Montreal Weekly Witness.

SIXTIETH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1905 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

PORT ARTHUR HAS FALLEN

Gen. Stoessel Has Surrendered at Last to Victorious Japanese.

Terms of Surrender Not Yet Announced.

Tokio, Jan. 2.—Gen. Stoessel has surrendered Port Arthur. Gen. Stoessel surrendered at nine o'clock on Sunday night.

The following cable has been received from General Nogi: 'I received a letter relating to surrender from General Stoessel, the commander of the Port Arthur garrison on Sunday night at nine o'clock.'

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

The terms of the surrender of Port Arthur are as yet unknown, but it is not doubted that they will be liberal, in accordance with the orders to Gen. Nogi by the Mikado. It is reported that after marching out of the fortress with the usual honors of war, Gen. Stoessel and all his officers will be immediately conveyed to Russia on parole. The rank and file will be eventually sent home on undertaking not to again take any part in the war. It is thought that Gen. Nogi may waive the custom of pillaging the surrendered arms after the troops march out and allow all the soldiers to return to Russia armed, in recognition of their gallant defence.

STORY OF THE SIEGE.

Declaration of War.

THE FIRST ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Before the news of the unceremonious sinking of the 'Variag' and 'Korietz' at Chemulpo had reached Port Arthur, or, as is more likely, before the wassailing commanders there could realize the danger of their position, the dramatic and lightning blow that was to arouse Russia to a sense of her unpreparedness and the world to the strength and deadly earnestness of the Japanese intentions fell upon the squadron in the harbor. In little over twelve hours, between Feb. 8 and 9, by two masterly strokes, the Japanese placed hors de combat, some permanently, some temporarily, the cream of the Russian Pacific squadron. The torpedo boats crept into Port Arthur harbor and torpedoed seven ships of war and if the accounts of the severity of the damage inflicted were exaggerated Japan's purpose of getting control of the sea was effected and having succeeded in cornering their opponent's fleet it has held its supremacy to the last, notwithstanding the Russians' desperate and ultimately heroic measures to retrieve at least a position in which to be able to threaten effectively the troop transports that their impotence let loose from Japan. The 'Czarevitch,' the 'Retvizan' and the 'Diana,' which suffered in this initial onslaught, will be heard of again, but nothing but disaster has dogged their fortunes. Following on this disconcerting disaster, which was directly traceable to that laxity of precautionary measures that marked the early stages of this phase of the campaign, came the blowing up of the 'Yenesei,' a mine-laying ship, which, while engaged in the grim task was 'Hoist with her own petard,' and 99 men and all her officers went down with her on Feb 13.

TO BLOCK THE PORT.

Admiral Togo then superseded Admiral Uriu, who had been responsible for the satisfactory Japanese position and one of his first movements was to make the investment of the Russian fleet doubly secure. For this purpose, on March 27, he sent four merchantmen freighted with stones and containing high explosives, into the narrow strait that connects the Port Arthur harbor with the blue waters. This enterprise, which was manifestly inspired by the 'Merrimac' episode at Santiago, met with the same failure as its prototype, and, despite cool-headed navigation the ships sank before they could reach their destination under the concentrated fire of Golden Hill and all the shore forts, and a great loss of life ensued. This purpose the Japanese emulated a little later on but without effecting their purpose. The garrison of Port Arthur was naturally plunged into the deepest disquietude under repeated misfortune and not even the failure of the sealing process served to allay or stem the gloomy forecasts which it indulged in.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.

The advent of Admiral Makaroff, who came with a reputation for fearless and dashing enterprise, and the apparent success that waited on his early manoeuvres corrected the opinion that Port Arthur was doomed to an early fall. Makharoff adopted at once the vigorous initiative and the seeming reticence that marked the Japanese squadron was misread into being significant of fear. His partial success emboldened the Russian admiral to go further in his sorties and his immunity from or scorn of mishap eventually brought about a terrible disaster. But the Japanese were but luring on the intrepid sailor. They also noticed that the Russian exit was always made with great care along one particular track. In this they sowed mines. Makharoff sallied out on board the flagship 'Petropavlovsk' and chased a few decoy Japanese warships, until near the Elliott Islands, where reinforcements joined the fleeing fleet. He then turned and endeavored to make Port Arthur. The insular passage would only admit of the entrance of one battleship at a time and by the time half the fleet had successfully negotiated the channel the Japanese squadron came up and commenced a bombardment. Whether the 'Petropavlovsk' failed to keep a proper lookout in the hurry or what, the battleship struck a mine and before any assistance could be rendered, but within sight of their comrades on shore, 647 men went down. With them was Makharoff and the great battle artist, Verestchagin, whilst the Grand Duke Boris, at that time only once removed from the Russian throne, was injured and barely escaped with his life. This catastrophe raised a profound regret throughout the world and many crowned heads telegraphed their condolences to the Czar, whilst the Japanese officers courteously signified their sympathy by half-masting their flags and denying themselves the luxuries of the table for a day out of respect for their unfortunate but courageous enemy.

THE THIRD ATTEMPT TO BLOCK THE CHANNEL.

Admiral Togo was not slow to take advantage of the comparative inertia that fell upon the Russian fleet after such a crushing blow, and he determined upon another attempt to seal the port's mouth. On May 8 he prepared his last and most ambitious effort, and it was partially successful. Whilst a fierce storm was raging the intrepid Japanese manned eight stone-laden merchantmen and sailed them into the channel. They became separated in the gale and Togo signalled them to abandon their purpose. But the signals were unnoticed or unheeded and the scattered fleet went on with the enterprize. Notwithstanding the natural disadvantages of the situation and the enhanced danger they ran under the glare of the searchlights, and the deadly hail of shot the Russians were thus enabled to pour upon them, the ships were driven in and settled in the passage. Admiral Togo announced that success had attended the venture, though the investment could only have been flimsy in view of the fact that the Russian squadron was reported to have emerged again within a few weeks. This scheme of blocking the port was regarded as a failure, and Togo never again tried it, though with more coherence in the vessels to be sunk a greater measure of obstruction could have been expected.

JAPANESE CATASTROPHES.

Hitherto the Japanese squadron had been, outside of a vague rumor that a battleship had been put out of action on May 10, which the Japanese neither confirmed nor denied, credited with no losses. Perhaps a logical excuse is to be found for this in the almost pusillanimous caution with which Togo used his heavier vessels. But such a march of good fortune was destined soon to receive a sad check. With characteristic unemotional brevity it was reported in Tokio that on May 15, in a fog, the 'Kasuga' (one of the two newly acquired cruisers which had made such an adventurous voyage from Genoa, where they were built for Chili), had rammed the 'Yoshino,' a second-class cruiser of 4,180 tons, which sank with a crew of 300. On the same day, in the same message it was announced that the 'Hatsuse,' a first-class battleship of 15,000 tons, had struck a mine, 441 men going down with her. Thus was the loss of the 'Petropavlovsk' more than equalized.

OTHER RUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

Hardly a day passed without some Russian mishap occurring, and amongst the long list of minor accidents may be chronicled the blowing up of the 'Boyavin,' and the loss of the torpedo boat 'Istrashni,' which was cut off whilst scouting.

ON LAND.

In the meantime the troops which Japan, by possessing an almost unrestricted command of the sea, was able to throw into Korea, had been as successful as their sister service, and the rapid advance of Kuroki after the battle of the Ya lu towards Kai ping, threatened the railway communications of Port Arthur. Preparations for the now inevitable land investment were made. But the snapping of the link came from a landing party at Petsevo. This first block was of short duration, and in the short interval in which the Russians regained and held control of the line Admiral Alexeieff escaped north, leaving the naval command in the hands of the ill-starred Admiral Withoeft, Gen. Stoessel being appointed to command the land forces. At the advance of the Japanese the Russians evacuated Dalny, a city of mushroom growth, after the harbor works had been destroyed.

THE BATTLE OF NAN SHAN.

The first of the great battles that preceded the complete isolation of the fort was fought on May 21, at Kin chou, in the narrow isthmus that joins the Kwan tung peninsula with the mainland. The Japanese army had been landed at Ta ku shan. This battle lasted five days, and was marked by the fierce onslaught on one side and the stubborn defence on the other. After the Japanese had been continually hurled back and whole regiments wiped out, the attackers found a way to outflank the Russian right flank. This was by wading through the Ta lien wan bay, and aided by their gunboats, which enfiladed the Russian trenches, the Japanese renewed the fight and ultimately swept the Russians from their carefully prepared and heavily fortified positions. General Oku, who was in command, attributes the victory to the material assistance he received from the gunboats. So precipitate and thorough was the Russian rout that some seventy-five guns were left, among them being a number of up-to-date Krupps.

THE INVESTMENT COMPLETE.

The Japanese were now astride the railway, and the beleaguered garrison was effectually isolated from all direct communication with its base. Thus on May 26 commenced the siege to reduce the greatest and strongest fortress of modern times, a fortress which has withstood till now comprehensive attacks from a force numerically stronger, and which was destined to pass through many vicissitudes, but which held tenaciously to what was always little better than a forlorn hope. On the other side, the optimistic estimation of a rapid surrender the advocates of the Japanese were misled into basing upon their early successes, has been suspended in its realization until now, and the fort has survived for many months, during which all its brother forces in Manchuria were being hurled back, and long after the faintest chance of relief must have disappeared.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIE.

On Thursday, June 21, the Russian fleet made a sortie, but was repulsed, the 'Peresviet' being torpedoed, and saved only by the timely assistance of one of her companion ships, which dragged it back to harbor.

THE USE OF THE CENSOR.

A period of vagueness and rigid use of the privileges of the censor now set in, and only the thinnest accounts of a reliable nature were permitted by the Japanese to reach the outside world. Of rumor, palpably idle, lying rumor, and the reports of the inevitable garrulous intelligent Chinaman bare mention is sufficient. Of course, the fortress fell upon more than one occasion. The fountain-head of these reports was invariably Che foo, which is connected with Port Arthur by wireless telegraphy. But from such reports as reiteration and a semblance of probability emphasized as truth it was learned that the Japanese were slowly pushing in the extended Russian forces. On June 26 it was reported that an attack on White Wolf Hill had proved successful, though not until, to quote General Stoessel's premature despatch, the Japanese had been repulsed with terrible losses. On Aug. 14 and 15 another step southward was taken, this time to Pa li chwang. At Pa li chwang the army extended its right wing to rest on Pigeon Bay. Another force enveloped the Russian right. This force is said to have captured the Ta ku mountain on Aug. 1. As what seems to have been a prologue to a combined general assault by land and sea, the Japanese offered terms of surrender to the garrison, which approaches were defiantly refused by General Stoessel. On Aug. 24 prolonged and decimating attacks were made by the Japanese, and after days of frightful slaughter, but unrelaxed energy, the Japanese captured Forts Etze shan and Ante shan. The Russians tried all they knew to regain these positions, which were an integral part of the chain of forts that enclosed the fortress, and their maintenance by the Japanese under the enfilading cannonade from the contiguous defences has never been authoritatively affirmed. Indeed, later news seemed to suggest that they were too hot to hold. The losses of a spectacular frontal attack appear to have appalled even the Japanese, and lately this method of assault has been more or less superseded by the mining advance. On Oct. 26 attacks were made on Rih lung mountain and the Kee kwan mountain, and a mine was reported to have reached the outer limit of this fort, and a portion of the fort blown up. On this date severe conflagrations were reported in the town, while the diurnal bombardment was becoming increasingly effective. The beginning of the end was made manifest by the capture of 203 Metre Hill, from which eminence a complete and uninterrupted view of the harbor was obtainable. The Port Arthur fleet was quickly reduced to impotence. Then, once the Russians were on the run, the successes followed rapidly. First came the blowing up of the East Kee kwan forts, then Rih lung, and finally Sung shoo, which is almost in the centre of the inner fortifications.

THE LAST FIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

The death blow of the Port Arthur squadron fell on Aug. 12. Actuated partly by a mistaken idea of the strength and effectiveness of the Japanese blockade, through which the smaller Russian craft constantly passed, which led to the supposition that the desirable union with the Vladivostok fleet was no difficult matter, and partly by the coercion of a growing necessity, Admiral Withoeft brought his squadron out of Port Arthur. But he was not permitted to go far without engaging the Japanese. In this conflict, in which he was outclassed both in tactics and marksmanship, his fleet was thoroughly beaten and scattered. The 'Czarevitch,' the Admiral's flagship, was pierced in innumerable places. As Withoeft was standing on the bridge exhorting and encouraging his men a shell struck and killed him. Confusion seems to have supervened, and instead of making for neutral ports or joining the Vladivostok fleet, under Skrydloff, which by pre-arrangement was coming south, Prince Utomsky, upon whom the chief command devolved, fled back to Port Arthur with a few ships, the others going where they would. The battleship 'Czarevitch,' which was only kept afloat with difficulty, and owing to the continuance of good weather, was conducted to Kaio Chau, to be ultimately dismantled. The 'Askold' sought refuge at Shanghai, and was, after some discussion, disarmed. The 'Novik' was found by the Japanese off Korsakosk, on the Island of Saghalien and after a desperate encounter, in which she was crippled, was beached. The Russians were fortunate in saving both the 'Askold' and the 'Czarevitch.' It appears that the Vladivostok fleet's approach rendered it highly inadvisable on Togo's part to weaken, or put too great a distance between his fleet and the squadron despatched under Kamimura to deal with Skrydloff. This may explain why Togo failed to follow up the defeated and flying Russian fleet. The Port Arthur remnant of a squadron made a sortie the next day, but the appearance of Togo nipped the enterprise in the bud. It was this sortie that recalled Kamimura from his victory over the Vladivostok squadron, when the 'Rurik' was sunk and the 'Gromoboi' and the 'Rossia' were permitted, like the 'Askold' and the 'Czarevitch,' to crawl, piteously shattered, back to port.

ONTARIO CIVIC ELECTIONS.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S CONTEST THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—Mayor Urquhart was elected for a second term of the mayoralty of Toronto yesterday, defeating Messrs. Gooderham and McPherson by a plurality of 2,346. Messrs. Spence, Ward, Hubbard and Shaw were elected for the Board of Control, and Messrs. Rawlinson, Levee, Simpson, Smallpiece, Davis and Scott as the Board of Education.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Mr. James A. Ellis was re-elected mayor of Ottawa yesterday by a majority of 487 over his opponent, Mr. W. D. Morris.

The results in other mayoralty contests was:—

London—Dr. C. Campbell.
Hamilton—Mr. Biggar.
Brantford—Mr. W. H. Waterous (acclamation).
Pembroke—Mr. W. H. Branley.
Kingston—Ald. F. R. N. McFarlane.
Belleville—Mr. C. N. Sulman.
Cornwall—Mr. G. R. Phillips.
Guelph—Mr. George Sleeman.
St. Thomas—Mr. Meek.
Stratford—Mr. W. F. Ferguson.
St. Catharines—Mr. Theo. Sweet.
Windsor—Mr. E. S. Wigle.
Woodstock—Mr. J. S. Scarff.
Orillia—Mr. C. J. Miller.
Parkhill—Mr. A. W. Humphries.
Port Hope—Mr. Butterfield Chalk.
Dunnville—Mr. W. F. Waines.
Aylmer—Mr. J. J. Nairn.
Shelburne—Mr. H. White.
Deseronto—Mr. E. Arthur Rixen.
Oshawa—Mayor Fowlke (acclamation).
Waterloo—Mr. Jacob Uffeman.
Renfrew—Mr. F. M. Devine (acclamation).
Alliston—Mr. Walter Fisher.
Tilsonburg—Mr. Thos. Fero.
Huntsville—Mr. H. S. May.
Seaforth—Mr. Noble Cluff.
Goderich—Mr. W. T. Murney.
Thorold—Mr. Wm. Munro, (acclamation.)
Whitby—Mr. Wm. Robson.
Dresden—Mr. Asa Kubble
Wallaceburg—Mr. T. F. Hinnehan.
Cornwall—Mr. G. R. Phillips.
Prescott—Mr. W. H. Stephenson.
Ingersoll—Mr. Jas. B. Iles.
Forest—Captain J. C. Pollock.
Gravenhurst—Mayor Campbell (acclamation).
Napanee—Mr. John Lowry.
Parry Sound—J. A. Johnson.
Stayner—Mayor Bethune (re-elected).
Clinton—J. B. Hoover.
Barrie—Donald Ross.
North Bay—David Purvis.
Arnprior—Dr. Cranton.
Penetanguishene—C. McGibbon (acclamation).
Dundas—J. W. Dickson.
Galt—Mark Mundy.
Kincardine—J. C. Cooke.
Niagara Falls—William Phemister.
Kingsville—Darius Wigle
Amherstburg—Dr. E. O. Teeter.
Strathroy—John Folinsee.
Picton—G. M. Farrington.
Blenheim—S. H. Bacon.
Midland—D. L. White.
Collingwood—D. Wilson.
Welland—George W. Sutherland.
Petrolea—John D. Noble.
Smith's Falls—A. Foster.
Lindsay—D. Ray.
Orangeville—William Green (acclamation).
Bowmanville—Archie Tait.
Wingham—Thomas Bell.

THE VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION.

New Vonville, Ont., Jan. 3.—The vote in the township of Clave, Durham county, for local option yesterday, was carried by 300 majority.

Thamesville, Ont., Jan. 3.—The local option by-law was carried by a majority of five. All other municipal interests were lost sight of and the election turned purely into a local option contest with the above result.

Clinton, Ont., Jan. 3.—The vote taken yesterday on local option resulted in defeat for the temperance people, there being 132 votes against the by-law.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 2.—The by-law for local option voted on in the township of Saltfleet was defeated by forty-one votes.

Bleinheim, Ont., Jan. 3.—The local option ticket was snowed under, every anti-local option candidate being elected by big majorities. Not in years has there been such a hot election contest in town, nor has the town been so excited.

SCANDALOUS STORIES

AN INVESTIGATION INTO CHARGES MADE BY IMMIGRANTS.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 30.—Considerable agitation has been occasioned by stories told by immigrants who have arrived here this week on the Canadian Pacific steamer 'Lake Manitoba,' from Liverpool. The stories apply to the steerage, in which some 1,500 passengers, the great majority English men, women and children, came across. Stories of immoral conduct are told. The ship's officers deny these, and the company's marine superintendent, Captain J. T. Walsh, has begun an investigation. Meanwhile, since he began his inquiry and since the denials referred to have been made, the allegations of immorality have been declared by at least one other passenger to have been correct.

Mr. George Ringland, general passenger agent of the C. P. R. Steamship Company in Montreal, on being shown the above despatch this morning, said it was the rehash of the stories published in the St. John papers. The 'Lake Manitoba,' instead of having 1,500 passengers, only had 173 passengers—seven cabin, eighteen second and 148 steerage. A thorough investigation was now in progress, and they had affidavits, voluntarily given, that the officers were courteous and that no signs of misconduct were observed. One passenger who was travelling with his mother and family has made an affidavit to the effect that if there had been any immorality in the steerage he would surely have heard of it. The food was clean, good and wholesome, and if he can get as good food in Canada he would be satisfied. Referring to the passengers who were supposed to be stranded in St. John, Mr. Ringland stated that three of them had through tickets. The Canadian Pacific Railway would not rest until the whole matter has been sifted to the bottom.

Mr. John Hoolahan, Dominion Immigration agent, and Mr. E. Marquette, provincial immigration agent, stated that the steerage passengers passed through the city on Tuesday afternoon and they had the appearance of being a quiet and respectable class of people. No complaints were made to them of bad treatment by the C. P. R. officials or that they had seen any misconduct during the voyage.

A FLAG INCIDENT.

YOUNG AMERICANS REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN FLAG DRILL.

Sault Ste. Marie, Dec. 30.—The feelings of love between Canadians and Americans in this place will not be fostered by the stand which American parents take to instill into their growing children anti-British sentiments. On Christmas the children of Tagona school gave an entertainment in Tagona mission hall. One of the features of the entertainment was flag drill, but it was not a success. In the principal's room are about thirty pupils, of whom about ninety percent are American children. In another room are about forty children, of whom about seventy-five percent are Americans. Less than half the American children in the principal's room could be coaxed to take part in the drill on account of the British flag being used, and only nine or ten of the American children in another room, out of the thirty there, could be induced to go into the drill. The principal was advised to call off the drill, but he would not. Some of the American parents, however, forced their children to take part in the drill.

As a concession to the Americans and a courtesy to their parents, Principal Thornton allowed the American flag to be carried, notwithstanding the advice of Secretary Chatten that every child who was being maintained by and educated in the country should be forced to carry the Canadian flag.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

PRINCE SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKY TO RESIGN AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

New York, Dec. 30.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Herald,' he has reliable information that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Minister of the Interior, is determined to resign. This, under the circumstances of the last few days, will surprise no one. M. Glasoff, Minister of Education, is likewise to retire. He said: 'The situation of affairs has gone beyond my comprehension.' M. Lukianoff, a bacteriologist, will be his successor.

Prince Galitzin, mayor of Moscow, has been handed over to justice to answer for his too liberal speech before the Duma.

HALIFAX DOCKYARDS.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 29.—It is reported here that all orders in reference to the closing of the dockyards have been cancelled, and all men who desire so may return to work. The order to sell the stores has been cancelled, and from the tone of the cable messages it is believed to have been the intention that Admiralty work at the yards should not cease till March 1. The new stores building, the construction of which is nearly finished, and the steam heating of the hospital are to be completed.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Decrease of Nearly a Million Dollars Under Corresponding Months of 1903.

NEW RULE THE CAUSE OF APPARENT FALLING OFF.

The amount of duty collected by the Montreal customs from the month of May to Dec. 31 was $7,997,030.08, as compared with $8,996,558.95 for the corresponding period last year, being a decrease of $999,528.87. This decrease in the Montreal collections is mainly due to the fact that every facility is granted to the traders by the customs, so that the duties on the immense quantities of goods that pass through the port of Montreal for all parts of the Dominion are collected at the port of destination.

Following are the collections for the years 1903-04:—

	1903.	1904.
May	$ 970,758.02	$ 968,793.67
June	1,246,533.41	1,067,380.88
July	1,305,460.87	1,033,351.26
Aug.	1,186,775.15	1,137,709.35
Sept.	1,188,291.42	926,893.75
Oct.	1,068,792.11	972,851.10
Nov.	1,040,103.34	976,749.59
Dec.	989,844.63	913,300.48
	$8,996,558.95	$7,997,030.08

Decrease for 1904, $999,528.87.

KABYLES ON THE WARPATH

THEY MENACE TOWN OF ALCAZAR.

New York, Dec. 30.—A Tangier, Morocco, despatch to the 'Herald' says:—

The town of Alcazar is again menaced by a large number of mountaineers, belonging to the Kabyles. They are the same tribesmen who recently besieged the town in consequence of a dispute between a Moor and a Spaniard. They were then induced to raise the siege by the payment of a generous bribe. The money then paid has merely aroused their greed. They have now returned, demanding the payment of a still larger sum. In the event that this is not forthcoming they demand that certain of the European residents be surrendered to them. It is generally believed that the town will have to accede to the first request, as it is poorly prepared for defence.

THE MAD MULLAH.

BRITAIN AND ITALY AGREE TO OFFER TERMS.

London, Dec. 30.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from Rome says that Italy and Great Britain have agreed with each other to offer the 'Mad' Mullah in Somaliland a settled sphere, with grazing rights in certain parts of English and Italian territory on condition that the Mullah will undertake to keep peace. No money will be offered to him. Agents are trying to communicate with the Mullah.

The so-called 'Mad' Mullah has been for a long time a thorn in the side of the British. He has fought several pitched battles with the British forces, and although he has been frequently defeated, he would only disappear to appear again seemingly as strong as ever.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY

IN DANGER OF LOSING LEASE OF LONDON AND PORT STANLEY LINE.

London, Ont., Dec. 30.—If the Pere Marquette Railway does not put on a better train service and treat the shippers and merchants of London fairly, the city will cancel the company's lease of the London and Port Stanley Railway. This is the ultimatum of the city to the Pere Marquette as the result of the series of complaints lodged by the shippers of London, as well as of the west, against the train service not alone on the London and Port Stanley branch, but on the entire Canadian division of the Pere Marquette. This drastic action was decided upon at the meeting of the London and Port Stanley Board of 1904, which was held in the City Hall.

IROQUOIS THEATRE FIRE

CITY OF CHICAGO NOT LIABLE FOR DAMAGES GROWING OUT OF LOSS OF LIFE.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Almost to a day on the anniversary of the Iroquois Theatre fire, Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday decided that the city of Chicago is not liable for damages growing out of the loss of life in connection with the famous theatre fire. On all points considered, Judge Walker declares the city's position in opposing the litigation in sixty suits in which it is party defendant, is well taken. He sustained the city's demurrer in two of the suits at the bar. One of the cases will be taken to the Appellate Court for final decision. In the last hour of the court forty-nine suits, aggregating $490,000, were filed in the Circuit and Superior courts.

CALL TO TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 28.—The congregation of Dovercourt Presbyterian Church last night extended a unanimous call to the Rev. James Wilson, of Glencoe. The salary offered is $1,500 per annum.

'DEBORAH.'

A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries

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SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the city of Antioch at the brilliant but corrupt court of Antiochus IV., self-styled Epiphanes (The Glorious), King of Syria, whose cruelty was only equalled by his extreme vanity and consequent jealousy. The uprooting of the Jewish faith was the life object of this monarch, and the horrors and excesses thus entailed upon 'God's Chosen People' are only to be compared with those of Nero, the infamous, in his brutal war upon the early Christians. Antiochus is angered at the contents of a letter from Philippi, in Macedonia, in which it is related how the Romans held a magnificent fete to commemorate their conquest of the country of Perseus, the last of the kings of Ancient Greece. It galls Antiochus to the quick that another should outshine him in the pomp and grandeur of which Antioch is famous, and he vows that he will make such a show that 'all the world will be agog with amazement.' Such is the show that is inaugurated on All-Gods' Day, and continues for one whole month. In the grand parade which takes place the most extravagant provision of the show is the King himself. The reader is introduced to the king's scribe, Timon; Dion, a Greek soldier in the service of Antiochus; and Glaucon, son of the chief of the Jewish Rabbis, who is under the special protection of Menelaos, the High Priest of Jerusalem. The scene changes to Jerusalem, where Dion, the Greek, saves the Nasi from the brutality of the soldiers. Dion sees Deborah for the first time, and is impressed by her great beauty. The home of Elkiah, his daughter, Deborah, and her little blind brother, Caleb. The discus contest, and the cowardly act of the crowd whereby Glaucon is dangerously wounded by the discus. Deborah and her injured brother. Dion feels compelled to protect the friendless girl. Caleb disappears and Deborah goes to seek him.

VI.

A JEWISH CUPID.

Dion knew that a personal search for the lad among the crowds of soldiers, who were lodged in half the houses of the city, and in hundreds of tents beyond the walls, would be a long, if not a useless one, since, if any persons had captured the child, they would have reason for concealing his whereabouts. Dion went, therefore, at once to the headquarters of Apollonius, that he might obtain an order that none would dare disregard.

The house appropriated to the Governor's use was the palace on Mount Sion. Though the finest residential structure in Jerusalem, like Elkiah's house, it was but a sorry scion of its architectural pedigree. For instead of the colonnades where Solomon once walked, were now the lime-whitened walls and domes of what, but for its site, might have been taken for a caravansery.

Captain Dion passed through the court, with its broken ancient fountains and cheap reproductions of recent Greek statuary. He was greeted by Apollonius at the entrance to the hall of audience.

'Welcome, Dion! In time to sup with me to-night. After the feast we will have a symposium that will make the dead Alexander come to life with envy.'

Dion excused himself, and stated the purpose of his visit.

'Nay; so jovial and witty a comrade as yourself cannot be let off,' cried the roystering commandant. 'Nor need you trouble yourself about the boy. I will issue the order that he be brought here. It will be a quicker way and more certain.

Dion changed his tack, and urged that he must return to take care of his friend Glaucon.

'What care you for the traitor Glaucon?' replied the General. 'If that man betrays his own race he will not be true to you. It is enough that such creatures as Glaucon are allowed to live, and keep their property, which should be our common spoil. Let him die of his hurt; we shall all be the better off, with one Jew less and houses more. But stay, you shall, Dion, or, by Herakles! I will issue orders to cut the boy's throat when found. No carouse is complete if Dion be absent,' he said, throwing his arm about him. 'Come now, it's a treaty with you. I know that your friendship is not for Glaucon, but for the black-eyed Diana, his sister, whom I saw to-day. Drink with us you shall, or I shall be jealous as Zeus is of his Hera, and send your Jewish goddess straight to Antiochus as a gift. Go, then, get your ivy and head-grease, and come back quickly; for see, the gnomon already casts shadow of six paces—the hour the gods themselves have set for supper.'

'Then I must eat your dainty meats,' said Dion, seeing the futility of opposing the distempered will of his superior. Veiling his resentment under a forced hilarity, he retired, and a half-hour later returned in company with the other guests.

These were high officers in gorgeous togas, and caps whose tasselled tops lapped down to their shoulders. Each of these revellers was accompanied to the palace by one or more slaves, who would wait upon their masters at the feast, and take them home when drunk. A few subalterns were invited who, like Dion, compensated for lack of rank by their ready wit and their repertoire of stories and songs.

As the guests reclined upon the cushions their shoes were unlaced and removed by Apollonius's menials, their feet washed in scented water, and gently rubbed with towels, while their caps were displaced by crowns of bay leaves gemmed with the pearly berries. Then the low tables were drawn within reach, laden with all that the distant markets of Antioch could furnish; for the conquered land of Judea gave them not so much as a fig or date. The Jews had left for the invaders only fish and game; but woe to the Syrian soldier who should venture beyond his camps to drop a line in lake or send an arrow after beast or bird!

The viands were quickly disposed of, for, following the Greek custom, no wine was poured until the meats and spicy condiments had created abundant thirst.

'A soldier's hunger is soon satisfied, but his thirst is like the river Oceanus that runs round the earth and has no end,' cried Apollonius. 'Let's to the potation. Who shall be master of the feast?'

'Dion! Dion!' was shouted, with clapping and cheers.

Apollonius whispered to his next neighbor:

'The master of the feast, according to custom, must remain sober. We must have Dion's tongue loosened with wine, or we shall not skim the cream of his wit. Call for Kallisthenes. He is duller drunk than sober.'

'Kallisthenes! Kallisthenes!' went all round the table, as the suggestion of the host was whispered from one to another.

'This is a deserved honor,' shouted Apollonius, 'for the man who fired the gates of the Jews' Temple.'

'Aye, it was a valiant deed, for there wasn't so much as a lame Jew to stop him,' said Sotades to Dion, who reclined next to him.

'If Apollonius is scattering heroic honors to-night, he should send for the High Priest, Menelaos, for he stole the golden candlesticks from the Holy Place before we could get hold of them,' said another.

'Menelaos! The Jew turned Greek! Dion says he once frightened an Ethiopian into a white man. So Menelaos became a Greek. That Jew's lips would poison the wine. Let him get ready for his feast with the worms of Gehenna,' grunted the Governor.

Kallisthenes at once assumed the prerogative of Ruler of the Feast. He put on a chaplet of ivy, and proclaimed the laws for the hour.

Servants poured the water and wine in equal quantities into the crater, or great bowl, from which it was ladled into the large goblets, holding half a quart each.

Songs and comic speeches, extemporized pantomimes, riddles and stories, as the wine happened to stir the peculiar talent or caprice of the guest, interspersed the drinking.

As the hours advanced the curtains at the doorway were swung aside, and a troop of dancing girls entered. They were of various races; the fair Caucasian from the Euxine, the Egyptian whose hue was the reflection of her desert sands, swarthy half-black Arabs from beyond Jordan, and Nubians whose faces seemed cut from solid jet—slaves whom Apollonius had captured or exchanged for other spoil of battle. These rendered the various songs and dances of their native lands. One performed the hazardous exploit of stepping to the throbbing of the zither between a score of sword blades, set with points upward. Another honored Apollonius by advancing on her hands, seizing the ladle of the wine jar between her toes, and dexterously filling with its contents the empty cup of the commandant.

'Let Apollonius, the valiant conqueror of Jerusalem, show us a daughter of Israel. He is making a harem of them, if report be true,' cried one.

'Jewish maidens will not dance on anything except the thin air. So we had to hang a score of them yesterday,' replied Apollonius. 'But I will show you a genuine Jewish Cupid.'

In a few moments there was thrust into the room a naked boy. His limbs were exquisitely moulded. His large distended pupils shone with strange lustre in the flashing lights of the jewelled lanterns. His outstretched hands and cautious step showed that there was no sight in his eyes.

'Bravo! Bravo! Cupid is blind! Well thought, Apollonius! Let us see to whom he has brought a message from the goddess,' said Sotades.

At this moment Kallisthenes uttered a cry of surprise and horror. He leaped to his feet and pointed to the great bowl from which the wine was taken.

The servant, whose attention had been unduly drawn to the revellers, had inadvertently laid the ladle across the brim of the crater,—a thing regarded as ominous of dire calamity to some one of the guests, the evil to be averted only by the instant cessation of the revelry.

The features looked, and echoed the consternation of the Feast Master.

'DEBORAH.

The guests unceremoniously rose, and were hastening as fast as their uncertain legs and frightened attendants could carry them, when Apollonius recalled them. 'A curse on the slave! Let us appease our Nemesis of the feast,' and lifting the crater he felled the unfortunate man who had perpetrated the dire omen.

As the guests, half-sobered by the scene, stood about the prostrate body Apollonius said:

'Hear you, good friends, to-morrow we will treat you to something more ominous still. We will offer another sacrifice—a sow upon the Jews' altar in the Temple court. Attend me there. Farewell! Bacchus protect his own!'

Dion took the hand of Apollonius.

'My thanks, General, for your aid in recovering this child, whom I will return to his home.'

The Governor lowered his voice:

'Serve me as well when occasion requires, Captain Dion; and if Elkiah's daughter does not reward your service with her favor, tell her what she owes to Apollonius, and I will cast my bait.'

The revellers dispersed to their various quarters, some to the citadel, some to the camps outside the walls, and some to the mansions from which they had ejected the owners.

VII.

IN THE TOILS OF APOLLONIUS.

Dion hastened toward the house of Elkiah, leading the blind child by the hand. As they threaded their way through the narrow streets, Caleb told his story of the day's adventures. He had been seized in the afternoon, and taken somewhere beyond the walls, among the soldiers in the tents. He overheard his captors talking of the reward that Elkiah would give for the return of his son, and intimating how much more they could wring from Glaucon, when some one claimed him in the name of Apollonius. He was led away, as he supposed, to be killed, and was surprised at being conducted to the palace.

Dion plied him with questions, but could elicit no further information. The Captain knew Apollonius too well to believe that the introduction of a Jewish Cupid at the feast, and the rescue of the lad, were all there was to his purpose. He pondered the problem in the light of the Governor's well-known selfishness and sensuality. Did his design reach to the possession of Deborah?

Coming to the house of Elkiah they were surprised to find the outer door unfastened. Caleb ran up the stairs and heralded his coming with many shouts.

Elkiah was sitting beside the wounded Benjamin in the darkness.

'The Lord be praised! His mercy endureth forever!' ejaculated the father as Caleb flung himself into his arms.

'But where is Deborah,' cried the lad. 'Is not your sister with you? Then how came you hither, child?' replied the old man, in that quick terror to which the events of recent days had made him susceptible.

'I brought him here, sir. I, Dion.'

'Met you not my daughter? You sent for her? No? I understand it not. One came bringing as a token a bit of the lad's clothing, and pledged to take her where the lost might be found. I thought the messenger had come from you. Ere I could detain her, Deborah was gone. Was it not you that sent? May I believe a Greek? Trifle not, I beseech you, with one whose life-thread can endure but little more. My daughter! O give me my daughter! O my child! My child!'

'It is the trick of the soldiers. They thought to get Deborah, too,' cried Caleb.

'Alas,' said Dion, 'that you were not blind, and could see to take me to the place where they kept you before the General sent for you.'

'That I can do,' said the boy. 'I saw all the way.'

'Saw?'

'Aye, with my feet and with my nostrils and with my ears, I saw everything. Outside the walls we went down, down; it must have been to cross the Kedron. Then we went up, up, fully half-way the ascent toward Bethany. We went close to a cactus hedge, for I felt on my cheeks the cool air the cactus breathes. Then over a broken wall, for I fell among the stones. Next a house, high and of smooth mortar walls, for I can tell such things by the echo one's footfall makes. The tent we stopped at was near where horses, as many as threescore, were tethered; this I knew from their neighing.

'I have the spot,' said Dion. 'It is the camp of Cleanthes. Let me away! But Glaucon, your Benjamin, does well?' bending a moment over the sleeping form.

'So said the surgeon you brought,' replied Elkiah. 'But haste! O God of Abraham, take my son if thou wilt, but spare, oh, spare, my Deborah! God be merciful! Thy billows are gone over me. Spare me that I may see again the face of my child, and gather strength before I go hence, and be no more!'

Caleb's judgment that Deborah had been decoyed by the soldiers proved true. Her guide led her to the palace of Apollonius. On the way she passed the roysterers returning from the banquet. The presence of the soldier did not shield her from the insult of their tongues so well as did her preoccupation with anxiety for her brother. She was left alone in the ante-chamber of the Governor. Now and then she inquired in vain of the passing servants for the blind child. Growing suspicious, she endeavored to make her escape, but found the exits fastened, as she tried them one by one.

At length the Governor came to her. He was flushed and unsteady from the effects of his debauch, and accosted her with maudlin insolence.

'Ah, my pretty Jewess!'

'I came, sir, to claim the blind child, son of Elkiah.'

'But suppose I should first claim the daughter of Elkiah. On the street I let you go, but since you have come to me, well—that is different. My will must rule in my own palace.'

'Aye, the will of Appollonius, who has given his word for the safety of the house of Elkiah,' replied the girl, undaunted.

'True, my fair one, and Apollonius will keep his word. You are in danger anywhere else than here. None are safe in Jerusalem but those who come beneath my shadow. To-morrow the soldiers will be let loose. I cannot hold them back any longer. Elkiah's house may go with the rest of the Jews. Apollonius's friendship is better than the sword of his soldiers, eh, is it not?'

He put out his hands.

This terrible threat and the hideous alternative it presented to her were too much for the girl to take in at once. She sank at the monster's feet.

'Ah, my sweet one, don't do that. No slave shall you be to me; but I will give you as many jewels as—as the fair Clarissa, the Queen of the Grove of Daphne, wears. And I swear by your bright eyes, you shall outshine the very goddesses of Antiochus's palace.'

He stooped and touched her. Then she quivered as if stung by a scorpion.

'Mercy, sir! Mercy for the house of Elkiah! An old man, a blind child, a wretched girl—these are not enemies for the great Apollonius to crush. Brace men would despise him for harming such.'

'Humph!' grunted the Governor, 'and they would despise me more for letting such a splendid woman as you go to another—even to Dion.'

At this word Deborah leaped to her feet.

Apollonius held out his arms to her, but recoiled as he saw her whole frame the impersonation of hatred and rage. He would as soon have ventured to grasp a sheet of flame. Then his face hardened. Fixing upon her a pair of cold, steely eyes, he assumed the pose of a bargainer. Had each word been a knife-cut severing a piece of her flesh for the weighing scale, he could not have more cruelly tortured her.

'I have heard that the daughters of Jewry are of such filial devotion that they will give their lives for their sires. Will this one not give Apollonius her friendship for her father's life?'

Deborah stood like a statue. The flush faded from her face as if her soul had fled. She forgot for the moment the scene and the man before her. She was with her father. She saw his face so white, with blood on his beard. She imagined him led out to death; thrust over the city walls; prodded with spear; tortured on the rack; having the tongue torn from his mouth—for such things had recently been done in Jerusalem.

The cry came from her lips:

'Give me my father's life!'

'Aye, and thine with it, sweet maiden,' cried Apollonius, imagining that his prey was yielding to his importunities.

But he was quickly undeceived. Deborah's whole form seemed to expand. In the wine-dimmed eyes of her captor she was transformed from a helpless girl into the most queenly of women, whose dignity awed him; then into some avenging deity, a divine apparition of purity which had come to scourge him.

'My life?' she cried. 'Can a Greek understand this—that Elkiah would slay his daughter with his own hand if he knew that Apollonius had touched her?'

The soldier who had never quailed before men was cowed by this woman. What was let of manhood in him asserted itself in maudlin apology. He sought to appease the righteous fury he had excited.

But it was too late. The woman was no longer a suppliant. As a soldier is turned by excitement of the battle into a fiend, so Deborah was turned into a soldier, and now became her own defender. She withdrew to the farther side of the apartment. As she did so she caught sight of the sword of the General lying upon a table. She noted its hilt gemmed with jewels, and its blade etched with heroic devices. She seized it, and sprang like a tigress upon the unarmed man. As he crouched back to avoid the stroke, Deborah stopped.

'Stay, I will not slay you like a caged beast. Let the great Apollonius outrage a defenceless woman—a Jewish woman would despise herself if she harmed a defenceless Greek. The daughter of feeble Elkiah will give the brave Apollonius a chance for his life. Unbar the door, or let it be said that a woman slew thee. I will not ask a pledge of a Greek to spare my father. I would not trust the word he has already broken. Jehovah of Israel will avenge my father's house! Unbar the door!'

Apollonius flung a quick glance around to discover a mode of escape. Had he been fully possessed of his wits he would doubtless have found some means of disarming his assailant. Yet the action of the woman was so alert and resolute that most men would have been held at bay. She poised the weapon for its lunge. Had the Jewess learned the art of fence? Or did the quickening of her faculties by the intensity of her purpose supply the deficiency of training? Her attitude was perfect for the giving of the fatal blow. In the General's eyes at the moment, if she were not Ares, the god of war, she was Arthena armed,—no less puissant.

The baffled chieftain had no alternative but submission. Yet it was not mere submission to the accident of her advantage. There was a sort of voluntary homage in the way in which, half sobered by the situation, he yielded to the inevitable.

'The daughter of Elkiah has won her liberty,' said he, with a wave of his hand that nearly sent him sprawling. He staggered to where a bronze plate hung, and struck it. As its signal was answered from without, he cried:

'Ho, Servites, let the woman pass!'

Without losing for an instant her attitude of caution, Deborah passed to the doorway. Putting the weapon beneath her robe, she said:

'This will I keep as the pledge of Apollonius' honor until he shall win it back from braver hands than his own. Our God will raise us up a defender. The Avenger of Israel shall come.'

Pausing a moment between the curtains which Servites held back for her passage, and fixing upon her captor a look of utter contempt, she drew the sword again from her garment, and flung it ringing upon the marble floor, with the exclamation:

'But no! Let it not be said that a Hebrew girl despoiled the General of the Greeks. Apollonius may keep his sword until the Lord Jehovah gives us a man strong enough to take it from him.'

She passed out.

VIII.

DEBORAH DISCOVERS HERSELF

With the impulse of flight Deborah glided out from beneath the portal of Apollonius's palace. For a moment she glanced backward, as if her soul would hurl its final malediction upon her enemy. Then she was seized with fright as she realized her danger. The lanterns which hung about the doorway and throughout the court, with their transparent screens of red and yellow and blue, glared upon her like the eyes of demons. She ran at first without thought of her direction, driven by a wild impulse to escape.

When she reached the open street the light of the moon, shining down serenely between the housetops, seemed like the white shield of some heavenly defender to save her from the pursuing lanterns. She paused to think. Whither should she flee? Should she flee at all? Caleb. Surely he must be somewhere in the place she had left. With that thought her feet became as lead. She could not desert the child.

She would go back, demand admission to the presence of the tyrant, and risk anything, everything for her brother's liberation.

Quickly she saw the futility of this project. She might not be readmitted, and if so, Apollonius would now avenge himself by the accomplishment of his original purpose. What should she do? If she went to her home, would not some emissary of the enraged Governor intercept her? Surely this proud and remorseless man would not let her live to tell the story of his shame.

Partly from instinctive caution, partly from the feeling that the darkness of the night better fitted her own uncertainty of purpose, she kept close to the houses on the shadowed side of the narrow street. Though she walked on rapidly, her soul stood still, like a sentinel peering through the gloom that echoes the step of some as yet unseen danger.

By her side at length loomed piles of fallen stone and half-standing walls. These were the ruins of what a few weeks before had been the elegant residence of Ben Isaac, one of the wealthiest merchants of Jerusalem. It had been razed by order of King Antiochus, who had first pillaged its treasures, and then carried its master captive to Antioch, and there exacted from him by torture the remnant of his riches.

Deborah turned in amid the ghastly wreck. The wild desolation so fitted her experience that the spot seemed restful. The moon was sinking toward the west, and poured its full lustre against a still-standing wall. The very sharpness of the beams cut a block of contrasted darkness on the side toward the east. Deborah climbed over the rough stones and hid within the shadow.

Beneath her lay, like snowdrifts, the squat domes and flat roofs of the houses in the lower street of the Cheesemakers, once the home of honest artisans and tradespeople, now the sleeping-troughs of the vile herd hired to trample out the life of the nation.

Beyond, the vision broken only by the massive shape of the Temple on Morish, lay the vale of Jehoshaphat, the quiet slopes of Olivet, and the long hills to the north glittering here and there as the moonlight fell upon the hated tents of the enemy. As the rising sea pours its tide into a narrow creek, so there came upon her a sense of her nation's shame and woe. At first her power of definite thought seemed destroyed by the flood. Why could she not cease also to feel? Why could she not die and become as insensate as the stones, these other ruins about her?

At length she realized a strange transformation taking place within her; she felt that she had grown suddenly to be no longer a child, but a woman. Nor was she merely a woman of Jerusalem, but a strong avenging spirit. She drank the bitterness of her own heart, and was intoxicated, frenzied, with it. She, who had never felt anything but love, had now learned to hate, and it seemed good to her. Then she became frightened at this revelation of herself to herself. She had possessed a mastiff, gentle, affectionate. Little blind Caleb would lie between its great paws as in the lap of Huldah. Once the beast was stoned upon the street. From that day his temper was changed. He became a savage brute; doubtless his original wild nature reasserting itself. Was she herself not some cruel, vicious spirit suddenly awakened?

She prayed: 'God save me from myself!'

An answer came. It did not allay her excitement, but exalted her; seemed to inspire her.

The music of revelry in the tents beyond the walls became to her spiritualized senses like the timbrel and song of Miriam of old, when that woman led the hosts of Israel by the waters of the Red Sea. Was not her own name Deborah? and did not a Deborah once lead her nation in battle? She remembered how her father had bemoaned her being only a girl, unless she could grow into another Deborah indeed. She heard again the words of the ancient song, 'Awake! awake, Deborah! awake! Awake! Arise, Barak, and lead thy captivity captive!'

(To be Continued.)

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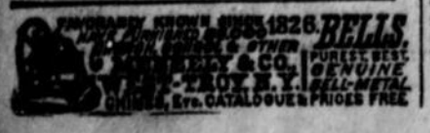

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The Boys' Page.

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YOUR'S NOT HERE?

Watch for it in a Later Paper.

SUNSHINE AND CURLS.
Entered for Senior Competition by Percy Bott, Montreal.

Dyspeptic Reflectious.

(Ethelwyn Wetherald.)

I shouldn't have eaten that pumpkin pie!
I shouldn't have tasted the mince!
I shouldn't have noticed the pickled eggs,
Nor looked at the candied quince!
I ate too much in holiday time,
And I've suffered ever since.

I should never have heard of roasted goose,
Nor dreamed of oysters fried!
The nuts and dates in that awful cake
Make me want to go and hide.
For effects of them, as editors say,
Are 'featured large inside.'

I'm sorry I took three helps of cheese,
And revelled in ginger jam!
'Another spoonful of stuffing, please,
And more of the devilled ham.'
How could I utter words like these,
Dyspeptic as I am!

I'm sorry that I feel so sad,
And that the pain's intense.
I wish that good things were not bad
With badness so immense.
I wish—oh, how I wish I had
A grain of common sense!

A Dog and His Master.

(By Norman Duncan, in the 'Tribune Sunday Magazine.')

Billy Dudgel, of Ruddy Cove, on the Newfoundland East Coast, left his dog at

CAUGHT ON THE CORNER.
Entered for Senior Competition by E. P. Forbes, Westmount.

home when he set out for Fortune Harbor in his father's punt. He thought it better for the dog. He liked company, well enough, did Billy; but he loved his dog. Why expose the lazy, fat, old fellow, with his shaky legs and broken teeth, to an attack in force by the pack of a strange harbor?

The old dog's fighting days were over. He had been a mighty, masterful beast in his prime; and he had scarred too many generations of the Ruddy Cove pack to be molested now as he waddled about the roads and coves where his strength and courage had been proved. But the dogs of Fortune Harbor knew nothing of the deeds he had done, and an air of dignity, a snarl and a show of yellow teeth would not be sufficient to discourage the yelping onset.

'They'd kill him,' thought the master.

So the lad determined to leave his dog at home, and it was well for him that he did.

'Go back, Bruce!' he cried, as he pushed out from his father's wharf-head.

But Bruce slipped into the water from the rocks, and swam after the boat, a beseeching look in the eyes which age had glazed and shot with blood. He was not used to being left at home when Billy pushed out in the punt.

'Go home, b'y!' cried Billy, lifting an oar.

The threatening gesture was too much for Bruce. He raised himself in the water and whined, then wheeled about and paddled for shore.

'Good dog!' Billy called after him.

In response, the water in the wake of the dog was violently agitated. He was wagging his tail. Thus he signified a cheerful acquiescence.

'He'll be wonderin' why he've been sent back,' thought Billy. 'Tis too bad we can't tell dogs things like that.'

Billy had a message for Sammy Tompkins. It was about the great run of cod at Good Luck Tickles, the news of which had reached Ruddy Cove that morning. But old Sammy was on the Black Fly fishing grounds when the lad got to Fortune Harbor. It was growing dark when he got in for the night. So Billy chanced to be late starting home.

The wind had fallen away to a breathless calm, the sky was thickly overcast, and a thin mist lay between the gloomy clouds and the sea's long, black ground-swell. Billy had not pulled through four of the six miles before sea and sky and rocky coast were melted into one vast, deep shadow, except where, near at hand, the bolder headlands were to be distinguished by one who knew them well.

'I wonder,' Billy thought, 'if I'll get home before mornin'. 'Tis hard t' say. I might have t' lie out here all night. Sure, I hope it gets no thicker.'

He rowed on toward Ruddy Cove, taking new bearings from time to time as the deeper shadows of the headlands loomed out of the dark of the night. Thus, he followed the coast, making with great caution for the narrow entrance to the inner harbor, which invariably was hard to find at night or in the fog.

The sea was breaking against the rocks. The noise was loud in Billy's ears, and served to guide him at such times as the headlands were indistinguishable from the clouds. His progress was slow and cautious, for he knew the dangers of the way he must take.

There was a line of submerged rocks—The Wrecker, Old Moll and Deep Down—lying out from Iron Head, directly in his path. That neighborhood was a neighborhood of danger. When the lad caught sight of the strange outline of Iron Head, he swerved the bow of the boat to sea and paddled out. He wanted to make sure of rounding Deep Down, the outermost rock—of giving it a wide berth.

But the night and the noise of the breakers confused him. He could not tell whether or not he had gone far enough. At length he decided that he must be safely beyond the rock. But where was Deep Down? Often he paused to turn and look ahead. Every glance he cast was more anxious than the one before. He was getting nervous.

'Tis hard t' tell if the sea is breakin' on Deep Down,' he said to himself. 'Sure, it must be, though.' It was important to know that. Sometimes only the larger swells curl and break as they roll over Deep Down. Billy knew that just such a sea was running then. Had it been daylight, the green color and the slight lifting of the water would have warned him of the whereabouts of that dangerous reef. But it was night; the spray, as the wave was broken and flung into the air, and the swish and the patter, as the water fell back, were the signs he was on the look-out for.

If, then, the waves broke only at long intervals, the punt might at any moment be lifted and overturned. It might even then be floating over the rock. Billy's heart beat faster when the greater swells slipped under the boat. Would they break beneath him? Would they break near at hand? He paddled slowly. It was better to be cautious, he thought, until he had Deep Down located. So he listened and looked as he paddled on.

At last he heard the significant swish and patter. He flashed about to look ahead. But he was too late. The spray had fallen and disappeared.

'"Tis somewheres near," he thought, 'and 'tis breakin'. But whether t' port or starboard, I don't know.'

Again—and apparently from another quarter—he heard the noise of a breaking wave. He turned in time to catch sight of gleams of phosphorescence off the port bow.

'If that's Deep Down,' he thought, 'I am safe. But if 'tis Old Moll or The Wrecker, I'm somewheres over Deep Down. I wisht I knowed which it was.'

What was it? The Wrecker, Old Moll or Deep Down? Which one of the three rocks lay in a line off Iron Head?

'I wisht I knowed,' Billy muttered, as he bent anew to the oars.

In the meantime, old Sol Sludge, of Becky Sharpe's Cove, which lies beyond Iron Head, had started for Ruddy Cove by the boat paths to tell Skipper John Matthews that he would take a berth in the schooner 'Old Girl' when she got back from the Labrador.

He had a candle-lantern to light the way. When he had crossed the Head and was bound down the valley to meet the Ruddy Cove road, he heard a cry for help. It came from the sea, with a soft south-west wind which had sprung up—a sharp 'Help' Help' ringing out of the darkness again and again.

(To be Continued.)

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Entered for Senior Competition—E. M. Williams.

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Entered for the Senior Competition—E. M. Williams

WHAT A BOY SHOULD KNOW.

(From the 'Young People's Magazine.')

A very successful man, in speaking of what a young man should know to begin a business life in the right way, summarized the qualifications about as follows:

He should be able to write a good, legible hand.

To spell all the words that he knows how to use.

To write an ordinary receipt.

To speak and write good English.

To write a good social or business letter.

To add a column of figures rapidly.

To make out an ordinary account.

To deduct 16½ percent from the face of the account.

To receipt an account when it is paid.

To write an advertisement for the newspaper.

To write an ordinary promissory note.

To reckon the interest or the discount on the note for years, months or days.

To draw up an ordinary bank cheque.

To take it to the right place in the bank to get the money.

To make neat and correct entries in day-book or cash-book.

To tell the number of yards of carpet required for the parlor.

To tell something about the great authors, statesmen and financiers of the present time.

If, says the successful business man, a boy can do all this it is probable that he has enough education to make his way in the world.

IN SCHOOL ALL DAY, RUNS CAR ALL NIGHT.

[What do you think of this, boys? Are there any of you working your way through school?—Ed. Boys' Page.]

'On the bleakest nights this winter,' says the New York 'World,' 'with the thermometer down around 20 degrees, and the wind blowing a gale, belated travellers on a Brooklyn trolley line have been noticing an active young conductor hustling in and out of the car, collecting fares, punching transfers and humming a cheery air to himself. No matter how cold he never wears an overcoat. Standing on the back platform, with his blue sack coat collar turned up, he often has to dance a jig to keep his blood in circulation.

'I'm glad this is Friday night,' he said to a lone passenger at 1.30 a.m. yesterday, 'because to-morrow is Saturday, and I can sleep as long as I please.'

Conductor No. 3,692 has come to be known among the other trolley men as 'Cheerful Jack.' His name is John Scully. He is an Irish-American lad.

Scully goes to school from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and he runs a trolley car all night. He doesn't have much time left for sleep, but he says he must have an education. When he was twelve and a half years old he had to go to work, and he has been hard at work ever since. After several years he saved enough to pay for his tuition this winter as a day scholar. He is in the elementary department, learning grammar, rhetoric, arithmetic and the solid rudiments.

PUZZLES.

DIAMOND.

1. A consonant in 'sure.' 2. Devoured. 3. A bird. 4. To mistake. 5. A consonant in 'shrink.'

BROTHERS.
Entered for Senior Competition — Mrs. Stalker, Kingsbury, Que.

'IN MY SWING.'
Entered for Senior Competition— R. Campbell, Montreal.

Indoor and Outdoor.

A MUNCHAUSEN TALE.

ORCHID WITH HOSE ATTACHED.

(New York 'Times.')

Mr. Suverkrop, a naturalist who has made many journeys in South America to enrich the Kew Gardens, near London, with new plants, reports the discovery of a remarkable plant belonging to the orchid family.

The plant has a peculiarity which seems to distinguish it from any other. When it is thirsty it lowers to the water a tube from its station on the tree of which it is a parasite. When it has imbibed the needed amount of water the tube rolls up into a neat coil and takes its place again in the centre of the plant.

The naturalist tells this story of his discovery:

'I was sitting one hot afternoon on the shore of a large lagoon in the neighborhood of the Rio de la Plata. I observed a number of leafles trees whose life had evidently been nearly absorbed by the growth of parasitic plants that hung upon their trunks.

'My attention was soon directed to a flat plant with a number of large leaves, in form like spear heads, which were arranged like a sunburst around the common centre. It was a plant I had never seen before.

'It was nearly as flat as a platter, except that there was a growth from the centre, a sort of hollow tube of small circumference which extended several feet to the water below, the end of the tube being about four inches beneath the surface. I investigated the tube more closely and found to my surprise that it was sucking up water! I could distinctly feel the inflow as I put my finger over the mouth of the tube.

'But my astonishment was unbounded a minute later when I saw the tube begin to roll, up, the process continuing until the coil thus formed had reached the middle of the plant, where it came to rest. Casual inspection would give the impression that it was a part of the growth raised a little above the general surface.

'I found a few other plants of the same kind and watched their process of quenching thirst. Every few days the tube would unroll slowly until it reached the water, and when it coiled up again the plant would be saturated and spongy to the touch. It is a remarkable provision of nature which seems to require almost the intelligence of an animal for its operation.'

CARRIED PET MARMOSET IN MUFF.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

A new fad among women which will appeal to the class who went in for pet chameleons several years ago is the carrying of pet marmosets in the big muffs that are still the correct thing in furs. The marmoset is a small, squirrel-like monkey hailing from South America.

A woman who appeared on Chestnut street with one of the little animals in her possession created something of a sensation. She was equipped with a huge muff, trimmed with animal heads, and several pedestrians who took a peep at the muff saw two heads on one side and only one on the other. A second later there was only one animal head on each end of the muff.

A couple of men remarked that perhaps the muff bearer had dropped one of the heads, but when the third head again popped into view the expression on their faces indicated that they were wondering if they required sanatorium treatment. They kept the muff in view until the extra head disappeared again and reappeared on the opposite side of the fur. This time they got a better view and saw that the active head belonged to a marmoset.

QUEER LITTLE SEA MOUSE.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

A few days ago, when they brought me a fine specimen, about four inches long, of that strange creature, the sea mouse, dredged from the sandy bottom of Loch Ryan, I began to speculate darkly upon the significance of the generic name, 'Aphrodita,' bestowed upon this lowly invertebrate by Lamarck. For it is no mouse, but a worm, belonging to the

POSING FOR SISTER.
Entered for Junior Competition—Helen Gordon, Montreal.

class 'Annelida,' animals which, being still in a primitive stage of development, enjoy the enviable privilege of being able to replace any organ, even a head, of which they may be bereft by accident or assault.

At first sight no living creature is less suggestive of the Goddess of Love, its general outline being that of a gigantic wood louse and its structure but an oblong mass of integument and viscera. Yet, on second thought, it appears not inappropriately termed 'Aphrodita,' born of the sea foam —'amphros'—and, if beauty of form be denied to it, compensation is made by an extraordinary loveliness of color. The breathing apparatus, consisting of external branchiae like silky bristles arranged all along the sides of the animal, shine with a lustre as delicate as and more brilliant than a pigeon's neck.

'MY DOLLY AND I.'
Entered for the Senior Competition—R. W. Stevens, Westmount.

LITERARY REVIEW.

DOCTOR LUKE OF THE LABRADOR

In 'Doctor Luke of the Labrador.' (F. H. Revell Co.) Mr. Norman Duncan, who has always made his mark as a writer of short stories, gives a picture of the Labrador coast, vivid, pathetic, humorous, and at times gruesome. A doctor saved from a wreck decides to stay in the bleak country for a time, healing and helping the people, in order to make some amends for a youth spent in dissipation. Here he has many odd experiences among the ignorant people of the place, and undergoes many dangers. On a very rough night, for instance, he is asked to take a long sail to treat a case of blood-poisoning, a common ill among those whose business is splitting fish.

'You see, zur,' said the skipper, gently, 'he've wonderful pain, and he've broke everything breakable that we got,an' we've got un locked in the fo'c'sle, an'—

The doctor opened the kitchen door and stepped out. There was no doubt about the weather. A dirty gale was blowing. Wind and rain drove in from the black night, and under all the near and petty noises sounded the great, deep roar of breakers.

'Hear that?' he asked, excitedly, closing the door against the wind.

'Ay,' the skipper admitted, 'as I was tellin' the young feller, it isn't so very civil.'

'Civil!' cried the doctor.

'No, not so civil that it mightn't be a bit civiler; but now—'

'And twelve miles of open sea!'

'No, sir, no; not accordin' to my judgment. Eleven an' a half, zur, would cover it.'

The doctor went on that trip, and later on a still more stormy one, when no one expected him to return. The worst man on that part of the coast had sent word that he was dying, for he hoped to 'prove the doctor a coward or drown him.'

It blew up bitter cold—the wind rising; the sea turned white with froth. 'Twas a solemn day—like a sad Sunday, when a man lies dead in the harbor. No work was done—no voice was lifted boisterously—no child was out of doors, but all clung peevishly to their mother's skirts. The men on the wharf, speculating in low, anxious tones, with darkened eyes, watched the tattered sky; the rushing, sombre cloud still in a panic, fleeing the wilderness. They said the sloop would not outlive the gale. They said 'twas a glorious death that the doctor and Skipper Thomas Lovejoy had died; thus to depart in the high endeavor to succor an enemy—but shed no tears, for it is not the way of our folk to do it. Rain turned to sleet—sleet to black fog. The smell of winter was in the air. There was a feeling of snow abroad. Then came the snow—warning flakes driving strangely through the mist, where no snow should have been. Our folk cowered, not knowing what they feared, but by instinct perceiving a sudden change of season for which they were not ready, and were disquieted.

Though the doctor returns in peace and finds among the people he has chosen to serve, a home, a brother and a wife, the most notable figure in the story is Skipper Tommy Lovejoy. This kindest of old sailors has thoughts of his own, and justifies the dealings o f Providence on every occasion in quaint, original phrases.

TWO ENGLISH NOVELS.

'The Adventurers' is a tale of hidden treasure and night attacks, by hired Greeks, on a castle in Wales; a tale such as boys love, with something of the fascination of style which Stevenson introduced into stories of this type. There are no women in the story, and none are needed to enliven it. The characters of the different men and their attitude toward each other as one proves brave, or another treacherous, furnishes a sufficient play of human feeling. Indeed, there is much interest and some humor in the frequent recurrence of the question how far one or another of the meaner conspirators should be 'treated as a gentleman.' The study of manners involved will entertain even those readers who are not attracted by the impossibilities of the plot.

The quarrels of the fathers and the love affairs of the children have been the subject of a thousand books, yet the same theme presents a fresh interest in 'The Farm of the Dagger,' by Eden Philpotts. The scene is laid in a village on the plain of Dartmoor, in the early part of the last century. John Newcombe, hair-lipped, shin-fractured, the owner of Dagger Farm, has had some of his sheep killed, and believing that a neighboring farmer's dog is the culprit, sues the farmer, whose name is Honeywood, for the loss of the sheep; but loses his case through the perjured evidence of Shepherd Pote, whom Honeywood has subborned. Newcombe's pretty daughter, Eve, meets old Honeywood's nephew, Quinton, and the two fall in love. Newcombe forbids the match, and by a stratagem of old Honeywood, Quinton is decoyed on board H.M.S. 'Waterwitch,' and eventually goes through some exciting experiences in the American war of 1813. Each of the lovers hears that the other is dead, and, for a while, the shadows of sorrow hang heavily upon them; but their fidelity is not to be shaken and at length, the clouds of trouble disperse. The simple courageous character of both young people and the gentle naive phrases in which their sentiments are expressed, form a well-planned contrast to the other types of Devonshire a hundred years ago, bumpkins, yeomen, farmers, and Yankee prisoners. Perhaps the element most remote from modern life is the spirit of black revenge that governs the conduct of both the fathers and brings them both to a terrible end. In our day if a man plots patiently for years to do an evil deed, the object is more likely to be gain for himself than merely harm to another. The effective descriptions of Devonshire scenery characterizing Mr. Philpotts's earlier stories are not wanting in this one.

PIERRE RADISSON.

The deepest impression received by a reader of Miss Agnes C. Laut's book, 'Pathfinders of the West,' (William Briggs, Toronto), must be the extraordinary luck continually attending the footsteps of Radisson, the new hero of exploration on this continent, upon whose brow the author lightly places the laurel wreath of fame, snatched from the heads of Père Marquette, Jolliet, and La Salle, for she makes it appear that Radisson the Dauntless, the bearer of a charmed life, the possible (if we may suggest it) Munchausen of his own career, penetrated the hitherto unknown country twelve years before any other explorer set foot therein.

Radisson, according to his own memoirs, for he wrote copiously as well as travelled, was a native of Jacques Cartier's town of St. Malo, and came out to Canada, with other members of his family, when about sixteen years of age. He began his career as pathfinder about a year after his arrival, when with two young companions he left the fort at Three Rivers one morning to have a shot at the wild duck and other game to be found in myriads along the shores of the St. Lawrence. Not long before the Jesuit missionary Jogues had been put to death with unspeakable tortures by the Iroquois, who, even at that moment, were encamped about the fort, watching with jealous eyes from their coverts every movement of the hated French intruders. Still, from their shelter the light-hearted boys departed with hopes of a great bag in store for them. Their expectations were crowned with success—for a time—but before night fell two of the lads were lying dead in the forest, and Pierre Radisson, a prisoner, stripped of his clothing and tied to a stake driven into the ground, was looking upon the gory scalps of his companions being waved before his eyes with savage triumph. The same evening, for some unexplained reason, the young warriors of the band 'dressed and combed the Frenchman's hair after the manner of braves,' returned his clothes and daubed his face with war-paint, thus, no doubt, outwardly transforming him into one of themselves. Is this the traditional way of making braves? or do we not recall accounts of the cruel tortures to which an Indian youth was invariably subjected at such a time? Suffice it to say that after being received at the tribal encampment some days after with friendship, and adopted in the place of a lost son by a member of the clan and his wife, he settled down apparently contentedly, though later he made his escape with some Indian captives, was retaken after considerable fighting, and though tortured to a certain extent, reinstated in his adopted family and treated by all with honor. How he again ran away, this time successfully, and returned to Three Rivers, is graphically told and completes Radisson's first journey.

From that time our hero became an indefatigable globe-trotter. His second journey began some two years after his return to Canada, when he joined a Major Dupuis and fifty Frenchmen, accompanied by Jesuit priests, who departed with a number of Iroquois and their Huron captives to found a colony at Onondaga. In the fort at this place, the would-be colonists spent a terrible winter, surrounded on all sides by watchful enemies, and after abandoning hope of success in their venture, made their escape in early spring down the river (the Oswego or Genesee?) to Lake Ontario, always more or less guided by Radisson, who seems to have been nothing less than a genius at baffling the combined efforts of wily savages. The third trip took place in 1658, this one being despatched with every honor from Quebec, when Radisson and his brother-in-law Groseillers, went up the already explored Ottawa river accompanied by sixty canoes, in search of the priceless stores of beaver pelts to be found in that direction. They wandered up the stream to Lake Nipissing and the greater lakes beyond, the then farthest limit of white men's research, picking up information from wandering tribes of the vast country to the west, north and south, bounded by three great seas, and an unquenchable ambition was kindled in Radisson's heart to fulfil his boyish dream 'to discover many wild nations.' Having rendered some service to the Indians of the 'pays d'en haut,' they were everywhere kindly received and conducted farther and farther west and south-west by their new-found allies. In the spring of 1659 they had crossed what is now, in Miss Laut's opinion, Wisconsin, to the waters of the Upper Mississippi, and were on the verge of the immeasurable west. Did Radisson realize what his discovery meant?—this it is invidious, under the circumstances, to inquire—but here are a few of his own words at this point:—'The country was so pleasant, so beautiful, and so fruitful, that it grieved me to see that the world could not discover such enticing countries to live in. . . . . What a conquest would this be, at little or no cost? What pleasure should people have . . . . instead of misery and poverty! . . . . . It is true, I confess, that access here is difficult . . . . . but nothing is to be gained without labor and pains.' The next voyage was taken in the same direction, but farther north, and the exploration of our great North-West Territories begun. Then the allegiance of the hardy pair of brothers-in-law changed to the English at Hudson's Bay.

The author has a good literary style, and displays great spirit in her narrative, but the title of her book cannot be altogether commended, as it will inevitably be confounded with the 'Pathfinders' of Fennimore Cooper. She is, perhaps, unnecessarily pugnacious in defending her theory concerning Radisson.

'THE HOUND FROM THE NORTH.'

A quite sensational novel of western life is 'The Hound from the North,' by Ridgwell Cullum (The Copp-Clark Co., Toronto). The action begins at the outset on a mountain-trail in or near the Yukon, in the depths of winter, where in rapid succession two gold robberies occur, under peculiarly heartless circumstances, and one murder. The scene then drifts down to the south of Manitoba, where the rest of the tale is played out on a farm of goodly proportions, and about the hills, dales and forests surrounding the Lake of the Woods. The Manitoba people on the whole are represented as honest, cheerful and very successful, but the chief villain—who is one of them—becomes worse and worse, as villains are apt to do, and meets with a quite satisfying destiny (to the reader) in the end. A mystery concerning a manly rancher, George Iredale by name, who impresses all favorably throughout, turns out to be nothing less than the smuggling of Chinese and opium. This individual is responsible as well for a widespread forest fire, but though his deeds have been shady, his reward is honor and happiness. The Hound, a large Huskie from the Yukon, plays an important part in the plot, and in the end achieves its long-smouldering vengeance.

A STORY OF OLD NEW YORK.

'Beyond the City Gates,' by Augusta Campbell Watson (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York), is a prettily told romance of New York in the early period of English possession. It is a love story in which familiar Dutch names, such as De Witte, Van Courtlandt and Van Dycke are conspicuous. The gently-flowing tale of country life, within sight of the then small colonial town, later develops a tragic interest, in which the charming but somewhat wilful Dutch maiden Freida is arrested for murder, and painful indeed is the effect upon herself and her worthy family. A side issue, more or less mixed up with the plot, is connected with the consternation of the population over the many and bold piracies occurring at the time along the American coast, and of the danger, from which apparently few escaped, of all vessels sailing from the various ports, the horrors of murder and scuttling on the high seas being largely added to the situation. It is no doubt an historical fact, as the author says, that the position of affairs was very grave, and that numerous citizens, apparently above reproach, were in complicity with the miscreants and sharing the plunder at sea. The well-known figure of Captain Kidd is introduced, and it is said that as a prominent ship's captain sailing from New York he had been entrusted by the English Government with the mission of ridding the seas of the fearsome marauders, instead of which he himself developed into a most successful pirate, whose name became a word of execration, and who met a just reward for his misdeeds by being hanged some time afterwards.

'The Canadian Almanac for 1905'—the fifty-eighth of the series—has just been published by the Copp-Clark Company, Limited, Toronto. It is larger than ever, for with the rapid growth of the Dominion it has to cover a wider scope every year. On every conceivable subject with which such a work of reference should deal it gives complete and up-to-date information. In no other volume can so much information about Canada be found in so small a space. Many of the lists are not to be found even in isolated form in any other publication. The 'Almanac' is indispensable to every Canadian engaged in professional or business life. In fact, it occupies a place in the Dominion analogous to that occupied by 'Whitaker's Almanac' in the United Kingdom. Among the many things which it contains may be mentioned complete lists of government officials and their salaries, titled Canadians, clergy of all denominations, county and township officers, educational institutions, miscellaneous societies, post-offices, banks, with branches, newspapers, with their politics, life assurance companies, etc. Then there are census returns, astronomical information, legal and judicial information, a synopsis of Canadian history, a map of Ontario, and other things similarly useful for reference.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Wright, says the New York 'Times,' with commendable industry, has managed to accumulate more than a thousand letters for his book, 'The Correspondence of William Cowper,' extending over a period of forty-six years, with occasional gaps in the correspondence due to his attacks of mental derangement. One hundred and five of the letters have not been published before, and one hundred and thirty-two have been published only in part. Mr. Wright frankly admits that other letters exist in inaccessible retreats, but he is modestly confident that he has done well.

Without external excitements, with singular and admirable restraint in dwelling upon the morbid manifestations of his mental turmoil; with but a limited interest in the impersonal world of books; with few friends and fewer occupations the poet took himself so simply, and wrote with so much fervor of the minor incidents of his quiet existence, that we know him as we know hardly any other Englishman. We have the minute record of his habits, we know when his bird is taking a bath and splashing his paper, when his dog eats and drinks, how his eyes are effected by the weather, what medicines he uses and how he is affected by them, what time of day is most favorable for his writing, and the fact that he drinks tea for breakfast but chocolate at noon. We know that his buttons are costly and beautiful, that he likes his hats to be of fashionable shape, that he cannot eat partridges, and that in the evening he reads aloud. 'I never aim,' he says, 'above the pitch of every day's scribble, when I write to those I love.' But in his scribbling unconsciously he reveals how good were his thoughts and how gentle and lovable his spirit was.

In spite of the frequent mention of melancholy days and dreadful nights, of dreams, premonitions, and warning voices the general impression given by the letters, now chronologically arranged and printed without excision, is of a not uncheerful life, slipping away among small but wholesome interests, and filled with the pleasant minor cares entailed by personal affections and responsibilities. The secret of this impression he himself reveals in a letter to the son of his devoted Mrs. Unwin: 'Sometimes I pour out my thoughts in a mournful strain,' he writes, 'but these sable effusions your mother will not suffer me to send you, being resolved that nobody shall share with me the burden of my melancholy but herself. Read in this light Cowper's sallies or modest humor are more touching than amusing, and the respect one inevitably must feel for a character strong enough to make war against a mind diseased is far more poignant than perfunctory.

To his cousin, Lady Hesketh, with whom he carried on a continuous and lively exchange of opinions, he writes of Burns, whose poems at that time (1789) were in their second edition, and who had just bought his Ellisland farm: His criticism will be received with mingled feelings by the increasing number of Burns societies:—

'I have Burns's poems by the gift of my lately acquired friend, Mr. Rose, who knows those who know the author. It is true that he was a ploughman when he composed them, but being a ploughman in Scotland, where the lowest of the people have yet some benefits of education, makes the wonderment on that account the less. His poetical talent has, however, done that for him which such a talent has done for few—it has mended his circumstances, and of a ploughman has made him a farmer. I think him an extraordinary genius, and the facility with which he rhyms and versifies in a kind of measure not in itself very easy to execute, appears to me remarkable. But at the same time both his measures and his language are so terribly barbarous that, though he has some humor and more good sense, he is not a pleasing poet to an English reader, nor do I think him worth your purchasing. Some time or other, surely, we shall see you at Weston, and then you will have an opportunity to taste for yourself gratis. They came into my hands at a time when I was perfectly idle, and, being so, had an opportunity to study his language, of which, by help of glossary at the book's tail, I made myself master. But he whose hands are not as vacant as mine were at that moment must have more resolution than I naturally possess, or he will never account it worth his while to study a dialect so disgusting.'

Mr. Weyman's deft hand, writes the 'Literary Digest,' is seen almost at its best in this his latest work. With Mr. Haggard he was the first to revive the old novel of adventure, and he always feels at home upon French soil. But of late he has aimed at something more than mere adventure. Instead of the clash of swords, he tries to picture the clash of temperaments, and is often remarkably successful. In the present volume, for instance, the final struggle of wills between the Abbess of Vlaye and the man she trapped into becoming her husband is admirably portrayed. So, too, M. des Ageaux, the hero, shows a nice discrimination of means to an end in his treatment of the old count and his children.

The story tells how M. des Ageaux was ordered by Henry IV. to regain possession of Vlaye under penalty of losing the tenancy of Penigorve, and a time limit was given for the task. Thanks in large measure to the intrigue of the Abbess of Vlaye, he succeeds in his task after undergoing all sorts of adventures on the way. The interposition of a family friend, the Duke of Joyeuse, is used time and again to get him out of difficulty; but Joyeuse himself is an attractive, striking character, mixing up the consolations of religion with the joys of fighting. The scene in which, after having killed the Count Vlaye, he orders the retainer out of the room and then sinks, in an ecstasy of religious devotion, beside the corpse of the man he had killed, is more than usually impressive. Altogether, it is a notable achievement, which will only help to confirm the impression that in Mr. Weyman we have the nearest reproduction in English to old Father Dumas. If he only only possessed the Frenchman's humor!

In 'Dames and Daughters of the French Court' Miss Brooks has taken ten of the French women who have made careers for themselves and have become known to the whole world as types of the Gallic feminine character, and made pleasant résumés of their lives. They will prove interesting mainly to those not already familiar with the sweetly vivacious and witty Marquise de Sévigné; the intellectual and sensitive Mme. de la Fayette, the devoted friend of de la Rochefoucauld; the practical and strong Mme. Geoffrion, a plebeian with an aristocratic salon, which she governed like an empress; the sad-fated, passionately loving Julie de Lespinasse, whom Mrs. Humphrey Ward has turned into a novel, 'Lady Rose's Daughter'; the heroic and classic figure of Mme. Roland; the blithe, gifted portraitist, Mme. Le Brun; the stately and imperious Mme. de Staël; the loveliest woman since Helen, as gracious as she was fair, Mme. Récamier; the less well-known singer, Mme. Valmore; and the literary 'mondaine,' who has chronicled Napoleon the First's court, at which she was lady-in-waiting to the Empress Josephine, Mme. de Rémusat. Portraits accompany each of the sketches.

Dean Briggs delightfully continues in the little volume 'Routine and Ideals,' the searching studies of student problems that gave importance to 'School, College, and Character.' Singularly in touch with youth, through his association with many classes at Harvard, he combines ripe judgment with young sympathies, revivifying platitudes and commending himself by his advice in a way that few advisers can.

In his first sentence Dean Briggs says: 'The older I grow, the more strongly I feel that the best thing in man or woman is being "there."' In a later paper he says:—'Men and women may be divided roughly into two classes—those who are "there," and those who are "not there." The "not there" people may be clever, may be what is called "good company," may have, even after you know them pretty well, a good deal of personal charm; but once know them through and through, and you have no use for them. The "there" people may be unpolished, unmagnetic, without social charm; but once understood that they are "there," and you get help and comfort from the mere knowledge that there are such people in the world.'

This classification is the meat of the author's position. 'Be there!' he says to young men, and 'be there!' to young women. Nor is the category vague; he defines it by many cumulative suggestions. One can be 'there,' he tells us, as the result of three things—'intelligence, constant practice, and something hard to define but not too fancifully called an ideal.' The student must be honest and truthful; otherwise he will never be "there.'

These ideas are, of course, not new, but Dean Briggs has the happy facility to make them seem new. To be able so to freshen old truths that they recommend themselves to the mind is a rare gift.

'The Prisoner of Mademoiselle,' by Charles G. D. Roberts, is a nice, cheerful little love story about a gallant English gentleman and a saucy French girl. The English gentleman, it is true, went to Canada for no good purpose, since war was in the land, and he fell into the hands of the French girl, niece of the Governor himself, who, fortunately for him, was not a hard jailer. She was, in fact, a very pleasing and gentle one, who permitted her prisoner to keep his own sword, and who even went to such lengths to make him comfortable as to jeopardize her own and many other lives for his sake. And so cleverly did she manage her own and the prisoner's affairs, and so loyal were her nearest and best friends—to wit, a benign priest, a devoted maid, a faithful guide—that the English prisoner not only got away himself, but was able to carry Mademoiselle with him as company.

Mr. Roberts tells all his—and, of course, a great deal more—in a pleasing and spirited way.

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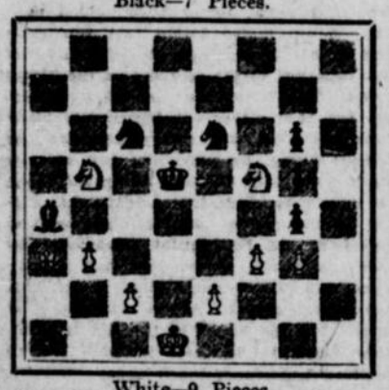
PROBLEM NO. 914.
Black—7 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 928.
Black—3 Pieces.

White—9 Pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

CORRECTIONS.

The two problems diagrammed above were incorrectly printed in last week's set, a White P being omitted from No. 914, and the White rook being wrongly placed it 928. Also problem 931 should read 'Black K at K 4,' not Kt at K 4. All others were correctly given.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Lasker has accepted Marshall's challenge. The match will probably take place in October next.

Latest score in Sawyer-Jacob's match: Jacobs, 5; Sawyer, 3; no draws.

GAME NO. 951.

Seventh game of the Sawyer-Jacobs match.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Jacobs. White.	Sawyer. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—B 4	4 B—Q 3
5 B—Kt 3	5 B x B (a)
6 R P x B	6 P—Q Kt 3
7 P—K 3	7 B—Kt 2
8 Kt—K B 3	8 Q Kt—Q 2
9 P x Q P	9 P x P
10 B—Q 3	10 Kt—K 5 (b)
11 B x Kt	11 P x B
12 Kt—Q 2	12 Kt—B 3
13 R—Q B 1	13 Q—K 2
14 Q—B 2	14 P—Q B 4 (c)
15 Q—R 4 ch	15 K—B 1 (d)
16 P x P	16 Q x P
17 O—D (e)	17 Q—K R 5
18 Q—Kt 4 ch	18 K—Kt 1
19 Q Kt x P (f	19 Kt—Kt 5 (g)
20 Kt—K B 3	20 R—K 1 (h)
21 R—B 7 ! (i)	21 B x Kt (j)
22 Q x B	22 P—B 4
23 Q—Q 5 ch	23 K—B 1
24 Q—Q 7 (k)	24 Q—Kt 3
25 Kt—R 4	25 Q—B 3
26 Kt x B P	26 Kt—K 4
27 Q x P ch	27 Q x Q
28 R x Q	28 Kt—B 2
29 R x Kt ch	29 K x R
30 Kt—Q 6 ch	30 K—K 3
31 Kt x R	31 R x Kt
32 R—Q 1	32 R—Q B 1
33 R—Q 2	33 P—Q R 4
34 K—B 1	34 P—R 3
35 K—K 2	35 K—K 4
36 P—B 4 ch	36 K—K 5
37 P—Kt 4	Resigns.

NOTES BY C. S. J.

(a) Marshall prefers Black's position theoretically. Practice is oft a different proposition.

(b) Doubtful. Black gets a weak pawn too far along.

(c) Bad. Black should castle here.

(d) If Q or Kt interposes then 16 P x P and Black comes out a point behind.

(e) There is much to decide on here. The danger in the text move is the Q—R 4 and Kt—K 5threat. But White preferred to take the chance.

(f) R—Q or P—B 3 are both good. But the text move is probably best as it wins a pawn for the time at least.

(g) B x Kt and then Kt—Kt 5 probably more pressing. The variations hereabouts are very interesting.

(h) P—B 4 has considerable in it. White continues 21 Q—t—Kt 5, P—K R 3; 22 Kt—R 3, P—R 3; 23 Kt—R 3, with still the best of it.

(i) Decisive. Q Kt—Kt 5 is not so good now.

(j) If P—B 4; 22 Q—Q 4, etc.

(k) This puts an end to the game practically. From here on it is all fair sailing.

GAME NO. 952.

Brilliancy prize at Cambridge Springs.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White, C. Schlechter.	Black. Dr. E. Lasker.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Castles.
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q Kt 3
7 B—Q 3	7 B—Kt 2 (a)
8 P x P	8 P x P
9 Kt—K 5	9 P—B 4
10 Q R—B sq	10 Kt—B 3
11 Castles.	11 Kt x Kt (b)
12 P x Kt	12 Kt—K sq.
13 B—K B 4	13 P—B 4
14 Q—B 2	14 P—K Kt 4 (c)
15 B—Kt 3	15 P—K B 5
16 B x P ch	16 K—R sq
17 Q—Kt 6 (d)	17 Kt—B 3
18 P x Kt	18 R x P
19 Q—R 5	19 K—Kt 2
20 Q x P ch (e)	20 K x B
21 B x P	21 R—Kt 3
22 Q—R 5 ch	22 K—Kt 2
23 K R—Q sq (f)	23 P—Q 5
24 B—Kt 3	24 R—Kt 4
25 B—K 5 ch	25 K—Kt sq
26 Q—R 8 ch	26 K—B 2
27 Q—R 7 ch	27 K— K3
28 B—Kt 3	28 P x Kt (g)
29 Rx Q	29 P x P
30 R (Q 3)—Q sq	30 P x R (Q)
31 R x Q	31 R—Q sq
32 P—B 4	32 R (Kt4)—Q 4
33 P—K 4	33 R—Q 8 ch
34 R x R	34 R x R ch
35 K—B 2	35 R—Q 5
36 P—B 5 ch	36 K—Q 2
37 P—K 5	37 Resigns (h)

Notes by Van Vliet.

(a) It will be noted that Dr. Lasker's development is rather out of the ordinary, and that, evidently, he was not afraid of 8 B x Kt, B x B; 9 P x P, P x P; 10 P—K R 4, followed by Kt—K Kt 5, or, if allowed, 11 B x P ch, K x B; 12 Kt—K Kt 5 ch, etc.

(b) The exchange of pieces does not commend itself to our provincial simplicity, for it seems to give White an immediate attack. Presumably, Black hoped to gain, ultimately by having an open diagonal for his queen's bishop. In this, however, as well as in later stages of the encounter, the champion's judgment was at fault.

(c) Rather a wild enterprise, in such a position, and not at all in accordance with Dr. Lasker's usual methods.

(d) Threatening to win offhand by 18 Q—R 5 if Black ventures, 17..P x B. White is, of course, forced to play thus, in self-defence, as he cannot save his B on K—Kt 3.

(e) Again forced, as if 20 P x P, R—R 3 wins the K B.

(f) Highly important, in view of the fact that Black threatens P—Q 5.

(g) Desperation: Black had, however, really nothing to lose, the game having gone before.

(h) Further resistance would have been futile. Herr Schlechter is to be congratulated, although this is distinctly a case where, in our opinion, the loser should have been awarded one half of the 'brilliance' prize for his very able assistance.

GAME NO. 953.

Correspondence match in Austro-Hungary.

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

White. M. Beau.	Black. G. Mayer.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—K B 3 (a)	3 Kt x P
4 P—Q 3 (b)	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt x P	5 P—Q 4 (c)
6 B—Kt 3	6 B—Q 3
7 P—Q 4	7 Castles
8 Castles	8 P—Q B 4
9 P—Q 3	9 Kt—B 3
10 Kt x Kt	10 P x Kt
11 P x P	11 B xP
12 B—Kt 5	12 Q—Q 3
13 B x Kt	13 Q x B
14 B—B 2 (d)	14 K R—K 1 (e)
15 Q—Q 3	15 BKt 5 (f)
16 B—Q 1 (g)	16 R—K 8 (h)
17 B—B 3 (i)	17 B x B
18 R x R (j)	18 B x P ch
19 K—B 1	19 B x P ch
20 K x B	20 B x R
21 Q—K 3	21 B—R 5
22 Kt—R 3	22 Q—K 2
23 Q x Q	23 B x Q
24 Kt—B 2	24 B—B 4
Resigns (k)	

NOTES BY MARCO AND MAROCZY.

(a) More to be recommended is 3 P—Q 3, or 3 Kt—Q B 3.

(b) The predilection used to be for 4 Kt—Q B 3, with the continuation 4 Kt x Kt, 5 Q P x Kt, P—K B 3, etc.

(c) White must retreat. It is now obvious that the opening is not in White's favor.

(d) There is no better defence against the threatened B—Q R 3.

(e) Better than 14 B—Q R 3.

(f) This move is the initiation of a beautiful and well-calculated combination. White has no adequate defence. The game is one of theoretical interest.

(g) 16 Q x P ch is not good. For example: I. 16 Q x P ch, K—B 1; B—Q 2 —(Black is threatening Q x B P ch, etc.) —K—K 2; (Black threatens K R—K R 1) —18 B—B 2 (to make room for the queen) —K R—K R 1; 19 Q—Q 3, R x R P; 20 Q—Kt 3, B—Q 3; and Black wins. II. 16 Q x P ch, K—B 1; 17 Q—R 8 ch, K—K 2; 18 R—K 1 ch, K—Q 2; and Black wins.

Insufficient also is 16 Kt—Q 2. For example—16 Kt—Q 2, B—K 7; 17 Q x P ch, K—B 1; 18 Q R—K 1, P—K Kt 3; 19 Kt—B 3, B x R; 20 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 1; 21 R x B, R—K 7; and Black wins easily. (M.)

(h) A masterly move, with a fascinatingly beautiful combination to follow it.

(i) If, instead, 17 Kt—Q 2, the following surprise would have followed: 17 Q x B P ch; 18 K—R 1, Q—Kt 8 ch; 19 R x Q, R x R mate.

(j) If, instead, 18 Q x B, Black would have won as follows. 18 Q x Q; 19 P x Q, Q R—K 1; 20 Kt—R 3, R x Q R; 21 R x R, R—K 7, etc.

(k) Black with his free Pawns has an easy win.

REVENUE CAPTURE

Arrest of Gang Whose Liquor Dens Lay Half in Quebec and Half in New York.

OFFICERS FINALLY TRIUMPH AFTER PLOTTING FOR SEVERAL WEARY YEARS.

One of the neatest captures, requiring rare diplomatic skill and presence of mind, as well as physical courage, was performed a few days ago by the officers of the Revenue Department of this district, under the direction of Mr. Archambault, chief of the Revenue Police, when they arrested several proprietors of 'blind tigers' in Huntingdon county, right on the line between the State of New York and the Province of Quebec.

For several years it has been known that drinking places which paid no license of any kind, were being operated in the bush away from the main roads in Elgin township, Huntingdon county, Que., and Franklin county, N.Y. Great ingenuity had been expended in the construction and operation of these 'holes in the wall.' Plain wooden shanties, simply, with living rooms, kitchen and barn, but with a bar well stocked with malt and spirituous liquors of various kinds, and agreeable to various palates—especially those that were not over fastidious. Farmers and woodmen came in from all around, and 'sports' from Malone thought nothing of driving into Elgin township, Province of Quebec, on Sunday, and getting all the 'hard stuff' they could hold; and sports from Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, used to drive out to the shanties and drink rock and rye and Pennsylvania and Kentucky rye, and all the other brands of rye and Bourbon, and then roll back in the early hours of Monday, with big heads and quaking stomachs, and when day broke they would tell what a glorious old time they had down in Elgin township, out in the bush, in the shanties where the keepers snapped their fingers at revenue officers, whether of the American or the Canadian brand.

Those shanty keepers thought themselves 'foxy.' They knew that for years the governments of both countries were after them. They built their groggeries in such manner that half rested in the United States and half in Canada. They were always on the qui vive. They sized up every stranger from the crown of his hat to the soles of his feet. They bragged that they could smell a revenue officer half a mile off. If some one they suspected as coming from the United States entered, the proprietor at once moved along up the bar until he stood in Canada—and vice versa. He posted his friends as to this. His wife, and daughter and sons knew this. They knew that their husband and father could not be arrested by a United States officer when he stood at the Canadian end of the bar. They knew that their husband and father, when he stood at the United States end of the bar, could make faces at a Canadian revenue officer with impunity.

But they apparently all forgot one little contingency. It never entered their heads that the revenue men of both countries might act in concert and surprise the proprietor on both sides. Nor did they conceive of the deep resources and the strategy which revenue men possess and exhibit in emergencies.

For five years Dr. Peter McLaren, collector of revenue for the district of Beauharnois, had been trying to make cases against those saloon keepers in the bush down in Elgin township, county of Huntingdon, but they were too 'foxy' for him. In their own lingo, they 'were on to his nibs,' and they gave him a merry chase, skipping ten feet into the United States, and asking him and his men to 'have something on them.'

Chief Archambault, of the Revenue Police, at last determined to bring those impudent law-breakers to time. On Dec. 10 last he sent down six of his best and craftiest men with instructions not to come back until they had arrested the unprincipled fellows who defied the laws of both countries, and laughed to scorn the rules laid down for the safe conduct of the liquor traffic. These six men set out from St. Gabriel street with determination expressed in their set lips. They knew whom they had to deal with. They expected to have a hard time—but they knew that they would carry out their chief's orders to the letter—and make their cases, and bring the offenders to justice. They had tact, nerve, savoir faire, could be 'good fellows' when the occasion warranted, but they never forgot that they were officers, and serving under the King's name, and doing the King's and the people's bidding.

When they reached the timber in Elgin township, they did not have to hesitate. For they had a copy of the survey of the district in which the unlicensed saloons lay—with the bridle path marked, the posts, and all other information. They scattered; and then, one after another, casually entered the place, had drinks; made friends with the proprietors, whose suspicions were entirely disarmed—thanks to the adroitness of the revenue officers. The revenue dodgers fell into the trap like a lot of sheep. They thought the officers from Montreal were jayhawkers who did not know 'B from a bull's foot'———and here's what happened:—

Frank Leroux, whose place stood on what is called Jameson's Line, the boundary between the United States and Canada, was caught on the Canadian side of his 'doggery,' and a warrant for selling liquor without a license was held before his surprised eyes.

So also, Eugene O'Neil, whose place was right on Mitchell's Line; Word Toland and Mrs. Frank Perkins; Mrs. Richard Boyd, and John O'Neil, son of Eugene O'Neil.

They were all taken quietly—although some shots were fired by sympathizing relatives and friends—to Valleyefild, where Mr. Husmer Lanctot, magistrate, meted out justice as follows:—

Frank Leroux pleaded guilty and was fined $30 and costs, amounting in all to $135.50.

Eugene O'Neil was fined $100 (because he would not plead guilty), and costs, amounting in all to $209.50.

His son, John, was muleted $30 and costs, amounting to $150.

Mrs. Frank Perkins was fined $30 and costs, amounting in all to $83.

Word Toland was fined $30 and costs, amounting to $111; and Mrs. Richard Boyd had to pay $50 and costs, amounting in all to $83.

There was one other violator, but inasmuch as he had already been arrested for smuggling Chinese from the United States into Canada, the revenue men did not bother about him.

They are said to be a bad gang. They not only sold whiskey without a license, but they did an illicit business in coal oil, coffee, tea and any other commodity which was dutiable. The men of Chief Archambault's staff have as souvenirs several bottles of rock and rye and other admixtures found in the different premises.

McGILL EXAMS.

FURTHER RESULTS IN FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Further Christmas sessional examinations results in the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill, were given out yesterday as follows:—

Third year—Metallurgy— Class I.—Wilson. Class II.—Harvie (J.), Jones; Davidson, and Robertson, equal; Burnett. Class III.—Wickware; Winter; Cowen and Howell, equal; Cole (G.E.), Cole, (L.M.), McMeekin and Sharp, equal.

Third year, calculus, etc.—Class I.—Lea, Christie, Barrington; Gray and Jackson, equal. Class. II.—Durkee and Piers, equal; Howell, Pedley, Walker, Gurd. Class III.—Brady, Brennan and Ryan, equal; Pippy; McLachlan and McMeekin, equal; Clawson and Tupper, equal; Winter, Boyd, Cram, Lowden and Prosner, equal; Black, Hibbard and Purdy, equal; Harvie (J.), and Norton, equal; Kirkpatrick and Thomas, equal; McCuaig; Turley; Cole (G. E.), Macnab and Ross, equal; Anderson; Beaubien, Benedict and Newton, equal; Batchelder, Dickenson, Durland, Forbes, Ritchie and Wickware, equal.

First year, geometry.— Class I.—Kearney, Fox and Parham, equal; Guillet and Harris, equal; Rogers. Class II.—Herbert; Carmichael and McBeath, equal; Davies and Stitt, equal; Hodge, Cameron; Hattie, Turnbull and Whyte, equal; Irwin and Moore, equal; Johnston; Pitts; Vipond; Dick, Kerr, Lighthall, Ross and Shanks, equal; Dowswell and Montgomery, equal. Class III.—Baird and Ballantyne and Dalton, equal; Campbell and Pratt, equal; de la Vega and Morrison and Whitton, equal; Graham (J. R.), and Lundy, equal; Bristol, Chambers, Carlyle, Christie, and Murphy, equal; Anein, Cowan, Dawson, Richardson and Phillips, equal; Heywood, Morrin, Nicolls and Spencer, equal; D'Aeth, Forbes (J H.), Saunders and Wilson, equal; Fisher and Mather and Mohan (C.), equal; Hamel (C.), Gooding and Ross (D.), and McGuire (C.), equal; Anderson (B.), and Smith (C.), Drysdale (B.), Davis, (C.), and Raphael, equal.

(B.) Supplemental in solid geometry.
(C.) Supplemental in conics.

KILLED A CANADIAN.

Crookston, Minn., Dec. 28.—Jos. Guilmette, of Woonsocket, R.I., to-day was found guilty of murder in the first degree, for killing Mathias Mongoon, whose home, it is believed, was in Ontario, Canada. The crime was committed on Oct. 17 last. The men, who had just returned from the harvest fields, were thought to have quarrelled over the summer's earnings. The victim was shot and his head crushed with some blunt instrument. The body was then dragged to some underbrush, and was not found until some time later.

GOES TO BRAZIL.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 2.—Professor W. D. Hart, formerly in charge of the Kingston Dairy School, and during the past two years president of the Dairy School at Urbana, Ill., has been appointed director and president of the experimental farm and college in Brazil at a salary of six thousand dollars a year.

DEFIED THE POLICE.

Moosejaw, Dec. 28.—Twelve shots were exchanged on the station platform here last night between mounted police and an American desperado named McLean. He defied the police when they went to arrest him and opened fire. The officers returned it, one bullet smashing McLean's knee-cap, after which he surrendered, but not before he had emptied his revolver. He was taken to Regina jail.

THE 'PRESSE' MYSTERY.

Mr. David Russell States That the Paper has Changed Owners Permanently.

ALL TALK OF REVERTING TO FORMER PROPRIETORSHIP, HE SAYS, IS NONSENSE.

Mr. David Russell, the man who makes 'deals,' and who was strong enough to determine the future of a man like the Hon. Mr. Blair, sat in his office at the Windsor Hotel, reading his correspondence.

Mr. Russell is a young man, with a round and rosy face, cherubic in its general aspect. He is of chunky build, rather under medium stature, and would present, in a sack coat, the aspect of a commercial traveller.

Perhaps the secret of doing things may lie in the eyes. These are penetrating, rapid in their concentration, and, through them, as it would seem, the mind makes quick estimate of character and possibilities.

There has been a persistent rumor that the 'Presse' was not to stay bought; that Mr. Berthiaume would again become the proprietor, and that at a price which would be lower than what Mr. Russell and his friends had paid for it.

'The 'Presse' was bought,' said Mr. Russell, very deliberately, 'to stay bought. It was bought for a permanency. The several payments were made to the moment, according to the arrangement, and the next payment will be made when due.'

'Then it is nonsense to say that the 'Presse' will, in the immediate future, change hands again?'

'Perfect nonsense.'

'Under what management, or with what aims, will the 'Presse' be conducted?'

'I prefer to say nothing more at present than that the paper was bought for permanent operation by the present owners. I may make a statement later on in this regard.'

'Now, Mr. Russell, as to the mystery still surrounding the purchase of this paper, as to the actual motive underlying all that has appeared on the surface, would you care to yield up the secret?'

Mr. Russell laughed.

'The public would be much interested in such a disclosure.'

'I will say nothing at present. Later on I may have something to say, and I will let you have it.'

'There is a mystery, Mr. Russell, you admit that yourself?'

'I admit nothing,' said Mr. Russell, laughing. 'I know that people suppose there is a mystery. I may, however, have something to say later on. Not a word more at present. In eight or ten days there may be something to be said. But if you state what I say, that the 'Presse' has been bought to be operated under the new owners you will state the simple fact, which is enough at present.'

The following announcement appeared in the 'Presse' on Wednesday: 'The 'Presse' Publishing Company has acquired the 'Presse,' including the building, material, title and the whole assets in general. The officers of the company are: Mr. H. Godin, president; Mr. E. G. Gratton, vice-president; directors, Mr. J. E. Dupont, Mr. H. A. Robert and Mr. A. S. Brodeur.'

At the same time, the name of Mr. Treffle Berthiaume disappeared from the editorial page.

On the other hand, the 'Patrie' published the following special despatch from Ottawa: 'Notwithstanding all declarations to the contrary, negotiations are at present in progress for the re-sale of the 'Presse' to Mr. Berthiaume.

'You may consider this information as quite positive and certain.'

(Montreal 'Gazette.')

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 30.—The Hon. A. G. Blair confirms the statement given out by the Toronto Roller Bearing Company that he had accepted an engagement as their counsel, to engage in the organization and extension of the work of the company into other countries outside of Canada. 'I am,' said Mr. Blair, 'to act as their legal counsel and will accept a directorship on the Toronto company's board to arrange this work.'

'What is the precise nature of the Toronto company's undertaking?'

'It is not a manufacturing company. The manufacturing of the Henderson bearings is carried on in Canada by a district local company, and if the parent company succeeds in having its inventions taken up by any other countries, the manufacturing will be carried on in those countries, also by local organizations. The company whose retainer I have accepted owns the world patents and its object is to stimulate and encourage the establishment of kindred local companies to that of the Henderson Bearing Company of Canada.

'Some months after I retired from the government, but at least two months before becoming chief of the Railway Commission, overtures were made to me, and I was urged to accept a standing retainer by the Toronto company to act for them, as I have now engaged to do. I felt, however, that having in so large a measure been concerned in the creation of the Railway Commission, I should stay with it until it had had a fair start and therefore the company's proposals were not then entertained. Later, and while I was on the commission, these proposals were renewed and strongly pressed upon me. I gave the parties to understand that I had reasons for thinking my connection with the board would not continue very long, whereupon I was asked to regard the offer made to me as remaining open for my acceptance if I should at an early day withdraw from the government service.'

'Do you expect to remove from Ottawa?'

'No; my present expectation is that I may be able to remain in Ottawa and I look forward, later, to taking up my law practice here, especially in the lines of railway commission, corporation and parliamentary work.'

READABL PARAGRAPHS

THE QUESTION.

Suitor—I came to ask your daughter's hand.

Father—Can you support her auto in the manner to which it has been accustomed?'

Something that Should be Rubbed In.—Whenever pain is felt in the limbs or back, take Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; pour a little in the hand, and applying it to the surface beneath which the pain lies, rub briskly. If the first application does not afford relief, which is not usually the case, keep rubbing. The Oil will gradually penetrate to the affected part and relief will come.

Customer—'That dog I bought last week has turned out very savage. He's already bitten a messenger boy and a policeman, and——'

Dealer—'How e'es changed, mum! He wasn't at all particular what he ate here.'

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

'De only thing dat some people gits out o' education,' said Uncle Eben, 'is de ability to talk so's other people can't understand 'em.'

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

'Our competitor now has all his packages marked "Beware of imitations,"' said the senior partner of the new firm. 'That's a slap at us.'

'Well, we'll get back at him,' replied the junior partner; 'we'll have all our packages marked "Beware of the genuine."'

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

'Have you made any effort to create enthusiasm among the masses?' 'No,' answered the unpopular man who was running for office. 'The only sure way I can see to create enthusiasm is to get defeated.'—Washington 'Star.'

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

Mr. Wise—'I'm going to start you off with a bank account for a Christmas present.'

Mrs. Wise—'But, Charlie, dear, you forget that Christmas is a legal holiday and the banks will be closed. I won't be able to draw the money out until the next day!'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

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

FOGGED.

Cabman, who thinks he has been passing a line of linkmen—'Is this right for Paddington?'

Linkman—'Course it is! First to the right and straight on. 'Aven't I told ye that three times already? Why, you've been drivin' round this square for the last 'arf hour!'—'Punch.'

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

'Did my diamonds call forth any comment?' asked Mrs. Cumrox.

'Yes, indeed,' answered Miss Cayenne. 'I heard several people refer to you as the human chandelier.'—Washington 'Star.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Home Department.

Psalm for the New Year.

O New Year, teach us faith!
The road of life is hard;
When our feet bleed and scourging winds us scathe,
Point thou to Him whose visage was more marred
Than any man's; who saith,
'Make straight paths for our feet,' and to the oppressed,
'Come ye to me, and I will give you rest.'

Yet hang some lamp-like hope
Above this unknown way,
Kind year, to give our spirits freer scope,
And our hands strength to work while it is day;
But if that way must slope
Tombward, O bring before our fading eyes
The lamp of life, the hope that never dies.

Comfort our souls with love—
Love of all human kind;
Love special, close, in which, like sheltered dove,
Each weary heart its own safe nest may find;
And love that turns above
Adoringly; contented to resign
All loves, if need be, for the love divine.

Friend, come thou like a friend,
And whether bright thy face,
Or dim with clouds we cannot comprehend,
We'll hold our patient hands, each in his place,
And trust thee to the end,
Knowing thou leadest onward to those spheres
Where there are neither days, nor months, nor years.

—Dinah Mulock-Craik.

Sarah Cooper's New Year's Call.

(By Annie Hamilton Donnell.)

Little Sarah Cooper finished her morning's work as speedily as possible, and exchanged her clean, white apron for a clean white lawn one. She took pains to select her very best one, with the knitted trimming four inches deep. Four-inch knitted trimming on one's white apron was luxury enough for the big house across the street.

'I wonder if Cynthia Broadstreet will put on hers to "receive" in,' she thought, whimsically. Sarah Cooper was a humor-loving little person, and enjoyed her own little witticisms when there was no one else to enjoy them. The notion of stately Mrs. J. Henry Broadstreet receiving New Year's calls in a white apron, no matter how 'deep' its knitted edging, was worth smiling over.

'Still, Cynthia used to be simple-minded enough, even after she married J. Henry Broadstreet—John Henry he was then, plain John Henry. But I guess it turned both o'their heads getting so well off. I guess it's liable to. Probably it would turn mine and Pliny's. I guess I'll tell Pliny it would not be safe for us to get rich!'

She looked around the bare little room, involuntarily noting all the patched places in the carpet and the crafty make-shifts of poverty. Perhaps, after all, it would not be necessary to mention it to Pliny.

Then she drew up the corners of her pleasant mouth again, and went back to her appointed task of watching for Cynthia Broadstreet's callers. They would be coming along any time now; by and by there would be a little stream of them—inflowing and outflowing. And some would come in carriages—old Dr. Truro, and young Horace Dalrymple, and the man that hired Pliny.

'He might call here,' laughed the little woman, gently. 'It would only be showing proper respect to Pliny's wife!—and I have my best apron all on! Hi, hum! I wonder how it would feel to "receive" a New Year's call? I'm going to shut my eyes and make believe.'

Sarah Cooper—when she had been little Sally Munn, and from 'there on'—had been addicted to making believe. Pliny said it was her besetting sin, but he didn't mean it. In Pliny Cooper's eyes, Sally had no sins.

She had made believe her dolls were alive, and her bits of broken china were gold-rimmed plates and cups. She had made believe she had been to college, and could read and speak eleven languages. She had made believe Pliny was handsome, and learned, and rich. She had always made believe, like a little child, and enjoyed herself doing it. The sweetest, the most sacred thing she had ever made believe was a little white-spread cradle, and a little head denting the pillow.

Now she leaned back, and began to rock gently—that was part of it. Her eyes were closed.

'I'm just putting on my best bombazine'; she smiled, dreamily. 'Cynthia's been over—Mrs. J. Henry Broadstreet, I mean, and asked me to come across and receive with her. "I need you," she says, "you're just the one I want." Now, I'm all ready; I'm crossing the street. Now I'm there. Now I'm receiving! Now I'm shaking hands with the man that hires Pliny. "A happy New Year, madam!" he says, and "The same to you!" I says. There's a lot more coming in the door; we're right in the middle of it now. We're having a beautiful time! Cynthia whispers how nice I look—and I do. My bombazine has turned into satin! I have on a thread-lace collar.

'Now young Horace Dalrymple is coming toward me, smiling and holding his hand out. "Why, Mrs. Cooper, if it ain't you!" he says. "And if it ain't good for sore eyes to see you! How's Pliny?" And then he has to let go of me, so as to make room for somebody else.

'The room is getting pretty crowded. Why, here comes Pliny, in a swallow-tail coat, to call on me!'

That woke the dreamer up. Her eyes flew open, and she began to laugh softly to herself.

'I can't make believe that!' she cried. 'I guess that's a good place to stop at.' And she went back to her watching at the window. Several men were going into the great front door of the big house; probably she had missed some while she day-dreamed, and serve her right! But she settled down now to the watching, determined to miss no more.

'I'm glad the curtains aren't drawn close together, and I'm glad I'm good and far-sighted,' she mused, aloud. 'I can see Cynthia once in a while, when she drifts this way. That's just the word—drifts. Cynthia makes a fine looking receiver. I guess it's just as well I'm not over there with her—to take the edge off.' The little person laughed again enjoyingly. It was a good thing to laugh at yourself sometimes—when you were getting to feel a little 'downheartedly,' and to wish Pliny was rich.

Pliny Cooper was poor. There was no making believe that could alter that fact. He hadn't 'faculty,' people said—poor Pliny! But he wasn't in debt. Sometimes his little wife counted up the 'pros' in favor of Pliny on her fingers, and that always came first. He wasn't in debt; he had a little whitewashed, cool-in-summer, warm-in-winter home; there was a spare room in it—there were roses in the front yard of it, and always a row of pies on the pantry shelf. And the little wife was contented. It was only on New Year's day that she had her little wistful longings to be rich, and that was because she lived across the street from Cynthia Broadstreet's big house, and was so far-sighted! She might have pulled down her shades, of course, but she didn't do it; she pulled them up.

'Well, they're having a beautiful time over there,' she sighed, gently, 'and you're having a beautiful time over here, Sarah Cooper.' She added: 'Do you mean to look me in the eye and deny it? You know your best white apron is a beauty, and the edging on it is the handsomest stitch in this town! You know Pliny's going to be home all the afternoon, and there's roast chicken for dinner. Go and baste it my dear, this minute, and be thankful for all your mercies!'

It was while she was gone away from the window that her New Year's caller came. It was a shrunken, cowering, little figure, and it came hurrying up the walk with anxious back glances over its shoulders. It did not stop to knock.

Sarah Cooper looked up from her basting, and started at the sight that met her eyes. A drop of melted butter spilled over her hand and burned her.

'Maria Thacher!' she ejaculated, sharply.

'Yes, it's me, Sally. Hide me, hide me, quick!'

'For—the—goodness'—sake! I guess you're crazy, Maria!'

'No, but I'm on the verge—I'm on the totterin' verge!' groaned the New Year's caller. 'If you don't—let me have a place to hide in before they come, I shall topple clear over the edge, Sally.'

'They? Who come?'

'The selectmen. They're coming to carry me to the poorhouse. They've been a-threatenin', an' a-threatenin'. Then they came; I saw them through the front window. I had just time to run out o' the back door over here. Sally Cooper, you get up off'n your knees and look at me! When we was little together, you uster be makin' believe the whole time; now you make believe you was me, and they were comin' to take you to the poorhouse. Make believe your heart was broke. Make believe you'd rather lay down an' fold your hands an' die, an' you would 've, only there wasn't any money left to bury you with—'

The shrill, excited voice came to a sudden stop, but the low-ceiled little kitchen seemed to ring with it still. It rang in Sarah Cooper's ears. She had not closed her eyes, or swayed dreamily in a rocking-chair, but she had made believe it all. There had been time, standing there facing the little weird, wild figure of her New Year's caller.

'Maria Thacher,'—she caught the shrunken shoulders with her strong, gentle hands, and pushed the little figure before her into the other room—'you lay down there on that sofy and rest you! Don't think about selectmen and poor-houses again, and don't you worry. I'll see to everything.'

'But they'll find me here! I wisht you'd hide me, Sally,' shrilled the broken voice.

'I'm not going to hide you, Maria,' calmly; 'you're going to lay right there in plain sight. I guess you've got as good a right to stay out in the open as anybody. Now you drop off—a little mite of sleep will do you a sight o' good. I tell you I'll see to everything.' She was gone instantly, before the excited voice could wail again. And she had closed the door behind her.

Half-way across the kitchen floor she encountered two men. They stood awkwardly, hat in hand, and smiled apologetically at her.

'Good morning, Mrs. Cooper.'

'Good mornin', Sally.' The older man had trotted her on his knees. 'We come right in after we'd knocked a couple o' time. We calculated you didn't hear.'

'Why, Mr. Vose! Why, Uncle Silas! Walk right in!' The little fun wrinkles were in Sarah Cooper's gray eyes. 'I wish both o' you a happy New Year! It was real neighborly in you to call on me, but you made a mistake in the door. I don't receive New Year's calls in the kitchen—'

'Er—er—wait, Mrs. Cooper,' interposed the younger man, nervously. 'An—er—explanation is needful. We are out this morning in our of-fivial capacity—er, capacities—to perform a painful duty.'

'Oh, does it hurt?' smiled the little hostess, wickedly. 'I never made a New Year's call myself, but I didn't suppose it hur—'

'Sally,' laughed Uncle Silas, 'you jest quit your foolin'! We're in solemn 'arnest. It ain't alays a pleasin' duty to take a poor innercent soul to the town house!'

'Then don't take me,' promptly. 'Besides, Uncle Silas, no knowin' but Pliny would object!'

'You piece o' mischief! You ain't growed up much since I trotted ye on my knees an' ye tied yer blue ha'r ribbon into my whiskers an' let me go to meetin' with it thar! But serious, Sally, we're looking for poor Maria Thacher. She's got to the last end of her rope, an' has been starvin' herself on nothin' this nobody knows how long.'

'Poor Maria!' Sally was serious enough now.

'Yes, yes, poor soul! It'll come hard to a Thacher to go thar, but she'll be took care of an' have a warm room an' victuals—somethin' she ain't had lately. The town's got to interfere. Pleasant or not pleasant, it's a matter of duty.'

'Yes, duty, Mrs. Cooper,' echoed the younger selectman, with important stress on the little word. 'We failed to find—er—Miss Thacher at her place, and so came over here to inquire for her.'

'Yes, she's here. She's laying on my sofy, and I hope to goodness she's dropped off and can't hear us talking. Her heart is broken, Uncle Silas, Mr. Vose.'

'Poor little soul!'

'And she'd have taken her time for dying out o' the Lord's hands if there'd been any money left to be buried with. Wicked? Yes, but we don't any of us know what it's like to be a Thacher and come on the town. May we'd all be wicked. Now, what I want to say is, Maria Thacher ain't coming on the town while I've a spare room and pies on my pantry shelf! She's coming on me. I haven't seen Pliny yet, but I know Pliny. Now I have to baste my chicken again.'

When Pliny Cooper came home at noon, the whole little house he stepped into was savory with good, warm smells, and a smiling wife in a white apron with edging four inches deep met him at the door.

'Happy New Year, Pliny! You came home just on the minute; the chicken's done to a turn. But wait, Pliny. Pliny, we've had a New Year's caller.'

'Sho!—no?'

'Yes, and I've given her the spare room and the seat nearest the stove at the table to set in as long as she lives. I've got her knife and fork on. It's going to be a happy New Year to Maria Thacher, Pliny.'

'Maria Thacher!' He sat down on one of the wooden chairs, a little bewildered by the suddenness of it all. Sarah Cooper sat down, too—on the same chair.

'Pliny, you're a good man,' she said, softly, touching his rough cheek with her small loving fingers. Set right here as long as you're a mind to, and get used to it. I want you to go into the sitting room and look at Maria Thacher's face. I've told her, Pliny. This morning I made believe I received New Year's calls. Cynthia Broadstreet received with me. I didn't know I was going to have one!'

It did not take Pliny Cooper long to become used to anything Sally proposed. He rose presently and tiptoed clumsily into the outer room. He was gone some time. When he came back he kissed Sally first.

'She's smilin' in her sleep,' he whispered. 'She looks all wore out, but as if she'd got to a restin' place at last. I never saw a peacefuller smile than that.'

Then Pliny Cooper, rough, plain, and lacking 'faculty,' made as beautiful a speech as was ever made.

'Sally,' he said, 'the Lord "received" with you.'—'Woman's Journal.'

Home Thoughts.

WHAT IS BEFORE ME.

What is before me in the coming year? God has hidden it from me because I could not bear its sorrows. There are failures as wretched as any in the past, griefs as bitter, longings unsatisfied, ideals unattained. Or, if in any way I may grow stronger and happier, a year's improvement will be almost unnoticed. And there are old sorrows that time will not soften, because it has not. I see them lying dark along the way before me, reaching into the black cloud, where they meet who knows what coming dangers and changes and pains? God promises me no better years that he has given me. Indeed, what am I that I should ask for better years? God is greater than my prayers have ever been. God is more eager than my complaints. If nothing else in the universe were sure this would be, that God has given me all the good I could bear. Uplifts from many a failure prove it, fierce griefs assuaged, desires crowned with fulfilment, and years led through crooked paths of self-will, yet ever, by God's grace to a wider life. Forgive my weak forebodings, loving Father! Truly I know that thou hast hidden the coming year from me, not because its sorrows are so great, but because I am not strong enough for its joys. What wonderful things await me back of the sweetly mysterious cloud? There must be deeper knowledge, for thou wilt continue to teach me; and fuller love, for the years bloom ever the richer with it; and wider friendships, for my old friends continually bring me new ones; blessed changes that mean no loss or sorrow, but only the keenest of joy. I will go forth into the year with thee, O thou who never withholdest!—Nashville 'Christian Advocate.'

THE BLESSING OF THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE.

What a pleasure it is in our journeyings to come across thoughtful people! Not long ago, while travelling in a railway coach, a young and rather uncouth boy, sat opposite me. A man sitting near, in taking out his purse, dropped a small piece of paper, such as is placed between visiting cards, from his purse.

Instantly the young man, eager to be of service, leaned over, picked up the paper and handed it to the man, who graciously accepted it, as though it were something he really wished to preserve. The fine sensibilities of this man illustrated by this small act of thoughtfulness, were indelibly stamped upon my mind.

How natural it would have been to have responded to the little act of service by remarking, 'Oh, it is of no consequence,' thus humiliating the boy and discouraging further thoughts of gallantry that might occur to him.

When we realize that these small acts of consideration give one a clear insight into our real selves, how worth while it seems for us to make an effort to be thoughtful of other's feelings. We never can estimate how far-reaching the influence of our actions may be. Just one act of thoughtfulness may help to mould a young life.—Elizabeth Lee, in 'Union Gospel News.'

With the Children.

THE BENEFIT OF FAIRY TALES.

(Howard Pyle, in 'Book News.')

It is very reasonable to argue that no creation of human fancy could last as fairy tales have lasted, through no one knows how many hundreds and thousands of years unless it was very good. For that which is not good, and not sound, must surely die, and only that which is good and sound shall last through the grinding of the ages.

So I believe that parents should fill their children's imaginations full of fairy tales if they would make those imaginations strong and healthy. As for that man or woman who has not these bright and joycus things flying like golden bees through the dim recesses of his memory, I can only say that I think his or her parents must have been neglectful of the earlier training of their child, and that I am sorry for that poor soul who has lost so much pleasure out of its life.

THE MASTERY.

('Sunday-school Times.')

To lose self-control is to lose the key to any situation. No man who cannot hold himself in hand can expect to hold others. It has been well said that, in any discussion or disagreement with another, if you are in the wrong, you cannot afford to lose your temper, and if you are in the right, there is no occasion to. Or, as a lawyer, has wittily put it, 'possession is nine points of the law; self-possession is ten.'

KEEP YOUR PROMISE.

Many a woman who would not think lightly of breaking a promise made to a grown up person is utterly careless about keeping her word with her children. She promises whatever is convenient at the moment, and apparently thinks that the breaking or keeping of those promises is a matter in which she can please herself, and that her children have no right to consider themselves aggrieved if she does not do so.—'Woman's Life.'

EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

A new game has a particular charm, an expression which, perhaps, applies both to the game of Spider's Web and to that of Burlesqued Poems. For the former, invitations are sent out to a 'spider party,' and hints may be given to the guests that it will be wiser not to wear very delicate-colored gowns, for reasons which I will proceed to explain. The web is woven in the morning, and if it is to be in the drawing-room, all valuable china and dainty bric-a-brac should first be removed. Take as many balls of string as there are to be players, and let each ball contain forty yards. Supposing the players to number twenty, one end from each of the twenty balls should be fastened to the floor at the end of the room by running a carpet-pin through a strong knot into the board beneath. The weaving is accomplished by passing the string round the legs of chairs, over gas brackets, through curtain loops, and even in and out the banister-rails of the staircase, doing a little with each ball in turn, and finally making a web in the centre of the room, leaving a long end to each ball, with which each player starts. It seems so easy to begin with, but as the unweaving proceeds it becomes more and more complicated, and the winner of the prize who has been the first to complete the unravelling of her tangled skein has well earned the reward. Of course, as in other progressive games, there is a booby prize as well. This is not a game to be recommended to stout and lazy people, or to peppery old colonels.

Burlesqued poems are a kind of up-to-date edition of dumb crambo, and can be thought out and prepared beforehand by a set of actors, or can be illustrated on the spur of the moment with such accessories as may be available. Someone with a fine sense of the ridiculous, and a complete command of his risible faculties, stands up and reads a poem with solemnity and expression. Behind him the actors illustrate it in dumb show. The poem which I have seen burlesqued—and I hope to laugh to myself even now when I recall it—was 'Lord Ullin's Daughter.' It will be remembered that Lord Ullin's daughter eloped with a Highland chieftain, and, having perforce to cross 'the stormy water' in a small, open boat, both lover and lady were drowned. Lord Ullin, on the bank, sees the catastrophe. On this occasion the garments of Lord Ullin's daughter and the Highland chief were of the most cosmopolitan description. The boat was a round sponge bath, in which they both stood, or, or to be more realistic, wobbled about. The 'stormy water' was represented by a long piece of green art muslin, energetically agitated at both ends. Lord Ullin, arrived on the 'opposite bank' in modern evening dress, with an opera hat and an eyeglass. His retainers were draped with shawls, as the nearest approach possible to Scotch kilts, wearing dish-covers for helmets and entree-dishes for armor.

'"Come back! Come back!" he cried in grief,
Across the stormy water,
"And I'll forgive your Highland chief,
My daughter, oh! my daughter!"'

So read the gentleman in front. Lord Ullin illustrated the remarks with many twirlings of his fierce moustache, adjusting of eyeglass, and shrugging of shoulders.

This is just one example, but many others will occur to the intelligent reader. 'The Minstrel Boy,' 'Young Lochinvar,' 'Oft in the Stilly Night,' 'Lady Clara Vere de Vere,' and 'The Lady of Shalott' would all make excellent subjects, and a very amusing evening would result from selecting some at haphazard from a bag, in which the titles were written on slips of paper, and trusting to the inspiration of the moment on the part of the dramatic company, ten minutes only being allowed for the preparation of each burlesque.—'The Lady.'

PASSING AND GLASSING.

All things that pass
Are woman's looking-glass;
They show her how her bloom must fade,
And she herself be laid
With withered roses in the shade;
With withered roses and the fallen peach
Unlovely, out of reach
Of summer joy that was.

All things that pass
Are woman's tiring-glass;
The faded lavender is sweet,
Sweet the dead violet
Culled and laid by and cared for yet;
The dried-up violets and dried lavender
Still sweet, may comfort her
Nor need she cry Alas!

All things that pass
Are wisdom's looking-glass;
Being full of hope and fear and still
Brimful of good or ill
According to our work and will;
For there is nothing new beneath the sun;
Our doings have been done;
And that which shall be was.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

For the Housekeeper.

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY SHOPPING.

'I often think if others would profit by my experience they would save themselves any amount of time and annoyance by doing their shopping early in the day,' said a well-known woman the other morning as she started on her homeward walk well up the avenue.

'Years ago,' she continued, 'I used to get downtown sometimes between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, would do my marketing and then go to the other shops, with the result that I always found the counters crowded and it was difficult for me to get waited on.

'One morning I came downtown with my husband, did my marketing and was in the shopping districts about 9 o'clock. The counters were not lined with impatient customers clamoring for attention. The saleswomen were not busy and the result was that my list was filled and I was homeward bound at about the time I usually started downtown.

'I took the hint and whenever I see a young housekeeper starting out as I am on my homeward way I feel like advising her to take a page out of my book of experience. This early shopping has given me so much extra time, and now I enjoy what used to be something of a burden. You try it once and you will never go back to the old way.'

'I believe I will,' said the young matron to whom the conversation was addressed. 'It certainly sounds sensible and any plan that enables one to save time in these busy days is worth adopting.'

'There is another side to the question,' replied the first speaker, 'and that is the relief to the salespeople. The early shopper gets more attention and spreading over the work for more hours means less rush at the rush time and consequently less weariness at the close of the day. I attribute lots of bargains I have secured in the past more to my habit of early shopping than to any other cause. There is time to show me such bargains and so I have a chance to see the goods for these special sales and take advantage of them.'

'In short, you are repeating the old proverb, "It's the early bird that gets the worm," aren't you?' said the young matron nodding a goodby.—Buffalo 'Express.'

Selected Recipes.

Orange Custard.—Take the juice of six large sweet oranges; strain and sweeten to taste, stirring over the fire until the sugar is dissolved, skim carefully; remove from the fire and when nearly cold add the well-beaten yolks of six eggs and a pint of cold boiled milk. Return to fire and stir and cook until it thickens, then turn into glasses and when cold heap the beaten whites, sweetened with powdered sugar, over the top of each.

Orange Pie.—Beat the yolks of three eggs light with a cup of granulated sugar and a tablespoonful of butter. Add the pulp and juice of two oranges and the grated rind of half of one. Then add a cup of cold milk. Mix well and turn into a deep pie dish lined with pastry well baked. Put in a moderately hot oven and bake until custard is firm or set in the middle. Cool and cover with a meringue made of the beaten whites and three large tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Brown slightly in oven and serve cold.

White Mountain Cake.—Take two cups sugar, one-half cup butter, three cups flour, one cup milk, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. After the sugar and butter have been creamed, add the rest and stir all together well. Bake in three layers and put together with icing or jelly.

Fruit Layer Cake.—Sift together two cupfuls of sugar, one-third cupful of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, three cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. When mixed divide into two parts and to one portion add beaten whites of five eggs and to the second part the beaten yolks. This batter may be baked in layers and then either put together in alternate layers of white and yellow with any fancied filling, or made into two separate layer cakes with different filling and icing, or it may be made into a loaf cake, adding to the yellow part one tablespoonful molasses, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one-half of allspice, one-quarter pound citron sliced thin, one cupful chopped raisins and cupful of flour. Put the batter in the pan in alternate spoonfuls so that it will have a marbled appearance when done. Bake in moderately hot oven about forty-five minutes.

Chocolate Cookies.—Take a cupful of light brown sugar, one-half cupful melted butter, one whole egg and the yolk of another, one-half cupful sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls melted chocolate, one cupful raisins finely chopped, and one and one-half cupful flour, with two teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted through it. Mix well together and drop from a spoon on a greased tin, far enough apart so they will not touch as they spread. Bake a rich brown and brush over with melted chocolate sweetened.

Cream Cookies.—Two cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful sour cream, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful lemon, mix soft as you can roll.

Ginger Cookies.—One cupful molasses, one-half cupful shortening, three and one-quarter cupfuls flour, one-half teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful ginger, one and one-half teaspoonful salt. Heat molasses to boiling point and pour over shortening. Add dry ingredients mixed and sifted. Chill thoroughly. Toss one-fourth mixture on a floured board and roll as thinly as possible; shape with a small round cutter, first dipped in flour. Place near together on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven. Gather up the trimmings and roll with another portion of dough. During rolling the bowl containing mixture should be kept in a cool place, or it will be necessary to add more flour to dough, which makes cookies hard rather than crisp and short.

HOUSES NOT FOR RENT OR SALE.

(Philadelphia 'Telegraph.')

'Do you know that there are several hundred houses in Philadelphia the owners of which keep them idle because of the death therein of a member of the family?' said a real estate dealer this morning.

'In the territory where I do much business I can show you fifty houses that have been idle from one to ten years that you cannot rent for love or money. Many of them were deserted soon after the death of a member of the family, and were left completely furnished, the owners even going to the expense of renting another house to live in.

'A beautiful home belonging to an eccentric old lady whom I know was abandoned by her and her children because of the husband's death five years ago. Several times have I endeavored to induce her to rent it, but my efforts were unavailing. The interior of the house, I understand, still contains the beautiful furnishings it possessed when the family moved away. In fact, you can see the lace curtains at some of the windows. They have been turned yellow by the sun.

'Neither can you purchase the homes referred to unless poverty forces such families to dispose of them. Death alone holds the key of entrance.'

A SHINING DEFICIT IN KANSAS.

(From the 'Kansas City Journal.')

In thirty-six counties in the state there is not a single inmate in the poorhouse. In ten counties there has not been a prisoner in jail during the past year.

Advertisements.

Ladies' Suits $4.50 and up to $12, also Skirts and Waists. Send for fall styles and sample cloths. The SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, ONT.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Danish physicians have formed a total abstinence society, and have caused a warning to be posted at all the railway stations in Denmark declaring alcohol to be a 'stupefying poison,' and pointing out that every seventh man in Denmark dies of drink.

The Universal Week of Prayer, for which the Council of the Evangenical Alliance are again arranging, will be from Jan. 1 to 7. Already there are indications that the week will be more extensively observed at home and abroad than in any previous year.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis lauds the men who are doing home missionary work in the west in these high terms:—'Talk about heroism! These home missionaries are the true heroes. They are fighting against the saloon and the gambling house and the overthrow of Sunday. They are standing for the home, they are strengthening the schools. They are doing foundation work. They are toiling in poverty, in homesickness, and some of them in pain and in heartbreak. One hundred years from now they will be looked upon as the pilgrim fathers of the great west.'

Nat Dowe Merriam, M.D., a native Liberian of the Grebo tribe, is accepted as a missionary by the board of managers of the Methodist Missionary Society. Dr. Merriam was born in the vicinity of Cape Palmas, Liberia; was converted in childhood, received his preliminary training in the Methodist Seminary at Cape Palmas, and in 1896 came to the United States to complete his education. Last May, soon after receiving the degree of doctor of medicine from Walden University, he sailed for Liberia, returning to labor among his countrymen as a Christian physician.

The King's Norton Guardians have abolished the Christmas dinner beer for the first time, because an inmate met with an accident through the beer given two years ago, and has been in the infirmary ever since. A few Boards of Guardians—notably those at Huddersfield and Stockport—have decided to provide beer for the workhouse inmates at Christmas. Inquiries just made show that the leading English workhouses have for many years past substituted fruit, non-alcoholic beverages, etc., for beer, with the Christmas dinner, and that the practice of providing beer is practically unknown in Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

After the evening service at Westminster Chapel, London, England, on Sunday, Dr. Campbell Morgan 'ordained' four ladies as Sisters to work in the neighborhood. The Sisters, who wore picturesque uniforms, receive a salary only just sufficient for physical needs. The congregations on Sunday, especially in the evening, crowded the building, and over eight hundred remained for the ordination service, which was not concluded until half-past nine. The attendance at the Friday evening Bible School again shows a striking increase. Various activities have been started, and Westminster Chapel is now full of vigor and life.

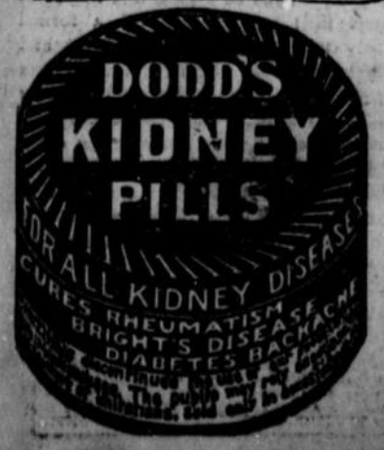
A Y. M. C. A. tent for work among the Japanese soldiers has been opened at Antoken, near the mouth of the Yalu river, permission having been obtained from the Minister of War. The tent, which is in charge of three workers, contains facilities for writing, a circulating library, a phonograph, games, simple medicines and bandages, toilet requisites, etc. Tea will be constantly served. For the religious work, consisting of Gospel meetings, Bible classes and prayer meetings, personal work and tract distribution, there are hymn-books, Bibles and Testaments, with tracts provided by the Japan Tract Society and Scripture portions furnished by the American Bible Society.

The (London) 'Christian World' says: The Rev. W. J. Dawson reached England on Monday after his preaching and lecturing tour in America. Mr. Dawson looks well in spite of his severe programme in the United States, and declares that the voyage home has taken off all the 'tiredness.' He returns with the pleasantest recollections of his tour. Everywhere he preached and lectured he had hearty welcomes and overflowing audiences. The week's evangelistic mission at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was the culmination of a most delightful experience. Since the Des Moines meetings of the Triennial Congregational Council, where Mr. Dawson spoke on evangelistic work, seventy requests for missions have been sent to Dr. Hillis. Mr. Dawson might have stayed in America conducting missions in all the great cities for the next two years. The statement that he has received, or is likely to receive, an invitation to Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn, is inaccurate. Mr. Dawson has had no communication with the church. Nor has he received a doctor's degree, though the newspapers and American ministers persisted in calling him Dr. Dawson.

A NOTABLE PERSONALITY.

Prof. George Trumbull Ladd has resigned the chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics in Yale University, the resignation to take effect at the close of the academic year 1904-05, and he will avail himself of the pension privilege accorded by the vote of the Yale Corporation in 1897. He is president of the American Philosophical Society. Prof. Ladd was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1842, and was graduated from the Western Reserve College in 1861, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1869. In 1890, upon the invitation of the Tokio and Bombay Universities, he lectured in Japan and India. In Tokio he was granted a personal interview with the Mikado, an unheard of honor to an American teacher, and also an interview with Marquis Ito, the Japanese Premier. From Japan he journeyed to Ceylon, and thence to India. In India, he was the first foreigner to be invited to address the students of the University of Bombay.—'Ram's Horn.'

Advertisements.



A PENTECOSTAL WAVE.

Great Revival in Wales.

The little country of Wales is now the scene of a most remarkable revival. It broke out apparently spontaneously and is affecting all denominations and all classes of people. So intense is the interest that throngs of people everywhere attend services held almost continuously from morning until past midnight, and thousands of miners go to their work in the coal mines early in order that they may hold religious services before beginning their day's toil.

For several years past there have been in Wales, as elsewhere throughout the Christian world, publicly and privately, frequent expressions made of longing for a revival. These have been answered in a wonderful manner.

At Blaenannerch, a young miner, named Evan Roberts, felt the call and compulsion of the Holy Spirit. He had already left the mine, and was at the Emlyn Grammar School, preparatory to his entering a theological school, when he received what he considers his baptism of fire, suddenly and authoritatively. He went home to the banks of the Llwchwr, on the confines of the two counties named above, and waited a week in quietness and expectancy. Then he began to bear testimony, speaking in simple phrase, of voices he had heard and visions he had seen. He started his work at home; the people became interested, moved and grew into overflowing crowds. Young people and others began to bear testimony in hymn and prayer and joyful surrender. An ordinary prayer meeting, became a service of conversion, and was prolonged night after night, sometimes without a break long past midnight. The young evangelist received invitations from all directions; he could accept only a small fraction of them. Wherever he has gone the large mining villages have been so roused that everything else is overshadowed. The converts already number thousands; and in this case there is no illusion, says a writer in the 'British Weekly,' the converts becoming directly associated with churches.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer writes of this remarkable movement: 'It is impossible to account for this wonderful movement on any human or natural grounds. Judging it by its fruits in amended and saved lives, it is evidently, as Pentecost was, "from heaven," and I can only wish that it may spread, not only through the principality, but throughout the entire kingdom. It is the only method by which the irreligion, drunkenness, and impurity of our time can be successfully combated and arrested. Although I have been familiar with mission and revival services ever since I entered the ministry, I have never witnessed scenes such as are taking place in Wales. The Spirit of God is at work: and it would be wise, temporarily, to lay aside ornate services and elaborate sermons so that there might be no hindrance to the Spirit's working. How remarkable it is that when God begins to work he passes by our Gothic cathedrals and those who occupy prominent positions, and chooses unknown villages and unknown men! How good it is that foolish and weak and despised things—nay, things that are not—may at any moment become the chariot in which he rides forth for the salvation of the world. God speed my young brothers Evan Roberts and Sydney Evans.'

'What's the use,' says the Rev. John McNeill, 'of praying and praying for years, as we have been doing, and saying in our prayers, in so many words, "Lord, send us whomsoever thou wilt send, and in whatever way thou pleasest, but only send us times of awakening and revival," and then, when the Lord takes us at our word, getting nervous, and timid, and alarmed? By all means, let the "Church in Wales" be sober and scriptural, and try the spirits whether they be of God. But let her not be afraid if the Spirit of the Lord should, for a time, break up utterly that which we value far too much—viz., this deadly, dull, respectable formality that passes for Christian worship and Christian work. I read of shoutings, and raptures, and strong cryings and tears. Well, well; all that is in the Psalm Book; and surely the Psalm Book is an orthodox directory for worship. Oh, the weary years we have had of the mechanical and formal! There were "extravagances" in '59, and things we would rather have done without; but we can all see now that the Christians who got frightened or angered (McCheyne was told that he was destroying religion in Dundee) were all wrong. If public-houses are being forsaken and men and women are flocking to God's house and to God's word, and forsaking sin, and seeking salvation and finding it, then even the soberest-minded Presbyterians may put up with a little. "Can a devil open the eyes of the blind?"'

All the Welsh counties are under the revival spell, and all classes and denominations. The breaking down of the barriers of sect is one of the features of the situation. The incidents of the work are as abundant as they are wonderful. One man, who was a confirmed spendthrift, and was deeply in debt, insisted on paying his creditors every halfpenny he owed. He could not reconcile religious freedom with tell-tale ledgers staring him in the face. The revenues of the drink-shops are decreasing. 'Four pounds a week takings instead of £40,' said the proprietor of a popular hostelry. Travelling theatrical companies are in despair. One came to a town by one train and departed by the next. Dancing classes are losing their hold on the young people, and, as for drunkenness, the Rhondda Valley and Aberdare Valley Police Courts are standing evidences of a sobered population. Principal Prys, Trevecca, a great Welsh evangelical orator, was affected to tears at one service. He is the controlling genius of the Welsh Calvinistic College.

At Cilfynydd the Welsh Congregational minister says that a complete change has come over the village. There has been a great spiritual awakening, with the noticeable facts that swearing is not now heard among the colliers, and the wives of the men are benefiting by their husbands shunning the public-houses. At Pontycymmer a bookmaker offered two sums of £50 each to a church, renounced betting, and went into the pit to work. At Treorky every chapel has been packed two or three times daily—those unable to get inside holding meetings in the street.

A TYPICAL SERVICE.

A description of one meeting is practically a description of well-nigh all the meetings. The service is introduced in the ordinary way, and then one becomes conscious of some remarkable 'influence.' It sways the whole congregation, and without any apparent cause all rise to their feet. Then follows a scene which cannot be described except as 'indescribable.' Some leap, others walk about holding up their arms, some shout Welsh words of praise and prayer. At one meeting in the valley, women swooned away, and others nursed them in the fashion of a mother nursing her child. A young collier stood up to pray. Two or three of his friends clung to him, weeping and shouting. Some stood on the seats, others clapped their hands.

When Miss Annie Davies, who has done so much to help the revival work by means of her magnificent voice, sang the Welsh hymn 'None but Jesus,' she was so overcome when she reached the line, 'Yes, all, my Saviour, all for me,' that she broke down. There was a strange and abrupt silence in the service, and tears quietly streamed down the face of Mr. Roberts.

'I shall not want this any more; I am giving myself to Christ,' said a penitent to the pastor of a church at Ton, Rhondda, and he handed straightway his ticket of membership for a drinking club.

The same stirring features are noted everywhere. Hosts of letters have been received by Mr. Roberts from all parts of the country, and the deep interest taken in the work is shown by the attendance. One man has actually walked every step from London in order to hear and see what is done in Wales. Bridgend court, which deals with all the police work of the three coal valleys, has been virtually empty. The revival has given the magistrates a holiday.

A colliery official relates that he had, quietly and unseen, watched a haulier, while walking towards the pit bottom, turn aside more than once, and when at last he came up to him, found him praying fervently for forgiveness of the sins of his life—and he had been a somewhat notorious young fellow.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., states that the manager of a colliery in which he is interested tells him that the revival had made the colliers better colliers, and another indication of the effects of the revival is greater regularity in attendance of the men at work.

SOLEMN SERVICE IN AN ABERDARE PIT.

A visitor writes: 'I went down to the prayer-meeting at the Nantmelyn Colliery, 450 feet below the surface, with the manager, Mr. Edward Pugh, a staunch Methodist, for my guide. The workmen on the night shift had gone down half an hour earlier than the usual time so as not to interfere with the operations of the pit. Seventy yards from the bottom of the shaft, in the stables, we came to the prayer-meeting. One of the workmen was reading the sixth chapter of St. Matthew to about eighty comrades. He stood erect amongst the group, reading in a dim, fantastic light that danced with the swinging lamps and vanished softly into surrounding darkness. A number of lamps were attached to a heavy post, closely wedged to support the roof, and around the impressive figure the collliers grouped themselves. Some were in the characteristic stooping posture, others half-reclined against the side of the road, with their lamps fastened to their pockets; others, again, stood in the middle of the passage. Earnest men, all of them, faces that bore the scars of the underground toiler; downcast eyes that seemed to be "the homes of silent prayer"; strong frames that quivered with a new emotion. Hymns were sung and fervent prayer offered up. Such was the simple service of rugged men; honest, earnest, plain. It was kept up until the moment came for commencing the night's work.'

GREAT MEETINGS AT BLAENCWM.

Mr. Evan Roberts, at the close of his memorable mission at Treorky, proceeded to Blaencwm, and there two chapels were crowded to overflowing. Mr. Roberts addressed a congregation of at least fifteen hundred people. This service was commenced in a rather singular way, an appeal for Scriptural texts resulting in a chorus of voices reciting verses. Then came prayers from aged folk, followed by spirited renderings of old hymn tunes. For an hour Mr. Roberts delivered a practical address, emphasizing the need of the churches to awake, and imploring his congregation to more carefully study the Word of God. It was not sufficient to open the Bible on Sundays—they should always feel a thirst for its truths, and have them imprinted on their minds. Stirring incidents accompanied his appeal for public confession. From all parts of the building came responses in portions of Scripture, hymns and prayer. 'The devil trembles,' the missioner exclaimed, amid renewed outbursts.

The religious awakening is daily becoming more marked in Pontypridd. An unusual sight was witnessed in the streets on a recent afternoon, the students at the Collegiate School holding meetings on the Tumble, in Taff street, and by the Fountain, singing hymns as they marched through the streets. A meeting was afterwards held at Penuel Chapel, and several conversions took place.

THE FIRE STILL SPREADING.

One of the most striking features of the revival in Wales is that it has overleaped all barriers, not only between the various Nonconformist bodies, but even between Nonconformity and the Established Church. During the past week a powerful spiritual influence has been working in Anglican congregations, especially in the Rhymney Valley, where Canon Williams has taken a leading part in conducting mission services. Preaching on Sunday, the Warden of St. Michael's College, Aberdare, said that respectable members of Anglican congregations were prone to think that revivals were all very well for the Salvation Army and people of that kind, but that they themselves needed no conversion. In his opinion the more respectable people were, the more they required conversion. The Bishop of Llandaff, noting with satisfaction the evidence of changed lives in those who have come under the influence of the revival, has given the movement a cautious episcopal sanction. On Tuesday, under the presidency of the Archdeacon of Llandaff, more than sixty clergymen met at Pontypridd to consider how they might take part in the revival. Already in many of their churches prayer-meetings are being held, and it was decided to hold missions and in other ways seek to use for good the present wave of religious enthusiasm. Mr. Evan Roberts returned to the Rhondda Valley from Caerphilly at the close of last week, and after spending several days at Ferndale, was at Mardy on Sunday and Tylorstown on Monday and Tuesday. At the latter place, even during the day, his crowded congregations were largely composed of working miners. The conspicuous mark of the meetings continues to be spontaneous outbursts of singing and prayer, and the joyous fervor which characterizes them is unabated. In several places a determined attack in the form of services has been made on the public-houses, and the publicans are resenting their loss of custom. Mr. Roberts has been urged to visit Cardiff and Swansea, but has not yet decided to go. General Booth naturally is eager that the Salvation Army shall share in the revival work, and on Tuesday on his way from Manchester he addressed meetings at Rhos and Wrexham. Mr. and Mrs. Bramwell Booth have gone to South Wales to direct operations there.

The Rev. C. Silvester Horne, who was in Wales last week with Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., contributes to 'London Opinion' an extremely interesting estimate of the revival. He believes in its genuineness, and defends some of its eccentricities. 'We Free Churchmen,' he says, 'are only too familiar with desperate efforts to fan lukewarm embers of religious life into a vigorous flame by the engagement of a missioner and the holding of organized mission services. The effects are sometimes good and permanent, but they are usually very restricted. . . . So far as I can learn, there has been a minimum of organization in Wales. No one personality has been necessary to stimulate the languid interest of moribund churches. Chapels have filled as if by a common unpremeditated impulse. The spirit of faith and expectancy has been abroad. Men and women have looked less to an individual and mechanical method than to the living Spirit of power and love.'—'The Christian World.'

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT OF THE WELSH REVIVAL.

An unexpected result of the spread of the revival movement is noticeable at Bethesda. This struggling industrial village was the chief centre of disturbance during the celebrated Penrhyn quarry trouble a few years ago. Not the least disastrous results of that great conflict were its effects upon the religious life of the community. Things were bad enough when the men were all on one side and the officials on the other. But when internal dissensions split the men into two hostile camps, and one section, driven by the sufferings of loved ones, sought re-employment at the quarries against the wishes of their fellows, then, indeed, were the Scriptures literally fulfilled, for in scores of families a man's foes were they of his own household. Never, indeed, except in civil war, could such family dissensions have been so universal throughout a normally peaceful community. That which divided individual families divided even more every Christian community in the place. Lifelong Nonconformists were driven to seek refuge in the Establishment; churchmen by tradition and connection sought peace and solace in the chapels. A Sunday-school teacher, who had reared generations of Bible scholars in his chapel, saw his whole class rise from their seats and quit the schoolroom when he first put in an appearance after having sought re-engagement at the quarry. Church communicants refused to accept the sacrament at the hands of deacons whom they had been wont to venerate; and so the tale ran on through practically every place of worship in the whole village.

. . . . . .

'Having regard to all the circumstances,' says the 'Christian World,' 'those best qualified to judge had long since come to the conclusion that the wounds—domestic and connexional—caused by these unhappy dissensions could never be healed until at least the present generation had passed away. And yet now comes the news that a week's revival services have already done much to heal the breach. Men have come back to their old chapels, though they had declared that they would never more cross their threshold. Whilom lifelong friends, sworn to be lifelong enemies, refusing to recognize each other in the street, all but literally fell on each other's necks in the chapel. Deacons who, if they engaged in prayer two years ago, would have driven three-fourths of the congregation out of the chapel now take part in the services with those who literally stoned them a short while since. The women-folk of Bethesda played a no less prominent part than the men in the great industrial struggle—they are playing a no less prominent part now in the re-establishment of the reign of the Prince of Peace. Women who summoned each other at the police court during the heat of the fight now cordially co-operate in organizing the women's daily prayer-meeting at Bethesda, which has become as important an institution as Mr. Hugh Hughes's preaching services. Five hundred women gather together every afternoon at Bethesda to hold a service of prayer, and it is no uncommon sight to see women who have not spoken to each other for two years past mingling their tears, and publicly accompanying each other in supplication at these gatherings.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

January 15.

JESUS WINS HIS FIRST DISCIPLES

(John i., 35-51.)

Golden Text—Thou art the Son of God: thou art the King of Israel. John i., 49.

INTRODUCTION.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

We continue our study of John i., concluding the chapter with this lesson. The time of the events we now take up opens with the day following the testimony borne by John the Baptist.

Jesus is beginning his ministry, and we find him in this case selecting and calling out his first disciples.

Concerning the expectations of a Messiah at the time of which we are studying, Canon Farrar has said, 'We are informed by Tacitus, by Suetonius, and by Josephus, that there prevailed throughout the entire East, at that time, an intense conviction, derived from ancient prophecies that ere long a powerful monarch would arise in Judea, and gain dominion over the world.'

So indeed Christ shall some day have full dominion over the world, but men were disappointed because their hopes were not at once realized. Upon this point, Farrar has this to say, 'It is important to observe that the true Messiah was so little the natural evolution of current Messianic expectations that coming neither as king, nor as victor, nor as a temporal emancipator of his people, nor as a mere man at all, but as a divine and crucified Nazarene, he reversed and violated all the most cherished expectations of his land and age.'

We find Christ, then, expected yet misunderstood, beginning a ministry which reached men as individuals rather than as a nation, or as a race.

JOHN GIVES UP TWO DISCIPLES.

35. 'Again the next day after John stood and two of his disciples;

36. 'And looking upon Jesus as he walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God!

37. 'And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus.'

John the Baptist had his followers, or disciples, men who were seeking to learn truth of him. Two of these were with John the Baptist the day after his testimony to Christ, and as they were standing together, John saw Jesus walking near by, and again proclaimed him as the Lamb of God. The word, 'Behold' is an exclamation, as though he, seeing Christ, exclaimed, 'Behold! the Lamb of God!' John had no thought of his own glory. He stood simply to point even his own followers away from himself to Christ.

This was enough for the two disciples. They were prepared in heart to follow Christ when he was pointed out to them, and without demonstration or ceremony they turned from the forerunner of the Messiah to Christ himself.

JESUS CALLS TWO DISCIPLES.

38. 'Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and saith unto them. What seek ye? They said unto him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where dwellest thou?

39. 'He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where he dwelt, and abode with him that day: for it was about the tenth hour.'

So these men, who have been disciples of John, now follow after Jesus, and he as though hearing them approaching, turns and opens the conversation with the simple question, 'What seek ye?' that is, what will you have, or what do you wish to know? For the sincere seeker, Christ makes the coming to himself as easy as possible; he does not hide himself or repel, but welcomes with the encouraging word.

In response to the opening question of Jesus, the two ask where he dwells. This seems a bit singular, but, by such a question, they indicate a desire to see him where they might talk with him privately, and, it being about the tenth hour, or four p.m., they abode with him that day.

They showed what they expected from him by the way they addressed Christ, for they called him Rabbi. This was a title of honor which the Jews were accustomed to apply to learned men and teachers.

We think of the privilege enjoyed by these two disciples as of something special, and an experience not to be enjoyed to-day. Outwardly, physically, and as the natural man sees things we cannot, but in the deep spiritual sense, not comprehended by the world, we can enjoy the great presence in our own lives to-day.

'Behold, I stand at the door and knock, if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me.'

'AND HE BROUGHT HIM TO JESUS.'

40. 'One of the two which heard John speak, and followed him, was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother.

41. 'He first findeth his own brother Simon, and saith unto him, We have found the Messiah, which is, being interpreted, the Christ.

42. 'And he brought him to Jesus. And when Jesus beheld him, he said, Thou art Simon the son of Jona: thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, A stone.'

Andrew is mentioned as one of the two who heard John the Baptist speak. The other was probably John, the writer of this Gospel, who does not mention his own name when unnecessary. He is not writing to tell of his own words and deeds, but those of Christ.

Having spent a season with his newly found Lord, Andrew, as in the case of hosts of converts since his day, started out to win others to the Saviour. He thus becomes the first personal worker among the disciples of Christ, so far as we have record. Naturally his first concern was toward his own family, and Simon Peter was soon found and led to Christ.

Andrew says, 'We have found the Messias,' that is, the Messiah. This was the Hebrew word for the Christ. Both 'Messiah' and 'Christ' mean 'the anointed one,' anointed as the king and high priest were anointed. This statement of Andrew is another indication of the widespread expectancy that the long looked for Messiah was at hand. Evidently both Andrew and Peter shared this belief, and now Andrew simply announces that the Messiah is found.

But it was not enough simply to bear the news to Simon, mark that, Andrew completed his personal work for his brother by bringing him to Christ.

Concerning Christ's reception of Peter, the Revised Version says, 'Jesus looked upon him, and said,' etc. He looked at the newcomer as though searching his very soul, and reading his nature, and that he did read it aright we see from what he says. 'Thou shalt be called Cephas' (which is by interpretation, Peter.) (Revised.) The word 'Peter,' in the original means 'a stone,' and the revisers have simply given us the word as a proper name. Peter's character, with all his faults, partook of the firmness of a rock, and he became later to be more like his new name as his Christian life progressed.

A DOUBTING HEARER.

43. 'The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow me.

44. 'Now Philip was of Bethsaida, the city of Andrew and Peter.

45. 'Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him, We have found him of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph.

46. 'And Nathaniel said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see.'

The events thus far recounted in these lessons took place in the wilderness about Jordan, but Jesus, now beginning his ministry, would go out into the more populous country. The day after Peter was brought to him, apparently as he was about to set out for Galilee, Jesus found Philip and bade him follow him.

Philip like Andrew immediately becomes a soul winner, and finds Nathaniel, and tells him the wonderful news that the one foretold by Moses and the prophets has at last appeared as Jesus of Nazareth. We see again how familier the Jews were with these prophecies.

But Nathaniel was not ready to believe that any good thing could come from that humble little village. How was it possible to expect the great Messiah from such a quarter. Men make this mistake only too frequently. They judge one by external circumstances, instead of coming to know the person's true self.

Now, Nathanael seems also to have betrayed a certain lack in his own knowledge of the Scriptures or he would have remembered that it was prophesied that Christ was to be called a Nazarene.

But Philip wasted no time in argument. He simply said, 'Come and see.' Wise Philip. How often we strive to prove Christ to men rather than to bring men to Christ!

THE DOUBTER CONVINCED.

47. 'Jesus saw Nathanael coming to him, and saith of him, Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile!

48. 'Nathanael saith unto him, Whence knowest thou me? Jesus answered and said unto him, Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee.

49. 'Nathanael answered and saith unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel.

50. 'Jesus answered and said unto him, Because I said unto thee, I saw thee under the fig tree, believest thou? thou shalt see greater things than these.

51. 'And he saith unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man.'

When Nathanael appeared Christ spoke of him as 'an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile.' That is, he was not a hypocrite, observing the Jewish laws in a formal and outward way, but was obeying them sincerely and honestly. You see, Nathanael had a good moral record, but this was not enough. He had not yet confessed his Saviour, but is speedily convinced of the divinity and kingship of Christ by Christ's revealing his miraculous knowledge of Nathanael and his whereabouts. Then Nathanael calls him the Son of God and King of Israel, referring to Christ's divinity and to his place as the long promised head of the chosen people.

Jesus inquires whether Nathanael believed simply because Jesus had thus shown his power of miraculous vision, and then tells him that more wonderful things by far are before him.

From the work of the two early disciples, Andrew and Philip, we get the name of a well-known society of soul winners, a name chosen because of the work of these two men, as here related.

The lesson for January 22 is, 'The First Miracle in Cana.' (John ii., 1-11.)

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Jan. 9.—John i., 35-41.
Tuesday, Jan. 10.—Luke v., 1-11.
Wednesday, Jan. 11.—Matt. x., 1-10.
Thursday, Jan. 12.—Matt. xxi., 20-29.
Friday, Jan. 13.—Acts iv., 13-23.
Saturday, Jan. 14.—Acts xii., 1-11.
Sunday, Jan. 15.—Rev. i., 1-11.

NEEDS OF OLD AGE.

('Daily Telegraph' London).

'More than pensions were required to solace the months and years when there was a wearing out of the body without disease,' said the Bishop of Oxford, opening the winter session at the West London Hospital. It was the habit of study, the love of reading and thinking, that formed the real equipment of old age.

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DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion Contracts on 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 poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under 3c; $2.60 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.
Express Money Orders are issued up to $3.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.
U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.
Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.
Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year $27.00.

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

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.

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

Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs

Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or eight subscriptions at 80 cents each.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions 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

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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.

LONG DROUGHT BROKEN.

Glen's Falls, N.Y., Dec. 28.—The long continued drought which had seriously threatened the water supply in this section of the state was broken by the heavy rain which began yesterday. If the rain fall continues thirty-six hours, all danger of a water famine in this and nearby towns will be avoided as sufficient water will be stored in reservoirs to last until spring.

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 JANUARY 3, 1905.

The report that Canada is going to build a navy of her own has set the newspapers across the line wondering whom Canadians expect to fight with. Not with the United States, surely, they say, for if there were no ties of race, language or friendship, they would be restrained from useless quarrelling by their business sense. Besides, if any nation were to attack Canada, the United States would be compelled to resist such aggression in a spirit of self-protection. It is very good of our neighbors, then, to assure us of immunity from foreign attack, and it is to be hoped that we feel properly grateful. We would remind them, however, that Canada does not expect to fight anybody, but as an important part of the British Empire it is incumbent on her to share its burdens of defence. There are difficulties in the way of contributing directly to the support of the Royal Navy, but by having cruisers of her own to police her coasts and protect her commerce and her fisheries in case of war, Canada can somewhat lighten the burden borne by the Mother Country in defending her far-spread possessions. This is all there is, or can be, in the proposal to form a Canadian navy.

The reported betrothal of the Princess Margaret of Connaught to Louis Philip, Crown Prince of Portugal and of Princess Victoria of Connaught to King Alfonso of Spain will hardly be regarded with favor in Great Britain. It recalls historical incidents of a like sort that have anything but pleasing associations. Though royal alliances in these days have not the same importance that attached to them in former times, the old British feeling of dislike to royal marriages with foreign Roman Catholic princes still survives. The long time Queen Elizabeth kept Philip II. of Spain dangling as a suitor to her hand will occur to everybody. She was only playing him for political purposes, as was afterwards shown, though she refused him at last with well affected hesitation. The implacable hatred with which the gloomy Philip pursued her and endeavored to blacken her character, as revealed by Froude, proved the depth of his disappointment and resentment. The wildly romantic excursion made by Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., to Spain, in order to see the royal princess whom his own fancy and popular report had selected for his wife, has been a theme for many story-tellers. His subsequent marriage to the Princess Henrietta of France was a most unfortunate alliance, both personally and politically. It estranged the confidence of his people and led, among other faults and blunders, to his final ruin, the downfall of his house and the adoption of the constitutional principle of the Protestant succession. Royal ladies, even though religiously brought up, are usually trained to easy views as to church connection, so as not to restrict their necessarily limited marital choice. Their faith may be their own, but their church connection is treated as a matter of state. The princesses are probably too far from the throne to cause the people much concern.

The hand grenade, the weapon from which we derive the name grenadier, and the use of which has been revived by the Japanese at the siege of Port Arthur, was invented in the year 1594, and was extensively employed in the sieges of the following century. Special companies of men, endowed with exceptional physical strength, were formed to handle those missiles. The old-fashioned grenade was a small shell of iron or annealed glass filled with gunpowder, with a short time fuse, ignited just before being hurled from the hand. Used by troops in masses at close quarters, as in assailing trenches or storming fortresses, these missiles were particularly deadly and confusing. The Japanese improved on the old style by substituting dynamite for gunpowder, and the Russians promptly imitated them. The range is, of course, limited, for he would be a good pitcher who could throw one over a hundred yards. In principle they are similar to the bombs used by Nihilists, and their ghastly effect upon troops crowded in trenches may be imagined.

The wholesale misappropriation of Red Cross funds and material intended for the comfort and relief of the sick and wounded in the army fighting the Japanese in Manchuria, is a blazing example of Russian official corruption and the extent to which graft is practiced. Of all branches of the public service one would think that the Red Cross would be most free from peculation, yet it has broken down completely through the robberies perpetrated by those entrusted with its management. The fiendish heartlessness thus exposed shows how thoroughly depraved the men and the system must be, and makes it easy to understand the extremely embittered condition of the more intelligent classes as revealed in recent Moscow and St. Petersburg utterances. One good effect of the war has been that it has made the educated classes, and to some extent even the people, aware of the extent to which official plundering is practiced. The army and the navy have been robbed, brave men sent to their doom, and the nation humiliated in the eyes of the world by the official and aristocratic thieves, including grand dukes, who administer the affairs of the worst bedevilled empire that ever went to war.

The cotton combination is now an accomplished fact, as it has been officially announced that the Dominion, Merchants, Montmorency and Colonial had decided to join their interests into a common pool. The amount of capital have decided to join their interests into a it is generally expected that it will be between eight and ten million dollars. A circular is to be issued immediately to the shareholders of the four companies giving the details of the issue of the new stock. The present capital of the companies interested amounts to $5,833,000, and if the statement, which is generally accepted, proves true, that the capitalization will be around eight or ten million dollars, the excess on which to pay dividends will be very great. At the same time the general expense account will be reduced owing to the concentration of various departments. From the company's point of view it will, through lack of any keen competition, be in a position to earn handsome profits, but this will be, unfortunately, as in the case of most trust systems, at the expense of the people, who theoretically rule the country, but who have been treated as puppets, to dance at the will or pleasure of any powerful corporation with political 'pull.' There can be little doubt, however, that this combination to squeeze the people will make the heavy cotton duties now being exacted from the people very unpopular and make the proposed effort to increase them much more difficult.

Owing to the extortionate charges and general overbearing conduct of the Gas Trust, an agitation has been started in New York for the city to own and operate its own plant for gas and electric lighting. Municipal leagues are being formed in each of the boroughs into which the greater city is divided, for the purpose of fighting the monopoly. The Municipal Ownership League had already made its influence felt to the extent that it was stated the city administration favored a municipal lighting plant to furnish light for city public buildings and the streets. This was regarded with suspicion, and the agitation for a municipal plant to supply the whole city is assuming popular proportions that make the Trust fear it may succeed in overturning its monopoly There is no city in the world where the principle of municipal ownership would be put to a more severe test than in New York, where the dominant party is composed of adepts in the devices of practical politics, and where, if anywhere, corrupt administration would render such an experiment abortive. The agitation in that city is in accord with a general movement throughout the country in favor of municipal ownership. It is the natural result of the greed of the monopolists and the tyrannical and supercilious way in which some of them treat the public they are supposed to serve. Agitations in favor of municipal ownership at least serve to impress upon monopolists the fact that the public has a recourse against their exactions. The principle will, no doubt, eventually be adopted, as it is essentially a sound one. The difficulty lies in getting honest, capable men in positions of public trust. As long as aldermen make boast of the number of adherents they can get into places the public is largely willing to bear the ills it has rather than fly to others that it knows not of.

Regulating the liquor traffic is like trying to wash the Ethiopian white. The more it is scrubbed the more thoroughly is its inherent blackness demonstrated. Nay, further, the purer alcohol is made the more will appear its native hurtfulness. The Montreal Council is to be commended for having passed a resolution praying the government to establish a system for the inspection of all liquor sold in the bar-rooms of the city. While government derives revenue from the profits accruing from a public vice, it should at least see that it is doing an honest business, and that its guaranteed output is not belied by the substitution of unbargained for poisons. Secret agencies supply essences with which the retailer can easily manufacture on his own premises all kind of liquors. All he requires is a few gallons of high-wines and filtered water. The essences do the rest, and any brand with the desired flavor is produced according to recipe. Though these essences are more or less maddening poisons, the resulting liquor is made at comparatively trifling cost, and the large profits from their use is a temptation the ordinary saloon-keeper cannot easily resist in these competitive days without the inspector's help. It is difficult to get at this underhand trade, owing to the secrecy with which it is conducted and the ease with which the bogus liquors can be decocted, sometimes under the eyes of the consumer without suspicion. There are few concerns in the business, from highest to lowest, but use these drugs to a greater or less extent. Inspection should include all establishments where spirituous liquors are made or sold.

Some fond United States statistician notes that, owing to the Chinese exclusion laws, the number of Chinamen in the United States, exclusive of Hawaii and Alaska, is only about ninety thousand now, as against a hundred and fifty thousand a generation ago, and he estimates that as these are growing old and have no children, the race will be extinct in that country by 1940. This is altogether short sighted and even puerile. It may be possible to sweep out the sea with a broom for a little while, but nature's tides are altogether too large for human brooms to deal with. Before 1940 the United States will have learned that she has been attempting to exclude a docile industrial element which would have contributed more largely to her wealth than any other. That is at least the ground of the present exclusion of the Chinese, namely, that they can produce more in return for a given maintenance than the rest of the population. That should have made it the study of a nation economically prudent, to find out how it could use so profitable a force most largely, and most to the increase of the nation's wealth, and that of all its people. Economic laws are not, however, contravened with impunity, and before forty years the United States will learn that, within her borders or without her borders, she has to deal with this Chinese cheap labor. Moreover, before forty years China will have entered into the comity of nations, and her people will have to be shown the same respect that is now shown to the natives of central Europe and eastern Asia as white men. The United States boasts that it was she, and the meeting of the extreme new world with the extreme old, that spoke Japan into life. Whoever did it, that has been done, and the magic wand has now reached out to China, and that people is about to stand up on its feet and face the world with the dignity of full grown manhood, and with, in some respects, very highly matured faculties. We have no fear of the yellow peril, but we realize that when China looks across the sea from the van instead of the rear of twentieth century civilization there will be no more Chinese exclusion laws.

The course of a public school principal in Sault Ste. Marie in surrendering the British flag to a combine of young United States enemies of it is reprehensible. The United States flag is seldom lacking in Canada on public occasions, while the British flag has no such place in the United States, and, when exposed there, is treated with obloquy, with the approval of good citizens. The school authorities in many part of the United States have made worship of their national flag a sine qua non of attendance at their public schools. Canada has to some extent borrowed the custom. Whether it was wise to introduce this foreign custom in a school attended by so many foreigners as the one at the Sault, may well be called in question, but when it was done it is plain that it was rendered much worse than nugatory by allowing the United States flag to share the homage. We want to get as many people from the United States as want to come; but when they come they must come under our flag and not bring theirs with them. As a rule the national sentiments of a man are based on those of the place where he spends the formative years of boyhood, say from seven to fourteen, and these young enemies at the Sault would probably in a few years, if allowed to do so, quietly become good Britishers. It is very unfortunate that anything should have been done to accentuate the natural prejudices of young people brought up where these boys come from. The lack of wisdom shown in trying to introduce this usage will render necessary the very highest order of wisdom in the sequel, as it is of the highest importance to Canada as a whole that nothing should be done to put the millions of United States people who are swarming over to our country into antipathy to the allegiance which they here owe.

The question of granting parliamentary government to an empire seems so simple to us who are to the manner born that we can see nothing but badness in those who cling to autocracy as the only safe thing for the Russia of today. We know nothing of the motley polyglot of peoples which eastern European empires fall into when repressive force is removed or of the passions and hatreds which supersede reason when questions arise between races. Macedonia presents an insoluble problem, owing to racial rivalries and discords. There, and throughout the Levant, Pan-Hellenism is a growing movement in opposition to Pan-Slavism. The removal of the Turk would only precipitate deadly feuds due to still more bitter hate than that which is now in revolt. Even Hungary, whose people are thought of as a homogeneous nation, is much divided. As a matter of fact, the Magyar race is in a minority in its own land. The population of Hungary is about nineteen and a quarter millions, of which the Magyars number less than nine millions, the majority being composed of Germans, Roumanians, Croats, Servians, Ruthenians and Jews. These being as much opposed to each other as to the Magyars, anything like union is impossible. The Magyars would impose their language on all the other races. Each clings to its own, and the result is a babel, not only of tongues, but of political aspirations. At the same time, the Magyars are at constant loggerheads with Austria, which is as much divided racially as Hungary. The Magyars have been insisting that the soldiers contributed to the imperial army by Hungary shall be given orders in the Magyar language, while as a matter of fact that tongue would be as strange to the majority of these troops as German, which is the language of the imperial army. Conflicting races are liable entirely to disregard each other's equitable rights. Irreconcilably hostile, they give no prospect of any reasonable and peaceful union of interests among them. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria might cherish some hope of mending affairs in Macedonia could he first succeed in making peace among the warring races in his own empire.

For over ten years the press of the United States has been fighting the Paper Trust, but it was only the other day in St. Paul that the federal authorities took action under the anti-trust law to break up the combination. That it has taken so many years for the press, with all its power, to get the monopolists into court is a startling proof of the gigantic influence exercised by the trusts. This is owing to the fact that when any one combine is attacked all the others join in the issue, for the trust system, like that of the tariff, with which it is closely allied, cannot tolerate interference. This united influence is not exercised visibly in overt action, but in those secret places of power where the destinies of supposedly free peoples are decided. Perhaps the press would have succeeded earlier in this fight were it not that many of the great dailies have paper mills of their own, and are thus independent of the trust. All the allegations contained in the complaint against the Paper Trust will apply equally well to all the trusts. By every one of them the manufacture, sale and distribution of their products have been restricted and prices greatly increased. In the midst of abundance they produce artificial scarcity. They have even been known to destroy their surplus rather than by any chance it should have the effect of lowering prices. The criminality of such action, when foodstuffs are the goods made away with, is realized, but is really no more heinous than the destruction of any necessary property, or any artificial check on the production of it. These are only different forms of the same crime. The fiscal system under which such waste and extortion are possible carries its own condemnation. Some day the people will wake up to its enormity and put an end to it.

Lord Byron thought he had found the worst of human depravity in greed when he discovered that poisonous drugs were adulterated. But were he alive to-day he would learn of deeper depravity in the report that comes from Chicago of the wholesale adulteration of medicinal drugs used in filling physicians' prescriptions. By recent investigation the State Board of Pharmacy found that out of one hundred and thirty-nine druggists, only thirty-one furnished pure drugs in making up prescriptions sent them as tests. Nine furnished ten per cent impurity, ten more twenty per cent adulteration and twenty-three had no trace whatever of the real drugs prescribed. It is impossible to imagine anything more mean or heartless in trade than the adulteration of medicine intended to relieve the sufferings of people stricken with illness or disease. Both physician and patient are dependent on the honesty of the druggist, for when adulterations or substitutes are used, the one suffers in reputation, the other may die. Prosecutions have been entered against all the druggists who used adulterants and substitutes, and the whole medical profession with the State Board of Pharmacy are determined that the violators of the very strict law against the adulteration of food and drugs shall be punished as they deserve. They not only menace the public health, but are guilty of inhumanity for which a prolonged term in the penitentiary would not be too severe a punishment. From the fact that the accused Chicago druggists blame the wholesale houses and manufacturers for the adulterations Canadians in the trade should be very particular as to whom they buy from in the United States. It is obvious that a constant and effective inspection of drugs, as well as of liquors, is called for.

Cheerful reading for the Czar is that the commercial premium on his life for the coming ten months has gone up at Lloyds from five and a quarter to fifteen and three-quarters percent, or, in other words, the average hope among commercial men in England of his living till November next, which before his recent manifesto gave him nineteen chances in twenty, now gives him one chance in six and a half of not seeing that date. The law of averages is infallible when it deals with facts, so long as there is a large enough collation of facts; but, that its deductions are not scientific when it is a collation of opinions and not of facts is shown by the very different estimate set upon securities in different countries. When United States securities were called in question during the war of secession, some countries lost largely by their lack of faith in the power of the national government to vindicate its claim, or in the power of the country to recuperate within a tangible era from so great a strain, while others, with greater faith, were great gainers. England lost largely and Germany, looking from a calmer distance, gained. The greenback dollar, which at the worst time of the war could be bought for thirty-five cents, rose in a few years to par, and on interest-bearing securities the profit was much greater. In like manner the judgment of a people on a question like that of the Czar's chance of survival must largely depend on the tone of the literature it reads, and that must vary according to the temper of the different countries towards Russia. The banishment of the 'Times' correspondent from Russia during the gruesome reign of Plehve threw the British people, and the world generally, for information, back upon revolutionary sources, a circumstance which did not tend to strengthen Russian credit in any form. Whether men discounted the published statements or not, there still remained the mist of mystery, which is always an exaggerating medium, and the knowledge that Russia was afraid to have the truth known. Taking these circumstances into consideration, we should assume that the judgment of Lloyds would have a somewhat undue tendency to pessimism.

ANNUAL STOCK TAKING.

As the merchant or manufacturer periodically strikes a balance of his books, and goes over the items of his trading to account for his profits and losses and the increases or decreases in the volume of his output; so it is the fashion at the beginning of a new year for all the world to review the year that has gone, and to make resolutions of all sorts for the future. There is much to interest in a consideration of the chief events of 1904. One of the first events of importance was the British mission to Thibet under Colonel Younghusband, which left Phari, on the road to Tanu, on Jan. 9. The first fight occurred at Tanu on March 31; on April 12, the mission captured the fort at Gyangtse; on Aug. 3, after many vicissitudes, the expedition arrived at Lhasa, and the Dalai Lama fled; and on Sept. 7, a formal treaty was signed between Thibet and Great Britain, which virtually gives Great Britain a protectorate over Thibet. Whatever other result may come from the mission, it has had the effect of letting a good deal of light into that hitherto terra incognita. An event of the most far-reaching importance of the year was doubtless the breaking off by Japan of negotiations with Russia with reference to Manchuria and Japan on Feb. 6. On the eighth, Japanese vessels attacked the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and torpedoed the battleships 'Retvizan' and 'Czarevitch' and the cruiser 'Pallada.' On Feb. 9, the Russian gun-

boat 'Korietz' and the cruiser 'Variag' were attacked and beaten by the Japanese outside Chemulpo; on the tenth, the Czar issued a proclamation of war, and on the eleventh the Mikado issued a formal proclamation. Since then events have moved rapidly and are fresh in the public memory. So far, on land and sea, the Japanese have been the conquerors, but only the future can tell what the final result will be, and how its consequences will affect the world for good or evil.

The deplorable results of the war, so far, its heavy drain of blood and treasure, have had already the good effect of quickening the efforts of the friends of peace. And if 1904 must be remembered as having seen the beginning of the bloodiest war of modern times, it will also be remembered as the banner year in the spread of international arbitration and commercial treaties. On Jan. 12, China ratified a treaty with the United States which opened up to commerce Mukden and An tung, two towns of Manchuria, then in the military possession of Russia; on Feb. 27, an arbitration treaty was signed between Great Britain and Spain; on April 8, an agreement was signed in London by Great Britain and France settling disputed questions in Newfoundland, West Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Siam, Madagascar and the New Hebrides; which has since been approved by the parliaments of both countries. Many other treaties on similar lines have been signed by Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Italy and other civilized countries, and, at the invitation of the United States, it is likely that a second Peace Conference may shortly be held at The Hague. The fact that the dispute between Great Britain and Brazil concerning the frontier of British Guiana, that the Venezuela debt to Great Britain, Germany, Italy and France and its mode of payment have also been settled by arbitration; and that it was even possible to submit the case of the Russian Baltic fleet firing into the fleet of British trawlers in the North Sea to arbitration, shows that peace is increasingly having her victories. The world of finance was shocked on Jan. 26 to learn of the suicide of Whitaker Wright, who loomed in his time after the similitude of Hudson, the Railway King. He was unscrupulous in his methods of acquiring wealth, and, in the pursuit of it he deceived many, and brought Lord Dufferin's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Another much talked about event in the financial world has been the 'frenzied finance' articles of Mr. Thomas Lawson, of Boston. It is generally looked on as a case of a designing rogue falling out with other rogues. Many fires have raged during the year, and the destruction of property has been great. The losses of the Baltimore fire were estimated at $70,000,000, the one at Rochester at $5,000,000, and that at Toronto, which occurred on April 19, at $10,000,000. In consequence, fire insurance rates have been very much increased in Canada and many parts of the United States, and a demand is very general for buildings to be made as fireproof as possible and for better municipal fire protection. Railway accidents have been many and appalling, many of them being preventible. It can hardly be that the public will allow this wanton slaughter to continue much longer, when the greater part of it could be stopped immediately by the adoption of the block system, which is now universal in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe.

Among the other events that were notable in themselves and the future consequences of which may be more notable still, were the drastic reforms introduced into the British Army, the redistribution of the British fleet, and the agitation for reforms in Russia, with the Czar's replies and promises thereto. The latter event may, indeed, be epoch-making. In Canada, owing to the disappointing results of the Alaska Boundary arbitration in 1903, Sir Wilfrid Laurier proclaimed in parliament, at the opening on March 10 of this year, that Canada should enjoy full treaty making powers. Considering our international powerlessness, however, and our objections to contribute to the imperial strength, such a claim is hard to maintain. During the year, Lord Dundonald left us, and our militia system was so modified that no successor has had to be appointed, a council taking the place of the general officer commanding. In France, the chief event has been the conflict between the Vatican and the French government, which must end in the separation of church and state. Other events, such as our elections; the fiscal question, here and in Great Britain; the school and the liquor licensing questions in England and Wales; the church property question in Scotland; Chinese labor in South Africa, and many other questions there; the harvests, at home and abroad; the Panama canal and the new Panama Republic; the researches into the properties of radium and other scientific researches, can only be referred to in passing, but they will, perhaps, help to recall other events of interest and importance. The mere enumeration of even so few of the past year's happenings shows how crammed full of interest the world is now-a-days. Nor would a rehearsal of the religious movements of the year that has flown assign it a place of minor importance in these the greater but less visible facts of history. On the whole the year 1904 shows, like its predecessors, a balance on the right side. It is for all of us to try, like the merchant with his business, to make that balance on the right side a bigger one when the year upon which we are now entering shall have closed.

RUSSIA'S REGENERATION.

The Czar's ukase is not magna charta because it does not grant the national parliament asked for by the zemstvos, but, on the contrary, retains autocratic government. In this refusal the Czar has chosen a perilous path, especially as the refusal has had to be accompanied by a serious threat against those elements which have become dangerously ebullient at the mere mention of constitutional government. Possibly the Czar had reason to think the alternative still more perilous in the somewhat irresponsible and frantic condition of his people. It should not be assumed, however, that no progress is proposed in the direction of self-government. Though Russia has no national parliament she has inherited, in the village mirs, the rudiments of a more complete local self-government than any other country. She has also for some time had zemstvos, which are a sort of provincial parliaments, though these have heretofore been domineered over by the provincial governors, and minor zemstvos, which, for lack of a better comparison, we might speak of as county councils. The Czar's decree proposes to develop these bodies, which, if wisely and frankly done, will go a long way in educating the nation for larger self-government. Moreover, the proclamation foreshadows many liberties which magna charta did not bestow. It proposes, so far as may be, to do away with class privileges before the law, and makes all subjects equal at the judgment seat. The most advanced of nations might well say, 'With a great sum obtained I this freedom.' The proclamation offers to guarantee, so far as imperial power can, that there shall be no oppressive administration or interpretation of the law. This in so far as it shall be translated into fact, will certainly be a mighty change for the Russians who have never looked for unpurchased favor from their courts. Religious liberty is another unspeakable immunity which to countless subjects of the Czar will be like life from the dead, and which all that is intellectually alive in the nation will leap to greet. The freedom of the press is perhaps the largest boon of all as if achieved it largely guarantees all the rest. It fills with fresh oxygen the exhausted atmosphere and gives the people an exhilarating sense of self-confidence.

It is true that all these promises are put forward in the most tentative manner, being only measures submitted to the Council of Ministers for that body to decide how far it is wise to proceed with them. Looking at the council as it has been known to the world, as a helpless body, unable to control the fury of the departments, that would seem like having them born, like kittens, only to be drowned. It is to be noted, however, that they are publicly promulgated as the wishes of the Czar, so that, though they might be modified by an unfriendly council, they cannot be withdrawn. Had the Czar had doubts as to his own mind he would have submitted them to his ministers without previous publicity. But it is also to be noted that the Council of Ministers, with this commission in its hands, is not to be what it was. It has sprung into potential life as a genuine advisory body. The president of the council is M. de Witte, the progressive statesman who, in a time of stress, was retired from the Ministry of the Interior to that supposedly ornamental shelf to make way for the military reactionist, Plehve. It will be under his aegis that the new schemes will be hatched to completeness, and with that most liberal of ministers, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, as the Czar's appointed Minister of the Interior.

The grand reforms here outlined are liable to two perils: first, at the hands of reactionary ministers in the council, and, still more, of the impracticable, enormously privileged grand dukes, the Czar's uncles, who are simply the enemies of all reform; and, secondly, at the hands of the people, who have the notion that, having, by turbulence, obtained this much, they can, by further turbulence, get the utmost of what they have asked. Revolutionaries everywhere—and it is to be remembered that since the banishment of the 'Times' correspondent our Russian news has come largely through revolutionary channels—are, of course, distressed. They must keep up the agitation for extreme reform or their occupation will be gone. They have been painting the Czar as an ogre and must prove him so. But quite apart from revolutionaries it is obvious that the intelligent classes of the country are extremely dissatisfied. A group of science professors, for instance, has passed a resolution that science cannot progress in Russia except under a constitutional government. This is just a sample of the general fretfulness at seeing the disposal of the country's liberties referred to the very body whence it has experienced so much of woe. The conditions just now are very much like those in a boiler room, when the head of steam is such that it lifts the safety valve, and everybody thinks an explosion is taking place. Let us hope that the valve may do its work aright, and that the nation may be spared a destructive outbreak. The Czar has given much evidence of good will, and the time is probably not far off when further progress will be made.

INDIA TOO.

In sympathy with popular ferments elsewhere, discontent with the administration of public affairs by the government of British India, has found expression in the twentieth annual meeting of the Indian National Congress, which concluded its sessions in Bombay last Wednesday. At all former meetings the Congress confined itself to discussions of the complaints against the government, but took no formal action in the way of demanding reforms. The recent meeting for the first time took such action, and decided to send a delegation representing the various provinces to England for the purpose of submitting the claims of India to the public men and people for recognition and redress. For the first time also this Congress included representatives of almost every race and religious community in the country, including the Mohammedans, who have hitherto been inclined to keep aloof. A large number of retired Anglo-Indian officials have taken part in the movement, one of them, Sir Henry J. S. Cotton, whose family has served the Indian government for five generations, presided over the Congress, which may be accepted as fairly representing the views of all sections of the people. In advance of the meeting of the Congress the advocates of reform, through the medium of the British and native press, made known the various matters in which a change of policy was desired, in order to secure the contentment of the people and the prosperity of the country. These writers made out a rather severe indictment against the administration, and the despatches indicate that it has been regularly formulated by the Congress for presentation to the British public. The charges are: that taxation and expenditure are rapidly increasing; that militarism controls the government; freedom to the native press denied; the employment of Indians under government curtailed; higher education restricted to the wealthy; the universities officialized; the spirit of municipal government stifled; native chiefs and princes bullied and insulted; local provincial exchequers starved in order to swell reserves for imperial expenditure; and the entire functions of government concentrated in the Viceroy. As a means for correcting these abuses, it has been suggested that some sort of representative institution be established, through which the voice of the people could be heard. Of course, there is another side to the controversy. It is claimed on behalf of the government that the charges have in some instances but slight foundation, that all are exaggerated, and that the agitation is more the result of the unrest general throughout Asia, caused by Japanese success in the war with Russia, than of any real grievances that may exist in an empire so large and so much divided, racially and religiously, as India. It is to be expected that a body with freedom of speech, but no responsibility for action, will see only one side of every question, and that its members will only encourage each other to extreme views. In fact, it would be matter of mutual understanding that it is theirs to protest and demand, and that it belongs to others to reply. This is a mischief attendant on all deliberative bodies without power, suggesting that possibly the accession of some responsibility might have a moderating effect. The problems which confront the Indian Government are many and perplexing. The wonder is, not that there should be discontent, but that the administration should have succeeded so well in improving the condition of a vast population of such varied character and so little in harmony with western ideas of civilization.

MOROCCO.

When Russia took possession of Port Arthur, Great Britain protested, but smiled to herself, for Russia, which had aforetime been able, like a hippopotamus hid among the rushes, to increase her great fat bulk without interference, was now vulnerable, like Achilles, at an extremity where, as once before at Sebastopol, she could be bled white, should she attempt aggressions on the bulldog's flag. In like manner, when Britain, among other important concessions for apparently slight return, conceded to France the overlordship of Morocco, an overlordship which was not hers, and which she conferred without asking the leave of its emperor or of its titular suzerain, Turkey, she, no doubt, smiled again, having every reason to understand that the white man's burden is not purely an ornament and how much of that burden went with this particular concession. In accepting the charge, France was virtually pledging, not only to Great Britain, but to the other powers, that she would see to the good behavior of that turbulent land. Who would not welcome such an undertaking, in view of the hapless and hopeless condition of a region that was rightly regarded as the earthly paradise by the ancient world. France would seem now to have the task cut out for her of bringing this beautiful clime under the benign conditions of modern civilization and under the rules of behavior that prevail in Christendom. The difficulty of the task lies in the weakness of the Sultan's sway. His army being small, only about three thousand men, badly organized, poorly equipped and lacking in discipline, is of no practical use except for garrisoning Fez and keeping up a show of authority at the seaports. The whole country outside the principal towns is under the misrule of predatory chiefs, who do pretty much as they please, levying tribute on traders, stealing from and quarrelling with each other, united only in their profound hatred of Christians and foreigners. Their loyalty to the Sultan, as a descendant of the Prophet, is always expressed with Oriental fervor, yet they do not hesitate to set his authority at defiance and set themselves up as judges of his conduct and policy when they are pleased to think either out of accord with their interpretation of the Koran. The magnitude of the task France has on hand in Morocco may well cause her statesmen to hesitate. The area of Morocco is half as large again as that of Spain, with a population variously estimated from eight and a half to ten million, fiercely fanatical and fixed in their notions of tribal independence. It is feared that, if coercion should be attempted, the Sultan would proclaim a holy war, and thus unite all the tribes in resistance to the foreigners. The proposed seizure of the seaports would be the most direct and practical way of bringing the tribesmen to terms. The occupation of Tangier, Magador and other ports would not paralyze the trade of the country, but it would put a check upon supplies of arms and ammunition, and would form a base for the further extension of civilized administration. France can also, and indeed must, make progressive encroachments upon Morocco from the rear through Algeria. In any case, it will take a long time and much exertion to bring the Moors to understand that the law of plunder and intolerance is out of date.

SOLDIER FOR SOLDIER.

General Kuroki has not been killed, but is still very much alive and attending to business as usual at his old stand on the left of the Russian army, in Manchuria. In his reply to his German admirers, he paid them the brilliant compliment of saying that he was a pupil of a German tactician. The Japanese made the Germans their masters in the art of war. Under Moltke, whatever they may be now under their Imperial War Lord, the Germans were the masters of military science in the last great European war, and in the days when Japan was still a disciple as she is now a teacher. After all changes, tactics remain what they were when General Russell, of the Confederate army, set them forth in his peculiar dialect: 'Git thar fustest with the mostest men.' It was by following this rule that Kuroki drove the Russians from the Yalu to the Sha khe, and it was owing to his inability to follow the same tactics that Kuropatkin had to retire on Mukden. This is largely the contest which is just now going on before Mukden, both powers adding to their forces as fast and as largely as they can. General Kuropatkin is reported as saying that, if his government sends him good soldiers, he will perform the task of driving the Japanese out of Manchuria. If the Russian Government can only trust the regular army for service as a home garrison, the soldiers sent to the front from Europe have been largely raw levies from the peasantry. To these have been added Siberian levies equally raw, all strong, brave men, but somewhat unready. Kuropatkin has now a large force of seasoned veterans, but seasoned in a steadily retiring campaign. Kuropatkin from the first placed his assurance of success in the certainty of having an army large enough to overwhelm the Japanese and force them down to the sea by the sheer weight of a human avalanche. This would be a promising plan of campaign, though not a very brilliant one, were the Japanese not in a position to oppose it by an army equally great. That they will be in such position is shown by the announcement that before spring opens they will have five hundred thousand men ready to take the field in support of the army now facing the Russians below Mukden. In the face of these numbers, and the realization which has dawned on the Russians very slowly that a Japanese is as good as a Russian, Kuropatkin's overwhelming tactics may be nonplussed. It is claimed that the population in Russia, being about three times as great as that of Japan, it can be drawn upon to furnish armies large enough eventually to crush the islanders. Before this can be accomplished, however, the recruiting resources of Japan will have to be exhausted.

THE RIVAL ARMIES.

From articles published by war correspondents since their return from Manchuria, some interesting side-lights are cast on the composition and character of the two opposing armies, as well as the new conditions of modern warfare. Thus, one writer assures us that the Russians outclassed the Japanese in every battle, yet they were defeated because of their lower intelligence and lack of training. The Russians had better guns at the Yalu and Liao yang, but, so wretchedly did they handle them, that the Japanese drove them from their positions and actually captured whole batteries. Physically, the Russians are much bigger and stronger than the Japanese, and as inured to hardship, yet the little men, with greater activity, higher intelligence and personal initiative, waltzed around their bigger opponents, struck them where they were most vulnerable, and defeated them before they were aware of what was going on. The contrast between the officers was even more marked than that between the men. The Japanese officer is a thoroughly trained professional. He knows what to do under any circumstances, while the Russian officer is merely an amateur, whose position is an accident of social standing; he is brave but woefully incompetent when thrown upon his own resources. These differences in the personnel of the opposing armies are of immense importance when the conditions of modern warfare are considered. These are well described by Mr. Thomas F. Millard, in the current number of 'Scribner's Magazine.' Battlefields, as he saw them, had none of the features of those great European engagements with which we are familiar through pictorial representations. There is little to be seen, no moving masses of men, or charging cavalry, but the thunder of artillery is deafening, and there is no smoke. A battle continues for a week or longer, not for a day, as in former times. This is owing to the use of smokeless powder, the longer range and greater effectiveness of weapons, and the fact that, while these have widened the area of operations, the marching capacity of men remains the same as it always was. The probability of a great decisive battle is thus diminished. With armies numbering hundreds of thousands on each side, extended over a wide area, disaster at one point may remain unknown, except to the generals commanding, for several days. This explains why General Kuropatkin was able to withdraw from Liao yang without the greater part of his army knowing it was defeated. It also explains why the Japanese were unable to follow up their success. In fact, a Waterloo under conditions such as exist in Manchuria is considered no longer possible. Still, the old problems of military science remain the same as ever. Cavalry, except for scouting and as mounted infantry, is practically useless. Artillery has greatly risen in estimation, but, now as ever, decisive results depend on the infantry. Artillery prepares the way for the foot soldiers to advance. But not at the charge, as of old. That can only be made after much intervening ground has been covered, principally at night in open formation, crawling and dodging, with occasional trenching where the ground does not afford cover. These movements have to be timed in accordance with what is going on miles away. Only the generals in command know when their tactics or strategy have failed, but the extent of the operations enables them to make new dispositions and avert defeat. These explanations assist to an understanding of much that was obscure in the operations of the two armies.

RUINOUS BONUSING.

One of the candidates for the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Bowyer, Conservative, has come out flat-footed in opposition to the granting of any parliamentary bounty, subsidy or bonus whatsoever. Not so long ago, the Province of Ontario was not only free of debt, but had a tidy surplus. Now it has a debt that will necessitate the payment of over $166,000 a year for forty years, or a total of $6,675,000. This debt has been incurred by making grants to railway and other concerns. The Clergue Trust was able to absorb a tidy penny. Apart from money subsidies, the Algoma Central Railway Company has been granted a land subsidy of a total of 1,480,000 acres, and the company has been guaranteed a loan of two million dollars by the legislature. This lucky trust has also received from the Dominion Government subsidies to the value of nearly six hundred thousand dollars on account of the Algoma Central alone; and it has received protection on its output of steel rails which amounts to $11.65 a long ton, as against the United States. In this connection it is not to be forgotten, too, that last year the Dominion Government paid bonuses on account of pig iron amounting to $670,340, and on steel amounting to $729,924. Surely, it is time that all candidates for parliamentary trust put 'no bonuses' into the front rank of their pre-election pledges. In Quebec, the debt has increased from fifteen and a half million dollars odd in 1882 to about thirty-six million dollars to-day. The consequence is that the annual interest charges of $1,457,000 swallow up a third of the annual income. This interest charge amounts to more than the Ontario Government spends on legislation, civil government and education together, and it was all incurred to make rich speculators or companies richer. Having acted the spendthrift, wasted their resources, and mortgaged their futures, all the provinces alike are now calling upon 'Papa Dominion' to help them out. The national government, for its part, is not free to taunt the provinces on account of their bonusing extravagance, for it has been every bit as bad. The people, however, should see that this ruinous policy is stopped at once and forever. Otherwise they will resemble as a nation that section of mankind whom Abraham Lincoln spoke of as able to be fooled all the time. When government aid is given to any public enterprise the government should never fail to be secured as an investor or as an underwriter in its fair share of the proceeds or as a bondholder in its proper lien upon the properties.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

Watertown, N.Y., Dec. 27.—Edward A. Kenyon, of Adams, N.Y., aged 63, died yesterday in this city from an overdose of morphine taken to induce sleep. He was a local politician of influence, and was formerly deputy collector of the port of Ogdensburg.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Kuropatkin and Stössel—A Russian Tactitian and a Russian Hero—The 'Spectator,' London.

The Army in India—Lord Kitchener's Reform—From an Anglo-Indian Correspondent of the Manchester 'Guardian.'

The Magna Charta of the Indian People—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

Sir Oliver Lodge's Faith—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

Lord Rosebery at Glasgow—English Papers.

The Canadian Life-Saving Service at Sable Island—By Arthur P. Silver, in 'Chambers's Journal.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Story of a Picture—6,500 Guineas for the Whitehaven Romney—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

The Velasquez at Boston—Is it Only a Fine Old Copy?—By Charles De Kay, in the New York 'Times.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Idyll—By Hugh Macnaghten, in the 'Spectator,' London.

A Wish—By Abraham Cowley.

Bishop Creighton's Lines to His Wife—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

The Last Trek—Poem, by F. Edmund Garrett, in the 'Spectator,' London.

Two Tales from Oxford—By G. K. Chesterton—The 'Daily News,' London.

The Bishop of Hereford on the Church and National Life—From the First Number of the 'Liberal Churchman,' the new Organ of the Broad Church Party.

Lady Besant—The 'Author,' London.

Balzac—The 'Daily News,' London.

'Theophano'—Byzantium in Fiction—By H. W. C. Davis, in the Manchester 'Guardian.'

England Through African Eyes—Things the Prime Minister of Uganda Saw—The 'Spectator,' London.

Extracts from 'Uganda's Katikiro in England.'

'The Golden Bowl'—New Book by Henry James—A Subject for Serious Literary Discussion—H. W. Boynton, in the New York 'Times' Book Review.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Carnegie and the Franklin Fund — The Boston 'Herald.'

The Epidemic of Ornithitis—By The Spectator in the 'Outlook,' New York.

The Book of Knowledge—Our Ancestors' Infallible Recipe for Finding Who Would Win in War—The 'Morning Leader,' London.

Science Notes.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

A DAY'S SHOOTING WITH THE KING.

(London 'Titbits.')

This is the time of year which King Edward likes best of all, since it affords him the most abundant opportunities for the practice of his favorite sport of shooting. Both at Sandringham and the country seats of his friends he is constantly busy with his gun amongst the pheasants and other game. Among the best sportsmen of the country the King has the reputation for being one of the keenest shots of them all. He likes most of all to bang away at an overhead 'rocketer,' and rarely misses.

The gun-room at Sandringham is one of the finest in the country. It is lined with glass cases containing a variety of weapons for every conceivable purpose, and yet complete as it is there is rarely a year but the King adds some new gun to it, the special points of which have taken his fancy. The King's guns are, of course, hammerless, and are quite plain and unornamented, whilst their distinguishing feature is that they have a very light pull on the left trigger.

The game-room, also, where the spoils of the day's shooting are temporarily preserved, is a very wonderful department, and it is said that there is only one in the world—that established by the late Baron Hirsch, which is capable of containing 10,000 head of game at the same time—which is bigger than it. About six thousand head can be comfortably stored in it at once.

Most elaborate arrangements are made in advance for a good pheasant-shooting season on the King's estates. At Sandringham, under the care of the head keeper, 10,000 pheasants are bred every year. The eggs are first of all placed in incubators, and shortly before the hatching time comes on they are removed and laid under 1,000 barndoor fowls. When they are hatched they are arranged in pens and carried on trolleys, especially made for the purpose, all over the estate, each farm being required to keep, rear, and grain-feed a certain number of them. So well and thoroughly is this done that when the autumn comes there are not finer pheasants in Great Britain than those which fly on the King's preserves, so white and tender is their flesh and so wonderfully plump are they.

One of the King's shooting parties usually consists of about eight or ten guns, and every man belonging to it is invariably a first-rate shot, for the King himself, being such a good marksman, finds it difficult to tolerate mediocrity in this respect in others. Besides, it is well remembered that many years ago His Majesty on one occasion received a good many pellets in his clothing from the gun of a very reckless and careless sportsman, who was quite oblivious to the safety of future crowned heads so long as he was permitted to fire away at the game in his own fashion. Never in his life has the King injured anyone, or come at all near to doing so.

When the King and his friends are going out shooting notice is given the day before all over the estate, and farm work, except that which can be quietly and unobtrusively pursued, is then practically suspended for the day. Even the country folk are warned to keep clear of the lanes. The keepers turn out in the Royal livery of green and gold, and the hundred beaters wear picturesque smocks, with hatbands of scarlet. Mr. Jackson, the head keeper, finally goes over the whole of the ground to see that all is in apple-pie order, and that the game-carts are properly disposed at those points where the guns are expected to be busiest.

On such a morning the King does not usually breakfast with his guests, but leaves everyone to do just as he likes so long as he arrives at the meeting place at the appointed hour, which is most frequently between ten and eleven o'clock. As soon as the King appears on the scene the shooting begins. Each sportsman works with from two to four guns, two loaders constantly preparing them for him.

The King of late has taken to using a little cob to carry him from point to point when any distance has to be traversed, and he always takes with him a little one-legged shooting-stool, for resting during a weary wait, at which times he will usually regale his guests with a good story from his own inimitable collection. The lunch in the middle of the day, either taken in the open air, or at a farm-house, or in a special apartment at Wolferton station, is always very substantial but quite plain, a kind of Irish stew, to which the King is very partial when out shooting, frequently making its appearance on the menu.

The guns cease fire at four o'clock. It often happens on the occasion of a really big shoot that from two thousand to three thousand head of game will be accounted for. At the close of the day their numbers down to a single pheasant are entered in the game-book, which has been kept very accurately ever since shooting began at Sandringham. It shows that from 1870 to 1880 between 6,800 and 8,700 head of game were shot every year, and that, thenceforth, the bags largely increased, until in the winter of 1885 no fewer than 16,000 head were accounted for. After a day's shoot the results of it are always spread out on the lawn for His Majesty's inspection before dinner. Then they are sent to hospitals, charitable institutions, His Majesty's friends, and the tenantry.

It may not be generally known that there is scarcely any form of game, big or small, which the King has not shot in his time. He has shot elephants when in Ceylon, and according to the prescribed custom, he personally cut off the tail of the first one that he killed. When he was in India he shot leopards, cheetahs, and tigers, and was amazingly skilful and daring in doing so.

On one occasion he shot six tigers in one morning, two of them being killed outright with single shots from his gun. He set his heart on shooting a crocodile when he was in Egypt, and in order to accomplish his purpose he spent many days in anxious search for one, repeatedly being out of bed at half-past four in the morning, and lying half an hour later in sand holes or in the mud on the banks of the Nile. At last he shot a beauty. He stayed up the whole night through on several occasions in a most anxious endeavor to add a hyena to his bag, but he failed, and it is the only thing that the King has ever wanted to shoot and not shot.

LIFE ON A SKYSCRAPER.

The tops of some of the big skyscrapers are broad enough to accommodate a game of baseball, and one may often see representatives of the younger generation of roof-dwellers indulging in the delights of one, two old-cat. For hide and seek and tag and a score of other games dear to the childish heart the opportunities afforded by the chimneys and pipes and columns of the broad roof could not be excelled. It is odd to see little girls giving their doll parties here in mid-air above the busiest part of one of the busiest streets in the world. Some of the roofs have hammocks and swings and croquet grounds, and all the other equipment of a thorough outdoor playground.

To the older folks, too, the roof offers as many seductive attractions as it does to the children. The women have tea here out of doors, unmindful of the hubbub that prevails below them in Broadway. The men smoke their evening pipes and chat with visiting friends in calm seclusion when the pulsing life of the busy streets has calmed to silence and the moon is hanging high above the Brooklyn Bridge. A deserted village is hardly more quiet than lower New York in the evening and night hours, and the roof-dwellers are far less likely to have their slumbers disturbed than are the residents of uptown streets and avenues.

Not all the dwellers of New York's cloud-kissing heights are janitors and superintendents of big buildings. There are a number of other cases where other citizens have learned the advantages of these lofty dwelling places and have adopted them as their homes. The great square tower of the Produce Exchange building houses several families; a number of well-known New Yorkers have found the Madison Square Garden tower a pleasant abiding place, and in various spots about the city others have set up Lares and Penates on the roofs, fifteen or twenty stories above the street. Mr. Osborne, a writer of prominence, has for many years held a loft in the tower of Madison Square Garden, where all his best-known works of fiction have been produced. Mr. Richard le Gallienne is another author who has learned the use to which a roof may be put by a literary man who requires quiet, and all this summer he has virtually lived upon the roof of a New York hotel. 'On my roof,' he says, 'I have been in the midst of the city's activity, though not of it. The roar of the street reaches the roof-dwellers as a subdued note, and, besides, one is free of callers, for a man desires to visit a man very much to clamber to a roof to see him.' This up-to-date adaptation of the chief feature of a prehistoric civilization adds one more to the many unique features of modern city life.—'The Pilgrims.'

HARD ON FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO.

(Washington 'Post.')

'Once while sojourning in the City of Mexico I happened to call upon a friend at one of the principal hotels of that city,' said Representative Southard of Ohio.

'While in his room I noticed a very fine revolver, and, making some comment upon it, he picked it up and began to explain how, although it was of single action, he could fire it as fast as though it were double action. In some way his hand struck the hammer, causing the weapon to explode. In a second my friend turned deathly pale and became so agitated that he could scarcely speak.

'Having noticed that the bullet struck a rug and took a downward course, I didn't see any cause for excitement, and, lifting up the rug, showed him where the lead took lodgment. He became calm pretty soon, and then he explained his agitation. "Had that bullet gone into the court" (all the hotels down there open into a court) "instead of the floor, and had it struck any Mexican, my life would not have been worth a ten-cent piece. I have lived down here long enough to know how swift is the punishment meted out to foreigners, even in case of accident, where a native is injured. Indeed, had I been unfortunate enough to have caused the death of one of them, it is quite probable that you, as well as myself, would have been executed. The fact that you had nothing to do with the shooting would have been of no avail, for your presence here would have condemned you."'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE BOY AND THE MERMAID.

(Margaret Johnson, in Exchange.)

The little boy stood with doleful face
On the edge of the frozen pond,
And the mermaid rose through a neat little hole
She had cut in the ice beyond;

And the tears rolled down the little boy's cheek
And the cheek of the pretty mermaid,
And 'What, little boy, is the matter?' she sobbed,
As up in the sunlight she gracefully bobbed,
Forgetting her tresses to braid.

'Oh, this is the matter,' the little boy wept,
'That every one else is so gay,
The air is so cool, and the sun is so bright,
And I can't go skating to-day!'

'Why not?' said the mermaid. 'You've two little feet,
And the finest of skating awaits!'
'And what is the use of my feet,' he replied,
And what is the finest of skating,' he cried,
'When I haven't—boo—hoo—any skates?'

'But why, pretty mermaid, why do you weep,
Who ought to be nothing but gay?'
'Oh, the air is so cool, and the sun is so bright,
And I can't go skating to-day!'

'And what is the reason?' the little boy cried,
'The ice is as fine as can be;
You can dive like a fish, and I happen to know
There are plenty of skates in the sea!'

Then the tears of the mermaid fell faster and froze
As they fell, till they glittered like sleet,
'And what, little boy, does it matter?' cried she,
'All the skates in the ocean are nothing to me
When I haven't—boo—hoo—any feet!'

COUSIN NAT'S WHITE RABBITS.

(A Christmas Story, by Lucie Dayton Phillips.)

It was early in the autumn—that lovely royal-purple season—when Maurice Whitfield, his son Nathan, and a little girl they called 'Clarice,' reached one of the great logging camps in the Rangeley district.

This camp—known as 'The Caribou'—is located in the wildest portion of the largest forest in the world, the unbroken 'forest primeval,' stretching some twenty miles beyond the Canada line into the States of Maine and New Hampshire.

The new-comers were soon settled down to the rude life of the camp. The man and boy were busy all day long logging, or at work in the saw-mills; but the child, Clarice, after the novelty of her surroundings wore away, was lonely in the extreme, her only companion being an elderly Dutch woman, who did the cooking for the Camp Caribou.

'Well, what did we tell you?' asked her cousin Nathan, when on a certain stormy winter day she complained to him of the dull hours: 'Didn't we tell you that a logging camp in the wilderness was no place for a girl? You should have stayed behind and gone to school.'

The child lifted an appealing little face to his hard gaze. 'But Uncle Maurice promised mamma—promised her when she was dying—that he would keep me with him until I was twelve years old. So, he couldn't leave me behind, you see, Nat.'

'I see you are a dreadful little nuisance—always tagging along where you are not wanted, and getting in my way. I'll be precious glad, for one, when you are twelve.'

'It is only one year till then,' said the little thing sadly, and I shall be glad too, if I bother Uncle Maurice to go away to school. I would not be so lonely here if I had only brought my dolls and books. If I only had a kitten or a bird now, I'd—

'I'll give you something nicer than either of them, if you'll shut up that racket,' broke in Nat, in his rough way; 'I'm going to have my rabbit-hutch full by Christmas. John Gale, over at Camp Deering, has promised to let me have a lot of white ones, and you can choose a pair to keep for pets, if you like.

Oh, Nat! white rabbits with pink eyes and long, soft ears like those we saw at the Park last summer?'

'Yes, I reckon so,' he growled, yet softening, a little.

'Oh, how lovely! How sweet the little things are! Why, I'll never be lonely with them to take care of, Nat. And will you make me a little house for them to live in?'

'Maybe so, if you don't bother me about it. Now run off and talk to Mrs. Smidt, if you must talk to somebody.'

The winter days did not drag so heavily by after this to little Clarice. The orphan child, left to Maurice Whitfield's care by his only sister in her dying hour, had a new interest in her lonely life.

She was to have something living to love and pet. And white rabbits were so cunning in their ways! They would soon learn to know and love their little mistress—eating out of her hand, coming at her call.

Oh, if Christmas would only hurry, but even before them, perhaps, Nat would give them to her.

And so she no longer pined and fretted as she sat alone by the snapping birch-wood fire, or gazed out on the wintry world, almost polar in its desolation.

From the western windows of their sitting-room in the camp, she can catch glimpses of Wild Brook Notch, a pass between 'Old Blue' and Sawyer mountain, down which the winds sweep with terrific force.

'Over vast icy plains 'neath the soft snow-flakes,
Locked in a chain of frozen lakes.'

But the picture is not so full of gloom and danger to the child's eyes as you might suppose. She pretends that white expanse is a sort of gigantic fairy-land over which herds of rabbits—white and brown—roam at large, to be caught later on by her cousin Nat's 'snares' set so thickly here and there, on the snow.

By the week before Christmas the three storied cage, or house, he had made in leisure hours, was well filled. John Gale had sold him several pairs, and among these was just the dearest, most cunning pair of white rabbits ever seen.

Nat put them up with the rest, saying nothing about them to Clarice, and yet the child felt sure they were to be hers—her very own—some day soon.

She went outside the warm camp many times each day to peep through the gratings of the cage at the lovely, shy little creatures. Once, she ventured a timid question about the pair, but Nat had growled out something about 'waiting till Christmas,' and so she had said no more.

But now there were only two more days to wait. Christmas-eve would be coming 'to-morrow,' when one more night had gone by!

It was now that a smartly-dressed boy, about fourteen years old, came over to Camp Caribou in a fine standing sleigh, furnished with buffalo robes and tin foot warmers. When he had taken off his fur-lined overcoat, muffler and cap, and gotten thoroughly warmed by the glowing birch fire, he told his errand.

'I hear you've got rabbits,' he said, turning to Nat: 'and I've come all the way over here to buy a pair for my little sister Nellie's Christmas present.'

'Well, come out and have a look at 'em,' said Nat.

Clarice followed silently. Her heart felt like lead from the moment that he spoke.

'I'll take this white pair,' said the boy at once: 'I don't care for any of the others.

'But the price of these is—'

'Oh, bother the price!' exclaimed the newcomer, taking a handful of silver coins from his pocket in a manly way; 'I'm always flush at Christmas-times. Why, Nell will be tickled to death over these pretty white things! Name your price, man, and give me the rabbits.'

'But I half-way promised that pair to —' began Nat with a covetous glance at the silver.

'Ah! But, 'first come, first served; you know. Here, take these big fellows—a dollar for each—and let me go.'

Poor little Clarice who had stood by, holding the soft furry creatures pressed to her heart, saw them given over to the lad in exchange for the silver without a word.

But once inside the room, sobs of bitter disappointment shook her frail little form like a tempest.

The promised pets were gone. There was nothing to look forward to now—bright and happier.

'Did she want the rabbits I bought?' asked the lad, looking after her as she turned away.

'Well—yes! I sorter half-way promised 'em to her once, but—it's all right.'

'What's she doing in a logging camp like this?' he asked.

'Come with us—all her folks are dead—no home to stay in,' stated Nat rather briefly.

Yet to Elmer Bruce who kept saying them over on his homeward way, they had a mournful ring—these words. They haunted him all day.

'All her folks dead—no home to stay in.'

How sad! Poor little thing, how lonely she must be! There would be no Christmas for her, he felt sure.

And he had himself deprived her of the one thing she cared for, perhaps. And then he dashed down stairs like a cyclone, calling his mother.

'She'll let me do it, I know!' he said.

At high noon of the day that ushered in Christmas Eve, the same fine sleigh dashed up once more to Camp Caribou. This time the back seat was occupied by a handsome motherly-looking lady, richly dressed. Both the boy Elmer and herself had the same dark eyes.

'I've come over to borrow your little girl, Mr. Whitefield,' explained she in a sweet-toned voice. 'We have quite a large house-party at The Glade—lots of children spending Christmas together—yet plenty of room for more. What do you say to lending me little Clarice for a week—just to share in all our good times?'

Ah, the radiant pleasures, the joyous happenings of that never-to-be-forgotten Christmastide! High festivities began at once on their return.

Clarice found herself taken tenderly in the merry round of 'good things,' and made one of the happy home-band. The children were shut out of the great parlors that first evening, but early the next morning a gay procession filed in. Nellie Bruce holding Clarice's little hand fast in hers, to see the tall, 'wonderful Christmas tree, and get the presents.

Never had the orphan child seen such a splendid, dazzling sight as this tree, laden to its top-most boughs with lovely gifts and tokens. At its base were piled bundles and boxes of all shapes and sizes, whose contents the young folks found great fun in guessing.

But there was perfect quiet in the beautiful old room when the minister, who was one of the house-party, spoke a few words about this world-wide festival, and how it should be kept.

'Is there no Christmas gift we can bring to Christ himself?' he asked at last. 'Yes, there is one—our hearts. He says, you know, "Give me thine heart." To win them he lay in the manger, and hung on the cross. No one can keep Christmas fully until he has given his heart to him. His gift to you is a Saviour. Yet you cannot receive this gift unless you give your heart for him to dwell in and reign over. If it is full of other things, there is no room for him. We must ask him to make them new and clean, and fill them with his love. Who will give our blessed Lord a Christmas gift to-day?'

And so when the happy, 'white week' in Clarice's little life had gone by, she had new, sweet thoughts as well as lovely gifts to take back with her to the logging camp in the great forest.

Nor was she ever quite so lonely again, now she had found these new, warm-hearted friends at The Glade. Indeed, she came to bless the day when Elmer Bruce bought 'Cousin Nat's white rabbits.'

'But for that, I might never have had the beautiful time and seen the splendid Christmas tree,' she often tells herself in her quaint way; adding, with a happy, little sigh, 'And perhaps I wouldn't have thought I had a present fit to give him.'—'Everybody's Magazine.'

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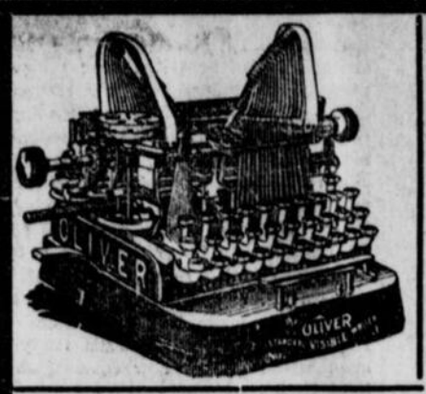

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BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

A house at Borden, in Kent, is covered with roses.

A trial coal boring is being started in the north side of Waldenshare Park.

The Glasgow steamer 'Nar' went down in a terrific gale in the Moray Firth, ten men being lost.

Mrs. Stride, of Capworth street, Leyton, on Nov. 21 attained her hundred and second birthday.

A Liverpool child emptied matches into the cup of tea at tea-time and expired from poisoning.

Lord George Hamilton, late Secretary of India, has announced his retirement from parliamentary life.

The profit of the Crystal Palace for the first half year was £9,022. The number of visitors was 1,252,032.

The Messrs. Singer, the sewing-machine people, are getting rid of all their female employees in England.

The Cambridge University Cobden Prize has been awarded to Manchar Lal, B.A., a Hindu, of St. John's College.

An anonymous donor has given a thousand pounds to the Royal Society, to be devoted to the advancement of science.

It is stated that under the will of the late Mr. J. Dawber, a brewer, Lincoln charities will benefit to the extent of two hundred thousand pounds.

It is understood that J. J. Duveen has bought Gloucester House, the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, and intends to build flats on the site.

The King was godfather to the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, who was christened in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

As the result of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the Rhondda Valley, due, it is believed, to a contaminated water supply, there are now over three hundred cases.

A scratch on the back of the hand from a parrot whose nails he was cutting set up blood-poisoning, and caused the death of Augustus Shutz, a London naturalist.

The death took place recently of Mr. Ralph Banks, a descendant of Sir John Banks, whose wife, 'Brave Dame Mary,' held Corfe Castle against a large body of besiegers.

An attempt to wreck a passenger train near Barnmouth Junction, on Dec. 15 was unsuccessfully made by the placing of a wooden seat across the metals by persons unknown.

A Glasgow firm of shipbuilders, Messrs. Inglis, have contracted to fit on board the Khedive's yacht 'Mahroussa' turbine engines of the Parsons type. The yacht is to be sent at once to the Clyde.

The Rev. William Barnsley, pastor of a Primitive Methodist chapel at Southampton, has elected to undergo a second term of seven days' imprisonment rather than pay the Education rates.

At St. Ives the herring catch has worked wonders in removing the local distress. The sea front has been given up to packers and barrels. It is estimated that the value of the total catch is a thousand pounds.

Recruiting for the army is very heavy at present, probably owing to slackness of employment. Two regiments at Dover, the 2nd Buffs and 2nd York and Lancaster, are unable, through lack of barrack accommodation, to receive more men.

Ten months ago Mrs. Jane Jones, Canning Town, London East, lost her false teeth. She suffered from a cough at the time. After her death in the London Hospital last week, half a plate and one tooth was found in the right lung. It had set up inflammation and pneumonia.

Mr. Justice Grantham appeared before the Lewes magistrates the other day as a defendant, the complainants being the Chailey Rural District Council, who alleged that he had infringed their by-laws by not furnishing satisfactory plans of certain cottages that he was building on his Sussex estate.

Large donations are being received by the Lord Mayor of London in aid of the unemployed. Among them is two hundred and fifty guineas from the King, Lord Iveagh gives five thousand pounds; Messrs. Rothschilds, three thousand pounds; the Duke of Westminster, two thousand pounds; the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, five thousand pounds, and the Peabody trustees, five thousand pounds.

The Education Act has been put to the novel use of being employed as a test of sobriety. During the hearing of a charge of drunkenness at Chorley Dr. Rigby said that, failing to make up his mind by the ordinary methods as to the accused's condition, he got him to read a paragraph about the Education Act, but the man only made slight mistakes, and also carried a glass of water across a room, spilling only a few drops in making a quick turn. The magistrate dismissed the case.

SCOTCH.

About 14 pounds of gold and silver coins, dating from 1736, was found in excavating at a public house in Kirkcaldy.

'A pure white blackbird' is Kilmacolm's latest claim to distinction. The visitor has taken up quarters in the grounds of Duchal House.

Burntisland has been officially intimated that it has been elevated to the status of a customs port by His Majesty's customs, with the concurrence of the Treasury.

The request issued to the public by Edinburgh University to increase their space has been followed by a bequest of twenty-five thousand pounds from Sir Donald Currie.

George Macdonald, LL.D., author of 'Robert Falconer,' 'The Marquis of Lossie,' etc., who has just completed his eightieth year, continues in extremely feeble health.

On Dec. 17 a crowded gathering in Glasgow of representatives of temperance and religious associations in Scotland, celebrated the jubilee of the Sunday closing of public houses in Scotland.

A Dundee firm has just sold a parcel of whalebone weighing five hundredweight, the price obtained being at the rate of £2,800 per ton. This is the highest price yet obtained for the bone in Dundee.

A great snowstorm has visited Scotland, where twenty-four degrees of frost have been recorded. In Perthshire the drift defies the snowploughs, sheep have perished, wild deer come to be fed, and travelling is almost impossible.

John McLeod, Edinburgh, whilst working thirty feet above a house, slipped from the ladder on which he was standing, fell through a skylight and on to a floor. He was uninjured and a minute or two afterwards resumed his work.

Notwithstanding the adoption of the Libraries' Act, and the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of £1,500 by the last Town Council of Inverurie, the new Town Council, on the motion of the Provost, resolved that a letter be sent to Mr. Carnegie stating that the establishment of a public library in Inverurie at present would be premature.

The Burns' Bible has been secured by Mr. Dunlop, secretary of the Burns Monument, on behalf of trustees. The Bible was purchased by Mr. Quaritch at Sotheby's for a sum of £1,550, this being the highest price ever obtained for a Burns relic. It is presumed that the trustees referred to are those in charge of the Burns Cottage and Museum at Ayr. The Bible could nowhere find a more fitting home than in the Museum, which is quite a new structure, and has within recent years added greatly to its store of Burns relics.

Particulars of a curious find were given at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh, by Mr. William Buchan. It appears that a lobarer, while working in opening an old drain on the farm of Hatton Knowe, belonging to Lord Elibank, near Eddleston, Peeblesshire, unearthed a large bronze cauldron about three feet from the surface. The cauldron, which is of spheroidal form, the bottom rather egg-shaped than spherical, is made of three sheets of thin beaten bronze, the two riveted together, the two upper sheets being riveted at the ends vertically, and the third sheet forming the bottom, riveted to them in a horizontal line round the body of the vessel.

James Ronaire is bringing an action against the Great North of Scotland Railway. It appears that the pursuer (50), who has been blind for the last thirty years, travelled by the defenders' railway from Elgin to Garmouth on July 27 last. He was accompanied by his wife, and they were in the second last carriage of the train. On arrival at Garmouth, the pursuer says, the doors of the carriage were opened and the passengers invited to alight. The pursuer's carriage was drawn up eight feet short of the platform, but he, under the belief that the platform was close to his foot, let go his grip in descending from the carriage and fell a depth of several feet, striking his head against the side of the signal cabin and sustaining severe injuries.

Mr. Peter Isles, one of the best-known drivers on the North British Railway system, died at his residence in Burntisland, recently, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. For a period of about thirty years he was one of the leading drivers of passenger trains over the Fife lines to Dundee and Aberdeen, both before and after the construction of the Forth Bridge and railway. One of the most exciting episodes in his railway career was his connection with the Tay Bridge disaster in 1879 he being in charge of the last train which crossed the bridge ere its fall. The train was the south-going one from Dundee to Burntisland, then the terminus of the railway, and the crossing was made within an hour and a half of the bridge being blown down.

IRISH.

Sir Robert McConnell, Bart., has sustained a compound fracture of the leg through a fall caused by slipping on a piece of orange-peel at Belfast.

Miss Margaret Dowling, of Kildare, has romantically married Prince Albert Ghika, pretender to the throne of Albania. This country has been and is now under the domination of Turkey, but strenuous endeavors are being made to establish it as a separate and monarchial state.

Mr. William Clark has died at his residence, Ampertain, Upperlands, County Derry, at the advanced age of 89 years. He was the second and only surviving son of the late Mr. Alexander Clark, of Upperlands, and grandson of the late Sir Simon Newport, D.L., of Waterford. His death removes the head of the well-known firm of William Clark & Sons, and also one of the oldest and best-known members of the staple industry of Ulster. He was long known as the father of the linen trade.

At Kingstown Police Court Sergeant 2 Y charged a laborer with having used bad language. The accused pleaded that he had been celebrating the laying of the foundation stone of the new Carnegie Library at Blackrock, and had taken too much to drink. In reply to Mr. Mahony, the defendant said the foundation stone was laid by Mr. Clarke, the chairman of Blackrock Council. He got six pints. There were twenty laborers present, and each man got six pints. Mr. Clarke paid for the drinks. Mr. Mahony advised the police to be on the alert when the Blackrock Library was opened. He fined the defendant ten shillings.

At a meeting of the board of guardians at Gorey, intimation was conveyed of the death of Mr. John Millar, who had been relieving officer to the board for half a century. Mr. Millar travelled many foreign parts, was a linguist of remarkable versatility, an omnivorous reader, and a keen student of astronomy. Declining health compelled him to return to his native home in Ballycanew, where he has lived in comparative solitude ever since the death of his brother, who was an author of no mean ability. He resided alone in a dingy cabin. After his demise a large sum of money was found hidden away in different nooks, corners, and cannisters in the house, the hoardings of a lifetime. It is believed that the deceased has not a single heir.

A gentleman, occupying a prominent position in one of the banks at Navan, has just been the recipient of a hundred pounds in a most romantic manner. About twenty years ago, when cashier in a bank in Loughrea, he missed a hundred pounds, evidently having been given to some person in error. The gentleman, of course, made good the money, and was in the course of events transferred to various branches in promotion, eventually reaching Navan. He was considererably surprised a few mornings ago to receive a letter forwarded to him from his old lodgings in Loughrea. It contained two fifty-pound notes, with an anonymous communication stating that the addressee had paid the money out in error some twenty years ago, and hoped the restoration of the money did not come too late.

O'Donovan Rossa has visited Limerick and lectured on 'Some pages from my prison life.' Rossa has aged considerably since his last trip from America to the Green Isle, but he is still hale and hearty. He is a first rate lecturer, and he found an appreciative audience in Limerick. Alderman Daly, who spent thirteen years as a political prisoner, presided at the lecture, and it was a curious coincidence that years after Rossa's release Alderman Daly occupied the same cell in Chatham Prison that Rossa had tenanted before him. Rossa has still the rich Irish brogue for which he was remarked in days gone by, but as he stated to the audience that brogue entirely disappears when he speaks or recites in the mother-tongue. A concert of Irish music, interspersed with dances, brought the evening's programme to a close.

Last year, in Belfast, Messrs. Harland and Wolff launched six vessels, aggregating nearly 32,000 tons, against eight vessels last year of 110,000 tons. Messrs. Workman and Clarke launched twelve vessels, tonnage 49,000. With the exception of the Admiralty yacht, 'Enchantress,' all Harland and Wolff's vessels in 1893 were over 10,000 tons each. This year not one reaches five figures. Messrs. Workman and Clarke's launches include the Allan Line turbine steamer 'Victoria,' the first ocean-going turbine liner; while Harland and Wolff's list includes a Bibby Liner and a Union Castle Liner. The latter firm, in addition, overhauled a number of large steamers, including the Combine steamship 'St. Louis,' which left Belfast last Saturday. The work on hands in the Queen's Island Yard is unusually large, three vessels nearing completion aggregating nearly 62,000 tons.

We are in a position, says the 'Irish Times,' to state that there will shortly be commenced the first of a number of works connected with the alteration and extension of the General Post-office, Dublin, the total cost of which when completed will reach the sum of £40,000. As must have been apparent to all having business to transact there, the existing public offices of the great institution are entirely unsuited and inadequate for the large and ever-increasing volume of work carried on during most of the time it remains open daily. At certain hours of the day the congestion in some departments is such that loss of time is inevitable, as well to the public having recourse to the office as to the officials in charge, but when the proposed scheme of alterations has been carried into effect the Dublin offices will, it is believed, bear comparison in all respects with the most modern of similar buildings erected in many of the great cities in England and Scotland.

THE TIMID JUDGE.

According to Mr. James T. Lawler, attorney, who has just returned from Long Beach, Judge R. B. Albertson had the time of his life at that resort recently. 'One day,' as Mr. Lawler relates the story, 'the judge went out trolling off Ilwaco. He was jogging along in a leisurely fashion when he felt a tug on the line, as if he had fouled a Russian warship. The judge stopped rowing unhesitatingly and grabbed the line. At that instant something on the other end took a fresh grab, and it was a tug-of-war, with the occupant of the King County Superior Court bench offering the least resistance. He was game, however, and hung on.

'Talk about tarpon fishing in Florida, why, that was nothing to the circus that Judge Albertson had. His boat tilted up on end, but the judge did a tilt or two himself, and kept from going overboard. Then his fish started for the lands across the sea, actually towing the judge along, but still His Honor refused to let go. His hands were torn and blistered and he was doing more hard labor than since he was a boy down South, but he wanted that fish. By-and-by the strain let up, and the judge hauled in. When he got the fish alongside he didn't know what it was at first, but he fought and landed it, and then discovered it was nothing but a salmon. I weighed it myself, and it tipped the scales at forty-two pounds. The judge is a little shy of telling about it, fearing that he will be accused of romancing, but I can vouch for the story.'—Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer.'

GOOD MANNERS.

(Philadelphia 'Ledger.')

The one true mark of good manners is absence of manner. The persons whose behavior, walk, talk and conversation are such as to attract instant attention by their peculiarities or by showiness, and to cause the ignorant and the low-bred to say, 'What fin emanners,' are very likely ill-mannered and underbred persons who would annoy persons of good taste very much. The basis of good manners is good nature, a spirit of deferencce, reasonableness, regard for others, the tone and temper which distinguish very highly civilized people from the rude, rough and barbarous.

BLUEJAY, BULLY OF WINTER BIRDS.

(From 'Country Life in America.')

Among the birds that may be your Christmas guests, if you live in the vicinity of New York, are the chickadee, nuthatch, both white and red breasted; tufted titmouse, golden-crowned knight, junco, white-throated sparrow, brown creeper, tree sparrow, winter wren, downy woodpecker and the bluejay. Of these the chickadee, downy woodpecker and nuthatch are the most confiding, while the bluejay and usually the white-throated sparrow are the most suspicious. Both chickadees and nuthatches, with a little coaxing, will take food from one's hand.

It will not take long for the observer to discover that the bluejay, with his fascinating briskness, is the bully of the birds. When he wants to eat, all others must or do get themselves out of the way. Few are bold enough to contest his absolute right of way. Almost as soon as he comes within hearing the other birds leave, and usually do not return until he is well out of the way. Chickadees and nuthatches will feed together in perfect harmony, with occasionally a downy woodpecker to keep them company. One soon learns to recognize different birds, and then it is that we realize how strong is the individuality even of the smallest of them.

IRON RING FROM HUMAN BLOOD.

(London 'Globe.')

'Iron in the blood,' expresses, no doubt, a chemical fact as well as a figure of speech, but probably not one in a thousand, even among chemists, ever saw ferrum sanguinis materialized to visible metal. This feat, however, has been performed by M. Barruel, head of the chemical laboratories of Paris. M. Barruel, who has, in his time, practiced much phlebotomy on the human subject, has systematically extracted chemically the ferrum from the other constituents. This he transformed into minute globules or 'pearls' of iron. At last the idea occurred to him to have them all welded together, and the result is an iron ring made from human blood, which he wears on his finger.

HAIR FOR BRUSHES FROM STEERS' EARS.

(From the Louisville 'Courier-Journal.')

'The system of utilizing odds and ends which had formerly been discarded,' said a St. Louis man, who is identified with one of the big packing houses, 'is shown convincingly in my line.

'We thought that we had long ago discovered every saving that could be effected by the proper disposition of by-products, etc. But, just lately, it was found that the hairs in the ears of steers is of a quality which permits its being used in the manufacture of "camel's hair" brushes. And now the hair is removed from the ears of the steers that art may flourish as well as the packing house industry.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Catarrh Can Be Cured.—Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Advertisements.

LADIES' $4.50 WINTER SUITS, and up to $12. Also, Skirts and Waists. Send for Fall Styles and Cloth Samples. THE SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Can.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use. Send to Dr R. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1760 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Advertisements.

FOR BABY'S BATH USE BABY'S OWN SOAP

It's Fragrant, Soothing, Cleansing.

The ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Montreal, Manufacturers

Beware of Imitations.

Salaries Paid

At the Rate of

$500.00 a Year

To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the $500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers MONTREAL.

LIFE IN AUSTRALIAN BUSH

ODD CUSTOMS AND TYPES OF HUMANITY FOUND ON THESE GREAT DRY FIELDS.

It is in pioneering the distant 'back-blocks' that the peculiarities of Australian life are to be found. Away in the 'never-never' country one meets many curious types of character. The bush tramp, or 'sundowner,' as he is known, says a writer in the Boston 'Transcript,' seems to lose his identity after a few years of 'humping the bluey' on the plains of Australia. No creature on earth could be more homeless or forlorn. He may have come of good family and have had the prospects of inheritance till that fatal day when he was driven to the bush to hide his face forever from his people.

In the lonely wayside inns, which grow scarcer and scarcer as he threads his way 'out back,' he finds the only semblance of a home on earth. The monotony of the Australian bush is appalling. One may traverse a hundred miles without the slightest variation in the landscape—the same gum, the same eucalyptus, the same brown, sun-baked earth. And overhead the perpetual screech of the cockatoo and the mocking laughter of the jackal. No wonder the tone of Australian literature is pessimistic since the keynote of the bush is pessimism.

It can be readily imagined under what depressing conditions the hardy prospector treads his way. If by no other marks he can be distinguished from the tramp by his air of self-possession and decisive gait. From end to end of the continent he may be met—a sturdy, cheery son of nature, his eyes by long habit bent upon the ground and hope always in his heart. In his 'swag,' or blanket, he carries a plain tin dish, the only tool of the alluvial prospector, and sufficient food to last him a few days. This generally consists of 'damper'—a kind of crude bread he bakes with the flour bestowed upon him at the last homestead—and tea, which he makes in a 'billy,' the inseparable companion of all denizens of the bush. Whatever else he may discard from his meagre equipment, the 'billy' cannot be dispensed with.

A dozen times during the day he 'boils the billy' and partakes of a long draught of black tea—milk and sugar being luxuries unthought of. For many days, and even weeks, he can exist on no other food but the eternal tea and 'damper,' as if in keeping with the monotony of his environment. Blessed is the wayfarer who invites him to share a plug of tobacco. His festivals are held on the days when he arrives at some homestead; and such is the hospitality of the Australian bush that he never need beg. At the squatter's home there are accommodation and food for every passer-by. One may rest himself and stable his horse as he would at an inn, and it would be an unpardonable breach of bush etiquette to offer payment for the accommodation.

The Australian bushman is a romanticist of the first order. Solitude seems to have strengthened his imagination, and long absence from society to have heightened his powers of expression. He will tell the most impossible stories with absolute sincerity, his language being interlarded with adjectives of an imposing description, one of which he will at every opportunity sandwich in the middle of a word with remarkable effect. This system of syllabic swearing is considered the acme of conversational perfection. Unlike the tramp, he is not lost to sentiment, and he inherits an English love for ceremony.

During a gold rush a man was found dead in a scrub, and steps were promptly taken to give him a decent burial. Unfortunately not one man in the camp possessed a Bible, nor could any one remember a prayer. An original prayer was out of the question, probably by reason of the habit I have indicated. Something of a solemn character had to be read, so every tent was searched till at length one of the prospectors unearthed from his belongings a copy of the Declaration of American Independence. And they read that.

In striking contrast to the unruly life of some of the remote states of America, the Australian bush has much to commend it. Throughout the entire country there is a freemasonry not influenced by mercenary considerations. Even in the mining centres, when pulses are throbbing with the fever of discovery, that same feeling of good fellowship prevails, while law and order are maintained above all things. Crime is rare, for the days of the bush-ranger are passed.

The aboriginal is but seldom aggressive, and as a general rule is under strict control. This old time cannibal is a miserable specimen of humanity, but is, perhaps, more sinned against than sinning. Civilization has revealed to him the fiery ecstasies of alcohol, and he is slowly drinking himself to death. 'Gimme rum' stands for his dying appeal to the usurpers of his soil. So that while the life of the bush is Bohemian, it is never lawless. No such horror as lynching is ever heard of, for every man is looked to as a guardian of the law.

Advertisements.

For Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism.

New and really remarkable treatment, each ingredient of which has the open endorsement of the foremost men of the medical world—A Home Treatment evolved by Dr. Edwin Turnock, a French-American specialist of note, that has an astonishing quick effect in uric acid diseases

TRIAL TREATMENT 64 PAGE BOOK FREE

We are in sole possession of a treatment for diseases of the kidneys, bladder and rheumatism, that was originated by Dr. Edwin Turnock, a lifelong specialist in these diseases, and so that there may be no doubt in your mind that it will do what we

"None can say they are Incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free.

say we will forward a free trial of the treatment and a 64-page illustrated book on the subject to any sufferer who sends name and address. The treatment is a self-convincing cure and the 64-page illustrated book gives the discoverer's ideas on the cure of these diseases, the ingredients of his treatment, and the names of the famous physicians, scientists and medical authorities who endorse them, notably Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. Harry A. Griffin, Dr. S. M. Brickner, Dr. Joseph A. Andrews, a trio of noted medical writers. Dr. H. C. Wood, of the National Academy of Science; Dr Joseph P. Memington, F.C.S.: Prof. Hereth, and numerous others. You will find these same ingredients now recommended in the United States Dispensatory, the American Pharmacopoeia, Gould's Standard Medical Reference, Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland's and in every other medical work that is an authority.

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

GERMAN WOMEN GARDENERS.

ATTRACTIVE MINGLING OF FLOWERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

('American Agriculturist.')

Most American travellers in Germany go to the principal cities, see as much sights of art, architecture and scenery as possible and return without having one chance to stop on the waysides and learn of the real home life of the people. No existing guidebooks lead to such roads. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with its little sister state, Strelitz is only twenty-eight German miles long and fourteen broad, but it is one of the most fertile agricultural districts, existing. The finest breeds of farm animals, the richest crops of grain, fruit and grass are raised here. Husbandry in all its branches is studied from long experiences, and when we consider that all farm land has been for centuries under cultivation, with no loss of productiveness, we see that there must be some reason and effort which keeps it up to so high a standard.

Every family has a garden and the work in it is done exclusively by women. In the villages, where a minister resides, who always has a big farm to cultivate as his support, his wife is the leading spirit in the garden. In other places, perhaps the wife of the schoolmaster or forester takes the lead. Often there is a friendly contest to see who shall have the first peas and carrots for the table; of course, everything grows in open air. On Whitsunday all try to have the first lettuce, and, if possible, a young chicken or pigeon for dinner. Generally the garden is close to the house; when surrounded by a stone fence, the main path runs in the middle. If the green hedge incloses it, the path runs all around next to it, because close to the hedge nothing will grow. All beds are laid out in straight lines, no turf whatever. Garden land may not be wasted and grass grows in the meadows. Along the main walk on both sides are beds about five feet wide called rabbats. At each end is generally a clump of lilacs or cherries. Rose, currant and gooseberry bushes are planted at intervals in the middle of these beds, and are trained to resemble little trees. This leaves room for diverse perennial flowers underneath. Gooseberries grow to excellent size and flavor. For Easter they have the first chives and as the season advances each variety, as it matures, is greeted with delight and thankfulness by the family. Asparagus is one of their favorite vegetables. It is grown in raised beds, and cut three times daily for fear that the heads of it turn blue or green when exposed to the sun. They like it white. Green, long shoots are not eaten. Beans they have, but they prefer long, very fleshy pods of Lima, as the latter is almost unknown, as are also sweetcorn and tomatoes, except at the rich domains, where gardeners are employed. Of peas they have, besides other kinds, very large pod bearing, called 'sugar peas,' which are cooked whole, like string beans.

Parsley is raised in two distinct varieties, the curly for decorating, the plain for its roots, which are used in soups. Of celery, the turnip rooted is only known and prepared, when cooked, for salad and soup. An immense amount of different sweet herbs, for use in the household, always find a place. Caraway seed is cut twice during the season. The broad bean is grown in single rows between the potatoes. Pear, plum and apple trees are distributed all over the farm in single specimens. Orchards of one kind are seldom found. Peaches, apricots and grapes are grown on trellises in some protected spot, or on the south side of a house or barn. Onions, carrots, turnips and similar crops are sowed broadcast on the beds; children and old women do the weeding. Particular stress is laid on such vegetables as can be preserved for the winter, either in mature, natural state or dried. Nothing is wasted; even the rose leaves are gathered before dropping, and exchanged at the drug store for something necessary. Privet hedges are very much valued, and at a certain time a long blue and green looking fly appears, which feeds on the leaves. It is the Spanish fly; the children are eager to pick them off and sell them; they are used for making fly blisters. The gardens of the more wealthy people and noblemen's estates are laiad out in English style, with curved walks and the turf dotted with beautiful flower beds. The women are all good housekeepers, take a personal interest in all matters, oversee the garden, and help, often, to gather the vegetables for dinner. All summer, in fair weather, before and after school hours, women, accompanied by their servant girls and children, go with little handbaskets or waggons containing a lunch a-gardening. They work, enjoy outdoor life, fresh air and healthy recreation.

ON THE DOGGER BANK.

HARDY LIFE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE RUSSIAN OUTRAGE.

(London 'Express.')

Not a man or boy of the thousands who year in and year out take their lives in their hands to haul in many finny harvests of the Dogger Bank could conceive a more pitiful tragedy than that which has befallen the Gamecock fleet of trawlers.

Hitherto the worst disaster that could happen in the deep sea fishing industry has been the sinking of a trawler with the loss of all hands. Unhappily, not a year passes but several tragedies such as this happen. It is the one great risk—death by drowning—and is so lightly reckoned that the men—the bravest of all the brave seamen who 'go down to the sea in ships' from our island—go about their labors in all weathers during the year.

Only too often does a boat come into Grimsby or Hull with its flag at halfmast, telling its tale of death's harvest. The men about the harbor mouth will hail the crew, and ask, 'Who is it this time?' And the answer coming back will, as likely as not, bring up a vision of a widow and a fatherless family. Every week takes its toll from among the fishermen on the Dogger.

It is a hard rough life, and more bitterly hard in the winter than any landsman can imagine. The men and boys who gain their livelihood by fishing on the Dogger Bank number altogether over fifteen thousand. The fringe of the Dogger is found about one hundred miles off the Yorkshire coast, between England and Denmark. The bank is about one hundred and seventy miles in length by sixty-five in breadth, and it yields nearly 500,000 tons of flat and round fish annually.

Most of the trawlers which work the Dogger are steam driven, strongly built little craft, high in the bows, and sloping aft to a very low counter. The majority of them can make a speed of ten knots. All are small, the average being something like a hundred tons. There is little comfort in them. They are built first for fish; the crew is quite a secondary consideration. The sleeping quarters are rough, and often extremely dirty. Indeed, there is little sleep enjoyed by the men while the fleet is at sea, and as for the food, some of the men will tell you they have to catch their breakfast before they can eat it.

Yet, with all this, the crews of the trawlers are among the hardiest of Britons, though they are not, as sometimes stated to be the case, the most vicious and heart hardened of our race. They are certainly very rough and ready; they have their vices, and they speak with the sailor's tongue; but they are good comrades to one another, honest, hard workers and haters of all that is namby-pamby.

The devil gets into them when they are in drink, and thence rise their greatest misfortunes when they are in port. But when sober they are a community to be proud of. A sample of the best of them can be seen every year on the platform of Exeter Hall testifying to the grand work of the Mission Deep Sea Fishermen. To hear them sing a simple evening hymn at sea, roaring out the words from their leathern lungs like a northerly gale, is an experience which few who have been lucky enough to hear it will ever forget.

The pity of their wild lives of mighty striving in deep waters is that their work brings them in so little reward. An ordinary member of the crew may get as much as 25 shillings a week, with an occasional bonus of half a crown or so when exceptional hauls are made. He rarely gets more.

The trawlers work in fleets, remaining at sea for several weeks at a time, and shooting their trawls whenever a good haul seems likely. Steamers carry the fish from the boats to the fishing ports—Hull, Grimsby, Yarmouth, Lowestoft and London (Billingsgate) being the chief centres to which the service runs.

In any one trawling fleet the trawls are generally shot together, a signal in the form of a rocket being given for this purpose. A rocket also gives the word for hauling in the trawls. While the trawls are down the crews, except for the watch, snatch their only chance of sleep. The crew of a trawler generally numbers eight all told, including skipper, mate, engineer and cook. The skipper, as a rule, works as hard as any of his men when the actual business of trawling is in hand.

The trawl itself is a huge triangular bag or net, narrowing away at the end. Its mesh is about four inches at the mouth and one and one-half inchs at the extremity. When shot it is towed from either the port or starboard side, according to the wind and tide. It is generally hauled in by means of a steam winch, and the fish is placed in the hold and sprinkled with brine and ice to await the steamer which is to carry it to port.

The Royal Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen has a hospital ship with every large trawling fleet. They are manned by crews who know the North Sea like a book, and are all capable of nursing. Every vessel carries a fully qualified medical man, besides an assistant or two. They have swinging cots and all the necessary surgical appliances.

Some even have apparatus for working with Rontgen rays. They are vessels about 145 feet in length and of 275 tons burden, and they manage by fishing to cover more than half their cost.

CHRISTMAS AT RIVERFIELD.

(From a Correspondent.)

At the Presbyterian Church, Riverfield, Que., the Christmas entertainment took place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. A somewhat lengthy but interesting programme was listened to with great attention, the pastor, the Rev. J. M. Kellock, occupying the chair. A satisfactory report, from the Norton Creek Sunday-school, was read by Mr. J. Rorison, and one from English River Sunday-school by Mr. William Orr. This was followed by an excellent address by the Rev. C. Haughton, of Russeltown. The programme consisted of selections by the choir, recitations and drills, the Rev. J. M. Kellock sang, with feeling, 'The eye of faith,' Miss Metcalfe, a Christmas carol; Miss Templeton and Miss Carmichael, 'Let memory be a blessing'; two very pretty quartettes were given, 'The better land,' by Mr. Carmichael, Mr. McFarlane, Miss McFarlane and Miss Metcalfe, and 'The pearly gate,' by Messrs. John and Jas. McFarlane, Miss Metcalfe and Miss Templeton. At the close of the programme the Rev. Mr. Haughton was asked to take the chair, while Mr. James McFarlane and Mr. John Carmichael, on behalf of the congregation, presented the Rev. J. M. Kellock, with a racoon coat, the wish of the congregation being expressed that he might long be spared to labor among them as their pastor. To this Mr. Kellock feelingly replied. The Misses Coggland and Todd, the teachers in the day-schools near by, were also the recipients of valuable presents from their pupils. Then the trees were stripped of their good things, and poor old Santa Claus was told to sit down and take a rest, and so a pleasant evening was brought to a close. The receipts at the door amounted to fifty dollars.

JAP MASTER AND MAN.

It was in this melée of blood and sword that I saw a sight that touched me deeply. I noticed two men in our ranks; and later I found out that the younger of these men came from a well-to-do Samurai family; the older man was also from the same place. In fact, the father of the older man had spent all his life in the service of the family from which the younger man came. On this terrific day, when they were within a few metres of the Russians, when they fought with rocks, swords and anything they could get hold of, I saw these men cling to each other closely. At the height of the bloody excitement the older seemed to be mindful of the younger always. At one time a few of the Russians actually succeeded in rushing upon a part of our line. One of the Russians raised the butt of his rifle, about to strike the younger of these two men. Then I saw the older swing forward and literally hurl down the Russian with the bayonet through his body. A little later the young man was shot in the leg and fell. I saw the older man forget himself completely, forsake his gun, kneel down beside the young friend of his, and, not finding a piece of cloth, he tore the front of his shirt. He stuffed a little piece of cloth into the bullet hole in the leg of his friend. Then, after a little while, because of the fierceness of action about me, I lost sight of these men. When I came upon them a few minutes later, they were together, side by side, As I passed I said to the older man, who was half standing, always covering his young master: 'Can't you manage to carry yourself to the rear with your friend—to the field hospital, or to some shelter behind the hill?'

'Oh, it is all right,' he answered. 'My young master is wounded a little, but he will recover in a minute, I think. Then we shall get at the Russians again.'

I pointed to the ragged wound which a Russian bullet had made upon his own shoulder. 'Oh,' he said, 'that is a scratch. Don't mind that.'—A Japanese officer, in 'Leslie's Monthly Magazine.'

IS MAN DETERIORATING?

Dr. Robert Hutchison, in discussing at the Sanitary Institute the question whether physical deterioration was taking place or not, said it was possible that nature was producing by degrees a race of people who were best fitted to live in large towns. The individuals of that race would not be the kind of man of whom the recruiting sergeant would approve. Dr. Hutchison did not think that the man best suited to stand the wear and strain of life in London was the man of large frame, big muscles and much bone. The reason was that the conditions of town life did not admit of a sufficiency of digestive power to enable a man to nourish a large frame. The small, wiry, tough sort of individual could get along in London with a comparatively small amount of food and so did not overstrain his digestive capacity.—New York 'World.'

PROSPERITY IS KILLING OFF THE INDIANS.

(Kansas City 'Journal.')

'The full-blooded Indian is gradually passing, just as the deer or the wild turkey will soon die if penned up,' said Col. John N. Florer, of Gray Horse, Oklahoma, who has lived with the Osage Indians for thirty-three years, and is one of the valued counsellors of the tribe. 'My prediction is that in twenty-five years more there will not be a full-blood Osage left.

'When I first went among the Osages the tribe comprised between 6,000 and 8,000 persons. Now there are but 1,700 or 1,800 of them, including, of course, all those of mixed blood.' The Osages have been holding their own pretty well in point of numbers in the last four or five years, but they are doomed to go the way of their fellows.

'The dying out of the race is due in large measure to the change in their habits of life. They used to be out in the open air all the time, and when they travelled it was always on horseback. Even when they moved their camps each Indian would round up his string of ponies and make pack animals of six or eight of them, to carry his belongings. Now they ride around in buggies and carriages, the best to be had. They are rich enough to afford all the luxuries of that sort, and with no incentive to exertion their lives are about as far removed from their former habits of activity as could be.'

CHINESE IN UNITED STATES.

In fifty years—perhaps less than fifty, if the present laws remain in effect and are rigidly executed—the Chinese population of the United States will become practically extinct, according to the views of Mr. W. S. Harwood in the December 'World's Work.' From 1890 to 1900 they fell away from 126,778 to 119,050, a decrease of nearly eight thousand, or more than six percent. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, more than four thousand voluntarily left the port of San Francisco for the land of their birth, the total deported and returning voluntarily being 5,020.

A generation ago there were in San Francisco from thirty to forty thousand Chinamen. The Chinese consul-general there told me that, counting men, women and children, there are now not 10,000.

The total number of Chinese now in the United States includes 26,767 in Hawaii and 3,116 in Alaska, so that at the beginning of this decennial period there were living in the United States proper only 89,000. A generation ago there were at least 150,000.

The main adult population is male, is unmarried, or at least wifeless in America, and is rapidly approaching old age. Thus by 1930 or 1940 the main Chinese life in America will be extinct.

THE LANGUAGES OF INDIA.

('Nineteenth Century.')

Among the 145 distinct languages spoken in British India are some possessing only a few hundred words, others rivalling English, as Dr. Grierson says, or Russian, as I would say, in their copiousness; some in which every word is a monosyllable, others in which some are elongated by agglutination till they run to ten syllables, like 'da-po-l-ocho-akantahen-tae-tin-a-e'—a Sontali word meaning: 'He who belongs to him who belongs to me will continue letting himself be made to fight.' Some of these divers tongues lack verb and noun, others are as complex and systematic as Greek and Latin.

SECRET SERVICE MEN WITH THE PRESIDENT.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

The most conspicuous feature in the Presidential procession about the fair grounds was the secret service men. In the first place, most secret service men appear to be over six feet tall; they are dressed in splendid black broadcloth overcoats—all alike—they all wear silk hats, and when they stand upright in their victoria immediately behind the President's carriage, one leaning to the right, one to the left, and the other looming up like an Eiffel tower in the middle—well, the attention of the spectator is attracted away from the President to them.

They are far more noticeable, being so obtrusive, not using the word offensively at all. But there is no mistaking them by the crowd. We all may have been wrong about secret service men that they were insignificant brown or drab personalities, whom you never notice at all—instead of magnificent United States senator-looking creatures who would feed your vanity by being seen walking along the streets with you.

The object of these tall grenadierly protectors of the President in hanging half out of their carriage from which it was so easy to leap, appeared to be to spring upon any demented person who might have made a menacing motion. Their extraordinarily alert attitude spread a certain indefinable alarm among the crowds, who, while they cheered loudly, kept one eye upon these black robed reminders of peril. These things put a strange note of terror into popular welcomes of our Presidents in these later days.

HOW A MOOSE TRIED TO CATCH A HUNTER.

(Los Angels 'Times.')

A man who spends considerable time each year hunting in the northern woods tells of an experience he had with a bull moose which led him to believe that that particular bull was nobody's fool. He slightly injured the beast at closer range than it is usually possible to approach such game. Suddenly the animal turned and rushed toward the hunter with lowered head. The sportsman squared away and prepared for a second shot, but to his horror his feet became entangled in some briers and he fell. Close to him was a large tree several feet in thickness. Without having an opportunity to recover his weapon, he barely had time to scramble to his feet and dodge behind the trunk of the tree before the bull was upon him. The breathless nimrod was chased around the tree until his head fairly whirled. Suddenly the bull stopped and charged from the other direction. Then he stopped again and resorted to the small boy's trick of making a feint one way, then darting in the other. He nearly caught the now thoroughly rattled hunter by the ruse. The gentleman claims that the timely arrival of a companion, who dropped the wily bull in his tracks, was all that saved his life.

HOW SOUTHEY WORKED.

('Cornhill Magazine.')

Southey was a methodical and rapid literary craftsman. 'I am a quiet, patient, easy going hack of the mule breed; regular as clockwork in my pace, surefooted, bearing the burden which is laid on me, and only obstinate in choosing my own path,' he wrote to a friend. But his method was by no means simple.

He was a poet, a historian, a critic and a miscellaneous writer; he turned out an enormous quantity of matter and succeeded in doing so by working fourteen hours a day and diversifying his labors within his daily round. He had six tables in his library. He wrote poetry at one, history at another, criticism at a third, and so on with the other subjects upon which he was engaged, and when he was tired of spinning his brains into verse he turned to history and criticism.

There is a story that he once described to Mme. de Stael the division of his time—two hours before breakfast for history, two hours for reading after, two hours for the composition of poetry, two hours for criticism and so on through all his working day. 'And pray, Mr. Southey,' queried the French woman, somewhat unkindly, 'when do you think?'

THE SARDONYX IN ART.

(Baltimore 'Sun.')

The finest example of sardonyx cameo is in King Edward's collection at Windsor Castle. The stone measures 7.5 by 5.875 inches, and is cut upon a rich Oriental sardonyx of four strata. It is a contemporary portrait of the Emperor Claudius. The ground is in the dark brown stratum, the laurel wreath and front of the cuirass in the honey brown with the head and hair in the white. The whole is surrounded by a raised border enriched with moulding cut in the thickness of the stone.

WAISTCOATS AND LUNACY.

(London 'Globe.')

Speaking of a newly invented 'curative waistcoat,' a fashionable tailor says that 'in America doctors are experimenting with various colors upon lunatics.' Judging from some of the waistcoats we have observed in Bond street, we imagine that similar experiments are being made by the Faculty in England.

Advertisements.

Trust Your Appetite

It Knows What is Best for Your Health.

Your appetite knows what is best for your health.

That is the theory of modern medicine—the doctrine of common sense.

Bread your appetite does not like is bread that is bad for your health.

How easily the human system assimilates good bread?

How hard bad bread is on health.

First, it's a hard to eat the soggy, tasteless stuff, so many families call bread.

Your appetite rebels against it.

The appetite is wise.

It knows what's best.

You can trust it.

If it doesn't want a certain bread, make up your mind the bread is wrong

The appetite is never wrong.

We can safely leave our bread to the judgment of the appetite.

Once one has tasted Royal Household bread, made just right by following the recipes, that person will accept no other.

Other bread is flat and tasteless compared to it.

Eating Bad Bread Sours the Stomach.

Bad bread sours the stomach—lies undigested—creates dyspepsia.

No dyspeptic can work well.

No dyspeptic can be happy.

Those with weak stomachs, the sick—invalids—convalescents, need and crave, most of all, thin slices of light, white well baked bread.

In the sick room Royal Household is indispensable.

What the Invalid Should Eat

Give the invalid the best bread you can secure.—give it to all your family and keep them well.

Keeping well—health by good living—is the modern way.

Royal Household is the modern flour.

Send for the recipes.

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BRAIN MYSTERIES.

A POPULAR STUDY IN PSYCHOLOGY.

The many cases reported recently in the papers of men and women wandering mechanically through the streets like wound-up automata, knowing neither whence they came nor whither they were going, nor who they were, recall to my mind (writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.), an odd experience of my brother.

In a Madras hospital, with which he was connected, lay a gigantic negro, who was supposed to be a congenital idiot. An idiot he was certainly, and of an unusually mindless type—a mere vegetable, who seemed even to eat and drink mechanically. A surgeon who had only just joined the staff of the hospital, and who therefore saw its patient with a new eye, after looking long at the negro, said, 'I don't think the fellow is a congenital idiot at all. Here, lay him on this bed, and let me examine his skull.' A brief examination of the black's skull showed the mark of an old and deep wound. 'Just as I thought,' cried the surgeon, triumphantly. 'I shall trephine his skull, and you'll see.'

When he had sawed the scarred piece of skull away, he found, as he expected, a bit of bone pressing upon the brain. He raised and removed it, with the result that the patient, the moment he recovered consciousness, asked eagerly, 'Where's the army to-day? 'Where was it yesterday?' asked the surgeon. 'Yesterday' turned out to be nine years before, when this negro had escaped with another black from a battle on the Indian frontier, carrying away with him a lot of loot. While crossing a river with this loot in a boat, the two men quarrelled over the division of the spoil, and the last thing the hospital patient remembered was the upraised boathook with which the next moment he was knocked unconscious by his comrade. Then the clock stopped for nine years.

Here is the saddest true love story I ever heard, and I heard it from a friend of the woman of the tale. The tragic denouement was due to a similar lesion of the brain to that which paralyzed for nine years that of the negro. For eight years two lovers, prevented by poverty from marrying, remained devoted to each other. At the end of this long probation of love the gentleman came in unexpectedly for a considerable fortune, and telegraphed the good news at once to his fiancee. The same evening he wrote her a letter delirious with love and joy, and urging an immediate marriage. She was interrupted in the act of answering with equal warmth and joy this passionate love-letter by the visit of a friend, who brought her the bad news she had just read in the paper. Her lover, late on the evening before, had been knocked down by a hansom and hurt so seriously that he was taken to Guy's Hospital, where the doctors shook their heads over the case. Next morning she hurried up to London, but was not admitted to see him for some days. Meantime, she learned from his servant that the accident must have happened as he was returning from posting the letter to her. When she applied at the end of the prescribed time to see him, she was informed that, though he was now in a condition to see a friend, if he so wished it, yet that he did not wish to see her, and had, indeed, given the most peremptory orders that she was not, on any pretext whatsoever, to be admitted to his room! When at last, by the most passionate entreaties, and by confessing their long-standing engagement, and even in her anguish of despair showing the kindly doctor some lines of the letter written to her upon the day of the accident, she was admitted to his bedside, she was furiously ordered by her lover to quit the room and never approach him again! The truth was, as the doctor had to explain to her, through some mysterious lesion of the brain, his passionate love for her was changed to hate as passionate! In fact, he died in the hospital, loathing her to the last, and left to his brother the fortune he had just inherited himself.

To turn from these dismal and even dreadful effects of a disorder of the body, not upon the mental faculties only, but also upon the affections of the heart, to psychical phenomena less terrible though no less mysterious, I have just been reading the following passage in Scott's journal:—'February 17th, 1828—A day of hard work being, I think, eight pages before dinner. I cannot, I am sure, tell if it is worth marking down, that yesterday, at dinner time, I was strangely haunted by what I would call the sense of pre-existence—videlicet, a confused idea that nothing that passed was said for the first time, that the same topics had been discussed, and the same persons had stated the same opinions on the same subjects. It is true there might have been some ground for my recollections, considering that three at least of the company were old friends and kept much company together, i.e., Justice Clerk, Lord Abercromby, and I. But the sensation was so strong as to resemble what is called a mirage in the desert.'

It is, I think, noteworthy that in all clairvoyant cases of this kind the body is, through overwork, or ill-health, or congenitally, in the subdued fasting, or congenitally, in the subdued state to which the Indian mystic and miracle-monger reduces his own by maceration. It was so with Scot and Rousseau, and with William Hone, when he had the following experience recorded in his memoir:—

When worn out with overwork he was shown into a certain room in a certain part of London where he had never been before. On looking round, everything appeared perfectly familiar to me; I seemed to recognize every object. I said to myself: "What is this? I was never here before, and yet I have seen all this; and, if so, there is a peculiar knot in the shutter." I opened the shutter and found the knot. Now, then, I thought, there is something I cannot explain on my principles; there must be some power beyond matter.' And, from being a pronounced materialist, he became a believer in spirits, and, indeed, eventually a profoundly religious soul.

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NEW MUSSEN BUILDING

MODERN STRUCTURE WHICH WILL GRACE THE CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. LAMBERT STREETS.

The new Mussen Building, which is being erected upon the corner of Notre Dame and St. Lambert street, by Mac-Vicar & Heriot, architects, of this city, replaces an historic landmark which has been demolished on account of the widening of St. Lambert street.

In the year 1841 the late Thomas Mussen purchased the site on which the buildings belonging to his estate were situated. When the property was acquired by the late Mr. Mussen there was a very old stone building erected thereon. Its walls, which were massive, were limestone plastered on the outside and was one story high with French roof. This building, besides being of great age, was also historical, from the fact of its having been occupied in 1694 by Cadillac, who was the founder of the City of Detroit, Mich.

About the year 1842 the old building was demolished and there was erected in its place a first-class store and dwelling, three stories high and attic, with French roof. The Notre Dame and St. Lambert street frontages were made of cut-stone and the interior of the building was elegantly finished at considerable expense and in those days was considered the finest structure of its kind in the city. This new building was completed and ready for occupation about the beginning of the year 1844, and on St. George's Day, April 23, of that year, the late Mr. Mussen who was a very well-known Englishman, opened his new warehouse for business.

At that period this new store was considered the largest and finest of its kind in the city and was greatly admired by all who visited it. It was the first store in Canada in which English plate-glass was introduced for shop windows, the late Mr. Mussen importing the plates himself direct from England.

The citizens at that time were amazed at the largeness of the panes, which were only thirty-six by thirty-three inches, and great trouble was experienced in preventing people from scratching the glass with knives, etc., in endeavoring to find a joint in the plates as many could not otherwise be convinced that the plates were in one piece.

About the year 1857 the Corporation of Montreal decided to widen the north side of the whole of Notre Dame street which then extended only from Dalhousie square to McGill street, divided into four sections—each section to be done annually.

It was in 1861 that the section in which the late Mr. Mussen's property was situated was widened and consequently the building above described was almost entirely demolished, for it was found that after taking down the front wall, the St. Lambert street cut-stone wall was insufficiently strong to carry an additional story to be put on the new building and, in consequence, the most of it had to be torn down and greatly strengthened and rebuilt. Heavy steel plate girders were used in this building, sixty feet in length, and were the first introduced into any building in the city. They were imported from England by the late Mr. Mussen and were used for the purpose of giving greater strength to the floors throughout the building. This new building, unlike the former one, was entirely devoted to the requirements of his business, he having removed his residence to 'York Place,' Sherbrooke street, about that time.

The new building, which is now in course of construction, is a thoroughly modern fireproof building of the protected steel type, with ferro-concrete floors and roof and concrete staircases throughout, and equipped with standpipes and sprinkler system. The two lower stories are of dressed limestone and the upper stories are executed in 'Glenarden' Scotch firebrick. Fireproof vaults are provided and the finish is whitewood with hardwood floors.

The building is lighted by electricity and heated by hot water, while the lavatories are of most modern finish.

The contractors for masonry and brickwork are Messrs. Heggie & Stewart; carpenters, Shearer, Brown & Wills; concrete work, Swan & Church; plumbing and heating, W. J. McGuire & Co.; plastering, John McLean; painting and glazing, J. N. Arcand; steel work, Dominion Bridge Company; roofing, G. W. Reed & Co.

QUEER MEATS FOR FOOD

NATIONALITIES DIFFER AS TO WHAT IS EDIBLE.

(London 'Globe.')

The popular prejudice against snails is incomprehensible when the favor of oysters, periwinkles, mussels and cockles is considered. In many London restaurants, particularly in Soho, snails now figure on the daily menu. This is an imported taste from France, but in the West Country snails are highly esteemed by the lower classes. A year or two ago a clergyman cited as an illustration of poverty in Bristol that he had seen working girls pick snails off a wall and eat them.

As a matter of fact, the snail is extensively eaten in Somerset and Gloucestershire, both as a dainty and a medicine. There are men who make a living by collecting snails and selling them under the name of 'wall fish.' Boiled in their shells, they are picked out and eaten with bread and butter, being accounted a great luxury and very nourishing. In pulmonary diseases they probably rank as a specific.

Frogs are another dainty which prejudice denies to the Englishman, though in the United States and Canada they are esteemed as highly as in France. Spasmodically a sturgeon is offered for sale in London, and the accident of its capture affords a novel dish which should not be passed by, for it is generally sold at eightpence a pound. Cut and cooked as a cutlet, it tastes rather like veal, without a suspicion of fish about it.

In Germany bear's flesh is greatly favored, and smoked bear tongues, hams and sausages are both appetizing and expensive. Ever since Paris, in the siege of 1870-71, was driven to eating up the animals at the zoo camel's flesh has been demanded by French tourmets. Remarkably like beef in appearance, it is as tender as veal, and there are Parisians who import it regularly from Algeria. On the same testimony, lion steaks are reported to be only moderate eating, while tiger is both tough and sinewy. Jaguar flesh, however, is delightfully white and toothsome, and alligators and crocodiles provide a meal of the most delicate flavor, midway between that of veal and pork.

Beef and mutton, with pork, so entirely make up the menu that we actually regard lamb and veal as distinct dishes. Why should not goat flesh be introduced into the bill of fare. It is good eating, as Robinson Crusoe and Don Juan testify. In France it is largely eaten, Paris alone requiring a hundred thousand goats annually for the table. Our neighbors also enjoy the donkey, whose flesh, when killed young, resembles that of the turkey, though of much finer flavor.

Though a hippophagic banquet arranged by the late Sir Henry Thompson was held in London some years ago, it is still almost dangerous to suggest horse flesh to an Englishman as food. In reality, it is very excellent eating, and only prejudice can gainsay the fact. Old and wornout horses cannot afford either nourishing or palatable meat, but that of a horse reared like an ox, for the table, has a finer fibre and flavor than beef, though darker in color. It is served in the best French restaurants, as well as being largely eaten by the people.

'It was in Paris,' wrote Mr. Vandam, the author of 'An Englishman in Paris,' 'that I learned how the cat had been misjudged. Call the dog the friend of man if you like, but don't eat him. Fry him, stew him, boil or bake him, do what you will, his flesh is and remains oily and flabby, with a strong flavor of castor oil. But I declare that stewed puss is far finer than stewed rabbit.'

This testimony the writer can personally corroborate, having recently been invited to a dinner given by a gourmet of eccentric tastes. The dish of the evening was 'Chat aux Champignons.' Soaked in white vinegar with aromatic herbs, and cooked in red wine, the cat made a most savory dish, and after the prejudice of the first mouthful, one was bound to admit its succulence and flavor. The same verdict must be given for rat pie by any who have eaten it. At thrashing time in the north country some farmers capture and convert the rats from the ricks into a stew or pie. Thus cooked, the grain fed rat is as dainty as the pigeon. On this point both the naturalists, Frank Buckland and the Rev. J. G. Wood, agreed.

Another neglected article of food is the guinea pig. Were the edible virtues of the hedgehog known it would rival ortolans in epicurean favor. As cooked in rural England it is delicious. The correct way is to incase the hedgehog, bristles and all, with a thick coat of soft clay and place it in the glowing embers of a fire and bake. The bristles and skin come off with the hardened clay, leaving the tenderest and most delicate meat imaginable.

To make bunny squirrel into a stew may seem a refinement of selfish cruelty, but such ideas rarely trouble the rustic, and the dish is as memorable as appetizing. Snakes, being rare in England, are almost unknown as food, but in southern France there is a snake which is extensively sold, prepared for cooking under the name of hedge eel. Indeed, those who enjoy eels can scarcely shudder at stewed snake. Frank Buckland once dined off a boa constrictor and heartily enjoyed it, the flesh being exceedingly white and firm, not unlike veal in taste.

SECRET PLACES OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

MYSTERY OF THE DOOR WITH SEVEN LOCKS.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

To the man who thinks he knows every nook and cranny of Westminster Abbey it will probably be a surprise to learn that there are many of its most ancient and interesting parts of which he has never even caught a glimpse.

For instance, in the eastern cloister is an ancient double door, so guarded against unauthorized intrusion that it can only be opened by seven keys, which are in the jealous custody of as many government officials. Five of the keyholes of this wonderful door, which, by the way, is covered with human skins, are concealed from view by a stout iron bar which traverses it.

This door gives access to a vaulted chamber known as the Chapel of the Pyx, the walls of which were standing, as they stand to-day, before ever the Norman Conqueror landed on the shore of Sussex. This chamber was once the Treasury of England, to which were brought 'the most cherished possessions of the state.' The regalia of the Scottish Kings and the Holy Cross of Holyrood were deposited here; for many a year it served as a mint for coining silver and gold; it was, centuries ago, the scene of a daring robbery, when treasure valued at £100,000 (equal to two millions of our money) was taken from it; and to-day it contains, in addition to a stone altar, some old chests, one of which is said to have held the jewels of Norman kings.

Not far away is a passage leading to the Little Cloister, the arched walls of which were built under the eyes of Edward the Confessor nearly eight and a half centuries ago, and which has echoed to the footfall of the first William and his mailed attendants. Hidden from view under the pavement are the bases of the original columns of the Abbey, which have also stood since before the Conquest; and adjoining the Little Cloister is a garden, shut off by high walls from the outside world, in which monks meditated and walked and prayed eight centuries ago.

At the south-east corner of the Little Cloister are the remains of St. Catharine's Chapel, which was probably built within living memory of the Conquest. The beautiful doorway which once gave access to it now serves as the entrance to one of the official residences; and in its walls are still to be seen traces of the high altar and a fireplace. Not far from this interesting relic of ancient days is a square grey tower which once served the grim purpose of a monastic prison, and has also been the repository of the royal jewels (for many years it was known as the 'King's Jewel House') and of Acts of Parliament. After all these centuries of existence it still has its uses, for in it are kept the standards of weights and measures.

Few who have explored the Abbey have been privileged to inspect the Chapter Library, with its treasures of books and manuscripts many centuries old; or perhaps know that under the passage leading to the Chapter House lies the dust of the first Abbot of Westminster, who had his day when the Confessor was King of England. The Chapter House, which is open to the public, has, of course, centuries of interesting memories. It was originally the chamber where the Abbot and monks used to transact their monastic business; for many generations the Commons sat and legislated here before moving to the Chapel of St. Stephen in Westminster Palace; for in later years it was used as a storehouse for the public records, including the original Domesday Book. Beneath the Chapter House is a crypt, the entrance to which is kept jealously locked, and which seems to have served the purpose of a strong-room to the Plantagenet kings: and not far from the Chapter House is St. Faith's Chapel, at one time the vestry of the Abbey, and in which the ancient and priceless altar plate of the Abbey is kept.

Of peculiar interest is the Jerusalem Chamber, which was built more than 500 years ago, and was probably at one time the Abbot's withdrawing room. It was in this chamber that Henry IV. died, in curious fulfilment of a prophecy that he should die in Jerusalem:—

It hath been prophesied me many a year
I shall not die but in Jerusalem;
Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land
But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie.
In that Jerusalem shall Harry die.

And in the same chamber Addison, Congreve and Prior lay in state before their splendid interment in the Abbey.

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CLIMATE OF MANCHURIA.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The climate of Manchuria plays an important role in the war between Russia and Japan. Up to the present we have had but little precise information upon this point. M. J. Ross has lately given some indications as to the climate of that region and the character of the different seasons. He states that in the months of March and April there are strong south-west winds which bring with them heat and moisture. At the end of March the winter season ends. The undersoil is still frozen at this time, but the ground can be worked for agriculture. April appears to be the only month of spring. At the end of this month the sowing of wheat commences. Summer begins in May, and at the end of June or the beginning of July the wheat is cut. Up to the end of June rain is rare and the sky is generally clear, while cloudy weather is an exception. The heat reaches a maximum at the end of July and first part of August. Afterwards come heavy rains or storms. It often rains for several days and nights without stopping. The soil is completely saturated, and inundations are frequent. September is the harvest month, while October gives some of the finest weather of the year. At this time the heat is agreeable during the day and the sky is clear, with bracing air, while vegetation is at its height. At the end of the month the first night frosts begin to appear, and in November the cold weather commences and keeps up until March.

At Mukden, the temperature sometimes goes down as low as—33 degrees C. During the day, however, the cold is not excessive, and sometimes in the middle of winter the sun's rays become very warm, on account of the southerly position of that locality. The maximum temperature of summer is 98.6 or 100.4 degrees F. About ten months of the year are dry for the most part, and the excessive wet season only occurs during a month or so. At Niutschwang, on the north shore of the Gulf of Liao tung, the mean winter temperature is 16 degrees F., and the mean for the summer 74.8 degrees. The mean annual temperature is 47.1 degrees F. The Russian maritime provinces have a very low mean annual temperature. Thus at Vladivostok the average for the winter is 10.2 degrees F., and for the summer it is only 39.9 degrees F.—'Scientific American.'

LACK OF COURTESY AT SEA.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Lord Charles Beresford has complained that there are ships of the merchant service which make no response to a man of war when she politely drops the white ensign in passing. The Merchant Service Guild write to the Board of Trade and say there are men-of-war that cut you dead in the same rude way. But neither the Board of Trade nor the Admiralty can be fairly expected to say who began it, and the dispute seems rather an occasion for a friendly dinner between the heads of the service and the department, followed by the issue of a memorandum on good manners for each side, respectively. Merchant captains should remember that naval commanders no longer filch the carrying trade, as they did in the time of Pepys, and naval commanders that they have not now the same occasion of unpaid salaries for jealousy of the merchant service. In those old days, no doubt, some ships never spoke as they passed by, unless, indeed, the Dutch were about, or the ship of war carried a press warrant. But it is time old grudges were forgotten.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

TESTING DAIRY HERDS.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

The little Kingdom of Denmark occupies an almost unrivalled position as a producer of first-class bacon and butter, as Canadian exporters of these products fully realize. This pre-eminence has been brought about chiefly by the general diffusion of agricultural information and the hearty co-operation of the farmers along every line that will be to their mutual advantage. There are many directions in which Canadians might profitably imitate these energetic rivals of ours, not the least important being in the improvement of dairy herds. The aim of intelligent dairymen, in Canada as well as in Denmark, is to produce the largest amount of first-class milk, butter or cheese at the least cost. Let us see, then, what co-operative testing has done for the Danish dairy herds in the way of cheapening the cost of production.

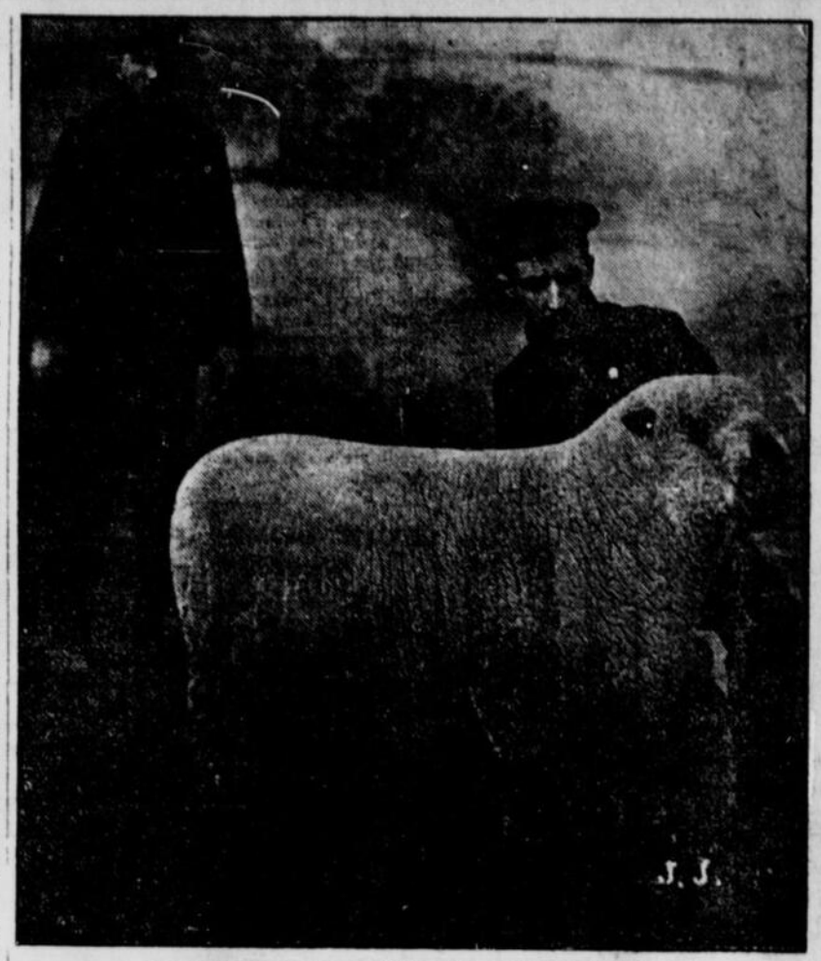
The first of these co-operative testing associations was formed in 1895. Each society is composed of a limited number of farmers, about twelve or fifteen, who agree to have careful tests of their cows made at frequent intervals during the whole milking period by a competent man hired for the purpose. Fairly accurate records are thus obtained, not only of the yield of milk and butter fat, but of the amount, kind and cost of the feed consumed. The information thus secured has proved remarkably effective in inducing the Danes to adopt better methods of breeding, feeding and culling dairy cows.

In 1895, when the first testing association was formed, the value of the butter exported from Denmark was nineteen million dollars. In 1901, when over three hundred of these associations were scattered over that country, the value of the butter exports amounted to twenty-nine million dollars, an increase of over fifty percent in six years. It is generally agreed that the greater part of this enormous increase was due to the work of the testing associations in weeding out the poor cows. Not only was the average production of the milking cows largely increased, but so much additional skill in feeding was acquired that the cost of feed necessary to produce a pound of butter is now estimated to be less than two-thirds of what it was when the first co-operative association started operations in 1895.

Canadian dairymen who are looking for dividends on their investments should consider these figures. The reports of the testing societies showed that the cost of keeping these yearly records was from forty to sixty cents per cow, while the increased returns per cow, as a result of five years' testing, were from six to fifteen dollars per annum. Surely this is an eminently satisfactory rate of interest. The extraordinary increase in the number of these societies in Denmark shows how highly their work is appreciated. The tests made by the original associations were sufficient to convince the Danish farmers that they were not dairying on business principles—that they were allowing a lot of robber cows to eat up the profits produced by their good cows—and they were quick to adopt better and more profitable methods.

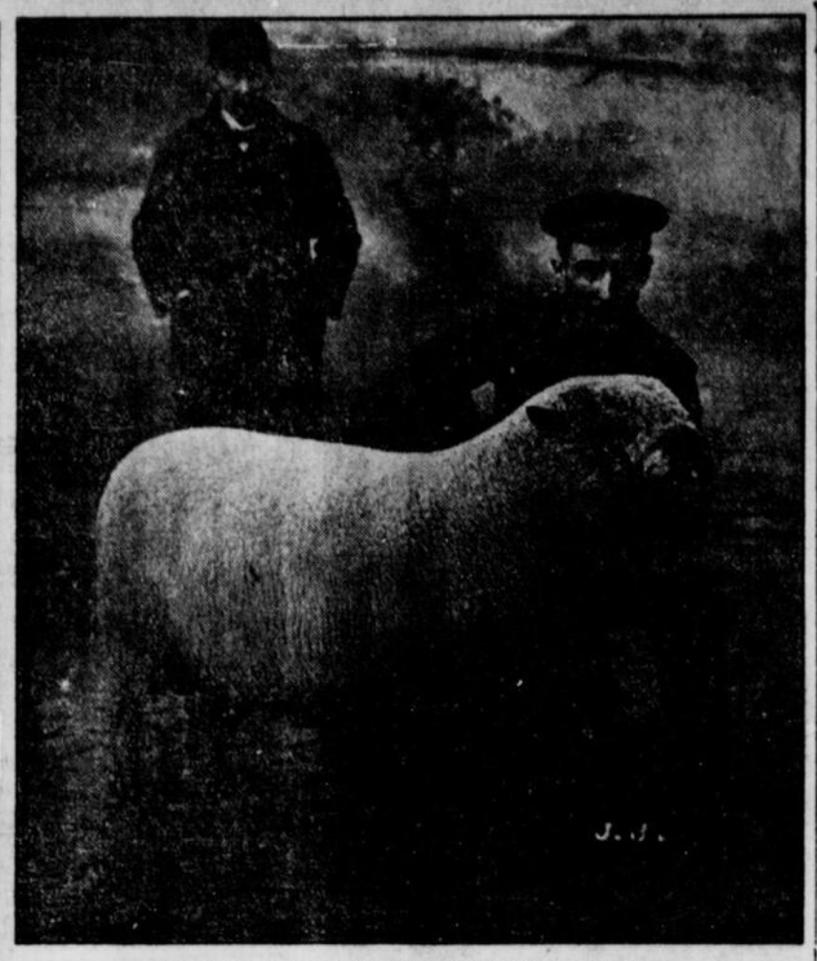
The hundreds of co-operative cheese factories and creameries doing business throughout Canada prove conclusively that we can work successfully along co-operative lines. It is only a short step from the co-operative factory to the co-operative testing association, and it would seem that methods which have proved of such marked benefit in Denmark could not much longer remain unheeded in this country. In every dairy community there is at least one particularly intelligent and progressive man, who would have little trouble in inducing twenty or thirty of his neighbors to join him in an enterprise that has proved so profitable elsewhere.

It has been demonstrated by the census returns and other official statistics, by the work of the experimental farms and agricultural colleges, and by numerous private investigations of dairy herds that a large proportion of our cows are kept at an actual loss. An educational campaign that will bring dairy farmers face to face with facts as they exist on their own farms is urgently needed in this country. The problem of weeding out the cows that cannot be made to yield milk at a profit is by far the most important one that confronts our dairymen to-day. The possibilities in this connection were well illustrated by Professor Grisdale, at the recent winter fair at Guelph. He told of a friend of his who had increased the average production of his herd from thirty-five dollars in one year to forty-five dollars the next, although the price of cheese remained the same. In the third year, with cheese considerably higher, the average of his herd came up to sixty dollars, and in the year following to seventy dollars. This was accomplished by more skilful feeding, by weeding out unprofitable cows, and by buying from neighmors better producing cows, of whose value the owners were ignorant.



AN ONTARIO GRAND CHAMPION SHROPSHIRE RAM.

At St. Louis his total winnings amounted to $510; he won the sweepstakes silver medal at Toronto and was reserve champion at Chicago. Owned by Mr. John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.



FIRST PRIZE TWO YEAR OLD SHROPSHIRE RAM.

At Toronto and St. Louis, and was head of the flock which won first prizes at both those exhibitions, in the eighteen months and over class. Owned by Mr. John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

WINTER FEEDING.

While conditions in this country are as yet very different from those that maintain in England, it is interesting to note the close attention that is given to the feeding of animals in that country. As illustrative of this point we give the following methods of feeding practiced by some of the leading dairy farmers, as given in a recent issue of the London 'Agricultural Gazette':—

'Morning—Tub four pounds mixed cotton cake, linseed cake, and crushed oats, and a little chop (the oats, for a change, alternated with maize meal); altogether five pounds, followed by twenty-one pounds of whole swedes. In the forenoon the newly-calved cows, until served again, have a bucket of bran and water, and the same in the afternoon, to cleanse and keep clean the system; as much long hay as they will clean up, say, seven pounds. At 11 a.m., water and fodder of long hay. Milk at 3 p.m., during which a repetition of the morning's tub, followed by a few roots and straw in place of hay; at night, same quantity of roots and as much straw as they will clean up, in all about sixty-five pounds per day.

'Morning—Seven pounds straw, followed by seven pounds swedes; 8 a.m., seven pounds hay and straw mixed; 11 a.m., seven pounds swedes, followed by seven pounds hay; 2 p.m., tub of cut oat sheaves and two quarts of crushed oats—twelve pounds—followed by seven pounds swedes; at night, seven pounds long hay; water at 10 and 3; total, sixty-one pounds.

'Morning.—Tub of cut oat sheaves, pulped turnips, cut wheat straw, one and a half pound each of oil cake and cotton cake—fourteen pounds—followed by fourteen pounds swedes and seven pounds long hay; 9 a.m., half tub as above, followed by seven pounds long hay; noon, three and a half pounds hay; 2.30 p.m., fourteen pounds tub as in the morning, followed by fourteen pounds swedes; night, seven pounds cabbage and seven pounds long hay; water at 8 and 3; total, ninety-four and a half pounds. I found that the milk on this farm was yielding one pound of butter to nine quarts of milk, the morning's milk being sold as whole milk, and that at night set down to cream; no separator used.

'Four a.m., three and a half pounds of long hay or oat straw; 7 a.m., seven pounds of ensilage and two pounds crushed oats; 9.30 a.m., fourteen pounds ensilage, ensiled from meadow grass; noon, fourteen pounds ensilage; 2.30 pm., seven pounds swedes; 3.30, seven pounds ensilage and two pounds crushed oats; 6 p.m., twelve pounds ensilage; total, sixty-eight and a half pounds. Here, as in last case, the morning's milk sold, and that at night put down to cream, and it was claimed that grass-fed butter was made all winter.

'Morning.—Tub of eight pounds barley chaff, four pounds brewers' grains or pulped swedes, one-quarter pound each of oil cake and cotton cake, one-half pound crushed oats—thirteen pounds—prepared after last meal was eaten on previous night, followed by fourteen pounds swedes and seven pounds long hay; water at 8, and return to seven pounds long hay; a repetition of the morning tub at 2 p.m., followed by fourteen pounds swedes; water, and return to three and a half pounds long hay; night, seven and a half pounds long hay; total, seventy-eight and a half pounds. On this farm the food for the horses was steamed, and the hay tea fed to calves in place of milk. When the calves had reached three months old they had alternately milk and hay tea. At six months old the milk was stopped and hay tea, in conjunction with other feeders, given solely, up to six quarts per day. This was on a pedigree Shorthorn farm, and the calves were said to do as well on the hay tea as on milk.

'In another herd of large-framed pedigree Shorthorns, the morning tub consisted of pulped swedes, chopped hay and straw, and brewers' grains (wet) in equal proportions, with three pounds of crushed malt and Indian corn—fourteen pounds—followed by twenty-eight pounds of whole swedes, and long hay, seven pounds; water at 11 a.m., and return to seven pounds long hay; 3 p.m., repetition of the morning tub, followed by twenty-eight pounds swedes; after watering and milking, a fodder of seven pounds of oat straw or long hay; total, 105 pounds. In the same herd, bulls in service were given pulped turnips (swedes), chopped hay and straw, and long hay, as much as they would clear up, with six stone of whole swedes per diem, and cake regulated by the disposition to lay on flesh. Up to six weeks old the bull calves had new milk on an increasing scale; from six weeks old, three quarts of whole milk morning and night, and three pints of milk and calf meal porridge.

'Muzzles were worn up to two or three months' old to prevent them eating bedding or licking hair from their companions. At six months, continuing the milk and porridge, from one pound to two pounds of oil cake per day, with one pound of crushed malt and one pound of crushed Indian corn, increasing the quantities gradually up to twelve months, so that as yearlings the quantities would be four pounds of oil cake, with chopped hay and straw, pulped swedes, four pounds crushed malt, Indian corn or oats (varied), with long hay, and a few carrots or cabbage twice a day, say, three pounds to four pounds. The estimate to bring a bull calf to service age was £20.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

For the past three years the fruit division, Ottawa, has been earnestly advocating co-operation among fruit growers, not only in marketing their products, but in many other ways as well. It has been pointed out that beginners might co-operate to buy the trees best suited to their district at the lowest price; that uniform methods of orchard management might be adopted in order to ensure a uniform quality of fruit; that effective and systematic spraying might be secured by means of power outfits, serving a neighborhood in the same manner as the threshing machine; that cheaper supplies, such as implements, chemicals for spraying, and packages for shipping, might be obtained; and that by putting up co-operative packing houses at proper centres, uniform grading and packing, with consequent easier sale at better prices, might be secured. This season apple buyers have not been competing as usual for the farmer's crop, and the prices offered for apples have been unusually low. A good many farmers have not been able to sell their apples at all, and in consequence they are more or less disgusted with the fruit outlook. They have learned by bitter experience that it will not do to depend on the travelling buyer. They must co-operate in the packing and marketing of their apples if they desire to be reasonably sure of a fair return from their orchards.

The co-operative system of marketing has proved a great success in connection with the California fruit crop, the Texas tomato crop, and in many other cases in the United States. It is rapidly gaining ground in Canada, and the practical results of its operation at several Ontario points, are worthy of consideration by every orchardist. The Walkerton association, which started in a small way three years ago, established this season a central co-operative packing-house. To this central point the members brought their apples in barrels which had been purchased through the organization. The apples were delivered in hayracks, the bottoms of which were well covered with hay, or in spring waggons, and any found unfit for packing were returned. The various lots were not kept separate, but all the apples were graded as they came in and the proceeds were divided among the members according to the quantity of each grade they supplied. The expense of packing was from ten to fifteen cents a barrel, which was less than the cost of packing in the orchard. This year eight cars of fruit were sold, including soft apples like Duchess and Astrachan, and for the entire lot prices ranged from $1.75 to $2.20 a barrel on board cars at Walkerton. The cost of barrels, packing, etc., had to be deducted from this, but without co-operation the apples would have been left to rot on the ground.

The Forest association was organized last spring, and has a membership of about one hundred. This fall thirty-eight cars of apples were shipped to the west and realized an average of $1.90 for No. 1 and $1.55 for No. 2, on board cars at Forest. The apples shipped were mostly Baldwins, Kings and Greenings, but included all marketable varieties. The association appointed its own salesmen to handle the fruit in the west. At first shipping from the orchards was tried, but it was soon found advisable to have two central packing houses. Instead of buying barrels the association bought the stock and had them made up, at a cost of about twenty-eight to thirty cents, as compared with forty-five cents charged by coopers. The railway and steamship companies have been found much readier than formerly to give proper transportation facilities, and the results generally have been satisfactory to members. The cost of packing was about fourteen cents per barrel, but about six cents of this was made up by the sale of culls, all of which were sent to the evaporator.

The St. Catharines co-operative association shipped during the past year 400 cars of tender fruit and apples. Members in one township bought a power sprayer for co-operative use. All their baskets, Paris green and bluestone were purchased in the same way and at a considerable saving.

One of the pioneer co-operative associations of Ontario is that at Chatham, which has been in operation for seven years. The practical benefits have been very much in evidence there as elsewhere. This season forty-three cars of fruit were shipped to the west by the above organization.

These are by no means all the co-operative fruit associations, but the results achieved go to show that where farmers grapple intelligently with the problem of packing and marketing their fruit, there is no need for it to go to waste, and a fair profit may usually be secured.

INDIVIDUALITY IN DAIRY CATTLE

Everywhere in the animal kingdom we notice that some individuals are much superior to the average of the species. If it were not so, there would be no improved breeds of live stock. In dairy cattle, individuality counts for a great deal. And yet some men persist in thinking that one cow is as good as another, or at least their methods would indicate this. This is a great mistake. Dairy cows, even of the same breed, differ as greatly in milk-yielding capacity as do standard bred trotters, for example, in their capacity for speed.

There are hundreds and hundreds of cows kept for dairy purposes in this state which do not yield sufficient to pay for the feed which they consume. For they consume as much feed as do the profitable ones, and require as much time and care in milking. There was a time when a dairy cow was not expected to give milk for more than six months in the year, but with the present high prices for labor and feed this condition of affairs can no longer profitably exist. The lactation period should be at least nine months in length. The amount of milk a cow should produce to be profitable is variously stated at from five to six thousand pounds annually, or sufficient to yield two hundred to two hundred and forty pounds of butter fat. This would vary, of course, with the locality, price of labor, feed, and so forth. However, it is safe to say that a cow which, with reasonably good care, does not produce the lesser of these amounts, is not a profitable animal. Yet how large a percentage of so-called dairy cows will stand this test?

In order to determine accurately a cow's usefulness as a dairy animal it is well to weigh one day's milk every week or ten days during the lactation period. At the same time a sample should be taken for testing. The time of freshening should also be noted in order to determine the length of the lactation period. A good plan is to keep a book account with each cow, charging her with cost of feed consumed and labor expended, and crediting her with value of milk and cauf. In this way it will not be difficult to pick out the non-paying individuals.

There is only one place for the unprofitable dairy cow and that is the block. The time to cull is at the end of the second lactation period. By this time a cow will have proved her worth or worthlessness as a milker. She will have less free board, and will make better steak than if kept longer. Not only in the case of the dairy cow is individuality to be considered, but in that of the dairy bull as well. It is even more important in his case, since he is one half the herd in the matter of progeny. The best dairy herds are built up by raising the best heifer calver from one's own cows.

The dairy bull should, of course, be a pure bred animal, since such a one will more surely transmit his own characteristics and those of his ancestors to his offspring. And one of the principal things his pedigree should show is good milking qualities in the females.

However, it is not enough that he be pure bred. He must be a good individual to insure his getting good calves. Someone has said, in substance, that no scrub is so harmful as a pure-bred scrub. This is certainly true in the case of the dairy bull. For a pure-bred, as before stated, is more prepotent than an animal of nondescript breed, and bad qualities are even more likely to be transmitted than good ones.

Appearances are sometimes deceiving, and only time will tell what a bull is really worth. However, a great deal can be accomplished by good judgment in selecting the animal which is to head the herd. Above all, look for constitution. Nothing is so detrimental in a dairy herd as lack of vitality. Due to the artificial conditions under which dairy cows are often kept, diseases are so numerous and of such variety that constitutional vigor is most essential in order that the germs may not obtain a foothold.

The writer has knowledge of a dairy herd in this state, consisting of about a hundred and fifty cows and heifers, and two bulls. The bulls, which are said to be pure-bred Shorthorns, were purchased about a year ago. Their appearance would not indicate more than one-fourth Shorthorn blood. About fifteen calves have resulted so far from the use of these bulls. At least half of this number have shown lack of vitality, either in some form of sickness or in sluggishness and lack of appetite. In the same herd are perhaps thirty cows which do not milk for a longer period than six months in the year, and do not produce more than a gallon of milk at a milking when fresh. This is an exceptional case. But, to a lesser degree, the same conditions exist on a large percentage of the farms in this state on which cows are kept for dairy purposes.

In some of the eastern states, dairy farms are operated by millionnaires, simply for pleasure. But here in Iowa we are in the business for profit, or not at all. Iowa is in the front in butter production, both as to quality and quantity. She should also set a standard in the excellence of her dairy cattle which could be surpassed by none.—Iowa 'Agriculturist.'

PLOUGHING.

There is no better indication of a man's character than the sort of ploughing he does, said Mr. Wm. Iverach, before a Manitoba farmers' institute. Usually when we find a man very particular about his ploughing we also find, when you get in around his buildings, that everything else is pretty neat there, too, and his cattle and horses are likely to be in thrifty condition.

To become a good ploughman requires a great deal of stick-to-itiveness. One ploughs furrow after furrow and is constantly trying to improve on the last round. If successful in the attempt, you have your reward as you glance over your shoulder at the furrow's end; if otherwise, you are benefited by the settled determination that you are going to succeed next time.

I have said ploughing is an indication of a man's character. But good ploughing develops a man's character. It stimulates the desire for thoroughness in everything one does. It develops a love of neatness.

Another reason why we should plough better is because it is impossible to plough well unless one drives his horses right, and in learning to become good ploughmen we become better horsemen. We all know that a man who keeps his horses up on the bit and insists on their moving with that measured tread that all horsemen like to see and to feel, will do more work and do it better, and keep his horses in better shape, than the man who allows them to go on the slack line, one six or eight inches ahead of the other.

There is still another advantage in good ploughing, and this point some are prepared to dispute. It is the matter of time. Now, I hold that it does not take as much time to plough right as it does to make a careless job. When you come to finish your land, you have one straight furrow from end to end, then you are done, instead of turning three or four times in the middle of the field and running part of the time with your plough empty. In support of this I would ask you to look around and see if the man who ploughs well is ahead or behind with his work. You will agree with me that he is usually ahead with his work.

It takes brains to plough. You cannot plough if your plough will not run rightly, and a ploughman needs to know why it does not run properly. We have heard of men taking their ploughs eight or nine miles to the blacksmith to get them fixed when all that was wanted was to adjust the coulter. When a ploughman takes his share to the shop he ought to know what it needs, and if not sure of his blacksmith he should just stand there and direct him until he gets what he wants.

On general principles what is true of a walking plough is true of the gang. A plough to run true and easy on a team should run without holding on, without depending on the use of wheels to keep it in place, that is, if you keeep your horses in their places. If the plough is running right it will stay in its place, and if it does not do so the skilled ploughman knows what to adjust to make it stay. Good ploughing is skilled labor.

I remember a landlord in the old country whose estate was rather poorly ploughed, so he chose one of the best ploughmen in the county and gave him a farm rent free on condition that he should plough it well. I have been told in a few years, as a result of that transaction, the ploughing on that estate was equal, if not superior, to that on any other in the country.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRES.

Mr. John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., writes: 'Fairview Shropshire flock won in pure-bred open classes, at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago, this month, nine first prizes and four seconds, in the thirteen sections. The firsts included two championships and all the first offered to flocks, thus repeating the St. Louis winnings. There the grand championship for ram and all first premiums for best flocks, including the $200 one for that bred by exhibitor, were again won by my flock. Another coincidence was, that at the Chicago Columbian my sweepstakes ram won $480 and a $30 silver cup, a total of $510, while at St. Louis our Grand Champion ram won a total of $510. My flock's total winnings at St. Louis were $1,656, which was $176 more than that won by any three flocks in the class.

'As the Canadian Government duplicates the winnings the resulting $3,312 will make an average of $80 per head for the forty-one animals in our lot, probably the largest individual winnings in the sheep department. The contest, which in its results, afforded me the greatest satisfaction, was the winning of the premier championships, offered to the breeder that bred the sheep, winning the largest amount of the money offered in the sections and when to that was added the premier championship for winning the largest amount in the same sections, my very highest ambitions were fully satisfied. The premiums awarded to my flock were: One grand championship for ram, two grand championships for wethers, five championships, three first prizes for flocks—all offered, sixteen first prizes in sections, seventeen second prizes in sections, one third prize in sections, two fourth prizes in sections, six fifth prizes in sections, premier championship to breeder, premier championship to exhibitor. This is allowed to be the greatest Shropshire winnings on record.'

Advertisements.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

POEM RECEIVED.

Mrs. J. A. Tomkins, Granby, Que., has kindly sent the poem, asked for by a subscriber, 'Took Johnnie to the Show':—

Poor little Johnnie longed to go
And see the show;
Like any simple trusting lad
Who viewed the walls in pictures clad,
Of men who lived on horses' backs,
Or climbed each other's heads in sacks,
Or drivelled dressed in stripes and spots,
Or tied themselves in double knots,
Or metamorphosed into wheels,
Or swung each other by the heels,
Or, placid, led unblemished lives,
Amid a fusilade of knives,
Or punched the lion when he roared,
Or with their heads his mouth explored:—
You would yourself have longed to go
And see the show!

Then Johnnie's father said, 'Although
I loathe, abhor, and hate the show,
I feel that little John should go,
The curious animals to see;
'Twould never do—so little grown—
For him to wander round alone:
My little boy shall go with me.'
And Johnnie's mother—prudent dame—
And Johnnie's auntie, felt the same;
And Johnnie's Uncle Lemuel,
His second cousin, Samuel,
His older sister, Mary,
And Susan Ann and Sarah,
His brother and his brother-in-law,
His father's cautious mother-in-law,
And others, went along with him:
To see that naught went wrong with him,
'Twas not a sin to take, you know,
Poor Johnnie to the show!

As any one might be afraid.
'Twas very hard, with all this aid,
For little John to see the show,
They hustled him, they jostled him,
They pulled him to and fro:
When one of them would chance to see,
A knot of friends, then he or she
Would grasp the urchin by the hand,
So all the world would understand
That they had simply come, you know,
With Johnnie to the show.

And Johnnie's heart was breaking,
His lengthened arms were aching,
His pulse was wildly throbbing,
His little breath was sobbing
When with a new and different ache
In every separate toe,
He lay at night—in his own charge—
A dreary, poor and lonely one.
And murmured, 'I am the only one
Of all the family, small or large,
That didn't see the show!'

TO TEACH IN THE NORTH-WEST.

A Teacher.—1. Can a person with a second-class certificate, obtained in Ontario, attend Normal school in Regina? 2. Of what length is the Normal term there? 3. Could a teacher who attended Normal school in the North-West Territories teach in Ontario again if she wished to do so? 4. What salary can a teacher command in the West? 5. To whom should one apply, and how long before the term one wishes to attend? Ans.—1. We believe so. If you have a professional teacher's certificate from Ontario, that is, one from an Ontario normal school, you may, on application, receive such certificate or diploma as the Commissioner of Education, N.W.T., may deem you entitled to. 2. There are two terms in the year, one from January to June, and the other from September to the end of December. 3. She would only be able to teach in Ontario, if she holds a certificate from an Ontario Normal school. 4. Average monthly salary of recent years is about $46, ranging from as low as $25 a month to $100 and upwards, depending on grade of certificate, size and grade of class, etc. 5. For full information on the school system, write to the Commissioner of Education, Regina, N.W.T. For admission to the Normal school, apply to the Superintendent of the Territorial Normal School, Regina, N.W.T., stating what Ontario certificate you already hold.

POEMS WANTED.

'Mac' would be greatly obliged if some of our readers could give the words of a poem, 'Oh, it's lang, lang sine':

'Oh, it's lang, lang sine, a laddie I ran,
And up aboot the braes I was wont tae speil;
. . . . . .
And ave the burnie wimplet the same sweet sang.
Oh, it disna seem sae lang, since a laddie I ran,
Where counily I birple, a grey-haired man.'

J.W.A. asks for a poem of which the first lines are:

'Be kind to thy father, for when thou wast young,
Who loved thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thine innocent glee.'

DYEING FURS.

Old Subscriber.—If you will send your address your question will be answered by mail.

THE NORTHERN FARMER.

H.P.F.—The 'Northern Farmer' is much too long to print in this column. You will find it in Tennyson's poetical works.

JIU-JITSU.

Newburgh Subscriber.—Does the Japanese scientific method of self-defence, Jiu-Jitsu, make use of any instrument for the hands? Ans.—In jiu-jitsu, as practised by the Japanese, no weapons are used, but every part of the body is brought into play, in a great number of movements.

BAND OF MERCY LITERATURE.

'Band of Mercy.'—Can you let me know where I could get literature on 'Band of Mercy' work for use in Junior Endeavor? Ans.—Mrs. D. J. Ayer, Moe's River, Compton, Que., Superintendent of Band of Mercy Work in connection with the W.C.T.U. of the Dominion: also, Miss Elizabeth Onley, Providence, R.I., Superintendent, Junior C. E. Band of Mercy Work.

LANGUAGES.

L.S.—Can you tell me the approximate number of words in the English, French, German, Spanish and Italian languages, respectively? Ans.—The plain root words are: English, 150,000; French 50,000; German, 60,000; Spanish, 40,000; Italian, 40,000.

'Glasgow, England,' is how some Continental firms address communications to their Scottish correspondents.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

TESTAMENTARY.

Enquirer.—A made his will when residing in Province of Ontario, writing it himself, and signing before two witnesses. He is now residing in the Province of Quebec, and wishes to add a codicil. Can this be done in same way, or must it be done by a notary? Ans.—It can be done in the same way.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A.M.—If I rent a house to a party for a term of one or more years, should I sell the property during that term, does that break the lease? If so, can the tenant be compelled to move? Ans.—A lease exceeding one year cannot be invoked against a subsequent purchaser unless it has been registered.

ONTARIO.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES —DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

H.H., Ont.—1. I intend moving to the United States. Will duty be collected on household furniture; also horse and cow intended for personal use? 2. Husband and wife are parted. Which can claim child, a girl six years' old? At what age can father claim her? 3. If father took child to the United States could mother come from Canada and take her away? 4. Husband goes to the United States. Can wife compel support, she still living in Canada? If the wife came and lived in the United States could she compel support there? Ans.—1. There would probably be some duty charged and a small fee to the United States consul with whom you would arrange the matter. 2 and 3. It is the true interest and welfare of the child that would be consulted by the court in case of any contest over the infant's custody, and not the interest of either parent, although, other things being equal, the mother has the stronger legal claim. 4. It would depend upon circumstances as to which we are not sufficiently informed to enable us to answer the questions.

LOSS BY HOTEL FIRE.

Enquirer, Ont.—A young man, boarding at a hotel in Ontario, loses a considerable portion of his clothing and other things in a fire which destroyed the building. Has the young man a legal claim against the proprietor for damages to the extent of his loss? Ans.—It is probable that he has up to $40. If his loss exceeded that sum his being able to legally maintain his claim in respect of the excess would depend upon various circumstances as to which full and accurate information would be necessary in order to an opinion being given.

A CASE FOR SETTLEMENT.

Subscriber.—I owed B an account which he asked me to sign a note for till we had a settlement. 1. Can B make me pay the note whether I owe him or not? I do not think I owe him as much as he says I do. We have not had a settlement for four or five years. 2. Can I compel B to give me an itemized bill before he can sue me? He says he will not. Ans.—1. It is probable that the note can be collected. 2. No, but you would do well to see a solicitor and employ him to straighten the matter out for you.

MAKING UP LOST TIME.

J.A.P., Ont.—1. A man hires for eight months; he loses some days; in making up time can he count the Sabbath for a working day? 2. If he proposes working on a holiday, can he take another day for it? Ans.—1. No. 2. He can, with his employer's consent, but not otherwise.

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 question.]

FREQUENCY OF MICTURITION.

'Valley' has a boy, twenty-eight months' old, who has always been healthy. He gets plain food; in the morning, oatmeal gruel; at noon, vegetables and a very little meat; in the evening, bread, preserved and fresh fruit. Occasionally, he gets soup, raw onions, or cooked vegetables. Has been taking two or three mugs of cocoa during the day. He does not care for much milk, but takes a good deal of water. During part of the day, he urinates every ten or fifteen minutes. The urine is of ordinary color, and there is no sediment. Ans.—It may be that the urine is too acid. You might try a modified diet for a time. Give him no meat at all, no soup, and very much less cocoa. Let him drink freely of water between meals. Give him very little sweet stuff. His diet ought to be chiefly milk, eggs, and starchy foods. Be sure that his bowels move daily. Let him go out on fine days, when it is not too cold. If these simple measure do not do, you ought to consult your doctor. Possibly he needs circumcising.

DIZZY SPELLS.

'G.H.I.' is a woman, fifty-eight years of age. Is troubled with dizzy spells and a full feeling in the head. Lives on good, nourishing food. Ans.—It is possible that there is a tendency to a rushing of blood to the head. This is particularly common in stoutish people, and in those who lead sedentary lives. You should live quietly. Diet should be plain and light. Take very little meat, and do not drink heartily at any time. The best drink would be water or milk. Tea and coffee should be used very sparingly. Never eat more at a meal than just sufficient to satisfy hunger. A little gentle exercise in the open air would be advisable. Be sure to have the bowels moving daily. An occasional dose of salts, say, twice a week before breakfast, would be beneficial. Avoid worry and all heavy manual labor, or sudden strains.

CHAPPED HANDS.

'A Subscriber' asks the following questions: 1. What is the best thing for chapped hands? The skin is at all times very dry and thin. 2. What will make the hands white and soft, although the person is engaged in housework? 3. Is glycerine hurtful to those who have a dry skin, or is veseline better? 4. Is massage recommended for thin hands? 5. Is ammoniated mercury a good hair tonic? Ans.—1 and 3. Glycerine is useful in such cases. It should never be used pure, but always diluted with equal parts of water. The reason for this is that pure glycerine abstracts water, and will, therefore, dry the skin. Diluted, this fault is overcome. Other preparations that are valuable are Hazeline Cream or Hazeline Snow. These contain lanoline and witch hazel, and are very soothing to the skin, while they minimize dryness. You will have to get them through a druggist, however. Vaseline is not good to put on the skin except for special purposes. When the skin is thin and dry it should not be used. 2. To keep the hands white and soft when engaged in housework is almost impossible. The only way I can suggest is to get a pair of rubber gloves and use them when doing the heavier work. Hand sapolio to some extent will keep the hands smooth, but nothing short of the gloves will protect the hands altogether. Massage might be useful for thin hands, but should not be vigorously practiced. Better, perhaps, would be muscular movements to strengthen the muscles and improve the circulation. 5. I do not think that any mercurial preparation is a good thing to use continuously as a hair tonic. It is liable to be absorbed and cause poisoning, or may irritate the scalp. Such preparations are mainly used for certain forms of disease of the scalp.

PAIN IN STOMACH.

'A.H.' is troubled with a pain in the pit of her stomach. It comes on every day, about three hours after each meal. The pain is easier when she lies down, and is to some extent relieved by taking a little food. Ans.—I would advise you to speak to your family doctor. It is hard to be sure what the trouble is. From your description it is possible that you have a tape worm. This causes pain between meals, relieved after taking food, and often, alternating diarrhoea and constipation, with the general manifestations of indigestion. You had better watch your motions and see if any fragments of worm are ever passed. It is not a thing you had better doctor yourself for, however.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

BLOOD IN MILK.

A Thirty Year Subscriber.—My cow came in during August; soon after commencing milking she gave bloody milk from one teat. The trouble continued; now she gives bloody milk almost every day from all four teats. Can you give us a remedy? The cow is fed on hay and roots. Ans.—Examine the udder carefully for any indications of local inflammation. If any is found, foment the gland well, two or three times a day with water as warm as the hands can bear comfortably. After drying well with a soft cloth, rub in a little camphorated oil. Give the cow one pound of sulphate of magnesia in a cupful of molasses dissolved in a quart of tepid water. Follow this with two drachm doses night and morning of tincture of iron. This must be continued for several days, and can be given in a small mash. Whilst giving the medicine you should not use the milk, but the cow must be milked regularly.

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.'

'And here comes the last day of the year,
And the grey beard,
Like Denmark's spectre king, with motion slow
Beckons the young year.'

It is a solemn thing to stand on the threshold of an unknown year, and look back over the twelve months past. What mistakes we have made; what sins committed; what words said and heard that we would fain blot out. Few there are, having to battle with the world, who can look back without some regrets. Sorrow, too, has come to most of us in some form or other, and let us hope that joy too, has had a place in our lives.

New Year's resolutions are not very reliable, as we probably all know; better far to live up to the best of our day and opportunity all the months of the year instead of waiting for a date on the calendar.

There is a fascination about January the first, and the pen hesitates to change the figure from a 4 to a 5, for it gives us each time a little pang, as if something that has gone out of our lives, for we 'shall not pass this way again.'

When friends reach out to grasp our hand, with the phrase of the season on their lips, we find ourselves turning to the young year with a thrill of anticipation that is not all foreboding. And so, with thanks for the past, and hopes for the future, we wish to every reader, a Happy New Year.

'Pass, and depart, Old Year, old sorrow;
Welcome the morning air of health and strength,
O glad New Year, bring us new hope tomorrow,
With blossom, leaf, and fruitage ours at length.'

THE CELLAR FOR STORAGE.

Wm. R. S. writes of the cellar, and wants to know if the women folk should store all sorts of plants there, and what varieties are likely to survive, as he has never seen anything written about it.

In answer it may be safe to observe that no part of the house is more important than the cellar. It would be well in planning a house if more attention was paid to its sanitary arrangements, ventilation and light.

For a cellar can be too warm, or too cold, too damp, or too dry, according to conditions, and it is a very ambiguous term to say, 'put the plants in the cellar,' without knowing the temperature of that cellar.

If mould is apt to congregate in its dark depths it should be fumigated in autumn before anything is stored. See that all windows and doors are tightly closed, and place part of a stick of sulphur on red-hot coals, and set the pan on the floor, taking care that it is safe from igniting any wood near by. If fine sulphur is used, a teaspoonful is enough. Leave the place closed for five or six hours, so that the fumes will have time to penetrate every corner where mould loves to grow. Fumigation is harmless to fruit, potatoes and bulbs, but destructive to the foliage of plants, even if remote from them, but is a safeguard against mould and decay.

There should be a thermometer in the cellar, and if the temperature falls below forty it is not safe for cannas or tender bulbs to be stored, or for any plant when below thirty-eight.

The Dahlias and Gladiolas require about the same temperature as the potato.

In extreme weather, if the contents of the cellar are likely to freeze, a bucket of water will draw the frost, and a lamp placed near them, can give considerable heat.

As for the women folks storing their plants in such a place, if it will keep potatoes and other vegetables, why not bulbs or plants?

If, as the old saying goes, 'There's as much in saving as making,' then the plants that are safely wintered over will not have to be bought another season.

'Women folk,' as a rule, are economical, and the cellar is part of their province. From it come many toothsome delicacies that they have made and stored away, and that part of the home should be cared for, and made as convenient and healthful as possible, for the life of all the family is influenced by the cellar.

BEGONIA LEAF.

'A.M.'—Your begonia leaf is certainly in a bad condition. It has been attacked by fungus consequent upon being in a draught, or watering with very cold water on the leaves, in strong sunlight.

Begonias do not droop easily if a little disturbed, and it might be as well to scoop out the earth around the root, bake it, and mix with a little fresh sand, then replace in the pot. Do not over water, for the fair Begonia is not a Baptist, and resents over-watering.

CURLED UP FOLIAGE.

'Rosie.'—It is not easy to tell from the leaves you enclosed just what is the matter with your rose. Sometimes it is due to red spider, sometimes to aphis, and often to exposure to cold draughts.

It is a common complaint with the amateur to have trouble with leaf curl from one or other of these causes. If red spider is found, heat water to 120 degrees and give the plant a quick dip into it. If a draught, remove to another position. If there are aphides at your rose leaves, wash it well in soapsuds. Some of these remedies should keep it growing better, though it will doubtless improve as the days lengthen.

TREATMENT OF GERANIUM.

Ellen.—So many things are said about the treatment of the geranium that there does not seem anything left to tell. Yet it is the easiest plant to grow, and will thrive in ordinary garden soil in a sunny window, and will exist if neglected, and in the shade, provided it is kept from frost and has ventilation.

Large plants are the best bloomers, and can be trained on a frame, left in the same box or pot for years. Give water, but do not try to make a Baptist of the plant. The couplet—

'In gloom, no bloom,
Little space, bloom apace,'

describes the needs of this flower.

INSECT PESTS.

'A Reader' asks for more precise directions as to the method of preparing kerosene emulsion, and of other remedies for insect pests. A convenient formula for a small quantity is to take a tablespoonful of kerosene mixed with half a cup of milk, and add to two gallons of water. Spray the plants, and then fifteen minutes after using it wash the foliage off with clear water to prevent injury to the leaves. Scale and mealy bug are best fought with strong soap suds rubbed well along the stems.

To make it, shave a quarter bar of strong soap into a little water and dissolve it on the stove. Add to this a pail full of water, and it is ready for use.

Scale is the worst insect to fight, and must be attended to faithfully or it will get too numerous to be overcome by the ordinary remedies. Every bit of leaf and stem and branch, and both sides of the leaves must be washed, while a piece of stick is required to clean out the axils of the branches. Repeat after two or three days, and the enemy will not find lodgment.

The emulsion is always effective for black fly or any aphis, but the simple method of washing the plants in hot water would save a great deal of trouble and injury—being a preventive, which is always better than cure.

ROSE CUTTINGS IN SPRING.

'E.' asks if rose cuttings can be rooted in spring. Many varieties can be successfully rooted from cuttings made of green wood grown under glass, at any season of the year, but as a rule only from young wood grown out of doors from June to October. There is a difference in these cuttings, as to their propagation, many of them being difficult to root. Rose cuttings in spring are often too full of sap to make good plants or throw out strong roots. The very best time to take them is just when the bloom buds are ready to open, nip off the bud and the leaves, all but the three nearest the top.

STARTING CLEMATIS FROM SEED.

Alice.—Your seed of clematis paniculata should have been sown as soon as ripe, that is, when it had turned brown and hardened. But as that was not done you can try now to sow in pots of light soil and keep in a cool damp place all winter, even a light frost will only aid germination. Towards spring take to the light and warmth; keep the soil moist and place a bit of glass over the pot. It is really easy to start clematis from cuttings of young wood placed in gentle heat, or by layering in early autumn, unless your object is to experiment for new varieties.

WINTER PROTECTION FOR A ROSE.

E.L.B.—It is quite likely the snow in your garden will be all the protection needed at present, but if a thaw comes to leave the ground bare, cover it with a barrel with one stave out on the shady side, and if they can be obtained pack in some evergreen branches around it.

The best method is to turn the long green stems over before hard frost comes, and cover with earth. But it is too late now to attempt this plan, and the above is the best to do, if necessity requires it.

SEDUMS.

Emily.—The plants you describe are named as above and they are very pretty, easily grown and do not require special care.

The small growing varieties are favorites with those who see beauty in neatness of form and tints that are delightful.

They root on the surface rapidly and very small pieces soon form a mat of green. They may be grown from seed, from leaf cuttings, or from cuttings of the stems. The position where the sedum is most useful is for rockeries and out of door vases where there is little root room.

FIVE MEN AMONG THE ICE WASTES.

(New York 'Sun.')

It will soon be midsummer in the Antarctic regions. If all has gone well in that frozen land there are five men on one of the South Orkneys who are scanning the horizon to the north-west for the first view of a steamer that is going to relieve them. They have lived alone for a year, the most isolated of human beings. The Argentine Government promised to send a vessel for them about this time.

The leader of the party is Mr. Mossman, the meteorologist of the Scottish Antarctic expedition. His four assistants are natives of Argentina, whose government is paying all the expenses of the station. This station will probably be kept up for several years in order to get a long series of meteorological observations, from which the average climatic conditions in that region may be accurately deduced.

The hut in which these five men are living is on the south side of Laurie Island, the second island in size of the group. The building stands on the shore of Scotia Bay amid the wildest scenery. Few Polar pictures are so impressive as that which the Scotia took of this bay, with the mountains half buried in snow, the glaciers on the slopes and the Scotia frozen fast in the shore ice.

A remarkable thing happened here. This harbor is not so very far south; in fact it is two hundred and fifty miles north of the Antarctic circle. It is no nearer to the South Pole than Hudson Bay is to the North Pole, yet its climatic conditions are among the severest that have been met anywhere. The Scotia sailed into this bay late in March, 1902, and she never got out of it for eight months. Almost in a day she was beset in the ice, which did not relax its grip till the summer was well advanced.

Experts regard this as one of the most remarkable facts in the history of Polar exploration. No one supposed it was possible that at an oceanic island far removed from the influences of large land masses, a vessel could be icebound for so long a period. There is no record during all the long years of polar exploration of a ship so far south being frozen in for eight months, even when surrrounded by all the winter rigors of a continent.

No explanation of this phenomenon has been made, except that Mr. Mossman has advanced the theory that the exceptional duration of very severe weather in the South Orkneys may be due to a practically continuous ice sheet forming between the South Orkneys and Graham Land to the south-west, so that, as it were, the islands lie for a time on the edge of a continent.

However this may be, it was thought that the extraordinary meteorological conditions in this part of the world might be better understood if prolonged study was given to them; and that is the reason why a meteorological station will be maintained for some years to come in this remote part of the world.

MR. BALFOUR'S WARMING PAN.

('St. James's Gazette.')

Mr. Balfour's bedroom at old No. 10 Downing street is kept in readiness for the use of its lord at any hour. Twice recently the Prime Minister, believed to be at his northern home, Whittinghame, came knocking at his official street door. A fire is kept burning in the Premier's bedroom, and a warming pan (in whose virtues Mr. Balfour is a kindly believer) is always at hand. The Downing street warming pan is said to be a relic of Mr. Disraeli's days, and he traced its career to William Pitt himself.

'VONS' AND HYPHENS.

(London 'Sketch.')

Those users of the coveted predicate 'von' whose persons come within the jurisdiction of the Prussian authorities will do well to look up their family trees and satisfy themselves that they are entitled to the addition, lest they find themselves in hot water. The police have been instructed to compile lists of all who have adopted the prefix to their names, in order that the heralds may decide upon their right to do so. Bogus 'von'-ders will be warned to cease their wicked ways without delay, or suffer pains and penalties not yet defined. Could not the British authorities be persuaded to aid the much-harassed writers whose misfortune it is to fall foul of sensitive celebrities by occasionally omitting the aristocratic hyphen by going to work on the same lines, and by providing an official list of 'double-barreled' families?

LLAMAS FOR WESTERN RANCH.

(Philadelphia 'Press.')

A visitor to the Zoological Garden a few days ago made so many and pertinent inquiries about the llamas kept there that the curiosity of the keeper in charge of that particular part of the garden was aroused.

He finally asked why the questions were being asked. The man, who refused to give his name, said that, if he could get the animals at anything like a reasonable figure, he thought of making the experiment of stocking his ranch in the West with them. From letters written to South American friends, he said, he had learned that he could probably get a sufficient number for the experiment at a cost of not more than $30 each. As they are fairly good wool growers, he said that there ought to be more profit in them at this price than the same number of sheep. In his opinion the fleece of the llama is as good as that of the camel for manufacturing purposes.

IVORY FROM THE GRAVES OF ELEPHANTS.

As a species of rejoinder to the charge that the present consumption of ivory is threatening the elephant with extinction it has recently been stated that 85 percent of the suply of ivory is obtained from 'elephant cemeteries'—spots met with here and there in the jungle where elephants have resorted for centuries to die. W. L. Distant, editor of the 'Zoologist,' points out that very few of these spots seem to have been discovered by travellers, and scarcely any record of them is to be found in books of travel.

MONOTONOUS LONDON STREET NAMES.

('St. James's Gazette.')

The 'Saints' have no fewer than 397 streets named in their honor in London. There are 105 Church streets, 53 Chapel streets, 66 King streets, 100 Queen streets, and nearly as many High streets. If a letter were addressed to one of these without further definition it would take some months before it could reach the address.

LETTERS.

For my cow a fifty cent package of Herbageum is worth considerably more than fifty cents worth of extra grain.

W. J. FLEWWELLING.

Hampton, N.B.

Three years ago I had a cow in very bad condition. I bought one dollar's worth of Herbageum from Thomas McCormack, and began feeding it. She soon improved so much that it decided me to try it on other cattle, and since then I use it every winter with real benefit, and consider it genuinely good.

SAMUEL W. OWENS.

Antrim, Ont.

All agree that Herbageum is useful in toning up and giving appetite, and in keeping the digestive organs healthy; also for keeping calves in good thrift. I like it for regular food for my horse and cow; it keeps them hearty and food well digested.

O. M. MOULTON.

Coaticook, P.Q.

Year after year I had refused to handle Herbageum, having no faith in it. However, last year I was induced to try it on my own cows and purchased about two dollars' worth, for that purpose. The resulting increase nearly but not quite satisfied me of its value. After it was all used there was a decrease in milk and then it was I wrote you for a quantity and further tested it, telling my man not to mention the fact. In a few days my wife, who was not aware of its being again in use, said, 'The cows are coming up again in milk.' As I am now satisfied of its value, and can honestly recommend it to my customers, you may send me another barrel.

C. STEWART.

Harrowsmith, Ont.

I commenced using Herbageum in 1895, having been induced to try it on a stiff cow, so stiff that she could hardly get to pasture; one four lb. package brought her all right, but I find it good to feed to cows all the year round. It is good for them both before and after coming in, and it is a sure cure for cows weak in the knees. When milking heavy my cows look well and are in good health and hold their own in flesh. Besides, the milk is of a better quality and yields more cream. It also gives better results with calves: they do as well, in fact better, with skim milk and Herbageum than with new milk without it. My calves were so fat when I put them on pasture this spring that my neighbors asked me what I fed them. I told them it was Herbageum.

HENRY MADDER.

Madder's Cove, N.S.

I have used Herbageum for six years with good results. My Jersey herd, which took first prize four consecutive years, was fed Herbageum. I use it regularly and average not more than a tablespoonful a day for each animal. It keeps them in good health, which means the fullest return in milk and butter, and I am satisfied that at the price, $12 per 100 lbs., its use is profitable.

JOSEPH H. SMITH.

Highfield, Ont.

Every one who has used Herbageum speaks very highly of it.

J. A. HOBBS.

Pilot Mound, Man.

Have handled Herbageum since 1889, and it continues satisfactory.

JAS. BENNERMAN.

Calgary, Alberta.

Many whom we cannot persuade to use Herbageum regularly during the fall and winter obtain excellent results by feeding it for a month before cows come in. A few have tried it for calves and young pigs, and it is a success as an egg producer.

WING & MULVALE.

Westport, Ont.

Some time ago I exchanged a dry cow for a new milch one, the party with whom I traded saying, 'If she is not satisfactory, bring her back.' I afterwards learned this was because two other parties had had her and could not make butter, as it would not gather. At the first churning my wife churned for hours, and, while the butter formed, it would not gather. I then began with Herbageum, and the next churning was satisfactorily completed in half an hour, and we have had no further trouble. It has proved of great value in strengthening cows weak in the legs.

JAMES RAY.

Margaretville, N.S.

Among others of my customers who use Herbageum is Mr. Alex. Clarke. He is in the milk dairying business, and, after having used it for several years, recommends it in the highest terms, and assures me that the average increase in milk is not less than ten percent, which with continuous feeding is permanent.

J. H. WILSON.

Valleyfield, P.Q.

I feed Herbageum and find that cows I winter through fully double in return those which I buy in the spring. I feed well in the winter, and find it pays to do so.

PETER McARTHUR.

Dalesville, P.Q.

I keep eleven milch cows, and have been feeding them Herbageum. With the same food, they give more milk, and when I wish to fatten one can do so on less feed than without it.

WM. SUTHERLAND.

Teston, Ont.

Having a cow sick with colic I gave her about a teacupful of Herbageum at a dose, and it worked like a charm. It also cured a hog with crippled legs, and for horses I consider that a four pound package is at any time equal to two bushels of oats.

ALBERT BROWN.

Grafton, N.S.

Herbageum is a splendid thing for young colts that lack strength, and when fed freely for a time is one of the best worm exterminators known. A cow will improve in condition, increase in flesh and keep up the regular milk supply. Sour milk and Herbageum is better for calves than oatmeal.

WM. G. BARCLAY.

Iroquois, Ont.

I would not think of keeping horses or cows without feeding Herbageum every day. It keeps them in first-class condition, and with my own cow I get more and better milk. Farmers are just beginning to learn its value, either for young stock, for fattening stock or for dairying.

E. MURPHY.

Mount Forest, Ont.

During the hot weather of last summer a number of our customers troubled with soft butter found that when they used Herbageum for their cows on the grass, the butter was not only hard but better.

S. N. SEEDS & SON.

Picton, Ont.

RIH LUNG FORT CAPTURED.

Another Limb of Port Arthur Destroyed.

DYNAMITE MINES WERE EXPLODED AND THE INFANTRY RUSHED THROUGH THE BREACHES MADE, CAPTURING GUNS.

Headquarters of the Japanese army before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 29.—Rih lung fort was captured at three o'clock this morning, with a thousand Japanese casualties. Seven dynamite mines exploded at ten o'clock yesterday and made breaches in the front wall, through which a large body of Japanese troops charged, under cover of a tremendous bombardment, and captured the first line of light guns. A bitter fight resulted in the capture of the fort. The garrison, numbering five hundred men, escaped.

A STUBBORN DEFENCE.

Tokio, Dec. 29 (noon).—After months of fighting, sapping and mining, the Japanese forces finally occupied Rihlung mountain last night (Dec. 28).

A report received from headquarters of the third Japanese army before Port Arthur arrived here on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at midnight, and said: 'On Wednesday, Dec. 28, at ten o'clock in the morning, the left centre column of our army, following some heavy explosions on the frontal parapet of Rih lung mountain, charged and occupied the parapet under cover of fire from heavy guns, and constructed defence works, despite the enemy's fierce fire.

'At four o'clock in the afternoon, when our occupation was practically assured, we charged and occupied the inner lines of heavy gun positions, subsequently dislodging a remnant of the enemy's force stubbornly holding the gorge fort, which we occupied and captured the entire works.'

THE NEWS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—The War Office points out that the occupation of Rih lung mountain, at the best, only makes the Japanese masters of the entire terrace beyond the principal forts of Kee kwan and still leaves the main line unbroken.

Rih lung mountain is two miles north-east of Port Arthur and a mile and a half south-east of the Kee kwan fort captured by the Japanese a few days ago, and is one of the inner chain of forts defending the town proper. The possession of this by the Japanese cuts off Russian communication between the Golden Hill forts and the forts of the western section of the inner circle fortifications, as the forts on the Liao ti promontory were cut off by the Japanese occupation of 203 Metre Hill. From Rih lung mountain the Japanese can fully command the harbor and so prevent the entrance of the Baltic fleet.

THE VICTOR'S SPOILS.

THE MAJORITY OF THE DEFENDERS OF RIH LUNG WERE KILLED.

Tokio, Dec. 30.—10.30 a.m.—The headquarters of the army besieging Port Arthur, telegraphs that on the night of Dec. 28, after the occupation of Rih lung fort, a small body of Russians still offered resistance in the passage between the siege gun line and the gorge. At three o'clock in the morning they were dislodged entirely, and the occupation of the fort became secured. According to the statement of three prisoners, the defenders of Rih lung fort numbered about 500, besides some sailors. A majority of the defenders were killed. The trophies captured with Rih lung fort include four large calibre guns, seven small calibre guns, thirty-seven millimetre guns, two machine guns, and much property as yet unenumerated.

TWO TONS OF DYNAMITE USED.

Headquarters of the Japanese army before Port Arthur, via Fusan, Dec. 30.—Rih lung fort, captured yesterday, is the largest and strongest of the eastern fort ridge. Tunnels for mines were cut through solid rock, and two tons of dynamite were used to blow up the walls. The spectacle was magnificent, and the work of the assaulters was splendid. Half the garrison was killed by the explosion of the first charge.

FORTY-THREE GUNS TAKEN.

Tokio, Dec. 30.—(1.30 a.m.)—The Japanese captured forty-three guns when Rih lung fort was taken.

KUROKI THANKS FRIENDS FOR CONGRATULATIONS.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—A convivial circle at Dortmund sent Gen. Kuroki, in September, a card of enthusiastic congratulations on his military successes and has now received the following answer:

'On the battlefield in Manchuria, Nov. 5, 1904:

'How I rejoice to be congratulated at so great a distance upon our victories. As you know, we are pupils of German tacticians, hence I have double pleasure in being congratulated by Germen men.

'With special regards,

'Your obedient servant,

'KUROKI.'

The above letter from Gen. Kuroki removes all doubt, if any existed, that Gen. Kuroki is alive. He was persistently reported to have been killed during the fight of Oct. 4 last.

LOSS OF GENERALS

PORT ARTHUR IS CONFIDENT OF RELIEF — PROVISIONS WILL LAST TILL THE END OF FEBRUARY.

Tokio, Dec. 28.—10.30 a.m.—Trustworthy advices from Port Arthur confirm the report that General Kondratchenko has been killed and that General Stoessel has been injured by falling from his horse. General Smilnoff is also reported wounded. The advices further say that the stern of the battleship 'Sevastopol' has sunk in shallow water. Her bow is damaged in two places, and the steering room gear is also damaged.

The garrison is reported to be confident in the belief that relief will arrive before March 1. Despite its heavy losses on Nov. 26, and subsequently, the garrison is said to be cheerful and resolved to continue the struggle as long as a single soldier remains. The army claims to have sufficient provisions to last until February. The navy possesses about one month's stores. The price of food in the beleaguered fortress is high. Beef is a rouble and a half per pound; horse meat, six kopeks per pound; dog meat, twenty-five kopeks per pound; turkeys, 150 roubles apiece; eggs, 100 roubles per hundred. But a few junks bearing supplies reached the garrison during the past month.

It is expected that the capture of the heights of Pigeon Bay will further curtail the landing of supplies.

UNACCOUNTABLE LOSSES.

Tokio, Dec. 28.—9 a.m.—The Navy Department publishes a list of nine officers and sixty-five men who were killed while on special duty. The time, place and circumstance are not explained, and it is presumed that another cruiser has been mined and sunk or damaged. An explanation is expected shortly.

JAPANESE GAINS.

RUSSIANS DISLODGED AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

Tokio, Dec. 25.—The following report was received from the besiegers at Port Arthur: A body on our right wing surprised the enemy at Housanytanytantum (Housanyentao?), and Siaotaatum (the latter about six and a half miles north-west of Port Arthur), at 10 o'clock on Saturday night and occupied the villages, and subsequently dislodging the enemy, occupied the whole of Taliuchatun (about five miles north-west of Port Arthur at 2.55 o'clock this morning.

'Our repeated attacks during the past few days were uniformly successful, and now the whole of the enemy's advanced positions fronting our right wing is in our hands. As a result of our heavy guns bombardment during and before the attack the fort west of Taiyangkou was set on fire. One fifteen centimeter gun in each of the forts was destroyed. The covers were also considerably damaged.

'According to the statement of prisoners captured at Kee kwan Mountain on Dec. 18, and of Russians who surrendered in the vicinity of Etse Mountain, on Dec. 22, during the battle of 203 Metre Hill, Gen. Kondratenko, commander of the Seventh East Siberian Rifles Division, and General Irman commander of the Fourth Artillery Brigade, were killed, and General Fock, commanding the Fourth East Siberian Division, was wounded.'

FROM TOGO.

MAJORITY OF THE FLEET REMOVED.

Tokio, Dec. 25.—Admiral Togo announces the withdrawal of the majority of the fleet from Port Arthur.

Admiral Togo telegraphing under date of Dec. 22, says: 'After 203 Metre Hill was occupied as the result of a gallant and desperate attack by the besieging army, the bombardment of the enemy's squadron by siege and other heavy guns became effective. In consequence, the battleships 'Poltava' and 'Retvizan' were sunk and subsequently the battleship 'Pobieda' and Peresviet,' the protected cruiser 'Pallada,' and the armored cruiser 'Bayan' were sunk. The battleship 'Sevastopol' escaped the land bombardment, left the harbor on Dec. 9, and anchored near Chenteo Mountain. She was attacked there continuously by our torpedo boats and heavily damaged. The main strength of the enemy is completely crushed. Only a weak gunboat, the 'Otvaschni,' and several torpedo boat destroyers remain afloat. Under the circumstances, our combined fleet has been removed as unnecessary from the blockade of Port Arthur which has been maintained since May 1. I have arranged for a closer watch for ships attempting to run the blockade and to watch the remnant of the enemy's squadron.

'During the blockade we suffered from the enemy's mines, both laid and floating on the high seas, and from dense fogs. The 'Miyako,' 'Yeshino,' 'Hatsuse,' 'Kaimon,' Heiyan' and 'Saiven' were sunk and many gallant and loyal officers and men were killed, but we succeeded in maintaining the blockade. When the enemy emerged from the harbor our fleet successfully engaged him and finally, with the valuable support of the besieging army, succeeded in crushing nearly all the enemy's squadron.

Our second squadron so heavily damaged the Vladivostok squadron that it has been unable to leave port.

'All this success is gratefully attributed to the brilliant virtue of our Emperor. During the blockade all the ships under by command splendidly accomplished the work and duty assigned to them. Especially to be noted are some of those who were engaged in the difficult and risky task of blockading or who tirelessly accomplished the work of laying mines in the presence of the enemy, others who, braving all dangers, were engaged in the work of clearing mines away, and others still, who were posted to watch the enemy and guard against the enemy's ships, their combined work strongly contributed to the accomplishment of the blockade. I deem it my duty to especially mention my recognition of the valuable service rendered by the officers and men.'

NOGI WOUNDED.

London, Dec. 27.—The Che foo correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says it is reported that General Nogi, the commander of the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur, has been taken to the hospital at Dalny. He was wounded severely in the arm and leg with rifle bullets while directing the assault on 203 Metre Hill.

FOREIGN ATTACHES FOR PORT ARTHUR.

Yokohama, Dec. 26.—The transport 'Manshu Maru' has sailed for Port Arthur with ten foreign attachés and several members of the Diet on board. The attachés will make technical observations. No newspaper men were allowed to accompany the party. It is expected that the trip will last three weeks.

A 'TEMPS' STORY.

Paris, Dec. 26.—A despatch to the 'Temps' from Tokio says that General Baron Kodama, Field Marshal Oyama's chief of staff, has been recalled from Manchuria for striking Marshal Oyama.

A JAPANESE ATTACK.

London, Dec. 27.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' correspondent at Che foo in a despatch dated Dec. 26, says:

'A messenger from Port Arthur describes a Japanese attack on the evening of Dec. 22, with a light column of a thousand men and machine guns on the northern defences. They dashed along the railway, carrying trench after trench and succeeded in reaching the water course beneath Payuisean Mountain, whence the Russian artillery worked terrible execution. A fierce bayonet fight occurred at midnight.

'A strong Russian force advancing eastward of Payuisean Mountain threatened the retreat of the Japanese, who, after a desperate struggle, retired to the north, leaving several machine guns, three hundred rifles and eighty prisoners. It is estimated that they lost six hundred killed. The Japanese halted near the cemetery, and, finding that both the flanks had carried all the works forming the outlying range of the main forts, they entrenched on small hills near Etz Mountain under a severe enfilading fire, which caused them further heavy losses.'

A GREAT FORTRESS.

London, Dec. 27.—The Tokio correspondent of the 'Times' quotes foreign correspondents, who have just arrived from Port Arthur, as saying that it is the strongest place that has ever been besieged. The things that the Japanese have accomplished almost stagger belief even when they are seen. They do not think that any other army in the world could have made such progress. They compare Port Arthur with six Crimean Sebastopols, all situated on hills and arranged to be mutually supporting, the groups connected by tramways and telephones, and backed by a massive wall masking the movements of troops. The correspondents say the place undoubtedly will be captured, but meanwhile they strongly deprecate the over sanguine tone of the journals, which, since August, have been promising the speedy reduction of the fortress, thereby depriving the army of part of the credit for its wonderful achievements.

National indignation in Japan is being aroused in consequence of rumors that Holland is about to place Sabang at the disposal of the Baltic fleet. A prominent newspaper argues that, failing ordinary just treatment by neutrals, it is Japan's duty to adopt measures for self-protection.

GEN. STOESSEL'S APPEAL.

London, Dec. 26.—A news agency despatch from Rome states that General Stoessel, the Russian commander at Port Arthur, has appealed to General Nogi, the Japanese commander, asking that hostilities be suspended for thirty-four hours and that he be allowed in that time to remove the wounded from Port Arthur.

THE MIKADO'S THANKS.

Tokio, Dec. 24.—An imperial rescript despatched to Vice-Admiral Togo says:—'We hear with great satisfaction that our torpedo flotillas engaged in the work required of them at Port Arthur have gallantly and successfully accomplished the duties required of them, and in so doing had to brave the dangers of storms and shells by day and night.

'Despite all the difficulties confronting them they have succeeded in performing their duties without the least confusion, rendering one another mutual assistance.

'We especially note their brave and loyal performance of the dutieh required of them and express our approbation of their gallant behavior.'

THE 'SEVASTOPOL.'

Tokio, Dec. 24.—The advanced Japanese batteries at Port Arthur have succeeded in reaching the Russian battleship Sevastopol. One successful hit is reported. It is expected that the battleship will soon be completely destroyed.

A NATIONAL OVATION

TOGO AND KAMIMURA RETURN TO TOKIO.

Tokio, Dec. 30.—11 a.m.—Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura, with their staffs, arrived at the Shimbassi station at 9.20 o'clock to-day. Their journey from Kure to Tokio was a continuous ovation. At an early hour today the streets were filled, and the city gaily decorated with flags, lanterns and New Year's decorations. Representatives of the Emperor and Empress, Prince Fushimi, jr., elder statesmen, ministers, prominent Japanese and thousands of school children greeted the arrival of the naval heroes at the station. The presidents of both houses of the Diet presented them with the resolutions of commendation passed by their respective branches of parliament.

The quiet, gray-bearded Admiral Togo, in a blue service uniform, seemed embarrassed at the noisy ovation. Rear-Admiral Shimamura, chief of staff, laughingly elbowed Vice-Admiral Kamimura. The junior officers tried to clear the way, but the crowd closed in on Admiral Togo, and they were frequently forced to push the crowd backward in an endeavor to clear the reaching hands. Finally, Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura were freed from their enthusiastic admirers, and, surrounded by officers, they reached the carriage sent by the Emperor to the station to convey the distinguished party to the palace.

As Admiral Togo appeared, a great shout arose, hats were thrown in the air, arms were raised, and 'Banzai' followed 'Banzai.'

Preceded by gendarmes, the party drove under triumphal arches, waving flags and discharging fireworks, through the cheering crowds to the Navy Department, where a brief stop was made, during which the congratulations of the ministers were received, and future victories were toasted.

Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura then proceeded to the palace to report to the Emperor. They will probably remain in Tokio about one week for the purpose of consulting with the general staff and perfecting plans for future operations.

KUROPATKIN SPEAKS.

'SEND ME GOOD SOLDIERS AND I WILL ACCOMPLISH THE TASK.'

Moscow, Dec. 28.—M. Danchenko, the well-known newspaper correspondent, telegraphs an account of an interview which he had with General Kuropatkin. He declares the commander-in-chief is in fine physical condition, always sanguine and now absolutely convinced of ultimate victory. Gen. Kuropatkin, Danchenko says, looks and acts as he did before Plevna.

'Let them send me good soldiers,' the general is quoted as saying, 'and I will accomplish the task. Examine the positions of the troops. You will see a great change since the autumn. Write the facts. It is better that the people at home should know the truth than hear praise on one side and slander on the other. The troops are in good spirits and well sheltered and clothed. There are some deficiencies, but I am more than satisfied. The health of the men is splendid. The percentage of sick is less than in time of peace, which is attributable to good air and the absence of the evils of barrack life.'

Danchenko says Kuropatkin is the hardest worked man in the army.

SKRYDLOFF TO RETURN.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Vladivostok squadron, will return to St. Petersburg in January.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS

THOUSANDS OF RECRUITS ASSEMBLE AT TOKIO.

Tokio, Dec. 25.—Tokio is again a great military camp, and the scenes of last spring, when the first armies were mobilized and despatched, are being duplicated. Thousands of recruits and reservists are assembled, drilling and equipping preparatory to taking the field. The permanent and temporary barracks are filled, and it is necessary to billet soldiers brought to the city. Aoyama Field is the centre of activity. There infantry, cavalry and artillery are constantly drilling. The batteries fire blank charges for the purpose of breaking in the new horses. The general military preparations are enormous. It is planned to give Field Marshal Oyama a rough total of half a million men, with a heavily increased artillery arm, besides providing a defence for Formosa and southern islands in anticipation of the Russian second Pacific squadron's attempt to seize a base. The port of Ke lung, in Formosa, has been declared in a state of siege, and other preparations for Formosa and the Pescadores are progressing. Winter is not interfering with the Japanese transport service. The railway between Dalny and Yen tai is working well, and the running time between Tokio and Liao yang is six days.

BEN TSIA PU TSE ENTERED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 24.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports having made on Dec. 23 a reconnaissance in force in the direction of the Japanese positions at Ben tsia pu tze. The Russians forced an entry into Ben tsia pu tze, and occupied some of the entrenched positions and repulsed the counter attacks of two battalions of Japanese with great loss, the Japanese leaving nine prisoners in the hands of the Russians. The Russian losses were three officers and six men killed, and three officerscers and 61 men wounded. The night of Dec. 23, General Kuropatkin adds, was quiet.

A TURNING MOVEMENT APPARENT.

Mukden, Dec. 25.—A Japanese battery opened fire on Dec. 24 on Cbar lin hu, and two men were wounded by shells. A Japanese column advanced, but was soon driven back by the Russian fire.

The general situation is quiet, though Chinese report that the Japanese are strengthening their left flank, as though in contemplation of a turning movement. On the other hand, the Japanese in many places apparently are building winter quarters.

PORT ARTHUR..

HEAVY GUNS MOUNTED ON 203 METRE HILL.

Che foo, Dec. 28.—It is reported here that the Japanese in front of Port Arthur have mounted two twenty-eight centimetre guns on 203 Metre Hill.

A SKIRMISH.

PRINCE GENERAL KILLED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—General Sakharoff reports that three skirmishes occurred on Dec. 25. In one at Pei tzia hun, on the bank of the Hun river, Prince Vilbaroff, a sotnia commander, and five others were killed. The Japanese lost seventeen men in this skirmish. Both sides sustained losses in the others.

IN MANCHURIA.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY ENVELOP BUT ARE REPULSED BY JAPANESE PICKET.

Tokio, Dec. 29 (noon).—Manchurian army headquarters, reporting to-day, says: 'On Dec. 27 at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Russians, with heavy field guns, bombarded the Sha khe river railway bridge in the neighborhood of the station, and the Russian guns at Ta lian tun shelled Chih siang tun and Shu lin tzu. Russian cavalry attacked Hei lin tun at sunset on the same day, but were repulsed by Japanese cavalry. At 8.30 on the same evening the Russian cavalry enveloped the Japanese pickets, who were reinforced, and finally repulsed the enemy. The Japanese casualties were three men killed.'

IN COREA.

'VARIAG' CANNOT BE RAISED.

New York, Dec. 29.—A Seoul (Corea) despatch to the 'Herald,' dated Dec. 24 says: 'The Japanese attempts to raise the 'Variag' have been discontinued. It is impossible to recommence the work before spring, by which time the three-quarter-inch steel plates forming the hull will be so badly pitted by the action of the air and water, that the damage will be irreparable except at prohibitive expense. It is probable that further salvage operations will be abandoned.

The Japanese troops remaining here are less than five hundred, although the reported reinforcements will shortly arrive. General Haseagawa is expected to leave for the north next month. This probably indicates some forward movement to counteract the Russian sorties reported from various places along the upper Yalu, operating from headquarters at Yung ling, under General Madridoff, who also controls the recently increased garrisons at Samsu and Kapsa.

A small engagement occurred on Dec. 20 on the north-east coast at Kongwon, resulting in the capture of Russian ammunition.

NAVY INDICTED.

THE 'RUSS' IS OUTSPOKEN.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—The 'Russ,' in the course of a sensational article attacking the policy of building Russian warships abroad and the marine administration generally, refers as an example to the case of the American built Russian cruiser 'Variag,' the plans of which, the paper says, when the Japanese wanted to raise her, the Cramps sold to Japan for three thousand dollars. The 'Russ' also rakes up the old report that Vice-Admiral Messer made in 1898, in which he severely condemned the battleship 'Petropavlovsk,' the protected cruiser 'Pallada,' the battleship 'Sevastopol,' and several other ships now either with Admiral Rojestvensky or in the Baltic, which were built under Admiral Vorkhovsky (senior admiral), Grand Duke Alexis's chief aide, arguing therefrom the necessity for adequate Russian yards under a competent and honest administrator.

GIVEN THE LIE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29.—When shown the St. Petersburg despatch, Edwin S. Cramp said: 'There is absolutely no truth in the article published in the 'Russ,' in so far as this company is concerned. We have never been approached by the Japanese Government with reference to the plans of the 'Variag.' Our relations with the Russian Government have always been friendly and the article is a pure fabrication.'

PREPARATIONS.

FORMOSA COASTS BEING MINED.

Washington, Dec. 28. — The United States State Department has been officially informed that mines have been placed in Kelung harbor, north-east coast of Formosa, and that shipping has been notified.

NORTH SEA AFFAIR

RUSSIANS OUTLINE A LUDICROUS DEFENCE.

Paris, Dec. 24.—The Russian defence before the International Commission, which is to inquire into the North Sea incident, is practically completed. The main features are:

First—That the firing by the Russian squadron was justified as a defence against attack. This entails proving the presence of Japanese torpedo boats. The Russian delegates inform the Associated Press that they possess this proof in the most positive and overwhelming form.

Second—That even if the Russians were not attacked, they believed they were attacked, and, therefore, the defensive measures taken were in absolute good faith.

Third—At most, it was an accident at sea, where the dangers and risks are extreme and analogous to the British battleship 'Camperdown' ramming and sinking the British battleship 'Victoria,' and the recent firing by a British warship upon a coasting vessel during target practice. The preliminaries of the commission have clearly shown that the British are anxious for a prompt disposal of the case, while the Russians do not object to delay it. Therefore, the postponement of the opening of the sessions of the commission, owing to the non-arrival of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis (the United States representative) developed an incident, showing the rather significant grouping of the delegates, the Russians sharing the United States view that Admiral Davis was entitled to ample time, while the British and French sentiment did not approve of the postponement.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY

AN ADMIRAL SAYS IT HAS COVERED THEM WITH SHAME AND GRIEF.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—In an outspoken article, in reply to a recent letter of Admiral Birileff, which appealed to the Russians not to openly criticise the condition of the navy, the 'Russ' to-day declares:—'The time is passed for silence, in view of the fact that the "old" system of concealing facts is responsible for the loss of 150 million roubles worth of warships, and has covered us with shame and grief. It would be absurd to hide defects that can still be repaired in the ships which remain at Cronstadt and Libau. We have already criminally wasted enough time.'

The 'Russ' enumerates the defects in the ships in Russian waters, averring that the 'peculiarities of structure of several of the vessels destined for the Far East make the voyage dangerous, and the torpedo boats are in such a shocking condition that it is matter of surprise that the authorities accepted their delivery. Torpedo boats, intended to reinforce Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, must clearly not be despatched with the numerous defects which have been proved to exist in them.'

A SUPERHUMAN TASK.

In conclusion the 'Russ' says:—'Even if Admiral Rojestvensky is a clever leader, and his 12,000 comrades are heroic sailors, every one knows that we have imposed on them an almost superhuman task, as a consequence of our not being furnished with a true account of the gravity of the events which have occurred since the fatal night of Feb. 8.'

HELD UP.

BRITISH VESSEL EXAMINED BY RUSSIAN.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Dec. 27.—The British steamer 'Bellarden,' from Montevideo, Dec. 14, which sailed from here to-day for Antwerp, reports that a large Russian vessel steamed alongside of her on Dec. 22, in latitude 11 north, and longitude 23 west, examined her with the aid of two searchlights and then withdrew eastward.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

NOT LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE SPRING.

The Hon. Mr. Flynn, who was in the city on Tuesday, dined with a number of the local leaders of the Conservative party at the Jacques Cartier Club, and received a large number of callers during the afternoon.

In the evening, there was a meeting to discuss the proposed general convention.

Being called upon to address the meeting, Mr. Flynn opened his remarks by referring to the manifesto issued by him on the occasion of the recent elections. He said that it was not an expression of his own personal views, but the unanimous expression of the party. He had been forced by his friends to issue this manifesto with a view to protest against the unconstitutional act of the Lieutenant-Governor, and with a view to completely separating the Federal question from the Provincial question. He had always been in favor of such a separation, as otherwise there could be no possible autonomy for the province.

The object of the Conservative party was to secure a reasonable opposition, to prevent the political parties from leading the country solely at their own will.

Coming to the question of a convention, he pronounced himself in favor of such a movement, but the great point was to fix the date. Much preliminary work would have to be done and delegates would have to be chosen in every parish and village.

This meant that January would certainly be too early a date.

If the convention took place and was successful, it would be the prelude to a glorious victory. He had no personal interest in the convention, and his intention had been to leave the political arena. They would have to choose a leader, but that leader must be given full control, otherwise he could have no responsibility. He had himself done his best, but uncontrollable circumstances had stood in his way. A leader should be respected and obeyed, and that point he wished to specially impress upon them, as it concerned the future of the party.

Mr. Flynn then referred to the question of uniting the different factions of the party, and said that there was much work to do to reach that end. He was not in favor of a policy of exclusiveness.

The date of the convention was then discussed, some wishing to have it at once, and others being in favor of a delay.

Being called upon to decide the question, Mr. Flynn said that the people in the Quebec district wanted the convention during the season of navigation. He would consult the leaders of the party before giving his decision, but could say that the date would not be later than June.

FORESTRY CONGRESS.

CANADA WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED.

Toronto, Dec. 28.—The Ontario and Dominion governments will be well represented at the American Forestry Congress, the first since that held at Cincinnati in 1882, and which opens at Washington on Jan. 2, the following named gentlemen having already received invitations to attend as delegates: For Ontario—Messrs. Aubrey White, deputy commissioner of crown lands; T. Southworth, director of colonization, and Dr J. F. Clark, provincial forest. For the Dominion Government, Messrs. E. Stewart, superintendent of forestry; Norman Ross, assistant superintendent; R. H. Campbell, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association; Dr. Robert Bell, director, and Prof. McCoun, of the Geological Survey; Dr. Fletcher, entomologist, and W. J. McCoun, horticulturist. A number of other Canadians interested in lumbering and the allied industries will also attend.

HEIRS TAKE ACTION.

The heirs of Amédée Denis, a farmer, who was killed by a Grand Trunk Railway train, at Coteau du Lac, a few weeks ago, have, through their attorneys, Messrs. Barnard & Dessaulles, entered an action claiming $10,000 damages from the company.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

The Czar Issues Long Expected Ukase to the People.

IT DOES NOT SPECIALLY PLEDGE THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY OUT REFORMS BUT IT IS FULL OF PROMISES.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—The Emperor The ukase promises a full and equable enforcement of existing laws, assures the zemstvos of the fullest possible measure of self-government, and the enforcement of the laws now existing in their behalf; promulgates a scheme of workmen's insurance; extends the liberty of the press, and promises a full legal trial of all persons accused.

'First.—The adoption of effective measures for safeguarding the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic empire, in order that its inviolable fulfilment for all alike shall be regarded as the first duty by all the authorities and in all places subject to us; that its non-fulfilment shall inevitably bring with it legal responsibility for every arbitrary act, and that persons who have suffered wrong by such acts shall be enabled to secure legal redress.

'Second.—That local and municipal institutions should be given as much scope as possible in the administration of various matters affecting local welfare, and that they should have conferred upon them the necessary independence, within legal limitations, and that representatives of all sections of the population interested in local matters should be called upon under equable conditions, with a view to the completest satisfaction possible of their needs. Besides the governments and zemstvos' district institutions hitherto existing there should also be established in close connection with them public institutions for the administration of local affairs in localities of smaller extent.

STATE AFFAIRS.

An imperial decree, which is entitled, 'A scheme for the improvement of the administration of the state,' is addressed to the Senate, and is as follows: 'In accordance with the revered will of our crowned predecessor, and thinking unceasingly of the welfare of the realm entrusted to us by God, we regard it as our duty and the government's duty, in conjunction with undeviating maintenance of the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire, to have untiring care for the country's needs, distinguishing all that is really in the interests of the Russian people, from tendencies not seldom mistaken, and influenced by transitory circumstances. When the need of this or that change is proved ripe, then we consider it necessary to meet it, even though the transformation to which this leads involves the introduction of essential innovations in legislation. We do not doubt that the realization of such an undertaking will meet with the sympathy of the well-disposed section of our subjects, who see the true prosperity of the fatherland, in the support of civil tranquility and the uninterrupted satisfaction of the daily needs of the people. Placing in the forefront of our care, thought for the best ordering of the life of the most numerous of our estates, the peasant population, we may remark that this is already under examination.

'Simultaneously with a detailed investigation of the initial proposals of the ministry of the interior, which are being carried out locally, conferences are now being held by commissioners specially selected from amongst the most experienced of the highest administrative officials regarding the most important questions of peasant life, assisted in their investigations of the general needs of the agricultural industry by the knowledge and experience of local committees. We command these to labor to bring the laws regarding peasants into unity with the general imperial legislation, thereby facilitating the task of attaining permanent security of this estate, which by decree of the Czar Liberator, is recognized as consisting of free citizens possessing full rights.

REFORMS SUGGESTED.

'Surveying the wide domain of the people's utternost needs, we regard as urgent in the interest of the legal strengthening of civic and public life:

'Third—That in order to secure equality of persons of all classes before the law, steps should be taken to bring about the necessary unifications of judicial procedure through the Empire, and to assure independence of courts.

'Fourth—That the further developvelopment of the measures introduced by us for the protection of workmen in factories, workshops and commercial establishments, attention is to be given to the question of introduction of state insurance for workmen.'

'Firth—That there should be a revision of the exceptional laws decreed at the time of an unparalleled outbreak of criminal activity on the part of enemies of public order, and the application of which was attended with a grave extension of the discretionary power of the administrative authorities, and that the same steps should be taken for circumscribing their effect within the narrowest possible limits and for assuring that limitation of right persons involved in that application shall only be permitted in cases where the actual safety of the state is threatened.

'Sixth—That as confirmation of my undeviating heart's desire, as expressed in the imperial manifesto of March 3, 1903, for the protection of the fundamental laws of the Empire of tolerance in matters of faith, the laws dealing with the rights of communities and persons belonging to heterodox and non-Christian confessions should be submitted to revision; and that independently of this measures should be taken for the removal of all limitations on the exercise of their religions not directly mentioned in the law.

'Seventh—That there should be such revision of existing ordinances limiting the rights of foreigners, and measures in certain terrritories of the Empire that in future there shall remain only such of them as are required by present interests of the Empire, and the manifest needs of the Russian people.

'Eighth—That all unnecessary restrictions should be removed from the existing press laws, and that printed speeches should be placed within clearly defined legal limits; that the native press, in accordance with the progress of education and the importance thereby accruing to it, should be left to the possibility of worthily fulfilling its high calling, namely, to be the true interpreters of reasonable striving for Russian advantage.

'Acting upon the above principles, with a view to a series of great internal changes impending in the early future, part whereof, in accordance with instructions previously given by us, are already preliminary examination, we deem it well, in view of the diversity and importance of these changes, to fix an order of business for consideration of means and the possibility of their early and complete realization. The closest cooperation is incumbent on the various sections of the administration throughout the whole serves of our state institutions.

'With reference to all the above-mentioned subjects the council of ministers has to examine the best way of giving effect to our views and to submit to us at the earliest possible date the decisions as to the farther shape of the above-mentioned measures in their prescribed order. The committee has also to report to us as to the subsequent progress of the elaboration of the matters mentioned.

('Signed), 'NICHOLAS.'

FEELINGS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

FEARED BLOODY EXCESSES MAY FOLLOW IN MOSCOW—M. DE WITTE'S GOOD WORK.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—It is evident from the reports received from the interior that the fairly good impression produced by the imperial manifesto on the subject of reforms may be more than offset in many places by the effect of the government note of warning to the zemstvos. Private reports from Moscow, especially, indicate that much excitement prevails there, and the greatest fears are expressed that the ancient capital of Russia may be the scene of bloody excesses. A banquet, arranged to take place last night, on the anniversary of the Troubotzskoi revolution, was stopped by order of the police. The banquet was only broken up at three o'clock this morning. Among those present were popular writers, professors of the university, mining school, and the technological institute editors, and socialist workmen. M. E. Kedrine, the well-known lawyer and member of the St. Petersburg municipality, presided. The text of a resolution, which was carried by 766 to 7 votes, after many pervid speeches, was as follows:

'In view of the horrors of the war, which is devoid of sense, and in view also of the enormous sacrifices and ruin in which the country is being involved, we, representing the liberal professions and working classes, protest against the war into which the government dragged the nation without consideration for the opinions or interests of the Russian people, and we express our profound belief that only the nation itself can save Russia from her difficulties, through free representatives of the people, elected by secret ballot, on the principle of equal rights.

'Our motto is peace and freedom.'

The Moscow zemstvo adjourned sine die as a protest against the government note, and the return of Grand Duke Sergius, the Governor-General of Moscow, who is held to be responsible for the note which may signal a renewal of terrorism.

The Pskoff zemstvo has also followed the lead of those of Chernigoff and Moscow, and it is not unlikely that others will follow their example. Altogether the movement is considered critical although the feeling in St. Petersburg is quieter. The papers are not disposed to regard the injunction to refrain from discussing political matters, and under cover of commenting on the manifesto, which they really accept in a spirit of hopefulness, the papers do not hesitate to point out the vagueness of its terms and the lack of guarantees.

The conservative Liberals fear that a continuation of this course especially if accompanied by a renewal of revolutionary activity will compel repressive measures, jeopardize a realization of the fruits of the victory gained and place the moderate Liberals in a false position.

M. DE WITTE'S WORK.

In the meantime M. de Witte, president of the committee of ministers, is acting with energy in preparing to organize the various commissions under the committee of ministers to formulate the laws projected by the manifesto. The destinies of Russia in the immediate future seem to be in his hands. The majority of the ministers are hostile to him, but with the warm support of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Minister of the Interior, assured, no doubt is entertained that Witte will make himself complete master of the situation. The danger is that a crisis may be precipitated not in the form of an actual revolutionary movement, but in scattered demonstrations and a revival of terrorism which will again place the reactionaries in the complete ascendancy.

M. de Witte, it is understood, proposes in the consideration of the various subjects touched upon in the manifesto, that while avoiding the use of the word, 'representative,' to invite editors, zemstvoists, etc., to participate in the discussion. The big strike at the Baku oil fields coming at this time is another cause for anxiety, as possibly forming a rallying cry for the workmen's organizations.

ROYAL UKASE.

PROGRAMME OUTLINED BY THE CZAR IS A BROAD ONE.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—While the Emperor Nicholas's manifesto on Russian reforms, coupled with the government note of warning on the same subject, leaves no doubt that it is the firm intention of the Emperor to maintain unimpaired the autocratic principle, which no observer here ever imagined he would relinquish and not yield to the zemstvoist demand for a national legislature, the programme of reforms outlined is a broad one, and if it had not been preceded by the agitation of the last few months would probably have been accepted with universal acclaim in Russia as extremely liberal. The raising of the peasants to an equality with other citizens of the empire is alone practically second only to the emancipation of the serfs, but hardly less important are the guarantees which the manifesto directs to be incorporated in the laws for the protection of the personal liberties of the people against the abuses of administrative arbitrariness.

The measures taken under the state of siege are no longer permissible except in cases of crime against the state. The increase in the independence and scope of the Dumas and zemstvos, as well as the creation of smaller zemstvos units, the definite protection of the Jews, Armenians and other unorthodox sects and the revision of the press laws are all on the line of the zemstvo demand. The extremists, of course, are not satisfied, and many of the moderate Liberals are disappointed. The government note threatening drastic measures in the event of a continuation of the vain agitation, which the government considered necessary in order to put a stop to the existing ferment, is resented deeply by them, and it is feared will inflame rather than allay the present agitation. Harsh measures, it is understood, will, however, be avoided, and the government expects that the solid nature of the reforms offered will gradually draw to its support all except the extreme radicals.

M. DE WITTE.

Fully as important as the government's response to the zemstovoists is, the position in which M. de Witte ics placed by confiding the reforms to the committee of ministers of which he is president. The old finance minister becomes the man of the hour, confirming the reports that he is again in high imperial favor. Moreover, this body, the duties of which heretofore have been purely perfunctory, are raised to the highest dignity, and institute for the first time a species of ministerial responsibility which is apt to make the committee of ministers a real cabinet. In addition to the ministers, six grand dukes are members of the committee. As the imperial manifesto directs the committee to ascertain 'the best method' of carrying the reforms into effect some papers, notably the 'Russ,' find in these words that the committee may call in zemstvo representatives.

The general opinion is that the manifesto represents a victory for Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and the Conservative Liberals over M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, and the reactionaries, and practically places the strong combination of M. de Witte and Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky behind the government's programme. The vagueness in which the reforms are outlined give possibilities of expansion of limitation according as their ideas prevail. With a man of M. de Witte's domination and force at the head of the committee of ministers the general belief is that he will control in the end. Those allied with the zemstvoists express the intention of continuing the agitation, despite the government's note of warning. They believe that the dissimilarity in the two documents will enable them to continue the fight on the ground that the manifesto is in a conciliatory spirit and represents the views of the Emperor and that the government note, with its covert threat of repression, is the work of the bureaucracy, against which their campaign is aimed. The response of the people generally and of the extreme Liberals and revolutionaries to the government's action is awaited with intense interest. No one imagines that any of these classes will be satisfied, but upon the course they have elected to pursue will depend the question of a possible crisis in the near future.

ZEMSTVOS CENSURED.

The government has issued a communication, in which the zemstvos are severely censured for aiding by their action the 'introduction of discord into public and state life.' In future, it says, all meetings of an anti-government character, will be stopped by all legal means at the disposal of the authorities. Zemstvos are warned that they must not go beyond the limits provided for.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—Several professors from the university and various colleges met to-day and unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that progress of science in Russia is impossible except under constitutional government.

OPINION IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—Except by the newspapers adopting the German Government's pro-Russian attitude, the Czar's ukase is condemned as likely to stimulate malcontents. The main objection to it is that it entrusts the execution of reforms to the very bureaucracy whose abolition is the main object of the reformers. A tribute is paid, however, to the Czar's honest and humane intention.

HEARD IN PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Journal' says that the Grand Duke Alexis is opposed in the reform constitution suggested by Prince Mirsky, the Minister of the Interior. The 'Petit-Parisien,' St. Petersburg correspondent says that at the last moment M. Witte unexpectedly arose as the champion of autocracy, pleading the incompatibiliay of absolutism, with popular representation in any form, and thereby restoring himself to the Czar's favor.

IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph,' confirming the unfavorable impression caused by the Czar's decree, says, that, nevertheless, certain reforms are nearly ready, and undoubtedly will satisfy those who will profit by them. Among them being the introduction of zemstvos in Poland, where they are ardently desired. Agrarian reforms also will be shortly realized, while the revision of the legislation against religious sectarians is actually going on. Zemstvos circles are resolved to continue the agitation, through which they obtained recognition, if not satisfaction, of their demands. The University of Moscow has been closed, owing to the students' agitation for a constitutional government.

NIHILIST CAMPAIGN.

A despatch to the 'Express' from Zurich states that Russian revolutionaries there declare that the Czar's ukase is a deathblow to the hopes of the Russian people for freedom. It will be followed by a Nihilist campaign of unexampled activity, which is already preparing.

MOSCOW ZEMSTVO.

IT ADJOURNS SINE DIE AS A RESULT OF THE GOVERNMENT NOTE.

Moscow, Dec. 28.—The Zemstvo adjourned indefinitely yesterday evening after the adoption of a resolution as follows:—'This zemstvo, deeply moved by the government's note in regard to proceedings at zemstvo meetings, is unable to continue its business with the necessary calm and therefore adjourns sine die.' The resolution was signed by 34 delegates. Seven delegates voted against it.

Prior to putting this resolution, the president, M. Trabetzkoi, said that two dissentient statements had been appended to the minutes of the previous sitting. One had a single signature attached to it. The other had thirteen. The latter was as follows:

'We find it impossible to sign the proposed address to the Emperor. Together with the great mass of the Russian people we firmly believe in the ancient principle of the Emperor's autocracy and unconditionally repudiate any attempt to limit or belittle it, regarding it as the fundamental basis of Russian state life. Every charge which aims at a limitation of the imperial power cannot but be received by the people in the most hostile spirit, because they cannot conceive any other form of government than autocracy and will not permit any alien institutions to be imposed upon them that would be doing violence to their ancient ideals and views.

'No less firmly do we believe that the autocratic power will find the right way to terminate the disorganization of the state and public life and introduce forms corresponding with the matured needs of the people without recourse to a radical rupture of the existing order of things in the state at the present moment when Russia is involved in a serious war.

'We regard the attempt to inaugurate radical government reform as particularly inopportune. The whole energy of the people must be concentrated toward the attainment of the goal—namely, the defence of the honor, dignity and might of the Fatherland. All Russia must rally round the throne and help it to extricate the country from its serious plight. To utilize such a moment for carrying out radical state reforms would bring to a head the internal disorders from which the country is already suffering sufficiently. By adopting a petition of a political nature the zemstvo quite exceeds the limits of its powers and deprives itself by openly infringing the laws of the right of protesting against interference in the conduct of the zemstvo's own affairs.'

EATON'S
January-February Sale

EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION IS REACHING OUT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE GREAT ECONOMIES OF THIS SALE—WRITE NOW FOR CATALOGUE

THE immediate responses to our past January Sales have been most enthusiastic and spontaneous, but we expect even a larger measure of recognition for the Sale of 1905.

We have gone to greater efforts to make it a more pronounced success than any of its predecessors—eminently successful as they were. We have taken greater care in making our selections; only articles that are absolutely needful, and only articles that are of premier quality, have been chosen. We have strained every means at our command to give a larger contribution of good values than we have done in the past—and we have succeeded.

It is the special privilege of our out-of-town customers to profit by the great economies that are presented in this Catalogue. We, however, would advise, when possible, that orders be sent in early, as we cannot vouch that the vast selection that prevails at the beginning, can be retained in its entirety until the last days of the Sale.

Send a postcard with your name and address for one of these Catalogues. You will save money by ordering from it.

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If you have not already received this Catalogue write now for it. It is mailed free.
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THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

Mail Orders Filled Promptly

SENT TO JAIL.

Chinaman can Neither Enter Canada nor the United States.

TRICKS BY WHICH THE LAW IS OFTEN EVADED.

Some public notice has been taken of the case of a Chinaman who, some days ago, purchasing a ticket, as alleged, from a Grand Trunk ticket agent at Sarnia, for Port Huron, was arrested after going through the tunnel by the United States officer and clapped into jail, where he still remains, unable to enter the United States and equally incapacitated from coming back to Canada unless he can pay five hundred dollars as the per capita tax.

It seems that the Chinaman alleges that he had paid his tax in Canada, but his certificate to that effect is missing. The laws of both countries are harsh. The prisoner is helpless, and so is the United States government, which seems to have no choice but to send him to China. The tricks by which the Chinese endeavor to evade the United States exclusion law are full of subtlety. There is not a Chinaman who comes to this continent who is not thoroughly informed of the law as to entry both in the United States and Canada. They know the ports of entry, and they avoid them; they know the unprotected border, and this they find.

The United States Government is constantly deporting Chinamen to China at its own expense, and the Chinamen are laughing in their sleeves.

This is how the trick is done: A Chinaman comes to Canada and pays his tax. He works a few years, saves a little money and begins to hunger for the land of his birth. He goes to a well known agency in Montreal gets a bank order, made payable to himself in Hongkong, and then he makes for the frontier. He is arrested and put in jail. It is found that he has been several years in Canada. Of this country he is a free citizen. Therefore, the United States Government cannot, under its agreement with ours, order any transportation company operating in this country to take the Chinaman back. It could do so, if the Chinaman had been brought to the border in bond. The moment, however, he pays his tax in Canada he is a free citizen, and may go where he pleases, the transportation companies being relieved of all responsibility in the matter. Uncle Sam then orders the Chinamen to be deported.

The Chinaman smiles a deep and inscrutable smile; he makes no protest; he has a good bed and good food; he gets back to China and has a good time. After a while he will come back; he will repeat the trick. Uncle Sam sends hundreds of Chinese back in this way, and the Chinamen are inwardly delighted, though outwardly they present the aspect of martyrs, who, nevertheless, will make no moan.

The Grand Trunk people, seen about this particular case, simply pointed to the printed circular which is before every agent on the system, a circular which, in the strictest manner, forbids the ticketing of Chinamen to any point in the United States. What happened, in this particular case, in the opinion of the officials of the passenger department, was this: Some kind person, compassionating the Chinaman, bought his ticket for him for Port Huron. The conductor, of course, should have refused to allow the Chinaman to ride through the tunnel, but a train is a large conveyance, and the Chinaman has a way of concealing himself. The fact that the certificate of the Chinaman, which would show that he had paid the Canadian tax, could not be found, is regarded as suspicious, and as tending to show that he was one of the many who are cunning enough to make Uncle Sam pay their passage back to their native land. As for the action of the United States officers it is strictly in accordance with the terms of the treaty between China and the United States.

'Do not waste sympathy, until sympathy is actually needed,' said Mr. Elliott, assistant general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk. 'It is strictly against the rule for any o four agents to ticket a Chinaman to any point in the United States; but I have had dealings with them for many years, and I know some of the tricks to which they will resort to, either get into or out of the United States.

THE COTTON MERGER

Officially Announced Yesterday Afternoon.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMPANIES INTERESTED MET YESTERDAY.

The amalgamation of the four big cotton companies, the Dominion, Merchants, Montmorency and Colonial, was officially announced at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A meeting of the representatives of the different companies interested was held at noon to-day, and for several hours the deal was discussed. The decision to amalgamate under one management was unanimous on the part of all the directors present, and after the meeting general satisfaction was expressed.

The new combine will have a capital of between eight and ten million dollars and the management will endeavor to curtail expenses and at the same time keep the price of cotton at the present rate, while steady employment will be guaranteed to the thousands of employees who will be engaged in the different factories.

Several of the gentlemen present at the meeting expressed their gratification that the question of amalgamation had been finally settled, as the suspense caused by the negotiations was anything but beneficial to the trade.

CABINET CHANGES.

Every Indication That Mr. Parent will Resign Membership.

THE HON. LOMER GOUIN LIKELY TO SUCCEED HIM.

Politicians are busy talking over the Quebec Cabinet embroglio. They seem to be sure that Premier Parent will take a position on the Grand Trunk Pacific government construction commission. It is known that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been anxious to have the assistance of his well-known executive ability in that work.

'Premier Parent,' said one of his friends, 'while a great administrator, is not quite up to the ideals of Quebec politicians. His great object was to make

THE HON. LOMER GOUIN,
Mr. Parent's probable Successor as Premier.

ends meet financially, and in this he has succeeded admirably, but he has had no sympathy with needed reforms, such as the educational question.

'He made the mistake of allowing the Forget clique of capitalists a dominating influence in the Legislature. While not in active sympathy with them, he tolerated them. On the other hand, the Hon. Mr. Gouin took a bold stand in opposition to the Forget influence, which won him the esteem of the old guard. Speaker Rainville was the arch-plotter of the clique, and it was determined to beat him. This was done by the courage of Mr. Langlois, M.P.P., and his friends.

'Mr. Parent's sympathies seemed to be with the Speaker, even after his defeat, and the negotiations about finding a seat for the latter in Richelieu caused the feeling to grow that the Premier must go. Mr. Parent saw his mistake too late. In a nut shell, it has been a Forget war, and the old guard Liberals have triumphed. Mr. Rodolphe Forget has boasted too much of his power both at Quebec and Ottawa, and he will find the check put on pretty tight too, in the federal parliament at the next session.'

Cabinet making is also being indulged in. It is said that the Hon. Mr. McCorkill will retire with the Premier, receiving the position of judge in Quebec city, to be vacated by Mr. Justice Andrews, who has been wishing to retire for some months now. Dr. Pelletier, M.P.P. for Sherbrooke, is named for the Eastern Townships representation, and the Hon. W. A. Weir for the Treasurership. Mr. Auguste Tessier, M.P.P. for Rimouski, will probably be the next Speaker. It is also said that at the next session the portfolios will be redistributed, so as to permit of the formation of an extra ministerial position.

The Hon. Lomer Gouin, who is likely to be Mr. Parent's successor, was born at Grondines, Que., on March 19, 1862. He was educated at Sorel and at Levis, and after graduating in law he was called to the Bar in 1884, and he has practised entirely in this city.

He was at one time the partner of the present Judge Pagnuelo, of the on. L. O. Taillon, and later of the Hon. H. Mercier. Mr. Gouin has published a special edition of the Quebec Municipal Code.

A Liberal in politics, he successfully first contested Richelieu in that interest of the House of Commons in 1891, but was returned to the Quebec Legislature for St. James division, Montreal, in the provincial election in 1897.

DENIAL BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attention was this morning drawn to a Quebec despatch to the Ottawa 'Citizen,' which says that 'as a result of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Quebec it has been practically decided that Mr. Parent will retire from the Premiership of Quebec in the not very distant future, and will be succeeded by the Hon. Lomer Gouin, the present Commissioner of Public Works.' The despatch added that Mr. Parent will be provided for and that ostensible peace will reign in the meantime, as Senator Choquette has been instructed by the Premier to cease his attacks upon Mr. Parent. Sir Wilfrid, in reply, made a brief statement in the following terms:—

'Sir Wilfrid Laurier denies absolutely the said despatch and declares he has nothing to do with the affaids of the Local Legislature. He authorizes the statement that he strongly disapproves of the attacks made on Mr. Parent, and said so to all those he met in Quebec.'

ONTARIO CATTLE JUDGES.

(Guelph 'Mercury.')

The Ontario Agricultural College team, which went to judge stock at the International Show in Chicago, two weeks ago, have received word that they won fourth place in the Spoor trophy for cattle, sheep and hogs, Ohio coming first with 2,186, Texas second with 2,150, Iowa third with 2,135, and Ontario fourth with 2,100. Michigan, Kansas and Minnesota followed. For the horse trophy, Iowa was first with 26, and Ontario second with 20. Mr. W. A. Martin, of Ohio, won the first individual prize, with 530 points, and Mr. W. C. McKillican, Ontario Agricultural College, second, with 518, getting $75. Mr. W. J. Lennox, Ontario Agricultural College, was sixth with 468, winning $40. Mr. Skinner, general manager of the exhibition, thinks the tailenders pulled down the general record of all the teams, and adds:—'I think that one of the features of the contest has been the uniform good work done by Mr. W. C. McKillican, of Ontario. His work has been, on the whole, ahead of any other man in the contest. As an all-round judge he handled horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Martin, of Ohio, was not so good in horses, hogs and sheep, but did remarkably good work in cattle classes, so that he won out over the Ontario man by a bare two points. The Iowa men were prepared by Prof. Rutherford; the Texas men by Prof. Craig and Prof. Marshall; the Michigan men by Prof. R. S. Shaw; the Ontario Agricultural College men by Professors Day, Cumming and Reed. All these men, save the latter, are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College. Prof. Craig's Texans did specially good work on sheep. The whole result, though the Ontario Agricultural College boys did not take first place, was very creditable to the Ontario Agricultural College, its graduates and students.

CANADIAN FORESTRY.

The fifth annual report of the Canadian Forestry Association contains the following important papers: 'Our native forest trees and their use in ornamental planting,' by Mr. F. G. Todd, landscape architect, Montreal; 'Forest reproduction in Germany,' by Dr. A. Harold Unwin, of the Imperial Forest Service; 'Forest management in Ontario,' by Mr. John Bertram; 'Education in forestry,' Principal James Loudon, University of Toronto; 'Systems of administration of timber lands in Canada,' Aubrey White, Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto; 'The Laurentides National Park,' W. C. J. Hall, Quebec; 'Forestry in relation to irrigation,' J. S. Dennis, Irrigation Commissioner for the Canadian Pacific Railway; 'Some Ontario forest problems,' by Professor H. L. Hutt, Ontario Agricultural College. A report on 'Forest fires for 1903' (page 113) gives a resume of the losses from forest fires for each province from official and other sources.

ONTARIO DAIRYMEN

EASTERN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION AT BROCKVILLE NEXT WEEK.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association will be held in the Opera House, at Brockville, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, next week. Some of the most eminent instructors in dairying in the United States and Canada will attend; indeed, it is claimed, with reason, that the staff of speakers and instructors is the best ever brought together at one place on the continent of America.

Since last year's convention at Belleville, the president (Mr. D. Derbyshire), and other members of the association, have addressed a large number of meetings in various sections of the eastern part of the province.

'We believe,' it is stated in the report, 'that great good will result from our efforts in educating the farmers to go more heartily into dairying, to keep only profitable cows, weeding out the poor ones, growing corn, building silos, and erecting good stables, where their stock can be kept comfortable.'

During the past season Eastern Ontario was divided into twenty-five divisions, and an instructor appointed over each. The innovation was found to have satisfactory results, and the system is, therefore, to be considerably improved in the coming season.

The programme for next week's convention is as follows:—

WEDNESDAY—FARMERS' DAY.

Morning session, 10 o'clock.—President's address. Mr. D. Derbyshire; short address, 'Results of testing seventy-two dairy herds,' Mr. C. F. Whitley, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; appointing committees.

Afternoon session, 2 o'clock.—Address, 'The building up of a dairy herd,' by Mr. G. H. Grisdale, agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; address, 'Management of the dairy herd,' by Mr. Henry Glendinning, director E. O. D. A., Manilla Ont.; address, by the Hon. John Gould, Ohio,; question drawer.

Evening session, citizens' meeting, 8 o'clock.—Chairman, Mr. Derbyshire, president; addresses of welcome, Mayor Geash and the Hon. George P. Graham; music; response, Mr. J. R. Dargavel, Elgin; address, Prof. Robertson, Ottawa; music; address, the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto; 'God Save the King.' Ladies especially invited to attend this meeting.

THURSDAY—CHEESEMAKERS' DAY.

Morning session, 9.30 o'clock.—Address, 'Cheesemaking, and report on syndicate work,' Mr. G. G. Publow, Dairy School, Kingston; address, by Mr. G. A. Putnam, supt. F. institutes, Toronto; address, Dr. W. T. Connell, bacteriologist, Dairy School, Kingston; address, 'Some truths about cows and cow stables,' Prof. Dean, Guelph.

Afternoon session, 2 o'clock.—Address, 'The cool curing question,' Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of dairy division, Ottawa; addresses, by representatives of Montreal Merchants' Produce Association; question drawer.

Evening session, 8 o'clock.—Music; address, 'Dairy economics, Prof. Dean, Guelph; address, the Hon. John Gould, Ohio; music; address, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; address, Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

FRIDAY.

Morning session, 10 o'clock.—Address, Mr. J. W. Mitchell, B.A., superintendent of Dairy School, Kingston; address, 'Signs of the times in dairying,' Mr. J. A. Ruddick, chief of dairy division, Ottawa; address, Mr. G. G. Publow, chief instructor, Kingston; report of committee on licensing cheese factories; address, 'The sister industries, dairying and bacon production,' Prof. Grisdale, Ottawa. After this session, auditors' report and election of officers will take place. Question drawer.

NEWSBOYS' TREAT.

A GREAT GATHERING OF THOSE WHO SELL THE 'WITNESS' IN THE STREETS OF MONTREAL.

There was a great gathering of newsboys and news-girls in Welsh's banquet hall, St. Peter street, last night, when about 150 of those who sell the 'Witness' on the streets of Montreal were the guests of the management. The event marked the close of a competition, which has extended over several weeks, and by which the street sales of the 'Witness' have been largely increased. After a substantial repast there was an enjoyable programme of songs, recitations and speeches. Then came the announcement of the dozen boys who headed the long list of those for whom the 'Witness' has started bank accounts. These dozen boys, in addition to money prizes, were given their choice of suits of clothes or overcoats. It was a merry crowd that dispersed, carrying oranges, bananas and bags of candy.

NORTH-WEST PROSPECTS

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FORGET SPEAKS OF THE FUTURE OF THE TERRITORIES.

Lieutenant-Governor Forget, of the North-West Territories, and Madame Forget, have just arrived from Regina, to spend a few weeks with their friends in Montreal.

His Honor is as sanguine as ever over the prospects of Canada's great prairie lands, and he fully confirms his prophecy of last year, when he declared that, with a continuance of the present tide of immigration, the Territories would, in five years, have a population of one million inhabitants. Looking into the more remote future, he now believes that in twenty-five years the North-West Territories will contain a greater population than that possessed to-day by the whole Dominion, and that the majority of the representatives in the House of Commons will come from that section of Canada.

The Lieutenant-Governor also finds that business goes on increasing as well as the population. Regina, with a population of 6,000 souls, has six banks, while Edmonton has seven, and all are doing a good business. The people read a good deal, and the sixty newspapers now published in the Territories are well patronized, and it would be difficult to find a home that does not receive one or more of these papers.

As regards the present high value of real estate in Winnipeg, Edmonton and other western cities, Mr. Forget says that while conservative minds fear a reaction, others believe that the present state of things is justified by the increasing population and the advantages to be derived from the many new railways to be built in the near future.

Far from considering the present number of railways in North-Western Canada as too large, Mr. Forget believes there will be another still further north, the Trans-Canada.

As to the creation of one or more provinces. His Honor says that the people are divided on the question. Some are in favor of one province, others would like to see the Territories divided north and south, into two provinces, and still a third lot of people opine for a division east and west.

He expressed the belief that when Sir John A. Macdonald created Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Arthabaska as provisional districts for postal purposes, he had in his mind that these would one day be so many provinces.

Speaking of the general appearance of the country, the Lieutenant-Governor says that while, some years ago, the lack of houses gave one a lonesome feeling, to-day the vacant space is the exception, especially along the different railway lines.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES

MR. McGUIGAN IS APPOINTED FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

On Wednesday a single official circular, issued late in the afternoon, announced, upon the authority of Mr. Hays, that Mr. Morse had left the Grand Trunk, and was to assume the duties of vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, in connection with which he was to have general supervision and direction of all departments of the company.

OTTAWA POLICE.

MAJOR DE LA RONDE APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE FORCE.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—Major Stewart Ed. C. de la Ronde has been appointed chief of police of Ottawa in succession to William F. Powell, resigned. The new chief will enter upon his duties on Monday next, Jan. 2. Major de la Ronde is a military man of experience, and an enthusiastic officer of the 43rd Regiment. He is engaged in business as a manufacturer's agent.

SOUSA'S BAND.

New York, Dec. 28.—Sousa's band, under the personal direction of John Philip Sousa, sailed for Liverpool to-day for the fourth European tour. The party consists of sixty musicians, with Maud Powell, violinist; Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist, and Estelle Liebling, soprano, as soloists. The band will return to America about the middle of May.

SUBURBAN ELECTIONS.

The date for receiving nominations for the Councils elections at Westmount is fixed for Jan. 9, and the contests, if any, will take place on Jan. 16. At Maisonneuve the nomination day is the second Monday in March, and the elections will take place the following Monday. At Outremont, Jan. 9 is fixed for the nomination day, the elections to be on the following Monday.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There were 110 births and 111 deaths reported at the City Hall last week. The deaths included 88 Roman Catholics and 23 Protestants. There was only one death from diphtheria, although twenty-one new cases were reported. There were three deaths from typhoid fever and eight new cases reported. There were thirty-eight cases of measles reported and only one death from that complaint. Four cases of scarlet fever were reported and one of chickenpox, but none died from these diseases. Sixteen children died of infantile diseases, six from consumption and twenty-three others from lung and throat diseases, besides whooping cough.

FATAL FIRE AT DESERT LAKE.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 28.—While the family was at church on Sunday an old lady aged eighty-six years, named Sarah Walker, a spinster, was burned to death at Desert Lake, in Frontenac County. She said she would lie down while the family was away, and when they came home they were horrified to find the house full of smoke, and her charred remains crouched in the corner next the door. Her clothing had caught fire and she was too infirm to extinguish the flames.

NEW GREEK CABINET.

Athens, Dec. 28.—A new cabinet has been formed, with Delyannis as premier and minister of the interior; M. Skouzes as minister of foreign affairs; M. Mavromyehalis as minister of war and ad interim minister of marine and instruction, and M. Gounarakis as minister of finance.

BARTLETT SENTENCED.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 28.—Melvin Bartlett, the young man who confessed to stealing money from the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba and fled to Detroit, where he was arrested and brought back to Winnipeg, was sentenced yesterday to one year in the reformatory.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 28.—At Five Mile Plain, Hants County, Mrs. Bowen left an adopted child in her house while she went to Windsor to do a day's work. Kindlings had been left in the oven. These caught fire, burst open the oven doors and set fire to the house. The child could not escape and perished in the flames.

SHOT HIS LITTLE SISTER.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Grace Sullivan, aged eight years, was accidentally shot and killed to-day by her brother Daniel, aged twelve years. He was about to show her how an air rifle which he had received as a Christmas present, worked, and, not knowing that it was loaded, pointed it at her and pulled the trigger. The bullet entered her left eye and lodged in the brain.

NEW C.P.R. BOATS.

MR. PIERS HAS PLANS OF TWO NEW ATLANTIC VESSELS.

Mr. Arthur Piers, the manager of the C. P. R. steamships, is on his way home from England, bringing with him the plans of the two new boats which the C. P. R. intend to have built for their Atlantic service—plans which have to be submitted to the executive for approval, before any contracts are actually let.

'THE GROWING TIME.'

The actual figures are made up only to the close of the fiscal year on the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. systems, and therefore it is impossible to get a record which would extend over a whole year, but from enquiries made at the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. offices it is learned that business generally during the year has been on the increase. This is especially the case with the C. P. R., whose weekly earnings have shown a constant tendency to increase during the year.

ADDRESS TO EARL GREY

MAYOR WILL TENDER RECEPTION AT THE CITY HALL.

At a brief meeting of the reception committee yesterday afternoon it was decided that an illuminated address should be prepared to be presented by His Worship Mayor Laporte to the Governor-General and Lady Grey, on the occasion of their Excellencies' proposed visit to Montreal on Jan. 24.

The official civic reception will take place at the City Hall at three o'clock.

Senator David, city clerk, and Mr. Rene Bauset, the assistant city clerk, will proceed to Ottawa in a few days to complete the details in connection with the civic function.

The usual floral decorations will be arranged at the City Hall.

THE LATE MRS. HALE.

The funeral took place at Montreal on Thursday of Mrs. Hale, widow of Mr. John Hale, a tanner formerly in a large way of business at New Glasgow, who died about twenty years ago. Mrs. Hale, who was 97 years of age, passed away at the old homestead at New Glasgow on Monday. She was highly respected and esteemed, especially in the Methodist Connexion, to which she had for so many years belonged. Her maiden name was Mary Ann Bell, and she was a native of Ireland. She was the mother of Mrs. Andrew Boyd, of Montreal; Mrs. Beattie, of Toronto; and Mrs. Hilton, of Chicago, and a sister of Mr. Samuel Bell, of the firm of Messrs. J. & T. Bell. In addition to the daughters above named, she is survived by two unmarried daughters and a son. The remains were interred in the family vault at Mount Royal Cemetery.

DEMAND OF MODERN WARFARE.

Duty of all Classes of Great Britain Would Meet Them.

PAPER BY LORD ROBERTS IN 'NINETEENTH CENTURY.'

London, Dec. 30.—'The army as it was, and as it is to be,' is the text under which Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in the January 'Nineteenth Century,' reads Britons a noteworthy lecture on the duty of all classes if Great Britain would meet the demands of modern warfare. After frankly pointing out existing deficiencies, Earl Roberts writes:—'A terrible lesson awaits the nation whose soldiers find themselves opposed by equally brave, but better trained opponents on the field of battle. No amount of money, no national sacrifices, will then avail; for modern warfare moves fast and time lost in peace can never be made up during the stress of a campaign. I hold this view very strongly, and would urge my fellow-countrymen with all the force at my command to look the plain facts in the face.'

Early Roberts does not advocate compulsory service, 'because it is distasteful to the nation and incompatible with the conditions of an army which has a large proportion of units in foreign service,' but maintains that Great Britain must have a large reserve force, and 'if the citizens of so great and prosperous a nation as ours are to remain exempt from compulsory service in time of peace, without the safety of the Empire being endangered, the right class of men must be attracted to the regular army by good conditions of pay and pension; and it is the bounden duty of the state to see that every able-bodied man in this country, no matter to what grade of society he may belong, undergo some kind of military training in youth, sufficient to enable him to shoot straight and carry out simple orders if ever his services are required for national defence.'

Earl Roberts interestingly reviews the changes of the last fifty years, describes the military system prior to the Crimean War, and points out how the introduction of modern guns necessitated the complete abolishment of the idea that men must be mere machines. Officers, he says, are no longer directly able to control their men, because the fighting formation has been changed, and, therefore, the men must have a far higher standard of individual intelligence, while among the officers, intelligence, self-reliance, and the powers of leading, must be on a proportionately higher level.

'The sooner this is realized to the fullest extent,' Earl Roberts says, 'the better for all ranks, when the hour of trial comes.'

Earl Roberts says the report of the commission on the war in South Africa made it clear that much is still needed before Great Britain has an army fit in all respects for war with a modern nation. Among other things, she must have a larger proportion of mounted troops for rapid reinforcement, and in order to quickly seize points of vantage. He refers to the action of the government in ordering new quick firing field guns for the complete re-equipment of the army, as reported by the Associated Press yesterday, and says these guns will be twelve and a half pounders for horse, and eighteen and a half pounders for field artillery.

Simultaneously with Earl Roberts's article, it is officially announced that 160 batteries will be supplied with new guns, at a cost of $17,500,000, and that the order will be executed within twenty months.

Earl Roberts concludes his article as follows: 'It will be necessary to have a reserve force of officers, amounting to some thousands. These can be made available by a system for the military training of the entire youth of the country. Such a reserve is essential to our success, no matter under what system our army may be organized.'

CRISIS IN GREECE

CABINET RESIGNS OWING TO NON-CONFIDENCE VOTE.

Athens, Greece, Dec. 26.—The Cabinet resigned on Saturday in consequence of the defeat of the government in the Chamber on Friday, on a vote of non-confidence, moved by M. Delyannis, former Premier. The latter sharply criticised the government's general policy, and M. Seimis did the same. M. Seimis said his party had supported the ministry for the past year because of the Macedonian question. As, however, that question had now entered on a chronic phase, the Zeimists could no longer place confidence in the ministry and the country should be asked to judge of the ministerial programme.

King George is considering whether to form a stop-gap Cabinet or dissolve the Chamber and entrust M. Delyannis with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

FAREWELL TO DR. KELLOCK

GATHERING IN HIS HONOR IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, UPPER MELBOURNE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Richmond, Que., Dec. 27.—A farewell gathering in honor of the Rev. Dr. Kellock and family was held in St. Andrew's Church, Upper Melbourne, on Wednesday evening last, when a large number of members and friends assembled to celebrate the occasion. Dr. Kellock has accepted a call to Kinnear's Mills, where he will be inducted to-morrow. The assembly, which numbered about a hundred, sat down to tables laden with every delicacy of the season. After refreshments had been partaken of, Mr. N. Coburn was called to the chair, and conducted the meeting in his usual felicitous manner. Several speeches, interspersed with appropriate and excellent music, were given. The chairman then presented Dr. Kellock with a beautiful pair of fur gauntlets from the ladies of the congregation. Mrs. Kellock received a handsome travelling bag and a purse of money, and Miss Jessie Kellock a silver-backed mirror, from the young men of the congregation. Dr. Kellock replied for all in a most feeling manner, and referred in highest terms of praise to the unbroken harmony and loyalty which had always been shown to him and his family by the whole congregation. The gathering broke up after singing 'God be with you till we meet again.'

Boys' Watch Free

We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1904 CARICATURED" just published, at ten cents each. A 50 cent certificate given free with each.

The watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enamelled dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last many years with care.

There is nothing on the market that compares with "1904 CARICATURED," and it is so cheap that there is no trouble in selling it, especially with the fifty cent certificate thrown in. We printed thirty thousand of these the other day and twenty-three thousand are already sold. Write for your dozen of "1904 CARICATURED" to-day. A post card will bring them by return mail.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

NOTORIOUS MRS. CHADWICK

INCIDENTS OF HER EARLY LIFE AT WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Elizabeth Bigley, the notorious Mrs. Chadwick, spent several years of her life at Woodstock, Ont., and many Woodstock people remember her well. According to the 'Sentinel-Review,' her father was a section foreman on the Grand Trunk Railway, and up to the time of his death the family lived in a little house on the railway property. Then they moved to a house on a farm on the Woodstock side of Eastwood—a small, plainly built little two-story building, standing by itself.

Mr. Thomas Russell, now living with Mr. Robert Bright, on Wilson street, Woodstock, at one time boarded at this house with the Bigley family, which consisted then of eight children. In an interview Mr. Russell said that Elizabeth Bigley got into trouble before the death of her father, but was acquitted of a charge of forgery on the plea of insanity. He described her as 'an ordinary enough girl, but one who never did much work around the house.' Mr. Russell was in Cleveland some months ago, and while there stayed with Mrs. Chadwick's sister, Mrs. Pyne. Mrs. Chadwick was too aristocratic then, he says, to have anything to do with the rest of her family.

Mr. James Fowler, of Dundas street east, Woodstock, knew the Bigley family for years. He says they were 'a fine family, and I never knew a thing against any of them except this Mrs. Chadwick.'

'Betsy Bigley,' he went on, 'caused a great stir in Eastwood, when she announced that she had been left $40,000 by a relative in France. The villagers were very doubtful, though, for they were plain people, and the thing seemed impossible. That was the only reason we ever had for believing she was crazy, for ordinarily she was considered quite a bright girl. I remember that when she first tried forgery it was the talk of the neighborhood that she could imitate anybody's signature. Reuben Kipp himself could not tell the signature on the forged note from his own. He could only swear that he never signed such a note.'

Mr. M. M. Nesbitt was a prominent witness at the Bigley trial in Woodstock, his testimony being that her foolish actions led him to believe Elizabeth Bigley was insane.

'She came into the store one day with her mother,' he said, 'very stylishly dressed and playing the lady at a great rate. She ordered groceries in very large quantities, such as barrels of sugar at once. She wanted the goods charged, and told me the story of being left a lot of money. I explained that I had perfect faith in her, but that I would prefer to have the goods charged to her father. She consented to this, and although the bill was an exceptionally large one, he came in a few days later and said it was all right to have it in his name.'

At school Elizabeth Bigley was looked upon as a smart girl, quick to catch an idea, but with nothing exceptional about her. She was rather pretty, and was popular with everybody.

Mrs. Chadwick's father suffered from a lingering illness, and after his death a remarkable discovery was made. He was supposed to have been afflicted with cancer, but a post-mortem examination showed that his stomach contained some dozen of tacks, shingle nails and needles, which had set up a severe ulceration. That he was in the habit of swallowing these was entirely unknown, and the greatest surprise was caused by the result of the post-mortem. The contents of the stomach were for some time preserved by one of the doctors making the examination as a great curiosity.

MONSTER BATTLESHIP.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY DESIGNING THE GREATEST DESTROYER AFLOAT.

London, Dec. 30.—The 'Daily Mail' says that the Admiralty is designing a battleship of 17,000 or 18,000 tons, which will carry ten twelve-inch guns. It will be capable of destroying anything afloat or yet designed. It will fire a broadside of seven 850-pound shells, which will be able to perforate two feet of the best existing armor. The 'Mail,' referring to the projected monster American battleship, describes the new British vessel as Great Britain's reply in friendly competition with our possible ally.

CHURCH UNION.

MONTREAL DELEGATES SPEAK OF RECENT CONFERENCE IN TORONTO.

A misapprehension seems to have existed in respect to the disposition of the conference recently held in Toronto, at which representatives of the three churches which have been most pronouncedly in favor of church union were present—the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational.

It was said that some of the delegates looked coldly on the project, which was not within measurable distance of being realized.

Principal Shaw, of the Methodist College; Principal Scrimger, of the Presbyterian College, and the Rev. Hugh Pedley, representing the Congregationalists, all of Montreal, tell a totally different story.

Dr. Shaw, said the joint conference has gone as far as possible in the direction of union. There were one hundred and twenty-eight delegates present, from which five sub-committees had been formed to deal with the subjects of doctrine, polity, ministry, administration, law, etc. These committees met and organized. In the opinion of Dr. Shaw there was confident hope that there would be no difficulty in promulgating a syllabus, which, he thought, should be brief and yet comprehensive, and especially of a practical character, and confined to the doctrines upon which all the churches were agreed. Of course, there must be an educational process to be observed in the matter. The members of the churches involved must be educated up to the point of union. That might take time, but he thought that the leading men of the churches in question were in favor of union.

Principal Scrimger said that a great stride forward had been made by the conference. He did not expect union to-morrow; indeed, not for seven or eight years. It was found that the points of agreement were greater than those of difference. The committees of the three churches which met subsequently to the general conference to consider whether negotiations should be continued, reported unanimously that this should be the case. The sub-committees could not report for some time, as much of the work would have to be done by correspondence. Nothing was to be done in haste, as it was desirable that the people should be carrried step by step towards the goal aimed at, but the committees would give information at every step of their work, so that when the question was finally referred to the several congregations, the latter would be able to judge of the points at issue intelligently. The difficulty—if there was one—might be that the people would not be disposed to lay aside their old-time prejudices and the misjudgments of past generations.

The Rev. Mr. Pedley said there were three forces at work outside the Church, which argued in favor of church re-union. On the part of the Methodist Church, there was a desire for a larger expression of popular feeling, and of individual as well as of congregational liberty. The Presbyterians were undoubtedly in favor of a less controversial and more simple doctrinal basis, without abandoning what is great and good in historical Calvinism. In addition to this the same denomination desired a more catholic statement of the Christian faith.

As for the Congregationalists, there was a growing tendency towards a more effective organization for all the general objects with which the Church was concerned. The Congregationalists of England, who are numerous and powerful, had already adopted a constitution, giving large powers to a central body.

Mr. Pedley observed that the problems developed by new populations called for a better arrangement of the forces of the Church. There must be no haste; the question, if carried, must be carried by the hearty consent of the people, if a union such as they desired was to be lasting.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN VICKERS, TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—A resident of Toronto for fifty years passed away on Sunday, in the person of Mrs. Catherine Mary Moodie, widow of John Joseph Vickers, Mrs. Vickers was born in 1832, at Reydon Hall, Suffolk. That year her father, who had been wounded in the battle of Bergensoom, Holland, was granted by the British Government lands in the Douro section of Upper Canada, and the family moved to Canada. Lieut. Moodie was the first sheriff of Hastings. Deceased married Mr. Vickers in August, 1855, and had resided in Toronto ever since. She had a remarkably retentive memory and having come in contact with many eminent Canadians [illegible] Mr. Vickers leaves four sons—John A. D., of Chicago; William W., of Toronto; Victor G. R., of Montreal; Arthur A., of Fort William, and five daughters, Catherine, wife of Dr. J. Playfair McMurrich, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Isabel J., wife of Dr. Henry Sewell, of Denver, Col.; C. R., wife of Mr. S. W. Ewing, of Montreal; Agnes Strickland, wife of Mr. P. E. McKenzie, of Rat Portage, and Miss Henrietta M., of Toronto. Deceased was 73 years of age and was very active up to the death of her husband in 1895.

ROBERT WINTON.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—Mr. Robert Winton died in the Western Hospital to-night, after an illness of several weeks. Deceased was a widely known journalist. Born in Newfoundland in 1825, he emigrated to the United States when quite a young man and was connected with prominent journals there for years. He then returned to his native island, where he became King's printer and supervisor of the Legislature 'Hansard.' He has for the last few years been residing with his daughter in Toronto. Last summer he paid a visit to Newfoundland and wrote a number of articles in a Toronto daily on the feeling in regard to confederation with Canada.

MR. HENRY CAWTHRA.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—A representative of one of the oldest and best known families in Toronto passed away early on Christmas morning in the person of Mr. Henry Cawthra, of Yeadon Hall, Beverley and College streets. The deceased gentleman was the youngest son of John Cawthra, one of the United Empire Loyalists, who came to this country in 1801, and fought in the battles of the war of 1812. He was the first member of Parliament returned from the County of Simcoe, as York County was then known.

REV. HOWARD H. ROACH.

St. John, Dec. 27.—The Rev. Howard H. Roach is dead at his home on Main street, after an illness of only ten days. Born at Granville Ferry, N.S., thirty-seven years ago, he, after a common school course, entered Horton Academy at Wolfville, and from there went, in 1892, to Acadia University. While attending college he preached for a time at Avonport, fifteen miles below Wolfville. During the smallpox epidemic he did much to relieve suffering, and shut himself up in a room in the old Tabernacle Hall on Haymarket square. He put in a bed, stove, chairs and some books, and spent several months there, doing his own cooking and receiving no one. He spent his days and most of his nights in visiting the sick and affording spiritual attention.. He was with the Tabernacle Church until October, 1903, when he accepted a call to Main Street Baptist Church which pulpit he has since filled.

DOUGLAS STEVENS.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 25.—The death occurred last evening of Douglas Stevens, Dominion Government steamboat inspector. Mr. Stevens had been stationed at Toronto during the past two years directing the construction of the Dominion lightship 'Lurcher,' and one for the lakes, built at the Polson iron works. Four weeks ago he returned to Halifax in failing health. He learned engineering in the works of the old Nova Scotia Railway at Halifax, and for years was chief engineer on the Cunard liners, running to the West indies from this port.

MRS. ANN GILLEAN.

London, Ont., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Ann Gillean, wife of Mr. James Gillean, died on Saturday, in her 77th year, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, sustained ten days ago. Mrs. Gillean was a native of Devonshire, but came to this city 62 years ago, and had been a resident here ever since. In addition to her husband, a family of five sons are left, including Wm. D. Gillean, of Montreal.

New York, Dec. 28.—Mr. James F. Secor, builder of the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco; the Pensacola navy yard, and many monitors, ironclads and dry docks during the civil war, died suddenly at his home in Pelham Manor last evening. He was 90 years of age.

Brockville, Ont., Dec. 28.—Dr. F. Hayes, LL.D., of Ontario's dentists, died here last evening, aged 74 years. He had been ill for 18 months. His wife, two sons and daughter survive.

Petrolea, Ont., Dec. 28.—Mr. Alex. Buchanan, an old resident and ex-chairman of the public school, board, dropped dead last evening.

Ottawa, Dec. 28.—The first death in Earl Grey's household occurred yesterday, when Ernest Eels, chief groom of the bedchamber, died of pneumonia. He came out on the 'Bavarian' about three weeks ago, and was 28 years of age. It is said that, like many other Englishmen when first coming to Canada, he despised an overcoat, and went skating on a very cold day insufficiently protected. He caught a severe cold, from which pneumonia developed. He will be buried in the Beechwood cemetery in the Rideau Hall lot.

Belleville, Dec. 28.—Ex-Ald. George Backus, one of the best known Liberals of this city, died here to-day. He was born in Kingston seventy-four years ago, and had lived here fifty years. He was an uncle of Miss Ada Moylan, of McGill Conservatory of Music, Montreal.

JAMES F. SECOR.

New York, Dec. 28.—Mr. James F. Secor, builder of the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, Pensacola navy yard and many monitors, iron-clads and docks, during the civil war, died suddenly at his home in Pelham Manor last evening. He was 90 years old.

DR. D. F. HAYS.

Brockville, Dec. 28.—Dr. Delorma F. Hays, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Brockville, is dead. He had been ill since June, 1903. He was one of the oldest dentists in Eastern Ontario, and the oldest in Brockville. On Oct. 29, 1856, the late Dr. Hays married Miss Sarah Ophelia, daughter of the late Zaccheus Booth, of this town. He served some sixteen different terms at the council board, the last being in 1900, and was a valuable member. He was a Presbyterian.

BENJ. HEARTZ.

Charlottetown, Dec. 29.—The death took place shortly after midnight of Benj. Heartz, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Charlottetown. The deceased had been in failing health for some weeks, and recently went to California, but without benefit. He returned about a week ago and gradually sank. He was president for many years of the Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island. One brother, Dr. Heartz, Halifax, and two sisters, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Dr. F. P. Taylor, of this city, besides one son, Frank Heartz, and a widow, survive.

Belleville, Dec. 29.—Mr. Anson Gilbert Northrup died very suddenly last evening at his residence, John street north. The deceased was for fifty-six years in the service of the public. He was registrar of the Surrogate Court, clerk of the County Court, and deputy clerk of Common Pleas. He was also for nearly half a century the superintendent of the John Street Presbyterian Church Sunday school. He was one of the best known citizens of this city, and was a man beloved by all and every creed and class. He had been at his office as usual on Saturday and complained of a cold. He remained home after that, and last night was seized with heart failure. He passed away very unexpectedly. Surviving him are his widow, one son and one daughter. They are W. B. Northrup, M.P., for East Hastings, and Mrs. (Dr.) J. H. George, of Chicago.

Truro, N.S., Dec. 29.—Col. Willoughby Shaffner, for thirty years in the militia and for five years commander of the 69th Regiment, died here to-day, aged 58 years. He leaves a widow and daughter.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 29.—The death occurred in Duluth, Minn., on Christmas Eve, of Mrs. John Rockwell, well known in W.C.T.U. circles of Kingston and Toronto, and in charge at one time of the Legislation Department of the Ontario and Dominion Associations. She was a strong worker in all religious activity and moral reform. She was a Picton girl, a sister of H. C. McMullen, of that town, and the well known G. H. McMullen of political fame in 1878.

MISTOOK HIM FOR A RABBIT.

Peterborough, Ont., Dec. 29.—While Edward Barrie and Willie Denoon, two boys, were out shooting rabbits yesterday, Denoon mistook Barrie, who was in the bush, for a rabbit, and discharged his gun. Barrie received five shots in the body. He will, however, recover.

CANADIAN CABLES.

THE 'STANDARD' AND THE RISING TIDE OF IMPERIAL SENTIMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 27.—The 'Standard' says: 'Anything which is done in this country to check the rising tide of imperial sentiment would be regarded as a most deplorable mistake. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that we should watch public opinion in the colonies in order to ascertain how publicly expressed views in the Mother Country may be reflected in the minds of those who inhabit distant portions of the British empire. In this connection a telegram received from our Ottawa correspondent is worthy of the closest attention, as it contains an extract from an article in the 'Citizen,' in which careful exposition is made of Canadian sentiment in connection with imperial defence. This organ of Canadian public opinion conveys in a delicate manner some reproach to the recent expressions of opinion on the subject in England. There is considerable justice in the complaint, but Canada should understand that the people who make such criticisms are in as small a minority here as are those who openly profess to be indifferent to their imperial obligations in the Dominion itself.

London, Dec. 27.—At an audience which the Bishop of New Westminster, B.C., had with the Pope at Rome yesterday His Holiness made many inquiries regarding the Bishop's diocese. His Holiness was greatly interested to learn that it contained ten thousand Indian Catholics. He sent them his special benediction.

London, Dec. 27.—In a pamphlet entitled, 'Further notes on Catholic child emigration to Canada,' Messrs. R. E. Evans and A. C. Thomas, who recently visited Canada, say that of course it is quite possible that those laboring in the interests of children, that many members of boards and guardians and others who have gone to Canada to study this question, and spent themselves and their money studying it on the spot, may be all wrong, and that emigration is not a good means of disposal. It is also possible that the Dominion inspector in Canada engaged at the instance of the local government board may issue false reports, and that the government's children's department may be inefficient, but my all means let a local government board inspector be sent, or as many inspectors as possible. The writers suggest that Mr. Smart be invited to England by the local government board to give his views of the state of the children.

London, Dec. 28.—Sir Percy Girouard has been granted a bonus of five thousand pounds in recognition of the value of services rendered.

London, Dec. 28.—The Canadian Associated Press learns that naval experts do not regard the proposed dockyard changes in a favorable light. The Admiralty is influenced mainly by the question of expense. Whatever the fate of others, considerable doubt remains with the Admiralty as to entirely closing Esquimalt, which, it is contended, is of great service to the Pacific squadron, and worth the expense.

London, Dec. 28.—Four Vancouver residents have written the Manchester 'Guardian' contradicting a statement that the Island of Vancouver is not a paradise; that women are scarce; that farmers, like the land, are poor; that women work as hard as men, and that everybody wanting help hires Chinamen, not because whites are scarce, but because Chinamen are cheap and take insults without a murmur.

A TERRIBLE FALL.

SNOWBANK MAY HAVE SAVED WILLIAM DONOVAN'S LIFE.

William Donovan, an employee of the Canadian Bridge Company, was seriously injured while engaged on the construction of a new elevator for the Montreal Warehousing Company at Windmill Point. Donovan was at work on a scaffold, seventy feet above the ground, when he slipped and fell. Had he fallen on to the hard ground he would almost certainly have been killed instantly, but fortunately a deep pile of snow broke his fall. He was removed in the ambulance to the General Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a slight fracture of the skull and severe bruises about the face and body. The doctors at the hospital expect that the man will recover.

RAN INTO TRAIN.

Fergus, Ont., Dec. 29.—On Monday morning Mr. Byron Moir, a young man of almost nineteen years, eldest son of Mr. Forbes Moir, of West Garafax, started out to feed cattle at a barn across the C. P. R. tracks, which run through his father's farm. The young man was in a hurry, the morning misty, and, thinking the train had gone by, he ran directly into it as it was passing. The momentum threw him against the hind car, the step of which caught him a few inches above the right knee, shattering the bones. He was taken into his home and medical assistance summoned. After a consultation he was removed to the hospital here, where his leg was amputated. The shock was greater than he could bear, however, and he passed away about midnight.

SHIBLEY ASSIGNS.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 29.—W. J. Shibley, the Liberal candidate in Frontenac at the federal election, and fled the country owing to the exposure of the bogus ballot box frauds, has filed in the County Court an assignment for the benefit of creditors, sworn to have been executed in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, by W. J. Shibley, and was witnessed by John MacDonald Mowat, solicitor, of Kingston, who swears that it was executed in his presence, as already set forth. The meeting of creditors will be held at Harrowsmith, but the estate is not expected to pay much. The liabilities are between $6,000 and $7,000, and the assets a team of horses, a few implements and a house, the latter mortgaged to the extent of $1,100.

HONOR FOR CAPT. THACKER.

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—The Mikado of Japan has decided to confer the order of the Rising Sun upon Captain Thacker, the Canadian officer who was sent to Manchuria to follow the progress of the Russo-Japanese war. The Canadian attaché got to the front in the summer, and has since been reported as invalided. His present whereabouts is not known, however, to the authorities at Ottawa. Captain Thacker belonged to the Royal Canadian Artillery, and was stationed at Quebec prior to his despatch to the Orient. The honor that is paid him by Japan is a compliment also to the Dominion of Canada.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

JUDGE KILLAM TO SUCCEED MR. BLAIR AS CHAIRMAN.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—The cabinet has practically decided on the selection of a successor to the Hon. A. G. Blair in the chairmanship of the Railway Commission. The appointee will be Mr. Justice Killam, of the Supreme Court Bench, former Chief Justice of Manitoba. A few details have first to be arranged, however, before the order passes, so that Mr. Killam will not have to sacrifice his pension allowance by reason of the transfer. The appointment is especially welcome to the board because it gives it a member who is acquainted with the conditions in the west from which a large share of the commission's business is coming.

CANADIANS IN BOSTON.

CLUB ROOMS ESTABLISHED WHERE VISITORS WILL BE WELCOMED.

On Jan. 1, the Canadian Club of Boston opens club rooms at 15 Beacon street, adjoining the Hotel Bellevue. They will consist of elegantly appointed reading and writing rooms where Canadian and British papers and magazines will be on file. The rooms will be open during the day and evening.

A visitors' book will be kept, and persons visiting Boston will register their local address. Friends can thereby become acquainted with their whereabouts.

The Canadian Club desires, through the columns of the 'Witness' to bring the establishing of their rooms to the attention of the Canadian people, and requests them when visiting Boston, to call and avail themselves of the privileges afforded. They must, however, be introduced by a member of the Club.

CHRISTMAS AT HEMMINGFORD.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the Town Hall, Hemmingford, on Friday last, the Sunday-school of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, assisted by the choir, gave an excellent Christmas cantata entitled 'From the Pearly Gates.' There was a large attendance and the singing and other exercises of the children were highly appreciated, and reflected great credit on the Rev. A. Lee, the pastor, to whose care and training the success of the concert was in large measure due. After the musical part of the programme was completed refreshments were provided. The Rev. A. Lee gave an address appropriate for the Christmastide. Afterwards, to the delight of the children, Santa Claus arrived and after expressing his pleasure at being with them, and telling them some of the difficulties he had on his journey, he proceeded to distribute presents from a well-loaded Christmas tree. Mrs. John Scriver, the organist of the church, ably presided at the organ. The Town Hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens and Chinese lanterns, and with the children on the stage, made a very pretty picture. The concert closed with the National Anthem and young and old went home well pleased with the Christmas entertainment of 1904.

BANQUET FOR MR. BERGERON.

The friends of Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P. for Beauharnois, will tender him a banquet at Valleyfield, on Jan. 7, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of his first election as representative of that county.

NEW FIELD GUNS.

A BIG ORDER BY THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

London, Dec. 29.—The War Office has placed orders for sufficient 18½ pounder field guns to practically re-arm the whole of the British army.

MR. SUTHERLAND'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Sutherland, of Richmond Quebec, has been appointed to the Protestant Council of Public Instruction, in the place of the late Dr. Cotton. Those who know Mr. Sutherland will agree that in him the government has made a wise choice, for he possesses exceptional qualifications for this important position. Born at Galt, Ont., on Dec. 4, 1860, he was educated at the public school and at the collegiate institute there, under the principalship of the late Dr. Tassie. He entered into the drug business in Sherbrooke, and in 1890 he graduated at the Montreal College of Pharmacy. For the last twenty-four years Mr. Sutherland has been in business in Richmond, and for many years he has been trustee and secretary of St. Francis College at that place. For some time he has written for the public press on educational subjects, such as the consolidation of rural schools, technical and scientific instruction in schools and universities, etc. A portion of his contributions has appeared in editorial form. He has a graduate in arts of Queen's University.

FORT CHURCHILL.

Ottawa, Dec. 28.—A mounted police patrol has left Dawson City to establish communication with Fort Churchill, on the Mackenzie river, and, if possible, with Herschell Island, at the mouth of the same stream. Police posts are maintained at both these points, but they have hitherto been accessible only from Edmonton by way of the Mackenzie river. The route from Dawson is overland, but through a region that is practically unknown and unexplored.

THE TONGA ISLANDS

GREAT BRITAIN ASSUMES CONTROL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 28.—Great Britain has assumed control of the legal and financial administration of the Tonga Islands, the native chiefs consenting.

CASAULT DINNER CANCELLED.

Quebec, Dec. 28.—Owing to the illness of Sir L. N. Casault, the dinner which was to be given at the Garrison Club on Thursday next to the ex-Chief Justice by the members of the bar of this district, has been cancelled.

FELL ON THE ICE.

PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINION W. C. T. U. MEETS WITH UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Annie O. Rutherford, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., fell on the icy pavement yesterday while returning home, fracturing her left limb just above the ankle.

THE LATE DR. HARRINGTON.

Dr. Arthur De Wolfe Harrington, a graduate of the veterinary faculty of McGill University, died a few days ago in Calgary, as a result of injuries received by being kicked by a horse. Dr. Harrington came to Montreal in 1899 from Guysboro, N.S., and entered the veterinary faculty of McGill. He took no less than seven prizes in his course, and graduated with honors in 1902. After graduating he went to South Africa as veterinary captain in the third Canadian contingent. On his return from South Africa he went to Alberta as superintendent of the new Walrond ranch, which post he resigned a few months ago to go into private practice at Red Deer. Soon after he was appointed government veterinary inspector for the Fort McLeod district.

SKIT SKETCHES.

THE ONTARIO CAMPAING—'YOU'RE ANOTHER!'

MR. ROSS ATTEMPTING A DANGEROUS FEAT.

WEATHERLETS.

O city, whom grey stormy hands have sown
With restless drift, scarce broken now of any,
Out of the dark thy windows dim and many
Gleam red across the storm.
—'A Night of Storm'—Archibald Lampman.

His careful hands console
With lawny robes and draperies of snow.
—Archibald Lampman, 'Winter.'

I had walked out . . . . . .
. . . . up the gleaming snow-packed field
With the snowshoer's long, rejoicing stride,
Marching at ease
—Archibald Lampman, 'Winter Hues Recalled.'

Fortune with a smiling face
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stop to pick them up?
To-day my friend to-day!
But should she frown with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve—if grieve we must?—
To-morrow, friend, to-morrow!

A little bit of sunshine,
A little bit of snow,
A little heap of autumn leaves
Where roses used to grow,
A little bit of darkness,
And a little bit of day,
A smile and then a little sigh
For pleasures passed away.

A little bit of folly
And a little bit of sense,
A little bit of saving
And a little wild expense;
A little bit of sorrow
And a little bit of cheer,
A little bit of waiting
And we've rounded out the year.
—Washington 'Star.'

SOME NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

FATAL FIRE AT HAWKESBURY.

MRS. SHAW, OF SHAWBRIDGE, PERISHES IN FIRE WHICH DESTROYS THE GREAT NORTHERN STATION.

Hawkesbury, Ont., Dec. 29.—The Great Northern Station here was burnt last night and Mrs. Shaw, of Shawbridge, perished in the flames. Mr. Campbell, the agent, and his family lived in the building. About eleven o'clock they smelt smoke and soon discovered that the place was in flames. Mr. Campbell carried out his wife, who was in bed with a new-born baby. He returned for the three children and Mrs. Shaw, but could not get downstairs again. He threw the two eldest children out of a window, but could not find Mrs. Shaw and the baby. In much exhausted condition he pitched himself from a window and found the baby had been thrown out by Mrs. Shaw. The oldest child and Mrs. Campbell were burnt considerably. The origin of the fire is unknown. When the fire alarm sounded Mrs. Felix Harbic got such a shock that she expired in half an hour.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., Dec. 29.— Fire about six a.m. destroyed a small building occupied by Mr. John McIntyre, who lived alone, and McIntyre perished in the flames. The man was about thirty-five years old and a bachelor. His occupation was that of a helper on the ... eld land canal.

Genesee, N.Y., Dec. 29.—Three persons lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the farm residence of Charles McMillan, at the head of the Conesus Lake, early to-day. The dead are:— Charles McMillan, Lottie McMillan, his sister, and Frank McMillan, a nephew. Lulu McMillan, another sister who resided at the McMillan home, escaped. The cause of the fire has not been explained. The McMillans were among the prominent families of Livingston county. The big farm residence was totally burned.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 28.—On Sunday night the general store of W. R. Carnrite, at Roblin's Mills, in the township of Ameliasburg, was destroyed by fire. The store contained a large stock, which was completely destroyed. Above the store Mr. Carnrite and his family resided, and all their household effects were consumed. How the fire originated is not known, as all the members of the family were absent when it broke out. Loss upwards of $10,000; contents of store and household effects insured for $3,300.

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN

MINISTER OF MILITIA BANQUETTED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE TORONTO GARRISON.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—The banquet by the officers of the Toronto Garrison to Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, last night, was attended by about two hundred military men, including representatives of the militia from a number of outside places. The mess room at the Armories, where the dinner took place, was crowded. Col. Otter, D.O.C., occupied the chair. Sir Frederick Borden, in replying to the toast of his health, proposed by Lieut.-Col. Davidson, spoke for about an hour. In the course of his speech he referred to the reported proposed dismantling of the dockyards at Esquimalt and Halifax. The Dominion Government had not yet received any communication on the subject from the imperial authorities, but he had faith in a satisfactory outcome. He quoted the Dominion Government's message to the Colonial Conference, offering to take charge of the defences of Canada during peace times at least. Sir Frederick spoke at length of the reorganization of the Militia Department under the act passed at the last session of parliament, providing for a militia council. He predicted that, as a result, the administration from headquarters would be wiser because of the advice of experts acting together. It would result in greater continuity. It was his intention, he said, to make the district officers commanding more than first class clerks, as they had been in the past. He proposed that they should have large powers in the administration of their districts. Under the old system of appointing district officers commanding, each new man seemed to set out to prove that his predecessor was an ass, and he oftentimes succeeded. Incidentally, Sir Frederick said that there had been officers come to Canada from the Old Country who thought their duties were larger than they really were. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was among the other speakers.

FRAUDULENT INSURANCE.

HEAD OF THE LLOYDS OF AMERICA IN TROUBLE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—Charges of conspiracy, false pretence and forgery, involving $150,000, are made against John Bough, alias Baker, who has been committed in the City Hall Police Court, to await a requisition from the New York authorities. New York detectives arrested Bough as he was leaving the county prison, where he had served six months for swindling operations in the name of the Boyer Sign Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia. According to information in possession of the police department, Bough and other persons, who have since disappeared, established an insurance company under the name of Lloyds Insurance Company of America. The concern, it is alleged, wrote $4,000,000 worth of fire insurance and collected $150,000 in premiums, the insured being led, it is alleged, to believe that Bough was the American agent of Lloyds, London. Six months ago a collapse followed an alleged non-payment of a policy, and the prosecution claims that the discovery was then made that the safe was filled with assets in the shape of worthless deeds and mortgages.

The New York authorities asked that he be not released in less than $10,000 bail, and he was held to await requisition. His attorney has secured a writ of habeas corpus returnable on Jan. 4.

OIL MEN STRIKE

THOUSANDS OF MEN IN THE BAKU OIL FIELDS GO OUT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—Tens of thousands of men have struck throughout the Baku (Caucasia) oil fields.

DE PLEHVE'S MURDERERS

SENTENCE REDUCED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—The decision of the court which tried Sazonoff and his accomplice, Sikorifsky, and sentenced Sazonoff to life and Sikorifsky to twenty years' imprisonment for the assassination of M. de Phelve, has been revised. The court announces that the sentence is that Sazonoff shall serve fourteen years and his accomplice ten.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD APPOINTED COMMANDER.

London, Dec. 28.—Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has been appointed to succeed Admiral Domville in command of the Mediteranean squadron on May 1.

THE QUEBEC TRAGEDY.

CORONER'S JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF SUICIDE WHILE TEMPORARILY INSANE.

Quebec, Dec. 28.—That Joseph Spenard committed suicide while temporarily insane was the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury yesterday on the remains of the unfortunate man who did the shooting early on Christmas morning. All those connected with the affair, as far as being present when the shooting occurred, were exonerated from blame. The members of the jury, however, spoke in the highest terms of the unfortunate man who took his own life. Most of them knew him personally and remembered his first-class reputation. It was known, however, that Spenard's mind had been unbalanced for some time past, and evidence to this effect was brought out.

NO HOPE FOR BELL.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—The cabinet has decided that the law shall take its course in the case of Joshua Bell, who will accordingly be executed on Jan. 17 for the murder of his paramour at Phoenix, B.C., last summer.

THE PRINCESS RADZIWILL.

SHE IS ABOUT TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST THE EXECUTORS OF THE RHODES ESTATE TO CLEAR HER NAME.

London, Dec. 29.—The 'Daily Chronicle' states that Princess Radziwill will bring action against the executors of the estate of Cecil Rhodes to vindicate her character from accusations in connection with her personal relations with Mr. Rhodes.

Princess Catherin Radziwill was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Supreme Court of Cape Colony, on April 30, 1902, for forgery in connection with notes purporting to have been endorsed by Mr. Rhodes. She was liberated from prison in August, 1903. The princess is the daughter of the Austrian Count Dymski, formerly one of the great landed proprietors of Galicia. She eloped with Prince Radziwill on the eve of the day set for her marriage to a wealthy manufacturer. About four years ago she appeared in London, where she lived in luxurious style. Subsequently she moved to South Africa, where she attempted to float evidences of credit purporting to have been signed by Cecil Rhodes, but which were repudiated by him, several suits tried at Capetown finally culminating in her conviction. It was alleged by the London papers that Mr. Rhodes's death was due to the worry which she caused him, and to the fact that he was obliged to return to South Africa in the hottest weather to prosecute the case against her.

FIRE AT RIDEAU HALL.

BROKE OUT IN THE CHAPEL, BUT DID LITTLE DAMAGE.

Ottawa, Dec. 28.—The Governor-General and his family had an exciting time last evening, when fire broke out in the chapel at Rideau Hall. Ernest Eels, chief groom of the bedchamber, died yesterday of pneumonia, and his body was placed in the chapel. It seems that there had been no fire in the chapel for some time, and in some way it caught between the floors. The city brigade was called out, but the fire was extinguished with very slight loss. Earl Grey afterwards complimented Chief Prevost on the way the fire was handled, saying it beat anything of the kind in England.

HOW MR. GREENWAY TRAPPED HIM.

(Toronto 'News.')

This is a political story, and it is true. It also shows a strong vein of humor in a man who is usually not credited with it. When the Hon. Thomas Greenway was Premier of Manitoba, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, of Brandon, the leader of the Conservative Opposition, one day made a furious onslaught on a grant of a hundred and sixty thousand dollars to the Manitoba & Southwestern Railway. The placid and apparently phlegmatic Premier beamed pleasantly as one of his young 'cubs' proceeded to defend the grant. The chief line of defence was that it opened up the coal mines at Estevan, giving the Manitoba farmers access to cheap fuel, and as to the quality, that was proved by the fact that at that very moment the coal was being used to heat the Legislative Chamber.

'That shows it is of very poor quality,' said Mr. Macdonald.

Then the placid Premier, who appeared to see nothing, and saw and noted everything, woke up to renewed interest in the debate, and in a sympathetic voice, as gentle as the cooing of a sucking dove, he enquired, 'Why? Are you cold?'

'Yes,' said the unsuspecting leader. 'It's very cold over here.'

'Oh, well,' beamed the Premier, 'that's a peculiarity I've noticed of that side of the House,' and the roar which followed showed the victim how neatly he had fallen into the trap.

WRECKED BY GUN POWDER.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT WAVERLEY, N. S.

Halifax, Dec. 27.—The drying house of the Acadia Powder Works at Waverley exploded with a concussion that not only completely wrecked it, but shattered twenty other buildings belonging to the company, used in the various processes of the manufacture of gunpowder. It shook house in this city ten miles distant. There was no loss of life. In the building was about one ton of powder being dried previous to packing.

DISPUTED ELECTION CASE.

MESSRS. PETERS AND McEWEN DECLARED ELECTED FOR THE SAME SEAT.

Halifax, Dec. 27.—A political anomaly still exists in Prince Edward Island. the sheriff of King's County yesterday gave his decision in the disputed election case, declaring the Hon. Mr. Peters, Liberal, and Mr. H. D. McEwen, Conservative, both elected for the same seat, each having polled 515 votes. What the outcome will be is uncertain, although probably a new election will be held.

NEW ANGLICAN BISHOP.

VEN. ARCHDEACON WILLIAMS TO BE CONSECRATED BISHOP OF HURON.

On Jan. 6, in London, Ontario, the Ven. Archdeacon Williams will be consecrated to the bishopric of Huron, in succession to the late Bishop Baldwin. Archbishop Bond, Primate of Canada, will be the consecrating prelate, assisted by Bishop Carmichael, and the bishops of Toronto and Ontario.

The bishop-elect is forty-five years of age, and is a Welshman by birth. He was educated at Lampeter Grammar School, and St. David's College, Lampeter, Wales, and graduated from Oxford University with the degree of Master of Arts. He was an honor man in classics in the Moderation examinations, and an honor man in theology in his finals. He was ordained a deacon in 1885, by the late Colquhuon-Campbell, Bishop of Bangor, and priested in 1886, coming to this country shortly afterwards to accept the position of professor of classics and mathematics in Huron College. While teaching at the college he was for a year assistant preacher at the Chapter House, London, and for three years he was special preacher at St. Paul's Cathedral, under the late Dean Innes. In 1892 he was appointed rector of St. James's, Stratford, and for the past twelve years has worked in this parish.

ST. ANDREW'S HOME.

LAST CENT OF INDEBTEDNESS PAID OFF YESTERDAY.

The officials of the St. Andrew's Society are in a happy frame of mind for Mr. William Seath, the treasurer, paid over to the Bank of Montreal yesterday, the sum of $6,738.26, which, together with a sum of $315.76 for interest, made a total of $7,054.02. The St. Andrew's Society is now out of debt, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of the ladies who carried out the recent successful bazaar and the munificence of Lord Strathcona, who gave a thousand dollars, and Sir William Macdonald, who gave five hundred dollars.

INJURED BY A TOBOGGAN.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 30.—The wife of Mr. F. B. McCurdy, broker, sustained a painful accident last night when tobogganing on Collins's field. Mrs. McCurdy was proceeding up the hill, when a toboggan descending swiftly, struck her, throwing her down with such violence that her collar bone was broken. She was removed from the field to the hospital on a toboggan, and was thence taken to her residence by the hospital ambulance. Mrs. McCurdy is a daughter of Mr. B. F. Pearson.

THE HON. A. G. BLAIR.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—It is announced by the Toronto Roller Bearing Company, Limited, that it has engaged the Hon. A. G. Blair, K.C., as its counsel to take up the work of organization of kindred companies in the United States, Great Britain and in foreign lands, and he will also take a seat on the board of directors and become managing director in connection with the organization work.

ONTARIO APPOINTMENTS.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday afternoon the following appointments were announced: Thomas Lawson, to be law stamp distributor for the district of Muskoka; Alex. L. Smith, to be police magistrate of Alexandria; Thomas H. Lloyd, to be police magistrate of Newmarket; Miss Ida Morris, to be local Registrar of Surrogate for the county of Renfrew pro tempore. An order-in-council was passed authorizing the establishment of a High School in the village of Rockland.

CALLED TO BOSTON.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 30.—The Rev. C. H. Mockeridge, jr., rector of St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, has received a call to St. John's Church, Roxbury, Boston. Mr. Mockridge is a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto. His father and a brother are also rectors in this city. He has not yet decided whether he will accept the call or not.

DIED IN SCOTLAND.

LADY HOUSTON-BOSWALL, SISTER OF SIR MONTAGU ALLAN.

A cablegram has been received by Sir Montagu Allan announcing the death of his sister, Lady Houston-Boswall, wife of Sir George Lauderdale Houston-Boswall, Bart., at their country seat, Blackadder, near Edinburgh.

In 1877 Miss Phoebe Allan, who was a daughter of the late Sir Hugh Allan, married Sir George, who was then a captain in the Grenadier Guards, retiring in the same year, after having served ten years. Sir George is the convener and deputy lieutenant of the county of Berwick, and chairman of the County Council and Road Board of Berwickshire. He was born in December, 1847, and succeeded to the title in 1886. Lady Houston-Boswall's eldest son, Lieut. George R. Houston-Boswall, of the Grenadier Guards, is now in his 27th year. The family estate comprises 5,400 acres.

CANON BALDWIN NOW.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—The Right Rev. David Sweatman, Anglican Bishop of Toronto, has just constituted the Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, rector of All Saints Church, Sherbourne street, a canon of the Diocese of Toronto. The appointment will be one that will be applauded in all quarters where definite Christian work and purpose are appreciated. Canon Baldwin is the younger brother of the late Bishop of Huron, the Right Rev. Maurice Baldwin, and uncle of the Rev. M. Day baldwin, rector of All Saints, Montreal. He was born in Toronto on Dec. 20, 1840, and educated at Upper Canada College, Trinity University, and Queen's College, Oxford. While in England in 1866 he was ordained deacon by the Archbishop of York and priest in 1867 by the Bishop of Ely. His first charge was that of Curate at Belleville, and in 1872 he was appointed rector of All Saints, Toronto. For thirty-two years he has fulfilled his duties with a devotion that has won for him the love of all his parishioners, especially the poor. His voice has always been an influential one in the synod of the diocese. Since 1896 he has been honorary chaplain of the Royal Grenadiers.

SUICIDE AT ARNPRIOR.

Arnprior, Dec. 27.—This town was startled last evening by the report, which only proved too true, that a young man named John Whalen had committed suicide by drinking a dose of arsenic which proved fatal, the unfortunate fellow dying in great agony an hour later.

Whalen had been employed in the lumber woods in the Kippewa district and had only returned to Arnprior on Friday last to spend Christmas.

Whalen came to Arnprior from Montreal, where it is said relatives of his still reside.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS.

ACTION ALONG THE BORDER TURNS TRAFFIC TO CANADIAN ROADS.

New York, Dec. 29.—At a special meeting of the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Combination and the Trunk Line Association, held yesterday, says the 'Tribune,' it was decided to send to Washington a protest against the action of certain United States immigration inspectors along the Canadian border, who, the transportation men think, make their examination of aliens seeking to travel through the United States so rigorous that traffic of this sort is diverted to Canadian railways that might travel on the railways in the United States and on ships coming to this port.

LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CANADIAN SCHOLARS.

An organization known as 'The League of the Empire' exists for the purpose of promoting correspondence between scholars in the schools 'at home' and in the colonies. It serves a good purpose not only in training the children in composition, but in awakening within them a greater interest in the lands beyond the sea. The following sample of the correspondence is sent for publication by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, chairman of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, who remarks 'I think our Canadian scholar shows to good advantage.'

'St. Helen's School, Hastings, Sussex, England. Oct. 24, 1904.

'My Dear Young Friend,—I understand from my schoolmaster that I am to write a letter to you, telling you about Hastings, the district in which I live. Instead of a river, we have the sea, which is very nice in the summer months. Children who have never seen the sea, come from London and other towns to Hastings for their summer holiday. I daresay you would like to come to Hastings, for I am sure you would enjoy yourself padding in the sea. Hastings is a very beautiful place. There are two piers which are for entertainments, and we have two very high hills, called the East and West hills. You can get to the top of these hills by a car, which runs on rails. This is called the lift. On the West hill there is the ruins of a castle, which used to be Hastings Castle. Then we have the Brassey Institute, in which there is a room called the museum. In this room there are various kinds of things, such as foreign animals. These have been caught and killed and sent to the museum. Then there are skeletons of animals, that have been dug up, and also large fish, that have been caught from the sea. I should like very much to take you for a walk through the beautiful gardens that we have in Hastings. In the summer the flowers are lovely. We have also some very large lakes, in which are fish. These fish are of a golden color. Now I think I have told you a good deal about Hastings. So I must close. Believe me, yours faithfully,

'OLIVE HAYWARD.'

'Queen's School, Olivier Avenue, Westmount, Nov. 30, 1904.

'Dear Olive,—I am going to tell you about the city of Montreal where I live. But before I tell you about it, I want to say how much we all enjoyed your letter, it was so interesting. We have not studied any English history yet, so we do not know anything about the Battle of Hastings. We are studying Canadian History.

'I am in the fifth year and I am twelve years old. Our schools are supported by the government. Montreal city is on Montreal Island, in the St. Lawrence River. It was founded in 1642 by a man called Maisonneuve. It is the largest city in the Dominion of Canada. Its population is three hundred thousand.

'Westmount is a suburb of Montreal of about nine thousand people. In Westmount there are no public houses or liquor sold in any way or form.

'Three-quarters of the people in Montreal are French and the head of the government is a French-Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the French are just as loyal to the King and Queen as the English.

'The mountain at the back of the city makes a very picturesque background. We have cars going to the top of the mountain also, but they are called elevators.

'In summer we have a great many pleasures. There are many places to go for picnics, and we often take trips up or down the river.

'The street cars are arranged so that they run right through Westmount and the city and that is a great convenience.

'The harbor is about five or six miles long, and we have many piers built for trade. None of them are made for pleasure, as one of yours is. There is so much shipping and trade going on that the harbor is rather a dirty place. Many vessels all over the world sail up our river nearly six hundred miles, to Montreal.

'Now, I have told you a great many things about Montreal, and if you ever come to our city you will know something about it. I suppose it will be almost Christmas time when this letter reaches you, so I will wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. We would be very glad if you would write to us again. I remain, yours sincerely,

'FLORENCE BUZZELL.'

HEAD TAX.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE ALIENS PAY IT WHO CROSS FROM CANADA INTO THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Dec. 30.—A head tax of two dollars on aliens entering the United States from Canada for the purpose of crossing to some Atlantic port on their way to Europe, was proposed yesterday at a meeting of the Atlantic steamship conference with the Trunk Line Passenger Association. This plan, which was proposed by the steamship association, is similar to the one now used by the steamship companies for taking care of the tax upon immigrants arriving at United States ports, and intending to go through to Canadian or Mexican territory. The steamship companies have an arrangement with the United States Government by which they pay the tax for the immigrant, and then have it refunded when they are able to demonstrate that the immigrant has left the United States again.

The railways have no such arrangement, and aliens coming from Canada have to pay the tax. Even under an arrangement by which they could get a refund upon embarking there, many who are after cheap passage to Europe do not want to pay out the two dollars, and so go to Canadian ports by Canadian roads.

The trunk line roads received the suggestion with favor, but there will be further conference before the question is finally settled.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 30.—The proposition presented yesterday at the meeting of the Atlantic steamship conference with the Trunk Line Passenger Association to impose a head tax of two dollars on aliens entering the United States from Canada, and crossing to some Atlantic port on their way to Europe, is said here to involve nothing more than an arrangement of the association for its own protection.

Speaking of the matter last night, Mr. Sargeant, commissioner-general, said that the law requires transportation companies to deposit two dollars for each alien in transit through the United States to another country. This amount is furnished by the transportation companies as a guarantee that the aliens are going out of the country, and on proof of departure the sums deposited are refunded.

CAUGHT AN EAGLE ALIVE

MAN OF EIGHTY-THREE HAS A STRUGGLE IN A FIELD WITH A BIRD AND OVER-COMES IT.

Angelo, Ind., Dec. 30.—Edward Baker, eighty-three years old, living five miles north-west of Angelo, caught alive yesterday an American eagle after a spirited struggle. He has the bird in his corn crib to show for his prowess.

While walking over his farm he noticed a dark object on the ground. He saw by the wind ruffling the feathers that it was a large bird. The bird appeared to be asleep, with its head over its back and under its wing. When within a few feet of the bird, which proved to be an eagle, Mr. Baker laid down his gun and quickly placed his arms around the bird. The fight was on at once. The eagle and the patriarch were equally game. Around and around they struggled, the man never losing his hold upon the bird, which he had determined to capture alive. Finally, with the right arm still encircling the body, Mr. Baker grasped the neck of the bird with his left hand and subdued it.

The aged man bore his prize, beating its talons against the air, to his corn crib, where it is now, alive and well. It is a fine specimen and stands about three feet high, with wings measuring seven feet from tip to tip.

WIRELESS TELEGRAMS.

CONCESSION BY THE BRITISH POST-OFFICE.

London, Dec. 30.—Beginning on Jan. 1, the post-office will accept at any telegraphic office in the United Kingdom wireless telegraph messages for transmission to ships at sea. The charge will be thirteen cents a word. The concession is the result of two years' negotiations, towards which the post-office was at first very cold.

COUNTER PETITIONS.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 30.—Counter election petitions were filed to-day against Adam C. Bell, of Pictou, and T. Sherman Rogers, of Cumberland. Conservatives, charging corrupt practices on their behalf.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 29.—In the Brandon election petition a cross petition has been filed by Howell, Mathers & Howell, acting for the Hon. Clifford Sifton, against Mr. R. L. Richardson, asking for his disqualification. The charges and allegations are the usual ones of bribery and corruption.

SENATOR DEPEW.

New York, Dec. 29.—Senator Chauncey Mitchell Depew, of New York, will succeed himself for a term of six years as United States Senator from the State of New York, continuing as the colleague of the senior senator, Thomas Platt, who still has four years to serve. The formal announcement of this conclusion was made late yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by Governor Odell as chairman of the Republican State Committee.

GRAND TRUNK TELEGRAPHERS.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Mr. M. S. Blaiklock, Montreal, superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, was the principal witness before the board arbitrating the differences between the Grand Trunk Railway and its telegraphers at its session held yesterday. He said that the company kept two payrolls for the men who were permanently and for those who were temporarily employed. More than eighty percent of the telegraphers, he said, worked on Sundays, but a discrimination was made in favor of these in regard to their pay. Their daily rate is multiplied by 365 and divided by twelve, while for the others something was deducted from this amount. For example for men who work all the time the monthly pay is $55, while $5 would be deducted from this for the others.

CAR JUMPED THE TRACK.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Dec. 30.—While a gang of men engaged in wood cutting were travelling on the Rosendale branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, their car jumped the track. It was overturned and set on fire by the lighted stove. Seven men were injured. Three are in the hospital here. The rest were able to proceed to their homes.

MR. GORDON IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—The Rev. J. L. Gordon, of Bond Street Church, Toronto, who has been extended a call to become pastor of the Central Congregational Church here, arrived from the east yesterday afternoon and was met at the station by a deputation of the officers of the church.

HAWAIIAN LABOR PROBLEM

SUGAR AND RICE INDUSTRIES THREATENED FOR LACK OF LABORERS.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 30.—In his annual report, Mr. G. R. Carter, governor of Hawaii, strongly urges the amendment of the Chinese exclusion law so as to permit the utilization of Chinese laborers in the Hawaiian Islands, and the modification of the immigration laws so as to authorize the giving of assistance to Portuguese workmen who may desire to immigrate to Hawaii. He says the natives will not work in the fields and that the Americans cannot; hence, the preservation of the sugar and rice industries are threatened seriously by the prohibition of the immigration of Chinese and the inability to grant aid to the Portuguese. He adds: 'The conditions here differ entirely from those which affect the Atlantic seaboard, and provision for a limited number of Orientals to work in the cane and rice fields need not necessarily antagonize those who believe in restricted immigration.'

REWARD THE BRAVE.

Sarnia, Ont., Dec. 30.—Mayor Cook has recommended to the Canadian Royal Humane Society for recognition for bravery in connection with the recent tunnel disaster, the men who went so bravely to the rescue of their companions: John B. Lake, Frank J. McGee, Charles Fisher, James Hamilton, Alex. Forbes, Fred. Forrester, John Arhaught, William Frank, Robert Haley, Charles Mellon, Walter Haws, Angus McDonald, John Weston, Charles Cable and Albert Short. Forrester is still in the Sarnia Hospital from the effects of the accident. His mind is still unbalanced, but there is hope for his recovery.

BAKER VS. McCORKILL.

FORMER TAKES ACTION FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR LIBEL.

Sweetsburg, Dec. 29.—The Hon. Senator Baker has taken a ten thousand dollar action in damage for libel against the Hon. Mr. McCorkill. Last year when Mr. McCorkill was elected in Brome in the place of the late Hon. H. Thomas Duffy, an election petition was taken against him by Messrs. Dyer and Curley, of Sutton, asking that he be unseated and disqualified for bribery and corruption both by agents and himself.

Mr. Baker was the attorney for the petitioners. In his preliminary objections Mr. McCorkill brought counter accusations of bribery and corruption against Mr. Baker, alleging among other things that Mr. Baker had obtained money for corruption from the Conservative organization in Montreal, and that part of that money was being used to make up the thousand dollar deposit of the petitioners, and that, further, Mr. Baker was speculating in the hopes of getting a generous bill of costs, as it had been his custom for the last six years. It is out of these allegations in the preliminary objections that the present action has grown.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

SURVEYING PARTIES TO BE SENT OUT AT ONCE ON THE LAKE NEPIGON BRANCH.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 28.—Mr. Charles A. Young, the western representative of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway construction commission, arrived in the city on Monday night from Otttawa. He said that a number of surveying parties were to be despatched from Winnipeg at once to establish the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific between this city and Lake Nepigon, and that he had come west on business connected with the organization of these parties. He also said that the commisison had made good progress in arranging preliminaries for the line to be built by the government between Moncton and Winnipeg. It was expected that by the end of January engineers would be covering the entire field between these points.

MR. WHITELAW REID

TO SUCCEED MR. CHOATE AS AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, and Mr. Loomis, Assistant Secretary, had a long conference with the President to-day regarding the changes that are to be made in the diplomatic service on March 4. The talk with Mr. Hay related entirely to the changes among the ambassadors.

After the conference it was formally announced that Mr. Whitelaw Reid will succeed Mr. Joseph H. Choate as ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Choate, it was said, in sending his resignation to the President, as is the custom at the expiration of a Presidential term, asked that it be accepted, as he wished to return to New York to resume the practice of law. Only a few weeks ago it was said at the State Department that it was understood Mr. Choate wished to remain at the Court of St. James's for four years more.

Mr. Reid would have been made ambassador to Great Britain when Mr. Hay was recalled to become Secretary of State but for the opposition of Senator Platt. The differences between Mr. Reid and Senator Platt have since been harmonized, it was said at the White House.

CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY, TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—The report of the civic audit of the Consumers' Gas Company's books has been made by the city auditor, Charles E. Lailey. The report notes the interesting fact that although the price of gas has been reduced to 80 cents for the year, the receipts for gas rents show an increase of $50,336. The plant and building rental fund now stands at $424,255, being a reduction of $17,431, from last year. The reserve fund is placed at $951,302.

TORONTO ARCH MASONS.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—Before a distinguished gathering of Royal Arch Masons last night, St. Patrick's chapter was instituted by M. E. Companion A Shaw, of Kingston, and Grand Chapter officers. The new chapter has a charter membership of twenty-six and at the first gathering 100 new companions were enrolled, the largest number enrolled at one convocation in the history of Capitular Masonry. Mr. H. A. Collins is the first principal.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

PROPOSAL TO DIVIDE THE FORCE UP INTO FOUR SEPARATE COMMANDS.

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—The Minister of Militia has in contemplation the division at an early date of the Canadian militia into four commands. The three Maritime Provinces will be formed into one; Quebec will constitute another, whilst Ontario will have two. These will probably be known as divisions. The officers over them will be given authority to deal with many questions of administration that now come to Otttawa direct. The name of Colonel Otter is mentioned in connection with one of the Ontario divisional commands. The Quebec command will likely go to a French-Canadian officer, Col. Lessard, Col. Pelletier or Col. Roy. The scheme, however, has not yet been worked out in detail. It will no doubt come before the Militia Council at an early date.

The imperial authorities some time ago offered to let Canada have the advantage of two nominations annually to the Staff College, so as to increase the number of officers in this country who in any emergency would be qualified for staff service. Correspondence on the subject is now being exchanged between the Militia Department here and the War Office in London, and if the arrangements are completed in time, two Canadian officers will probably be sent across for the course that opens in January. The courses are for two years, and the Dominion is to have two nominations each year, which means that there will always be four Canadians following the classes which it provides. In the imperial army admission to the Staff College is preceded by a competitive examination, and the Canadian Government has not yet been informed whether the War Office wants the competitive examination to apply also to the colonial officers, or whether they will accept the choice of the colonial governments.

THE PAPER COMBINE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES BEGINS SUIT AGAINST MONOPOLISTS.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 28.—Attorney-General Moody late yesterday began a suit by petition in the United States District Court, here, on behalf of the United States against the General Paper Company and other paper and pulp companies, comprising what is known as the paper trust, under an act of congress, approved July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.'

The petition alleges that the defendants entered into an agreement to combine and control the sale of the product of the different companies through the General Paper Company in that the General Paper Company regulated prices, sales and shipment, and territory for the sale of the same, and after deducting operating expenses of the General Paper Company, divided the surplus among the members of the corporation.

The petition recites that the General Paper Company was organized with a capital stock of a hundred thousand dollars, and that it became the exclusive selling agent for the defendants with absolute power to control the output of the various mills, fix the price of all paper sold, and to whom, and upon what terms and conditions the paper should be sold, and into what states and places it shall be shipped and what publishers and other customers each mill shall supply.

The petition alleges that in consequence of the combination, all competition in the manufacture, sale and distribution of paper had been restricted and the price of oil paper products greatly increased, particularly that of news print paper, which has been increased about fifty percent. It further states that no dealers of newspapers or other consumers in the territory west of the Mississippi, with the exception of certain newspaper publishers in St. Louis and Chicago, can purchase any paper except directly through the General Paper Company, and then only upon terms dictated by the latter.

The Court is asked to declare the alleged combination unlawful and that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from doing any act in pursuance of the same, that the General Paper Company be enjoined from acting as sales agents for the other defendants, and that the latter be enjoined from continuing their arrangement with the General Paper Company. The Court is also asked to direct the defendants to come into court and answer all questions relating to the allegations of the petition as may be necessary.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—Ben. Linklater, aged twenty years, of Portage la Prairie, was killed in an accident on the Canadian Northern Railway last night, when a caboose used as a passenger special going from Portage was wrecked about eleven miles on the Arizona branch. Three other passengers were injured.

ILL IN LEEDS.

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 30.—Word has reached his friends here of the serious illness in Leeds, England, of Mr. J. B. Jackson, the South Oxford man who was some time ago appointed immigration agent for the Canadian Government. Mr. Jackson is said to be suffering from cancer.

BID PASTOR FAREWELL

THE REV. W. F. FITZGERALD, OF GRENVILLE, PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS.

(From a correspondent.)

The Rev. William Frederick FitzGerald, M.A., rector of the Anglican Church, Grenville, who is leaving the parish to accept a call from Seeley's Bay and Lyndhurst, in the Province of Ontario, preached his farewell sermon there on the evening of Christmas day, taking as his evening text Ruth ii., 4: 'The Lord be with us.'

The church was crowded at both morning and evening services. The Christmas offertory amounted to over $80. It is needless to say that in parting with their beloved pastor the congregations of both churches, Grenville and Calumet, feel that they are parting with a true shepherd of souls.

The following address, which but feebly represents the feeling of the members of the several congregations, was presented to Mr. FitzGerald, and was signed by Messrs. Alexander Pridham, Thomas Owens, N. J. Whinfield, and A. J. Brigden, churchwardens, on behalf of the congregations:—

'Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, the churchwardens, representing the congregations of the above churches, desire on this occasion, the last Sunday of your stay amongst us, as our spiritual adviser, to acknowledge our indebtedness to you for the many acts of kindness and watchful care of which we were the recipients during the time you were rector of this parish. We can assure you that we have at all times listened to your carefully prepared and well delivered sermons, both with pleasure and profit, and we part from you with sincere regret.

'It is our wish and prayer that in the larger field to which you have in the providence of God been called to minister, that your labors may be equally appreciated, as they have been here, and that you will have many souls for your hire. We would also tender our sincere thanks to Mrs. FitzGerald, your dearly beloved wife, for her many acts of kindness, and for her zealous efforts, both in the choir and in the Ladies' Auxiliary, to second your efforts in advancing the work of God amongst us. We shall at all times be pleased to welcome you and Mrs. FitzGerald amongst us, whenever you can make it convenient to visit us. Kindly bear in mind that this invitation has no limit, and will be in force forever.'

DISTURBANCES IN POLAND

UNREST IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Vienna, Dec. 30.— Telegrams from Warsaw report disturbances in many parts of Poland. A policeman was shot and killed during a procession of workmen at Lodz. An orthodox Church was destroyed and grog shops were plundered in the Kalisz district. Riots and pistol shooting have taken place at Kielce and Konak, and machine works were destroyed at Konsk.

HARYETT AT LIBERTY AGAIN.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 30.—After several weeks in the county jail Police Magistrate Samuel Haryett, of Bancroft, was, late last night, released on bail. Every effort to secure an earlier release was of no avail. He left this morning for his home in the north of the county. The accused gave $10,000: James and Henry Haryett, John Keluskey and Charles Slayner in $2,000 each. It was only by the greatest exertion the Crown yielded, but all the bondsmen showed conclusively that they could fulfil the terms of the bond. Mr. Harvett is in good health, but his injured ankle still causes him trouble.

The most serviceable and keen

KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide,' at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind. This offer is only made for the month of January.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

TIME EXPIRED.

MR. CHAMPAGNE, M. P. P. FOR TWO MOUNTAINS, SAFE.

Monday being the last day for the contestation of the recent provincial elections, Mr. Narcisse Forest entered the prothonotary's office at St. Scholastique, at 4.58 p.m. to file a petition asking the annulment of the election of Mr. Champagne, M. P. P. for Two Mountains. He duly made the required deposit, and was proceeding to prepare and file the documents required, when counsel representing Mr. Champagne called the attention of the prothonotary to the fact that it was now past five o'clock, and too late to contest the election. The papers not being all filed at this moment, the contestation had to be abandoned.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

HALIFAX BOARD OF TRADE RESOLUTION.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 30.—The Halifax Board of Trade, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution strongly reaffirming its position that the Canadian customs preference of thirty-three and a third percent in favor of England should be applicable to English goods only when they are imported via Canadian ports.

The Board further pledges its endorsement to any member of parliament who will support this attitude, and it asks the Dominion Government to see that the proposed change is made.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

DELEGATION TO PRESENT CLAIMS AT THE FOOT OF THE THRONE.

Bombay, Dec. 28.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Indian National Congress, representing almost every race and religion in India, including the Mohammedans, concluded its labors to-day. A resolution was adopted by acclamation to send to England a delegation representing the various provinces for the purpose of submitting the claims of India to the British electors and politicians. Other resolutions denounced the mission to Thibet, Afghanistan and Persia, as threatening to entangle India in foreign disputes, condemning the continued increase in military expenditures and protesting against the cost of Gen. Kitchener's reorganization of them, being charged to India.

McGILL MAN'S SUCCESS.

DR. D. J. HEALEY RECEIVES AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Dr. D. J. Healey, a graduate of McGill University, who has been in practice in Lexington, Ky., has received a telegram from Surgeon-General O'Reilly, of the United States Army Medical Service asking him when it will be convenient to report for duty as anatomist of the Army Medical Museum. Dr. Healey, who is one of the most brilliant of the younger group of Lexington physicians, recently passed with high average a civil service examination for the position which he has now been called upon to enter. Mrs. Healey (nee Burgman) formerly assistant physician at the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, will accompany him to Washington.

THE CZAR'S INSURANCE.

PREMIUM OF FIFTEEN PERCENT DEMANDED ON HIS LIFE BY LLOYDS.

London, Dec. 30.—Insurance has been effected at Lloyds on the life of the Czar for some tens of thousand of pounds at a premium of fifteen guineas percent. The risk is only for ten months. It is believed that the insurance was effected by Russian bondholders, as the demand came from the Stock Exchange. A week ago the rate on the Czar's life was five guineas percent.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Brantford's new $16,000 rink has been opened.

Berlin's financial statement shows a surplus of $107 for the year.

Thomas Henry Lloyd has been appointed police magistrate of Newmarket.

A defective chimney at Hamilton caused a fire which did $500 worth of damage.

John Edmunds, a young man, under sentence, scaled the Toronto jail fence and got away from the guards.

Mr. D. F. Hayes, L.D.S., one of Ontario's oldest dentists, has passed away at Brockville, aged 74 years.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a school for Hebrew children in Toronto.

The Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Hamilton, has been appointed fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of England.

A Bathurst street, Toronto, butcher fired on three men who were attempting to force an entrance into his store.

By the death of Robert Winton at the Western Hospital, Toronto, a long and active journalistic career was ended.

Major S. de la Ronde, an Ottawa business man, and an officer of the 43rd Battalion, is the new chief of police there.

The electric clock system carried on by the Toronto Electric Company in certain shops will be discontinued owing to the power being required.

A big agitation is going on in the Hamilton City Council to force that body to direct the placing of enclosed vestibules on the street cars.

The William Currie Company, limited, wood-making factory, was totally destroyed by fire at Campbellton, N.B. Loss $60,000, insurance $24,000.

The Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, rector of All Saints Church, Toronto, for 33 years, has been constituted a canon by the Bishop of Toronto.

Mr. Navin, yardmaster of the Grand Trunk, at London, Ont., was killed by a freight car in the yards on Dec. 23.

A proposal under discussion in Fort William is the establishment of a blast furnace and steel works here by an American firm.

The four children of a couple named Lafreciere, who lived near Callender, have been cremated in their parents' home.

During the funeral of Louis Giroux, of Ottawa, an aged resident, on Dec. 23, a horse attached to one of the mourning carriages ran away, overturning it and injuring the occupants.

Joseph Gilmour, of Toronto, is suing the Cramp Ontario Steel Company, the Northern Iron and Steel Company, J. A. Currie and others for $30,000 damages for procuring stock by alleged false pretences.

H. Thackeray and J. Thackeray were sent to prison, Toronto, for eighteen months for robbing an intoxicated man.

The old Medical College Building in Toronto has been sold to Mr. A. E. Long, box manufacturer.

It is expected that when the Toronto port statistics for the year are made up the volume of business will show an appreciable increase over last year.

The first electric power generated from the Canadian side of Niagara Falls was produced on Dec. 24, by the Canadian Niagara Company, when one of their ten thousand horse-power turbines was started.

The transfer of the rights in the Kakabeka water power, Fort William, from the original promoter, E. S. Jenison, to the new concessionaries, has been productive of a most hopeful feeling throughout the town.

Whitby is much concerned over the proposal to grant a perpetual franchise over the streets of the town to the Toronto and York Radial Railway Company, which is extending its lines eastward from Toronto.

Miss Bertha Miller, daughter of Mr. Ernest Miller, of New Carlow, near Kingston, was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed by her brother. Her mother was also hurt.

John Small is dead at Grand Valley, aged 104. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, on Aug. 7, 1800, and settled first in Erin township, when a young man.

QUEBEC.

Jake Drine, a pedler, from Montreal, was at Quebec fined $40 and costs by the Recorder for selling without a license.

A St. Roch's carter was prosecuted for ill-treating his horse and was fined fifty cents and costs, which amounted to over six dollars.

Some $3,000 damage was done in a fire on Maple avenue, Quebec, on Dec. 23.

Oil and bituminous shale are said to have been discovered near Chambord Junction in considerable and paying quantities.

WESTERN CANADA.

Fire did $15,000 damage to St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg.

Mr. Hugh McKellar, deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, has resigned.

The examination for the Rhodes scholarship in Winnipeg will be held on Jan. 17 and 18.

Winnipeg has been visited by tremendous snowstorms, accompanied by a high wind, lately.

John Currie, a veteran North-West pioneer, was burned to death in his general store at Winnipeg.

A panther carried off a child at Euroka, Calgary. The infant was ultimately found a mile from town, unharmed.

Trade in Yukon has fallen off, according to the revenue returns, by nearly $100,000.

John Zoller rushed into the blazing German Lutheran Church at Winnipeg to rescue the crucifix.

Real estate transfers in Assiniboia have been fairly brisk this summer. One farm brought $10,000.

Inspector Gilpin Brown, of the North-West Mounted Police at Regina, has died suddenly in Toronto.

Calgary ladies edited the 'Herald' on Dec. 28, the proceeds of the issue going to the local hospital.

A life size portrait of the Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, has been presented to the Young Men's Conservative Club at Winnipeg.

Khartoum temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was instituted on Dec. 21 at the Masonic Temple, Winnipeg. This is the fifth temple of the Shriner degree to be organized in Canada.

The British Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons has cancelled the license of Dr. Robert Telford, Vancouver, for unprofessional conduct in connection with the Hattie Bowell case.

A call has been issued to newspaper men in Alberta to meet at Calgary and organize a press association. It is said that some radical action may be taken to decide upon a stand in view of the likelihood that autonomy will shortly be granted the Territories.

The Vancouver Lumbermen's Association has been reorganized, and as a result prices have been advanced. Rough lumber is now quoted at $10 per thousand feet in the yards.

White fisherman in British Columbia fear the depletion of the herring fishery owing to the operations of Japanese contractors, who are catching the fish by the thousand and supplying them to the guano factory on the Fraser.

Bicycles have been extensively stolen by uncaught thieves in and about Winnipeg, one man being responsible for seventy.

The process of weeding out scoundrels at Winnipeg and heavily sentencing them continues. Two vagrants have just been sent down for three months, whilst several are awaiting sentence.

Walter Ferrie, of Vancouver, whilst struggling to detain a burglar, whom he had caught in his house, rolled downstairs with him. The thief escaped.

The five-year-old son of William Muirhead, a farmer, near Carberry, Manitoba, was scalded to death in a pot of soup which he upset on himself.

J. W. Huff and C. J. Carter, of Edmonton, have been awarded the contract to supply 100,000 ties to the Grand Trunk Pacific, delivered at Battleford as soon as practicable.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Burglars entered a Moncton post-office and stole $1.50.

Four barrels of good oil have been extracted from a dead whale found at Sydney.

The re-starting of work on the Halifax dockyards by the Admiralty has relieved many unemployed.

The new German Lloyd steamer 'Princess Irene' had such a rough trip that fifty passengers left at Halifax.

Whilst going on board their ship in Halifax harbor three sailors fell into the water. One was drowned.

Fishermen at Scatari Island made large catches of herring last week, whilst cod fishing is also good.

An American yacht was seized by the Sydney customs officers. She had fifty cases of liquor on board.

The Rev. Canon Roberts, of Fredericton, was presented by the parishioners of St. Ann's Church with a fur-lined coat, cap and gloves in recognition of his thirty-one years of service.

A ton of powder exploded at the Arcadia Powder Mills, Waverley, on Dec. 26. All the contiguous buildings were destroyed, though no loss of life is reported.

The ratepayers of Dalhousie have decided to expend another $1,000 in drilling more wells to supply water for domestic purposes.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Percy Girouard has been granted a bonus of £5,000 in recognition of the value of services rendered the British government in Africa.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid is to succeed Mr. Joseph H. Choate as United States ambassador to Great Britain.

Lord Charles Beresford has been appointed to succeed Admiral Domville in command of the Mediterranean squadron.

Word has come from Shanghai of the death there from smallpox of a Toronto lady, Miss Minnie A. Seldon.

A blizzard, one of the severest in years, raged yesterday from the great lakes to the Rocky Mountains. Something over six inches of snow fell yesterday, here, the heaviest fall since the beginning of the winter.

On the Grand Trunk Pacific line surveying parties are to be sent out on the Nepigon branch at once.

Tang Shao Ti, Taotai of Tien tsin, left this morning enroute for Thibet, to investigate conditions there. He was educated at Yale University and was formerly secretary to Yuan Shai Kan, Viceroy of Chih li province.

In the case of the 'Norge,' the Danish steamer which foundered off the Rockall Reef in June last, the directors of the company and Commander Gundle have been acquitted of all blame.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Isaie Renaud, trader, was fined five dollars and costs on Saturday by Mr. Recorder Weir for evading the payment of market fees amounting to $4.20.

Thomas Kershole, a deck boy, and A. White, a messroom steward on the 'Montfort,' which left Bristol for New York on Dec. 9, were, during a heavy gale, both washed overboard and lost.

Mr. Recorder Weir, on action taken by the health department on Saturday, fined the Montreal Canning and Preserving Company forty dollars and costs, and confiscated 240 pounds of decayed figs found in their possession.

Four Italians are dead and another is expected to die as the result of a fire in a crowded tenement in Perrault lane, in this city, on Sunday morning.

Each of the hundred odd men working on the new building of the Sovereign Bank, St. James street, was presented with a Christmas turkey by Mr. D. M. Stewart, the general manager of the bank.

A centenarian resident of Montreal, Mrs. Fennell, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birthday at the house of her daughterd and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr.' Stanton, 496 St. Urbain street, on Tuesday. The Rev. Joseph Fennell, of Hamilton, Ont., came to celebrate his mother's birthday in Montreal.

Mr. V. G. R. Vickers has been appointed superintendent of the Dominion Express Company for Montreal and all points east, including European terminals. Mr. Vickers, who has been the

LAPOINTE MURDER CASE

CLOSED FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The enquete into the case of Napoleon Lapointe, charged with the murder of his wife, was continued before Judge Choquet on Saturday. A carter named Joseph Lavigne stated that on the night of Dec. 16 he saw a woman lying on the sidewalk in front of Lapointe's house, in Marie Anne street. Lapointe came by, kicked the woman and pulled her into the house. He also struck her in the face with his clenched fist. Corroborative evidence was given by two other witnesses, and the enquiry was then adjourned. At its continuation on Wednesday, several neighbors testified that the woman drank hard and had frequent quarrels with her husband. Alfred Montmarquette said that on the day Mrs. Lapointe died, she came to Chenier's Hotel, where he was drinking, at about six o'clock. She stayed drinking with him until about eight, and then both went out. Neither could walk straight, but finally he got her to her home, brought her into her room, threw her on the bed and left. He could not remember whether there was any fire in the room or any light.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution, and the enquete was adjourned for a week.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Moise Leclerc, 70 years of age, of 1 Vermette street, died on Christmas Eve. On the recommendation of a coroner's jury, his son, Alexander, 49 years of age, is to be brought before the courts to answer to the charge of homicide.

The story of the tragedy, as related to the jury, is that both men went home the worse for liquor. After supper the son attempted to sleep, but was disturbed by his father's drunken ravings in an adjoining room. He called on the old man to stop. As he continued his noise, Leclerc went into his room, pulled the old man out of bed, and struck him in the abdomen. The blow caused the rupture of a blood vessel, and the old man fell back dead. When arrested the son said he did not strike his father, but that the latter injured himself by falling.

Brought before Magistrate Lafontaine on Tuesday, Leclerc pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

FATAL FIRE.

FIVE ITALIANS LOSE THEIR LIVES IN A CHRISTMAS MORNING BLAZE.

Five Italians, three men and two women, lost their lives, as the result of a fire on Sunday morning in 13½ Perrault lane, a boarding-house occupied by Antonio Monette. Their names are: Vencenzo Lupro, 35 years of age; Salvadora Maniona, 22; Antonio Pasqua, 18; Mrs. Monette, 33; Ida St. George, 19. The fire is believed to have originated from the explosion of a lamp. At the inquest Dr. MacTaggart stated that in every case death was due to asphyxiation by smoke. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to a deputation of the Bar at the Windsor Hotel on Monday, expressed his sympathy with the demand for an increase of salary for the judges, and promised to give the matter serious consideration. The deputation was composed of Messrs. Gustave Lamothe, batonnier; Senators Beique, and Dandurand, Thomas Chase Casgrain, Eugene Lafleur, A. Geoffrion, W. J. White and Henry Elliot.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Miss Agnes Burns, a nurse, took a dose of corrosive sublimate in mistake for a medicine, on Monday. She was taken from her residence on Bleury street to the General Hospital, in a critical condition.

CHINAMEN IN BOND.

About twenty Chinamen, destined for Demarara, spent Christmas in bond at the immigration quarters of the C. P. R. waiting till the steamer was ready. Having no particular regard for Christmas, they spent the day in the usual listless manner, playing cards and smoking incessantly.

CHRISTMAS AT THE S. A. BARRACKS.

At the Salvation Army barracks, St. Alexander street, on Wednesday afternoon, over six hundred children were treated to a bountiful supper. Afterwards they were entertained with a magic lantern, and short addresses were given by members of the corps. Then a gigantic Santa Claus appeared on the platform and distributed Christmas gifts to the children as they filed past, each child receiving an article of clothing, a bag of candy, and some also a toy or picture book. During Christmas the Army has also dispensed 650 loaves of bread, 2,500 pounds of beef, 600 puddings, nine cases of oranges, three chests of tea, three barrels of apples, a barrel and a half of sugar, 30 bags of potatoes, 100 pounds of mixed nuts, 100 pounds of candy, two barrels of biscuits, and 1,200 pieces of pie. The receipts from the street tripods and pots were $450, the total amount contributed this year being $1,100.

CHRISTMAS AT RAWDON.

On Christmas Day Christ Church, Rawdon, was well attended at both morning and evening services, and the congregation was pleased at the hearty rendering of the musical portion as well as the hearty responses.

On Monday evening a grand entertainment was held in Davies' Hall. The building was packed to the doors. Music, recitations and dialogues were well rendered. Miss Holiday was the accompanist. The Rev. W. Davies, rector, presided over the meeting. The audience thoroughly enjoyed the evening's performance. Happy New Year was mutually wished to all. A handsome sum of money was realized for church purposes.

BAD TOBOGGANING ACCIDENT.

Serious injuries were caused to Mr. Douglas Picken, son of Mr. J. B. Picken, banker, by an accident at the Park slide on Monday morning. A piece of barbed wire was placed across the slide to prevent snowshoers from climbing up on Sunday. Not knowing of the existence of this wire, Mr. Picken and a friend went down the slide in a toboggan. The wire caught Mr. Picken in the neck, causing a big gash and fracturing his jaw. His injuries were attended to at the Royal Victoria Hospital, thirty-one stitches having to be put in his neck. He was removed home, and is now progressing favorably.

QUEBEC POLITICS

SIR WILFRID LAURIER CASTS OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier met the leaders of the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Monday. One of the subjects discussed at a general conference was the position of the Quebec Government and the factors which have sharply divided the Liberal party into two sections. It is stated that the Hon. S. N. Parent will remain at the head of the government till the end of next session. Senator Choquette, who had an interview with the Premier, is reported to be 'perfectly satisfied,' but inquiry does not confirm this view that all interest have been reconciled. Some local Liberals say that Sir Wilfrid was made acquainted with the strong feeling existing in favor of a change.

It is rumored that a round robin is being signed by forty-one members of the legislature against Mr. Parent, and that the document will be handed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a few days.

BANK RUMORS.

MERCHANTS BANK AND THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

It is authoritatively stated that there will be no amalgamation between the Merchants Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Fyshe, who has rendered eminent service as general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, will shortly resign in order that he may take a much-needed rest. It is highly probable that there will be a move in the near future for the union of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (capital, ten million dollars) with the Merchants Bank of Canada (capital, six million dollars). The union of these two institutions, which are represented by two directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific Raiway, would be a guarantee for the success of that project, and would result in an immense solidarity, which could, without delay, lend great assistance to the nascent industries and enterprises of the Dominion.

CANNING COMPANY FINED.

WAS MAKING JAM OUT OF DECAYED FIGS.

Mr. Recorder Weir on Saturday fined the Montreal Canning and Preserving Company, of Montcalm street, forty dollars and costs, the maximum punishment that the law allows, besides confiscating the decayed fruit found in the company's possession. The action was taken by the food inspectors connected with the Civic Health Department.

The fruit, a sample of which was produced in court, consisted of a compressed mat of figs weighing 240 pounds. These figs were in such an advanced state of decomposition, that they had no more the appearance of figs, but formed a mass of black and mouldy stuff, in which could be detected a fungus growth, and a quantity of big black beetles. The Health Department had the goods promptly destroyed.

DR. OSLER IN TORONTO

SPOKE AT OPENING OF NEW BUILDING FOR ONTARIO MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—The new building in the Queen's Park of the Ontario Medical Library Association was formally opened yesterday afternoon by Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor of Oxford, and late of Johns Hopkins and McGill universities, who has recently been appointed regius professor at Oxford, which will necessitate his residence in England. Dean Reeve, in the absence of Dr. J. W. F. Ross, presided. Prof. Osler was given a very warm reception by the hundred physicians present. In the course of an interesting address he said, in speaking of the value of such institutions: 'Years do not necessarily bring experience; they may bring sterility, for there are many who do not gain any intelligence or ability with the passing years, and all of us know of men who the older they get the worse doctors they become.'

Such an institution would, he further said, have an important effect in creating a spirit of fraternity in the profession. There was even now too much antagonism, yet it was astonishing what a change had taken place in the younger generation.

In urging a more fraternal spirit in the ranks of the profession, Prof. Osler said: 'Never believe what you hear against your brother practitioner, not even if you know it to be true.'

Mr. Chester D. Massey and Dr. Powell also spoke, and refreshments were then served.

RIOTING IN RAZOMI.

CONFLICT BETWEEN POLANDERS AND THE MILITIA.

Razom, Russian Poland, Dec. 26.—After the midnight mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Christmas eve, a crowd of workmen paraded the streets carrying red flags. The militia authorities in trying to disperse it were received with shots, and serious encounters followed, in which the commander of the 26th Regiment was killed and a gendarme was wounded. One of the demonstrators was killed.

CHICAGO WILL CASE

FRENCH-CANADIAN LEAVES $40,000 TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—After being out 19 hours the jury in the John Benoit will case on Saturday reported a disagreement and was discharged. Benoit was an eccentric French-Canadian, who died in this city about a year ago, leaving $40,000 to the Roman Catholic Church. Relatives of Benoit's wife contested the will on the ground that the bequest to the church had been improperly secured. The Rev. Achille Bergeron, pastor of the Church of Notre Dame, was accused of taking wrongful advantage of Benoit's mental condition in persuading him to sign the will.

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS RESCUED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dec. 27.—W. O. Demers and Fred. Pelletier, the Caribou Island lightkeepers, for whom the tugs 'Reid' and 'Boyqnton' have been searching for ten days, were brought into port yesterday, after they had practically been given up for lost by their friends in the 'Soo.' It was on the 'Reid's' third visit to the island that she was successful in getting the men. At the time of the 'Reid's' third visit Demers and Pelletier had given up hope of being taken off this season, and had made the best of preparations possible under the circumstances to spend the winter on the lonely island. Their stock of provisions consisted of a half a barrel of flour and a large quantity of fish but what troubled them most was their families at the 'Soo,' who could not but believe that they were lost. The men themselves had come to the conclusion that it was too late in the season for any boat to get out of the 'Soo.' When the 'Reid' came into port yesterday she had her flags flying, and blew a salute which attracted a large crowd to the dock to greet the lightkeepers on their safe return.

The 'Reid' will leave to-day to continue the trip to Sarnia. She will have to go through several inches of ice all down the river, and if successful will have made the latest trip down the lakes on record.

HUNTING IN NEW ONTARIO.

During the hunting season, in the districts reached by the Grand Trunk Railway system in the 'Highlands of Ontario,' hunters were most successful in their quest for big game. Records received by the Grand Trunk give a total of 2,552 deer as having been shipped in the fifteen days' open season, by the Canadian Express Company; the largest numbers being forwarded from Burk's Falls, the gateway to the Magnetawan river region; Huntsville, the gateway to the Lake of Bays region; Powassan, South River, Scotia Junction, and Trout creek. Other localities from which large numbers were shipped were, the Haliburton district, the southern portion of the Temagami region, and that portion of the line running along the south shore of the Georgian Bay, in the neighborhood of Waubaushene. In addition to these deer, about fifty magnificent moose were secured in the Temagami region. This comparatively new district in 'New Ontario' was exploited by the Grand Trunk for the first time last autumn.

ARCHBISHOP BEGIN AND TEMPERANCE.

Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, whose zeal for temperance work is well known, has inaugurated a new campaign against the drinking evil. In a circular addressed to his clergy, he calls upon them to make a special study of the best means that should be adopted to stop the progress of alcoholism and report thereon at the ecclesiastical meetings to be held during the year 1905.

FLIGHT OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

New York, Dec. 26.—The Hamburg-American line steamer 'Patricia,' which arrived on Sunday from Hamburg, brought 2,435 steerage passengers, the greater number of whom came from Russian Poland, to escape conscription.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 24.—Fred. Galbraith, aged twenty-two, a C. P. R. yard brakeman, was killed last evening while coupling cars. His head was crushed between the end of one car and the projecting deals of the car.

MANITOBA DENTISTS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—The Manitoba Dental Association met yesterday and drew up a resolution to be presented to the Local House, for legislation to allow dentists with a Dominion certificate to practice in Manitoba, without taking a second examination, as is now necessary.

THROWN FROM HIS RIG.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 29.—Mr. H. H. Irons, a representative of McCall & Co., Toronto, was thrown from a rig at Calgary on Tuesday and is still in an unconscious condition in the hospital here. His skull is believed to be fractured.

AUTOMOBILIST PUNISHED

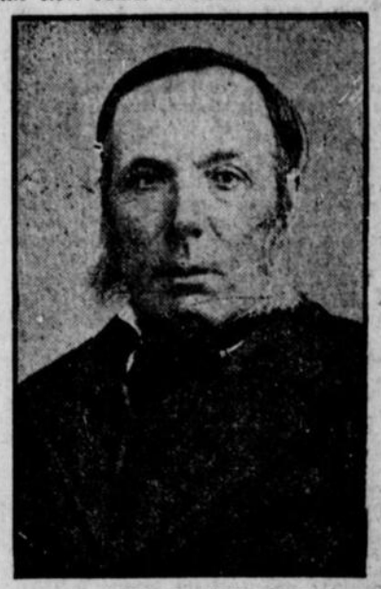
HOW A PARIS COURT VIEWED THE KILLING OF A WOMAN.

New York, Dec. 29.—A Paris despatch to the 'Herald' says: 'Senor Avellaneda, son of a former president of the Argentine Republic, who resides in Paris, and who is an officer in the Argentine army, was sentenced to-day (Thursday) by a Paris tribunal to one month's imprisonment, a fine of five hundred francs ($100), and ten thousand francs ($2,000) damages for an automobile accident in Paris last June. Senor Avellaneda, in the Rue Morge, in company with a machinist, ran over Mlle. Froger, who died on the following day from her injuries. The police made enquiries and prosecuted the machinist, but when the case came up several witnesses declared it was Senor Avellaneda himself who was driving at the time of the accident, and not the machinist. Further information corroborated the statement of the witnesses. The machinist, who did not appear in court, was acquitted.

THE LATE ALEX. McRAE.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Dec. 24, at Maxville, Que., there passed away to his rest and reward a man who will be much missed in that locality, in the person of Mr. Alexander A. McRae, formerly of lot 14 in the 6th Concession of Roxborough, near Moose Creek. The funeral took place on Tuesday, Dec. 27, to the Maxwell cemetery, the Rev. James Cormack officiating, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Daley, the Rev. Mr. Beaton, and the Rev. H. D. Leitch. The pall-bearers were Messrs. John Johnston, Angus Grant, Victor Begg, of Moose Creek; D. B. McRae, of Lodi; and Farquhar McKenzie, of St. Elmo. Mr. McRae was born in Loch Karen, Invernesshire, in March, 1829. He emigrated with his parents in 1847, along with two brothers and two sisters, all of whom predeceased him. On July 14, 1853, he married Miss Catherine Finlayson, and settled on his farm east of Moose Creek, where they lived till they moved to Maxville a few years ago. He was a prosperous farmer, in politics a staunch Liberal, in religion a Presbyterian, having been an elder for a number of years. He leaves a devoted widow, two sons and five daughters, who have the sympathy of the community. The strongest and best feature of his character was his consistent Christian life, always in his place in church, showing his deep regard for the worship of God and the ordinances of his Word, thus leaving a godly example to his family and community. Though now dead, yet he speaketh. With all his faculties unimpaired and in his seventy-sixth year, the call came and he was ready.



THE LATE MR. ALEX. McRAE.

THE REV. W. T. KING DEAD.

The Rev. W. T. King, rector of the Anglican Church at Valleyfield, passed away at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a severe attack of typhoid fever. The deceased was forty-five years of age and leaves a family of four small boys besides his widow, who is a daughter of Dr. Ruttan, of Wellington, Ont.

The Rev. Mr. King came from England to this country at the invitation of the late Archbishop Lewis, of Ontario, and took up work in the Mattawa district, being stationed at the mission at Portland, where, thirteen years ago, he was ordained by Bishop (now Archbishop) Bond. After remaining there eleven years, during which he accomplished much good, he was appointed to Valleyfield, where he remained ever since.

By his death the Anglican Church in Valleyfield has lost a zealous and able clergyman, and not only his parishioners, but the many friends he had gained by his warm-heartedness and the unselfish life he led, will deeply regret his passing from their midst.

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, and was largely attended, many of the employees of the cotton mill being present, having been given a half-day holiday for that purpose. The church was filled with those desirous of paying a last tribute of respect to the deceased clergyman, whose body was enclosed in a handsome casket, around which the wardens and officers of the church formed a guard of honor. The sacred edifice was draped in mourning, and the hymns rendered during the service were: 'Now the laborer's task is o'er' and 'Alleluia.' At the close of the service the body was borne to the railway station for transportation to Hillier, Ont., where it will be interred.

Prior to the funeral service there was a celebration of the Holy Communion, at which Bishop Carmichael was the celebrant.

Among the clergy outside of Valleyfield who attended the funeral were: Bishop Carmichael, Rural Dean Sanders, Canon Renaud, Montreal; the Rev. J. H. Bell, Sutton; the Rev. R. C. Irwin, Beauharnois, and the Rev. J. I. Strong, Ormstown.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

WEEK ALMOST DEAD IN WHOLESALE CIRCLES.

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, Dec. 31, will say of Montreal trade: The week has been somewhat of a dead one in wholesale circles; in some lines there being apparently little pretension to push sales. Among manufacturers also matters are quiet, and the shoe factories are almost entirely shut down for the extended holiday that the operatives take at this season, lasting to Epiphany. Business in the country is apparently fairly active, and collections in most lines are well spoken of.

The sugar market ha staken a further upward turn, both the local refining companies having advanced granulated 5 cents a cental on Dec. 28, and yellows a full 10c. Owing to the strength of the American market local quotations for hides are advanced half a cent.

Only two district failures are reported for the week.

FLOUR MARKET DULL BUT PRICES UNCHANGED.

In sympathy with the rise in wheat the flour markets are very steady at present quotations. There is no change in prices, and the market is reported to be dull with very little new business in progress. The regular routine of trade has been interrupted by the holiday season, and there is no likelihood of any renewal of activity until after the festivities are over.

FAIR DEMAND FOR MILL FEED.

There is a moderate demand for mill feed and the market is steady to firm. The demand for bran is active, and millers have some difficulty in securing sufficient shorts to meet all demands.

The market for baled hay is steady with a good demand reported in all grades.

EGG MARKET QUIET.

There is an easier tone in the egg market and dealers report business very quiet.

CHEESE STEADY, BUT DULL.

The cheese market is firm in tone, but there is little business recorded, in fact, the market is reported to be exceedingly dull. English cable advices show a good, strong market on that side, and prices are consequently advanced to a point nearer to exporters' views. Although importers have raised their bids there does not appear to be any pressure to buy, probably owing to the holiday indifference.

Liverpool mail advice dated Dec. 16, says that the consumptive trade is small, the near approach of the holidays doubtless making dealers independent, and resolved to wait until the turn of the year, but there has been a fair local trade passing at hardening values. Finest Canadian fall makes for white were quoted at 50s to 51s per cwt., colored, 49s to 50s.

Earlier makes, white and colored, 46s to 48s per cwt.

BUTTER RATHER QUIET.

The local trade for butter has fallen off greatly since the activity of last week, but the market continues very firm, and holders are satisfied that this is but a temporary reaction. The English market has been a little quieter, according to a mail advice, but arrivals of strictly choicest are cleared at about last week's value. There has been a little more disposition to sell Australian and New Zealand produce; the quality of the former, however, has not been quite up to buyers' requirements for best grades. Medium grades of butter are in moderate demand. The prices in the local markets are unchanged.

SUGAR CONTINUES TO ADVANCE.

Local refiners have again marked up prices on account of the strong undertone to the sugar market; the advance only affects granulated, 5c per lb., and yellows, 10c per 100 lbs. The selling prices are now as follows:

Extra granulated	$5.40
Phoenix granulated	5.30
Bright Coffee	5.15
Bright Yellow	5.20
No. 3 Yellow	4.85
No. 2 Yellow	4.85
No. 1 Yellow	4.90
Extra Ground	5.65
Powdered	5.55
Paris Lumps	5.90

Granulated, in bags, 10c per 100 lbs. less than the above prices.

GRAIN—Oats, 40c to 40¼c for No. 2 in store here, No. 3, 39c to 39½c; corn, new American yellow, 54c to 55c, guaranteed to arrive sound; 60c store for No. 3 mixed; buckwheat, 54½c to 55c.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.80, and strong bakers, $5.50, high Ontario banner patents, $5.75 to $5.80, in wood; choice 90 percent patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 10c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.50 to $2.55, and 20c to 30c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS — $2.12½ to $2.13 per bag, and $2.50 to $4.80 in barrels.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk, at $17 to $17.50, shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $14.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c, Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.20 to $7.25; heavy fat hogs, $4.75 to $5; mixed lots, $5 to $5.15; select, $5.25 to $5.35 off cars.

CHEESE — Ontario fall white, 10 1-8c to 10¼c; colored, 10⅝c to 10½c; Quebec, 9¾c to 10c.

BUTTER — Finest grades, 21c to 21½c; ordinary finest at 20c to 20¾c; medium grades, 18¾c to 19½c, and western dairy, 17¾c to 18½c.

EGGS — Select new laid, 23c to 24c, and straight gathered candled, 20c to 21c; No. 2, 15½c to 16c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.90 to $6; seconds, $5, and pearl, $7.50 to $7.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover comb, 10c to 10½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7½c; in 70 lb. tins, 6½c, buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 45c to 50c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 8 cents.

HAY — No. 1, $9.50 to $10 per ton on the track; No. 2, $8.50 to $9; clover, $6 to $7; clover mixed, $7.25 to $7.50 per ton in car lots.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Dec. 30.

There was a fair attendance of the farmers at the market to-day, but not nearly so many as were here on the Friday before Christmas. Beef quarters seem to be the chief article that the farmers have for sale, and there is still a fair supply of dead poultry. The fruit market has been very active of late. Oats sold at 90c to 95c per bag; buckwheat, $1.15 do.; potatoes, 60c to 75c per 80 lb. bag; turnips, 50c to 60c do.; beets and carrots, 60c to 75c do.; onions, $1.50 do.; parsnips, 75c do.; cabbage, 75c to $1 per barrel; celery, 30c to 40c per dozen; pork carcases, 7c to 7½c per lb.; beef hindquarters, 4½c to 6c do.; fronts, 3½c to 4½c do.; lamb's mutton, 7c to 8c do.; dead turkeys, 16c to 18c do.; geese, 12c do.; ducks, 12c to 15c do.; chickens, 12c to 14c do.; tub butter, 18c to 21c do.; print butter, 22c to 28c do.; new laid eggs, 50c to 60c per dozen; older eggs, 22c to 35c do.; apples, $1.50 to $3.50 per barrel; cranberries, $6 to $8 do.; Jamaica oranges, $2.50 per box; California oranges, $2.75 to $3.50 do.; lemons, $2.50 to $3 do.; Almeria grapes, $5 to $5.50 per keg; bananas, $1.25 to $1.50 per bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4.50 to $5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS

East Buffalo, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 250 head; steady; prime steers, $5.50 to $5.75; shipping, $4.75 to $4.85; butchers, $3.85 to $5; heifers, $3 to $4.50; cows, $2.50 to $4.10; bulls and stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.

Veals—Receipts, 250 head; active, 50c higher; $4.50 to $9.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,200 head; active, steady, 5c higher; pigs, 5c to 10c lower; heavy, $4.96 to $5; mixed, $4.90 to $4.95; yorkers, $4.65 to $4.90; pigs, $4.45 to $4.50; roughs, $4 to $4.35; stags, $3 to $3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,000 head; sheep active and steady, lambs opened active, closed slow. Native lambs, $5 to $7.75; Canadas, $7.25 to $7.40; ewes, $5 to $5.25.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; market average lower; good to prime steers, $5.40 to $6.40; poor to medium, $3.80 to $5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.35 to $4.35; cows, $1.50 to $4.25; heifers, $2.25 to $5; calves, $3.50 to $7.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market strong; mixed and butchers, $4.50 to $4.80; good to choice heavy, $4.70 to $4.87½; rough heavy, $4.50 to $4.65; light, $4.40 to $4.70; bulk of sales, $4.65 to $4.75. Sheep receipts, 10,000; sheep strong; lambs, 10c higher good to choice wethers, $4.90 to $5.50; fair to choice mixed, $4 to $4.80; native lambs, $5.25 to $7.40.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 29.—Twenty-seven loads in to-day, including 291 cattle, 721 sheep and lambs, 90 hogs, no calves. Export cattle, choice, $4.50 to $5.00; export cattle, medium, $4.00 to $4.50; export bulls, $3.25 to $4.00; export calves, $3.00 to $3.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $4.00 to $4.40, and butchers' cattle, medium, $3.25 to $3.60; butchers' cattle, common, $2.60 to $3.10; feeders, short keep, $3.60 to $4.10; feeders, medium, $3.25 to $3.75; stockers, $2.50 to $3.25; milch cows, each, $35 to $55; export ewes, $4.25 to $4.60, firm; bucks, $2.75 to $3.25, firm; culls, $2.00 to $3.50 each, dull; lambs, 5¼c to 6c, firm; calves, $6.00 to $10 each, or 3c to 5½c per pound, steady. Run light, market quiet, prospects steady. Hogs, singers, $4.75; fats and lights, $4.50 off cars. Short run and trade slow; not many wanted. Milch cows are selling well.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Dec. 12.—Our annual great Christmas market was held to-day, called great, not necessarily for large number of animals exhibited, but more especially from it being a day when breeders and graziers from all parts vie with each other in sending best qualities for competition, and a large number of buyers who habitually attend for purpose of securing their Christmas supply of special quality meat. In point of numbers to-day's supply shows considerable decrease, but, as regards quality, was more than equal to those of last year's show, especially as regards Scotch, Devon and Irish breeds from Dublin, these in some cases almost equalling Scotch, some of the best seen at stands of T. Oliver, Esq. The best Scotch were shown by Mr. S. Hill and Wm. Reid, the well known Scotch salesmen. As soon as daylight appeared an attempt was made to start business, but for an hour or two very few transactions were recorded, but, as day advanced business became more active, and rates ruled 4d to 6d higher than the corresponding day last year. Fat butchering cows were in shorter supply, but trade was slow, best being shown by Mr. Low. Fat bulls sold at late rates. Top value, per 8 lbs.—90 to 100 stone Scotch, 5s to 5s 2d; 100 stone Devons, 5s 8d to 5s 10d; 100 stone Dublins, 5s to 5s 2d; 90 to 95 stone Herefords, 4s 9d to 4s 10d; 90 stone Norfolks, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Arrivals—400 Scotch, 127 Irish, 499 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 954 midland, home and western counties, 250 Devon. Increase of 430 in sheep market compared with last great day; quality showed an improvement among the Downs and half-breds; trade, though slow, was fairly firm in value, late rates being well maintained. Lambs met steady demand, and sold to good advantage. Calf trade nominal. Pig trade slow. Quotations, per 8 lbs.: Beasts, 2s 10d to 5s 2d; sheep, 3s 6d to 6s; pigs, 2s 10d to 4s; lambs, 6s 8d to 7s 2d. Total supply: Beasts, 2,250; and sheep and lambs, 11,550; calves, 10; pigs, 30.

London, Dec. 12.—Moderate supplies and trade slow. English beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s 4d to 4s 8d. Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s to 3s 6d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; do., seconds, 2s 8d to 3s; do., forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; mutton, Scotch wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; ewes, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; English wedders, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; English lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 4d to 4s; Dutch, do., 3s to 3s 6d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—Cattle, 1,479; sheep, 2,570; best beasts, 6d to 6½d; second, 5½d to 6d; third, 4½d to 5d; best sheep, 9½d; other sorts, 6d to 8d. An increase of 389 cattle, an da decrease of 625 sheep. Better demand for fat finished cattle. Slow demand for sheep at about late rates.

TORONTO MARKETS.

BUSINESS IN ONTARIO WHEAT DULL —LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 30.—The strength in Manitoba wheat has held to-day, while business in Ontario grains continue dull.

Wheat—Ontario, 97c to 98c for red and white; spring, 92c to 93c; goose, 86c to 87c. Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1.06; No. 2 northern, $1.01 to $1.01½; No. 2 northern, 95c to 96c, Georgian Bay ports, 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—90 percent patents, $4.20 to $4.35, buyers' sacks east and west, 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, $5.40 to $5.70 for first patents, $5 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5 to $5.30 for bakers.

Mill feed—$14 to $14.50 for bran in bulk, $17 to $18 for shorts east and west. Manitoba, $21 for shorts, $18 for bran exports.

Barley—45c for No. 3, 43c for extra, and 41c for No. 3 malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—74c to 75c for No. 2.

Corn—New Canadian yellow, 43c mixed, 42c f.o.b. Chatham freights; new American No. 3 yellow, 52c to 52½c; mixed, 52c on track, Toronto.

Oats—33c to 33¼c for No. 1 white east low freights, No. 2 32½c low freights, and 32c north and west.

Rolled oats—$4 for cars of bags and $4.25 for barrels on track Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c for broken lots outside.

Peas—67c to 68c for No. 2 west and east.

Buckwheat—51c to 52c east and west.

TRADE WITH NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Mr. G. S. Larke, Canadian commercial agent in Australia, reports to the trade and commerce department that the imports of New South Wales from Canada during 1904 amounted to $1,060,000, showing a large increase, principally in foodstuffs. There has been success in the shipment of Canadian apples to the Australian market.

APPLE EXPORTS.

YEAR'S SHIPMENTS SHOW DECREASE.

Apple shipments for week ending Dec. 24, compiled by Messrs. Taylor, King & Co., of Montreal:

Shipments, week Dec. 18-24, 1904.

	Barrels.
From New York	12,527
From Boston to Liverpool and London	18,316
From Portland to London and Glasgow	12,176
From Halifax to Liverpool and London	2,133
From St. John to Liverpool and Glasgow	772
Total for week ending Dec. 24	45,923
Corresponding week last year	43,418
Increase	2,505
Total this season	1,392,701
Total last season	2,507,220
Decrease	1,114,519

INCREASE RATES.

RAILWAY COMPANIES MUST REFUND OVERCHARGES.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 31.—The railway commission has decided that the G.T.R.'s and C.P.R.'s increase of rates on grain and grain products to the Maritime Provinces, which went into force on Dec. 5, should not have gone into force till Dec. 10, and that the companies must refund overcharges during those five days.

QUANTITY OF COTTON GINNED.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The census bureau to-day issued a report giving the quantity of cotton ginned in 737 counties up to Dec. 31 last, to have been 11,986,614 running bales, which is the equivalent of 11,848,113 commercial bales. The commercial bales reported to the same period for 1903 amounted to 8,747,669.

BREAK IN COTTON.

New York, Dec. 28.—The cotton market broke thirty to thirty-five points on the census bureau's ginners report indicating a crop in excess of the government's estimate. There was very heavy trading on the decline.

CANADIAN OIL AND GAS.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 30.—The Jones Canadian Oil and Gas Company has been organized to operate in the Leamington, Ontario, field. The officers are: President, Harry H. Jones; first vice-president, Chas. Schmidt; second vice-president, Z. P. Liphart; secretary, A. J. Wood; treasurer, E. A. McCosh.

TRADE REVIEW.

HOLIDAY FEELING EVERYWHERE, BUT GREAT ACTIVITY EXPECTED.

Bradstreet's Montreal advice says:— The volume of wholesale trade here is light and things are quiet despite the fact that good sleighing throughout the country has greatly helped the movement of country stocks.

Toronto advices to Bradstreet's say:— Trade conditions here continue fairly good for this time of the year. The wholesalers generally report the demand for goods light and many are still busy stocktaking. There is in some lines a fair sorting trade which is the result of a fairly good movement of seasonable goods throughout the country. The holiday trade was heavy and retailers in nearly all departments of trade are reported to be carrying light stocks, which will need replenishing with the turn of the year. In this connection there is a decided improvement over conditions existing a year ago, when stocks held over the year were heavy. Collections are fair and remittances rather good.

At Quebec, the volume of wholesale business done during the past week has been small, the result of the holiday season. City trade has been brisk and retailers report a good turnover. No improvement is noticeable in country remittances.

Winnipeg reports say:—There is a fair amount of activity in wholesale circles here although it is not so pronounced as a week ago. Retailers have been busy, and stocks of all lines have been moving fairly well. The holiday trade proved heavy, as was to be expected from the prosperous condition of the country. Stocktaking shows large increases in the volume of trade of the past year over that of a year ago.

REDUCTION IN CRUDE OIL.

Pittsburg, Dec. 29.—The Standard Oil Company to-day made a reduction of five cents in all grades of crude oil, except Raglan, which was cut two cents. The quotations follow: Pennsylvania, $1.50; Lima, $1.63; Cabell, $1.25; Newcastle, $1.40; Corning, $1.17; North Lima, $1.01; South Lima, 96c; Indian, 96c; Raglan, 53c. This is the second reduction of five cents per barrel within two weeks.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The following shows the amount of wheat in sight and visible supply in United States and Canada in thousands of bushels:

	Dec. 26, 1904.	Dec. 19, 1904.	Dec. 28, 1903.
Vis. sup. U. S. and Can.	39,718	38,585	36,285
On pass. to U. K	21,360	21,200	12,600
On pass to Cont.	11,920	11,440	7,360
	72,998	71,225	57,246

VISIBLE SUPPLY UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	Dec. 28, 1904.	Dec. 19, 1904.	Dec. 28, 1903.
Wheat	39,718	38,585	36,285
Corn	7,583	5,739	5,728
Oats	23,683	24,209	3,339

NIAGARA POWER COMPANY.

TEN THOUSAND HORSE-POWER TURBINE STARTED ON CANADIAN SIDE.

Toronto, Dec. 27—The first electric power generated from the Canadian side of Niagara Falls was produced on Saturday by the Canadian Niagara Power Company, when one of their ten thousand horse-power turbines was started. When the whole plant is in operation there will be ten of these turbines running.

It is thought at the City Hall that the Toronto Railway Company may purchase power from this company until the works of the Mackenzie syndicate, the Toronto and Niagara Company, are completed. Work is being rushed on the transmission line.

FURNACE AND STEEL WORKS

MAY START AT FORT WILLIAM—DULUTH COMPANY OPENS NEGOTIATIONS.

Fort William, Ont., Dec. 27.—The establishment of a blast furnace and steel works here is being seriously discussed. Mr. J. C. Hunter, of Duluth, who controls the Atikokan Iron Range, has approached the town and asks it to assume $200,000 worth of bonds of the company, which will then proceed to open up the property and erect a blast furnace at this point. The co-operation of the Canadian Northern Railway is expected, as the ore will be shipped in along their line to Fort William, only a short spur being required to reach the mines from their main line. Opinions in the town are at present divided as to the wisdom of the town assuming the bonds, but if it is to create a large iron industry at the head of the lakes, opposition to the plan will probably be overcome.

KAKABEKA FALLS WATER POWER.

Fort William, Ont., Dec. 29.—The manager of the local branch of the Bank of Montreal has received word that $50,000 has been deposited in the bank's head office to the credit of the company which will develop the Kakabeka Falls water power. Under the agreement with the Government it is required that $50,000 shall be expended prior to Jan. 1, 1905, and the foregoing amount is deposited in lieu of this.

GREAT COTTON SURPLUS.

TWO MILLION BALES TO BE DELIBERATELY BURNED.

Fort Gaines, Ga., Dec. 28.—The farmers and merchants of Clay County met here to-day and decided to burn their share of two million bales of surplus cotton. A starter was made to-day when a fire was made of cotton on the streets of Fort Gaines. It is not yet determined where it will stop. The farmers have decided to set the pace and are moving determinedly. A large crowd paraded with cheers and much spectacular ceremony. The object is to show that the farmers are ready to sacrifice a few bales for the benefit of the masses. The fire is still burning and excitement is increasing.

THREE YEARS' CONTRACT

DOMINION COAL COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYEES READY TO SIGN AGREEMENT.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 29.—Three years' contracts between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees was finally approved of by the sub-council of the P.W.A. to-night. All that remains now is the formality of signing it. The decision to approve the contract was not reached until a late hour to-night. The contract will be signed by all the lodges, with possibly one exception, but the contract binds the P.W.A., whether signed by all the lodges or not, signing by the sub-council having that effect under the constitution of the P.W.A. While generally approved in Cape Breton, the contract has met with bitter opposition, especially on account of clause three, the effect of which is to permit the Dominion Coal Company to fill contracts for other companies in case the latter have strikes, and to forbid sympathetic strikes. Grand Master Moss to-night left it to be inferred strongly that the mainland men did not approve of the contract. From the Coal Company's point of view, there is no doubt that the contract is based on the assumption that they are going to work their way into the Ontario market, and there is no thought or intention of getting any foothold in the United States by reciprocal relations.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CANADA COMPANY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 29.—At the half yearly meeting of the Canada Company the chairman stated that during the year, up to Nov. 30, 8,406¾ acres have been disposed of at twenty-five percent above the valuation price. Although the development of mineral resources are tardy, and applications for licenses fewer than immediately after the oil discovery, in Essex County, the mineral right as an asset was not to be ignored. He referred to the discovery of felspar in Loughboro township, and iron pyrites in Madoc. The proposed dividend is twenty-two shillings per share, making altogether three pounds, four shillings per share, for 1904.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 29.—The Commercial Trust Company, incorporated by Dominion charter, has been organized in Halifax. Among the directors are W. B. Ross, J. J. Stewart and W. M. Aitken. The president is W. B. Ross, and R. H. Murray is manager. The capital stock is $100,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from Dec. 14 to Dec. 21, again exceeded the million dollar mark, and showed an increase of $139,000 over the same period of last year. The figures are shown as follows:

1904	$1,001,000
1903	862,000
Increase	$139,000

GRAND TRUNK.

The gross receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway from Dec. 15 to Dec. 21 show the satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of 1903 of $18,214. The figures follow:

1904	$661,241
1903	643,027
Increase	$18,214

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—The gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway for the week ending Dec. 21 were $93,800, an increase of $31,600, as compared with the corresponding period last year. Earnings from July 1 to date $1,983,500, an increase of $331,900 over the corresponding period last year.

CANADIAN NORTHERN BONDS.

It is understood that $5,000,000 4 percent bonds of the Canadian Northern road taken over by J. P. Morgan & Co. brought better than 101.

The proceeds from the bonds are to be used in completing the Canadian Northern across the Rockies from the Saskatchewan Valley to the Pacific.

NEW YORK POST-OFFICE AND CHRISTMAS ACTIVITY.

New York, Dec. 28.—The money order division of the New York Post-Office from Dec. 1 to Dec. 24 issued 334,064 international orders for a total of $4,667,628.90. The remittances were the largest in the history of the post-office. Great Britain got more money and more orders, but averaging the amount of the separate orders, it is seen that the British recipients got but little more than $10 apiece. The Italian orders show an average of more than $30 each.

FINANCIAL

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Lawson and His Critics.

LOCAL STOCKS START UPWARD MOVEMENT, WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC LEADING.

Thomas W. Lawson may have the ear of some of the people of the United States, but he certainly has not the sympathy, not to say respect, of the more thoughtful of the citizens of that country. Judges, ministers and attorneys vie with each other in the vigor of their condemnation. But the greatest thorn in the flesh of the Boston 'fellow' is the attitude of the leading New York newspapers. They have, with hardly any exception, taken the view that he is a speculative pirate, who sails under the skull and cross-bones of character assassination. The newspapers and many public men of the United States have started a system of 'hounding' Lawson, and the following paragraph is a type of the frenzied reply to the Bostonian articles. Ex-Assistant Attorney-General James M. Beck was responsible for the following: 'Many intelligent people read in a cheap, "penny dreadful" magazine the incoherent, self-contradictory and self-incriminating articles of a notorious frenzied fakir, who, like a crazed Malay, is wildly "running amuck," and without rhyme or reason slashing at the reputations of judges, senators and financiers, whether living or dead.' It is a case of diamond cut diamond, at least as far as the style of literature on both sides of the campaign is concerned. Lawson has been easily outdone by a number of his critics in the matter of sensational and highly-colored adjectives. Whatever Lawson's merits or demerits, he can hardly 'loom so large' much longer before the public eye, as to be discredited en masse by all the newspapers of a country is to be relegated to oblivion sooner or later. Wall street has this week shown that the market is in a strong technical position, and this is also the opinion of London and Berlin, although the investing public, not the large financial houses, of those countries, is of opinion that a market so susceptible to the influence of one operator cannot be very sound. However, this prejudice is being overcome, and once more there is every appearance of a good foundation for a general rise. All the news is good news, relating to big railway and industrial business, and most authorities look for a revival of the 'bull' movement. The local Stock Exchange has had a short week and a dull one for the first few days, but the natural trend of stocks was upward, and evidently would not be interrupted by the indifferent feeling begotten of the festive holidays. On Wednesday a distinctly better feeling was noticeable, and some active business was transacted, which state of affairs was continued during Thursday's session, only with much more vigor and greatly improved prices all round. Canadian Pacific was in the lead with an advance to 134¾, a most satisfactory improvement on the price the previous week. The whole list of local stocks was affected to a similar degree, particularly the iron stocks, the preferred touching 59, and the bonds making a new high level at 86.

The day preceding Christmas day is a veritable bonanza to the street railway companies. On Saturday the Montreal Street Railway Company took in receipts amounting to $9,227, or a matter of two thousand dollars over the average daily receipts of that week, and an increase of $2,833 over the corresponding Saturday of 1903, which, by the way, was the day after Christmas day. To follow the comparison further, in 1903 Christmas day was on Friday, and the day before the receipts were nearly $1,000 in excess of those of the corresponding Thursday of this year. The receipts of the Toronto Street Railway for Saturday were $10,655, an increase of nearly 42 percent over the corresponding Saturday of 1903. The day previous to the holiday last year netted $9,610, as contrasted with $7,991 for the corresponding Thursday of this year. The entire week's receipts are interesting in themselves as showing the respective earning powers of the two largest cities of the Dominion. Toronto earned $53,249, gross receipts, of course, while Montreal earned only $49,318, a difference of about $3,900 in favor of the Queen City, showing that Toronto uses the cars a great deal more than Montreal does. In proportion to the number of the population the distances that have to be daily travelled are greater there than here.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1903	High 1904	Low 1903	Last sale	Return
BANKS:							
Mont.	5	H. June 1	280½	265	243	265	3.
Merch.	3½	H. June 1	172	168	140¾	168	4.1
Hoche.	3½	H. June 1	138	139¼	131	133	5.2
E. T.	4½	H. June 1	193¾	162½	156½	163½	5.5
Molk.	4½	H. June 1	216	219¼	196	219¾	4.1
Toronto	5	H. June 1	257½	233¾	223	232	6.3
Quebec	3½	H. June 1	125	130	119	128	5.4
Union	3½	H. June 1	160	142	130	142	4.9
N. S.	5	H. Feb. 1	280	266	267¼	263½	3.7
Comm	3½	H. June 1	170¼	167½	150	166¾	4.7
REFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia	2	Q. Jan. 15	135	112	100	112	7.1
Iron				97¼	60	59	...
Coal	4	H. Jan. 2	118¾	119	105	114¾	7.0
Ogilvie	3½	H. Mch. 1	136	133	119	130	5.3
Switch	1¾	Q. Dec. 31	99¾	95	85	97	7.2
Mackay	4	Y.			75¾	86¾	5.8
Lke. Wds	7	Y.			118	114	109	6.6
BONDS							
Coal	3	H. Mch. 2	110	110	107	110	5.6
Scotia	3	H. Jan. 2	112	110	100¾	107½	5.5
Ogilvie	3	H. June 1	118	116	112	113	5.6
M. S. R.	2¼	H. Jan. 2	106¼	104¼	102¾	104	4.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl. 3	100	98	85	88¾	6.6
Lke. Wds	6	Y.			110¾	110	109	5.2
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan. 15	152	162¾	134½	158¾	5.0
Mon. Tel	2	Q. Jan. 15	168	163	154	160	5.0
Mon. Cot	2¼	Q. Dec. 15	130¼	120	98	102	8.8
Halifx Ry	1¼	Q. Jan. 2	108	107	85	100¾	4.7
Trinidad	1¼	Q. Jan. 2	77½	80	72	83	6.0
Dom Cot				54¾	40	32	28½	...
Te edo				37¾	27½	18	22	...

	Div	Pay'bl.	1903. High.	1903. Low.	1904. High	This week. Low.	Clos. ing.	Price per share.	Re turn.
C. P. R.	3H	Jan. 2	138½	116¾	136	109¾	134¾	132	$123.63	4.5
Power	1Q	Jan. 2	99¾	63¾	84¾	69¾	82	80¼	82.00	4.8
M. S. R.	2½Q	Mch. 1	280	195	218¾	190	216	216	215	107.50	4.6
Twins	1½Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107¾	87¼	106½	105	106½	106.50	4.7
Tor. Ry.	1½Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107¾	68½	106¾	104½	106¾	106.38	4.7
Detroit	1Q	Jan. 2	90½	53	80	60¾	78½	78	78¼	78.25	5.1
Richelieu			104½	65	82½	53¾	61½	61½	61½	61.50	...
N.S. Steel	3H	Jan. 2	114¼	68	82¼	50	67½	66	67½	67.50	9.1
Dom. Coal			132½	50¾	74¾	41°	64	63½	63	63.00	...
Iron bds.	2½H	Jan. 2	89½	49	86	49	86	82¾	82¾	827.50	6.0
Iron Com			61¾	0¾	19¾	7	18½	18	18½	18.50	...
Mackay Com					40¾	21½	40¾	40	40¾	40.25	...

THE CLEARINGS.

The weekly clearings of the leading cities of the Dominion:

Montreal	16,849,431	inc.	12.3
Toronto	13,696,628	inc.	16.8
Winnipeg	5,794,257	inc.	23.7
Ottawa	1,831,380	inc.	21.6
Halifax, N.S.	1,579,532	inc.	7.0
Quebec	1,477,685	inc.	29.7
Vancouver, B.C.	1,304,920	dec.	25.1
Hamilton, Ont.	1,100,287	inc.	17.0
London, Ont.	751,616	inc.	8.2
St. John, N.B.	396,110	inc.	2.6
Victoria, B.C.	441,185	dec.	13.7

RECEIVER FOR MILLION DOLLAR CORPORATION.

Charleston, W.Va., Dec. 29.—John Wainwright was to-day appointed receiver for the Drake & Stratton Company, a million dollar corporation, of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. The company did an extensive contracting business in all parts of the United States, and several months ago declared a dividend of eighty percent.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Wheat, Dec.	113¾	114¾	113½	114
May	114⅜	115⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Corn, Dec.	45⅝	46	44⅝	44⅞
May	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45½
Oats, Dec.	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
May	31¾	31¾	31½	31¾
Pork, Jan.	12.42	12.50	12.37	12.37
May	12.77	12.82	12.75	12.77
Lard, Jan.	6.77	6.80	6.75	6.77
May	7.05	7.05	7.02	7.02
Short ribs, Jan.	6.40	6.42	6.37	6.37
May	6.67	6.70	6.65	6.67

J. P. MORGAN AND CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, have purchased $5,000,000 of Canadian Northern Railway bonds. This is the first time for many years that Canadian securities have attracted the large banking institutions of the United States. The explanation given is that there has been an accumulation of funds at New York which had to seek outside investment.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£432,000
Circulation, decreased	201,000
Bullion, increased	230,773
Other securities, increased	5,342,000
Other deposits, increased	5,292,000
Public deposits, increased	513,000
Notes reserve, increased	518,000
Government securities, unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 37.71 percent; last week it was 41.36 percent.

London, Dec. 29.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was unchanged to-day at 3 percent.

BANK FAILURES IN IOWA.

During the past year there were more than forty bank failures in Iowa, and eight suicides of bank officials when they were confronted by failure.

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. Graham Brown, the Montreal manager of the Sovereign Bank, has been appointed acting general manager during Mr. D. M. Stewart's absence in Europe.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA WILL INCREASE CAPITAL.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—The Bank of Nova Sc

THE NEW YEAR.

AN AULD FARRANT NEW YEAR'S LILT.

The blink frae the ingle is bonny,
Auld frien's in their places are set;
O' sadness there ne'er suld be ony,
When frien'ship wi' frien'ship is met;
When hearts in the faces are shinin',
And thocht has its back to the wa'—
Oh! wha wad e'er think o' repinin'—
A happy New Year to ye a'!

A happy New Year to ye a', my frien's,
A happy New Year to ye a';
O' pleasure an' care we've a' had a share,
In the year that has hirpilt awa'.

A bannock, a kebbuck, a jorum,
O' guid hamely browst for us a'!
Oh! wha wi' prim ladye Decorum,
Wad sit in the shade like a craw?
Auld Scotian' wi' rowth o' guid plaiden
Has happit her heid frae the snaw,
Sae till nicht frtil daylicht is fadin',
A fig for the wild win's that blaw!

A fig for the wild win's that blaw, my frien's,
The rain or the rowk or the snaw!
Here's a health to ilk ane—an' wi't wealth, my frien's,
An' a happy New Year to ye a'.
And wha wad be sib unto Sorrow?
The jaud has eneuch an' to spare;
Frae the doors that are fleetin' we'll borrow,
A croun on Dame Frolic to ware:
Sae blythe we'll be a', an' suld even,
A towmond o' trouble befa',
Oh! ne'er without hope were the leevin'—
A happy New Year to ye a'!

A happy New Year to ye a', my frien's,
A happy New Year to ye a';
O' pleasure an' care we've a' had a share,
In the year that has hirpilt awa'.

JOHN MACFARLANE.

Montreal.

[For the 'Witness.'

1904-05.

Ephesians v., 14-21.

One thousand nine hundred and four,
We place on our writings no more:
Its dates are no longer alive:
And yet without sorrow we part
To enter with confident heart
One thousand nine hundred and five.

One thousand nine hundred and four
With prospects more bright than before
Made learning and commerce to thrive:
But now at its parting we stand
And enter at duty's command
One thousand nine hundred and five.

One thousand nine hundred and four
Left some who are weary and sore
With griefs they can scarcely survive:
But courage enlarges its scope,
And bids them to enter with hope
One thousand nine hundred and five.

One thousand nine hundred and four
Has silently bolted its door
Against all regrets that arrive:
Yet we may its teachings employ
To help us to rightly enjoy
One thousand nine hundred and five.

One thousand nine hundred and four
Has taught us His aid to implore
From whom we all blessings derive:
If He is our Teacher Supreme
We shall for true service redeem
One thousand nine hundred and five.

T. WATSON.

Dalesville, Que., 1904.

CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

A GRAVE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 28.—Conditions in Morocco apparently have entered on a critical stage, according to cable advices received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Hoffman Philip, the acting United States consul-general at Tangier. After reciting the indefinite postponement of the French mission, the recalling of the military mission, the French consul and the warning of all French subjects away from Fez, Mr. Philip added that the foreign ministers, including himself, were awaiting instructions.

Mr. Pierce, the third assistant secretary of state, promptly cabled Mr. Philip, directing him, in the event that serious trouble should appear imminent, to advise all United States citizens in Morocco to come into Tangier.

The consul-general is directed to observe strict impartiality and to keep the department fully informed.

A BOLD MURDER.

New York, Dec. 29.—A Tangier despatch to the 'Herald,' dated Dec. 28, says: In the garden of a British subject, only one mile from Tangier, a bold murder was committed by robbers last night. Moors who entered the garden shot dead a Spaniard employed on the place and carried away four cows belonging to the British owner. In the affray one of the robbers was severely wounded by the wife of the Spaniard.

It is reported from Tetuan that the garrison there which had received no pay for two months, deserted yesterday and fled from the town.

ACTIVITY AT TOULON.

Toulon, France, Dec. 29.—Owing to the crisis in Morocco the navy yard here shows the greatest activity. Preparations are going on to have a naval division consisting of the battleships 'Charlemagne' and 'Lena' and two cruisers in readiness to proceed to Morocco if the crisis accentuates.

Paris, Dec. 31.—According to a despatch from Tangier to the 'Figaro,' the Sultan of Morocco has received M. Guillard, the French vice-consul at Fez, and informed him that the dismissal of the French military mission had been cancelled. At the same time, the Sultan urged that the diplomatic mission of St. Rene Taillandier (the French minister to Morocco) start at once for Fez.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BRADFORD — At the Methodist parsonage, Avonmore, Ont., on Christmas morning, Dec. 25, 1904, a daughter to the Rev. W. G. and Mrs. Bradford.

CODY — At Centre street, Hintonburg, Ont., on Dec. 27, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. David Cody, a son.

DUNN — At 99c St. Philippe street, St. Henri, Montreal, on Dec. 28, 1904, the wife of John C. Dunn, of a daughter.

EAKIN — On Dec. 11, 1904, at 96 Mance street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. A. Eakin.

MORRISON — At Beaverton, on Dec .20, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Neil Morrison.

MARRIED.

BAKER—WALKER.— By the Rev. A. Logan Geggie, on Dec. 21, 1904, at 31 O'Hara avenue, Toronto, Annie, only daughter of the late Alexander Walker, of Dundee, Scotland, to Frederick H. Baker, youngest son of the late H. J. Baker, of Oakville, Ont.

BROCK — CODD — At St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg, on Dec. 24, 1904, W. Stanley Brock, son of the late Rev. Thomas Brock, to Edith E. Codd.

CRAWFORD—HUNTER. — At the Methodist pasonage, Ponoka, Alberta, on Dec. 14, 1904, by the Rev. H. E. Gordon, Miss Emma Hunter, of Picton, Ontario, to Aro D. Crawford, of Ponoka, Alberta, N.W.T.

CROW — McARTHUR — In Chesley, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1904, by the Rev. R. Atkinson, Dr. Crow, Reeve of Chesley, to Miss Helen B., eldest daughter of Mrs. A. McArthur, Chesley.

DAGLIESH — MAIN — On Dec. 28, 1904, in Grace Church, Brampton, Ont., by the Rev. R. N. Burns, Violet Isobel, daughter of J. W. Main, Brampton, to the Rev. Robert Wallace Dagliesh, of Carstairs, Alberta.

DAY — TIMMERMAN — At Odessa, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1904, Henry Edgerton Day, M.D., C.M., to Mary Eleanor Timmerman.

GRAINGER — JOHNSON. — At Elkhorn, Man., on Nov. 16, 1904, by the Rev. N. Macphee, Mr. William Henry Grainger to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, both of Elkhorn.

GRANT — FRASER — At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, on Dec. 28, 1904, Jayne Chapman Fraser, of Orillia, to Dr. Alfred James Grant, of Thedford, Ont.

HAMILTON — ANDERSON — At Brunswick street, on Dec. 27, 1904, by the Rev. J. Lyall George, James B. Hamilton, of Pittsburg, Pa., to Louise A. Anderson, fifth daughter of Adam Anderson.

HIGGINS—YOUNG.—In Kingston, Ont., at the residence of the bride, 351 Johnston street, by the Rev. Dr. Antliff, on Dec. 28, 1904, A Higgins, of Hamilton, to S. Mary Young, of Kingston.

HOWLETT — McCONNELL — At the manse, Moosejaw, Assiniboia, N.W.T., on Dec. 14, 1904, by the Rev. Samuel MacLean, B.A., George Edgar Howlett, to Martha McConnell, both of Rush Lake, Assa.

KIRKWOOD—BROWN. — At the residence of the bride's father, on Dec. 28, 1904, by the Rev. D. Winter, James E. Kirkwood to Olive Myrtle, eldest daughter of Andrew S. Brown, Esq., all of Winchester.

LACEY—BARCLAY.— At Elkhorn, Man., on Dec. 21, 1904, by the Rev. N. Macphee, Mr. Thomas Lacey to Miss Mary Barclay, both of Elkhorn.

MACLAREN — TROTT — In Collingwood, Ont., on Dec. 21, 1904, by the Rev. H. Mussen, at the home of the bride's parents, Catharine, second daughter of Mr H. F. Trott, to Ernest W. MacLaren, of Kenton, Manitoba.

McKELLAR — SLOANE —At Owen Sound, Ont., on Dec. 20, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Somerville, Jessie Henderson, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Allan Sloane, to Herbert S. McKellar, B.A., all of Owen Sound.

McLEOD—McPHERSON — On Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1904, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, William George McLeod, to Rhainey McPherson, daughter of Mr. Colin McPherson, all of Matawatchan, Ont.

MORFORD — O'NEIL — At Ingersoll, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1904, Miss Margaret M. O'Neil to Mr. Wager G. Morford, New York City, U.S.A.

PARLOW — WHYTE — On Dec. 24, 1904, at Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. Heincke, C. Edwin Parlow, of Ottawa, to Eleanor F Whyte, of Toronto.

QUINN—BOGART.— In Windemere Methodist Church, Toronto, on Dec. 21, 1904, by the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson, Maude Eleanor, daughter of Mr. James C. Bogart, to Mr. Leonard Quinn, of Hillsdale.

RANKIN—VARNEY. — At the Methodist Episcopal Church, Windsor, Vermont, on Dec. 29, 1904, at 8 o'clock p.m., by the Rev. Francis T. Clarke, Franklin Rankin, of Windsor Mills, Que., to Miss Martha R. Varney, of Windsor, Vermont.

ROBERTSON—WALKER. — On Dec. 24, 1904, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. T. W. Hildred, St. Thomas, Ont., by the Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., of London, assisted by the Rev. R. C. Parsons, of St. Thomas, Jessie Roberta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Walker, to Geo. A. Robertson, B.A., science master of the Collegiate Institute, Ridgetown.

RODGER—BONN. — At 1 Archibald Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Dec. 14, 1904, by the Rev. R. S. Calderwood, M.A., John Rodger, tailor and clothier, Edinburgh, to Thomasina Wilson, eldest daughter of John Bonn, messenger-at-arms, Edinburgh.

ROLPH — LEADEN — On Dec. 21, 1904, at St. Margaret's Church, Toronto, Anna Dorothy Leaden, Toronto, to Norman Clifford Rolph, youngest son of Mr. Jos. T. Rolph, Toronto, Ont.

SAUNDERS—HARKER. — On Christmas Eve, 1904, at the residence of Mrs. McCammon, Montreal street, Kingston, by the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, Alfred E. Saunders, of Amherst Island, to Miss Lillian K. Harker, of Kingston.

SMITH — GIBSON — At the Central Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Lyle, on Dec. 22, 1904, Beatrice Maria, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Gibson, to Charles Albert Smith, of Windsor, Ont.

SPENCE — MACKINNON — By the Rev. Dr. Smith, on Dec. 21, 1904, at St. Catharines, Ont., Frances Isobel, daughter of Mrs. Mackinnon, widow of the late Hugh Mackinnon, to Charles Frederick Spence, of Dawson, Y.T., son of Lieut.-Colonel Spence, of Brantford, Ont.

STAPLEDON — LORD — At the residence of the bride's father, 54 Daly avenue, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher, pastor of the Eastern Methodist Church, Lillian Gertrude, younger daughter of Mr. F. W. Lord, to Charles Henry Stapledon, of Ottawa.

TOWNSON—WHITE. — On Dec. 24, 1904, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Henry, the youngest surviving son of the late Henry Townson, of Toronto, to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Yeates White, of Morpeth, Ont.

UMBACH—DONNELLY.—In Queen Street Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. Tovell, on Dec. 28, 1904, Gertrude Donnelly, of 122 Grange avenue, Toronto, to J. E. Umbach, of the Department of Interior, Ottawa.

DIED.

AMOS — In Galt, Ont., on Dec. 23, 1904, at 4.30 a.m., Robert Amos, in his 83rd year.

ANDERSON — On Dec. 30, 1904, at No. 50 Charron street, Marjorie Currie, aged 3 years and 9 months, beloved daughter of Thomas and Blanche Anderson.

BLAIR — At Ironside, Que., at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Farrell, on Dec. 29, 1904, Alice M. Blair, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Blair, of Chelsea, aged 25 years.

BURROWS — On Dec. 19, 1904, in Saginaw, Mich., Margaret H., daughter of Thomas Burrows, formerly of Kingston Mills, Ont.

BURNETT.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Cameron, of Portsmouth, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1904, Annie Burnett, aged seventy-three years.

CAMPBELL — At Dauphin, Man., on Dec. 21, 1904, in his 72nd year, John H. Campbell, formerly of Burlington, Ont.

CANNOM.— Sudenly, at Kleinburg, Ont., of diphtheria, on Christmas Day, 1904, Inez Ley, second daughter of the Rev. J. W. Cannom, and granddaughter of the Rev. Edward Roberts Lindsay, aged 14 years.

CAROTHERS — At her daughter's, No. 31 Sword street, Toronto, on Dec. 23, 1904, Mrs. Caroline Carothers, widow of the late David Carothers, aged 74.

CAWTHRA — At Yeadon Hall, College street, Toronto, on Dec. 25, 1904, Henry Cawthra, in his 75th year.

CHECKLEY.—On Dec. 27, 1904, at No. 18 Gloucester street, Ottawa, Harriet Hilton, widow of the late Rev. William Francis Checkley, of Toronto, in the 88th year of her age.

COOKE.—On Dec. 25, 1904, at the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, Edith Isabel, aged two years and eight months, only daughter of Charles A. Cooke, of the Department of Indian Affairs.

COYLE — On Dec. 28, 1904, at 433 Nepean street, Ottawa, Hugh Coyle, aged 69 years.

DARLING.—In this city, on Dec. 28, 1904, Norman Graham, second son of J. G. Darling, aged sixteen years.

DAYE.—Suddenly, at Marcellus, N.Y., on Sabbath, Dec. 25, 1904, T. Daye, manager of the Crown Mills, and formerly of Sherbrooke and Cornwall, father of Mrs. Hugh M. Watson, 520 St. Urbain street, Montreal.

DOXSEE.—Went home on Christmas morning, 1904, Alma Van Dusen, beloved wife of the Rev. A. Doxsee, of Belleville, Ont., in the 66th year of her age.

DRYSDALE — At Allan's Corners, on Dec. 27, 1904, Christina Kinghorn, beloved wife of Thomas Drysdale, aged 58 years, 11 months and 7 days.

EMERY—At the residence of her son-in-law, William E. Bigwood, 85 South drive, Toronto, on Dec. 26, 1904, Agnes Elizabeth Ogden, wife of Tempie Emery, aged 62 years.

FLEMING — At Saskatoon, N.W.T., on Dec. 18, 1904, Leila Lemon, beloved wife of J. W. Fleming, Galt, Ont.

GORDON — On Dec. 26, 1904, at the Methodist parsonage, Vankleek Hill, Mrs. Gordon, widow of the late John Gordon, of Aylmer, Que., and mother of Mrs. (Rev.) L. Conley, in her 81st year.

HALE — At New Glasgow, Que., on Monday, Dec. 26, 1904, Mary Ann Bell, widow of the late John Hale, in the 97th year of her age.

HAWKER.—At the Military School, St. Johns, Que., on Christmas Day, 1904, Bugler Arthur Winter Hawker, aged 17 years, 11 months and 10 days, only son of Mr. A. G. Hawker, of Quebec.

HAWKINS — At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. F. Smith, Oshawa, Ont., on Dec. 25, 1904, Mrs. J. H. Hawkins, relict of the late John H. Hawkins, of Port Hope, in the 85th year of her age.

HOAR — On Dec. 29, 1904, at Bowmanville, Ont., Maria Blake Bone, relict of the late John Hoar, aged 80 years.

HORSEY.—At Kingston, on Dec. 29, 1904, Mary Ann Gould, widow of the late R. M. Horsey.

LAMB — On Dec. 28, 1904, at 1139 Notre Dame street, Thomas Lamb, in his 71st year.

LEFEBVRE.—On Dec. 27, 1904, at the Victoria Park Pavilion, Quebec, Jos. Lefebvre, aged 49 years and 10 months.

McKENZIE.— At Inverness, Que., on Dec. 18, 1904, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian patience, Neil McKenzie, aged 73 years and 8 months.

McPHERSON — On Dec. 27, 1904, at the residence of Mr. A. W. Ault, 453 Somerset street, Ottawa, John A. McPherson, of Aultsville, Ont., in his 56th year.

MONTIZAMBERT.— On Dec. 28, 1904, at Winnipeg, Norman Montizambert, son of Dr. W. F. Montizambert, Ottawa.

MURPHY — At 170 Argyle street, Toronto, on Dec. 23, 1904, Minnie Anderson, wife of Nicholas Murphy, K.C., and sister of Bouchette Anderson, H.M.C., and Elliett Anderson, G.T.C.

NELSON — On Dec. 26, 1904, at East Orange, N.J., Albert Daniel Nelson, aged 61 years.

NORMAN — In this city, on Dec. 24, 1904, Thomas Norman, aged 81 years.

RIORDON—At her residence, No. 1 Queen's Park, Toronto, on Dec. 26, 1904, Eliza Matilda Riordon, widow of the late John Riordon.

SCOBLE.—On Dec. 16, 1904, at Chivelston, Surrey, England, Augusta Harriet, the beloved wife of the Right Hon. Sir Andrew R. Scoble, K.C.S.D.

SELDON.—On Dec. 23, 1904, at Shanghai, China, of smallpox, Minnie Alberta Seldon, B.A., eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Mrs. J. J. Seldon, 599 Spadina avenue, Toronto. Deeply mourned.

SHAVER — On Dec. 18, 1904, Lyman Shaver, at 126 Edmonton street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in his 52nd year.

SHAW.—At Hawkesbury, Ont., on Wednesday night, Dec. 28, 1904, Janet Scott Millar, beloved wife of Daniel Shaw, of Shawbridge, in her sixty-first year.

SIMPSON — At the residence of his mother, Mrs. Georgiana L. Simpson, No. 10 Somerville avenue, Westmount, George, only son, in his twenty-second year. Edinburgh, Scotland, papers please copy.

SMITH—At Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Scotland, on Dec. 12, 1904, Mary Helen Smith, of 10 Dublin street, Edinburgh, Scotland.

SMITH.—At 11 Prospect street, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Dec. 6, 1904, James Smith, mason, the beloved husband of Mary Wolfe.

TEMPLE.—On Dec. 27, 1904, at her residence, 47 St. George street, Toronto, Adelaide, beloved wife of Charles V. M. Temple, and second daughter of the late Senator Hon. Geo. Alexander, of 'Rokewood,' Woodstock, Ont.

TWEDDELL — In Kingston, Ont. on Dec. 30, 1904, Catherine Hunter, beloved wife of John Tweddell.

VICKERS — At 172 Adelaide street west, Toronto, on Dec. 24, 1904, Catherine Mary Moodie, widow of John Joseph Vickers, in her 73rd year.

WALKER — At Summit avenue, Westmount, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1904, Annie Cummins McLaren, wife of Alexander Walker.

WILSON — At her late residence, Cumberland, Ont., on Dec. 27, 1904, beloved wife of Alexander Wilson, and daughter of the late G. G. Dunning, aged 61 years.

WINTON.—At the Western Hospital, Toronto, on Dec. 25, 1904, Robert Winton, late of St. John's, Nfld., in his 80th year.

WOOD.—In Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 25, 1904, Susanna Orr, beloved wife of Samuel Wood, aged fifty-nine years.

WAY — At Baltimore, Md., on Dec. 28, 1904, Mrs. Elizabeth Way, relict of the late William Way, of Brigus, Nfld., aged 68 years.

Newfoundland papers please copy.

Advertisements.

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Business: To receive and consider the report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Officers, and to transact all such business as may be legally transacted at a General Meeting.

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that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session by the Corporation of the Village of Petite Cote, for an act granting it more extended powers, and to confer upon the Council of the said Corporation the right to pass, amend and repeal by-laws concerning the construction and inspection of buildings, fences, blasting, shooting, the construction of chimneys, sewers and drains, the streets and public squares, the plan of the municipality, the water supply, expropriation and for other purposes.

Montreal, 14th December, 1904

EMILE JOSEPH,
Attorney for Petitioner.

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