off the poisonous matter that has been retained in the system. By doing that they reduce the fever; the pulse becomes normal; the appetite is restored, and the child is again well and happy.

Mrs. O. E. Earle, Brockville, Ont., says :—"I always use Baby's Own Tablets for both my children, aged three and five years, when they are at all unwell. When my little girl was a few months old, she had a bad attack of whooping cough, and I found the tablets very beneficial. Since that time I always keep them in the house ready for use. When the children are troubled with biliousness, any derangement of the stomach, are peevish or fretful, or when they have a cold, I always use the tablets, and am always pleased with the results."

These tablets are a certain cure for such troubles as colic, sour stomach, indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, simple fever and colds. They prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. They are sold under an absolute guarantee to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. May be had from druggists or will be sent postpaid, at 25 cents a box, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

37,000 girls attend cooking classes in London.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

HOW THE RAVAGES OF THIS SCOURGE MAY BE STAYED.

Statistics Prove That More Deaths Occur From Consumption Than From All Other Contagious Diseases Combined—How Best to Combat the Disease.

The ravages of consumption throughout Canada is something appalling. In the province of Ontario, where statistics of deaths from all diseases are carefully kept, it is shown that 2,286 of the deaths occurring during the year 1901 were due to consumption, or about 40 per cent. more than the number of deaths occurring from all other contagious diseases combined. These figures are startling and show the urgent necessity for taking every available means for combating a disease that yearly claims so many victims. The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctors have given up hope. Taken in its early stages, consumption is curable. Consumption is a wasting disease of the lungs and at the earliest symptom of lung trouble steps should be taken to arrest the waste and thus stop the disease. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the best measure of safety. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength builder known to medical science. The record of this medicine speaks for itself and proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop they build up, strengthen and invigorate the patient to a point where disease disappears. In proof of this take the case of Ildege St. George, of St. Jerome, Que., who says:—

"About a year ago I became greatly run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides; my appetite left me, and I became very weak. Then I was attacked by a cough, and was told that I was in consumption. The doctor ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. I then decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using several bottles my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which brought about my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them.

These pills are also a certain cure for the after effects of la grippe and pneumonia, which frequently develops into consumption. Through their blood-renewing, strengthening qualities they also cure anaemia, heart troubles, neuralgia, rheumatism, stomach troubles, kidney and liver ailments and the functional weaknesses that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. There are many imitations of this medicine and the health-seeker should protect himself by seeing that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ALMOST GOOD ENOUGH.

An old Highland lady is a little bit prouder of her nationality than of anything else to which she can lay claim and seldom misses a chance to boast of what her countrymen have accomplished. She never tires of telling what they have done, dwelling particularly upon Scott, Burns, Wallace, Bruce, Stevenson and Ian Maclaren.

"Mother," said her son, after she had been discoursing upon her favorite theme the other day, "you honestly seem to think that no good can come except out of Scotland. I fear it's becoming a sort of mania with you. You'll be claiming yet that Gladstone, Nelson, Wellington, Dickens, and all the best of our greatest men in modern times were born in Scotland."

"Weel, I'm nae so sure o' that, Jamie, but ae thing I do ken o' the gude men ye name—a' o' thim a'most had intellect enauch to be Scotsmen."

NOT ENOUGH SALARY.

"There is in the employ of our house," says a salesman, "a young man who is an assistant book-keeper. He's a steady chap, minds his own business, and is as shrewd as they make them. The other day the senior partner of the firm, who seldom comes down, made a tour of inspection, and as he approached the assistant book-keeper he noticed the solemn expression on his face. Desiring to be congenial, he said:—

"'How are you, young man? I see you are at your work. That is good. Close attention to business will always bring its own reward. Tell me, what are you earning now a week?'

"The young man without a moment's hesitation, answered: 'Twenty five dollars, sir; but I only get half that.'"

A Sufferer From Backache.

Several Years of Kidney Disease—A Prominent Merchant Cured by

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Every day adds scores of names to the long list of persons who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and among those who are now enthusiasts in praising this great medicine is Mr. W. Gilroy, the well-known merchant of Blenheim, Ont.

Like many others, Mr. Gilroy now wonders why he did not use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the first place, instead of experimenting with new-fangled and untried remedies. There is no doubt about the exceptional virtues of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They act directly on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and thoroughly cure complicated ailments which cannot be reached by ordinary remedies.

Mr. W. Gilroy, general merchant, Blenheim, Ont., states:—"I am rather enthusiastic in the praise of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and believe I have good reason to be. For several years I was a great sufferer from kidney disease, and had pains in my back almost constantly. I tried a great many remedies, but did not succeed in obtaining more than slight temporary relief.

"A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I did so, with great satisfaction. I had not taken half a box before I began to feel better, and now realize that I have entirely recovered. I often wonder why people go after new-fangled remedies when this tried and proven medicine is so easily obtained, and so certain to cure."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have the hearty endorsement of good citizens in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. They are probably the most popular remedy that was ever introduced into this country and their enormous sales are due to the fact that they radically cure serious and chronic disease. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, March 11.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern offered at 83½c en route North Bay, and No. 2 Northern at 80½c en route North Bay, without bids. Fifty-eight-lb, red winter offered at 72½c outside, and 53-lb. wheat at 63½c outside, without bids.

Peas—No. 2 white offered at 80c west, with 79c bid.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 42c east, with 41½c bid ; at 41c high freight, without bids, and at 41½c middle freight to Portland, with 41c bid.

Corn—No. 2 yellow offered at 56½c west, with 56c bid.

Buckwheat—No. 2 wanted at 56 low freight to New York, while it was offered at 56c middle freight to Portland, without bids.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—The market is quiet here at 5½ to 6c per lb. Evaporated 9½ to 10c.

Hops—Business quiet, with prices steady at 13c; yearlings at 8c.

Honey—The market is steady at 9½ to 10c for strained. Combs $1.50 to $2.25 per dozen.

Maple syrups—One gallon tins, 95c to $1; smaller packages, $1.05 to $1.15 per gallon (imperial). Sugar 8 to 9c per lb, as to quality.

Beans—The market is dull. Prices $1.10 to $1.30 per bush, as to quality. Hand-picked, $1.35 to $1.40.

Cranberries — Market unchanged, with stocks small. Cape Cod, $9.50 to $12 per barrel.

Onions—Market steady at $2.50 to $3 per barrel.

Hay, baled—The market is firm, with good demand. Timothy quoted at $10.25 to $10.50 on track Toronto, for No. 1 and at $8.50 to $9 for No. 2.

Straw—The market is quiet. Car lots on track quoted at $5.50 to $6, the latter for No. 1.

Poultry—Supply is small and prices steady. We quote fresh killed turkeys, 12 to 12½c per lb ; geese, 8 to 9c; chickens, 70 to 90c; old hens, 40 to 50c.

Potatoes—In car lots, on track, 63 to 65c per bag. Small lots, out of store, bring 75c per bag.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is unchanged, with choice qualities in limited supply. Low grades are dull. We quote as follows :—Choice 1-lb prints, 19 to 20c; choice large rolls, 17 to 17½c; secondary grades, in rolls, 15 to 16c; low grades, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 22 to 24c; do solids, 21 to 22½c.

Eggs—The market is lower to-day. New laid sold during the morning at 22c, and later at 20c per dozen.

Cheese—The market rules firm at 10½ to 11c per lb.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are steady. Car lots nominal at $7.50. Hog products steady. We quote :—Bacon, long clears, sells at 10 to 10½c, in ton and car lots. Mess pork, $20.50 ; do short cut, $21.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, 12½ to 13c; breakfast bacon, 13½ to 14c; rolls, 11c; backs, 13½ to 14c, and shoulders, 10½c.

Lard—The market is unchanged. We quote :—Tierces, 11c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11½ to 11¾c; compound, 9 to 9¼c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Toledo, March 11.—Wheat—Firm, higher ; cash, 84½c; May, 84½c; July 80½c. Corn—March, 60c; May, 62½c; July, 62c. Oats—March, 44½c; May, 44½c; July, 36½c. Clover—Dull, nominal ; March, $5.60; April, $5.55.

Detroit, March 11.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 86½c; No. 2 red, cash and March, 85c; May, 84½c; July, 80½c.

Buffalo, March 11.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, 84½c car loads. Winter opened easy, but closed stronger; No. 2 red, 87½c. Corn—Dull; No. 3 yellow offered at 65½c; No. 2 corn, 64½c; No. 3 do, 64½. Oats, easy; No 2 white 49c; No 3 do 48½c. No. 2 mixed, 46½c. No. 3 do, 46½c. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye, quiet; No. 1, 65c.

Minneapolis, March 11.—Wheat closed—May, 73⅜c; July, 74½ to 74¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 75½c. No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 do, 71½ to 72½c.

Duluth, March 11.—Wheat closed—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 do., 71c ; May, 75c; July, 76½c; Manitoba No. 1 Northern, cash, 71½c; May, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c. Oats—42c. Corn—61c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 11.—At the Western cattle yards to-day the total receipts were only 27 carloads of live stock, comprising 410 cattle, 600 hogs, 150 sheep and lambs, 10 calves, and a few milch cows.

Owing to the light run prices were well maintained throughout, the only change being an advance in lambs. There was an early clearance.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt... ...	$4.50	$5.25
Do., light..... ...	4.25	4.50
Butcher, choice...	4.00	4.25
Butcher, ord. to good.	3.25	3.75
Butcher, inferior	2.50	3.00
Stockers, per cwt... ...	3.00	3.50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt ...	3.50	3.75
Lambs, per cwt...	4.25	5.25
Bucks, per cwt...	2.00	2.50
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	30.00	45.00
Calves, each...	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt...	5.75	6.00
Light hogs, per cwt ...	5.50	5.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt...	5.50	5.75
Sows, per cwt...	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt...	0.00	2.00

FATHER ALONE ESCAPED.

Ten Lives Lost in a Burning Dwelling House.

A Mantane, Que., despatch says:—One of the most dreadful holocausts ever known in this part of the country occurred here on Sunday morning, resulting in the loss of ten lives.

About six o'clock a servant girl returning home from a walk in the village discovered the lower part of the house of Mr. Arthur Bouchard to be in flames. The lower part is used as a grocery store and the upper part as a dwelling house. The girl managed to arouse the family. Mr. Bouchard immediately jumped from an upper window, and was about to be followed by his wife, but she failed in her attempt, and perished, together with her nine children, six boys and three girls, the eldest being a boy of 14 years and the other children as follows:—Girl 12 years, four boys aged 10, 9, 8, and 7 years; two girls 6 and 4, and a boy 2 years.

Bouchard arose about 5 o'clock and lighted a fire in the kitchen and then retired again. It is thought the fire started in the kitchen.

TO RAISE LAKE ERIE.

United States Wants to Build Dam at Head of Niagara.

A Washington, D.C., despatch says:—The Committee on Rivers and Harbors finished its bill Saturday afternoon, and it will be reported to the House on Monday. Among the general provisions of the bill is one which relates to the building of a dam across the Niagara River at the outlet of Lake Erie. The bill provides for the formation of an international commission to be composed of three members from the United States and three from the Government of Great Britain, to represent the Dominion of Canada. In the event of Great Britain accepting the invitation, the President is authorized to appoint one United States engineer, one civil engineer, and one lawyer as commissioners from the United States.

The proposition is to raise the water two or three feet above the low-water level of the lake. That will give the increased depth to all the ports of Lake Erie as far west, it is believed, as the Detroit river.

PEACE OVERLAPS WAR.

Orange Colony Revenue Has Exceeded Expenditure.

A London despatch says:—Saturday's Bloemfontein cablegrams show that despite the warthe disturbances the Orange River Colony has succeeded in so far re-establishing itself that the revenue for the six months ending with December exceeded the expenditure by $190,000, the largest item of expenditure being for education, $60,000, and the largest item of revenue, the customs, $305,000.

How peace is overlapping the area of war is further shown by the fact that Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are supplying, at Mr. Chamberlain's request, 100 teachers to proceed to the former Boer colonies at once, while last Saturday the principal of the New Brunswick Normal College left Southampton on a three-years' engagement as principal of the Normal College at Pretoria.

Yet the war persists almost as vigorously as ever, though, it is true, in area gradually lessening under the blockhouse system.

DOMINION REVENUE.

Increase of $2,946,300 in Eight Months.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The financial statement of the Dominion for the eight months ending 28th February last shows the revenue to be $36,566,797, an increase over the same time last year of $2,946,300.

The expenditure on current account for the same time was $29,058,067, an increase of $2,402,223, so that there was a betterment of about half a million so far as current revenue and expenditure are concerned.

The revenue for February was about one-quarter of a million greater than for February, 1901.

The expenditure on the capital account for the eight months was $8,354,872, over two millions greater than for the same period last year.

TO EXAMINE BOUNDARY.

U. S. Senate Committee Favors Joint Commission.

A Washington despatch says :—A favorable report was authorized by the Senate Committee on Commerce on the bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission to co-operate with Canada in an examination of the diversion of the boundary waters between the two countries.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

WHAT OUR MEMBERS ARE DOING AT TORONTO.

IMMIGRANTS FOR ONTARIO.

Mr. Duff asked—Has the attention of the Government been called to the fact that emigrants from Great Britain at the rate of 4,000 monthly, have been arranged for. Is it the intention of the Government to take any steps to obtain any number of these for Ontario? If so, what?

Hon. Mr. Davis replied that the Government's attention had been drawn to the fact and negotiations opened with the Provincial Emigration Office at Liverpool, and with the Dominion authorities, with a view of securing a share of the immigration for Ontario.

In reply to Mr. Monteith, Hon. Mr. Dryden said an option had been secured on eleven acres as a site for the McDonald School of Domestic Science at Guelph.

PRIVATE BILLS COMMITTEE.

The Private Bills Committee passed the bill confirming the charter of the Algoma Steel Company, a Clergue concern, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000.

The bill to incorporate the Northern Electric Company, of Newmarket which proposes to supply light and power in New York and Simcoe Counties, was also reported.

Two Cornwall bills to bonus manufacturing concerns by fixed assessments were amalgamated as one measure and reported.

POLLING SUBDIVISIONS.

The Attorney-General introduced a bill to amend the Ontario Election Act, providing that where the number of names on the voters' list at one polling subdivision exceeds 300 it may be divided alphabetically into two polling subdivisions ; for instance, that one polling place may be provided for voters on the list from A to M, and another for those from N to Z. It is provided that the polling places shall be closed together in order that there may be no inconvenience.

NEW GAME REGULATIONS.

Hon. Mr. Latchford introduced a bill amending the Ontario Game Protection Act. It provides that the open season for moose, reindeer, and caribou shall in the district south of the C.P.R. main line between Mattawa and Port Arthur remain as at present—that is, from November 1 to November 15, but that in the regions west and north of that section of the C.P.R. the open season shall be from October 15 to November 15.

A special provision is introduced granting an open season for deer in game reserves from October 15 to November 15.

The close season for quail and wild turkeys is reduced from October 15 to December 1st, instead of to December 15, as at present.

PROHIBITION BILL.

Hon. G. W. Ross moved the second reading of his prohibition bill at 3.30 o'clock. He declared there would be no change in the basis of the vote, excepting it would be on the votes polled in 1898, instead of at the coming elections. The votes polled in the last election numbered 456,976, and one more than the half of this would enact prohibition. He announced that the vote on the referendum would take place early in November.

A NEW HOLIDAY.

A sort of an omnibus bill, "to amend the statute law," was given a second reading, after explanation by Mr. Gibson. It provides for a new holiday, "the King's birthday" ; provides that a sheriff's salary shall be at least $1,000; and also that Ontario shall continue to contribute $1,000 per annum to each of the salaries of the Ontario Court of Appeal judges, after their salaries have been increased by the Dominion, as they will likely be during the present session.

DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES.

When the Attorney-General's bill to further amend the Devolution of Estates Act came up for a third reading, Mr. Joynt (Grenville) moved that it be referred back to committee. Speaking to his motion Mr. Joynt said the bill was another turn of the screw to force estates into the Probate Court. There was no necessity that a large majority of estates should go into the Probate Court at all, but the effect of section three of this bill would be to play into the hands of legal practitioners who were anxious to make money out of small estates.

The Attorney-General held that the hon. gentleman was entirely wrong in supposing that the bill would play into the hands of the legal profession. It was designed on the contrary to simplify the matter of proving the titles to lands.

Mr. Joynt's motion was lost on division and the bill was given a third reading.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The railway subsidies were presented, and total $613,000, including two revotes, and in addition to some land grants. Seven railways in all are subsidized, as follows:

1. To the Pembroke Southern Railway from the Town of Pembroke to a point in the Township of Ross, not exceeding a distance of fifteen miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 a mile... ... ...$45,000

2. To the Bay of Quinte Railway (formerly the Kingston, Napanee, and Western Railway), for such extensions of branches or additions to its projected and authorized line of railway northerly of the village of Tweed, as will not exceed fifty miles in all, and will enable the said company to connect its line of railway with the iron ore deposits or other mineral lands lying northward of the said village of Tweed, in renewal and extension of the amount granted to the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway in the year 1893, a cash subsidy of $3,000 a mile (revote $90,000) $150,000

3. To the Irondale, Bancroft, and Ottawa Railway Company from Kinmount Junction to Irondale (subject to conditions in the Act respecting railways) a distance of ten miles, and from a point thirty-five miles from Irondale and thence easterly for a distance of ten miles; also from Palmer Rapids to the Town of Renfrew, a distance of about fifty miles, in all a distance not exceeding seventy miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 a mile (revote $30,000) $210,000

4. To a railway from Dinorwic Station, in the District of Algoma, northerly to Lake Minetakie, a distance of fifteen miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 a mile... ... ...$45,000

5. To the James Bay Railway Company from a point on the Canada Atlantic Railway near Rose Point to a point on the Georgian Bay in the Town of Parry Sound, a distance not exceeding five miles, and from a point on the main line of the James Bay Railway at or near the Town of Parry Sound to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Sudbury, a distance not exceeding 90 miles (in all 95 miles), in addition to subsidies previously granted, a cash subsidy of $1,000 a mile... ... ...$95,000

6. To the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, and Pontypool Railway, from the Village of Bobcaygeon to the Town of Lindsay, a distance not exceeding 16 miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 a mile... ... ...$48,000

7. To the Thunder Bay, Nepigon, and St. Joe Railway, from a point thirty miles east of Port Arthur, a distance of ten miles, a cash subsidy of $2,000 a mile in addition to 5,000 acres of land per mile...$20,000

THE BARBERRY SHRUB.

A second reading was given Mr. Dryden's bill, which provides for the extermination of the barberry shrub, upon the petition of owners or occupants of lands whose crops have been injuriously affected by the proximity of the plant. The measure also prohibits the sale and cultivation of the shrub. Mr. Dryden said evidence had been taken which showed conclusively that barberry was the cause of black rust in wheat.

Dr. Jessop (Lincoln) said there was a good deal of barberry in his own county, but no bad results had been noticed.

Mr. Duff (West Simcoe) and Dr. Barr (Dufferin) referred to the dangerous quality of the barberry and approved the bill.

HIGHWAYS REPORT.

The annual report of the Good Roads Commissioner, Mr. A. W. Campbell, has been issued, and reports that benefit has resulted from the commutation of the statute labor obligation. Mr. Campbell also alludes to the growing monopolization of highways by electric railways, and thinks that companies should be held responsible for accidents.

PROTECTING THE GAME.

Hon. Mr. Latchford moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Ontario Game Protection Act. Some of its provisions are :—An open season for moose, reindeer, or caribou south of the C.P.R. main line between Mattawa and Port Arthur, from November 1st to November 15th, both days inclusive ; and from October 16th to November 15th north and west of the main line ; an open season for quail or wild turkeys from October 15th to December 1st; permission to the owner or occupant of any land to kill cottontail rabbits or license others to kill them, when damage to trees or shrubs has been proved ; permission to owners of deer preserves to kill deer on such preserves between October 1st and November 15th upon proof that the deer were put there, bred, or imported by the person killing the same.

TOLL ROADS.

The Legal Committee passed a bill moved by Mr. Dickenson (South Wentworth) to amend the Toll Roads Appropriation Act by enabling Municipal Councils to purchase toll roads on twenty-year debentures, without submitting a by-law to the people.

ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

The bill enabling the Royal Trust Company, a Quebec corporation, to transact business in Ontario was reported. A deposit of $200,000 is required of the company, and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is empowered to demand an increase thereof.

WANT CANADIAN TEACHERS

Request That Forty Be Sent to South Africa.

An Ottawa despatch says :—The Secretary of State has received an application from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, asking the services of forty Canadian lady teachers to proceed to South Africa to look after the Boer children in the concentration camps. The engagement is for one year. The salary will be £100, with rations and house or tent accommodation. Passage will be paid both ways. Twenty will be secured in Ontario and twenty in the other provinces. A Normal School certificate is the standard of qualification.

FARMER SUICIDES.

Jumped Into the Water From a Toronto Dock.

A despatch from Toronto says :—Samuel Miller, a Markdale farmer, deliberately ended his life at five minutes to 10 o'clock on Sunday morning by jumping into the waters of the bay from the Bertram slip-yard docks at the foot of Bathurst street.

Neither the man's relatives nor the people in the house where he boarded, 332 Adelaide street west, can assign any reason for his self-destruction. He left a letter, but it does not shed any light on that point.

Deceased, who was a prosperous farmer, living near Markdale, came to Toronto to reside some three months ago, disposing of his farm at the time, and took rooms at 332 Adelaide street west, with his wife and daughter. Tiring of boarding, he decided to rent a house of his own, and with this idea he left home Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for the ostensible purpose of trying to find a suitable residence.

LEAPED INTO THE WATER.

It was only a few minutes before 10 o'clock that Thomas Thompson, watchman on the Richelieu and Ontario steamer Kingston, and John Wright, 13 Renfrew street, watchman for the Bertram Company, noticed a man walking along the Bertram docks. Some minutes later saw a figure dart across the dock and take a flying leap into the water, which was open just there, between the steamers Kingston and Montreal.

The body did not rise to the surface, and it was some time before it was recovered by J. R. Richardson, mate of the Chippewa, with a pike-pole.

On the wharf, quite close to the spot from which deceased jumped, was found his coat, and on top of it a note written in lead pencil, and weighted down by a stone. It was merely a request that certain friends in Markdale would take care of his wife and daughter.

Nothing can be suggested as to the cause of Miller's suicide, but a fit of temporary insanity. Before he left home he took from his pocket a large roll of bills, which he left on a table in his room.

Miller is 52 years of age, and is survived by his widow and one daughter.

ONTARIO MINERALS.

Production During 1901 27 Per Cent Over 1900.

The metallic production in Ontario during the year 1901, according to the report of Mr. Thos. Gibson, Director of the Mining Bureau, was as follows :—

	Quantity.	Value.
Copper, lbs..... ...9,074,000		$589,080
Gold, oz...	14,293	244,443
Iron ore, tons.... 272,538		174,428
Nickel, lbs 8,882,000		1,859,970
Pig iron, tons ... 116,370		1,701,703
Silver, oz... 151,400		84,330
Steel, tons...	14,471	347,280
Zinc ore, tons....	1,500	15,000
Total...		$5,016,734

The value of non-metallic substances mined was $6,805,791.

The aggregate value of the production shows an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year.

The chief increases in quantity and value are as follows :

Copper—2,346,000 pounds, or 35 per cent.; $269,399, or 84 per cent.

Nickel—1,802,000 pounds, or 23 per cent.; $1,103,344, or 145 per cent.

Iron ore—182,236 tons, or 201 per cent.; $62,623, or 56 per cent.

Pig iron—53,984 tons, or 86 per cent.; $765,637, or 82 per cent.

Steel—11,652 tons; $332,809.

The principal decreases in quantity and value are :

Petroleum—1,948,283 gallons, or 8 per cent. ; $401,105, or 21 per cent.

Natural gas—$56,640, or 14 per cent.

The values are all calculated upon the selling prices at the mines or works.

SAIL ON THE SEVENTH.

Preparations for Vice-Royalty's Departure.

A Montreal despatch says :—The Allan Line has been notified from Ottawa that the Governor-General and his daughter, Lady Ruby Elliott, will sail by the company's steamer Parisian on June 7 for Liverpool. Special apartments, luxuriously furnished, will be set apart for the Vicereal party, who will attend the King's coronation. It has not been definitely decided when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other Ministers will sail for England, but it is understood they will either sail by the company's steamer Parisian or Tunisian.

MOST POWERFUL WARSHIP

One Building for an Unknown Purchaser.

A London despatch says:—Vickers, Sons and Maxim have begun at Barrow the construction of a warship which is described as a semi-battleship and semi-cruiser, having the strength of the former, and the fleetness of the latter. She will be the most powerful armored warship ever built. It is not known who she is being built for.