Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY SEVENTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1902. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

ONTARIO'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Vote of Thursday Next Will Decide the Fate of the Saloon.

A GREAT DEAL OF HARD WORK BEING DONE IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—The Hon. Geo. W. Ross made a significant speech at the Ontario Alliance Prohibition mass meeting in Association Hall. Despite Broadway Tabernacle being thronged by a Canadian Temperance League meeting, and great Massey Music Hall gathering, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Newell, which usually militates largely against success of any other religious or moral reform meeting, on Tuesday night Association Hall was packed to the doors. A large combined choir of college students occupied the rear of the platform and led the singing. Mr. G. F. Marter, ex-M.P.P., on behalf of the Alliance, welcomed Mr. Ross once more to the prohibition platform. He felt the occasion was one which rendered the chairmanship worthy of the leader of the Provincial Government.

Mr. Ross gracefully acknowledged the importance of the meeting, and hoped that he might be worthy to act as its presiding officer. After briefly reviewing the action of the Government, or as he termed it, 'The wisdom of the Legislature,' in taking the Referendum on the Ontario Liquor Act of 1902, he expressed a strong desire for a full expression of both sides of public opinion in the vote, as should the Act fail to carry, the vote registered would be taken as a guide in future license legislation. He concluded by repeating his recent declaration of voting in favor of the Act.

The Rev. Dr. Potts considered the meeting one of the most influential he had ever addressed on the prohibition question. He believed that if the temperance men and women of the province would do their utmost until the close of the polls on Dec. 4, victory would be the outcome.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, made an impressive address in support of the adoption of the Act. He pointed out the excellent results of the prohibition of the sale of liquor to Indians, and as one of that race, he favored the same protection being extended to the homes of the other citizens of the Dominion.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., made a brilliant address, demolishing the various pleas put forth against the measure. He evoked applause by emphasizing the importance of Mr. Ross's utterance regarding the vote on Dec. 4 influencing future governmental action. Mr. Rowell stated that Mr. Ross's words clearly indicated that even if the vote fell somewhat below the great vote specified, if it registered a substantial majority, it would be regarded as a mandate to close up the bar-rooms. Mr. Emerson Coatsworthy, ex-M.P., also made an effective address.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND RALLIES.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—Staff-Captain Cass, district officer in charge of the Salvation Army, Toronto Brigade, acting on the suggestion of the West Toronto Prohibition Executive, which has passed a very strong resolution of appreciation of the co-operation already received from the Salvation Army, has issued a special call to the officers and members in Toronto to immediately place themselves in communication with the executives in charge of the prohibition organization in the four Toronto districts with a view to rendering every possible aid on polling day.

Mr. Thomas McGillicuddy, president of the Sabbath-school prohibition demonstration committee, has received a letter from Lieut.-Col. Otter stating that the latter is in receipt of an order from the Minister of Militia to place the armories at the service of the committee on Saturday afternoon. A pleasing incident in connection with the demonstration is the organizing of a special brass band by the cornet soloist of one of the local regimental bands.

The Rev. Ben. H. Spence, of Winnipeg, and the Rev. J. H. Hector, the Black Knight, are doing valuable work in this vicinity.

The secretary of the Alliance, speaking of the prospects, says that there are sounds of victory all along the line. The magnitude of the vote on Dec. 4 will depend upon the continued energy put forth during the last week of the contest. The results that are within grasp are well worthy of a strenuous effort. There are in the voters' lists of the province more than five hundred thousand names. 'It is safe to say,' Ald. Spence points out, 'that fully one-half of these if they voted at all would vote against the continuance of the bar-room. There are more than 275,000 men in this province who would like to see the country rid of the incubus of an impoverishing traffic. If 212,723 of these men will express their convictions by going to the polls and marking their ballots against the bar-rooms this province will be rid of the evil of the legalized saloon. The reports pouring into the office give ground for great encouragement.'

The East Toronto rally, in Dingman's Hall, was notable for the prominent part taken by trades union leaders and for its non-partisan character. The chairman, Mr. Emerson Coatsworth, ex-M.P., was for some years Conservative representative of the division in the Dominion Parliament. The Hon. S. C. Biggs, the chief speaker for the Alliance, is an ex-member of a Liberal cabinet at Winnipeg. The labor leaders who argued in favor of the closing of the Ontario bar-rooms were Mr. O. Gammond, of the Typographical Union; Mr. J. Mainhood, of the Railway Men's Union; Mr. W. Kendall, past president of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union; Mr. W. D. Hurd, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Messrs. Stevens, Coulter and Kay.

The union meeting at Parliament Street Baptist Church, had an attendance which overflowed the capacity of the auditorium. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Alex. Esler, the Rev. C. W. King, the Rev. M. L. Pearson, the Rev. Newton Hill and Mr. A. Mills, president of the South Toronto Prohibition Executive.

The Canadian Temperance League is conducting a magnificent series of meetings nightly with Mr. J. S. Robertson, president, and other local speakers, and the assistance of the widely celebrated prohibition campaigners, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Beveridge. The largest churches have been placed at the disposal of the league for these meetings. They commenced with a splendid rally on Sunday night in Dunn Avenue Methodist Church, when the speakers were the Rev. R. J. Treleaven, Mr. J. S. Robertson and Mrs. Jean Blewett, with music by the Beveridges and the choir. Last night the capacity of the spacious Cooke's Church was taxed.

A letter from Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Mayor of Westmount, is being made effective use of in the Toronto mass meetings, especially by Mr. W. Munns. The letter gives the excellent showing made by the municipality of Westmount with the liquor traffic excluded from its boundaries.

Mr. John A. Nicholls returned here from West Durham with excellent reports of the rousing series of meetings held throughout that constituency. Every effort is being made by the strong and efficient county alliance executive to get out a good prohibition majority in the riding. Mr. Nicholls has gone to fill additional engagements in North Waterloo.

The Sunday afternoon mass meeting in the West End Young Men's Christian Association Hall, addressed by Mr. W. W. Buchanan, was so successful that a similar meeting to be again addressed by that speaker will be held there next Sunday. Mr. Frank Buchanan, Dominion Councillor, Royal Templars, is in charge of the arrangements.

Adjutant Bale and Captains Matchett and Lily, of the Lisgar street Salvation Army corps, have charge of the prohibition organization in the polling subdivision in which the Lisgar street Salvation Army barracks is centrally situated. In addition to this yeoman service, the Lisgar street corps band has volunteered, and will be one of the bands in the Sabbath-school prohibition demonstration on Saturday afternoon.

The liquor men are considerably put out over Prof. Goldwin Smith's historic arraignment of the liquor traffic being used in the prohibition campaign literature. That gentleman has been prevailed upon to write a letter explaining that his indictment of the bar-room was with regard to its evil influences in Great Britain. The Rev. Mr. Pearson, in a telling address, has shown that the explanation taken with the well-known facts of the criminal records of Ontario simply emphasizes the world-wide truth of the indictment. The arraignment is brief, but hits the mark here, as it did when originally written and published in England. It reads: 'It is too clear that the rapid extension of the system of saloon drinking is threatening the very life of the community; that it is producing a physical and moral pestilence more deadly than any other plague which stalks the infested cities of the East; that it is bringing great masses of our working classes into self-imposed bondage more complete and degrading than slavery itself.' The prohibition campaign leaflet on which the foregoing is printed asks the electors to vote on Dec. 4 for the act which abolishes this system in Ontario.

The reports received at the central office of the Toronto Prohibition Union by Mr. Lewis C. Peake, secretary, show that about a thousand prohibition workers are making a thoroughly organized, detailed and well drilled canvass of the city electors. Mr. Peake considers the outlook in Toronto promises to be much more satisfactory to the friends of temperance than in the Dominion plebiscite.

From all sides the reports received at the Alliance offices demonstrate that the Ontario prohibitionists are fully alive to the importance of the issue to be decided by the vote a week from to-day.

A MANUFACTURER CHALLENGES LIQUOR MEN.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—The liquor men's literature campaign, which has been sprung in this city within the past few days, is being ably dealt with at the Canadian Temperance League mass meetings, by the president of the Crown Manufacturing Company, Mr. William Munns. The revenue argument, he shows, is entirely in favor of the abolition of the bar-room. Mr. Munns publicly challenges any responsible business man to debate the commercial aspect of the question with him at any of the meetings in this city. He also, from his personal knowledge of the working of the Scott Act in the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere, is nightly giving a crushing answer to the liquor circular on the anti-Scott Act argument.

The organization of the prohibition forces in Toronto is now in much better shape than even on voting day at the last plebiscites. In West Toronto every polling sub-division is well organized, and the same is practically true in the other three city divisions. Mr. Alex. Mills, president of the South Toronto executive, is supplementing his committees by allowing the Christian Temperance League rallies and securing additional workers. A ballot protection brigade is being organized of college students from McMaster Baptist, Victoria Methodist and Knox Presbyterian Colleges.

The prohibition committees hired the city bill-boards for a week from Tuesday, and they now are ablaze with telling posters, displaying in large type and effective language important reasons for voting to close the bar-rooms.

A WARNING.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—A systematic scheme to steal majorities in Ontario cities by the liquor party on Thursday next in the Referendum, has been reported to the prohibition executive. It has two startling features in addition to plans for wholesale plugging of dead men's and absentees' votes. The most daring is a repetition of what was in Montreal in the Dominion Plebiscite as exposed by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, viz.:—Liquor agents, acting as temperance scrutineers to the entire exclusion of bona-fide temperance representatives. The Rev. W. E. Hassard reports a plausible stranger calling upon him and applying for the position of temperance scrutineer. Ald. Spence says reports from prohibition workers have reached him of every possible scheme to defraud the prohibitionists. An explanation of numerous liquor committee rooms is that they are mere employment bureaus for every class of election workers, who will act as tools of the liquor traffic next Thursday. He warns the prohibition executives in London, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa and other centres that there will be more plugging attempted next Thursday than ever before. They should be specially watchful against attempts being made to load up the prohibition committee with bogus scrutineers. Another audacious tactic which has been reported to the Alliance executive is an organization of gangs of telegraphers in the cities and towns to rush their bogus votes in early in the day in the names of living voters who are supporters of prohibition. This would kill the prohibitionists' vote and work it against his convictions. Mr. Alex. Mills, president of the South Toronto Prohibition Alliance, is having blank warrants issued to Deputy Returning Officers, and the same will be done elsewhere, and wholesale telegraphing is to be met with proper arrests. The Alliance executive calls upon prohibition scrutineers throughout Ontario to meet the liquor conspiracy by swearing every suspicious voter. Telegrams for speakers are pouring into the Alliance office. In regard to ones from Guelph and St. Catharines, the Rev. Dr. Speer left for Guelph yesterday morning, addressed a mass meeting there last night and goes to St. Catharines to-day to speak there three times to-morrow. A special emergency meeting of prohibition pastors is being held this Saturday morning, in McMath's Hall, to take further steps to thwart the liquor plans exposed by the Rev. Mr. Hassard and Mr. F. S. Spence.

Monster diagrams, six feet square, showing 'Yes' prohibition ballot, similar to that published in the 'Witness,' are being placed in a number of church fronts.

At the Wesley Church union service on Wednesday night the eloquent and fervid address of the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the 'Westminster,' evoked great applause. The Rev. Mr. Macdonald vigorously censured the liquor men for using the name of the late Principal Grant in their circulars as against the Ontario Liquor Act. Principal Grant, frequently expressed to the speaker his abhorrence of the bar-room, and was in favor of the dispensary system. He believed in the referendum because he wanted to ascertain the genuine vote in favor of prohibition in this province, and to have a declaration from the people which the government could not disregard.

An enthusiastic meeting of prohibition workers of South Toronto was held last night at the Central headquarters, in Yonge street Arcade, which was thronged by zealous workers. Mr. Alex. Mills, president warned the workers against the unscrupulous tactics which are certain to be resorted to by the liquor party in its desperation at the peril which now faces the liquor license system in Ontario. As Mr. Mills is one of the ablest members of the Ontario bar, and a clear and most pleasing speaker, his warnings and instruction were heard with the closest attention.

The prohibition executives were notified by the returning officers yesterday that they would be required to confine their appointment of scrutineers to residents of the various divisions, and that in consequence the use of college students as guardians of the ballot in the polling places, unless residents, would not be allowed. They were also informed that the names of all the inside scrutineers must be furnished by Monday morning. As it is usual for this to be an open matter until the polls open on voting day this notice, sprung at this date, was a surprise, and has caused comment. The returning officers are pronounced opponents of prohibition and in close touch with the officials of the License Holders' Association. Happily the prohibition organizers were prepared for emergencies, and concentration was immediately turned upon the complete remanning of the polls where necessary. The Rev. W. E. Hassard, pastor of the Crawford Street Methodist Church, promptly volunteered to personally call upon every minister favorable to the cause in West Toronto to arrange for a call to be made at every meeting or service in connection with their church for scrutineers and polling day workers. The incident has added to the stirring character of the campaign, and promises to prove beneficial in consequence of the temperance forces being equal to the strain. The college students who will be debarred from officiating as inside agents will be made of service in getting voters to the polls.

Facing the closing week of the great contest, the man who stands at the front of the provincial combat, the Alliance secretary, Ald. F. S. Spence, views the prospect of the final clash of arms with calmness, confidence and courage. The Alliance office is sending out thousands of pages of literature daily. Its output has been over ten tons, aggregating ten million pages.

AT HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 24.—Two meetings were held by the prohibitionists tonight. The Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, was the principal speaker at the meeting held in Association Hall. He said that one good thing about the Liquor Act was that there was no division of party. Tories and Grits could link arm in arm and vote for it. His idea was that the temperance people must get prohibitory legislation from one of the parties. The day had gone by when politicians could play with the temperance cause. If the present act did not pass the temperance people would have to make a new start. Mr. W. P. Ferguson, the Chicago temperance orator, addressed a fair-sized audience in the First Congregational Church. He said Canada was destined to become a great nation and that inside of fifty years her population would probably reach the fifty million mark, and pointed out that Canadians would be taking with them through the gateway of national greatness the saloon only at their peril. If the liquor traffic were not suppressed Canadian large cities would undoubtedly follow in the wake of Chicago and other large American cities, where social life was poisonous and political life disgraceful. He urged all patriots to strike a quick hard blow at the source of the peril which threatened the future of the country, by voting for the Referendum.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

The good old county of Dundas has a first-class organization for the Ontario Liquor Act, and will give a good account of itself on Dec. 4. Very enthusiastic meetings are being held in the churches, school houses and town halls. Those well qualified to judge predict a heavy majority for the act. In one public meetings one hundred duly qualified electors solemnly pledged themselves in the name and fear of God to vote 'Yes' on Dec. 4.

The Rev. G. G. Huxtable has been doing some platform work in some parts of the county. He expresses himself as being greatly pleased with the united and determined spirit of the temperance workers. The churches at Rowena, Brinston and the Town Hall at Iroquois, were crowded. At Morrisburg a large audience was assembled.

The clergy of the county are about unanimous in their advocacy of the act, and large numbers of intelligent and able laymen are doing grand service on the platform.

It is much to be desired that the bar-room, that prolific breeding ground of debauchery, drunkenness, and crime, will be outlawed once for all.

AT SMITH'S FALLS.

Smith's Falls, Nov. 26.—On Sunday afternoon, in the Methodist Sunday-school, the total abstinence crusade movement began. Beautiful cards were prepared that any boy would be proud to hang in his room. Several short addresses were given. Five hundred signed the pledge. The pastor said it was his intention to carry the work on through the large congregation.

CHICAGO IS WATCHING.

A reader of the 'Witness' writes from Chicago:—

'The manufacturers and dealers in liquor here are deeply and materially interested, and have a keen eye on your Referendum fight. They are warned that the Christian Church in Canada has the votes, and will bury the accursed traffic there very deep and face downward on Dec. 4. Their sneering boast, in reply, is that many church members are cowards and will not vote, that their party politics counts first, and that conscience and church vows are secondary. We shall soon know how many will thus support their hope and 'crucify afresh' and 'put to open shame' the great Head of the Church.'

ONE VOTER MAY CAUSE DEFEAT.

Writing to the Rideau 'Record' on the Ontario Referendum, the Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher says:—

'If carried, the law will close the open bar, not the hotel—the hotel is necessary. It will close the saloon and the liquor grocery and kill the treating custom; a custom which is the plague spot of society and the beginning of the ruin of thousands of boys and young men. We have before us a great moral subject affecting directly the home and society. It presents a grand opportunity for the union of all forces, Catholic, Protestant and political.

'The peace of many homes, the honor of our country, the destiny of many for time and for eternity depends on the result of the vote of Dec. 4. One voter too indifferent to cast his vote in favor of the act may cause defeat.'

WOULD CLOSE THE BAR.

(St. Thomas 'Journal.')

The enforcement of the (Ross) Act would close every bar in the province, and the penalties provided for the infringement of the statute are so severe that there are few men in the business today who would attempt to evade the law and continue to sell liquor. The people of the province will therefore be up against the real thing, so far as public sale of intoxicants is concerned. As it does not lie within the power of the province to prohibit the traffic altogether, it will still be possible for those who want liquor to obtain it, but they must import it themselves either from another province or from beyond the borders of Canada. Thus those who have been accustomed to drink liquor in their homes may be able to get it without contravening the law. There are many who regard this measure as being better than total prohibition. They argue that temptation being removed from the rising generation the most evil feature of liquor drinking is eliminated, while those who use it in their homes will still be able to enjoy that privilege. The measure does not contemplate an interference with the liberty of the elector to the extent of depriving him of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, but it does restrict his liberty to stand up at the bar and take drink after drink until he becomes intoxicated. It is possible that, having it in the homes, young men would more readily acquire the habit, but such a view assumes the willingness of the father that his son should drink, and as a rule that condition does not exist.

The scientist, the mechanic, and the physician will be able to procure such quantities as they need in the course of their practice. The only ones who will be seriously affected are those who sell by the glass, and those who drink it in public. It is a movement in the direction of total prohibition that appears to be based upon sound principles, and there is strength in the contention that it is a more salutary measure than total prohibition would be.

The prospect of a sufficient number of votes being polled in favor of the Act are not very bright. The prohibitionists must exert every pound of influence they have if they hope to win. Even after doing so, the chances are against them. This is due to the fact that the politicians on both sides are anxious that a favorable vote shall not be given, fearful that it would embarrass their party in the legislature. If one of the great party organizations were working with the prohibitionists there would be very little doubt of their success, but with both party organizations occupying a passive, if not active hostility, the prohibitionists have to work harder than they ever worked in their lives if they hope to accomplish their purpose. One element in their favor is the fact that large numbers of men who take liquor in moderate quantities are anxious to remove temptation from the pathway of their children, and their votes will be cast in favor of the Act. Just what part this element will play it is impossible to predict, but the anxiety displayed by the liquor sellers indicates that they must have inside information that is rather favorable to their opponents. Upon the result will depend the continuance of the prohibition question in politics. If the vote is unfavorable to the Act prohibition will be buried for twenty years, if favorable the fight the prohibitionists will have to face will be harder and keener than ever.

THE COMING VOTE.

(Georgetown 'Herald.')

There would not be much use in trying to enforce prohibition unless at least one-half the people were in favor of it. The Ontario Liquor Act of 1902 requires that about three of every eight of the names on the present voters' list vote in favor of it, before it becomes law. There appears to be some people who think this is asking too much. We do not think so. If thirty-seven percent of the voters are not prepared to go out and vote for prohibition an attempt to enforce it would, we fear, be a failure. The people of Ontario have now an opportunity of saying whether they want prohibition or not, indeed they have the privilege of deciding whether we shall have prohibition or not, for a referendum has the advantage over a plebiscite in that the necessary vote of the people in the latter actually puts the law into force. How strong is the prohibition sentiment anyway? The vote on Dec. 4 will tell.

HOW TO VOTE.

The ballot paper which the electors of Ontario will mark on Dec. 4 to signify their wishes in regard to prohibition will contain the question 'Are you in favor of the bringing into force of "The Liquor Act, 1902?"' and there will be two blank columns headed 'Yes' and 'No.' All who desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic will, of course, place a cross in the column headed 'Yes,' as shown by the form given herewith.

	YES	NO.
Are you in favor of the bringing into force of *The Liquor Act, 1902?*.....	X	

SHOULD BE A GOOD VOTE.

As the time draws near for the taking of the vote on the question of prohibition, the advocates of temperance are increasing their efforts. There is a marked difference between temperance and prohibition, and many favor temperance who are not prepared to go as far as prohibition, but for differences of opinion of this kind the Act does not provide. All that the province is asked to say is whether or not it desires a law for the prohibition of the sale of liquor. If it does it will have an opportunity to say so on the fourth of next month, when the referendum will be submitted, and the legislature of Ontario will be guided by the result. It is as well that the question is not being made a party one, as what is wanted is a full and free expression of the popular sentiment in regard to the matter. It is being said that even if the Act should carry at the polls prohibition could never be enforced. With this we have nothing to do. The enforcement of the law is a matter with which the authorities have to deal. All that is asked at the hands of the jury is the verdict. The rest must be left to the authorities.

There is no sense in finding fault with those who are doing what they can to help on the passing of the Act at the polls. They are not acting from selfish motives, nor are they seeking to do themselves good. Their sole purpose is to help their fellow men and to do what is best for the community by removing temptation from its pathway. To speak of them as cranks and fanatics is wholly unjustifiable. What has any one of this class to gain other than the public good? It is easy to understand why the brewers and distillers and all engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor should fight against prohibition, and no one refers to them as cranks and fanatics. They are fighting for their own interests. It will be well if the vote on the question be taken not simply without the party bias, but without heat.

Every man who walks with open eyes must deplore the harm that the abuse of liquor brings about. It is apparent on all hands. Can this harm be averted by adopting a prohibitory liquor law? Do you personally think it can? If so, your duty is to vote yes on the referendum. We have no idea that the Act will be carried at the polls. All the indications are that it will not. But it will be a good thing to have a strong public sentiment expressed in favor of such a law, and it will at least be the means of bringing about a better and stricter enforcement of the present liquor law all over the province. Even if the prohibitionists cannot carry the day they can bring about a moral victory and let our rulers see that a strong public sentiment is in favor of the total suppression of the sale of liquor prevailing throughout Ontario.—Dundas 'True Banner.'

MR. TROOP'S POSITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The use or misuse which the agents of the liquor traffic are making of the writings of the late Principal Grant affords me a timely opportunity to throw any influence which I may possess entirely upon the prohibition side. I am still theologically not a prohibitionist, but were I in Ontario on Dec. 4 I should for the first time cast my vote with the prohibitionists. I have never hitherto felt conscience-free to do this, but henceforth my course is plain. All who are against the abuse of the traffic should unite their votes against it, just because the agents of the traffic regard those who do not vote against them as on their side. We may not yet agree as to the best way of coping with the evil, but the point is, we are against the evil, and therefore let us stand together. My own words have been twisted into a virtual support of the traffic, and on that very account I feel bound to write this letter. Let all who stand for temperance vote together, and may the truth prevail.

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

St. Martin's Rectory,
Montreal, Nov. 30, 1902.

THE LATE DR. GRANT AND THE LIQUOR LICENSE LAWS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The liquor party in Ontario are circulating broadcast a great deal of deliberate falsehood and misrepresentation with regard to the views of the late worthy Principal of Queen's University on the liquor question.

It would serve a good purpose, in the interests of truth, if you would kindly publish the doctor's own words in reference to the license laws. Here follow Dr. Grant's expressions, copied elsewhere, ending:

'It is extraordinary that a system with those evils essentially connected with it should have lasted so long.'

Dr. Grant was as much opposed to the license law and the open bar-room as the most radical prohibitionist in Ontario. He believed in the Gothenburg system of dealing with the evil traffic.

It is a crime against truth and honesty to libel the name of a great man and a good man after he is dead, and represent him as being a whiskeyite. He was nothing of the kind. He hated the accursed liquor license laws as much as I do.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)

WACOUSTA;

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(Written by Major Richardson, of the British army, in 1832. The author was a grandson of Mr. Erskine, of the British Commissariat Department, who, when Fort Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, in 1763, volunteered to bring supplies from Albany to Buffalo and from thence across the lake to Detroit, succeeding after long watching under cover of a dark and stormy night, in throwing into the fort the supplies of which the remnant of the Black Watch stood so greatly in need. Large tracts of land were granted to him in reward for this service and he finally settled on the Canadian shore, opposite Detroit. He had married the daughter of one of the earliest settlers from France, whose family was well known in history. It was from this old lady, his grandmother, that Major Richardson, when a boy, heard the detailed facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the two forts of Detroit and Michillimacinac, and longed to grow up that he might write a book about it. When Cooper's story, the 'Last of the Mohicans,' appeared and took the world by storm, these boyish longings revived and the romance of 'Wacousta' was produced and published. It is thus founded on fact and is to some extent a contribution to history drawn from original sources, although the story itself is fictitious.)

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER I

The story opens in the English garrison of Detroit one midnight in December, 1763. The Indians in the vicinity were disaffected though outwardly friendly. To guard against stratagem a vigilant watch was kept day and night by the garrison, the keys of the gate were given in trust to the officer of the guard and the sentinels at the gate forbidden to allow anyone to pass in or out unless conducted by the governor in person. In spite of such precautions the alarm bell from the governor's quarters was set ringing and the governor, half-dressed, presently appeared on the parade declaring that a stranger was among them. The sentinels protested that no one had passed them. But the governor, remembering the harrowing threat that was breathed in his ear by a midnight visitor, summoned Major Blackwater and ordered instant search to be made. The latter dispersed the soldiers in small parties through the fort and the officers proceeded to the posts of the several sentinels to question them if they had seen anything to justify the belief that an enemy had succeeded in scaling the works. All gave a negative reply, but the man stationed at the gate of the fort appeared confused. The officers then separated into two parties, pursuing opposite circuits and arranging to meet at the point of the ramparts immediately at the rear and overlooking the centre of the sweep of wild forest which circumvented the fort. Among the officers of the one party were Captain Blessington in charge, Sir Everard Valletort, a young lieutenant lately arrived from England, Ensign Delme, Lieutenant Murphy, and Lieutenant Charles de Haldimar, the youngest son of the governor. The leader of the other party is Captain Erskine. Just as the two parties are nearing each other at the rear they hear a human groan opposite on the common. Having halted they distinguish, divinely, something dark and moving near the bomb-proof. Sir Everard rests his long, heavy rifle on the shoulder of his negro servant, Sambo, and fires—only to miss, however, for a minute later the report of a rifle from the common is heard and Lieutenant Murphy falls back dead.

CHAPTER II.

'To your companies, gentlemen, to your companies on the instant. There is treason in the fort, and we had need of all our diligence and caution. Captain De Haldimar is missing, and the gate has been found unlocked. Quick, gentlemen, quick; even now the savages may be around us, though unseen.'

'Captain De Haldimar missing!—the gate unlocked!' exclaimed a number of voices. 'Impossible!—surely we are not betrayed by our own men.' 'The sentinel, has been relieved, and is now in iron,' resumed the communicator of this startling piece of intelligence. It was the adjutant of the regiment.

'Away, gentlemen, to your posts immediately,' said Captain Blessington, who, aided by De Haldimar, hastened to deposit the stiffening body of the unfortunate Murphy, which they still supported, upon the rampart. Then addressing the adjutant, 'Mr. Lawson, let a couple of files be sent immediately to remove the body of their officer.'

'That shot which I heard from the common, as I approached, was not fired at random, I find,' observed the adjutant, as they all now hastily descended to join their men, 'Who has fallen?' 'Murphy, of the grenadiers,' was the reply of one near him.

'Poor fellow! our work commences badly,' resumed Mr. Lawson. 'Murphy killed and Captain De Haldimar missing. We had few officers enough to spare before, nad their loss will be severely felt; I greatly fear, too, these casualties may have a tendency to discourage the men.'

'Nothing more easy than to supply their places, by promoting some of our oldest sergeants,' observed Ensign Delme, who, as well as the ill-fated Murphy had risen from the ranks. 'If they behave themselves well, the king will confirm their appointments.'

'But my poor brother, what of him, Lawson? What have you learned connected with his disappearance?' asked Charles De Haldimar with deep emotion. 'Nothing satisfactory, I am sorry to say,' returned the adjutant; 'in fact, the whole affair is a mystery which no one can unravel; even at this moment the sentinel, Frank Halloway, who is strongly suspected of being privy to his disappearance, is undergoing a private examination by your father, the governor.'

'Frank Halloway!' repeated the youth with a start of astonishment; 'surely Halloway could never prove a traitor—and especially to my brother, whose life he once saved at the peril of his own.'

The officers had now gained the parade, when the 'Fall in, gentlemen, fall in,' quickly pronounced by Major Blackwater, prevented all further questioning on the part of the younger De Haldimar. The scene, though circumscribed in limit, was picturesque in effect, and might have been happily illustrated by the pencil of the painter. The immediate area of the parade was filled with armed men, distributed into three divisions, and forming, with their respective ranks facing outwards, as many sides of a hollow square, the mode of defence invariably adopted by the governor in all cases of sudden alarm.

In a few minutes from the falling in of the officers with their respective companies, the clank of irons was heard in the direction of the guard-room, and several forms were seen slowly advancing into the area already occupied as we have described. This party was preceded by the adjutant, Lawson, who, advancing towards Major Blackwater, communicated a message, that was followed by the command of the latter officer for the three divisions to face inwards. The officer of artillery also gave the word to his men to form lines of single files immediately in the rear of their respective guns, leaving space enough for the entrance of the approaching party, which consisted of half a dozen files of the guard, under a non-commissioned officer, and one whose manacled limbs, rather than his unaccoutred uniform, attested him to be not merely a prisoner, but a prisoner confined for some serious and flagrant offence.

This party now advanced through the vacant quarter of the square, and took their stations immediately in the centre. Here the countenances of each, and particularly that of the prisoner, who was, if we may so term it, the centre of that centre, were thrown into strong relief by the bright glare of the torches, so that the features of the prisoner stood revealed to those around as plainly as if it had been noonday. Not a sound, not a murmur, escaped from the ranks; but, though the etiquette and strict laws of military discipline chained all speech, the workings of the inward mind remained unchecked; and as they recognized in the prisoner Frank Halloway, one of the bravest and boldest in the field, and as all had hitherto imagined, one of the most devoted to his duty, an irrepressible thrill of amazement and dismay crept throughout the frames, and for a moment blanched the cheeks of those especially who belonged to the same company. On being summoned from their fruitless search after the stranger, to fall in without delay, it had been whispered among the men that treason had crept into the fort, and a traitor, partly detected in his crime had been arrested and thrown into irons; but the idea of Frank Halloway being that traitor was the last that could have entered into their thoughts, and yet they now beheld him covered with every mark of ignominy, and about to answer for his high offence, in all human probability, with his life.

With the officers the reputation of Halloway for courage and fidelity stood no less high; but, while they secretly lamented the circumstances of his defalcation, they could not disguise from themselves the almost certainty of his guilt, for each, as he now gazed upon the prisoner, recollected the confusion and hesitation of manner he had evinced when questioned by them preparatory to their ascending to the ramparts.

Once more the suspense of the moment was interrupted by the entrance of other forms into the area. They were those of the adjutant followed by a drummer, bearing his instrument, and the governor's orderly, charged with pens, ink, paper, and a book which, from its peculiar form and color, every one present knew to be a copy of the articles of war. A variety of contending emotions passed through the breasts of many as they witnessed the silent progress of these preparations, rendered painfully interesting by the peculiarity of their position, and the wildness of the hour at which they thus found themselves assembled together. The prisoner himself was unmoved; he stood proud, calm and fearless, amid the guard, of whom he had so recently formed one, and though his countenance was pale, as much, perhaps, from a sense of the ignominious character in which he appeared as from more private considerations, still there was nothing to denote either the abjectness of fear or the consciousness of merited disgrace. Once or twice a low sobbing, that proceeded at intervals from one of the barrack windows, caught his ear, and he turned his glance in that direction with a restless anxiety, which he exerted himself in the instant afterwards to repress; but this was the only mark of emotion he betrayed.

The above dispositions having been hastily made the adjutant and his assistants once more retired. After the lapse of a minute, a tall, martial-looking man, habited in a blue military frock, and of handsome, though stern, haughty, and inflexible features, entered the area. He was followed by Major Blackwater, the captain of artillery, and Adjutant Lawson.

'Are the garrison all present, Mr. Lawson? Are the officers all present?'

'All except those of the guard, sir,' replied the adjutant, touching his hat with a submission that was scrupulously exacted on all occasions of duty by his superior.

The governor passed his hand for a moment over his brows. It seemed to those around him as if the mention of that guard had called up recollections which gave him pain; and it might be so, for his eldest son, Captain Frederick de Haldimar, had commanded the guard. Whither he had disappeared, or in what manner no one knew.

'Are the artillery all present Captain Wentworth?' again demanded the governor, after a moment of silence, and in his wonted firm, authoritative voice.

'All present, sir' rejoined the officer following the example of the adjutant, and saluting his chief.

'Then let a drum-head courtmartial be assembled immediately, Mr. Lawson, and without reference to the roster let the senior officers be selected.'

The adjutant went round to the respective divisions, and in a low voice warned Captain Blessington, and the four senior subalterns, for that duty. One by one the officers, as they were severally called upon, left their places in the square, and sheathing their swords, stepped into that part of the area appointed as their temporary court. They were now all assembled, and Captain Blessington, the senior of his rank in the garrison, was preparing to administer the customary oaths, when the prisoner Halloway advanced a pace or two in front of his escort, and removing his cap, in a clear, firm, but respectful voice, thus addressed the governor:

'Colonel de Haldimar, that I am no traitor, as I have already told you, the Almighty God, before whom I swore allegiance to His Majesty, can bear me witness. Appearances, I own, are against me: but, so far from being a traitor, I would have shed my last drop of blood in defence of the garrison, and your family. Colonel de Haldimar,' he pursued, after a momentary pause, in which he seemed to be struggling to subdue the emotion which rose, despite of himself, to his throat, 'I repeat, I am no traitor, and I scorn the imputation—but here is my best answer to the charge. This wound (and he unbuttoned his jacket, opened his shirt, and disclosed a deep scar upon his white chest) this wound I received in defence of my captain's life at Quebec. Had I not loved him, I should not so have exposed myself, neither but for that should I now stand in the situation of shame and danger, in which my comrades behold me.'

Every heart was touched by this appeal—this bold and manly appeal to the consideration of the governor. The officers, especially, who were fully conversant with the general merit of Halloway, were deeply affected, and Charles de Haldimar—the young the generous, the feeling Charles de Haldimar, even shed tears.

'What mean you, prisoner?' interrogated the governor, after a short pause, during which he appeared to be weighing and deducing inferences from the expressions just uttered. 'What mean you by stating, but for that (alluding to your regard for Captain de Haldimar) you would not now be in the situation of shame and danger?'

The prisoner hesitated a moment; and then rejoined, but in a tone that had less of firmness in it than before—'Colonel de Haldimar, I am not at liberty to state my meaning; for, though a private soldier, I respect my word, and have pledged myself to secrecy.'

'You respect your word and have pledged yourself to secrecy! What mean you, man, by this rhodomontade? To whom can you have pledged yourself, and for what, unless it be to some secret enemy without the walls? Gentlemen, proceed to your duty: it is evident that the man is a traitor even from his own admission. On my life,' he pursued, more hurriedly and speaking in an under tone, as if to himself, 'the fellow has been bribed by, and is connected with ——' The name escaped not his lips; for, aware of the emotion he was betraying, he suddenly checked himself, and assumed his wonted stern and authoritative bearing.

Once more the prisoner addressed the governor in the same clear, firm voice in which he had opened his appeal.

'Colonel de Haldimar, I have no connection with with any living soul without the fort; and again I repeat, I am no traitor, but a true and loyal British soldier, as my services in this war, and my comrades, can well attest. Still, I seek not to shun that death which I have braved a dozen times at least in the —— regiment. All that I ask is, that I may not be tried—that I may not have the shame of hearing sentence pronounced against me yet; but if nothing should occur before eight o'clock to vindicate my character from this disgrace, I will offer up no further prayer for mercy. In the name of that life, therefore, which I once preserved to Captain de Haldimar, at the price of my own blood, I entreat a respite from trial until then.'

'In the name of God and all his angels, let mercy reach your soul, and grant his prayer!'

Every ear was startled—every heart touched by the plaintive, melancholy, silver tones of the voice that faintly pronounced the last appeal, and all recognized it for that of the young, interesting, and attached wife of the prisoner. Again the latter turned his gaze towards the window whence the sound proceeded, and by the blare of the torches a tear was distinctly seen by many coursing down his manly cheek. The weakness was momentary. In the next instant he closed his shirt and coat, and resuming his cap stepped back once more amid his guard, where he remained stationary, with the air of one who, having nothing further to hope, has resolved to endure the worst that can happen with resignation and fortitude.

After the lapse of a few moments, again devoted to much apparent deep thought and conjecture, the governor once more, and rather hurriedly, resumed:

'In the event, prisoner, of this delay in your trial being granted, will you pledge yourself to disclose the secret to which you have alluded Recollect, there is nothing but that which can save your memory from being consigned to infamy for ever; for who, among your comrades, will believe the idle denial of your treachery, when there is the most direct proof against you? If your secret die with you, moreover, every honest man will consider it as having been one so infamous and injurious to your character, that you were ashamed to reveal it.'

These suggestions of the colonel were not without their effect; for, in the sudden swelling of the prisoner's chest, as allusion was made to the disgrace that would attach to his memory, there was evidence of a high and generous spirit, to whom obloquy was far more hateful than even death itself.

'I do promise,' he at length replied, stepping forward, and uncovering himself as before—if no one appear to justify my conduct at the hour I have named, a full disclosure of all I know touching this affair shall be made. And may God, of his infinite mercy, grant, for Captain de Haldimar's sake, as well as mine, I may not then be wholly deserted.'

There was something so peculiarly solemn and impressive in the manner in which the unhappy man now expressed himself, that a feeling of the utmost awe crept into the bosoms of the surrounding throng; and more than one veteran of the grenadiers, the company to which Halloway belonged, was heard to relieve his chest of the long pent-up sigh that struggled for release.

'Enough, prisoner,' rejoined the governor; 'on this condition do I grant your request; but recollect—your disclosure ensures no hope of pardon, unless, indeed, you have the fullest proof to offer in our defence. Do you perfectly understand me?'

'I do,' repied the soldier, firmly; and again he placed his cap on his head, and retired a step or two back among the guard.

'Mr. Lawson, let the prisoner be removed, and conducted to one of the private cells. Who is the subaltern of the guard?'

'Ensign Fortescue,' was the answer.

'Then let Ensign Fortescue keep the key of the cell himself. Tell him, moreover, I shall hold him individually responsible for his charge.'

Once more the prisoner was marched out of the area; and, as the clanking sound of his chains became gradually fainter in the distance, the same voice that had before interrupted the proceedings, pronounced a 'God be praised! God be praised!' with such melody of sorrow in its intonations that no one could listen to it unmoved. Both officers and men were more or less affected, and all hoped—they scarcely knew why or what—but all hoped something favorable would occur to save the life of the brave and unhappy Frank Halloway.

Of the first interruption by the wife of the prisoner the governor had taken no notice; but on this repetition of the expression of her feelings he briefly summoned, in the absence of the adjutant, the sergeant-major of the regiment to his side.

'Sergeant-Major Bletson, I desire that, in future, on all occasions of this kind, the women of the regiment may be kept out of the way. Look to it, sir!'

The sergeant-major, who had stood as erect as his own halbert, which he held before him in a saluting position, during this brief admonition of his colonel, acknowledged, by a certain air of deferential respect and dropping of the eyes, unaccompanied by speech of any kind, that he felt the reproof, and would, in future, take care to avoid all similar cause for complaint. He then stalked stiffly away, and resumed, in a few hasty strides, his position in the rear of the troops.

'Hard-hearted man!' pursued the same voice; 'if my prayers of gratitude to heaven give offence, may the hour never come when my lips shall pronounce their bitterest curse upon your severity!'

There was something so plainly wild—so solemnly prophetic—in these sounds of sorrow as they fell faintly upon the ear, and especially under the extraordinary circumstances of the night, that they might have been taken for the warnings of some supernatural agency. During their utterance, not even the breathing of human life was to be heard in the ranks. In the next instant, however, Sergeant-Major Bleston was seen repairing, with long and hasty strides, to the barracks whence the voice proceeded, and the interruption was heard no more.

Meanwhile the officers, who had been summoned from the ranks for the purpose of forming the court-martial, still lingered in the centre of the square, apparently waiting for the order of their superior, before they should resume their respective stations. As the quick and comprehensive glance of Colonel de Haldimar now embraced the group, he at once become sensible of the absence of one of the seniors, all of whom he had desired should be selected for the court-martial.

'Mr. Lawson,' he remarked, somewhat sternly, as the adjutant now returned from delivering over his prisoner to Ensign Fortescue, 'I thought I understood from your report the officers were all present.'

'I believe, sir, my report will be found perfectly correct,' returned the adjutant, in a tone which, without being disrespectful, marked his offended sense of the implication.

'And Lieutenant Murphy——'

'Is here, sir,' said the adjutant, pointing to a couple of files of the guard, who were bearing a heavy burden, and following into the square. 'Lieutenant Murphy,' he pursued, 'has been shot on the ramparts, and I have, as directed by Captain Blessington, caused the body to be brought here, that I may receive your orders respecting the interment.' As he spoke, he removed a long military grey cloak which completely enshrouded the corpse, and disclosed, by the light of the still brightly flaming torches of the gunners, the features of the unfortunate Murphy.

'How did he meet his death?' enquired the governor; without, however, manifesting the slightest surprise, or appearing at all moved at the discovery.

'By a rifle shot fired from the common, near the old bomb-proof,' observed Captain Blessington, as the adjutant looked to him for the particular explanation he could not render himself.

'Ah! this reminds me,' pursued the austere commandant—'there was a shot fired also from the ramparts. By whom and at what?'

'By me, sir,' said Lieutenant Valletort, coming forward from the ranks, 'and at what I conceived to be an Indian, lurking as a spy upon the common.'

'Then, Lieutenant Sir Everard Valletort, no repetition of these firings, if you please; and let it be borne in mind by all, that, although, from the peculiar nature of the service in which we are engaged, I so far depart from the established regulations of the army as to permit my officers to arm themselves with rifles, they are to be used only as occasion may require in the hour of conflict, and not for the purpose of throwing a whole garrison into alarm by trials of skill and dexterity upon shadows at this unseasonable hour.'

'I was not aware, sir,' returned Sir Everard, proudly, and secretly galled at being thus addressed before the men, 'it could be deemed a military crime to destroy an enemy at whatever hour he might present himself, and especially on such an occasion as the present. As for my firing at a shadow, those who heard the yell that followed the second shot, can determine that it came from no shadow, but from a fierce and vindictive enemy. The cry denoted even something more than the ordinary defiance of an Indian; it seemed to express a fiendish sentiment of personal triumph and revenge.'

The governor started involuntarily. 'Do you imagine, Sir Everard Valletort, the aim of your rifle was true—that you hit him?'

The question was asked so hurriedly, and in a tone so different from that in which he had hitherto spoken, that the officers around simultaneously raised their eyes to those of their colonel with an expression of undissembled surprise. He observed it, and instantly resumed his habitual sternness of look and manner.

'I rather fear not, sir,' replied Sir Evarard, who had principally remarked the emotion, 'but may I hope (and this was said with emphasis), in the evident disappointment you experience at my want of success, my offence may be overlooked?'

The governor fixed his penetrating eyes on the speaker, as if he would have read his inmost mind; and then calmly, and even impressively observed:

'Sir Everard Valletort, I do overlook the offence, and hope you may as easily forgive yourself. It were well, however, that your indiscretion, which can only find its excuse in your being so young an officer, had not been altogether without some good result. Had you killed or disabled the—the savage, there might have been a decent palliative offered, but what must be your feelings, is, when you reflect, the death of yon officer,' and he pointed to the corpse of the unhappy Murphy, 'is, in a great degree, attributable to yourself. Had you not provoked the anger of the savage, and given a direction to his aim by the impotent and wanton discharge of your own rifle, this accident would never have happened.'

This severe reproving of an officer, who had acted from the most praiseworthy of motives, and who could not possibly have anticipated the unfortunate catastrophe that had occurred, was considered especially harsh and unkind by every one present; and a low and almost inaudible murmur passed through the company to which Sir Everard was attached. For a minute or two that officer appeared deeply pained not more from the reproof itself than from the new light in which the observation of his chief had taught him to view, for the first time, the causes that led to the fall of Murphy. Finding, however, that the governor had no further remarks to address to him, he once more returned to his station in the ranks.

'Mr. Lawson,' resumed the commandant, turning to the adjutant, 'let this victim be carried to the spot on which he fell, and there interred. I know no better grave for a soldier than beneath the sod that has been moistened with his blood. Recollect,' he continued, as the adjutant once more led the party out of the area—'no firing, Mr. Lawson. The duty must be silently performed, and without the risk of provoking a forest of arrows, or a shower of bullets, from the savages. Major Blackwater,' he pursued as soon as the corpse had been removed, 'let the men pile their arms even as they now stand, and remain ready to fall in at a minute's notice. Should anything extraordinary happen before the morning, you will, of course, apprise me.' He then strole out of the area with the same haughty and measured step that had characterized his entrance.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE BLUE HORSE.

(A True Story.)

They were waiting upon Everett. Everett was the Little Lame Prince of the household; but he was not lonely, like the little prince in Miss Mulock's story. Oh, dear, no! Who could be lonely with two big sisters, two little sisters, and a darling baby sister? Why, when they all talked and laughed at once it sounded 'just like a party.'

And now the sisters were flying around in the breeziest merriest kind of way. One brought the box of colored threads; another, the cards; the next one, a needle and scissors; and the littlest little sister flew to the bathroom for a sponge and towel: their 'Little Lame Prince' was particular to have his hands clean when he worked one of the spotless white sewing cards. Last of all came the baby with mamma's workbasket, which she emptied on the floor in front of Everett's chair.

Then, oh, what a hubbub! The spools scattered in every direction, and the sisters after them, laughing as they ran. 'Oh, you dear little midget! Did you want to help too?'

The baby danced with delight; and the family boy, unable to contain his boyish spirits, sent the sponge flying across the nursery, and waved the towel wildly.

This brought forth another shout, and the girls dropped to the floor to 'laugh it out.' At last they stopped for breath. It was well they did; for one sister was 'most dead,' and another's sides were 'bout split.'

Everett picked out the card he wished to work. The little perforations outlined a sleek pussy, curled up for a doze.

'What color, Everett?' asked the middle-sized sister. She held the scissors ready to cut the thread, and the biggest sister had the needle ready for threading.

Everett held up a spool of thread. It was bright blue! 'O Everett!' 'Why, brother!' 'A blue cat!' they exclaimed.

'Ha-ha-ha!' laughed the big sisters. 'Ho-ho-ho!' giggled the little sisters. 'He-he-he!' sounded the baby's sweet little voice.

'Better take grey, Everett,' said the biggest sister.

'Or black,' suggested one next one.

'No, blue!' insisted Everett.

'What's the joke' enquired grandmamma, peeping into the nursery.

'Everett wants to make a blue pussy. What an idea! I guess he'd laugh to see one!' chorused the sisters.

'Well, honey, have it blue, if you like. I never saw a cat blue, but I did once see a blue horse,' said grandmamma patting her boy's curly head.

'A blue horse!' echoed the children. 'Honor bright, grandmamma?'

'Yes, honor bright!' laughed grandmamma.

'Wath it a twuly thorth, gammy?' lisped the littlest little sister.

'Yes, sweeting,' said grandmamma, seating herself in the creaky big rocker with the baby in her lap.

'There's doin' to be a story, I know!' said Everett, nodding his head wisely.

'Oh, yes, grandmamma! Do tell about the blue horse, please!' begged the quartette of big and little sisters.

'The blue horse,' began grandmamma, 'wasn't always blue; he was white at first. He and his mate used to pull a big dray back and forth between a factory and a railway station. When the horses were not working, they were allowed to graze in the factory yard, which was a large one with plenty of grass in it.

'One day the man who drove them was at work in the factory yard. One of the horses trotted up to him and neighed—that was the way they begged for sugar. But the kind driver had no sugar in his pockets. So he patted the horse, and told him he had no sweets for him. This did not satisfy clever Mr. Horse, who continued to rub his nose on his master's shoulder, and seemed to be trying to tell him something.'

Grandmamma stopped to untangle a knot in Everett's thread.

'Thank you,' he said, softly. 'Now go on 'bout the horses.'

'Soon,' continued grandmamma, 'the driver turned to go back to the factory, but the horse would not let him. The knowing creature took his master's sleeve in his mouth, and held it firmly.'

'Naughty horthie!' interrupted the littlest sister.

'Not naughty, dearie. I think he was very wise. "Come," he said. "Come with me. Hurry! Oh, do hurry!" And he pulled so hard that he almost lifted his master off his feet. Then the man began to think that something was wrong, and allowed this clever pet to lead him. Seeing that at last he was understood, the horse trotted briskly across the yard and stopped at the edge of a vat.'

'What ith vat, gammy?' asked the littlest little sister—she always said 'vat' for 'that.' The big sisters laughed, but Everett did not quite see the joke. The baby did though. Anyway she clasped her little hands and bobbed her head vigorously.

'A vat,' explained grandmamma, 'is somewhat like a very large, open box set deep in the ground. This one had blue dye in it. When the driver looked into it, he saw the other horse, or, rather, the horse's head; for the dye reached to his neck. He whinnied piteously when he saw his master.'

'Oh, my! Poor horsie! Did they get him out?' cried the children, eagerly.

'Yes, they got him out; and he seemed none the worse for his mishap. After that, instead of a pair of white horses, it was a white one and a blue one that drew the big dray. The blue horse kept his blue coat until he shed his hair. His new coat came out white. And that is the end of the story of the blue horse,' concluded grandmamma.

'The end of the blue horse, too,' cried Everett, merrily.

And all the big and little sisters laughed.—'Christian Register.'

There are some fifteen thousand Chinamen in Cuba and since the island became independent there is no law to prevent their going there from China or elsewhere.

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BOOK NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

The holiday happiness of children depends as much on the quality of their new books as on the quantity of their new toys. For the very little ones, we can hardly get a more entertaining present than 'The Louis Wain Nursery Book,' published by James Clarke & Co., Fleet street, London, at one shilling, a small price for such a pretty book. Nearly sixty pages of Louis Wain's clever pictures of animals are set off by descriptive stories and verses of a very charming order. The account of a cheese tea in Miceland, where the provisions had been stolen by rats, has the following sad statement:—

There is ice in Iceland, so, of course, there are mice in Miceland, and there is usually cheese at a cheese tea, but at this cheese tea there were no cheeses; neither a black cheese, nor a red cheese; neither a peagreen cheese, nor a skyblue cheese, nor a brown cheese, nor a pale cheese for pink people.

The portrait of a rabbit in a very high collar, holding a piece of music, has such a fatuous expression that we are not surprised to read that he sings a comic song—'loud and long.'

When the other Bunnies said it filled them all with pain
Bath-Bunny Currant-Bunny sang it twice again.

A page on which the rhyme is even better executed than the picture concerns a little girl who went out by night 'to catch a fairy.'

Little Dorothea hopes to find a few about,
A-playing underneath the silver moon,
But from little Dorothea they are safe enough, no doubt,
For nurse will come and catch her very soon!

A fairy story published this season by the Revell Company is 'The Gift of the Magic Staff,' by Fannie E. Ostrander. It is an attractive tale of earth and air fairies, and there is a fairly successful attempt in it to convey the idea that the powers of nature are at one with the moral forces of the universe. (The same thought is brought out in a similar way in Kingsley's 'Water Babies'). The closing chapters, however, are in the simple Santa Claus style.

'We want you to explain about the North Pole,' said the Prince. 'Why can't the humans find it? It seems to be here fast enough.' St. Nick threw back his head and laughed till the tears ran down his cheeks. Then he straightened up and winked at Paul again. 'I take it down and hide it in the garret every time I hear that an expedition is coming this way,' he said. 'Why, if I didn't I shouldn't have any time at all to work at my trade, there'd be such stacks of explorers up here, tramping over my lawn and calling on me. Then what in the world would the youngsters do for Christmas presents?' Besides, some one would probably want to split the Pole up and carry the pieces away for souvenirs.'

'In Time With the Stars' is a pretty book of Sunday stories by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. The grown folks may think some of the stories inadequate to explain the texts attached to them, but the teaching is earnest as far as it goes, and children love the books that give them a glimpse at the 'wherefores' of life. The first story is called 'The people in my watch,' and narrates how the various wheels and springs were discontented with the monotony of their labor until they were told how by going no faster and no slower they made the watch keep true to the time shown by the stars. (Revell, price 75 cents.)

GIFT BOOKS FOR OLDER PEOPLE.

The 'Leisure Hour' though but a slender magazine, as it appears month by month (lacking indeed that fatness which in many American magazines is owing to the advertisements), makes a yearly volume of great excellence. Its fiction is of a gently entertaining kind that seems to be more popular in England than on this side of the water. Even when the plot is a lively one 'Leisure Hour' authors maintain a leisurely tone and an evenness of diction that doubtless carry on the classical tradition of an earlier day. But the strength of this magazine lies elsewhere. Its scientific articles enlighten the ordinary reader on many unexpected points. Its 'Oversea Notes' give highly intelligent accounts of popular movements and conditions of various sorts outside of England; Canada, Australia and the United States receiving special attention. The chess page evidently attracts a certain constituency, and among the competitions this year there has been an amusing one called 'characters from Dickens,' giving each month forty questions to answer like the following: Whose umbrella served 'at home as a cupboard and on journeys as a carpet-bag?'

Who was 'so poor a clerk that he had never yet attained the modest object of his ambition, to wear a complete new suit of clothes at one time?'

Who warmed his hands 'as benevolently as if they were somebody else's'?

Who had 'a shrill voice that might have belonged to a wind in its teens?'

But the charm of the volume is its historical lore. More attractive than in their scattered periodical appearances are the researches in the byways of knowledge, when one can turn over a big book and read according to the interest of the moment about Viking Relics or the letters of Daniel Defoe, and choose among engravings whether to study elaborate firework displays of the seventeenth century, or portraits of Philippine Welser, whose beauty and virtues as well as her skill in medicine made her much loved among the peasantry of the Tyrol long ago. One of the most striking contributions to this volume is 'The Mother of Parliaments,' a description by J. Hennicker Heaton, M.P., of famous persons and scenes in the British House of Commons. The illustrations by Harry Furniss are amusing. Many of the engravings in the book have a beautifully soft and delicate effect. The paper and type are also of the most satisfactory kind. This is perhaps the handsomest annual published by the Religious Tract Society, London.

'The Sunday at Home' is a beautiful volume and well-calculated to give pleasure to thoughtful readers on many a Sunday afternoon or other time of quiet meditation. Sabbath thoughts for each week are provided by the Rev. Hubert Brooke, M.A., and the Rev. Professor MacEwen, D.D., and suitable pages for the young by the Rev. J. Reid Howatt, a popular children's preacher, and Bishop Weldon, formerly headmaster of Harrow school, who writes on 'The boys of the Bible.' The serial stories are 'David and Jonathan, a story of English village life,' by Julia Hack, and 'Under Calvin's spell,' by D. Alcock, a painstaking student of Reformation history. There are twelve tales for children in this volume, and many short sketches of interesting places and people with well-written accounts of Christian work at home and abroad. (Religious Tract Society.)

Those who have difficulty sometimes in finding a book of fiction that is quiet enough in tone for some 'gentle reader' of their acquaintance, will welcome Agnes Giberne's pretty volume, 'Stories of the Abbey Precincts.' Life and love in a cathedral town furnish the subjects for its ten short stories, and as the same characters appear in several of the tales it is like one long story, though with more variety. Some of the titles, 'The Dean's verger,' 'The under-master's bride,' 'The new Canon,' show the peaceful kind of society dealt with. The stories are pretty in themselves and rather prettily written. (Religious Tract Society, London.)

MAGAZINES.

The Christmas number of 'The Delineator' is a large and even sumptuous-looking magazine. The 'Delineator' is much more now than a fashion monthly, though its full-page pictures of people in their very newest clothes, and its esoteric discourse on what they do in Paris, are doubtless the staple of information to those clever women who follow with flying fingers the fleeting fashions. Sir Edwin Arnold's Christmas poem is illustrated by strange colored plates. There are three or four bright, short stories besides serials. The pages for children and the pages about them are particularly good. Charles Battell Loomis tells at some length of his unsuccessful effort to observe 'how a cricket cricks.'

A man who has no temperament and who is playing on the piano when you knock, will continue playing as he asks you to open the door, and will say, 'Hello, Harry, sit down. Isn't this a lovely thing I'm trying over?' and he will go on to the perhaps bitter end. But a temperamental performer on voice or instrument may have been pouring forth or hitting or scraping divine tones, but as your step is heard he will stop as if he had been shot, and will tell you that he is out of practice or has a horrid cold, or ate too much lobster salad the night before and so cannot play the violin in good form. That's temperament and my cricket had it hard.

'McClure's' of November begins a history, too interesting to be overlooked. It is that of the Standard Oil Company. The first instalment deals with the inception of the oil industry in Pennsylvania about the middle of the century. Petroleum was not altogether unknown before that.

Travellers from the West often carried bottles to their scientific friends in the East. It was such a bottleful, brought as a gift to the professor of chemistry of Dartmouth, who, worn out by an experience of man willing to take it seriously. This man was George H. Bissell, a graduate of Dartmouth, who worn out by an experience of ten years in the South as a journalist and teacher, had come North for a change. At his old college the latest curiosity of the laboratory was shown him—the bottle of rock oil—and the professor contended that it was as good as, or better than, coal for making illuminating oil.

The enterprising Bissell got up 'The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company,' leased some tracts of land where there were oil-springs and obtained the report of an authoritative analyst as to the valuable properties of the oil. But what to do next was the problem, as the oil was not obtainable in large enough quantities for any practical purpose.

Mr. Bissell was not sanguine, but he was thinking. One day walking down Broadway, he halted to rest in the shade of an awning before a drug store. In the window he saw on a bottle a curious label. 'Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil,' it read. Celebrated for its wonderful curative powers. A natural remedy: produced from a well in Allegheny Co., Pa., four hundred feet below the earth's surface,' etc. On the label was the picture of an artesian well. It was from this well that Mr. Keir got his 'Natural Remedy.' Hundreds of men had seen the label before, but his was the first to look at it with a 'seeing eye.'

So to bore for oil a certain Mr. Drake was sent, who knew nothing about artesian wells. But he stuck to his task, and, after more than a year of delays and disappointments, the well known as Drake's Folly began to produce oil. A rush for land in the oil region began at once, and towns sprang up in the wilderness.

LAW LITERATURE.

The 'Canadian Law Review' for November has a continued article on 'Canadian Legislature in 1902.' An interesting account is given of 'How an encyclopaedia of law is made.' Under the title 'Builders of our law,' Lord Herschell's legal career is taken up. Mr. D. R. Keys, of Toronto University, considers the question whether Shakespeare was bred an attorney. The usual summary of recent Canadian and American decisions is given, as well as personals connected with Canadian lawyers. (Canadian Law Review Company, Toronto.)

LITERARY CHAT

The odd title of Mrs. Dudenay's new novel is 'Robin Brilliant.'

Mr. George Moore's 'Untilled Field,' a volume of short stories, will soon appear.

Miss Beatrice Harraden, author of 'Ships That Pass in the Night,' has lately finished a novel.

Shakespeare's 'King Lear' has been translated into Japanese, and will be performed shortly at Kyoto.

It is again asserted that the late Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium left a volume of memoirs, and it is added that they will soon be published in German.

Personal sketches of celebrities known in his prime have been occupying the time of Mr. Justin McCarthy. He is making a book of them, and means to call it 'Portraits of the Sixties.'

'Stella Frigelius' is the title of the new novel by Rider Haggard. It is reported that its subject marks a new departure for the author. Its first appearance will be in the character of a serial.

Mr. Stanley Weyman's new novel is also to be published first as a serial. Its title is 'The Long Night'—one that suggests the Arctic regions, though it probably means something pleasantly fantastic, in the fashion of the author's moon story.

The first volume of the new collected edition of John Ruskin's writings will not appear until next March. Each volume will run to between five and six hundred pages, not counting the illustrations. Each title page will bear Ruskin's seal, with its motto, 'To-day.'

Toistoy is apparently in robust health, if we may judge by the list of the works upon which he is engaged. He is writing a book on the essence of religion, a novel dealing with Russia's acquisition of the Caucasus, an essay on the land question, and a play whose subject was taken from real life.

The MS. of Scott's 'Napoleon' is owned by Mr. W. M. Bryce, of Edinburgh. He paid something over six hundred dollars for it. He is the possessor also of MS. of 'Count Robert of Paris' and of the original draft of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd.' Mr. Bryce bought (for $1,250) the Service Book used by the Scottish Kings in Holyrood.

The many vivid episodes of sea service set down in the autobiography of Captain Donat Henchy O'Brien, published in the early years of the last century, were used by Captain Marryat in framing the plot for 'Peter Simple.' The Irishman's original narrative has been edited by Professor Oman, and will soon be issued as the first of an interesting series of naval and military autobiographies.

THE SHORT STORY.

Some critics have recently, with much positiveness, declared that the day of the short story is ended. There would appear very small justification for such determination, judging from the publishers' lists, which show rather an increasing demand for works of short stories. The stories in these books are usually collected from the magazines in which they have appeared. The magazines, indeed, are devoting more space than ever to short stories—some of them very short—and there are several magazines published which are exclusively devoted to short stories. London publishers recently stated that a volume of short stories by a well-known author will sell not more than seventy percent as compared with the continuous novel. This is very probable. It may be the case on this continent, but seventy percent as compared with sales of a continuous novel by a popular writer, is doing very well. The fact remains that the short story is extremely popular in this country, and magazines which print the best of such literature enhance their popularity greatly. According to the London 'Mail's' book reviewer, the only modern authors whose selling reputation depends on volumes of collected stories are Kipling, W. W. Jacobs, Sir A. Conan Doyle and Cutcliffe Hyne. It is certainly possible that investigation will increase this list.

A FRIEND OF ALL BOYS.

Mr. Henty, whose death last month removed a friend of all boys, was educated at Westminster and Cambridge. He was for years in the commissariat branch of the army. He acted as a newspaper correspondent in several of the great wars of the nineteenth century — the Franco-German, Garibaldi's Tyrol campaign, the Balkan campaign, between Turkey and Servia, and the British expeditions to Abyssinia and Ashanti. These varied experiences provided the color and the incident required for his books. He was fond of sport and outdoor life, rowing and yachting being his favorite recreations. He was a type of the healthy-minded, manly Englishman, with enough of the literary instinct to reproduce with fidelity the experiences of a life of adventure and sport. Turning to history, he embodied in stirring tales some of the great events of British history. A household with boys and without a single Henty book on the shelves is practically unknown in British lands. He was the literary hero of the average boy. He left nearly ninety books bearing his name.

THE SUCCESS OF DONOVAN PASHA

Sir Gilbert Parker's latest book, 'Donovan Pasha,' has been published less than a month, but during that time three large editions, aggregating forty thousand copies, have been called for, and D. Appleton & Co., the publishers, are still behind with their orders. Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, in a review in the New York 'American,' says: 'The book is to be commended to all readers, because it has originality of theme and more than a touch of that mysterious Oriental coloring which acts as a solvent upon our latent incredulity and makes these stories throb and glow with a vitality of actual life.' The book has not only met with a cordial reception throughout the United States, but has also been flatteringly received in England. The London 'Times' says: 'The stories are strong in the right sense. They have vitality. The imagination behind them is virile. The people live and they move in an actual atmosphere.' The London 'Daily Chronicle' calls them 'powerful, vigorous, and invigorating,' and adds 'The book is full of life, and the characters are rich in vitality and suggestion.' 'Sir Gilbert knows, none better, now the story should be told,' says the 'St. James's Gazette.' 'The quality of "grip" is peculiarly his, and each tale is, as the short story, that most difficult accomplishment, should ever be, complete in itself, with its own illustration, its own episode, and its own atmosphere.'

THE LATE MR. FRANK NORRIS.

Again and again during the past few years has it been our sad duty to chronicle the deaths of writers who, though famous, were quite young, says the London 'Academy.' This year hardly a month has passed without the record of some loss to letters. Mr. Frank Norris, who died the other day in San Francisco, was only thirty-two, and just at the commencement, as it seemed, of a brilliant career. The 'Octopus,' the first volume of his projected trilogy, 'The Epic of the Wheat,' showed the fine stuff that Mr. Norris had in him, though he had published promising work in fiction before. The 'Octopus,' it will be remembered, dealt with growing wheat; the second volume was to treat of Chicago 'deals,' and the third was to carry us to Europe and the wheat consumers. We believe that the second story, the 'Pit,' was finished, but the third will have to remain amongst the unwritten things. Mr. Norris lived his life to the full; he saw much and remembered what he saw.

MISS ALCOTT'S STORIES.

The promise of two hitherto unpublished stories from the pen, so long covered with dust, of Louisa M. Alcott, the beloved friend of thousands of children, is a welcome announcemenet. There is a pretty story, albeit a sad one, too, interwoven with the writing of these two stories, to be read by the girls and boys of America fifteen years after their birth. Together with many others they were written originally for Lulu, the beloved niece and adopted daughter of the popular author. When May, commonly said to be Miss Alcott's favorite sister, and often identified with the Beth of 'Little Women,' died abroad in 1879, she left a baby girl to her sister's care.

For Lulu, to whom Miss Alcott gave the tenderest devotion till death a second time orphaned the young girl, the clever writer-aunt told and wrote stories by the dozen, many of which, tied up in little birch-bark covers, were kept carefully in a place of honor and called 'Lulu's Library.' Some of 'Lulu's Library' tales were published after a time, more were not. Additional interest attaches to the story to appear in the December 'St. Nicholas' from the fact that little Lulu and her aunt are chief of the dramatis personae of the story. 'All the principal characters in the story, indeed, are real people, though disguised by Chinese names; and of course the Chinese incidents are entirely fanciful. Little Lulu could not pronounce the names of her two aunts very plainly, so Aunt Louisa became "Ah Wee" and Aunt Anna "Ah Nah." And in the same way the author has introduced Lulu's names of her two cousins as "Ef Rat" and "Jay Rat," while Julia, the name of the governess, became "Ju Huh."'

Following Miss Alcott's death in 1888, Lulu went to her father's home in Switzerland, where she is still living.

ENORMOUS SALES.

The late Mr. Henty, in his own line of work, was one of the pioneers of the large-sales movement. In the days of Scott and Dickens, popular as their works were, the book-buying element was limited. In those days a single copy passed through many hands. To-day, and especially during the past five years, the number of copies sold of much-read novels is enormous. Sale of a hundred or two hundred thousand, or even more, are reported, the existence of a copyright arrangement between Britain and the United States provides a market of English-speaking people of from seventy-five to a hundred millions, to the great profit of the author. The author's royalty may be put at ten percent. What this may mean to writers like the author of 'David Harum,' with its half-million copies sold, of 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' with sales exceeding three hundred thousand copies, and other successful books in current fiction, may easily be figured out. Compare these with the £15 received by John Milton for the first three editions of his great epic, 'Paradise Lost' (1,500 copies), and one realizes that the modern author, if successful, may become a capitalist.

'HENRY DRUMMOND'S SUCCESSOR.'

The editor of the London 'Academy' asked his readers to pick out from the publishers' announcements for this autumn season the two most interesting biographies, works of history, works of travel, religious works, novels, books for children. Mr. Barrie's 'The Little White Bird' had the first place amongst the novels, and John Kelman's 'Religious Message of Robert Louis Stevenson' the first place among the religious books. The latter book will shortly be published in this country by the Revells. Mr. Kelman is one of the ablest of the new generation of Scottish preachers. It is generally conceded that he has more nearly than any other religious teacher and thinker succeeded to the place left vacant by the late Henry Drummond. This is particularly true in regard to his influence among college students. In addition to his regular pulpit work, he addresses a very large and enthusiastic company every Sunday evening, composed entirely of students of the University of Edinburgh.

ZOLA.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS OF HIS TASTES AND INTIMATE LIFE.

I have been taken through Zola's town house. He seems to have had a presentiment that he would be killed in his bed at night. To secure himself against murderous burglars he had a forged iron grating of a beautiful design placed across his bedroom in order to isolate the part in which he slept from the rest of the apartment. The structure of the bed rendered it impossible for any one to hide under it. Zola himself kept the key of the wicket in the grating, he fearing that if he left it about a duplicate might be made. The bed is ponderous grandiose, and wholly out of proportion and harmony with the somewhat meagre architecture of the house. It must have been made long ago for some Italian magnifico's palace, and is misplaced in a building constructed by a stingy bourgeois. But Zola had no sense of harmony and proportion. He felt what was handsome in isolated objects and revelled in their beauty.

The fireplace which sent out his stealthy murderer is low—very low—and narrow, but surmounted by a mantel of the richest carved marble. One sees in it the work of the facile Italian chisel that plays with technical difficulties. The columns supporting it had been tall, but Zola caused them to be shortened to fit his ugly little fireplace. Imagine a giant with his nether limbs cut off a little above the knee, and your fancy will present you a point of comparison with this once superb mantelpiece. An Italian holy water font and a Madonna and Child are among the bric-a-brac of this museum bedroom, which is one to frighten sleep away. But, though extremely superstitious in an Italian way, Zola had no Catholic feeling, and felt no veneration for the numerous virgins in marble faience, wood, or in pictures that adorned his house. He possessed one attributed to Botticelli. The whole collection was Italian.

As to his superstitions, he feared the curses or ill-will of other human beings, and shivered when he thought of their possible occult effects. He dreaded the evil eye, and stood in awe of gypsies, with whom he had in some way connected himself in his evil days. He took care not to terminate or begin a work on Friday. Zola, nevertheless, should be regarded as a free thinker, so far as hypersensitiveness to impressions admitted of freedom of thought. With his extreme nervousness, he had a singularly thick skin. This came perhaps from his independence of sociability and from his finding when alone plenty of company in the creations of his brain. I do not think him a great artist, or a great philosopher, but a great prose lyrist, and a prodigious creator of human types. All his characters sprang out of his early impressions. In his early life he used to help his mother when pushed by want of money. She took the family linen to a lavoir to wash it. Zola went there with it, and carried away a store of impressions that form the most telling chapters of 'L'Assommoir,' and in that way laid the foundation of his fortune.—London 'Truth.'

Advertisements.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen St., Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The soldier who was reading the bundle of old papers from home looked up and said:

'Edison has invented an electric motor that he says will replace the horse.'

Here another soldier remarked thoughtfully:

'Then, it's up to us to train our stomachs to digest iron, copper and wire.'

An End to Bilious Headache.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.

Beryl—'Yes, when Jack married her he thought she was an angel ,but it wasn't long before he found out his mistake.'

Cyril—'Disappointed.'

Beryl—'I should say not. He found she was a good cook.'—Baltimore 'Herald.'

They Are Not Violent in Action.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. Their use produces incipient chills, and if persisted in they injure the stomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

THE EXCEPTION.

Attorney—'Ignorance of the law excuses no one.'

Client—'Except, of course, a lawyer.'—Town and Country.'

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try it and be convinced.

Maude—'Which would you rather be—rich or handsome?'

Clara—'Well, I'd like to be rich also.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

There are enormous coal veins in China, but they are not opened because the Chinese want a little peace of mind—The St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.'

Ignorance is a Curse.'—"Know thyself" is a good admonition, whether referring to one's physical condition or moral habitudes. The man who is acquainted with himself, will know how to act when any disarrangement in his condition manifests itself. Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil is a cheap and simple remedy for the eradication of pain from the system, and for the cure of all bronchial troubles.

Mrs. Korsely—'I don't see your lady friend with you any more.' Miss Cunnen—'No, but you may have noticed my lady friend's gentleman friend with me, so she's my lady enemy now.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

Between the Mad Mullah and the mad Irish members of Parliament, England seems to be in for a strenuous time.—The Atlanta 'Journal.'

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Alfred Austin has written a poem entitled 'Good Night.' If we could only believe he means it!—The Atlanta 'Journal.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

Men live by custom; nations by customs.—'Life.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The Boys' Page.

Life in Labrador.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT FROM DR. GRENFELL.

Written on the SS. 'Strathcona,' off the Labrador Coast, Nov., 1902.

The end of another Labrador season has arrived. Like our English swallows, at the close of summer all the fishing schooners have spread their white wings and left before the winter snows for their homes in the south. Our own insurance is out in a week or so, so we, too, must hurry to the warmer regions and leave the brethren who are going to face the winter to their work alone. This has been the roughest fall since I have been on the coast. We have had two whole gales with a lot of losses and a great deal of what fishermen call 'weather.' I am afraid to say how many losses we have heard of. I heard of two more to-day in the Gulf, one a large Canadian fishing vessel and one a poor little Newfoundlander. I hear of another also with the loss of three hands on the east coast. There must have been over twenty lost altogether. Almost worse than the loss of vessels, must be the fact that there is a glut of fish in the markets and that at St. John's now it is so hard to sell the voyages that have cost so much to obtain, that the price has sunk to almost nothing. Thus one man was so disgusted at the price he got for his catch that he swore he would never take another fish. He at once went to his vessel, which was lying at the wharf and hoisting the broom at the mast head, sold her, lock, stock and barrel, to the first man that came along, shipped on a foreign-going vessel and said 'good-by' to his native land forever.

It means a very serious thing for the smaller traders and merchants, who have paid out at the usual rate, or very little below it, and will now not receive half they gave for it perhaps. There has also been a great scarcity of herring on the French shore and the people are getting very much afraid that their dogs will starve in the winter. I was lucky enough to shoot a very large porpoise the other day as we steamed along. It floated long enough for us to pick it up and we hauled it on board with our winch. We have not only run off three gallons of excellent porpoise oil from it, but have a couple of barrels of good fat dog food out of it. At Indian Harbor we took on board the whole staff, except Sister Bussell, who does not enjoy long sea journeys, and who waited for the mail boat to carry her direct to Battle. We certainly had a very rough time the first few hours out, and very nearly lost our jolly boat. It was washed out of the davits by a large comber and we only recovered her with the loss of her stern and fittings. Our last visit to the people of Sandwich Bay was unique in the history of Labrador. Mr. Calder, who, with his brother, has been starting two lumber mills and one large pulp mill on the coast, asked us to give him a hand up the bay with the hay for the four horses and two oxen that he had taken to the smallest of the three ventures, viz., the mill at Dove Brook. The end of the open water was now so near and the little fishing schooners were all pulled up (as the ice that made at nights was already cutting them), so that there was no way to get the hay to the horses and some were suggesting already that there would be no lack of bones for dogs in the spring. So we hauled alongside the wharf of the Hudson's Bay Company and transformed the 'Strathcona' into a movable haystack. Thirteen tons of hay on our small deck space looked a little odd as we wended our way up the bay in a strong breeze of wind. To land it, however, was the hardest job of all, for we could not get anywhere near the beach and so we had to load the large scows, lash them together, tie all our ropes into one long hawser, and put a heavy team of horses on the shore end. The way that team walked the scows ashore was a revelation to the natives; they pulled them nearly high and dry out of the water.

Think of horses in Labrador! When the people first saw the horses coming along they all ran away. The driver told us that one horse got stuck in a quicksand, and being frightened, began to cry out. It also began floundering about. His two men at once took to their heels and refused to respond to his appeal for help. The horse was very nearly lost as a result.

On Sunday we held service in the morning at the little mission church, built, I believe, in years gone by by the Rev. Mr. Quintin, then a missionary on this coast, and in the afternoon, having obtained the overseer's sanction to gather the men in the lumber camp for service, we walked a long five miles into the woods and had a most enjoyable time. The camp built of the tree trunks just felled and flattened on one side and then laid on the top of one another, gave a most picturesque effect, especially as they were very large and nearly sixty feet long. It was not new to me to have a box of plug tobacco for a pulpit, and the hearty singing almost rivalled a fishermen's service. As a memento we left each of the men a copy of the 'marked Testament' with the mission flags on.

A sumptuous repast of Boston baked beans prepared for us after (my seat this time being a well-filled sack of the same), sent us home full of energy. Nor was it more than was needed, for the night was pitch dark with snow and sleet, and we stumbled back through that five miles of dense woods, vowing that we preferred half a gale of head wind for the same distance. A lovely day, with the gorgeous red heavens over the white headland made the bay look like a fairyland as we steamed out next day, but like many earthly things the promise and the realizations are very different and before night we were being driven by a heavy storm of head winds and sea to spend the night in a new anchorage, to us, in Take Bay.

We followed a large fishing schooner in, which as she headed in so confidently we guessed was acquainted with the place. This proved correct, for after anchoring, the skipper came aboard and told us we were in the best partridge and goose ground he knew of, and that he only hoped a head wind would keep him in next day, that he might try for a 'bit o' fresh,' as we call anything that is not salted, on this coast. As we could not even plead that excuse for delay, we rose a couple of hours before daylight, and in the dark rowed into a cove he had pointed out to us. We secured one fat goose and would have no doubt obtained more, but there is no time for delay in the fall on the Labrador north coast.

We had to call at a harbor on the way south to drop one of the Indian hospital staff. She has been with us as ward maid now some years, and is an excellent testimony of what invaluable servants the girls of this coast will make if properly trained. I have taken away to be trained quite a number this year, and some good friends in Canada are acting as a sort of registry and home on a small scale to look after them, when they have found them places, and try and see that they are happy and well trained.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

The whole of the Indian hospital looked exceedingly smart and ship-shape when it was closed up for the season. The new addition is a revelation of what a cramped condition the staff worked in before. There is a splendid new operating room, a new special ward, a new convalescent room, and a kitchen that will do more to keep our servants and to make them able to do their work in comfort than anything that could have been given to the hospital. Dr. Simpson has painted and tarred and renewed the whole outside of all the buildings, and the prophet who told us that, within three years after starting, our 'mission' hospital would be used as a dancing saloon for fishermen, would be very surprised if he saw the neat buildings, the cut paths, the wooden roads, the stores and the whole arrangements, all speaking of a vast amount of potential work for the sake of the Master, now ten years later. I often think that if a stranger visited Indian Harbor in the winter, found the key of the hospital and walked all over the buildings, while outside was only the limitless desert of ice and snow of winter, he would wonder what earthly motive power could actuate these careful preparations for the saving of pain and sorrow, these undeniable sermons of some one's loving thoughts for the fishermen. I only wish a ghostly train of all those who have had a hand in placing it there could enjoy such a visit. I feel sure that each one would like to say 'I sent that bed quilt,' 'I gave that operating table,' 'I sent the money for that kitchen.' And if again when the summer season was in full swing the same visitors could come along and unseen see the poor fellow from some small and crowded fishing vessel enjoying, almost the rest of heaven, from the change to that cosy ward from the dark and tossing forecastle or could see a fisher girl of, say, fourteen years, a mere child, away for the first time from her home, and as is often the case, from all her family, experiencing the loving care of a trained nurse on this dreary coast, a nurse who is only there to try and be useful in the Great Master's service, surely not one but would feel a choking sensation about the throat, that I know we ourselves sometimes feel still, and we are not given to sentimentality in a rough and tumble life like this.

In referring to the work at Indian Harbor we have to note that there were more patients there than ever this year, and, in view of the great increase of work in the bay owing to the new companies at work there is every likelihood of the station growing in importance. The planter here, Mr. Fred Ferret, deserves also our heartiest thanks for much kind help rendered to the doctor and sister, and I am sure that were it not for the help that he has so freely rendered they would have often been in great straits, in handling patients on their arrival and departure. Nor ought we to forget Mr. George Pomeroy, Captain John Spracklinn and indeed many others also. I can, however, never think of the work at Indian Harbor without having deeply to regret the nearness of the license to sell intoxicating drinks at Smoky Run. Surely if all the rest of the shore can get on better without intoxicants, so populous a district as this can. The saloon is the acknowledged enemy of the best interests of a community, and the presence of a drinking centre at Smoky Run year after year is an injury to those who go and spend there the hard-earned wages of the summer's toil. We are near enough to Indian Hospital to know of what we speak, when we say that it will be a happy day for a very large number of her fishermen when Newfoundland refuses to grant licenses to any one to sell alcoholic liquors to her fishermen and, alas, it has to be said to her fisher girls.

WORK WANTED.

On our arrival at Spotted Islands we had to listen to the old, weary tale of poor provision for the winter, of need of food and clothing. Right gladly we told them that there was lots of work to be had in Eskimo Bay, and that if they liked as soon as the winter set in hard enough for them to drive down that they would get work at good wages there. Only one man, however, came for a note of recommendation. Since then we have promised to pay the fares down on the last steamer to Rigolet of the exceedingly needy men in Fox Harbor, further south. At Battle Harbor we found the new Sister. Our staff certainly is cosmopolitan, if nothing else. The departing doctor from Battle is Scotch, and the nurse American; the incoming doctor is a Newfoundlander, his wife a Canadian, and the new nurse is straight from the Emerald Isle.

Dr. Martin, the mail steamer's medical officer, having met with an accident, which proved almost immediately fatal, Dr. J. Macpherson undertook to work on the steamer for the government on her last trip.

THE FISHERMEN'S LOOKOUT.

Taking a general survey of the year from the fishermen's standpoint, one would say that it was remarkable for the prevalence of prolonged easterly gales in the early part of the year, which did untold damage to the thousands of nets then in water. There was no ice at all comparatively. September was an exceptionally sunny, calm month. A small row boat could have gone down the coast of Labrador. The fall has been one of the most blustery on record, and has caused the loss of an unusual number of vessels. While I was writing this article we have passed close by the wreck of a large fishing schooner drifting out to her last voyage on the bosom of the mighty deep. She proved to be the schooner 'St. Francis,' the very vessel that only in my last letter to you, sir, we were congratulating on the remarkably fine escape she made in the last gale under the skilful and plucky handling of her skipper, Captain Fred. Penny. We have picked up the crew of nine men and are now carrying them southwards towards their homes. They had a very narrow escape, as their schooner went on the rocks in the middle of the night, in the pitch dark of a moonless and sleeting night, and a very heavy breeze of wind and sea running. They lost no lives, but most of their belongings except what they stood up in. Our little 'Strathcona' has been in rather a crowded condition since. However, as it is said, fishermen are accustomed to being drowned, and if they have to even sleep on deck, as the great Captain Cook remarks, 'it is nothing to men of that employ.' A magnificent sea was running as we crossed the straits. To us this side we seem to think nothing of 'only the straits.' Yet the distance in a bee-line from Battle to Cape Bauld is forty miles of open Atlantic, with a nasty element of a cross current from the Straits of Belle Isle. A schooner running down the straits was abeam as we rounded the Cape, and though she was certainly not more than two or three hundred yards from us, we could not see even the tops of her masts, when we were down in the hollows of the seas. The little 'Strathcona,' however, by dint of carrying all her canvas, sat as upright as a duck, and only shipped one 'drop o' water' all day. We ran off the forty miles in four hours and twenty-five minutes. Arrived at St. Anthony, we found all hands busy with the hospital. The excavation for the heating apparatus was still occupying the attention of the men, but at last the best of the blasting was finished, and they were hourly expecting the arrival of a skilled concrete worker to finish out the cellar. There being no place ready for the Sister and the servants, it was necessary for them to camp out till they could at least get a stove. The aspect of a deserted house in the fall on the extreme end of the French shore is not cheerful, to say the least of it, and it was a veritable camping the Sister and the servants had to commence as the stores and furniture had not, and have not yet, shown any sign of arriving, and the snow is lying snugly all round outside. I have no doubt, however, before many weeks it will look a different place, and the hardships of a day will appear as nothing. While the ship was laying off, doing its best to supply the essentials from its own stock, we had to go over to visit an elderly dying fisherman, who was suffering a great deal of pain, and to whom we were at least able to give relief. Had we the hospital ready even now we might pull him through, but the place at which he lives is only accessible when the sea is smooth, and there is no harbor there at all. It seems an odd thing, but it is the case all along these shores, that the best livings are to be made in the most inaccessible places. If you pass a particularly rugged and precipitous section of the coast, and one specially cut off from all communication with the world, and see there a few houses clinging like limpets to the rocks, you may be fairly certain that those who reside there are well to do. We had at the same time to excise a cancerous growth for another poor fellow, and also do an operation on a lad's foot. Why, when fish come to the net, do they all come at once, so that the man who has been groaning over nothing to do, is utterly overwhelmed for the time and unable to save half of them? We had a heavy head wind all the time here. Boxes we had brought and sent were missing. The bed clothing had all gone adrift. There was no herring, so the dogs were starving. The wood supply in the harbor was exhausted, and none for the winter, etc. We could only console ourselves with the stoicism of a Gallio. Taking some men up the bay, we left them to cut wood for a week, which the 'Strathcona' will carry north next trip, while we visited the Gray Islands. I, alas, know nothing of agriculture, and my ventures in that department have not been characterized by the success that we had hoped. Our poultry seem to spend their leisure time in killing one another. Our dogs perpetrate brutal assaults on sheep, some of which I am now forced to replace. The weird instruments classed as agricultural, that I brought down in the spring, do not seem to have been adapted to our peculiar soil.

THE SOWER AND HIS SEED.

I must confess that the parable of the sower has a new point in it, when one hears again the reference to the too rapid growth of certain kinds of ground. There is so much of it here. The most untimely frosts seem to have a distinctly detrimental influence on the promising vegetable crop, that I was led to suppose we might expect to mature by this visit. To crown our experiences we were now to carry a cow from the unapproachable Gray Islands. Fortunately, the cow was evidently of a Viking strain. It took to the large boat that we borrowed like a duck to water, and when undergirt with our fore-topsail and swinging free from the masthead, it seemed to enjoy itself, as to the manner born. We are rapidly coming to the conclusion that, failing other occupations, the 'Strathcona' might earn an independent and honest living as a travelling menagerie.

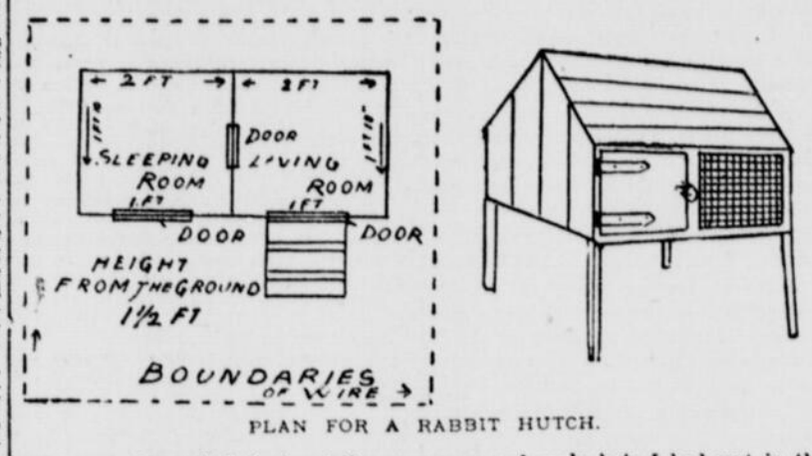
(To be continued.)

Correspondence

PLAN FOR A RABBIT HUTCH.

'A Reader' asks for directions to build a rabbit hutch.

Ans.—Rabbits certainly appreciate clean, comfortable hutches. Here is the plan for one. The hutch should be built on legs about one or two feet high, to keep out the dampness of the ground. A board can be nailed to the bottom side of the floor of the living room, and resting on the ground slantwise, so as to make it easy for the rabbit to enter. Little pieces of wood about one inch wide and one inch thick can be nailed horizontally on the board, allowing spaces between of about two or three inches. These will serve to rest the rabbits' feet in going up or coming down. The hutch should be surrounded top and sides by a fine mesh-wire, which will allow the rabbits to have a run on the grass without being interfered with. Straw is generally used in hutches of this sort; but the bedding should be cleaned out at least once a week.



PLAN FOR A RABBIT HUTCH.

The Cricket and the Lion.

AS TOLD BY AN OLD INDIAN WOMAN FROM MEXICO.

(Translated by K. A. Chandler.)

One day the lion was out walking in the wood. As he was stepping near an old rotten log, he heard a tiny voice say: 'O please, don't step there! That's my house, and with one step more you will destroy it.' The lion looked down and saw a little cricket sitting on the log. He roared: 'And is it you, weak little creature, that dare tell me where to step? Don't you know that I am king of the beasts?'

'You may be king of the beasts, but I am king of my house, and I don't want you to break it down, king or no king.'

The lion was amazed at such daring. 'Don't you know, you weakling, that I could smash you and your house and all your relatives with one blow of my paw?'

'I may be weak, but I have a cousin no bigger than I who can master you in a fight.'

'O, ho! O, ho!' laughed the lion. 'Well, little boaster, you have that cousin here to-morrow, and if he does not master me, I'll crush you and your house and your cousin all together.' The next day the lion came back to the same spot and roared: 'Now, boaster, bring on your valiant cousin!'

Pretty soon he heard a buzzing near his ear. Then he felt a stinging. 'O! O!' he cried. 'Get out of my ear!'

But the crickets' cousin, the mosquito, kept on stinging and stinging. With every sting, the lion roared louder and scratched his ear and jumped around. But the mosquito kept on stinging and stinging. The cricket sat on the log and looked on. At last he said: 'Mr. lion, are you satisfied to leave my house alone?' 'Yes, anything, anything,' roared the lion, 'if you will only get your cousin out of my ear!' So the cricket called the mospito off, and then the lion went away and never bothered them any more.

Competition Results.

PRIZE WON BY ARCHIE McKELVIE.

A few weeks ago we asked our readers under seventeen to write within the limit of 300 words about some interesting person they had met. They were to be sure to state what special quality in this interesting person had attracted them. For the best paper a prize of a Rodgers' penknife, with two blades, of best steel, was offered. The competition evidently was a difficult one, for only a comparatively few papers were sent in. The best of these was written by Archie McKelvie, Glencoe, Ont., aged 13, who therefore wins the prize.

The following competitions are highly commended:

Mabel L. Sheppard, Beatrice Lunan, Carrie Nelson, Alice Beil and Emma Gaddage. We print the prize paper.

A COURTEOUS MAN.

One day as I was walking through the woods towards my favorite nook, intending to read, I sat down between two large oak trees. When I had been reading perhaps an hour, I was startled by the sound of footsteps, not on the path, but in the wood, breaking the falling boughs at each tread. Suddenly a shadow fell over my book, and looking up hastily I saw a very proud face looking at mine. 'I beg your pardon,' said a rich musical voice, 'I hope I did not startle you. The fact is I came out for a ramble in the woods and I have lost my way.' 'Do you wish to go to Glencoe?' I asked.

'Yes,' the stranger replied. 'I came from there.' 'You must take the path that leads to the right,' I said, 'and cross the fir copse. You will see the church then.'

He thanked me and went on. As I picked up my book I thought if everybody in the world spoke so politely and kindly there would be more obeying the Golden Rule. I afterwards learned this gentleman to be Eric Braddon, the new manager in the bank. I was introduced to him at an entertainment in the hotel, and found him to be the man with the dark eyes and curly hair I had met in the woods.

ARCHIE McKELVIE,
Glencoe, Ont., Canada.
(Aged 13 years.)

Answers to last Week's Puzzles.

SINGULAR SUBTRACTION.

Required, to take ten from ten so that ten shall remain.

Ans.—The propounder of this puzzle should be wearing gloves, and the problem is solved by taking them off. The ten fingers of the gloves are taken from the ten fingers of the hand, and the latter still remain.

BEHEADED RHIMES.

He gave his horse's mane a —
Before he started on a —
To beg among his friends for—.

The night was full of quiet —,
And nothing seemed to threaten —,
When some one clutched his bridle —.

That good right arm seemed turned to —.

'Avaunt!' he cried, in such a —
As would have frightened any —

'Away, away, you worthless —,
Before I'm tempted to be —,
And tie you up to yonder —!'

The dext'rous thief snatched off the —

That o'er the horseman's shoulders —;

The latter galloped on for —.

Ans.—Braid, raid, aid. Charm, harm, arm. Stone, tone, one. Trash, rash, ash. Plaid, laid, aid.

WORD SQUARE.

N O N E
O V E R
N E A R
E R R S

Siam's Peculiar Flag

THE REVERENCE PAID TO THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

The flag of Siam is a curious one—a white elephant on a red field—and odd it must look when it is necessary to hoist it upside down as a signal of distress, but a most effective signal, as anything more helpless or distressing than this clumsy quadruped can hardly be imagined.

Before Xacca, the founder of the nation, was born, his mother dreamed that she brought forth a white elephant, and the Brahmin's affirm that Xacca, after a metemapsychosis of eighty thousand changes, concluded his varied experiences as this white elephant, and thence was received into the company of the Celestial Deities. Hence the veneration of the Siamese for the 'Chang Phoonk' or the 'sacred white elephant. When such dignity makes his appearance in the forest, there is great rejoicing and no effort is spared to capture him. The king is considered most fortunate who possesses one or more of these sacred animals. The present king possesses seven, hence the present prosperous condition of the country.

The so-called white elephant—for the color is really a Bathbrick or Neapolitan yellow—is usually found in the northern province, and the governor of the province sees that he is comfortably escorted by the cutting of a wide path through the jungles to the river. There a great floating palace of wood, ornamented with a gorgeous roof and hung with crimson curtains, awaits him. The roof is literally thatched with flowers and the floor covered with gilt matting.

The king, with his entire court, in their elegant barges, multitudes of priest's, both Buddhist and Brahmin, with banners flying and with music, go up the river a two days' journey, to meet him. When he arrives in the city he is welcomed with imposing ceremony by the members of the royal family.

A festival of a week is proclaimed, and a thanksgiving is offered up. The lordly beast is knighted by pouring water on his forehead from a conch shell and a title and name are given him, after which he is conducted with great pomp and ceremony to his own sumptuous apartment, within the precincts of the king's palace, where his own court officers and slaves await to robe and decorate him. First, he is placed on a handsomely built pedestal about a foot from the floor and is fastened by one hind and one fore foot to gilded posts with ropes covered with crimson velvet. The court jeweller rings his tremendous tusk with massive gold, crowns him with a diadem of beaten gold and places heavy gold chains around his neck. He is then robed in a superb purple cloak of velvet, fringed with scarlet and gold. When he bathes, an officer of high rank shelters his noble head with a great umbrella of crimson and gold, while others wave golden fans before him. His food consists of the finest herbs, the tenderest grasses, the sweetest sugar cane and the mellowest bananas, and other dainties, which are handed to him on gold and silver salvers by his attendants on their knees. His drink is perfumed with fragrant flowers. When ill, he is attended by the most skilled of the court physicians, and the chief priests pray daily for his recovery. If he dies there is universal mourning, the king trembles on his throne and the highest funeral honors are paid to his corpse.

One day a strange procession passed down the river in Bangkok. There were eight large barges, six of them curtained with crimson and gold cloth, each manned by thirty boatmen dressed in red trousers, jackets and caps. They carried a brass band which played mournful music, and the first impression was that some eminent person was being borne to rest, but it was only the honor for the body of a light-colored elephant.

The third boat had no gay curtains, but had the five story umbrellas, designating high rank. Between these two boats, on a bier, covered with a canopy of white, the corpse was fastened, and thus floated down to the Gulf of Siam. Only his brains and heart are cremated. The hairs of the tail are preserved as sacred relics. Such a hair is looked upon as the most precious present by which the king can show his esteem for any one. They are set in handles of gold and precious stones, and one was sent by the late king to Queen Victoria of England.—New York 'Daily Tribune.'

THE BIRD OF THE CITIES.

The sparrow is a business bird. His note is like the click of a ticker and his favorite nesting-place is naturally the Board of Trade building. It is said that he is pugnacious and drives the song-birds away. There were not many bobolinks on State street before he came, nor many nightingales rising from the litter of the pavements, nor many robins singing on the telegraph wires for rain. His garb is a plain business brown, serviceable, and warranted not to show dirt.

You can't write much of a poem about him, but still he is a bird, and the only one we have. He finishes off the metropolitanism of the city as no other bird could do—or would. He is entirely congruous. He gives you the impression that he can take care of himself—that he couldn't be bunkoed. The difference between him and the birds of the field is exactly that between the men and women who crowd the streets and those who live in the country places close to nature. Let him live!—Chicago 'Herald.'

Advertisements.

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FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

The British museum library is increasing at the rate of more than one hundred volumes a day.

The latest feature of the Free Library in the cities in England is that some girls have taken in trimming hats there in order to copy 'models' shown in the fashion journals.

A monster rattlesnake, fried, boiled and stewed, was the principal delicacy at a banquet given by Captain Dabney, of Hot Springs, Ark. It was fattened on rabbits, chickens and larks. The guests pronounced it delicious.

Apropos of Lord Kelvin's assertion that in 400 years the coal of the world will be used up, Mr. Cartleux, chief engineer of the Northern Railway of France, says that in ten years, between petroleum and alcohol, coal mining will not pay.

Sir William Harcourt takes very great care in preparing his speeches. On some occasions he writes them out from beginning to end, and often commits large parts of them to memory. He has declared that in doing so he is simply following in the footsteps of many a great orator.

Mrs. Sallie Lamb Hayden, of Hill, Mass., has just celebrated her ninety-first birthday. By way of showing that even now she is not an old woman, Mrs. Hayden mounted her horse that morning and was photographed. All her life she has been fond of equestrian exercise, and until a year or so ago spent an hour daily in the saddle.

The Duchess of Bedford shares all her husband's enthusiasm for animals, about which she probably knows more than any woman in society. She has a large library entirely devoted to works of natural history, a gallery of pictures of birds and animals of all kinds, and she delights in teaching her horses, dogs and cats to perform tricks

Prof. Garner, the anthropologist, who recently returned from Europe, says that during an absence of two years he has been mainly in the jungles of Africa studying the monkeys and apes. He has brought back 200 phonographic cylinders of monkey talk. He spent weeks in a cage in the jungle taking records, and declares he has made some important discoveries.

Chief Kiaukia, a descendant of a long line of distinguished Indian chiefs, has just died in a little log hut in a secluded spot near the shores of the Raritan river, near Lebanon, Pa. He was the last of the Delawares, a once great tribe. Kiaukia requested that his body be buried under the shadow of an ancient elm tree near his log cabin home. Under this tree his forefathers sat in solemn council. His wishes were obeyed. Kiaukia was 96 years old, and was a noted warrior in his younger days.

An estate valued at $15,000,000, situated at Tahiti, South Sea Islands, awaits heirs, and Julius Brenner, of Meriden, Conn., has proven his clear title. Brenner is seventy-two years old and says too much money only makes trouble, so he does not care to fight for the fortune. He owns his home, and the other day was laying a sidewalk when seen by a reporter. His eight children, who are of a different mind, have engaged a lawyer, who has established communication with Tahiti. The fortune was left by an uncle.

Charles E. Bessey, of the University of Nebraska, writes to 'Science' of a cedar which he claims to be over a thousand years old, as follows:—In the Garden of the Gods, near Pike's Peak, Colorado, there are many large specimens of the brown cedar, Juniperus monosperma (Engelm.), Sargent, and in a recent visit to that place it occurred to the writer that these trees must be very old. On Aug. 13 he was fortunate enough to find the stump of a recently cut tree, on which it was easy to distinguish the annual growth-rings. These were counted for a section of the trunk, care being taken to select a portion in which the rings were of average thickness, and on this basis the number for the whole stump was calculated. In this way it was found that this particular tree was between eight hundred and one thousand years old. In other words, this tree was a seedling some time between the years 900 and 1100 A.D.'

CHARACTER TOLD AT A GLANCE.

Character can be read in a person's carriage, it is claimed

Business takes long strides and has a quick, nervous gait.

Stubbornness waddles, pointing determinedly to self with every step.

Happy-go-lucky has a free and easy walk, throwing his arms and legs about as if hung on pivots.

Dignity is studiously erect, measuring her steps carefully and looking neither to the right nor left. It is exaggerated style of the correct poise.

Independence struts, positively tipping backward and swaggers his shoulders and tiptilts his hat, saying, in appearance, if not in words: 'A fig for your opinion.'

Prudery walks cautiously, with small, mincing steps.

Equipoise walks with such grace, with such ease, she attracts the eye of the admiring throng. Entering a room, she fascinates all about her.

It is the little things in a day which combine to make up the events of a lifetime. We cannot be too careful in guarding the training of the body. Some are blessed with beautiful faces; others with fine figures; many have luxuriant hair and a graceful carriage. Yet it is possible for each to possess, in part, all of these attributes of beauty, with study and practice.

And the least among these attractions is not the walk, for a woman is oftener judged by the manner in which she carries herself than in any other way.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Dr. Hutchison, the American aurist, whose treatment greatly helped Queen Alexandra's hearing when he was in London, is the subject of a story which is greatly amusing British court circles and which must have been first told by the Queen herself. The story is told substantially thus:—

Dr. Hutchison was summoned to Buckingham Palace often during the summer, and after a short time a warm friendship for him was manifested by the royal patient. So great was the interest she evinced in the young man and his wife that the Queen insisted on knowing all about their baby and asked for a picture of the child. The baby was only a week old when its father left the United States, so the doctor wrote hastily to his wife, who at that time was staying down in Alabama with her own people, where the heat was almost unbearable. She replied to him:

'Do you think for a minute that I would risk the precious baby's health by dragging it out in all this heat to have a photograph taken? Not by a good bit. I'm sorry to keep the Queen waiting, but you just tell her we live down in Alabama, where it is as hot as blazes, and that we are out in the country a long distance from a picture gallery.'

Some time afterward the Queen demanded:

'Well, what about the photograph? When am I to see what your baby looks like?'

It was an awful moment for the doctor. He saw he could but tell the truth, so he told it.

Her Majesty laughed, was actually pleased, and said:

'You've got a sensible wife, and I hope you appreciate the fact. She is quite right. Under no circumstances should a baby be taken out in the heat. Tell her so from me. Tell her also that when she thinks it right to let the child undergo the strain I shall hope to be presented with a photograph.'

The Queen gave him a medal arranged in four stories, containing miniatures of the King, herself, the Prince and the Princess of Wales.—New York 'World.'

NAME SENSITIVENESS.

'Smyth,' if you please; not 'Smith.' I have a 'y' in my name. Good evening.' and he walked from the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, apparently very much offended.

'I declare,' said the man who had been so sharply corrected, 'that is the third time I have made that same mistake with Smyth, and he is the most sensitive man over the mispronunciation of his name that I ever knew. I will guarantee that it was 'Smith' three generations ago, but that makes no difference. The fact is that most persons are very sensitive over an error in the spelling or pronunciation of their names. Just you notice it. It is very amusing sometimes.

'Tony Weller insisted that his name should be spelled with a "we," and I suppose that he had the right to insist on any spelling that he fancied. I have a friend named Browne, and nothing offends him more than to receive a letter addressed without the final 'e' on his name. I once knew him to return a cheque to have the 'e' added before he would present it for payment. On the other hand, I know a Mr. Johnson who will be mortally offended if a 't' is put in his name. "My ancestor," he says, "from whom I get the name, was John's son, and the 't' is an absurd piece of affectation."

'I know a Mr. De Pue who is kept wretched and busy correcting persons who insist on making him 'Depew.' Then he has a cousin who insists that the name originally terminated with 'y'; and 'De P-u-y' argues with 'De P-u-e,' and both are continually fighting 'D-e-p-ew.'

'T-o-m-s-o-n, T-o-m-p-s-o-n and T-h-o-m-p-s-o-n, all have their troubles; and so it goes through scores of names; but as one of man's natural rights is to his name, in the form that pleases him, he should have it, and I hope that I will never offend Mr. Smyth again.'—New York 'Herald.'

THE REAL QUALITY STREET.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The nearest counterpart in London street nomenclature to the title of Mr. Barrie's new play, now running at the Adelphi Theatre, is Quality court, in Chancery lane. In it are fine early Georgian or Queen Anne houses, now let out in office tenements. No similar row of old London houses is more unknown to the general public, for Quality court is so shaped that whatever is modern in it is visible from Chancery lane, while these ancient buildings are hidden round a corner. One has only to look at these houses to see that the 'quality' once lived in them, but is this the origin of the name? In a list of London streets, dated 1755, Quality court is duly entered. Even then the name was probably half a century old, so that etymologists must look far back into time. In all London there is no other 'Quality' court or street.

A BIG AMERICAN PEARL.

What is claimed to be the largest and most perfect pearl ever found in America is now in the possession of Bunde & Upmeyer, of Milwaukee. This pearl, perfect in lustre and form, was found by some fishermen near Prairie du Chien, in the bed of the Mississippi. It is a perfect sphere of ivory white, weighing 121 grains, and is the finest specimen of the gem over found in America. Experts value it at $10,000, unmounted and unpolished. What the real value of the jewel, made ready for the adornment of milady, will be, has not yet been determined.

It was quite by accident that this valuable little sphere was brought to light. Two old fishermen, Benton and Jones, from a town near St. Louis, who for years had plied up and down the Mississippi River with varying luck cast their nets. When clearing the net preparatory to another cast old Benton's sharp eyes saw a glistening ball of white clinging to a mass of clay and rock. Having found several pearls of greater or less value during his many years on the river, Benton called his partner, and together they carefully washed the earth away and loosened the gem from its bed of rock.

Realizing that it was of unusual size, Mr. Benton proposed taking it to Chicago. A visit to several jewellers of that city proved that the pearl was one of value, and after consulting with his partner Mr. Benton sold it to a Chicago dealer for several hundred dollars. From Chicago the pearl was sent to Milwaukee, where it was purchased by the present owners, who have handled American pearls for years, and who declare that this gem is by far the largest and finest that has ever come into their possession.

DISRAELI'S MISSING WORD.

There were many unfinished phrases in the maiden speech with which Mr. Disraeli made his parliamentary début, but one of them has become famous in the annals of oratory. When the hurried Hudson rushed through the chambers of the Vatican, with the keys of Peter in one hand, and in the other——' the speaker began, and at this point the noise drowned his voice and the rest of the sentence was lost. Mr. Disraeli, whose reference was to a King's messenger named Hudson who was pursuing Sir Robert Peel with a letter from the King summoning Peel to form a government, had no chance of informing the House what Hudson had in his other hand, and the point has often been speculated upon; even the well-informed Sir M. E. Grant Duff has ventured a theory on the subject, forgetting, or not knowing, that the matter was really cleared up in he lobby after 'Dizzy' had sat down.

Though the speech was a failure, it was at least a brilliant failure, and congratulations poured in upon the young member from all sides. One of those who encouraged him was the Attorney-General of the time, who, though he had never seen Disraeli before spoke to him with great cordiality and asked him to fill in the missing word. 'Could you tell me just how you finished one sentence in your speech,' said the minister—'in one hand the keys of St. Peter, and in the other——' 'In the other the cap of liberty, Sir John,' replied Disraeli, and the Attorney-General confessed that it was 'a good picture.' 'But your friends will not allow me to finish in the pictures,' said Disraeli, whom Sir John promptly assured that 'there was the liveliest desire to hear you from us. It was a party at the bar, over whom we had no control; but you have nothing to be afraid of.'—'St. James's Gazette.'

A STORM COAT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

(New York 'Times.')

When President Roosevelt did not come to Kansas City, says the 'Journal' of that town, he missed the gift of one of the handsomest storm coats that a man has put on his back since the days when buffalo robes became extinct. The coat will still be his when he comes after it, but it is hung up as an additional inducement to secure a visit to Kansas City from him. The coat is made from one superb hide of a Galloway steer. This is very fine, with long, silky hair covering its shiny black surface. It is lined throughout with quilted brown satin, and the collar, cuffs and front are faced with real beaver fur. The material, so far as the Galloway part is concerned, is said to be as fine as any ever seen. The steer was especially picked out for this purpose, and the greatest care was exercised in killing him not to mar the hide. It was so well tanned that it is as soft as a piece of cloth, and the long black hair gives the garment a stunning appearance. The Galloway is about the only breed of cattle from which such coats can be made, because its hair is the only one that is long enough. The cattle originated in northern Scotland, and always retain their long, fine coats.

REMARKABLE ARMY CUSTOMS.

(London 'Titbits.')

The Army possesses many customs, all, or nearly all, of which have special meanings. Some are observed in commemoration of various brilliant feats of arms, while others serve to keep green the memory of honorable associations connected with the regimental history.

For instance, the Norfolk Regiment always play 'Rule Britannia' before 'God Save the King.' The figure of Britannia is the badge of the regiment, and was given to them by Queen Anne for their splendid service during the War of Spanish Succession. The regiment thus upheld the honor of Britain, and was rewarded for it by Queen Anne allowing them to wear the figure of Britannia on their breastplates.

The anniversary of the Battle of Inkerman, on Nov. 5, is kept by the 3rd Grenadiers and the Coldstreams. Crowds usually witness the relieving of the guard at St. James's Palace. The King's colors of both battalions, borne by lieutenants, are decorated with laurel leaves in memory of those slain, belonging to the battalions, in that great victory. Apropos of the Coldstreams, their name preserves the memory of the famous march of Gen. Monck from Coldstream in 1660 to restore King Charles II.

The elephant which one sees on the buttons and caps of the Connaught Rangers is in remembrance of their valor during the terrible Indian Mutiny Out of respect for General Wolfe, the East Yorkshire and Loyal North Lancashire Regiments wear a black worm in their lace; while the anniversary of the Battle of Ramnuggur, 1848, in which the 14th (King's) Hussars defeated an outnumbering force of Sikhs, is still observed by the former as one of merriment.

The King's Royal Irish (the 8th Hussars) is the only regiment allowed to wear their swords suspended by a sword-belt over their right shoulder, the usual method in similar regiments being around the waist. This mark of distinction they earned by their valor at the Battle of Saragossa, when they captured the belts of the Spanish cavalry.

The 'Fighting Fifteenth' earned their name at the Battle of Villiers-en-Couche by defeating a strong force of the enemy. Their official name is the 15th (King's) Hussars, and five years later—viz., in 1799—the King granted the soldiers the honor of decking their helmets with scarlet feathers.

There is one regiment who do not drink the King's health at mess, namely, the 7th Hussars, this peculiar privilege being accorded them by a King of England who, one night when dining with this regiment's officers, is said to have declared that the loyalty of the 7th was sufficiently known without their drinking the Sovereign's health.

Every night when the warder of the Tower locks the doors and gates he approaches the guard house, and this curious ceremony is gone through: the guard turn out, and forthwith the sentry challenges the warder:—

'Halt! Who goes there?'

The warder stops, and replies: 'The keys!'

Sentry: 'Whose keys?'

Warder: 'King Edward the Seventh's keys.'

Sentry: 'Pass King Edward the Seventh's keys.'

The warder and sentry advance, halt, and then the former shouts 'God Save King Edward the Seventh.'

The guard present arms, and officers and men say together, thrice, 'Amen, amen, amen.'

FINDS FORTUNE IN ELK'S TEETH.

Eight hundred elk's teeth in the grave of an Indian chief, all splendid specimens and susceptible of mounting, was the wonderful find by a Philadelphia curio hunter named Zimmerman, who has been gathering relics along the canyon of the tortuous Snake River for several months. Zimmerman dug into the grave, which was in a wild, barren and remote country along the Snake River, above Lewiston, Idaho. Some distance down he encountered several small bones, which on examination proved to be magnificent specimens of elks' teeth, and on scooping away the earth with his hands he found that a loose tunic wrapped around the ex-chief's skeleton had been literally crammed with teeth—the best obtainable in the days when elk were plentiful. Zimmerman took his find to Lewiston for shipment to Philadelphia, keeping very quiet about the discovery. One man to whom he confided the secret in Lewiston offered him $10 apiece for the 400 with the red streak.—San Francisco 'Call.'

GOODALL'S PAINTINGS SOLD.

A London despatch says: Frederick Goodall, octogenarian, Royal Academician and painter of Biblical subjects, which once had great vogue, has been sold out this week and still is left penniless. The money realized by the auction sale is barely enough to satisfy his creditors. His famous picture, 'The flight into Egypt,' for which he once refused twenty thousand dollars, fell under the hammer for $1,250. It is considered a scandal that the Royal Academy, an extremely wealthy institution and one which enjoys many valuable privileges, should permit one of its most respected members, overtaken by misfortune in his old age through no fault of his own, to be subjected to this indignity of a public sale.

THE PLIGHTING STONE OF LAIRG.

While in Toronto this summer I visited the galleries of the Archaeological Society, and was there privileged to behold a curious relic of surpassing interest to Scottish people. This relic is none other than the famous plighting stone of Lairg, which is supposed to date back to the days of the Druids, but has, strangely enough, been allowed to leave its original home in Scotland. Through a round hole at the top of this stone thousands of young couples have shaken hands and plighted their troth. At one time marriages at the plighting stone without the offices of a clergyman were recognized by law. Scotsmen may well regret that such an interesting and valuable relic has been allowed to leave their native country, but they may congratulate themselves at least that in Canada it is yearly visited by thousands of men and women in whose veins the blood of old Caledonia runs strong.—Roy Carmichael Allog.

BERTILLON VINDICATED.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The value of finger prints as means of identification was recently called in question in a London court. It was ascertained that an erroneous print had been forwarded in the case of a particular prisoner, and the charge of inaccuracy therefore fell to the ground. Francis Galton and Dr. Bertillon have elaborated this system to a high degree of accuracy, and taken in conjunction with certain physical measurements it may be regarded as unique in its power of settling identities. The Chinese ages ago adopted a similar system. They were apparently aware of the fact that no two persons have the skin lines at the ends of the fingers developed in precisely the same way. The system which is in use in English police practice has had a long and extensive trial in France. It is now employed in America and in several of our own colonies.

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25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, 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's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Preparing for Christmas—A Model Nursery---Fashion Notes---Seasonable Desserts---Correspondence.

A GOOD TIME NURSERY.

The equipping of a play nursery, its situation, its heating, lighting, and ventilation, should be well considered by parents in building city or country homes. A room where the younger children spend so much time cannot be too carefully prepared for their winter occupancy.

The room should be bright, sunny, as large as possible and finished in hard wood and polished hardwood floor. The ceiling should be cream white and the side walls a delicate corn color; yellow Holland shades should hang at the windows and there should be no draperies. One window should contain a double tier of window boxes filled with nasturtiums, which bloom nicely in the house and are like a spot of sunshine in the room with their yellow shaded blossoms.

A wood mantel, with looking-glass and shelves reaching to the ceiling, is convenient for holding the treasure china and birthday gifts. The hearth and backing of Mother Goose tiles, in blue and white, will prove entertaining. A corner closet will hold the tea sets and play housekeeping paraphernalia. There should be a large roomy closet with drawers and low hooks. Opening off this room there should be a lavatory, containing washstand, with oblong bowl; the washstand built low for little children's reach, with exposed plumbing and tiling finish. Provide a hanging medicine chest containing some emergency bandages and remedies for the dozen and one injuries that befall the soldiers of mother's home guard.

A couch covered with yellow denim and yellow pillows is a necessity, for it is used in turn as trolley car, waggon, fort breastwork, theatre box, or as a comfort to lie on and sob out some grief that nigh bursts the little aching heart.

A row of book shelves should be built on one side, with yellow sliding curtains to hold the books and periodicals of childhood, the crayons, decalcomania, paper dolls, scrap-books, stamp books, cutting and pasting outfits and kindergarten materials. Have painted on the floor the magic game ring. Add a small kindergarten table and chairs, so the little ones may sew, cut papers, model clay, weave mats, or paste paper chains in solid comfort.

In the embrasure of one window build a seat, with a cover that lifts up; it can be used to hold games and other treasures. In another window place a double desk, the kind where the two children sit facing each other, with a row of drawers on the sides to hold stationery.

In one corner a small work-bench will be found an addition if there are boys, and a tool chest, with some nails to drive into boards. The closet shelves hold the expensive mechanical toys; drawers hold the dolls and their dresses. On the hooks have the 'lady come to see' long skirts and bonnets and all the stuff for 'dressing up.'

If there is room add a small upright piano, that the children may play on but not abuse.

The walls must be free to paste pictures on or hang anything desired on, for in the spring it can be done over easily for another year and it is such fun to hang things on it.

It is a good thing to interest the older children in cripples and orphans and once a year to make up a box of toys or things that the children have grown tired of, and some of the things they have made, to send there; it makes them sympathize with children less fortunate than themselves.

There are so many 'don'ts' in children's lives that it seems impossible to escape from them, but the good time playroom gives an outlet and keeps all the toys and disorder in one spot, and the more cluttered the place the more fun and jollity. Children thrive in such a room, and to the 'grown ups' it is like a visit to a strange land, the blessed land of childhood, where the tragedies of life are unknown. There are battles lost and won here also, but with the nurse a quick, thorough lieutenant and mother for captain the little army is well cared for in the absence of papa, commander general of the home guard.

Such a room as this is a boon to the older children out of school hours and to the younger children all day when the weather is bad and cuts off out-door play. Mother feels sure that they are happy, safe and in no serious mischief. She can run in, play a game or two, have a little music, tell stories or suggest new games and then go about her daily concerns with a light heart and praises for the discoverer of the good time playroom, with its yellow furnishings and flowers that catch and imprison the sunbeams upon which the children thrive and grow, with windows east, west and south, that no golden beam may go astray.

We owe to our children a bright and merry childhood, and in planning for their happiness we create our own. We should try to show only our brightest and most interesting side to our children, and may the good time playroom be handed down from generation to generation of happy children in memory of each one's own childhood's sunny days.

NOTES ON THE FASHIONS.

Trimming the waist and skirt with lines to correspond is a feature of the new shirt waist gowns as well as other styles. A charming gown has three lines of braid starting from the shoulder, extending to the bust and then down the front on the waist, and the same lines are repeated on the skirt, the lines on the waist and those on the skirt meeting at the belt. A plain piece of lace is often used in these gowns to trim waist and skirt. Heavy lace should be used for this time of year, or heavy braiding. Both skirt and waist fasten at the side, and this band of lace hides the fastening, starts from the shoulders, goes diagonally across the bust and then down on to the skirt in a straight line from the bust to the hem of the gown. It is extraordinary how this trimming will make the very simplest and rather ineffective gown look smart and becoming, and the same idea can be carried out equally well in a stitched band. It will give the long line that is required without in any way interfering with the style of the gown.

Flounced skirts are difficult to make—that is, unless great care is taken that the flounces are not too wide and have not too much fulness in them. They are best when the flounces are quite scant—three flounces around the foot, with the flounces much narrower in front than at the back, and put on to give a pointed effect in the front, are far more becoming than when the same flounces are put around the skirt plain. A long jacket ought not to be worn with these flounced skirts, and yet some of the newest costumes show this same style of three flounces on the foot of the skirt and a jacket extending well below the hips, and finished around the shoulders with a triple cape. As may be imagined only a very tall woman has any right to wear such a gown. The flounced skirt is modified to suit different figures in some instances by having three flounces around the back and sides and none in front, just a plain breadth, or one deep flounce at the back and a plain front breadth, thus giving the long lines in the front, and the flare at the back and sides.

Very clever designs are carried out in cloth bands, on the rough fabrics, one of which is in very deep scallops around the skirt at the knee, the band being fully two inches wide, and it is crossed about in the centre by another band in a waved line. On glossy brown zibeline the effect is very good, the bands being of exactly the same color. Bands are also arranged to pass through fancy designs in rings and squares and in many instances they are edged with fancy braid. Quantities of black and white braid in the narrow widths are used for a finish on the cloth gowns, sometimes stripping odd-shaped pieces of velvet and plain cloth which may form collar, cuffs and front finish for the blouse. It is surprising how very effective the little black and white soutache braid is and how many modes of using it there are. It does not matter whether your gown is light or dark in color, this dainty finish is sure to be charming, and you may have it in mixed black and white or plain black and white, using alternate rows. The latter edges bands of grey panne on a grey cloth gown most effectively. It is hardly possible to forget the importance of Oriental embroideries among the trimming, since they are everywhere in sight among the new gowns and wraps, but it is well to bear in mind that it is the soft colorings, and not the striking colors, which are the best style.

Tippets and collars of fur are to be very deep, falling well over the shoulders, and we must look to it that these collars are very well fitted, or the effect will be squat and clumsy. Pelerines and stole-shaped boas, with flat ends reaching to the feet, are to be much worn. The fine black or grey fox boas, adapted to the latest styles, are, of course, too handsome to be lightly laid aside, but the smaller and inferior skins are cast upon one side. Many of the flat boas show silk tassels at the ends, or chenille fringes, but almost the only fur which looks well under such conditions is chinchilla.

BLUE IS POPULAR.

Blue in all shades is greatly in favor this season for young and old, and there are so many different shades, it is exceedingly difficult to choose from them all. For young girls, however, either the dark navy blue or a bright is the best, and then the trimmings must needs be of scarlet blue, bright plaid, or black and white. Scarlet cloth in collar, cuffs and facing with a line of gold shining wherever possible, brightens up most wonderfully a dark blue gown, and makes it look delightfully youthful, while gilt or silver buttons are also an addition. Blue velvet, a shade darker than the material of the frock, with just an edge of real flounce, is also an effective and most popular trimming, and is used in bands on the skirt, as well as in collar, cuff and belt. A good combination of colors is the light tan with trimmings of dark brown velvet, but it is not always becoming, and is often greatly improved by the addition of pale blue or a bright red put just in front of the waist and in the collar. Dark brown can also be greatly improved by the same treatment; in other words, all the dark or 'trying' colors look much more youthful, and are more becoming when these light colors are used with them.

It is quite the fashion just now to wear black blouses with black skirts. Crepe de chine, pin dotted net, silk voile, figured taffeta, and Liberty satin are the materials used for these waists. French cut-jet incrustations or insertions of lace are used for trimming and open work; hemstitching, and faggoting are employed in a like manner. When velvet ribbon is used to trim it is often partly covered with herringbone stitching or a delicate guimp in lace like designs. A black chiffon dinner waist looks well with narrow ivory satin laid on in close rows, and thickly studded with French jet. A similar blouse was striped with old rose ribbon nearly covered with a narrow guimp of fine cut steel.

An appropriate costume for morning wear has a skirt of nut brown faced cloth, with a tucked waist of tussore silk. Tussore wears remarkably well and is stylish in effect. Simplicity characterizes the effect of all these waists. They are tucked front and back, the sleeves are in bishop style, and gathered into a wide wristband. The new chine, tartan, and Pompadour ribbons make very pretty stocks and waistbands, and very often a corresponding knot of the ribbon is placed on the left side of the felt or velvet hat.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

In some families parents are already considering how they can make the approaching Christmas specially bright for the children. The following suggestions for a party given in the Christmas 'Delineator' may give some hints, even though the programme be not followed out in its entirety:

The invitation, written upon the hostess's visiting card with a sprig of holly attached by a scarlet ribbon, reads as follows:

'Miss Monroe sends Christmas greetings to Alice, and asks if she will come and make merry from eleven to two?

'10 Hazel avenue.'

'Christmas Day, 1902.'

Miss Monroe, in a red gown, receives her guests in the library, bright with scarlet hangings, Christmas greens and a wood fire. Formality is forgotten as the children gather around the long library table. Presently a little girl who has slipped from her place comes back, singing

'Oh, do you know the Muffin Man?'

This introduces the game of 'The Muffin Man.' Then follows the quieter play of 'How do you like it?' and on this occasion the object to be guessed should be associated with Christmas. 'One Syllable' comes next, a game in which each child who fails to answer in a monosyllable the question asked by his neighbor pays a forfeit.

'Santa Claus's Pack' follows, a revision of the old-time 'Stage-Coach,' the children being given the names of Christmas gifts, and Santa's full name, instead of 'stage coach,' being the signal for the change of seats.

The children find it novel to enter the dining-room harnessed with bright ribbons and jingling sleigh bells, and, like reindeer, to go prancing through the long hall. Their merry song of 'Jingle Bells' ceases as the ribbons drop off and they take their places around the table. Sprigs of partridge berry are scattered over the white cloth down the centre of which a strip of crepe paper gives a touch of green. Here and there are little red candles, and in the centre a miniature Christmas tree gleams with silver trinkets, thimbles, penknives, etc. The maids are dressed in white, with green and red ribbons and holly in their caps. All the table furniture should be of the smallest, and green, red and white, the prevailing colors.

The menu should be something like this:

Bouillon. Oyster Crackers.
Rye Bread Sandwiches. Chicken Sandwiches
Olives.
Glace Meringue.
Ginger Snaps. Blossoms (Egg Biscuit)
Currant Jelly Tarts. Angel Cake.
Initial Crackers.
Cocoa.
Bonbons.

The sandwiches are made from little loaves, and the meringues are decorated with holly. The squares of angel cake have candied cherries in the centre of the frosting. With the crackers the greeting.—'Merry Christmas' is spelled out, each child calling a letter in turn. The gifts being distributed, bonbons popped, and caps tied on, each tells a brief story suggested by the cap worn.

This part of the evening's entertainment may furnish both amusement and instruction.

Merry music draws the children back to the library, where they enjoy a round of games.

The 'suspended stocking' is a means of merrily ending the day. The stocking is made of colored tissue paper, and measures sixteen inches from the heel to the top, thirteen inches from the heel to the toe, and six inches from the instep to the sole, the foot tapering to a point at the toe. A piece of paper is cut according to these measurements, and another is shaped one inch larger all round. The two pieces are placed together, and the edges of the larger one are folded over the smaller, and pasted down all round except at the top. The stocking must be prepared some days before Christmas so it will be perfectly dry and secure when needed. In this receptacle may be placed small, unbreakable gifts, or it may be filled with bonbons or paper mottoes prettily done up. The top is securely tied, and the stocking is suspended from the centre of a doorway. Each member of the company is then blindfolded in turn, and a bamboo cane is placed in his or her hand, and the 'blind man' is turned about three times and then allowed to take three steps and strike at the bag. Of course, the steps are seldom taken in the right direction as the turning about is very confusing, and the stroke is usually made in vain. But when at last some lucky individual strikes and breaks the stocking shaped bag, there is a scramble to secure the gifts or candy scattered by the blow.

In preparing the children's Christmas, remember that costly presents and elaborate amusements are by no means necessary to give them true enjoyment. Bright and healthy little folk who have not been spoiled by over-indulgence can make their own pleasures with little assistance from elders, and it is almost a sin to deprive them of their natural love for simple amusements by providing them with a constant succession of costly playthings.

In the dressing room they are softly pelted with a mysterious shower of snowballs, which they endeavor to catch. The balls are packages of marshmallows wound loosely with white crepe paper.

As the children come trooping downstairs with their snowball souvenirs they make their adieux to their hostess, who is awaiting them under the mistletoe.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

[For the Home Department.

RULES FOR HOME LIFE.

Years ago I pasted in the back of my writing desk a newspaper clipping which reads as follows:

How can I help to make home happy?
With God's blessing I will try:

1st. To make home duties of the first importance; not to despise the very smallest, but to perform it, even unto God.

2nd. To undertake no work outside which may cause the neglect of even that 'small duty' at home.

3rd. To think of the happiness of others before my own, for even Christ pleased not himself, and went away leaving us an example, that we should follow his steps.

4th. To try to add to the happiness of every member of my family, sympathizing in both what gives them pain and pleasure.

5th. To find out my besetting sin, and fight hard to overcome it, for I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheth me.

6th. To remember God has formed my home, and as long as he leaves me in it, no one but myself can fill the niche in which he has placed me.

'Content to fill a little space,
If Thou be glorified.'

7th. To improve the talents God has given me, especially those that will give pleasure, or be of use to others, remembering the command, 'Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.'

W.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

'Flotillus' asks the question, 'Who is to blame?' in your issue of Nov. 11. I would answer, without question, the parents. No one can ignore God's laws, either in agriculture or engineering or electricity, without loss, and possibly ruin—neither can we neglect the rules God has laid down in His word for the training of our children without shame to ourselves and loss to them. This neglect arises from many causes, sometimes indifference. Some consider that everything is all right as long as the children are out of the way and don't bother, forgetting they will pick up companions either for good or evil. Others laugh at the so-called 'smartness' of their children when young, and find too late that the evil seeds of rudeness have grown with their growth. God's word gives us the law for training of children. 'Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it.'

I go back in memory nearly fifty years ago to a home in the Old Country—father, mother, five girls and five boys. As they grew up to manhood and womanhood they scattered to the four corners of the world, one daughter as a missionary to China, a granddaughter to the city of Fai Yien Fu, where, with her husband, as medical missionaries they labored till they laid down their lives for the sake of the Master. The boys emigrated to Canada, and another of the girls to Australia, while some remained in England, but all as Christian men and women, working for the Master, while laboring in their callings to provide things honest in the sight of all men. And what was the training these boys and girls received? The faithful religious teaching of the mother alone—the father opposed to every kind of religious teaching—she had to gather her children when he was out of the house and read the Scriptures and pray with them, instilling into their young minds the truths of the Gospel, and as they grew up God's promise was fulfilled by their declaring themselves on the Lord's side. In the Sunday-school lesson for Nov. 9 Joshua speaks for himself and his house, 'We will serve the Lord.' The parent has a wonderful authority given to him by God over his household either for good or evil. In the lesson of Nov. 16 we read of a generation which arose that knew not the Lord. Why? Evidently from failure on the part of the parents to teach them and also from ungodly marriages. If the parents of this generation neglect the children an ungodly generation will arise who will know not the Lord and loss and judgment will be the result.

F. C. JUDD.

Doe Lake, Ont.

MINCE MEAT.

A friend asks for a recipe for mince meat.

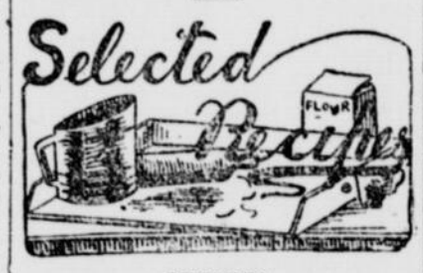
Ans.—To have the flavor of mincemeat in perfection, it should be made two or three weeks before it is required; and if carefully made according to the following recipe it will keep well for several months.

Four pounds of beef, two pounds of suet, three pounds of Sultana raisins, one pound of layer raisins, two pounds of dried currants, six pounds of apples, three pounds of granulated sugar, three lemons (juice and grated rind), two nutmegs (grated), one-half ounce of ground cinnamon, one fourth ounce of ground cloves, one-fourth pound candied lemon peel, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one quart fruit vinegar or unfermented home-made wine, one pint New Orleans molasses.

Cover the beef and suet with cold water, bring to a boil and simmer gently; season with salt and pepper, and when the meat is very tender take out, set aside to cool, and strain the stock, of which there should be about a pint. When the meat and suet are cold, chop very fine; also chop the tart apples, stone the raisins, clean currants, grate the lemon rinds, press out the juice, and chop the candied peel. Mix the meat, apples, raisins, currants and stock, put in large agate kettle and heat thoroughly, but do not boil. Set aside to cool, then add all other ingredients and more salt if the meat stock did not flavor it sufficiently.

Mix thoroughly, pack in a stone jar and cover the top with two or three tablespoonfuls of melted suet.

Cover closely and keep in cool, dry place until needed. When ready to use, moisten the required quantity with a little fruit vinegar.



DESSERTS.

A very simple and inexpensive but delicious dessert, which demonstrates the value of a moderate quantity of cream is called 'ice pudding.' Put on in the double boiler three pints of milk; when it reaches the boiling point sprinkle in gradually four tablespoonfuls of farina. Stir until perfectly smooth and blended. Let boil for an hour and a half or more until the farina is perfectly cooked and the milk well absorbed; season with a little salt, stirring occasionally to avoid lumps. Pour into a mould and place on the ice to harden. Serve with half a pint of whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla in a glass dish, the cream massed around the farina mould, which should not be at all stiff, but simply firm enough to hold its shape.

A Delicious Apple Pudding.—Make a sauce of six apples. Place this in a pudding dish with three tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, half a cupful of ground almonds, a little lemon juice and rind, the yolks of six eggs well beaten, sugar to taste (about a small cupful), a teaspoon of cinnamon and six whites of eggs stiffly whipped. Bake for half an hour.

Almond Pudding.—Soak a quarter of a loaf of twist bread in milk enough to cover. Stir in one cupful of granulated sugar and the well-beaten yolks of five eggs, a tablespoonful of butter and the juice and rind of one lemon, half a cupful of milk, a quarter of a pound of grated almonds and the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Boil the pudding three hours in a mould and serve with vanilla sauce.

Baked Fruit Pudding.—Cut in slices any fruit, such as apples, peaches or apricots; or canned or evaporated fruit may be used, or strawberries, blackberries or jam. Half fill a pudding dish and add a small cupful of sugar. Pour over a batter as follows and bake for thirty minutes in a hot oven. Cream together half a cupful of butter and one of sugar, add two well-beaten eggs, half a cupful of milk or cream and a cupful and a half of flour well sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Serve with vanilla or any sauce that may be preferred.

Cream Timbales.—These are very inviting and suitable for extra occasions. Whip well half a pint of cream, adding gradually two heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and a quarter of a boxful of granulated gelatine which has been thoroughly dissolved in half a cupful of milk. Beat in next the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs and the strained juice of half an orange. Continue to whip until all is a firm, frothy mass. Pour into timbale moulds and place on the ice until it is ready to be sent to the table. Serve with whipped cream or a sauce made from strawberry or raspberry juice or syrup. This dessert may be varied by using pineapple, peach, banana or berry flavoring in the timbale mixture and also in the sauce.

The refreshments at an afternoon reception recently were unusual and dainty. A frozen concoction, called Jerusalem pudding, was served in delicate high glasses. Under each glass was a Battenberg lace doiley. Cocoanut balls and candied ginger were served with the pudding. In serving a breakfast size plate was used, thus giving space for the doiley.

To make the frozen pudding stir into one pint heavy cream (whipped), one-half package of gelatine, which has previously been soaked in one cup cold water for one-half hour and afterward melted by being set over the teakettle. To this add one-half cup of pulverized sugar, one-half cup boiled rice, one-quarter cup chopped figs, one teaspoonful vanilla extract, and chopped preserved ginger and hickory nut meats to taste. Mould and allow to become thoroughly chilled. This is an exceedingly dainty dish. The cocoanut balls are easily prepared. Cut any plain cake into squares, then trim into balls about the size of an English walnut. Roll these in frosting, then in shredded cocoanut.

SUNSHINE

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

MAKING SUNSHINE.

At the International Day entertainment given by the Montreal Branch on Monday evening, the Rev. Dr. Barclay in a brief address said several things that may well be taken as 'sunshine thoughts' by members of the I.S.S.

'There will be troubles enough in the lives of those around us. Let them be of God's sending, not of our making.'

'We can make sunshine, or we can bring clouds and cast shadows, and we are often doing the latter.'

'Every day one can drop some little seed of kindness and good cheer.'

'Sunshine in nature is a precious gift, but sunshine in human nature is more precious still.'

TELL HIM SO.

If you have a word of cheer
That may light the pathway drear
Of a brother pilgrim here,
Let him know.

Show him you appreciate
What he does; and do not wait
Till the heavy hand of Fate
Lays him low.

If your heart contains a thought
That will brighter make his lot,
Then, in mercy, hide it not;
Tell him so.

—J. A. Egerton in Denver 'News.'

FOR AN ALGOMA S. S. LIBRARY.

Books for a Sunday-school library in Algoma, have been kindly donated by Mrs. Brown and Miss McKeand, of Montreal, and Mrs. Racicot, Waterloo. This Sunday-school, as was said last week, is too poor to purchase books for a library, and the Westmount Branch, to whom an appeal was made, is trying to collect for them some suitable books. The attraction and benefit of a good library in a Sunday-school in isolated districts can be imagined. Books for this purpose can be sent to Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount, P.Q.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH ACTIVITIES.

The literature committee spent a busy morning on Wednesday, when a number of the members met in Victoria Hall, assorted and stamped with the W.S.S. stamp magazines, papers, and books, and packed them to be forwarded to their destination among mining, lumbering and prairie districts. Two barrels of literature are for the miners at Ymir, B.C.; a barrel for Heron Bay, Lake Superior, Ont.; and a box each for the Victorian Order Hospital at Vernon, B.C., Regina, Sintaluta, N.W.T., and Dauphin, Man. The literature kindly sent in from many sources will help to cheer many a lonely hour. All the magazines, etc., on hand were used, and contributions of literature will be gratefully received. Address Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount, P.Q.

The secretary acknowledges very gratefully the following donations: Money from Mrs. J. A. Macmaster to buy some of Ralph Connor's books to send to mining camps; $1.00 from a friend, Outremont; books, magazines, papers and $2.00 for expenses, from Mrs. Hayr, Point St. Charles; literature, from Clarence Clark, Mrs. Kittsen and a friend, and Miss Dunn, Dorchester street; magazines and fifty cents for expenses, from Miss Milne; Walter Scott's novels, from Mrs. Day; literature and a donation for stamps, from Dr. Wilkinson; donation for stamps, from Chase Walker.

The flower committee, which was formed with the object of sending flowers to sick members, or other individuals, alone or ill, of whom any of the members may happen to know, has during the week cheered some who were ill by sending bouquets.

Three members of the visiting committee paid visits to shut-ins this week. One was an invalid who had been for a long time unable to walk or to use his hands. He has recently undergone operations, and can now walk and use his hands a little, but cannot hold a book for any length of time. The committee would like to obtain a reading desk for him, if any kindly-disposed person has one to 'pass on.'

The helping hand committee has for its object the extending of a little assistance in a considerate way to individuals who need a 'helping hand.' The committee has found and used an opportunity to do good work this week.

The next meeting of the Westmount Branch will be held in Victoria Hall, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 3.30 p.m.

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING.

The book-title contest at the soiree given by the Montreal Branch, furnished a great deal of entertainment. The titles were suggested by pictures pasted on cards; thus, an aerial vessel steering upward on an inclined plane was guessed as Jules Verne's 'From the Earth to the Moon'; a lady in a white gown was of course Wilkie Collins's, 'A Woman in White.' The prize, which was one of the popular pictures by Christy, 'Her Pilot,' was donated by Miss Grace Brown, one of the vice-presidents. It was won by Miss Georgie Hart.

About 400 persons were present at the entertainment, and apparently enjoyed the time spent there. The hall was prettily decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums, and refreshments were served by an attentive committee.

The next meeting of the Montreal Branch will be held at the home of Mrs. W. Godboe Brown on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock.

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is stated by Mr. Pinhorn, of the London Temperance Council, that, taking London as a whole, drink was the direct cause, at the very lowest estimate, of 42,000 deaths during 1901.

It is said that the labor bureau investigations show that more than seventy-five percent of the employers of skilled labor in the United States require total abstinence of their employees, as do fifty percent of the employers of unskilled labor.

A party of missionaries sailing from San Francisco recently took with them a new variety of message to missionaries abroad who left families and friends at home. The messages were spoken on phonographic cylinders to be reproduced on the other side of the globe.

An enterprising missionary in Burma has organized the dozen or more native pastors stationed near him into a rainy weather Bible study class. So for the rainy season, when little active work can be done, these leaders get rest and equipment for renewed effort.

The Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton, of Hampsteall, has consented to become the president of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association during his term of office as the chairman of the Congregational Union of England next year. Dr. Horton will enter upon his official duties on Jan. 1.

The Rev. Joseph Armitage Robinson, D.D., one of the Canons of Westminster Abbey, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Bradley as Dean of Westminster. Dr. Robinson is a distinguished scholar and was professor of divinity in Cambridge for some years. Professor Beeching, of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed to the vacant canonry in Westminster Abbey.

The young gaikwar of Baroda, India, who was educated in England, is the first native ruler in India to legalize the remarriage of widows by specific enactment. Baroda, the state of which the gaikwar is chief shows the largest relative increase of Christians in all India for the last ten years.—'Woman's Missionary Friend.'

The Indian National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations has issued in English and in Tamil a volume containing selections from Charles G. Finney's autobiography and from his lectures on revivals, preached in the Broadway Tabernacle and reported more than sixty years ago. More than one thousand copies of this little book were sold within a week of publication.

Some branches of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States have adopted a novel method of fighting the saloon. The saloons in the neighborhood of many shops and mines have made a business of cashing the cheques of the employees on pay day, the wholesale liquor dealers furnishing the money each week, and giving the matter careful attention. In many localities the Y. M. C. A. has undertaken this work, and have practically taken the business away from the saloon. In Columbus, Ohio, about seven thousand dollars a week is thus paid out by the Association, and the saloons are up in arms against this infringement upon their prerogatives.

Queensland, Australia, submitted the question of religious instruction in state schools to the ballot, and as a result has adopted a regulation to the effect that the first half-hour in each school day is to be set apart for the special instruction of pupils by a clergyman of any denomination which makes application. The instruction is to be given in a class room apart from the other pupils and the children of different denominations are to be instructed on different days.

The application of a new law in Iowa has set the sots of that state to quaking. A man convicted of being drunk has been sentenced, under the new law, to one year in the inebriate ward of the state asylum. The conviction has spread fear among drunkards, who dread insane asylums more than any other form of punishment.

CANADIANS IN WEST AFRICA.

Every one knows of the great foreign mission work which is carried on by the Congregationalists of the United States under the management of their mission board, which is familiarly designated by the cabalistic letters A. B. C. F. M. Among the misisons of the American Board, one is situated among the black tribes of Portuguese West Africa; and this mission has a peculiar interest to Canadians, because it is the field of labor of a Canadian missionary who is supported by the Congregational churches of Canada. The Rev. Walter T. Currie went to West Africa some years ago as the first missionary of the Congregational churches in this country. With his devoted wife he continues to labor there with energy and success.

The Portuguese territory has lately been much disturbed by risings among the natives; and the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Curire in Toronto and elsewhere have naturally been anxious about their safety. Letters received lately which we have been permitted to read give particulars of the recent troubles and assurances of the safety of the missionaries. The letters were forwarded from England by Mrs. Fisher, the wife of another missionary whose station is on the Zambesi, some five hundred miles farther east than Cisamba, where Mr. Currie is situated. Mrs. Fisher made her way to the coast in safety through the disturbed and warring tribes and reached England the beginning of October.

The serious nature of the native rising is indicated in Mr. Currie's letter, where he says: 'A number of white traders have been killed, mutilated or made prisoners. Many trading places have been plundered and burned and many more native villages have been destroyed.' The cause of the trouble has been the bad conduct of the Portuguese traders with whom the natives have had to deal. Not long ago, Mr. Currie, with the hope of allaying the disturbances, arranged a conference between some of the native chiefs and a few of the prominent traders. The chiefs related their grievances, and Mrs. Currie writes: 'I haven't time to tell them here, but they are a disgrace to any white nation. The white men agreed that the treatment of the natives has been shameful. All Bihe is ready for an uprising. They say they are tired of rum and oppression, and the older men are willing to die rather than stand it any longer.' The Portuguese authorities are raising forces to suppress the rebellion, and the probability is that the worst is yet to come.

In the midst of all this, the missionaries are at peace. As Mrs. Currie writes, the warring natives say they have no quarrel with those who 'teach Jesus.' Mr. Currie says: 'Our meetings continue to be well attended and all our work goes quietly on.' There is no doubt that this is partly due to the personality of the missionaries. Mrs. Fisher, the lady already referred to as having forwarded the letters from England, writes: 'It is touching and good to see how they (the Curries) have won the respect and confidence of the natives far and near. At one station, Kazombo, 500 miles farther east, we not infrequently hear Mr. Currie spoken of by the natives with great admiration.' It should be noted also that the natives are shrewd enough to distinguish between the traders, who seek their own profit, often by nefarious means, and the missionaries, who seek the good of those among whom they labor, and who act towards them, for the most part, in the spirit of Christ. Mrs. Fisher states that on her journey towards the coast, on several occasions natives rushed out of their villages crying: 'Return, return, it is not you missionaries we are driving out of the country.'—'The Presbyterian.'

LORD ROBERTS AND TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

Earl Roberts presided at the half-yearly meeting of the council of the Army Temperance Association, held at the War Office. Lord Methuen was also among those present. The secretary stated that the Secretary for War, after consulting with the Commander-in-Chief, had submitted to the King a recommendation that the association in this country, as well as in India, should be allowed to bear the prefix 'Royal,' as His Majesty had graciously notified his approval that the association would in future be known by that title. In their report the executive committee stated that thirty-seven new branches had been formed during the half-year, making a total of 409. Of this total, forty-nine were in South Africa, where the work was progressing steadily. Forty-five officers had intimated their readiness to form branches in the militia. Lord Roberts said he noted with satisfaction that although the greater part of the army had been in South Africa, an extraordinary number of men in the United Kingdom had joined the association. He was especially pleased that the association had been so successful among the recruits. He hoped that in all new barracks provision of rooms for the use of members of the association would be recognized as part of the establishment.—'Alliance News.'

LORD KITCHENER AT KHARTOUM.

On Saturday Lord Kitchener opened the Gordon College at Khartoum, and made a speech on the work which it is destined to accomplish. When Lord Kitchener left Egypt four years ago, his reputation rested on his military exploits and his unrivalled gifts of organization. Since then his countrymen have learned that he possesses the highest gifts of statesmanship. It was as a statesman that he addressed the officials and natives of the Soudan on Saturday. He pointed out that people of all classes are eager for the education of their children, and that the Soudan primary schools, though established so recently, are now equal in efficiency to those of Egypt. Lord Kitchener himself must have been amazed at the transformation that has taken place in the country since the dervish rule was crushed out. In his excellent new novel, 'The Four Feathers,' published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Mr. A. E. W. Mason gives a graphic picture of the condition of Omdurman in the time of the Khalifa. Its prison was a foul den where men were herded in droves like animals amidst the most pestilential surroundings, and from which escape was almost impossible. The people were sunk in squalor, ignorance and misery. The Soudan is now becoming, in Lord Kitchener's words, a prosperous centre of civilization, and we trust the time is not far distant when missionaries will be permitted to enter and carry the news of the Gospel to the rising generation of Soudanese, who are being trained at the Gordon College in literary and technical accomplishments. — 'British Weekly.'

THE STORY OF 'THE GIDEONS.'

(Gideon of Boston,' in 'Christian Herald,' New York.)

Recently there appeared in one of the Boston papers the following advertisement:—

WANTED, a man with lots of brass, who cannot be turned down, and who won't take 'no' for an answer. One with a superabundance of cheek can secure a lucrative position on the road on an exclusive commission business. Address, for further information, ——.

A man who could meet the requirements of such an advertisement would, in the estimation of many, be a fair type of the average commercial traveller—a fellow with a bold front, audacious, quick-witted, insistent and persistent in pushing his line, not stopipng at misrepresentation; a swearing, drinking, gambling and pleasure-loving fellow, earning good money and spending it with a lavish extravagance. Forty years ago the above qualifications (?) portrayed, alas, too many 'gentlemen of the road.' But, thank God! conditions have greatly changed for the better.

I am a commercial traveller of some twenty-five years' standing. My duties call me all over the United States. Last July, in the pursuit of my business, I reached Chicago and stopped at the home of a Christian brother, who one day asked, 'Would you like to attend the Gideons' meeting at Willard Hall at noon next Saturday, since the banks close at twelve o'clock that day?'

'Who are the Gideons?' I asked.

'Why, have you not heard of them They are an organization of Christian travelling men, who are banded together "to recognize the Christian travelling men of the world with cordial Christian fellowship; to encourage each other in the Master's work; to improve every opportunity for the betterment of the lives of their fellow travellers, business men, and others with whom they may come in contact, scattering seeds all along the pathway for Christ. It is composed of members of evangelical churches, who believe in Jesus Christ as their only Saviour."'

The answer to my question immediately and profoundly interested me, and Saturday found me in the large hall of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, situated at the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets. Upon being introduced to the leader for the day—a bright, big-hearted business man—I was cordially invited to the platform as an active participant in the services. Some seven clean-looking, intelligent, earnest and joyous gentlemen were grouped there. Promptly to the minute, the meeting was opened with hearty singing, followed by devout and definite intercession. A brief portion of the Word was then read, after some five pointed, brief Gospel talks were given, full of force and fire. The addresses were characterized by a freshness, a directness, a fervor and holy intensity that carried conviction to many hearts. I fell in love with the boys at once, and speedily enrolled myself as an applicant for membership in the Gideon ranks.

This unique movement was born of a special Providence. At a hotel in a little town in Wisconsin, about three years ago, two travelling men, entire strangers to each other, owing to the crowded accommodations of the house, mutually agreed to occupy the same room. Just before retiring, one of the men unlocked his grip and took from it a Bible, which he opened and began silently to read. The other man, having discovered what his room-mate was engaged in, said, 'I thank the Lord that I have fallen in company with one who is evidently a Christian, and I suggest that you read aloud and that we have a season of prayer together.' The man gladly complied, and after reading they bowed together and had a blessed season of communion with God. These two travelling men were no longer strangers, but, through the instrumentality of God's Word and their meeting before the throne of grace, had been drawn together into the sweetest and most enduring fellowship on earth. The two, recognizing what a blessing this recognition of kindred interests had been to them, thought a plan could be devised whereby all Christian travelling men might be able to recognize one another for mutual helpfulness and service for the Master. The two men referred to were John H. Nicholson, of Janesville, Wis., and S. E. Hill, of Beloit, Wis.

The organization, which was the outgrowth of this meeting, was formed July 1, 1899, by three men, but to-day it has a membership of fully 2,400, and, from present indications, promises to become one of the greatest and most efficient organizations of modern times. Chicago Camp No. 1 has a membership of nearly three hundred. Think of the power for good embodied in that number of wholly consecrated business men.

As a means of recognition, each Gide on wears upon his coat lapel a gold-plated button, bearing the design of a white enameled pitcher with a blue background. From the mouth of the pitcher shines the golden flame of a lamp. The men are all travelling evangelists, each one standing in his allotted place, ready and glad to witness for his Lord. Many of them have had most remarkable conversions. Each Lord's day the Chicago Gideons have entire charge of the services in one or more churches in that city. This form of service was not of their seeking, for they are not preachers, or orators, but the pastors and leading laymen speedily recognized the efficiency of their work and invited them to become active heralds of the King's message to their fellow-men. The second Sunday in August of this year (1902) eight different services were conducted by them in as many different churches in the city. On the morning of that day it was my privilege, in association with three others, to conduct a service in a Reformed Episcopal Church, which meeting created so profound an impression that the rector and his wardens made earnest application that tht Gideons take charge of both services on a Sunday in September. The same evening ten of the brethren had committed to them a large union service held in a Presbyterian church. The following Sabbath an all-day meeting was arranged for them in a Baptist church, to which every Gideon in Chicago was invited and for whom ample entertainment was provided. Precious fruit is gathered as the outcome of these meetings. The first Sunday night in each month is regularly set apart for a Gideon service in one of the largest Methodist Episcopal churches. In connection with the August monthly service a young lady and a young man were both saved.

That noble Christian merchant, the Hon. John V. Farwell, of Chicago, who was the staunch and life-long friend of the late Dwight L. Moody, and who has been a prominent and efficient factor in the success of the Y. M. C. A. work in that city, in a letter to the writer, dated Sept. 19, 1902, says:

'The Gideon movement is a lineal descendant of Mr. Moody's Y.M.C.A. union evangelistic work, and there is room everywhere for its use among the churches as there was for Mr. Moody's work. Mr. Moody was himself a travelling salesman, and but for his work the Y.M.C.A. would not have had its wonderful history. That Association has given up union evangelistic work, and the Gideons have come to the rescue of that special grace of the Master, and as salesmen will always be needed, and charge nothing for their services to Jesus Christ as Gideons, I don't see why that organization may not more than make up for the loss to the churches of the Y.M.C.A. co-operation in union work.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Dec. 14.

THE BOY SAMUEL.—(I. Sam. iii., 6-14.)

Golden Text.—Speak, Lord; for Thy servant heareth.—I. Sam. iii., 9.

The two books of Samuel, as you may see by the heading in your Bible, are also called the first and second book of the Kings. With the two books of Kings they give a consecutive history of the Kings of Israel. The two books of Chronicles retell much of the same story, but are especially devoted to the history of the Kings of Judah.

So in passing from the Book of Judges to the first Book of Samuel we are entering upon a new phase of the national life. The first part of the first Book of Samuel tells how the change from casual judgeships to a kingdom came about. We learn there of the weakness of Eli, who 'judged Israel forty years,' and of the wickedness of his sons. We learn of the rise of Samuel to take the place of Eli, and of the unworthiness of his sons. We learn, too, of the discontent of the people at the condition of affairs brought about by these unsatisfactory judgeships, and of their consequent request for a king to rule over them. Samuel had tried, it seems, to pass on his rulership to his sons for he made them judges. But his sons made themselves hateful to the people by their bribe-taking and injustice, and the people thought a good way out of such difficulties would be to have a king.

The time of Samuel's birth is supposed to have been a good part of a century after that of Gideon or of Ruth, and was possibly about the same time as that of Samson.

A Godly Parentage.—Samuel was the child of a woman who believed in God's power and goodness, and who knew how to pray fervently for what she wanted. Samuel's father, too, was a man who worshipped God, and was determined not to cheat Him out of his dues. (See I. Saml. i., 3; 21-23.)

There we have the first fact which explains Samuel's greatness; he had godly parents. It is a blessing inestimable for a man or woman to have been born in a household of faith. It gives a person the best possible start in life. The dedication of a child to the service of God at the time of its birth, if it be sincere and earnest, is likely to exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the parents and on the training which the child will receive, and also on the child itself as soon as it is able to understand the meaning and purpose of the act of its parents. The influence upon a child's life is very great, as any one knows who has felt a strong desire on the part of his parents that they should belong to God.

One lesson for all young people who may themselves some day be parents is this, that they should determine that their children shall be definitely, wholly, given by them to God to work in his service. And to the end that they may be able so to consecrate their children and to train them up in the fear of God, young people should begin by dedicating themselves to God—not in theory only, but in fact—and living as they would wish their children to live when they should grow up.

And that there may be no conflict of authority between parents in regard to this all-important matter, young people should be careful to marry only 'in the Lord'—that is, to make sure that the proposed husband or wife is also one of the children of God and devoted to his service.

There is a dedication of the individual by himself, and that is good. But that does not relieve those who have children from the duty of dedicating them from birth to God.

It should not be necessary to say that the mode of dedication is not here spoken of. It may be in private prayer or it may be in some public act. The great matter is that the parent should feel that the child ought to belong to the Lord, and does belong to him.

The Voice of God.—God spoke to Samuel, calling him by name. Is it not a remarkable thing that in so doing he did not make himself known to the lad beyond doubt? Why did he not say something like this: 'I am the Lord God, listen to what I have to tell you.' Samuel 'did not yet know the Lord,' why then did not the Lord, as it were, introduce himself?

That is a question of grave interest to us, not merely one that arises from our curiosity. For we need to know something of how God communicates with men. We need to know if it is possible that he speaks to us at times without our recognizing the speaker.

There may have been other reasons why God did not begin to address Samuel by announcing himself as the Lord. But this seems to have been one reason, that he wished Samuel to inquire and find out who was speaking to him, and that he might learn to recognize God's voice whenever he should hear it by paying diligent attention to it the first time. It may well be that no declaration that it is God who speaks can be as convincing as the voice itself and what it says.

The Lord did at times introduce himself, as in the cases of Moses (Ex. iii., 6) and Paul (Acts ix., 5). God evidently uses different ways to suit different cases and persons, but commonly he expects people to learn to know when he speaks to them, and too many of us, to begin with, are in the same plight as Samuel. God speaks to us, to every one of us, in some way or other. It may not be as he spoke to Samuel, or it may be so. But however he may speak, we, like Samuel, have to learn to know God's voice.

There are preliminaries to that knowledge. We must be living right lives. If we are not, we shall not be in a spiritually receptive state. Our ears will be deaf to the divine calling.

We must also be ready for God's service. Otherwise he will have no reason to communicate with us. His words are orders to soldiers ready to do his bidding.

The purpose of the message.—And that brings us to God's purpose in addressing Samuel. Why, for one thing, did he not address Eli?

One reason, no doubt, was that God wished in the most forcible way to show Eli that he no longer had God's confidence. So God first addressed him through an unnamed prophet. (See I. Sam. ii., 27-36.) And when that did not suffice to reform him or his sons, God addressed him through a mere boy.

Another reason why God told Samuel of the fate of the house of Eli was surely to develop Samuel's own character, to cause him to begin to think of broad matters of state affecting the welfare of the people of God. Samuel would think over the message for many a day. And thinking over the fall of the man who had judged Israel so long and who had permitted his sons to become so evil, he would naturally wonder what was to come next. He would see that the people needed a leader who would again point them Godward. And finally from brooding over the needs of the people he would come to desire to do something himself.

That night message to the little boy 'made a man of him.' But not before the time. The sooner young people begin to think upon serious matters and to take responsibility concerning them the more likely they are to be of use in the world.

The child who is old enough to understand that a calamity awaits his nation is old enough to begin thinking if he cannot do something to avert that calamity. The child who is old enough to see the ravages of intemperance is old enough not only to detest intoxicants, but to think how he can help to put them out of the land. And the child who is old enough to appreciate ever so little of what Christ has done for the world of men, and for himself, is old enough to have the missionary spirit and to think of how he may himself help to spread the Gospel.

God makes us grow through the responsibilities he places upon us, and such responsibilities as those we have spoken of, rest or ought to rest upon the shoulders of every Christian Endeavorer, even to the youngest.

God calls all young people as well as older people to take an interest in the great matters of the Kingdom. If he does not call you by appearing at the foot of your bed he does call you in some way that you can learn to recognize. He calls you through the printed Word of God if in no other way. And that is quite sufficient for most of us. If more were needed, he would declare himself to us in some other way.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Dec. 8.—I. Sam. iii., 1-10.
Tuesday, Dec. 9.—I. Sam. iii., 11-21.
Wednesday, Dec. 10.—I. Sam. ii., 12-19.
Thursday, Dec. 11.—I. Sam. iv., 10-18.
Friday, Dec. 12.—Prov. iv., 1-13.
Saturday, Dec. 13.—Matt. xxi., 1-16.
Sunday, Dec. 14.—Matt. xviii., 1-14.

TOPIC

Dec. 14.

OUR FELLOWSHIP.

I. John i., 3-7.—To understand our own position let us consider first what fellowship the ungodly have. First, there is a practical fellowship in their evil works. The vain young lady who mockingly tempts a weak man to break his temperance pledge would, indeed, disown any connection with 'such a creature' as the saloon-keeper in the next street. Yet there is between them a practical fellowship. He is quite ready to finish the work she begins. Take another case. The young man who only gambles a little and borrows a little may look down with much contempt on the fellow who forges a cheque, yet both are deliberately working against the financial interests of society, and are really partners in the business of making other people's money matters uncertain.

There is also a conscious fellowship of feeling in many cases between evil-doers. It does not necessarily make them kinder to each other, but they often have an understanding of each other's aims and views which the good can hardly share. In Hawthorne's story of 'The Marble Farm' there is a vivid description of the feeling of a person who has become party to a murder. Henceforth such a one is a unit of the great host of the criminals of all ages, no longer an onlooker from the outside.

In these two ways also, the fellowship of works and the fellowship of feeling, Christians are at one with each other—more fully at one in these things than in their intellectual beliefs. We are all working consciously or unconsciously for the same ends. Think of some fifteen thousand Protestant missionaries in different parts of the world, a glorious company of apostles working for and with us who hold up their hands by gifts and prayer. Think of their converts in many dark corners of heathendom holding up the little candle of a faithful life. Then think how many young lives in our own and other Christian countries are helping forward the work of the Kingdom. Think how many older ones are bearing the heavy burdens of the work. Our fellowship is a very wide one indeed.

Our fellowship is also a deep one. It is a wonderful fellowship of feeling. How glad we are to find some one who feels, just as we do, the sweetness or the power of the gospel. How much touched we are to read some sentiment that exactly matches our own feeling with regard to some phase of the Christian life, though it may have been written by some foreigner or some one who lived long ago. We should cultivate this union of feeling, especially seeking to find the communion of saints among the lowly and among those who are younger than ourselves in the Christian life.

But 'truly our fellowship is with the Father' (I. John, i., 3), fellowship in the work of building up a divine Kingdom; fellowship even in the feeling of desire that Christ may be exalted—what a partnership, what a strange community of aim between God the Father and the humble followers of Jesus! And our fellowship is 'with the Son,' fellowship in glorifying and loving God—He has Himself called us to His fellowship. He is not ashamed of it. Let us never be ashamed of it either.

The Police Department of Athens, Greece, has forwarded a circular to the managers of all local theatres directing them to announce in their programmes whether their plays are such as ladies can properly attend.

Advertisements.

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EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

DECEMBER, 1902

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.

THE BENIDIR KABYLES

THEY SURROUND TETUAN AND COMMAND ALL APPROACHES.

Madrid, Nov. 27.—A special despatch received here from Tangier, Morocco, announces that the Benidir Kabyles have again taken up arms and that they have surrounded Tetuan and occupied all the approaches to that place.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1902.

If the Ross prohibition act is not up to the demands of prohibitionists it should at least have the support of all prohibitionists, and it should have that of a great many other people to boot, for of those who are not prohibitionists probably a considerable majority wish to abolish the saloon, and the Ross law effectively does that. All those clergymen, Roman Catholic and Protestant, who have doubts about prohibition want to see the saloon abolished. There are even liquor men who wish the same. They regard the open bar as the inevitable disgrace of their business and would hail its abolition. At least such is the attitude of one of their organs in the United States, which warns the trade against making common cause with an institution which is doomed to condemnation, and which can only cover them with discredit. 'The average saloon,' says 'Bontford's Wine and Spirit 'Circular,' published at New York, 'is 'out of line with public sentiment. It 'ought to be condemned. In small towns 'the average saloon is a nuisance. It is 'a resort for all tough characters. It 'is generally on a prominent street, and 'it is usually run by a sport who cares 'only for the almighty dollar. From 'this resort the drunken man starts reeling to his home, at this resort the local 'fights are indulged in. It is a stench 'in the nostrils of society.' We do not ourselves believe that the abolition of the saloon will make the use of liquor beneficial or its sale respectable. The liquor business is no better for being done on a large scale and in wholesale quantities. We do not believe that the abolition of the saloon will make people any less determined to abolish the business nor we think does the ordinary liquor manufacturer, importer or dealer think so. It would seem, however, that some advocates of the trade regard it as necessary even to the liquor business that the saloon should be abolished. All then, whether in the liquor business or not, who agree with 'Bontford' that the saloon is a nuisance should vote for the Ross law, whose effect is to abolish the saloon.

In taking the firm position that he does with regard to the Ross law, we understand Mr. Troop's attitude as meaning that though he has had religious scruples about prohibition, there must always be some law with regard to the liquor traffic, and that law should be against and not for the saloon. The Ross law may or may not be the best possible, but when the only choice is between supporting that law or opposing it, and being quoted all over the country as a friend of the saloon, he has no question at all. If this law is beaten it is beaten in the interests of the saloon; if it is victorious, then it will at least be plain that the people want a better law than the present one, and time will reveal what that better law should be.

We do not share the terror of an English writer as to the prospective Americanization of Canada by reason of the great migration from across the line. In any favorable sense Canada is quite as American as the United States is, and if these immigrants have been brought up under other notions they will be only the more surprised to find out that the people which has supplied the United States with leaders in every form of activity is really, man for man, as enterprising as any people anywhere. Those 'Staters' who have come to Canada in the past have proved as loyal as any other part of our population, and so will these. The capitalist who comes with the purpose of developing our large resources is as welcome as the settler who comes with a couple of thousand dollars to develop a farm. There is opportunity on all hands calling loudly to them all. These people are only the return flow of the tide of population which, during the period when the United States had vast expanses of prairie to be occupied and we had none, flowed southward towards a more temperate zone. Of course it must needs be that assimilation will go on. Taken as a whole, that is not harmful but good. The United States is full of Canadians occupying positions of responsibility, and shedding good will for Great Britain all about them. There is, indeed, a still larger assimilation going on rapidly, namely, between the people of the United States and those of Great Britain. One can hardly read a British paper to-day without finding it replete with Americanisms and evidences of the impress of American ideas. What better could occur to these two English peoples than that they should assimilate more and more and draw more and more together?

The supposed success of the anthracite strike has been followed, as was to be expected, by demands more or less violently advanced, all over the world. When the anthracite men got back to work every one was glad to have them think they had gained something. They were easily called out because they had gained ten percent a short time before. We doubt, however, if it would be easy to call the same men out again on the strength of what they have gained this time. The debtor and creditor account has not been added up yet. Everything points to the wisdom of some American roads of anticipating a demand by foreseeing when a rise of wages is necessary. When a rise is due owing to the general conditions of labor, a demand is liable to come with a threat, making concession difficult, yet inevitable. On the other hand, if the demand is more than 'the traffic will bear,' as the railway phrase is, the result will necessarily be failure as, if the strike does not fail the business will, and will soon bring things to their level.

Like similar bodies in other border cities of the United States, the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange has opened the question of reciprocity with Canada by a memorial to Congress pointing out the advantages that would accrue from wider trade relations. It is believed that, had Mr. McKinley lived, the movement would have taken form before now, but with a Congress pledged to protection, and a President who has not, so far, declared himself in favor of reciprocity on the lines laid down by his predecessor, there is little present hope that the desire of the merchants of the border cities will be conceded. A year from now, when the new Congress assembles, the prospects for reciprocity may be brighter, for the feeling in that direction in the whole tier of border states is daily growing stronger. The session which meets next Monday will end the life of this Congress in March, and has so much unfinished business on hand that nothing in the way of interference with the tariff can be expected. Even the question of reciprocity with Cuba is not expected to be dealt with, for the beet sugar and allied interests are in force against it. But another year and a new Congress may bring a change.

The bulletin on the state of the crops in the province of Quebec reminds us that during last spring the appearance of the various crops was poor, the average being only sixty-eight. The complaint of cold, wet weather was general throughout the province and only pasturage and fodder plants showed a fair average. In the course of the summer the weather improved and the crops were much benefited, the average improving from sixty-eight in the spring to seventy-five, which was a higher average than for the two preceding years. Although the getting-in of the hay and the digging and gathering of the root crops were greatly impeded by bad weather, still the farmers were fortunate enough in general to get in these crops without suffering any great loss, so that taking all things into consideration the year has been one to be especially thankful for. All the crops, indeed, have been from fair to good, with the exception of potatoes, which were generally light and in some counties poor and bad. The oat crop was the best of the year, giving the exceptionally heavy average of 89.

The air is full of big things for Canada in the future, projected legitimately from the amazing accomplishment of the past six years. Our prairie and other lands are being taken up at an unprecedented rate, the grain crop of the North-West was so heavy this year that another serious blockade of grain and merchandize has taken place there, and our manufactures are going ahead by leaps and bounds. Naturally all this expansion is reflected in the monthly bank statements. As was to be anticipated from the September statement, the note circulation for October is the highest ever reached, very close indeed to the limit, so far as most of the banks are concerned. Even the Bank of Montreal, which has generally held a margin of several millions dollars between notes and capital, had out last month $11,289,484 and the other three or four banks, whose margins were hitherto ample, considerably reduced them last month. The total circulation for October was $65,928,973, compared with $60,965,801, for September, and $57,954,779 for October last year. In October, 1896, the note circulation was only $35,955,150. At that time the capital of the 38 chartered banks was $62,513,752, compared with $71,937,566 for the thirty-four banks of the present statement. So that while the capital has increased some 83 percent, the circulation has increased only about 15 percent. The total public deposits of the month with and without interest amounted to $361,789,629, compared with $359,814,495 for September, and $328,322,124 for October a year ago. The loans and discounts on mercantile paper for October amounted to $314,200,587 compared with $303,518,223 for September, and $289,469,839 for October last year. The call loans in Canada for October amounted to $51,247,417, showing a slight contraction compared with September, when they were $52,139,367, but considerable expansion when compared with October last year, when they were only $39,324,335.

It is to be hoped that the prompt measures taken by the Minister of Agriculture will prevent any jeopardizing of our cattle trade with England, which is worth more than ten million and a half dollars a year. There are six of the New England states affected and entry of cattle from those places into Canada has been absolutely forbidden, while all empty cattle trucks returning from the United States will be thoroughly disinfected at the border. The United States authorities were wise to pursue their present policy so vigorously, so soon as they were aware of the disease, and no effort will be wanting on their part to stamp it out in short order. It will be some time, however, before confidence is regained and in the meantime England is quarantined against cattle from the New England states and shipments at Boston and Portland have been stopped. Mr. Fisher fears that this will have the effect of causing an attempt to be made to run cattle from the infected districts into St. John for shipment, but against this attempt effectual measures of prevention must be adopted. Last year we exported 174,145 cattle, worth $10,538,520, which were the produce of Canada, and 219 cattle, worth $35,811, which originated in the United States. It will be seen, therefore, how trivial is the value of the United States cattle passing through our ports to England, and there ought to be little difficulty in keeping them out altogether until the United States veterinarians pronounce them quite free from disease.

The Congregation of Oxford University has been discussing the question of making the study of Greek optional with honor students, not only during the course, but at matriculation. A resolution to this effect was defeated by a small majority. If this, as some think, was in some measure due to an ambiguity in the wording of the resolution it will appear when this defect is remedied at a future meeting. It is still regarded as possible that the motion will pass. None of those present advanced the doctrine that Greek was absolutely essential to a liberal education, but many feared that if intending honor students were allowed to dispense with it altogether, it would form a dangerous precedent; the next thing would be to allow all students to dispense with it, and the study of Greek would fall into disuse. This looks very like a confession of weakness, as if Greek were not strong enough to stand on its own legs, but must be bolstered up with scholastic tradition, much as a protected industry is supported by the tariff. We do not enter into discussion as to the value of such knowledge of Greek literature and thought as is contained in the smattering of Greek beyond which none but honor students go, or the educational value of the said smattering as a mental exercise. These are questions, as one of the speakers at the meeting said, on which every one has made up his mind, and is not likely to be shaken by the vicissitudes of debate. In McGill University Greek is entirely optional for all students, and though the number studying it has naturally decreased very much, there can be no doubt that those who take it learn a great deal more on account of the absence of those who would not learn except under compulsion, and that these latter are much better occupied in studying subjects which interest them. The sum of human knowledge has increased so greatly during the past century that it is impossible for the ordinary student to get even a smattering of every subject, and it may prove necessary at least for those who intend to specialize on any other subject to be allowed to drop Greek altogether.

School boys used to have a proverb that 'Sticks and stones may break our bones, but names will never hurt us.' It was no doubt a serviceable bit of ethics in occasionally preventing the necessity of following a word with a blow, but it was essentially untrue. The laws of all countries have gone largely on this principle, however. Laws have to do with physical facts, and so the only thing that, according to maxims of law, can make a word criminal is its tendency to lead to blows. Apart from this, words involve mere questions of damages. Notwithstanding all this, words are capable of inflicting more cruel stabs than swords. When the poet Keats died, as it was believed, from the savage assault made upon his poems by the 'British Quarterly Review,' Byron wrote:

Strange that life, that lively particle,
Should be snuffed out by an article.

He was himself saved from a like fate by powers of vituperation equal to those of any review. It is a curious comment that, in a country where the press has so little freedom as in Germany, the richest man, the maker of the greatest life-destroying weapons in the world, the close friend of the Emperor, should have been shot dead by venom from newspapers. What made the venom deadly was that Mr. Krupp, a man of unusually sensitive nature, had given his best thoughts and energies and means to the study and working out of industrial problems for the benefit of the workers in whom he was specially interested, and others, and, because his methods did not run along the lines which the Socialists thought the right ones, they gave publicity to hideous slanders about his life at Capri and to attacks on his humanity. It is suggestive, too, that the autocrat Emperor felt the ineffectiveness of the power of forceful suppression, usually his readiest weapon, and had first recourse to the spiritual sword, the power of speech of which he seems also to be a master.

PUT X UNDER YES.

We find it curious to notice the trepidation felt by many of the friends of prohibition who are versed in election matters, lest the wording of the ballot that is to be offered on the fourth of December may lead many of the temperance voters astray and induce them to vote against, instead of for, the Ross law. Indeed, some go so far as to accuse the government of deliberately laying a trap to lead them into this mistake. The act has been entitled the Liquor Act of 1902. The question on the ballot is, 'Are you in favor of the bringing into force of the Liquor Act of 1902?' The fear expressed is that voters will go to the polls to vote for a prohibition act, and when they are confronted with a ballot asking them if they are in favor of a liquor act will indignantly answer no, and vote in the negative. We cannot see but that a law to abolish the retail sale of liquor is very properly called a liquor act. At all events, our readers are asked to make as plain as they can to every one going to the polls that to vote for the liquor act is to vote for prohibition and to vote against the liquor act is to vote against prohibition, and that the X must be placed in the Yes column and not in the No column. We are assured that those engaged in the campaign are more and more encouraged and now look not only for the required plurality but for something more. There has never been any doubt that the large majority of the voters were in favor of abolishing the saloon. The only question was whether the indifferent man could be got to the polls. It is thought that such a wave of enthusiasm has developed as will abolish the indifferent man altogether. Certain it is that Ontario has now the chance of her lifetime to abolish the licensed saloon, and it will be a crime on her part if she does not do it; and the crime will be at the door of the voter who does not go to the polls. Quite apart from victory or defeat, let every voter remember what Mr. Ross has just said in the hearing of all, that the results of this vote will certainly govern politicians in time to come in their attitude towards the traffic.

THE GRAND TRUNK TRANSCONTINENTAL.

The immediate effect of the important announcement that the Grand Trunk Railway Company is to build a transcontinental line has been a drop in the price of Grand Trunk stock. This is said to be due to heavy English provincial liquidation, and to some extent is no doubt the effect of English newspaper criticism. The 'Morning Post,' for instance, criticises the Canadian Government for 'its 'readiness to grant a benediction and 'subsidies from the public purse to any 'scheme promoted by its local political 'supporters.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier is criticised because of his alleged pledge to the new Canadian company for a railway at Gaspé and the money sunk in the Chigneeto Marine Railway is referred to. This criticism, so far as it is true, cannot fail to have its effect, but the present liquidation is perhaps due even more to the fact that the Grand Trunk has never paid any dividend on its thirty odd million dollars of common stock, and it is only a little while ago that it commenced to pay a dividend on its third preference. It is natural perhaps for holders of these stocks, who have suffered by past management and events, to argue that just as the company has struck prosperity it is embarking on another large venture, the end of which no man can foresee. It is natural, too, for the inhabitants of a country only some three hundred odd miles long to 'feel a little scary' at first, after learning that the company in which part or all of their money is invested is about to build a new railway three thousand miles long and through a region many of them have hitherto regarded as a country of eternal snows, given over to the polar bear and the blubber-eating Esquimaux. After a time, however, they will learn better and have the new knowledge impressed upon their minds in such a way that they will never forget it.

Sir Sandford Fleming, who made a survey for the government before the building of the Canadian Pacific, favored the use of a more northern line than the one ultimately adopted. He found the easiest pass of all through the Rockies to be the Peace River Pass, which was used a hundred years ago by Sir Alexander Mackenzie in his famous voyage of exploration from Peace River westward. This Peace River Pass is much lower than any on the United States side of the boundary. It is preferable also, says Sir Sandford, to the Pine River Pass, which has also been mentioned in connection with the Grand Trunk project, and preferable for the reason that it would not involve so high a climb, while being but a few miles north of the Pine River. In Sir Sandford Fleming's report of 1878 he said that 'a terminus at Port Simpson 'would have the advantage of possessing 'the best harbor on the mainland, and 'that of all the terminal points project-'ed on the mainland or on Vancouver 'Island, Port Simpson is the most con-'veniently situated for the Asiatic trade.' On the map of 1878, made at the time of the Canadian Pacific Railway surveys, the character of the country through which the new line is expected to pass, is pretty clearly indicated. South of James Bay and on the northern side of the divide the region is described as flat, with a loam and clay soil of good quality. It is mainly timbered with spruce, with a scattering of pine, and railway building through it would be a very much easier matter than it was along the north shore of Lake Superior. Travelling westward, the country south of Hudson's Bay is reported to be level, with alluvial soil, and under five hundred feet above sea level. The prairie stretch, further west again, the map declares to be 'a vast region of 'generally excellent soil, with abundant 'wood and water.' The valley of the Peace River is shown to be especially fertile. As, also, there are fewer physical obstacles to the building of a line from ocean to ocean by this northern country than anywhere else on the continent, Sir Sandford concludes that from every point of view it is the investment to be preferred. The proposed Grand Trunk Pacific does not, of course, coincide at all with the route marked out by Sir Sandford Fleming, as far as regards the stretch between Quebec and Lake Winnipeg. That line has the objection to it that it practically passes by the Canada of to-day altogether. Its proper seaport would be Tadousac or Chicoutimi, and not Quebec. The Grand Trunk venture is understood to start from North Bay, on Lake Nipissing, the only point at which it could have relations with the Province of Ontario. From there it may or may not seek a route further from Lake Superior than that of the Canadian Pacific. West of Lake Winnipeg, however, it would probably approximate to Sir Sandford Fleming's route. There is a concensus of opinion in Canada that a second continental railway is necessary, and that it must traverse the northern country, where even now settlers are beginning to pour in by their thousands. That there is a great future for such a railway is predicated by all the conditions, and it now appears that the strongest Canadian financiers are to direct its fortunes. The spending of a hundred million dollars more or less during the next five years on this one enterprice is of an importance to the future of Canada so immense that it cannot even be estimated. Naturally, the government will be asked to subsidize the new line, as nearly all, if not all, other lines have been subsidized, but the country ought to insist that any assistance given by the government shall be given in such a form as ultimately to return into the public coffers. If the government guaranteed a proportion of the bonds of the company, in the same way as it guarantees the bonds of the Harbor Commissioners, it would enable the company to borrow on the best terms in the world's markets, and then if the enterprise were successful, the government would have no further liability.

A BRIBER'S FATE.

In the days when the Montreal City Council was corrupt—let us hope they have passed by—men who virtuously denounced civic corruption and who would be found in conclave when civic reformers were called together, would yet think no wrong of being partners, perhaps directors, in public companies which were the source of that corruption. 'Why,' they would say, 'the 'only way to get a thing through the 'council is to engage the partner of such 'and such an alderman as legal adviser, 'or to convey to such and such an alder-'man a big batch of stock to be taken 'back after the franchise is sealed at 'the advanced value it will then have. 'Why, my dear sir, you surely know 'that among these scoundrels all con-'tracts and franchises must be got in 'that way.' And all the while it was these virtuous, reforming franchise seekers who were in the last analysis the tempters of the scoundrels and who got infinitely the greatest profit out of the nefarious transactions. Such people may be thankful that they came safely through the ordeal, as the sentences now being meted out in St. Louis are of a nature to open their eyes to the might-have-been. A chorus of approval has

echoed through the press of the United States at the conviction and sentence to the penitentiary of one Butler, a millionnaire briber. A few years ago no newspaper in St. Louis dared so much as cheep about the corruption that was known to be going on in that city. The nearest they could come to it was to denounce the like iniquities going on in Chicago, which city they used like the spanking boy who used to be whipped when a royal urchin deserved flogging. There is an evident sense of relief and satisfaction now that all can speak out. The great cause of satisfaction is that men in Mr. Butler's position can be reached. He is a millionnaire who used his money and influence to bribe city officials and magnates in order to obtain a valuable public franchise, by which he could increase his wealth at the expense of his fellow-citizens. It was he and such as he who rendered civic purity impossible. His conviction has shown that dishonest councilmen would be far less numerous if there were no unprincipled rich corporations or individuals to tempt them. But what gives most significance to the Butler case is that if men of his wealth and standing cannot escape the penalty of their crimes against the people, the smaller fry of corruptionists have the less hope to defeat the law. His successful example encouraged corruption and undermined public morals. His conviction will do more to deter others from imitating his methods than anything which has yet occurred in the annals of municipal government. Butlerism is now a term that everybody understands as applicable only to men of wealth, who use that wealth to corrupt and debauch the guardians of popular rights and of public property. The parti-colored prison suit is a lurid beacon of warning to the men who live in the biggest houses in every city on the continent.

WAGES RAISED.

Two great railway companies, the Pennsylvania and New York Central, are stated to have increased the pay of their employees. On the former road all men getting two hundred dollars a month and less, numbering fifty-nine thousand, are given a rise of ten per-cent; on the latter some fifteen thousand men get from eight to thirteen per-cent of a rise. The addition to the pay roll of the Pennsylvania road will amount to about $4,250,000 a year. The reasons given by the officials of this company for the advance are increased business and the fact that living is more expensive now than formerly. This is the second time within a year that this company has advanced the pay of its employees. Last January it gave them a rise of from four to twelve percent all round. The directors of the Pennsylvania Railway have in the good will which prevails on their system substantial vindication of their claim that this policy of making their employees, from the highest to the lowest, sharers in the prosperity of the road, is the best and most economical investment they could make. Undoubtedly the principle is sound, for it secures a corps of contented loyal workmen in all grades, who make their employer's interests their own and fulfil their duties conscientiously. It is hardly possible to put a money value on loyal service, for the man who feels that his efforts are appreciated puts his heart into his work and gives to his employer what no system of supervision can obtain from the man who is needlessly pinched in his wages.

It is expected by those interested that the action of these railways will be followed by like advances on other roads, which may lead to a general increase in wages in all industries, which will be all very well as far as the enterprises can afford it. Great concerns like these do not move hastily in such matters, nor is it to be supposed that their directors who are interested in many other business enterprises did not consider the general effect of the step they were taking. They knew that, while it is easy to increase wages in good times, it is always difficult to make reductions when times are bad. Their action is, therefore, taken as an assurance of a conviction that the existing prosperity will continue with more or less permanency. It seems to belie the view taken by those financial critics who have spoken of the leading American roads as practically paying dividends out of capital by investing borrowed money to meet expenditures that should be covered by revenue. Of course the public pays for these advances, and thus the cost of living is further advanced. The Pennsylvania system and other United States railways which have advanced wages recently have also advanced the rates charged to the public. The farmers of the west will, as usual, be the burden-bearers. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways are also jointly preparing to increase their rates, the official announcement stating that one of the principal causes why the advance is necessary has been the pressure of the demands of labor organizations for greater remuneration.

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES.

When an Englishman is taxed, it is said to be his privilege to grumble and pay. In the matter of the contemplated increase of railway freight rates our merchants will doubtless find themselves in a like position. In so far as increased freight rates are the legitimate result of there being more freight to handle than the railways with their utmost endeavors to increase their facilities, are able to handle, there is perhaps no fault to be found with them. They will, of course, check business and in that way bring things to a balance. Still more, they will stimulate new railway enterprise and bring things to a balance also in that way. The men who represent our production and our commerce have, however, a just cause of complaint since, as we have shown on many occasions, our railways, enormously subsidized out of Canadian taxation and resources, carry through freight originating in the United States at considerably less than domestic freights between interior points. The Canadian railways, moreover, seek to justify their present action by citing the advance in wages and the advance in the prices of equipment and material. This is, however, an unsatisfactory plea, as the fact that the heavier traffic more than compensates for this seems to be proved by the increase of net earnings and the better dividends. This holds good even although these have not increased at the same rate as the gross earnings, because of the heavier working expenses. That the railways have been prosperous is proved by the fact that the Canadian Pacific has increased its dividends on common stock from three and a half percent to five percent, and that the Grand Trunk is at length paying dividends on its third preference stock, although it has yet paid nothing on its common stock of nearly thirty-three millions. That, however, is owing to faults and losses of the past and has nothing to do with present circumstances. Neither is justification for an advance of rates to be found in the fact that the Pennsylvania and other United States railways have advanced wages and rates simultaneously. That might be an excellent reason for increasing the competitive trans-continental rates referred to, but has nothing to do with local rates. The Toronto Board of Trade some time ago showed that the local rates of Canadian railways were from twenty-five to fifty percent higher than in the sections of the United States where the circumstances and volume of traffic are approximately the same. Mr. Blair says that any change in rates that tends to increase cost of transportation will force the hand of parliament to appoint more speedily a railway commission, when the subject of rates would be, of course, examined exhaustively, and means taken to prevent discrimination against the Canadian farmer. As the railways have this before their eyes, they must believe that they can make a good case or they would not dare to put it to the touch. The best reason they can give is that the business that offers is more than they can do, but exactly where that plea would land them we do not know.

PEAT.

Forty years ago most enterprising efforts were made, with the aid of the best engineering known, to develop the peat deposits of Canada into a product of industrial value. Perhaps the noblest effort of this sort was that made at Bulstrode, in the Eastern Townships. All were, however, doomed to failure, and the canals cut through the bogs and the unused apparatus long remained as mementos of well-meant efforts to add to the wealth of Canada. Shall we look on all the money spent then and on the half million spent in Canada with equally bad success during the past seven years as wasted, or shall we not rather regard it as the martyr blood that had to be sown before a good cause would triumph? Certain it is that the sacrifices made then were heroic and desperate. An old gentleman recently died in poverty who put a large fortune into the effort. However we may view the past, it is averred that successful results have now been attained. This satisfactory conclusion rests, we are assured, not on laboratory experiments, but on the product of practical plants turning out fuel in commercial quantities which can be marketed at paying prices. These results have been reached by Mr. Joseph M. Shuttleworth, of Brantford, and Mr. Alexander Dobson, of Beaverton, working in association with the 'Peat Machinery Company,' of Toronto, and the Peat Development Syndicate, Limited, of Brantford. In the current report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the machinery in operation at Beaverton is reported to be standing the test of steady usage, producing sufficient fuel for the town, with some over for shipment, and concludes that 'with this plant in successful operation, very substantial evidence is furnished of the advance of the industry to a commercial basis.' Peat fuel has also been made at the property of the Peat Industries, Limited, near Welland, and at the Brunner Bog, by the Stratford Peat Company, but in both cases the permanent equipment of the plants has been deferred until by sufficiently long usage selection can be made among the several appliances available.

Reporting to his government, Mr. Gunsaulus, the United States consul in Toronto, is convinced that this end has been served by the operations of the past few months, and that the coming spring will witness very general activity in peat manufacturing in Canada. Mr. Gunsaulus was led to make his inquiries and report because he recognized that a good and cheap substitute for anthracite coal would prove a great boon to the people of many states of the union, and he finds such a substitute in peat fuel, which is now being produced economically in Canada, and of a quality highly satisfactory for domestic purposes. He writes that manufacturing operations on a commercial scale have been reported upon by engineers of high standing, and all agree in the opinion that methods and appliances are now available whereby peat briquets may be produced, ready for shipment, for a maximum manufacturing cost of $1.50 a ton, and probably for considerably less in plants of large capacity. Mr. Gunsaulus finds that a number of business men and government officials concur in the engineers' conclusions, and that a large majority of customers are much pleased with the fuel, which, if burned with proper regard to the few simple precautions necessary to ensure the best results of combustion, cannot fail to meet the most exacting requirements heretofore expected of anthracite coal. This last statement means a great deal, because it implies a very concentrated fuel indeed. The report suggests a great many unanswered questions as to how much of the weight is fuel and how much is ash, as to what uses the peat has been or can be economically put, and so forth. But there is this certainly to be said, that peat is a well-nigh universal product, and if it can be turned into a fuel cheaper than coal not only is a revolution wrought in the industries of to-day by abolishing any possible combination against free competition, but the future is provided for against any possible exhaustion of the coal measures.

GOVERNMENT AS A LIQUOR-SELLER.

When the Government of Russia took possession of the liquor trade of the empire as a state monopoly, the movement was welcomed as a great reform. It was claimed for it that, by eliminating the principle of private profit, drunkenness would be discouraged, adulterations and the sale of poisonous compounds would cease, and the profits, instead of enriching a not very reputable class of innkeepers, would be devoted to providing education and morally elevating amusements for the people. The system has now been in operation nearly ten years, long enough to afford ground for judgment as to the extent the claims made on its behalf have been fulfilled by results. Statistics and facts taken from official as well as private sources, by 'The Anglo-Russian,' a paper published in London, shows that government control and management of the liquor trade not only has not led to any diminution in the consumption of alcohol or to the increase of temperance, but, on the contrary, has decidedly, and in an appalling proportion, caused everywhere an increase of the evil of drunkenness, undermining the foundations of national welfare and ruining the people physically, morally and economically. The chief cause of this deplorable result is that the government and its officials have, with a view to revenue, proved themselves even worse than the private vendors as encouragers of drinking. Coming from a journal regarded as inimical to the Russian Government, these statements were accepted with some distrust, but they have been amply confirmed by the recent publication of the official report of the British Consul-General in Russia. Nobody can accuse him of having any personal or party interests in presenting to his government inaccurate information about an aspect of purely domestic affairs in Russia. The essence of the Consul-General's report is that, since the government liquor monopoly came into operation, the consumption of ordinary spirits in the province of St. Petersburg has increased thirteen percent. The same, and, in some instances, a larger increase has taken place in other towns as well as in villages. The promise to provide education and morally elevating amusements for the people has not been fulfilled to any extent. The government alone has profited by the monopoly. Its direct gain has been substantial, but the cost of it to the people and the indirect loss to the state is really terrible and incalculable. The only comment of the Consul-General is that no other results were to be expected from an undertaking which from the first was placed on a mercantile basis. In other words, the reform in the sale of brandy was limited to the diverting to the revenue of the state all the profit arising from the retail sale, which was formerly distributed among private proprietors of brandy shops and municipal and rural communities.

PLUGGED QUARTERS.

Mr. David Creighton, the Assistant Receiver-General, recently wrote to a Toronto newspaper, pointing out that by section 475 of the Criminal Code 'Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to three years' imprisonment who utters, as being current, any gold or silver coin of less than its lawful weight, knowing such coin to have been impaired, diminished or lightened, otherwise than by lawful wear.' Mr. Creighton is of opinion that the circulation of mutilated and defaced coins would soon be stopped if people were aware what severe penalties they made themselves liable to by passing them. For, in addition to section 475 of the Criminal Code, section 409 makes it an offence subject to one year's imprisonment to deface any coin by stamping thereon any names or words, whether the coin is lightened or not, and afterwards tendering it; and any one uttering a coin so defaced which may have chanced to come into his possession is liable to a penalty of ten dollars. Despite these heavy, and, in the case of imprisonment, terrible potential penalties, we do not think it has yet become common for people to think, as the assistant receiver-general says, that 'the easiest way for a person into whose possession any of these mutilated or defaced coins have come, to get rid of them, is to sell them to a jeweller for old gold or silver.' And surely copper as well, since the penalty for passing a defaced penny is nominally as heavy as that for passing a coin of any higher denomination. The fact is that the larger part of the people do not scrutinize the coins they handle and do not know their imperfections unless pointed out to them. This may be all wrong, but it would certainly be wrong on the other hand to send some good old lady to the penitentiary for passing a mutilated quarter which had been passed upon her. True, the law requires that she should know that the coin had been tampered with, but if the coin itself is not to be held to be evidence of such knowledge it might be hard to find such evidence. As a matter of fact no one ever has been punished according to law for passing a plugged quarter or a stamped cent, and the people go on passing such debased coin just 'in the old familiar way.' As neither silver coins nor bronze ones, the only sorts used in this country, make any pretence at being worth the amounts they stand for, being mere tokens, like dollar bills, representing a promise to pay, there is less sense of crime than there would be in the case of gold coin, which is and must be value for the goods it buys. On the other hand, there would be a loss of more than half their face value in trying to realize upon them as metal. It is certainly necessary to prevent any wilful debasing of even a token currency, but possibly a little less law and more enforcement would do this better.

DR. GRANT ON THE SALOON.

The liquor men are flooding the country with 'Extracts from the last series of letters on the question of prohibition,' to wit, the letters of Principal Grant, who, as every one knows, recently carried on a lengthy controversy with prohibitionists, in which he took the negative side. The 'Presbyterian,' whose editor was much in sympathy with Principal Grant, thinks that he would have greatly resented the use to which those letters are now being put, and quotes as follows from them to show his views as to the existing license system, the one thing with which the Ross Act proposes to do away:

It is impossible to believe that it can be permanent. It is better than free sale, which has been tried at different times, always with disastrous results, but that is about all that can be said in its favor. When a man engages legally in any trade, human nature is such that he may be expected to push the business to the utmost of his power. . . . The keepers of licensed saloons, bars and grog-shops generally, are as much under the influence of the natural desire to go ahead as men engaged in other callings. It is absurd to expect them to refrain from pushing their business. More, the country obliges them to push it, by imposing on them heavy license fees, and the higher the license is the more earnestly must they entice people to drink in order to pay their way. And so it comes to pass that, under this system, the country, instead of seeking to restrict the habit of drinking, has in its pay a considerable number of men who are under strong compulsion to form the drink habit as widely as possible. What makes this worse is that, owing to a lower class of men being engaged in the business than formerly, less moral restraint is exercised on them. They often supply strong drink to Indians, children, and notorious drunkards, remonstrances from their own consciences being stifled with the 'I must live' argument, and remonstrances from all others being laughed at. A cruder form of restriction can hardly be imagined.

What are the principal evils connected with licensing?

1. The element of private gain is introduced, and that, for the sake of seller, buyer and society, should be entirely eliminated from the traffic.
2. Adulteration is in consequence encouraged. Poisonous or other ingredients tending to increase thirst are frequently mixed especially with strong liquors, though often with wine and beer as well.
3. It is difficult to enforce the laws against selling on Sundays and election days, or at forbidden hours, or to forbidden persons, as well as other laws, which are being continually violated.
4. The presence of immoral accessories in some—it is impossible to say how many—saloons.
5. Allowing the sale of liquor on credit.
6. Encouragements to the stupid habit of treating.
7. The formation of an organized liquor party, and the saloon element as a recognized factor in politics.

It is extraordinary that a system with those evils essentially connected with it should have lasted so long.

The 'Presbyterian' thinks that, though Principal Grant said he would vote against prohibition in Ontario, he would have supported the measure now before the people, whose effect is simply to abolish the institution which he has thus characterized. He was supposed to favor some sort of government or trust control of the traffic, and the 'Presbyterian' says significantly that other men who hold views similar to these are going to vote for the law now proposed, believing that if the vote now polled is large enough the discovery of the right law will be only a question of time. It says:

As matters now stand—not as they stood a year ago—interests of the first importance to temperance reform are trembling in the balance. If the proposed law is approved under the conditions of the Referendum it can be enforced, for behind it will be a public opinion too strong and too active for the liquor traffic to resist or the Government to disregard. If, as some predict, the vote will be large but still less than is required, the largeness of the vote will determine whether or not any step in advance can be taken along any other line of temperance reform. But if the true friends of temperance, whether abstainers or moderate drinkers, neglect their duty, and miss the opportunity of the Referendum vote, things will not remain where they now are; the hands will be turned back on the dial, and the influence of the liquor traffic in framing the policies of both political parties will be greater than ever. It will be quite useless to talk about a reduction of licenses or about a change in the license system or about state control or about any other method of temperance reform, if the electors by their voting or neglecting to vote, declare themselves indifferent to the evils of the bar-room and as content with things as they are. Men who followed Principal Grant find themselves shut up to a choice between supporting the bar-room and its only alternative, voting for the bar-room's abolition as a deliverance from its incubus and a clearance of the decks for something better. Considerations of personal liberty or of enforcement of the law or of taxation do not weigh in this choice. We deceive ourselves or are deceived by the false issues raised by the liquor traffic if we introduce subordinate or irrelevant questions. It is a straight choice; for or against the bar-room. Every man who is against the bar-room and its treating system and what Principal Grant called its 'immoral accessories,' whether he be prohibitionist or not, total abstainer or not, will vote 'Yes' on Dec. 4; they vote for the maintenance of the bar-room and a continuance of its burden upon industry, its blight upon society and its dominance in politics who do not vote at all or who vote 'No.' Readers of the 'Presbyterian' who have votes will do their duty as before their conscience and their God on Thursday of next week.

INSOLENCE REBUKED.

A letter is published in the New York 'Tribune' from Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, secretary of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, upon the Alaskan boundary question, so that the communication may be considered as semi-official. The 'Tribune' said editorially recently, ignorantly and arrogantly: 'There is no more reason for disputing it now (the boundary) or submitting it to arbitration than there would be for thus dealing with the Buchanan-Pakenham treaty of twenty-one years later. Would our Canadian friends, who rail at us for not offering to arbitrate something which they themselves regarded as settled for more than fifty years, take kindly to a proposition that they submit to arbitrate their title to British Columbia? If not, they would do well to preserve a discreet silence upon the subject of Alaskan arbitration. For they may be assured that there could be made out a far stronger case for giving to us the whole coast from Puget Sound to Behring Strait than for letting them break through our territory to the sea at Lynn Canal.' To say that Canada has acquiesced in the present Alaska boundary for fifty years is about as false as anything could be, and the 'Tribune' ought to know that it is false, if it does not. Mr. O'Hara recites the facts again on this point for the benefit of the 'Tribune' and its readers, as follows:

In 1867 Alaska was ceded to the United States, but not until the following year did Congress effect the necessary legislation to complete the treaty. Three years elapsed, and in July, 1871, Canada became territorially a party to the boundary difficulty. Only eight months elapsed, viz., until March 12, 1872, when Canada drew attention to the question, and asked the United States to join her in delineating the boundary. The Secretary, Mr. Fish, replied in November, 1872, that the matter would be laid before Congress. From that date for several years Canada officially brought the matter to the attention of the American authorities, to be met with the same indifferent reply. In most recent years the United States has shown more interest in the matter, and has entered into discussions, yet refusing any fair agreement for submission to arbitration. Why? Canada asks that the rules of the Venezuelan boundary reference be applied, as Great Britain was practically forced by the United States into that now historic arbitration, and, rather than let the dogs of war loose, consented to it. Is it not fair to suppose that the United States should accept the same mode of settlement?

Mr. O'Hara puts very clearly the strong case for Canada, with which 'Witness' readers are familiar, and which proves that our rights are 'firmly entrenched by sound documentary evidence,' and comments:

Unfortunately for Canada, Great Britain would consider long before she risked a war (which God forbid!) with the United States over the Alaskan dispute, and, unfortunately, Canada has not the strength within herself to force her right. The United States Government knows this well, and is playing an ungenerous waiting game, meanwhile colonizing the disputed territory. What does ex-President Cleveland say upon this point? 'An extension of settlements in the disputed territory would necessarily complicate the situation and furnish a convenient pretext for the refusal of any concession respecting the territory containing such settlements.' He was probably not thinking at the time that broad statements, full of sound, diplomatic reason, often come home to roost. But the day must come when a settlement must take place, and Canada cannot stand by and see herself despoiled of territory which she firmly and honestly believes is part of her rightful domain. Why does the United States Government refuse arbitration, I ask again, to determine the boundary as intended by the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825? For therein lies the point of difficulty. What interpretation is placed upon the action of the United States Government in thus refusing to Canada a course she practically forced Great Britain into during the Venezuelan trouble? The reasons for refusing are obvious.

During the negotiations concerning the treaty of 1825, Russia, through Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared: 'We limit our requirements to a mere strip of the continent, and, so that no objection be raised, we guarantee the free navigation of the rivers.' This guarantee is part of the treaty. But 'if the United States contention be the correct one, there would be no need for this, as the rivers in question are taken into United States territory in a body. By the British contention the headwaters of these rivers are within British territory, and the Russian statement thereto would hold good.' It will refresh the memory of our readers to recall the main point of the dispute, as written by Mr. O'Hara for the educational benefit of the 'Tribune' and those it has misinformed:

The point is: Does the line, the base line from which the ten marine leagues is measured, follow the rough coast and thereby cut across the mouth of the Lynn canal or does it follow the devious windings of the canal itself into the interior for seventy miles? If so, then the three mile sea limit, as recognized by the law of nations as being the possession of the adjacent country, should be measured from the headwaters of the Lynn canal. Then why did the Russians guarantee to the British the free navigation of these inlets? Of what use would it be to the British to land upon Russian soil? No! the headwaters of these inlets were recognized as being in British territory, and free passage from those waters was guaranteed through Russian waters to the Pacific Ocean. A converse line also proves the fallacy of the American contention, for they claim sovereignty over the ocean for three miles from the mouth of the Lynn and other canals. Are there two lines? Each, I presume, is for convenience of argument.

The British territory claimed by the United States beyond the treaty strip of coast is more than three hundred miles from north to south and from fourteen to seventy miles wide, and completely bars Great Britain's free access to the Pacific, which was guaranteed by the treaty of 1825. And again, how are these indisputable figures reconciled with the statement of Mr. Secretary Blaine in writing in 1890 to the British Ambassador: 'A strip of land, at no point wider than ten marine leagues, running along the Pacific Ocean, from 50 degrees 40 minutes to 60 degrees was assigned to Russia by the Third Article of Russia's Treaty with Great Britain?' It is the same strip of land which the United States acquired in the purchase of Alaska.

FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

M. E. Smith, of Hamilton, Ont., says we enjoy 'World Wide' very much. Just the articles we busy people want and have not the time to select for ourselves.

'Witness' subscribers may have 'World Wide' on trial at the rate of six cents a month. We suggest that this offer be taken advantage of by those whose subscription to the 'Witness' have still some months to run, so that both subscriptions may expire contemporaneously when the special club offers may be availed of.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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.

King and Kaiser—Correspondence of the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarship.
Imperial and Naval Defence—'The Review of Reviews' for Australasia.
Life in a Blockhouse—A Reminiscence.—'Navy and Army Illustrated.'
A Ballad of Life in a Blockhouse—'Ballads of the Boer War,' by 'Coldstreamer.'
The Boers and the Empire—Gen. Botha's article in the 'Contemporary Review,' London.
The New Aspirants for African Fame, and What they Must Be—By Sir Henry M. Stanley, in the 'Fortnightly Review,' London. Abridged.
Colombia and the Canal—New York 'Tribune.'
The Treaty with Colombia — New York 'Times.'
To the West—'The Pilot,' London.
Birmingham and Municipal Socialism—'The Mail,' London.
Sunday—By Canon Scott-Holland, in 'The Commonwealth,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Tschaikowsky and his Music—By Daniel Gregory Mason, in 'The Outlook,' New York. Abridged.
The Late Mr. John Faed, R.S.A.—'The Scotsman,' Edinburgh.
Photography as a Hobby—III.—By an Amateur Photographer, in 'The Young Man,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Song of the Exile—By Lydia Maria Mackay, in 'Chambers's Journal,' Edinburgh.
The Centenary of Alexandre Dumas—By Algernon Charles Swinburne, in 'The Nineteenth Century and After.'
Alexandre Dumas—By A. T. Quiller-Couch, in 'The Speaker,' London.
Board School Types.—I.—The Boy with no Ambition.—By B. Paul Neuman, in the 'Westminster Budget.'
Lhasa Revealed. — The 'Daily Chronicle,' London; and by Archibald R. Colquhoun, in the 'Morning Post.'
The Study of the Gospels — 'The Pilot,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A Parental Plaint—By Mostyn T. Pigott, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.
A Plea for a Simpler Diet—Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Whooping Cough Bacillus—From 'La Revue,' Paris.
Submarine Warfare.—'The Nation,' New York.

One dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

FAMINE AVERTED

Allahabad, United Provinces, India, Sept. 10, 1902.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Dear Sir,—Please accept our warmest thanks for your draft for £16 1s. 9d. ($78.58), being the amount of contributions received by you to help us carry on the work of relieving the distress arising from famine in the districts administered by the C. M. S. in North India.

This help is very welcome; because since last January we have expended a large sum in keeping alive some seven or eight thousand people within the territory of our mission to the Bhils, on the borders between Gujerat and Rajputana.

Up to Aug. 22 we were deeply anxious, owing to the prevailing drought, lest a much worse famine should follow next year so closely upon the comparatively light famine of this year. I enclose you a letter I issued on Aug. 18. But you will rejoice with us to know that since Aug. 22 there has been plentiful rain, and another famine is, thank God, averted.

We have, however, some eighty-four orphan girls, and fifty orphan boys, on our hands, at Kherwara and Bilaria. And any further help you can kindly send us for their maintenance and upbringing in the gospel, will be most thankfully received.

Believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(REV.) C. H. GILL,

Sec. C. M. S.

The following is the circular alluded to in the letter:—

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Bhil Mission, Allahabad, Aug. 18, 1902.

Dear Friends,—The terrible experiences of the famine of 1900 will still be fresh in your memories. The famine of 1902, from which we are just emerging, has been a time of strenuous labor and great opportunity. But now we are face to face with a worse calamity. 'The standing crops can hardly pull through now, even if we get rain, of which there are no signs. The total failure of the kharif crop is in itself a terrible catastrophe; but if no more rain should fall, the magnitude of Gujerat's calamities can hardly be anticipated. The problems awaiting solution will be more difficult than any that have had to be faced in previous years of drought. . . . It is criminal to exaggerate, especially in anticipation, but it is also criminal to shut our eyes to the crisis which is now close upon us, and will presumably last till some crops are reaped in October, 1903.'

So wrote a correspondent to the 'Bombay Gazette,' quoted in 'The Pioneer' of Aug. 15. And letters from our missionaries sadly corroborate his statements.

The Rev. A. Outram, at Kherwara, reported good rain on July 5; seed-grain had been given out, and the young crops were coming up well. At the end of June, no less than 981 children were being taught in the Kherwara schools, being also in receipt of dry grain daily. There was every hope that in a few weeks the famine of 1901-02 would be a thing of the past, and Mr. and Mrs. Outram were looking forward to a spell of well-earned rest in September. There had been much encouragement in the work among the boys and girls in the orphanages. On Whit-Sunday, sixteen of the girls under Miss Bull's charge had been baptized; and Mr. Outram was hoping to baptize eight of his boys on Sunday, July 6. On Aug. 4 he wrote: 'No rain has fallen since July 16. If none falls this week, the whole of the crops sown will be dried up.' And on Aug. 13 he wrote again: 'No rain for a month; so famine is practically assured.'

The Rev. W. Hodgkinson, at Bilaria, writing on Aug. 7, reports: 'We had nice rain a month ago, and farming operations were in full swing and much grain sown. I dismissed the children (he had about eighteen hundred in the schools, at the end of June) from the schools, or rather, I told them we could not give them grain any longer, and many of the stronger relief-work people went away, and there was a general reduction in the giving out of grain. Now, I am very sorry to say, there seems to be every prospect of another famine. It will be worse than this year's, because there is little or no fodder for the cattle.'

The Rev. A. I. Birkett, at Lusaria, at the end of July had a total of 5,975 adults and children on relief or in receipt of grain. Mrs. Birkett had 986 names on her list of sick and feeble, and Mr. Andrew Prabhu Das (hospital assistant) had 431 names of men on his list. Children to the number of 1,627 were being taught and given dry grain in three schools; and 2,641 adults were at work on seven separate relief-works. Mr. Birkett had already reduced the allowances of grain, and was hoping to close up relief work in August and return to Lucknow. But on Aug. 10 he reported that, as no rain worth mentioning had fallen since July 16, and all the crops (for which he had distributed seed-grain) were drying up, another famine seemed inevitable.

Lance-Corporal Crane and Private Wilson, of the Royal Irish Rifles, Faizabad, by kind permission of the officer commanding, spent five months, chiefly at Lusaria helping our work vigorously, and have now returned to their regiment.

Mr. Luxman Hari, of the Karachi mission, has done yeoman service among the Bhils, whose language he has picked up, and his work is bearing much spiritual fruit. But this time with us will soon be at an end, as he must return to Karachi.

The above facts will, I am sure, stimulate our prayers for workers and people in our Bhil Mission. We need to pray specially that rain may yet be vouchsafed, to mitigate the inevitable calamity; that our brethren may have wisdom, grace, and physical strength, to cope with the emergency and utilize the opportunity; and that Indian fellow-workers may be forthcoming who can preach to the poor people in their own language and point them to him who alone can save.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. GILL,

Malakoff, Mussoorie,

Sept. 5, 1902.

Bhil Mission.—You will have seen in the newspapers that plentiful rain has fallen in Rajputana and Gujerat since Aug. 20. The prospects in our Bhil Mission have therefore considerably brightened. There may be distress; but the dreaded famine has been averted. Let us thank God for this, and still continue to remember our workers there in prayer. Rain began to fall on Aug. 22.—C. H. Gill.

Advertisements.

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IS CAUSED BY INDIGESTION. K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to CURE this trouble or money refunded.
Free Samples. K. D. C. CO., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., & 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

SILVER WEDDING

OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN CELEBRATED IN SCOTLAND.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, whose brief residence in Canada is such a pleasant memory, celebrated their silver wedding on Nov. 7. The Aberdeen 'Free Press,' as an introduction to a lengthy sketch of the distinguished pair, says:

'Many and hearty congratulations will be extended to the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen to-day—the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding—for both have found a warm place in the hearts of many people. They are favorites with their Aberdeenshire tenantry; they are equally popular with 'society' in London and with persons devoted to philanthropic and charitable institutions and to social improvement and religious work in the great metropolis; and pleasant and kindly memories of them dwell in Edinburgh, in Ireland, and in Canada, where official life has now and again necessitated their residence. The Earl and Countess, in fact, have made a distinct place for themselves, and have come in contact with so many classes of people—with so many agencies for ameliorating the human lot—that congratulations on the attainment of their 'silver wedding' will be exceedingly numerous and exceptionally cordial; and these congratulations will doubtless be accompanied by the best wishes for the future of the noble pair.'

The Aberdeen 'Journal' of the following day, Nov. 8, says:

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, who, with Lady Marjorie Gordon are now at Tarland Lodge were yesterday morning the recipients of most gratifying presentations on the occasion of their silver wedding. The first was from the members of their household at Haddo House, and also at Tarland. The gifts consisted of a beautifully carved antique silver figure forming a seal, for Lady Aberdeen, and a very handsome silver-fitted tea basket for Lord Aberdeen.

Mr. Germain, house steward, who acted as spokesman for the donors, said a few appropriate words, alluding to the strength (for work) symbolized by the silver figure in armor and remarking, in reference to the tea-basket, that the makers estimated that it would last for twenty-five years, so that at the end of that time the household would hope to offer another with gilt fittings.

Lord Aberdeen, who, with Lady Aberdeen, was evidently much impressed and touched by this unexpected manifestation, briefly expressed deep and heartfelt thanks, declaring that these valuable marks of kindly thought and feeling were a great encouragement and gratification, and would be gratefully prized by Lady Aberdeen and himself throughout the remainder of their lives.

Soon afterwards Lord and Lady Aberdeen received a very large and handsome silver bowl, the gift of the whole staff of employees, etc., on the Haddo House estate.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen sent the following telegram to the factor, Mr. C. E. Smith:—

'The splendid gift of the employees has been safely received. We are deeply grateful, and shall never cease to value this handsome and lasting token from such good friends who have thus expressed their kind thoughts and good wishes which we warmly appreciate, and desire heartily to reciprocate.

During the day a number of telegrams of congratulations and good wishes were received, including several from Canada, amongst which were greetings from members of the Dominion Government, the Victorian Order of Nurses, the National Council of Women, and one on behalf of the Haddo House tenantry signed by Mr. Robert Copland. Various valuable gifts from relatives and friends were also received.

At a meeting of Millbrex School Board on Thursday the chairman intimated that Lord and Lady Aberdeen were to entertain the whole of the school children in the parish at their respective schools on the occasion of their silver wedding. The chairman was requested by the other members of the board to convey to the Earl and Countess the board's appreciation of their many acts of kindness, and also their hearty congratulations on the auspicious anniversary.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen also sent to the Methlick schools buns and apples to be distributed to the children. Hearty congratulations were wired to 'The Lodge,' Tarland, by the teachers and pupils.

It is expected that Verestchagin, the famous Russian artist, will soon submit his Cuban pictures to the President in Washington for final inspection. The series, which he has been painting from sketches made while in Cuba during the intervals of his more serious work, and which consists of studies for the big painting of the charge up San Juan Hill, has been completed. The pictures are now in New York, and some of them are reproduced herewith.

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR

OF THE BEST PEOPLE IN ENGLAND CONVERTED TO ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

This is according to the Rev. Wilfrid Carr, of our Lady of Compassion, at Formby, near Liverpool.

The reverend gentleman, with his brother, the Rev. Richard Carr, is at present at the Windsor Hotel. The two gentlemen have been travelling in the United States and Canada for their health.

The converts in England, which are obtained year by year, do not belong to the lower classes. They are the most highly educated people in the country. They embrace not a few of the nobility, who are admired by Protestant and Catholic alike for their virtues.

The number of converts every year all over England is about ten thousand. Of course, as the reverend gentleman admitted, there are leakages in the Catholic Church itself. This is due, in part, to mixed marriages, to the sending of children to other than Catholic schools, and to the lack hitherto, of proper Catholic orphanages in the country—a lack which is now being supplied. Indeed, the leakage from these sources has been practically stopped.

The reverend gentleman said that the diocese of Liverpool would soon be divided in two, and the bishop would be made archbishop, which would give two archbishops for England. The Education Bill was referred to.

'I consider the attitude of the Irish members of Parliament in regard to this bill a disgrace to Catholicity. I say this as a Home Ruler. I know the Nationalists say that they knew the bill would pass in any case, and that they simply stayed away to express their detestation of the coercion policy of the government. On the other hand, they were urged to stay both by the English and their own bishops, and they refused, which, I say, was a disgrace to our religion.'

The Education Bill satisfied Catholic sentiment, and it would, of course, be carried. The rev. gentleman stated that the Catholics of England got every fair play from the government, and had nothing to complain of. The Catholic congregations were, to a considerable extent, composed of Irish people, although, of course, there were many which were entirely English.

The two gentlemen had a pleasant itinerary through the United States and Canada, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with what they saw of Catholic progress in the United States, with the good order and good feeling which prevailed here between Protestant and Catholic, and with the fact that there were so many Catholics in the Dominion, a fact which was regarded by the Catholics in England with satisfaction, because there they looked to this country to help them to have removed from the oath of coronation the obnoxious clauses which had been so offensive to so many millions of His Majesty's subjects. The Catholics of the Dominion had taken a firm and forward stand on this matter, which was to be commended. Both gentlemen expressed themselves as greatly admiring the French-Canadians in this province.

RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN FRANCE

ANTI-CLERICALS SAY THEY WILL CRUSH DOWN THE CHURCH OR BE CRUSHED BY IT.

The 'Journal' publishes the following Paris despatch:—

'It is evident that France is on the eve of one of the biggest religious crises in its history. War seems to be waging for good, and the Law of Associations is but a mere incident in the battle. One may judge of the state of mind by the following language of the 'Lanterne,' which leads the choir of the anti-clerical troops: 'We will crush down the Church or will be crushed by it. That is what the Republicans must know and remember always.'

The fight that is beginning between the forces of the past and those of the future will be a merciless battle.

On the part of the Church, preparations for war are being openly made. Monks and priests, superiors of orders and both regular and secular bishops are united to lead the attack of all the clerical troops upon the Republican state.

Trampling upon the treaty that makes them public officials, the French bishops unanimously give the signal of rebellion against the laws.

The Catholics are opening a convention which, under the name of 'congress of jurists,' is nothing else but a revisal of the list of officers of the clerical army. The meetings of that Separatist Parliament are held in Rennes, capital of Roman France. There the means of checking the will of the French nation are openly studied; there resistance is prepared, and, if need be, rebellion.

To-morrow, when the government, supported by the votes of the Republican majority, goes to disperse the congregation, to whom authorization shall have been refused, we will witness a renewal of the riots, and of the attempts at civil war.

The Church is ready, are we in a position to defeat it?

The Republicans imagine that they will triumph easily; they have right on their side, and they have the numbers. But are they sure to be the strongest? Are they sure to be the most determined?

Will there not be found in their ranks, at the decisive moment, weak and timid men, who, in good faith, believe themselves to be Republicans above reproach, and who, nevertheless, will advise transactions and delays?

They rely upon themselves; are they sure to be ready to do anything to save the Republic from its enemies, to save the France of the Revolution from anti-revolutionary enterprises?

The Republicans will secure victory against the Church, which is the centre and head of the reaction, only on the condition that, like their adversaries, they be determined to use all possible means to conquer, both the best and the worst.

In such a terrible battle there is no place for those who are tender and timid; weakness is a betrayal.

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.'

It is easy to march to music,
With your comrades all in line,
And you don't get tired, but feel inspired
And life is a draught divine.

But the march drags in the evening,
When the color-bearer's gone,
And the merry strains are silent,
That piped so brave at dawn.

But it's hard to march in silence,
When the road has lonesome grown,
And the skies are dark o'er the ragged lines,
And the comrades have left you alone.

But whether it's hard or easy,
The strong man keeps the pace,
For the desolate march, or the silent,
The strong soul finds the grace.

The season has been so dull, and skies so clouded, that the window plants are stationary, unless the temperature of the room is high, and plenty of air given. Out of doors it has been possible to plant and to cover up the bulbs, to make changes for next season, and to enjoy the pansies that persisted in blooming so late.

But there is a desolate feeling in looking at these leafless trees that is more real and vivid to the plant lover than it is when frost and snow besprinkle the ground. The grass is green and shows up well the crimson of the barberry, while the snowberry bushes gleam in whiteness. But there is a silence and a loneliness that tells the story of autumn passing away.

AFTER THOUGHTS.

Looking on at the hurry and rush, even in a Canadian city, with the clash and clang of iron, and the search lights of electricity everywhere, it is impossible not to recognize that those who are shut out from its daily contact, cannot keep up with the procession.

Yet each in his own sphere is best, and we know that the stamina of all cities, the best men and women there, are recruits from country homes. Raw recruits, perhaps, but of the best material and purpose in life.

But the extremes of wealth and poverty touch closely the thoughtful observer of city life. So much seems to be given to those who do not need it, so little to elevate the masses, the working people, who are struggling with the problems of life, and have to depend on their daily exertion for their bread.

There is need of a Lord Strathcona at the other end of the city to build a college, call it what you will, where workmen's wives and daughters can be taught how to care for their homes, how to cook with skill and economy, and make appetizing meals that will help to keep the bread winner at home, and rob the saloons of any charm.

A friend who visited Russia lately told me on her return that she had sent me a postal card on which she wrote:

'This is a land of great wealth and greater poverty, and there is as much gold on one of the church spires as would pave a street.'

The card never reached me, doubtless, it was confiscated for its sentiments, but is not our own country leaning that way? Ostentation is the golden spire, while poverty, and the struggle for existence, keep watch below.

What is needed is education in the right direction, for the old saying, that there is as much in saving as in making, applies here, when without knowledge, there is no opportunity for the betterment of the workman's home, and though many are able to make good homes, there are others who might become skilful by proper training, that they possibly cannot receive in spite of the churches and colleges and schools.

'We are teaching cooking in our schools,' said a teacher, complacently.

'Yes,' replied a mother, 'and the recipes are so expensive that we cannot afford to let the children experiment. It would be better to teach simple things for families who have to economize.'

There is a good deal of truth on that side of the question, and it shows where the mistakes are made in dealing with this everyday problem.

BOOKS ON GARDENING.

Mac.—The best work for a beginner in gardening is Peter Henderson's 'Gardening for Pleasure,' and Professor Bailey's 'Garden Making.' Any bookseller will order them if not in stock. As they present different sides on the subject, it might be wise to read both, and as works of reference they are certainly valuable and contain much practical instruction.

HARDY PLANTS.

Miss M. R.—Your selection is a very good one for your locality, all the plants mentioned in your list are perfectly hardy. The other Rambler roses are not so fine as the Crimson to my taste, but are good as a variety. It is quite true that Cannas can easily be raised from seed, and wintered in a dry frost-proof cellar, where potatoes are safe. But you lose a year of blossoming, for they require that time before coming into flower. There are several shrubs as hardy as the one you mention. I should try the Japan Rose and Syringa and Spireas in your place. As for the Japan Iris, it will be hardy with a little winter protection. It likes best a moist situation, and to remain in the same ground year after year. There is a beauty about this Iris that differs from any other, and you will enjoy it among the plants that live in the same place all winter and give pleasure year after year.

MARGUERITE CARNATION.

S.A.W.—The lifting has disturbed the roots of your plant and that is why the buds are soft. Very likely at some important period since it has been allowed to become dry. If you had potted it and sunk the pot in the ground the trouble would not have happened. Keep in a cool place, for the carnation does not require heat, and we will hope that new buds will start.

BEGONIA.

S.L.T.—The trouble is over-watering. Our begonias are very sensitive of wet feet, and must be very carefully treated on this point. They enjoy a moist atmosphere, but not too much water in the soil, and will not thrive at all if the drainage is not of the best. No direct sunshine but warm air, and enough water to keep from wilting, but not an overdose.

EVERGREENS FROM CUTTINGS.

Suburban.—It seems needless to grow evergreens in this way when young trees can be obtained, but it is done by taking the ends of smaller branches and the ripe one year old wood about three to four inches long, and the leaves of the lower half cut away, while the stalk is made quite smooth. Insert in boxes of sand, set the cuttings close together, and apply water to settle them. Keep in a moderately warm room, and if after two months they have not formed a callous when examined, it will be best to take them into a warmer atmosphere, or give bottom heat. Some cuttings will take only a few weeks while others may require six months.

INSECTS ON HOUSE PLANTS.

'Discouraged' writes an amusing letter regarding her window plants, and says that they are so much troubled from insect pests that she often feels like throwing them away. In answer, it is as well to remember that, as in many other cases, prevention is better than cure,' it is as well to understand a little about these insects, and to realize their tremendous powers of reproduction. It has been calculated that the descendants of one female aphis would, unchecked, amount, in five generations, to over five thousand nine hundred and four millions. A sprinkling with tobacco water is often most effectual in destroying them on the infected plants, but to prevent their finding lodgment keep well syringed with clean water. The red spider causes trouble, and it may be this insect's work that causes the leaves to drop on your rose bush, for it works on the under side of the leaf and drains its juices. Sulphur is a remedy, as it is for mildew on the roses. Most of the injury done is by suction in scale insects, they insert their beak's and imbibe the sap, their presence being caused by a dry atmosphere, and if washed with kerosene emulsion will disappear.

Do not let this discourage you. Give the plants all a bath, for they are very grateful for it, and will reward you with flower buds if you faithfully keep them clean. I do not like to say it, but from the description you have given me I can venture to give the opinion that your plants are simply suffering from neglect.

PLANT TO NAME.

A.R.T.—Let me know if you write to Kew gardens and get an answer in regard to the plant—it is worthy of research, and will repay you for a little trouble.

Mrs. W.—The leaf you send is a German Ivy, it grows very fast and is to be recommended for covering bare places. You can winter it easily in a cool window and allow it to climb around with a little guidance.

Advertisements.

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In addition to this, the feet feel comfortable, do not tire, ache, burn, blister, or chafe. Foot Elm is 25 cents a box of 18 powders, at all druggists, or by mail, STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advertisements.

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Why did holes wear so soon
You used common soap

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Ask for the Octagon Bar.

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This book continues to grow in popularity. Have you got it? It contains 334 pages, in four parts, giving descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with exact doses of medicine for each. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast in addition to giving practical advice and useful information. No farmer or stock breeder should be without this valuable book.

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A Handsome Bible, printed in Long Primer, with black leather binding, limp cover, round corners, gilt edges. In addition to the Old and New Testaments, contains 158 pages of valuable Bible helps: A Concordance of 85 pages; alphabetical index of 34 pages, 13 colored maps, 17 pages of illustrations, and other aids to Bible Study.

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'WORLD WIDE' — NOTICE—In any of these offers a new subscription at $1.0 to 'World Wide' may be substituted for the 'Weekly Witness.'

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.)

MINERALS.

M.D., New Canada.—Please tell me whether the specimens of rock sent herewith have any value. Ans.—None of the samples are of value.

POEM WANTED.

Nova Scotian Subscriber asks for a poem on Ian Maclaren's characters in 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush,' written a few years ago by Mr. J. W. Bengough. Can any reader give it?

MONTEREAL'S TEMPERATURE.

Advertiser.—Did the thermometer go below 29 degrees below zero at any spot in Montreal in the winter of 1900-'01? Ans.—The lowest temperature registered at McGill University that winter was 16.7 below, in January. Twenty-six below in 1887 is the lowest recorded since 1859. Unofficial thermometers in all parts of the city give lower readings.

PROHIBITION STATES.

An Ontario Reader.—How many States are now under prohibition? Ans.—Five, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kansas and North Dakota.

THE GULF STREAM.

R.R.R.—It has been said by some that the Gulf Stream has a cushion of cold water to fend it from the bottom, and by others that it flows on the earth as do other rivers. Which is correct? Ans.—The warm current known as the Gulf Stream is of varying depth, but throughout its course there is between it and the bottom of the sea a bed of cold water.

'FISH FUNGUS.'

Pet-Lover.—Please advise me concerning gold fish. My fish have not been well for over a month. Yesterday I noticed a white film, in spots, all over them. Ans.—The disease is fish fungus. When once it attacks a fish it is hard to cure, and is contagious for the others in the aquarium. The most frequent cause is impurities in the water, such as bits of animal or vegetable food left over from one feeding to the next. The best remedy is to keep the fish in running water, feeding it there until all trace of the fungus has disappeared. This could be done by placing the fish in a shallow vessel, covered with wire netting, and putting it under a gently running tap. If there are no convenient taps, the effect can be had by placing the fish in a dish covered with netting, and arranging a syphon from a tub of fresh water into the shallow vessel, in the side of which there should be a hole to allow the water to run out. If the tub is close to a pump the water can be renewed without much trouble. Another remedy is: Dissolve a tablespoonful of salt in a half-gallon of water, and place the fish in it for a short time, returning it to the fresh water, and repeating the performance two or three times a day. Or, take the fish out, and holding it in a cloth in the hand, wipe the spots off gently with a rag dipped in quite a strong solution of salt and water. Use a net to remove the fish from the aquarium. Try the running water remedy in preference.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS

Amateur Botanist.—Can you give me the meaning of the chief flowers found in Canada, both wild and cultivated? I am much interested in the language of flowers. Ans.—The so-called language of flowers is purely poetical and sentimental, while the botanical terms are scientific, and there is not the remotest relation between the two. That is to say, the language of flowers has nothing to do with the science of botany. With the flowers that are purely indigenous to Canada, there is no particular sentiment associated. We have before given some of those common to different countries. The language usually accepted of some of the others is: Apple blossoms, preference; buttercup, ingratitude; candytuft, indifference; China aster, variety; white chrysanthemum, truth; red clover, industry; white clover, think of me; everlasting flowers, never-ceasing remembrance; fern, sincerity; fox-glove, insincerity; pink geranium, preference; silver-leaved geranium, recall; iris, a message; larkspur, levity; red poppy, consolo paused, until he gently whispered, 'but of heart; wallflower, fidelity in adversity. See John Ingram's 'Flora Symbolica: Language and Sentiment of Flowers,' published in 1882.

WOOD CARVING.

Subscriber.—Can you tell me the titles of some books on wood-carving suitable for children from ten to fourteen years of age? What are the names of tools used in wood carving and prices? Any other information you can give us about wood carving would be very acceptable. Can you give me the names of any books suitable for one who wishes to teach children (ages ten to fourteen) wood carving? Ans.—Mr. C. Johansson, who is the teacher of wood carving in McGill Normal School, and director of the Macdonald Manual Training Schools, kindly gives the following information: There are two books that partially answer the purpose: One by Gustaf Lardon, Boston, and the other by Rodger & Damborough, Leeds, England, Ad. Leeds School Board. They do not embrace a 4-years' course. Mr. Johannson has his own course, designed from many years' experience, but it is not in book form yet. As to tools, it is hard to explain without showing them. A set of wood-carving tools range from 3, 6, 12, 16, 20 to 50. Of course it depends entirely how advanced the work is. Names of tools: Grounders, Fluters, skew chisels, parting tools, veiners, gouges, fishtail tools, mallets, oil slip, cramps, oilcan, oilstone, strop, carving bench. Wood used: Bass, butternut, oak, birch, black walnut, mahogany. Price of bench, $8 to $10. Prices of tools vary from 25c to 40c each.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

CLEANLINESS AT MILKING.

W.W.—Would there be any harm done to the cow by wetting the teats while milking? If the milker did not wash the teats, or his hands, would the milk be as pure as ever? 2. We have a valuable Jersey cow which we fail to get in calf. What would be best to do with her? Ans.—1. Wetting or washing the udder will do no harm. To have the milk clean and free from such impurities as fall from the skin of the udder and belly, the udder should be washed at every milking. In Denmark and Germany the udder and belly are clipped so as to make washing easier. The milker should wash his hands before milking. 2. If you do not wish to convert her into beef try turning her loose with a young bull in a pasture field during early summer.

CHANGE OF COLOR IN HOOFS.

Subscriber.—Valuable mare, seven years old, bred by a Clyde sire and a Percheron mare, is black, has black legs and hoofs. Five months ago her hoofs started to turn white in strips from half an inch to an inch wide; they are now from top to bottom. She is fat and healthy; never sick; has always been working on a high clay farm. What is the cause of her hoofs turning white? Are her hoofs likely to go wrong in the future and cause lameness? What would be the cure? Ans.—It may be difficult to explain the change in color of the hoofs, but you may rest assured that it does not mean anything likely to give trouble in return. If you observe any change suggesting necessity for treatment, anoint the hoofs with equal parts of tallow and pine tar, boiling together until thoroughly incorporated. Apply with a brush daily.

PORCINE DIPHTHERIA.

D. A. McL.—Pig, about six weeks old, would not take its feed one evening; next morning it was gasping as though there were something in its throat; appeared to stagger when walking and had a hoarseness when it squealed; died that night. Another pig next day acted the same; died at night. Had been feeding skim milk and shorts. What was the cause of the death of the two pigs? Ans.—Evidently they died from some malignant throat affection probably of a diphtheretic nature. You ought to clean and thoroughly disinfect your pens; see that the light, ventilation and drainage are good.

WARTS.

J.T.H.—I have a steer which is covered with warts about the size of a horse chestnut. What will remove them? Are they catching? Ans.—Clip them off with a sharp pair of scissors, and touch the resulting sores with a stick of nitrate of silver, or, if they bleed freely, sear with a hot iron.

URINARY TROUBLE.

Troubled.—Aged mare, used on short drives, say, 12 or 15 miles, two or three times a week; she is in fairly good flesh, but appears to be troubled with indigestion, as she will at times scour a good deal, especially while standing in stable. Her hind legs stock up considerably, and she is troubled with her water. The urine passed is scanty usually, and of a thick and yellow color, and sometimes it is quite dark. She has been sick two or three times, acting as if she had colic, when a dose of nitre and oil would bring her round. Please prescribe something for the urinary trouble, and also something to keep the bowels regulated. Ans.—Feed her on bran mashes for two days, then give her a seven drachm aloetic purgative. After she recovers from this give her regular moderate exercise. The following powders may be given with advantage: Nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; ginger and gentian, of each one ounce; mix; divide into six powders. Give one night and morning in her food if she will eat them; if not, shake up in a pint of oatmeal gruel.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

A WILL CASE

Third Party.—A told B that C willed a sum of money for a particular purpose—said money to be paid after the death of C's wife. A was executor and had the will in his possession. After the death of C's wife, B wrote to A respecting the above. A denied it all and said that there must have been a misunderstanding. What steps should B take to ascertain if A destroyed the will and misappropriated the money? 2. How would B prove that the will produced was a forged one, and not the will made by C? Ans.—1. Copies of the will may be obtained from the notary, if it be notarial; from the prothonotary, if it be probated; or from the registry if it deal with real property. 2. Either by the witnesses or by disproving the signature.

BANK INTERESTS.

Depositor.—A Canadian Bank issues a deposit receipt for, say, $300 bearing interest at the rate of four percent per annum, provided the money remains in the bank not less than three months from date of deposit. Depositor does not send the receipt to be renewed and have interest added till end of three years. Then a new one is returned him for $327, with the explanation that the rate of interest had been reduced a few days after the issue of the former one, and notice mailed to him to that effect. 1 Is not the bank obliged to pay the interest promised in the receipt when it did not send notice in such a way, by registered letter, for example, as to be sure to reach its destination? 2. In cases such as the above, is it not the custom for banks to add the interest quarterly, or at least annually, to the principal, even if the receipt is not sent for renewal? Ans.—1 and 2. Yes.

LUMBERMEN'S RIGHTS.

Labelle.—Is there any special law for lumbermen? That is, can a man leave the main road and strike through my property to reach the river with his logs without my permission? There is a great deal of lumbering in this locality and the above is a vexed question. Ans.—The lumberman has no such right, except along watercourses and their banks, and subject to charge of repairing any damages there caused: Art. 6551 Revised Statutes of Quebec.

BOOK AGENTS.

Subscriber.—Is there a by-law in Montreal prohibiting canvassers from taking orders for books to be delivered later, when a sufficient number of orders shall have been taken to warrant a shipment? If there is such a by-law and a license is required to canvass what is that license fee for shortest term possible? Ans.—There is a license of $10 for book agents or other canvassers—By-law 236. All licenses are for a year—from May 1st to May 1st, with no reduction for broken periods.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

Repairer.—1. Two years ago furniture was left with A, by B, to repair. It has never been claimed. Can A dispose of it by private sale? 2. A billed C for storage on a chair. C refused to pay. What can A do? 3. A has some accounts that he cannot collect. Could he get a letter from a judge to the debtors? Ans.—1. A cannot sell the furniture; he must proceed to judgment by an ordinary suit. 2. A may sue C for storage. 3. The judge can give no such letter. A must proceed by ordinary suit.

LANDLORD AND PIANO.

Pianist.—When an agent places a piano in a house, is it exempt from seizure for rent? Ans.—A notice to the landlord under Art. 1692 C.C. amended, is sufficient to make the piano non-seizable for rent after such notice.

PARISH REGISTERS.

Clergyman.—Some ministers in this province have such small parishes and circuits they do not a quarter fill with records the annual register, for which they have to pay the prothonotary 25 cents, and one dollar for writing a few lines of authentication and stamp. The parish pays for its own permanent register, and the clergyman has, usually, to pay for the annual. Does the law of the land compel such annual in every case, or is it a demand by the prothonotary? A book would do for two years, and be quite as convenient, if prepared accordingly. Ans.—The law requires that one of the duplicates of the registers shall be deposited annually with the prothonotary.

(ONTARIO.)

TESTAMENTARY.

Aliquis.—1. Is a will written by the testator's own hand perfectly legal in Ontario? 2. Does such a will require witnesses to testator's signature? If so, how many? 3. Do the witnesses need to be informed that it is the testator's will? Ans.—1. Yes, if in other respects valid. 2. Yes. Two. 3. Yes.

FARM BOUNDARY LINE.

Agricola.—A's farm borders on the public road, and also joins B's farm. A wants to build a wire fence, and is told by some that barbed wire is legal, and by others that it is not. 1. What is the law concerning the construction of barbed wire fences along a public road, also as a line fence between A and B? 2. On B's side of the line there is 20 rods of pasture, 10 rods of woods and 10 rods of bushes. How much of the 40 rods must B fence? 3. Can A plant forest trees on the line between A and B, if B has an orchard on his side of the line? How long must a fence remain off the true line between A and B to establish it as the line? and does it make any difference if it has been declared not the line, or ordered removed so long as it still remains unmoved? Ans.—1, 2 and 4. A local lawyer should be consulted regarding these questions. 3. Yes, but, of course, not so as to encroach upon or over or under B's land.

POWER OF EXECUTORS.

Interested.—A father, at his death, appoints two of his sons executors of his estate. The terms of the will state that after funeral expenses and outstanding debts are settled, the balance of the estate is to be collected and handed over to the mother. 1. Can these executor sons renew notes, for a term of five years, contrary to the mother's desire, and her present interest and need? 2. If not, what remedy can she take? Ans.—1. It is possible that they can legally do so. See section 33 of 'The Trustee Act,' R.S.O., chapter 129. But it largely depends upon circumstances of the particular case, and they are not sufficiently stated to enable us to give a definite answer. 2. By an application to a judge for an injunction to restrain the executors from so dealing with the notes. Such step if taken in time might be effectual.

LIQUOR LICENSE LAWS.

Law and Order—A and B reside in an incorporated village in Ontario, population, 900, where there are two licensed hotels. In discussing the temperance question and present liquor law, A makes the following assertions, which B says are not correct. Please say which are right and which are wrong: 1. That municipal council can by law limit the number of licenses to one providing by-law is carried by majority of ratepayers. 2. That all ratepayers, who are entitled to vote at municipal elections are entitled to vote on such a by-law, including ladies who own property. 3. That Act prohibits sale of liquor between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. on all days, and from 7 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m., Monday. 4. That any person found in a bar-room during prohibited hours is guilty of an offence under the Act. 5. That hotelkeepers who permit drunkenness, or deliver liquor to any drunken person, are liable to a penalty not exceeding $50. 6. That hotelkeepers are liable to a fine of $10 for allowing minors to loiter in bar-room. 7. That throwing of dice is prohibited in hotels. 8. That fines under the Liquor Act go to the municipality where information is laid by the village constable. 9. That village council are obliged to set apart one-third of such fines for the purpose of securing prosecutions for infraction of the act. 10. That any license can be cancelled after three convictions inside of two years. 11. That inspector is not obliged to disclose the name of any one furnishing him with information regarding violations of the act. Ans.—1. They may so limit the number; but it is not necessary that there should be a vote of the ratepayers to enable them to do so. 2. Wrong. 3. Right. 4. Wrong. 5. Right. 6. Right, but subject to certain excepted cases. 7. Too broadly stated. The Act provides a penalty for gambling or any unlawful game on the premises. 8. Right. 9. Right. 10. Right. 11. Right.

RAISING ASSESSMENT.

B.B.—A ratepayer in a town had his assessment raised, but was not served with an assessment notice, and knew nothing about it till the demand for his taxes came. 1. Can the town collect for the extra assessment? 2. Should ratepayer tender to the collector, or the council, the amount of taxes based on last year's assessment, or how should he proceed in case council refuse to take less? Ans.—The municipality is in a position to so collect.

PAYING A BUSINESS DEBT.

Lincoln.—I was in business, and had to give it up, and owe $50 to wholesale house. Am now working for $7 per week, and am paying the debt off at 50 cents a month. Their lawyer sends me a letter that if I do not pay something substantial by the first of the month they will sue for it. Can they compel me to pay in large amounts, or make quicker payments? Ans.—Yes, if you have property, real or personal, beyond what is exempt from seizure under execution; but if you have no such property it would then depend upon the judge before whom you might come for examination upon judgment summons. It is very unlikely, however, that, under the circumstances, he would order you to pay more.

STREET WATERING TAX.

Ontario Subscriber.—Village council two years ago passed a by-law re street watering in business part of village, the cost to be paid by the people whose property fronts on streets watered. 1. Is a tenant, who has agreed with his landlord that the latter pay the taxes, liable for water tax? 2. If the landlord be liable for water tax the same as ordinary taxes, will the fact that the tenant paid water tax last year leave him liable for this and future years? 3. What steps should ratepayers take to have the by-law repealed? Ans.—1. Technically, as the question is stated, the answer must be no. But it might easily be that if the exact agreement between the parties and the circumstances attending same were fully stated, it would be otherwise. 2. No. 3. They should petition the council.

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.]

OFFENSIVE PERSPIRATION.

'Farmer's Daughter' is a young girl, 18 years of age. For some time past has been troubled with offensive perspiration, and pimples on the arms, back and chest, with a few on the face. They are red and itchy at first, and afterwards form a mattery top, and become very painful. Lately gets easily tired, and has a dull ache in the small of the back nearly all the time. Her head often aches in the morning, and she feels heavy. The nose and throat seem full. Appetite is fairly good. Ans.—Bromodrosis, or offensive perspiration, is a very unpleasant and very obstinate disease. It is supposed to be due to excessive action of the sweat glands, with decomposition of the perspiration. The body should be kept clean by frequent warm baths. Be careful to wear unirritating underclothing. Silk would be the best. The affected parts should be thoroughly dusted night and morning with a powder composed of equal parts of bismuth carbonate, salicylic acid, and powdered starch. With regard to the other symptoms it is impossible to say what the trouble is without seeing her. You should see if there is any catarrh or other cause that would bring about obstruction in the breathing. Be sure to keep the bowels moving daily.

MASTITIS.

Enquirer—Ans.—You are most likely suffering from a form of chronic inflammation. It is difficult to assign a cause for this. It has nothing to do with any disturbance of the system. In young persons, menstrual disturbances are occasionally at work. The trouble will probably wear off in time if you take proper precautions. Make a sort of sling of a large linen handkerchief and tie it around the neck. With this support the parts so that all weight is relieved. Pad if necessary with cotton-wool. All sources of pressure and irritation must be avoided. Gentle massage with the tips of the fingers and a little sweet oil should be practiced every night. If your general health is not good take one Blaud's pill three times daily. It is not likely at your age that it will lead to anything serious.

CONSTIPATION.

'Mother' has a strong, healthy baby boy, ten months old. When about two or three months old he began to be troubled with constipation. At first the mother used warm water injections, but finally used soap suppositories. From almost the first appearance of the trouble it has been necessary to use something, as he rarely had a natural passage. In this case, when the motions are finally passed, they are of natural appearance. The mother has nursed him, and he has developed splendidly. Since he was seven months old he has been given brown bread and milk twice a day, and he has been nursed three times. He sleeps well, and in all other respects is healthy. Ans.—In our opinion brown bread is bad for your baby. Babies should not have solid food of any kind until they are at least one year old. If you have sufficient nurse for him, give him nothing else. If not supplement it by feeding him a mixture of three parts cow's milk and one part boiled water, to which you should add half a teaspoonful of white sugar and a dessertspoonful of cream for every twelve tablespoonfuls of the original mixture. Gentle massage over the bowels will be of use. Do not give any drugs. Injections of half an ounce of olive oil or half a teaspoonful of glycerine are preferable. He could have a little clear soup or broth or beef juice with advantage. As his diet becomes more mixed the trouble will probably pass away.

NEURASTHENIA, ETC.

'Reader and Subscriber' sends a long list of enquiries. Has a little cousin who is a delicate child two years of age. Until more than a year old he was a thin, blue-cold little thing. Was troubled a good deal with vomiting and sour stomach and constipation. They were obliged to give him laxatives or injections. About a year ago they began with Peptogenic Milk Powder and Allenbury's Food and bismuth. On this diet he got very fat. Is still, however, much troubled with sour stomach. His diet now is as follows: In the morning, porridge, milk, sugar, white bread, with a little hot milk or lime water; for dinner, finely cut steak, a little potato and gravy, and bread and butter; for tea, white bread with milk and lime-water. At bedtime he is given a drink of warm milk with lime-water. He is not given much sugar now. For the last two months his mother has been trying a salt sponge bath. He usually rests well at nights. The writer herself is also troubled with lack of vitality. She broke down completely six year sago, and has only slightly improved in some ways since. Gains strength very slowly. If she is careful to live quietly, not overtaxing herself, and being strict in diet, her stomach is better, and she sleeps better. Feels the cold very much; her heart also distresses her at times, varying in force and rapidity. Has a twitching and numb sensations in different parts of the body. Feels nervous and irritable, and has a sour stomach. Finds it difficult to look on the bright side of anything. She asks if encysted empyema is apt to be fatal, and several other questions as to length of illness and treatment. Ans.—With regard to the little boy the diet you outline is in our opinion about right. Would, however, suggest that you give him occasionally a soft boiled egg. It is not well to give him any bismuth now. It will not help the sourness of the stomach, and besides, is constipating. Give him a little soup or beef tea now and then; add a little cream to his milk once daily. With regard to the oils and ointment you refer to, in our opinion they would not be beneficial. It is very doubtful if oils of this kind when rubbed on the skin are absorbed to any appreciable degree. In any case, it would not be advisable to use quinine for any length of time. For yourself, you are clearly suffering from a form of neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion. As you have been ill so long, and have made so little progress, it would look as if you ought to give up all work of any kind for a year. At the end of six months' time get a change to some other region. We do not think there is much fault to be found with your mode of life otherwise. Why not consult a gynaecologist in one of the big cities? Some special trouble may be the cause of your symptoms. You should never take a lukewarm bath, as it is very relaxing. Take baths as hot as you can stand them. Encysted empyema is a very serious disease, as it may impair the health for months, or even years. There are signs of fluid in the chest, as in pleurisy, but the fluid is not readily absorbed, and the patient is apt to have persistent fever and chills. The only cure practically for the condition is operation and evacuation of the pus. As a rule, a drain should be put at the lowest part of an abscess, but this is not always possible or desirable. The chief dangers of the disease are that it may be of tubercular nature, blood-poisoning may set in, or the patient may die of exhaustion. When a cure takes place there may be some contraction of the chest and lung.

KILLED BY WILD BEASTS AND SNAKES.

The returns of deaths from wild animals and snakes in India during 1901 have just been published, and in both cases an increase is indicated. Snakes are said to have killed 22,810 persons, as against 22,393 in 1900, but the 'Navy and Army' points out that many of these deaths are probably cases of ordinary poisoning in out-of-the-way villages, which the village headmen have not thought it worth while to make a fuss about. These returns, therefore, may be regarded as untrustworthy, but the fact that 1,859 persons were killed by wild animals, as against 1,429 in 1900, is rather serious. Tigers are the principal offenders, having killed 1,171 persons, of whom 162 lost their lives in a single district of the Central Provinces. —'Westminster Gazette.'

HOW DOTH THE BUSY BEE.

IN SCOTLAND HE IS A FAILURE—NO HONEY CROP THERE.

When shining hours are few and the rains descend during the whole flowery season the little busy bee can improve nothing, and apiarists grumble. From all parts of England comes news of poor honey yields, both in quality and quantity, while from Scotland the entire failure of the crop is reported. The fact is, as a leading bee farmer said yesterday, the honey has been washed away. Hundreds of thousands of tons are washed away every years, however, but the honey-gathering season only lasts for about three weeks, and the rains were practically continuous throughout the summer.

On many farms, where the hives are usually filled three times in a season, they have not been filled once. And this despite the fact that combs are started for the bees, so that they may go out honey gathering in the first shining hour of the season. But there were few shining hours last summer, and the bees were kept indoors while the honey was being washed away.

Had the working bee as long a tongue as the bohemian humble bee, there might have been a less sad tale from the bee farms. The red clover has more honey than almost any other flower, but only the humble bee can gather it. The working bee confines his attentions to the white clover and sainfoin, whence nearly all the English harvest is gathered. Possibly the bees have been improving the dull hours by perfecting themselves in the process of 'canning' their honey. For their work amounts to 'canning,' since they deliberately turn round and sting a full cell before waxing it over, thus injecting an acid which preserves the honey from fermenting. When they are not out among the flowers they often repeat the antiseptic treatment of their stock.

There is a plentiful supply of Californian and Narbonne honey to make up the deficit of the 'home made'; but its price is likely to rise, as it will find an open market.—London 'Express.'

PEANUTS VERSUS INSOMNIA.

The peanut cure for consumption is widely known and believed in. Now a Roxborough man comes forward with a peanut cure for insomnia. He says of it: 'I had been a poor sleeper for five years. Violent exercise, drugs and other remedies had given me no relief. Finally, at the suggestion of a vegetarian, I tried the peanut. I put beside my bed a bag of peanuts, newly roasted, shelled and salted, and on my first attack of insomnia I ate fifty, masticating them very thoroughly—giving, in fact, twenty-five chews to each nut. While taking this large dose, I felt a gradual drowsiness stealing over me, and as soon as the dose was ended I fell asleep. Since then I have always kept fresh peanuts by me at night. They have never failed of their effect, and I have noticed, furthermore, that my attacks of insomnia have decreased from an average of eight a month to two.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

STOCKINGS WITH WHITE FEET.

A physician, in a published interview, says the Indianapolis 'Journal,' urges that the wearing of stockings with white feet will do more to promote ease in walking and relieve foot ills than anything else to be suggested. Socks or stockings of cotton or lisle thread in black bind the feet and make them swell, he says, no mater how fine and open they may be. The black dye with the hard thread of the lisle variety is a combination that is particularly torturing to tender feet. Thin, unbleached balbriggan he recommends. Preferably the whole sock or stocking may be white, but at least the foot should be. A further caution is added that new cotton hose, as well as all new cotton undergarments, should be washed before being worn, to take out the sizing used by manufacturers.

Advertisements.

CURED ONCE AND FOR ALL.

Dodd's Kidney Pills make no Halfway Work of Kidney Disease

J. J. McDonald had Rheumatism and Dropsy, was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and has had no Return of the Trouble for Five Years.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 28.—(Special).—It has been acknowledged for some years that Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure any case of Kidney Disease, and of late those interested in medical science have been watching those cures to convince themselves that they were permanent. Gradually the conviction is forced that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure once and for all. One more proof of this is furnished by John J. McDonald, a well-known farmer, now residing at 130 Langlois avenue. Five years ago he was troubled with Rheumatism and Dropsy. For two years he suffered terribly, and the different medicines he tried failed to relieve him. His legs were swollen and the pains he suffered were most acute. He used Dodd's Kidney Pills, was cured, and his cure caused quite a sensation at the time.

Mr. McDonald, speaking of his cure recently, says:—

'I have had no return of my trouble up to the present, and I am not anxious for any. It is with pleasure I acknowledge that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I found them just as represented, and they did for me far more than I expected they would.'

A MUCH-SHOT DEER.

The Misfortune of Stalking Another Man's Quarry

AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE IN THE SCOTCH HIGHLANDS.

The forest was called Glenberg, which, as those acquainted with the language of the Gael well know, means 'the little glen.' Nor did it belie its name. I found it to be a long narnor strip of rather low-lying ground wedged in between two large adjoining deer forests. I also found that unless wind and weather conditions were favorable the deer very often refused to grace the ground with their presence. Furthermore, I learned that when the weather was very warm the flies so annoyed the deer on it that they betook themselves for days at a time to higher grounds, where cool breezes were almost always blowing. These heights, however, unfortunately were on the neighboring forests. As the day I set out stalking them was one of sweltering heat, I was rather reluctantly driven to the conclusion that my prospects of obtaining sport were far from bright.

By no means greatly surprised, then, was I when Donald, the keeper, upon reaching the usual 'spy place' and sweeping the whole ground in view with his glass, muttered that he 'dooted there wasna muckle in.' A second longer and closer scrutiny, however, revealed four or five deer in a little hollow at the far end of the main glen and at no great distance from the boundary of one of the two forests before mentioned. My hopes rose, and I asked Donald if he could make them out to be stags, but, after a long and steady gaze through the glass, he informed me that he could see no antlers, and, as the deer were lying down, he could form no opinion from the size of their bodies. He admitted the possibility of a stag being among them, however, seeing that, owing to the mirage, the light was so bad that a clear view at that distance could not be obtained. It seemed plain enough to me that he inclined to the impression that all the deer we saw were hinds, but—cautious, canny fellow that he was—he declined to commit himself.

It was decided to obtain a nearer view, and for that purpose we pushed forward, making a considerable detour, occupying quite an hour, and, of course, during that interval we never caught sight of our deer: in fact, we knew before starting that we could not again see them until we reached the hilltop above them, if they had not, in the meantime, shifted their position to higher ground. This possibility appeared all the greater, as I could see large numbers of deer on the surrounding hills on the adjacent forests, and these deer, Donald assured me, had fed on our ground in the early morning before the heat had become so oppressive.

On reaching the desired position there was an end of suspense. We peeped down into the valley and distinguished the deer exactly where we had first seen them. A survey through the glass, too, informed us that among them was a really fine stag, with a massive head of ten points or so, so far as we could make out. He was lying down at the time, but all the others, which were hinds, were up and feeding. Donald assured me that I could get an easy shot by making another short detour and approaching from the opposite side. There being no occasion to lose further time, we set off at once. Walking for some distance out of sight of the deer we got into the channel of a burn, which had cut an almost perpendicular course of considerable depth for itself, winding in devious curves and sinuosities right past our quarry. Down the burn we went, taking care in our progress not to make too much noise among the stones which littered its course through the peaty soil. Peering over the bank at last we found ourselves comparatively close to the deer. A high knoll rose a little distance from the course of the burn on our left front, and to this Donald determined we should go.

Dropping on hands and knees we crossed the bank of the burn. Not over five yards was the distance we had to crawl, as the knoll again took the deer out of sight. Walking right up to the top of that knoll I had little more to do beyond lying down to command a view of the deer once more. The hinds were still feeding about, but the stag had evidently risen and lain down again, for he was now lying with his head in a direction opposite to that in which we had last seen him. He lay on the side of a little piece of risen ground, with the full expanse of his body turned toward us. After a good look at his position Donald asked if I thought I could hit him where he lay. The beast might lie there for some time, the keeper remarked, hinting that almost as good a chance was offered as though the stag stood broadside to us. I felt confident I could hit him, and said so. Donald cautioned me to aim low, just where the grass and his body met, seeing that it was short range and down hill shot. I took careful aim and fired. The bullet, I believe, must have hit a vital part, for the stag never rose to his feet. He simply rolled over, and after a few convulsive struggles lay still.

Needless to say, I was delighted. I had had an exceptionally easy task, as well as an easy shot, and my efforts had been crowned with success. Donald bled the stag, and, as the pony would not be able to put in an appearance for some time, we thought it better to have some lunch, seeing that the usual luncheon hour was long past. Donald desired to leave the 'gralloch' over until lunch had been discussed. We had nearly finished lunch, for which we both had excellent appetites, when a strange thing happened. Unperceived by us, a keeper from the neighboring forest had crept up, and before we had noticed his approach, had joined our party. He was a tall, stalwart fellow in rough tweeds, with a deer stalker's cap. He had rather a satisfied, pleased expression on his face as, touching his cap, he said to me: 'I am glad you got him so easily, sir.' 'So you were watching us, were you?' I replied. 'Yes, I think we managed it all right.' 'You did, indeed, sir. We were just coming over to finish him off when we noticed that you were doing it for us.' 'Finish him off.' What did the man mean? 'I do not quite understand you, my man. Will you kindly explain your meaning.' 'Well, sir,' he answered, 'we stalked and shot at that stag about a mile away over there on our ground. He was very hard hit, broke away from the herd, and ran in here. If left alone he could not have lived until morning, and we had just decided to follow him when we saw you stalking him, and allowed you to do so. For the trouble you have taken I am sure Mr. F. feels very much obliged to you. But here comes our pony. I see you have not gralloched the beast; I had better do so now and get him home.'

At one fell stroke all my pleasant fancies were destroyed. The stag was not my stag, but a dying animal that had struggled out of the neighboring forest. While our visitor was engaged in gralloching the dead stag, Donald turned aside to hold consultation with me. 'Am verra sorry, sir,' he said, 'for what's happened, but if what this man says is richt, we have no claim to the baist. If we find two holes in it we must just let it go. Ye ken, when a staig is wounded the man that wounds it can claim it, na matter though found on anither's ground.' 'Buf the stag must have been a long while here,' I rejoined. 'Remember, we saw them this forenoon.' 'We saw deer certain,' replied Donald, 'but I dinna ken if he wus with them I would have spied him. I think mysel' that if he was with them I would have spied him. In my opeenion there was only hinds, and the staig must have joined them unknown to us while we were stalking roon. Let's go and see if there are two bullets in him.'

A short examination by Donald and myself showed the marks of two bullets in the body. The one I had fired pierced the shoulder, while another, just missing the thigh bone, had traversed the haunch in a slanting direction, forward through the smaller intestines, inflicting a wound which, as the neighboring stalker had said, was quite sufficient to have insured death before the morning.

By this time the stranger's pony had arrived, and on his back was placed the only antlered monarch that Glenberg could that day boast of, borne off amid a mixture of apologies and thanks from the man sent to claim him. The humiliated state of my feelings stalkers can well imagine. All the pleasure I had felt at securing the first stag I had fired at had vanished, and in its place was uncontrollable chagrin that my marksmanship had been displayed on a moribund beast that, by the laws of forestry, belonged to another entitled to hang its head up in his hall as the produce of his rifle.

This happened years ago, and has, perhaps, since happened to others. If so I have not heard of any one who, in the deer forests of Scotland, has had the mortification I once experienced of stalking and shooting another man's stag.— Mac, in the London 'Field.'

Advertisements.

SEVEN TO ONE

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PRESENT DAY PIRATES

THE CHINESE VARIETY — HIS WAYS AND METHODS, BY ONE WHO HAS KNOWN HIM.

The very word pirate is apt to conjure up a picture of a ruffianly looking villain, with long, dark, curling locks, scowling visage, rich but wine-stained dress, long jack boots, and a broad belt stuck full of lethal weapons. The Chinese pirate does not answer to this description at all. Indeed, he is usually a very ordinary looking individual as Chinamen go, and presents no peculiarities of dress, bearing, or feature to distinguish him from his more law-abiding countrymen. Like the river thieves at home, the remnant of Drake's merry cutthroats, he has fallen upon evil days, and is only the poor and degenerate survivor of a class who were once a terror to the peaceful trader, and he can no longer levy toll upon the ocean highways as he did in the good old days before steam drove him from the open sea to the seclusion of the creeks and islands.

But, although piracy upon a large scale has ceased to exist upon the China coast, it is still carried on in a small way, and that right under the nose of the British authorities at Hongkong, and within shot of the fleet lying quietly at anchor in the shadow of Victoria Peak. Only a few months ago a daring piracy took place in the waters of Hongkong harbor—at least, the first part of the little drama was acted there. A ferryboat, a small steamer of some thirty tons, plies between Hongkong and within shot of the fleet lying opposite the mainland. The whole trip only takes fifteen minutes, and all the while the ferry is well in sight of the fleet. One night the ferry left the Hongkong side at nine o'clock, and failed to turn up at Yaumati, the suburb to which it plied. Inquiries were made, and nothing was heard of the craft until some couple of days afterward, when she returned with her crew and passengers and a romantic tale of piracy. It appears that when the launch was in the middle of the harbor some of the passengers drew revolvers and held up their fellow-travellers and the crew. They then forced the native engineers to run the engines, and, having battened the rest of the crew and passengers down below, headed for the Canton river, where three or four large junks were pirated one after another. The pirates having obtained sufficient loot to satisfy them, ran the launch ashore in a small creek and abandoned her, the crew taking possession once more and bringing her back to Hongkong when she floated with the rising tide.

Though it is not often that launches or junks are pirated in Hongkong harbor, they are by no means safe when once its limits are passed. Piratical attacks on launches are usually made by men who go aboard in the guise of passengers, and, as a general rule, there is no bloodshed unless resistance is offered. The pirates do not seem to take that delight in sanguinary fights that their cousins of the Spanish Main did, and hence the small river steamers plying on the Canton and West rivers are usually left severely alone if they happen to have Europeans on board. The European has a nasty habit of not putting his hands up when told to, and this the pirates know. Still, there have been numerous instances of these boats being fired upon from the river bank, and those that are commanded by Chinese are frequently held up, as described above.

The Canton and West rivers are policed by British and French gunboats, not to mention numerous Chinese junks in the pay of the Canton Viceroy, heavily armed with old muzzle-loading guns, but which are, as our American cousins would say, about as much use as a sick headache. Humiliating as the confession may be for a Briton to make, the British river gunboat is not very much more effective in the suppression of piracy than the antiquated junk. The hands of the commanders are so tied that they cannot interfere unless they find a piratical attack actually in progress, and this the pirates take very good care shall not happen. There are very few gunboats and many hundreds of miles of river to patrol. The pirates have an excellent intelligence department, and always manage to carry out their little coups in the absence of the war vessels.

As a case in point I may mention that in 1899 a British torpedo boat employed on patrol duty on the West River anchored one day just above a small island to clean her boilers and as soon as she was in a helpless condition from this cause the pirates made a raid just on the other side of the island almost within sight of the war vessel. The gunner in command of her was helpless for he only had a small collapsible boat and could not make an attack in her. Only once have the British bluejackets on the West River come within striking distance of the pirates, and that was when Lieut.-Commander Forbes Semple, of Her Majesty's ship 'Tweed,' chased a launch, which had just been pirated, and had the ruffians still on board, in his steam cutter. The pilates fled up a creek, abandoned the launch, and went ashore, and Lieut. Semple had not sufficient force with him to pursue them further, though he had a very warm quarter of an hour's brush with them.

On the West River gangs of pirates terrorize certain districts and levy blackmail, which all boats have to pay unless they carry sufficient force to make a bold fight. It is no uncommon thing to see a heavily laden junk going up or down stream, flying as many as three pirate flags as a sign that she has paid blackmail and received safe conduct. The writer once saw a large timber raft floating down which had not only taken the precaution to hire a special guardboat for its protection, but had also hoisted flags belonging to no fewer than four different pirate chiefs. A guardboat as often as not accompanies these large rafts, but they are utterly useless, and are usually only hired to appease the Mandarins to whom they belong.

It is now some ten years since the 'Namoa' was pirated outside Hongkong but her case shows that the Chinese pirate still has some of the pluck of his ancestors. The 'Namoa' left Hongkong, bound to Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, at about nine o'clock one morning. She had among her passengers a large number of Chinamen who were returning to their homes in Fokien Province from California and the Straits Settlements, and they were bringing their accumulated savings with them. It was also said that she had on board a considerable amount of specie, but this, it fortunately turned out, had not been shipped by her. All went well until tiffin-time, when, in descending into the saloon to that meal, one of the passengers, pointing to the arm-rack in the companion way, asked the captain why rifles were carried and was laughingly told that they were relics of the old days when China coasters were wont to be held up by pirates. The meal had hardly commenced when it was interrupted by revolver shots fired down the skylight, while some stinkpots found their way into the saloon by the same entrance. Captain Pocock sprang from his seat and commenced a parley with the pirates, who promised not to harm him if he would come on deck and make terms with them, but no sooner had he come up the ladder than he was shot and mortally wounded. The passengers and other officers were taken and locked in the captain's cabin with the wounded man, and there they found the rest of the Europeans on board, with the exception of one passenger, who was seasick and had been left on deck, and the engineer, who was on watch, and who managed to find a hiding place.

It seems that the pirates had come on board disguised as passengers and with revolvers concealed about them. They divided into two gangs, one of which attacked the saloon and held the after part of the ship and engine room, while the other took charge forward and held up the officer on watch on the bridge. Two Malay quartermasters who offered resistance were promptly shot and dropped overboard.

The ship was then kept on her course, the pirates forcing the Chinese greasers to work her engines, and although another vessel of the same line passed shortly after, nothing suspicious was noticed. The pirates proceeded to a small bay behind an island and there they anchored, junks came alongside, the Chinese passengers were relieved of their money, and the vessel was ransacked for valuables. Then, in the true old Spanish Main style, the main brace was spliced and they had a fine carousal. The refreshments having been made short work of, the ship's boats were all stove in, her remaining anchor dropped, her lights, signals, and rockets dropped overboard, and the winches disabled so that the anchors could not be raised. The pirates having departed, probably to return, the engineer who had concealed himself in some out-of-the-way corner of the engine room, came out and released the other Europeans, who got up steam, slipped both cables and brought the vessel back to Hongkong. Some months later eleven of the pirates who had been caught by the Chinese authorities, were beheaded outside of Kowloon City in the presence of British officials.—London 'Globe.'

UMBRELLA FOR THE SPHINX

ONE OF THE NUMEROUS PLANS TO SAVE THE OLD STATUE

For some time past travellers who have visited Egypt have reported that the sphinx, that silent sentinel of the desert, is crumbling to dust because of the climatic change wrought by the irrigation of the sandy wastes surrounding it. For thousands of years this great monument has withstood tempests and all other onslaughts of time, yet now it is surely beginning to decay, and unless prompt steps are taken to save it from destruction it is very probable that it will within a few years be dethroned from the position it has occupied so proudly for centuries.

The experts say that the terrible sandstorms during the last quarter of a century have gradually worn away portions of the rock which supports the sculptured figure, and it is only a question of time when the ruin will be complete. The sphinx itself will not suffer, however, for it is fashioned out of solid rock.

A day or two after the doleful news reached France a few leading archaeologists met for the purpose of devising some effective method of saving the sphinx, and after a long debate they decided that the best thing to do would be to erect a huge umbrella over the monument. They agreed that only in this way could the sphinx be protected against the destructive sandstorms which sweep periodically over the desert.

A thorough investigation has shown that these storms more than anything else are ruining the monument, and 'if these can only be warded off,' says the archaeologists, 'there is no reason why the sphinx should not last until the end of the world.'

If an umbrella is constructed for this purpose it will unquestionably be the largest in the world, for the recumbent man-headed lion which it is designed to protect is 108 feet 9½ inches in length. Such an umbrella would have to be fashioned out of rock.—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

STATE BARGE OF ENGLAND.

King Edward's state barge is likely to be a picturesque addition to the royal glories of next summer. The ancient craft, built 213 years ago, and used by many English kings and queens, was completely restored last spring, and it was expected that it soon would be seen propelled by its richly clad 'watermen,' passing up and down the Thames as often as the barges of Elizabeth and Charlten as the barges of Elizabeth and Charles II. used to be. But the king's illness prevented his taking any river trips, and, even if it had not, the atrocious weather that continued without hardly a pleasant day during the entire summer probably would have done so. However, the King is determined to make up next season for what he missed during the past one—at least so far as the water is concerned. The 100-year-old 'slip' at Virginia Water, the picturesque lake near Windsor Castle, has been renewed recently, and it has been announced definitely that His Majesty will give several 'water parties' on the Thames itself. This, of course, means the reappearance of the ancient state barge in all its glory. The craft is of oak, weighing two and a half tons, and is thirty-nine feet long and six feet wide in the centre. She is ornamented with a crown and the royal arms in gilt. Her sides are red, with gold lining; her inside of the same color, with cream-colored panels and gold beading. She is rowed by a crew of eight 'watermen,' chosen from among the best oarsmen on the river. With the royal standard waving over her the barge should be a remarkably handsome craft.

BRAVE LION HUNTERS.

A man is considered brave, and rightly so, who walks up to a tiger on foot, armed with an express rifle; but this reputation for courage pales before the Matabele who, armed only with spear and ox-hide shield, attack a lion. Their tactics are described by Mr. F. C. Selous in 'The Sports of the World,' a new series which Messrs. Cassell are publishing. A lion having killed an ox a band of Matabele warriors would track him and surround his lair. When the king of beasts was ringed the warriors closed in on him. Finding retreat cut off on all sides, the lion stood at bay facing first towards one of its naked assailants, then towards another, growling horsely all the while. A chosen man then rushed towards the lion, shaking his shield and shouting oult words of contempt and abuse.

Almost invariably the lion accepted the challenge, and charged down upon the intrepid savage. As the lion charged, its challenger, after making one stab at it with his assegai, was dashed to the ground, but endeavored to fall beneath the cover of his great ox-hide shield.

At the same moment his companions rushed in from all sides, and the lion was soon stabbed to death. In these encounters many men were killed or more or less seriously mauled; but a single lion, when once surrounded and brought to bay, seldom escaped.

When, as often happened, a party of lions were attacked, one or two were usually killed and the rest broke through the cordon.

HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG AT LAKE CHAD

A detailed account of the mission lately sent by the British Government to establish an effective occupation of the vast region lying between the Niger and Lake Chad has been received.

During the expedition, which lasted almost six months, the force had a certain amount of fighting, and some extremely heavy marching before the Union Jack was for the first time planted on the shores of the lake. Summarized, the resuks of the mission, Reuter says, may be briefly stated to be the suppression of the most notorious slave raider in the region, and the deliverance of thousands of people from the tyranny of his rule, the establishment of a chain of posts between the Niger and Lake Chad, and the consequent prevention of possible future violations of frontier, and the first information from British officers of the conditions of an enormous region already within the British sphere. It is a significant fact that the British were, generally speaking, received with open arms by the inhabitants, who in some places gave expression to the most hearty welcome, this being the more marked after the capture of the slave-raiding Mallam.

The first severe fighting occurred after the occupation of Gombe, whose people stood in great awe of a great religious leader, Mallam Gibrella, who terrorized the whole country between Gombe and Gujiba, and who possessed a great number of cavalry, notorious for savagery and lawlessness. While the force was in the bush Mallam Gibrella's army suddenly appeared on the scene, and within ten minutes a horde of mounted men attired in scarlet and green, and with flags and banners waving trotted up and, without warning, charged Col. Morland's force. Orders were at once given for companies to be formed up, the guns were got into action, and, after a short fight, in which the British casualties were Capt. Cubitt touched by a spent bullet and a few soldiers wounded, the Mallam retreated with what remained of his cavalry. A force of nine mounted men, under Lieut. Dyer, was sent in pursuit. The party had forty-eight hours' continuous riding through waterless bush before the Mallam was tracked to the jungle and captured. He was surprised early in the morning in a field, with seventy cavalry. He had no time to resist, and, after having put their prisoner on a horse, Lieut. Dyer and his men galloped back with him, riding for another day and night until they reached the main column at four o'clock in the morning, in a thoroughly exhausted condition. The Mallam, who was one of the greatest religious leaders in the country, was a tall man of patriarchal appearance, with flowing white hair. He was supposed to have the power of rendering himself invisible. After a brief halt the entire force continued its march direct for Lake Chad, and several days later reached Maiduguri.

As good water was found here, Col. Morland decided to establish a post in the place. A halt was made, camp formed for the less mobile portion of the expedition, and flying columns sent out to Lake Chad. The first of these, consisting of sixteen men under Capt. Molesworth and Lieut. Dyer, was despatched to go to the lake and hoist the British flag on its shores. After riding day and night for four days, the flying column halted at four one morning at a tiny Arab encampment apparently on the shore of Lake Chad, and thinking that the end of the journey had been reached, bivouacked for a few hours. To their chagrin, it was found on the following morning that the waters of the lake were far distant, and that while the spot on which they were was on the shore in the wet season, it was fourteen miles from the water in the dry season, when the lake receded. Another day's riding was thus necessary before the British officers for the first time set eyes on the lake. They saw a sheet of still water stretched on all sides like a great sea. Over and around the calm waters were thousands of birds, while on the shore could be perceived herds of antelopes. Hippos and alligators abounded. Just at sunset the British flag was solemnly hoisted and the occasion was duly celebrated in the evening by Captain Molesworth, Lieut. Dyer and his force dining off antelope. During their brief stay on the lake shore a deserted canoe was found, constructed of pith and shaped like a gondola. This was believed to belong to the pagan tribes who

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

The Cause of Much Suffering

SOBRIETY IS BEST

THE LESSON THAT HAS BEEN LEARNED BY AMERICANS EVERYWHERE THOROUGHLY WELL.

It is said that there is much drinking now as there ever was, but that men do not drink in the same way as of old; and that public drunkenness is now comparatively rare. Occasionally we see men upon the streets who are under the influence of liquor; but one might go from one end of Memphis to the other and not find a drunken man in a day's journey. Indeed, so rare has such a sight become in this city that it excites universal attention. The drunken man used to be a familiar personage. Now he is an object of curiosity.

Of course there are still plenty of men who take their daily allowance of liquor, but they do not hire a brass band or fire off a few bombs to advertise the fact. Men whose business permits of a certain amount of leisure are apt to be convivial; but it is observable that their conviviality is pretty well regulated. It is the rare exception when they cross the bounds.

The methods of modern business have much to do with the spread of temperance. Even if the head of an establishment is intemperate himself, he does not surround himself with inebriates. He knows that the details of his business require cool heads and steady hands; and he will insist that his employees shall be sober men. Sometimes he candidly declares that he will do the drinking for the entire concern. When the head of a business is himself a teetotaller he will probably insist still more stringently upon his subordinates averting their faces from the flowing bowl. He may tell them that he has no control over private habits, and that they are at liberty to drink as much as they please, but that if they do drink they shall not work for him. Modern business is entirely without sentiment. It objects to the drinking man, not on moral, but on practical grounds. The judgment of the drinking man is apt to be awry at times. Liquor will make a fool of a sage under certain circumstances; and a trusted employee might fail his employer at a critical time if he were addicted to drink.

Employees are learning everywhere that it pays to be sober. The steady fellow who can always be found, and when found is sober, is the man who wins out. There are any number of vocations which can be filled only by sober men. No railway in the world would think of intrusting a train to a drunken engineer. Drunkards would not be tolerated on the police force, in the postal service, or, indeed, in any business affecting the lives of people or requiring exceptional judgment and care. Of course there are successful men who drink; but, as a rule, it will be found that they drink discreetly and never overstep the bounds of moderation. Where they drink to excess, they are but the exceptions that prove the rule. The millionnaire, however, is master of his time, and, if he chooses to spend a part of it in riotous living, he can afford whatever loss such a course entails. He is in such a position that his business does not necessarily suffer when he blots out a few hours from the course of time.

The employee who begins by practising sobriety during working hours is apt to continue it after office hours. The after-dark jag is not conducive to easy labor the next day. Furthermore, the young man soon finds out that the pleasures of alcoholism are not up to the advertisements. Seen in the green light of the next day, they have a curiously unreal and fantastic effect. The humors of the cup are very much like the magnificent visions which one has in dreams. They cannot be remembered the next day. Perhaps to the general sense of disappointment are added a headache and a positive conviction that one has swallowed a mule by mistake.

Everything, therefore, conduces to sobriety in our day. The number of men who drink nothing at all is increasing. The men who drink know how to carry their liquor like gentlemen, and they drink wine or beer or whiskey very much as they drink their coffee or tea. It is not a 'drink' to them in the ordinary sense of the word; but a part of their daily allotment of meat and liquid.

One reason why alcoholism is decreasing is the explosion of several misconceptions regarding the use of liquor. Formerly it was thought that wine brightened the intellect; and that genius often lay dormant until set agoing by the sherry or the champagne. Possibly wine will unlock the lips of the taciturn man, and make him garrulous; but it is absurd to say that the wine has created the wit and produced the thought. It has simply beaten down the man's customary reserve and made him willing to speak what was in his mind. The capacity to say bright things must have existed and the bright things must have been there. The wine has merely opened the door. Many mythical stories have been told about men of genius writing sublime poems and delivering lofty orations when under the influence of liquor. It is all a mistake. No man on earth ever wrote anything that was fit to live when he was drunk. No orator ever delivered a speech possessing a particle of merit when he was drunk. Sometimes this has apparently happened; but the truth is that in some way the orator became suddenly sobered. Otherwise he would not have been able to think on his feet.

Another myth that has been exploded is the idea that moderate drinking is good for a person. Modern medical science has given this idea its quietus. It is said that 'a man is as old as his arteries,' and when the ossification of the arteries begins the end is not far off. Science now holds that constant indulgence in alcoholic liquor has a tendency to ossify the arteries. It was formerly held by medical science that if a person drank two drinks of whiskey a day it would be beneficial, for this much liquor could be 'digested,' as it were, without any harm to the system. Now, however, the habit of regular drinking even in moderation is condemned.

It is fortunate that medical science has reached this conclusion, because it is bound to act as a restraint upon the practising physician who has a fondness for drink. If there is any one who has no business drinking at all it is the family physician; and he cannot very well continue to be a drinking man in the face of the ban placed upon alcohol by medical science. The minister of the Gospel urges every one to observe the Ten Commandments, but he would not retain any parish long if it were known that he was a persistent violator of one of them. The physician must be held to a like account. If medical science condemns regular drinking, there is no excuse for the practitioner, and unless he can curb his appetite he might as well retire at once from his profession.

The conviction is becoming pretty general that sobriety is the best policy, and that drunkenness does not pay.—Memphis (Tenn.) 'Commercial Appeal.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Commandant Viljoen has told an interviewer at Leeds that he had offered his services, as a new and loyal subject of the empire, for service in Somaliland.

Wrexham Parish Church, one of the 'seven wonder of Wales,' has just been restored at a cost of £10,000, and during the present week thanksgiving services are being held therein.

The famous Manor of Abney, in Derbyshire, is announced for sale. It belonged at one time to William Perevil, of Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak,' and has not changed hands once in five hundred years.

At the village of Swanscombe, Kent, a manse for the minister of the Congregational Church is being built by the free labor of young men who are associated with the church, and who are also connected with the building trade.

An expert of the British Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, who has been studying tuberculosis in cattle, reports that the disease is extremely prevalent in the English herds, especially in those high-grade cattle which are bought from time to time for breeding purposes.

Lord Methuen, speaking at a complimentary dinner in his honor at Corsham, said he thought he knew the British soldier well enough during the time of his service, but he did not know all the good qualities he possessed until he served with him in the war. If he possessed bad qualities, they were forgotten.

The city of London recently carried out the old feudal custom of paying some horseshoes, with nails for fixing them, together with some severed fagots, to the King's Remembrancer, as land rentals due His Majesty the King. This custom and manner of paying two particular 'quit-rents' has obtained for 667 years.

The scheme of underground telegraph wires, which it was promised should be laid in all the principal storm centres between London and Scotland, is now stated to have practically reached completion. The post-office authorities hope that now the complete severance of telegraphic communication between London and Scotland will be a practical impossibility.

The Lord Mayor of London has remitted to the Colonial Secretary a further sum of £5,000 from the Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers in St. Vincent, especially to meet cases arising out of last week's volcanic disturbances. The Lord Mayor has also made a grant of £1,075 to the relatives of the men lost in the steamship 'Roddam.' This sum is in addition to about £1,300 raised in other quarters.

Some three years ago the Poplar Board of Guardians purchased a site at Shenfield, Essex, for the erection of new schools for the children under their care. Pending the completion of the plans, etc., the Board decided to utilize the land for farming purposes. Altogether the year's balance-sheet shows that the farm has been worked at a profit to the ratepayers of the Union of £300 4s.

With the object of competing with the electric tramways the North Eastern Railway Company has placed an order for a number of large four-cylinder petrol engines to develop 100 horse-power each, to be utilized for the propulsion of light and frequent trains on local branches. Before committing itself to the electrification of its line, the company proposes to try the petrol engines as an alternative means of traction for lighter traffic.

The 'Daily Mail' had a number of telegrams and 'express letters' despatched from various post-offices in London with a view to discover which was the quicker form of communication. The result was surprising—for in eight cases out of twelve the letter which cost 3d reached its destination in Carmelite street before the 6d telegram, although in each case both letter and telegram were handed in at the post-office at the same time. One of the races ended in a dead heat, and three others were narrowly won by the telegrams.

An inquest was recently held in Pentonville Prison, London, on a prisoner named Domenico Rossi. Dr. Syme said the prisoner was in good health when admitted, but complained of illness on Oct. 24. He was admitted to the hospital, and died three days later. The post-mortem examination showed that the brain was studded with bladder worms, or the eggs of the tapeworm. They had eaten holes in the skull, and had been there for years until they got to a vital part. There were fifty eggs in all parts of the brain. One had burst, and had set up inflammation of the brain. Death was due to compression of the brain. It was a mystery, and was the most singular case he had heard of. A verdict of 'Death from natural causes' was returned.

On its last voyage from Liverpool to New York the White Star liner 'Cevic' carried a number of animals consigned to Messrs. Bostock's menagerie. One of these, a large Polar bear, escaped from its cage on the lower deck, and caused much excitement on board. Firearms were discharged to frighten the animal, and efforts were made to corner it with a rope, but it eluded all pursuers and careered indiscriminately about the ship. After exploring the two cattle decks the bear climbed into a forecastle bunk occupied by a sick sailor, who was considerably scared by his unexpected visitor. Finally the animal found a refuge in another bunk, and stretched itself out comfortably at full length, no one daring to approach it. Ultimately, however, it was secured and put back in its cage.

SCOTCH.

Large quantities of fish are being consigned from Aberdeen to South Africa, as many as 2,000 boxes being sent in refrigerators every week.

Aberdeenshire was visited by extraordinarily severe frost recently, and great destruction has been done to crops. Ice half an inch thick formed.

A statue erected at Ayr to the memory of officers and men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers who have fallen in recent wars, was unveiled on Nov 1 by the Earl of Eglinton.

Owing to the greenness of the grain on farms on the Lammermoors cutting had not made a start on Oct. 31, and as there is no possibility of its ripening farmers will be heavy sufferers.

Ayrshire farmers have a curious experience this year. They are called upon to cut and put in corn, thrash hay and lift potatoes at one and the same time—a state of matters that is quite exceptional.

It is claimed for the Cathcart Circle railway that it gives the cheapest railway travel in the world, with the exception of one in Siberia, which gives a hundred-mile journey for a shilling.

The other day Mr. Wills, expert water-finder, visited Langholm and found thirteen different springs at depths varying from thirty to a hundred and fifty feet, and yielding from three hundred to a thousand gallons of water per hour.

A committee has been formed for the purpose of placing in St. Giles's Cathedral a memorial to John Knox. It is inetnded that this memorial should take the form of a large mural monument containing a statue of Knox, and the assent of the board of management and their approval of the finished design have been obtained.

By the death of Dr. William Alexander, at Dundonald, Glasgow University has lost its oldest living graduate. The Doctor, who was 87 years of age, took his degree of C.M. in 1832, 70 years ago, when only 19 years of age, and followed up this success two years later by passing as an M.D.

The discovery of an autograph poem of Burns is an event of no little interest at this time of day. Mr. Maurice H. Trueman, of Barnes, writes to the literary journals to say that he has found among the papers of an old library the MS. of 'Adown winding Nith I did wander.'

A fire has destroyed the extensive sawmills of Messrs. Park, Dobson & Co., Leith. The works covered over twelve acres of ground, and the fire spread over half that area. The fire burned until morning, the firemen being powerless to save the mill, which was completely gutted. Numerous stacks of timber and much valuable machinery was also destroyed. The damage is estimated at £35,000.

Colonel Malcolm, C.B., of Poltalloch, has lent to the Glasgow Corporation Museum Collection his valuable mounted specimen of the great auk, a bird which has become quite extinct within the memory of persons yet alive. From the coasts of Scotland the creature disappeared earlier than the year 1822, and the last recorded of the species was killed on the Icelandic coast in 1849. Only about seventy skins of the great auk and a similar number of eggs are known to exist, and on the rare occasions when they come into the market the eggs commonly bring about £300, whilst the birds hardly ever change hands.

An oak was planted by Provost Whitelaw, Musselburgh, on a vacant piece of ground near Loretto gate, as a town memorial of the Coronation of King Edward. There was a large attendance of the public. The Provost having made a warmly loyal speech, and expressed the hope that the weather and the small boys of Musselburgh would spare the tree, planted it, and his cry of 'God Save King Edward' was a signal for cheering and the playing of the National Anthem by the Musselburgh and Fisherrow Trades Band. A hedge of privet was then planted round the tree, and the whole inclosed in an iron railing. Afterwards the Town Council and their guests adjourned to the council chambers, and carried through a toast-list at a cake and wine banquet.

The buildings in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, erected by the Corporation as an Art Gallery and Museum, have been opened as a civic property by Lord Provost Chisholm. Councillor Shearer, chairman of the Museums and Galleries Sub-Committee, proposed a vote of thanks to the benefactors of the institution. Not many months ago, he said, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, accused the Scottish people of doing nothing to foster art interests in their midst. The £700,000 contributed by the benefactors of that institution was the answer of Glasgow, and he made bold to say no other city in the Empire outside London could present such a record. The motion was adopted.

IRISH.

Mr. Robert Gazeby, of Belfast, is the first Irish working man to receive the Commission of Peace for that country. He is a flax-dresser.

The Irish Viceroy's new yacht, which he is to race in Irish waters next year as a member of the Dublin Bay Sailing Club, is to be built at Kingstown, Dublin.

The death has taken place at Lynn, about three miles from Mullingar, of a farmer named James Farrell, who had attained the extraordinary age of 107 years, having been born in May, 1796. Mr. Farrell, who retained his faculties almost up to the last, was well known, and up to about four years ago was constantly to be seen in Mullingar transacting business.

At a conference of the Mid-Tipperary branches of the United Irish League it was resolved to stop the Templemore Staghounds hunting over the farmers' lands, as several of the members of the hunt had actively supported the landlord policy and helped to prevent a conference with the tenants, and also because the hunt had not protested against the coercion policy being carried out in the country.

A daring act, performed by Mr. W. S. Johnston, of Recarson, Omagh, who is a missionary, has received recognition from the Czar in the shape of a presentation of a gold cigarette case with the Imperial Arms engraved on it. Mr. Johnston in 1900 acted as interpreter to a Russian naval officer, who understook the task of delivering to the Chinese commander the decision arrived at by the allied admirals to take possession of the Taku forts.

Major Paul Aloysius Kenna, of the 21st Lancers, who is one of the officers selected for special service in Somaliland, holds, in addition to the Victoria Cross, which he earned by conspicuous gallantry in the famous charge of his regiment at Omdurman, the Royal Humane Society's certificate for diving off the quay at Dublin into the Liffey to save a man from drowning in 1895. He entered the 21st Lancers by way of the 2nd West India Regiment, and was in India and Egypt.

The design for the Dufferin Memorial at Belfast has now been decided upon, and includes a canopy supported by Ionic pillar. The base on which the statue of Lord Dufferin will rest will have four panelled faces, on two of which there will be figures, emblematic of Canada and India, and on the other two the name and title of the late nobleman. The statue will be in bronze, and Lord Dufferin will be robed as a Knight of St. Patrick. Mr. F. W. Pomeroy is the sculptor, and the memorial, which is to cost £5,000, will be provided with a site in Donegal square.

The latest returns of the Department of Agriculture regarding swine fever in Ireland continue to compare very satisfactorily with the corresponding figures for previous years. From the beginning of the current year to the Nov. 11 the total number of outbreaks of swine fever reported amounted to 150, as against 206, 195, and 298 during the same periods of 1901, 1900 and 1899 respectively. Up to the same date there have been slaughtered this year, as diseased or exposed to infection, 2,970 pigs as against 3,620 last year, 3,230 in 1900, and 5,437 in 1899. The latest returns show that during the week ending Nov. 11 three fresh outbreaks occurred in Cavan, Dublin, and Galway, and that 21 animals were destroyed as diseased or exposed to infection.

Advertisements.

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CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and express office and we will send the watch to you by express for examination, you examine it at the express office and if as represented pay express agent our special introductory price $2.95 and express charges, and it is yours. If there is no express office near you, send $2.95 with order and we will send watch postpaid. Only one watch to each customer at this price. Mention in your letter whether you want GENT'S OR LADY'S SIZE, and order to-day as we will send out samples at this reduced price for 20 days only.

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Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IN THE FIRST STAGES.

A Beautiful Girl Saved From Dread Consumption ---Other Wonderful Cures.



Miss. Amelia Weymer.

Miss Amelia Weymer, Appleton, Wis., writes:

"Early last summer I contracted a cold which seemed to hang on to me and could not be shaken off. From the head it went to the throat, and then affected my lungs. My mother felt very anxious and as we had used Peruna in the family before, she advised me to try it. I was somehow very opposed but was persuaded to try Peruna. Using it one day convinced me that it was no ordinary medicine, within a week I was much better and in two weeks I was well, and I felt much stronger and in much better health generally. I was perfectly satisfied with the results from the use of Peruna."—Miss Amelia Weymer.

Hundreds of Women Cured of the First Stages of Consumption by Pe-ru-na.

The Following Letters From Thankful Men and Women Tell Their Own Story.

Miss Josephine Stolhammer, Denver, Colo., care of Soderburg Palace Studio, writes:

'My physician advised me to go to Colorado because my lungs were delicate, and I had catarrh of the head which the damp climate East seemed to aggravate. I spent two years here without improving. Reading of the value of Peruna I began taking it and in two months was completely cured and well. This is nearly three months ago and I have suffered no relapse. I consider Peruna very superior to Colorado air for catarrh. If I had known of it before it would have saved me hundreds of dollars.—Josephine Stolhammer.

In a recent leter to Dr. Hartman, Mrs. Adam Staats, Mequon, Wis., writes as follows:

'I suffered six years with chronic catarrh. Last year my condition was very bad. I could not speak aloud, had a terrible cough, hemorrhages from the lungs and night-sweats. I expected to die from consumption, as catarrh had spread through my whole body. Through one of Dr. Hartman's books I decided to write to him. He prescribed for me and I followed his direction. I am now as well as I ever was.'—Mrs. A. Staats.

Mrs. Gardner, Portland, Ore., writes:

'I had coughed for three months and had doctored without benefit, when I learned of Peruna. I was very weak and could hardly walk around the room. I felt better after using Peruna only two weeks, and kept on taking it until I was well. Two years have passed since I was cured and I am still well.'—Mrs. Gardner.

Mrs. Mary E. Hoblit, 2501 Clinton avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

'My son suffered for three months with catarrh of the bronchial tubes, which threatened to become very serious. The doctors advised that he seek a more favorable climate, but as he had heard of Peruna as a specific for lung trouble he decided to give it a trial before he left his family for an expensive journey among strangers. For six months he used it faithfully and found that the trouble gradually disappeared and blessed health took its place. In two months he was perfectly well and able to perform his duties. You have indeed a grateful mother's thanks.—Mrs. Mary Hoblit.

CATARRH CAUSES CONSUMPTION

Pe-ru-na Never Fails to Cure Catarrh Wherever Located.

THE medical profession has so thoroughly prejudiced the minds of the people against patent medicines that it is with great reluctance that any one can be persuaded to try such a remedy at first.

In nearly every one of the thousands of remarkable cures that Peruna has made the patients had to be persuaded by friends very strongly before they could lay aside their prejudice against it.

A large multitude, of course, hold out against the persuasions of friends and die simply because they have allowed their minds to be poisoned against this very excellent remedy.

But fortunately there is another large multitude of people who are able to shake off their prejudice and try Peruna before it is too late. These people are rarely disappointed.

They generally try other remedies at the beginning of their troubles. They allow a cold to develop into catarrh of the head. They allow catarrh of the head to gradually become catarrh of the throat.

They still keep using the doctor's medicine, or some other ineffectual remedy. The catarrh stealthily spreads down the bronchial tubes and reaches the lungs. Everybody then becomes alarmed. Faith in the doctor begins to disappear. The patient reaches a state of mind in which he is willing to try almost anything. A bottle of Peruna is sent for.

The first week it produces a decided change for the better. A few weeks' continual treatment cures the patient. Then another happy man or woman is added to the long list of people who are praising Peruna.

It is the praise of those who have been cured by Peruna that makes this remedy so popular and so extensively used. No advertisement could have accomplished this result.

Peruna cures the first stages of consumption by removing the cause, which is chronic catarrh.

Peruna cures the cause in the right way. It cures catarrh of the bronchial tubes, which causes the cough. The catarrh having been cured, the cough ceases. This is the only right way to cure a cough.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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.]

DAIRY TESTS.

HOW THE DANISH ASSOCIATIONS MANAGE THE MATTER.

In response to an enquiry from a Canadian reader who is anxious to introduce something similar into the Dominion, the 'Country Gentleman' gives the rules of the Vejen (Denmark) Test Associations, which, of course, would have to be modified to suit the local conditions.

The objects of the association, to be successful, must be:—1. That the feed given the cows must, as much as possible, be weighed or measured. 2. That each cow's daily milk yield is weighed once a week, or at least sufficiently often, so that accidental influences may not have any serious effect. 3. That the percentage of fat in each cow's milk yield is tested sufficiently often to eliminate accidental influences. 4. That an exact account is kept in such a manner as to show the relation between the butter yield and the food consumed.

The first association, that of Vejen, had 13 members, aggregating 300 cows, and the expenses were 700 kr.; but the government saw at once the importance of this movement, and granted them an aid of 250 kr., ($62.50).

The by-laws were as follows:—

1. The object of the association is to build up a race of cows which give a large yield of rich milk.

2. The association is formed for five years, and no members may withdraw before that time, unless they move from the district.

3. The membership is temporarily limited to 12 or 13, who agree to let the milk of each cow be tested every 14 days.

4. The expenses are distributed in proportion to the fat tests made, and are collected twice a year.

5. Three directors are chosen, one of whom resigns every third year after the first two years, and who elect a president and a secretary treasurer.

6. The directors engage a 'tester,' who takes the samples and tests the milk of each cow, and a reliable apparatus is bought for his use. He also keeps exact accounts over the milk yield of each cow, and the fodder used in proportion to the butter yield (calculated), and he prepares tables showing the relation between the individual cows and the various herds, so that those cows having special value for breeding purposes may be selected.

7. The accounts are kept from May 1 to April 30, and are handed before June 1 to the auditor elected by the members, who returns them to the president two weeks before the annual meeting.

8. The annual meeting is held every year not later than July.

9. Every member who desires anything discussed must give at least eight days' notice in writing to the president before the annual meeting, when a majority of votes decides the question.

10. Every member has but one vote, which may be given in person or by a legal proxy.

11. The annual meeting can only pass any rules or make any changes when at least half the members are present; otherwise, a new meeting is called, not less than two weeks later, when questions may be decided irrespective of the number present.

12. Dissolution of the association can only take place when so resolved at a regular annual meeting.

No doubt modifications have been made since then, but I have been unable to trace them, and it is not important, as other rules must obtain here anyhow.

The government at once appropriated 10,000 kr., to be divided between associations which made proper reports, and the plan grew like wildfire.

In 1897, it was shown that the 'testers' were also useful in securing better care of the milk for the creameries, and the dairy paper, 'Maelkeri Tidende,' soon had frequent discussions as to the work of these associations, notably as regards securing uniform reports from the various associations. Joint meetings were held, and several weak features pointed out.

In 1898, 17,000 kr. ($4,250) was appropriated for the support of the various associations, and in 1899, the Vejen Association again took the lead in including a report as to the raising of calves and hogs, and on Oct. 7, of that year, at a general meeting of all local agricultural associations, the blank forms for the test associations were fully discussed.

It was agreed that the following points should be covered in the records of the single cows: (1) The number and name, (2) when born, (3) sire, (4) mother, (5) when calving, (6) sex and color of calf, (7) the sire of the calf, (8) disposal of calf, (9) the weight of the cow. The branding or, rather, ear-marking of the calf was recommended.

The blank forms recommended for the further records as to single cows show (1) date of test, (2) period covered, (3) pounds of milk, (4) percent of fat, (5) number of days fed, (6) pounds of milk, pounds of butter and pounds of milk with one percent fat, (7) detail of feed. At foot of page, left hand side, a summary for (1) summer half year, (2) winter half year, and (3) whole year, giving the yield of milk and butter and the feed; at right hand (1) the number of days fed, (2) pounds of milk and fodder units per day of feeding, and (3) statement showing that 100 fodder units gave ——pounds of milk, —— pounds of butter, and —— pounds increase weight.

As to the herd records, the question blanks covered: 1. Total number of cows and heifers. 2. The cows and heifers which have been in the herd the whole year of the test—excepting aborters, cows not bred and other abnormal cows. 3. The normal cows which have been in the herd the whole years (cows and heifers under four years not counted).

In making up the yearly accounts of the individual cows from their separate accounts, they should be grouped, as, for instance: 1. All cows and heifers which have been in the herd the whole year. 2. All cows and heifers, less aborters and cows not bred. 3. All normal cows, less one and two calf heifers.

In 1900 we find four district associations for Jylland, Fyen, Sjaeland and Lolland, comprising in all about 240 test associations, and the results compiled from the various districts have given much food for thought. For instance, the old notion that a larger flow of milk must of a necessity give a lower percentage of fat, was disproved.

Most important of all, a co-operation was effected between the test associations and the breeders' associations (bull associations) and a chief inspector was appointed in one district, who helped to select the cows entitled to be bred to certain bulls, and to supervise the keeping of the herd books.

The 'Maelkeri Tidende' sends blanks to the associations, and when filled publishes them and sends copies to all the members. Indeed, every one interested in dairying helps the plan along, and this explains why there are now over 250 such associations.

Finally, as an example of the practical results obtained, let me mention the three years' work of the Faarup Association. According to the 'Maelkeri Tidende' the average results per cow in the herds tested were as follows:

Year.	Milk. lb.	Butter lb.	Fat. Percent
1899-1900	5162	191	3.34
1900-1901	5284	202	3.44
1901-1903	6104	238	3.50

This represents an improvement in the average yield of 47 pounds of butter per cow by testing and selecting in three years! Verily the work of these associations is the keynote of cheaper milk production, and a systematic test can only be obtained by co-operation.

The writer then throws out some suggestions for similar societies in this country. He says:

'The work of Danish farms is running more in a groove than here, and hence when the "tester" covers 12 or 13 farms in fourteen days, he may with safety rely on the cows having been milked the previous evening at the regular hour; but I confess to a doubt whether this would do here, and should much prefer that he or some disinterested party could see the cows milked three times, and see that they were milked dry the evening before, so that he knew that no tricks could be played on him by those who are ambitious to make a good showing.

'If the tester started out so as to see the cows milked Sunday evenings, he would weigh the milk on Monday morning and evening, take notes as to feed, etc., and carry the samples to the next farm, where he would watch milking on Tuesday morning and weigh Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, testing the first farm's, and so on, finishing on Saturday at noon, having tested only four herds. But I would rather have the herds tested every third week, and be sure it was done right; so one man could manage twelve herds in that way.

'If the tester is to rely on the farmers at all, he may as well let them do the weighing of the milk and taking of the samples, and in that case one man should be able to do the work on all the farms of an average creamery or cheese factory in the following manner. He visits each farm before the test is started, takes note of all conditions, records the number, age, etc., of each cow, feed used, etc., and shows how the weighing and sampling must be done, leaving enough 2-ounce bottles with initial of farmer and numbers engraved to take separate samples of two milkings, also blanks for filling in feed records every two weeks.

'Having thus prepared his patrons, they send in on certain days the sample bottles to the factory where the tester has headquarters, and he can then test a large number in a day and get time now and then for a surprise visit to the farms. This plan is more practical here, where the other will not cost so much, and if we trust the milking dry of cows at the proper time as they do in Denmark, we may as well trust the rest because the total average of each herd will be controlled by the patrons' daily delivery and factory test, and there can be no reason for the patron's desiring to fool the tester as to the individual yields.

'There is another advantage in this plan, and that is that the factory can well afford to pay part of the expenses, because the tester's visits to the farms will also encourage better care of milk, better sanitation in the stables, etc.

'In any case, the main point is to include in the test—at least for figuring the average—every cow and heifer being fed on the farm, whether they are dry or in milk—that is the crucial test; the rest is simply a matter of bookkeeping. The food given cannot be weighed out to each cow—that would be too expensive—but fortnightly estimates tested by scale now and then should be recorded.

'With these hasty hints, I wish my Canadian inquirer success, and hope that he may have the honor of establishing such associations first on this side of the Atlantic. They are not for the professional breeders, not for the large herds owned by progressive men, who may do their own testing; but the latter may be public-spirited enough to join with the small farmers, with the men who have only a few cows, and thus make the establishing of the system possible.'

Advertisements.

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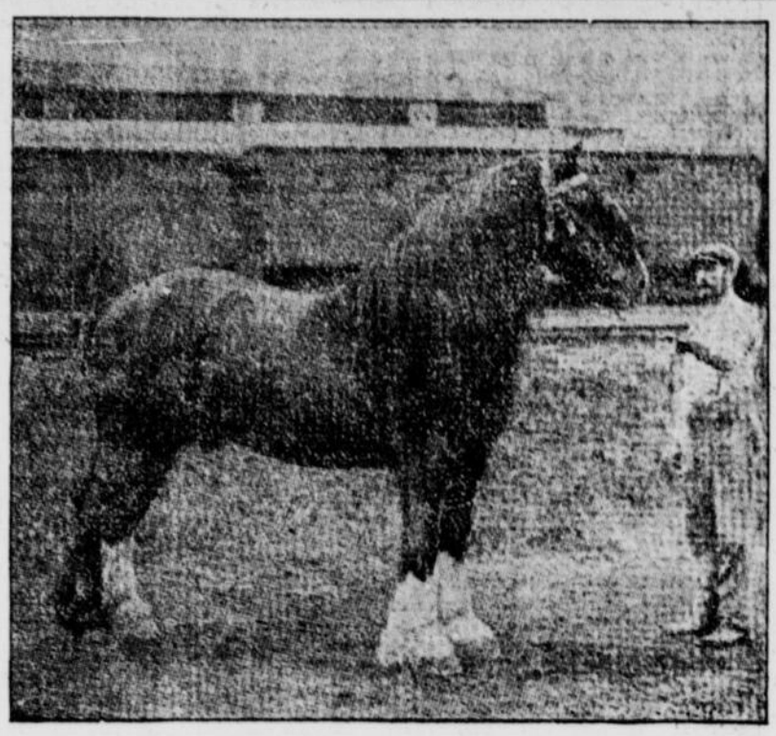
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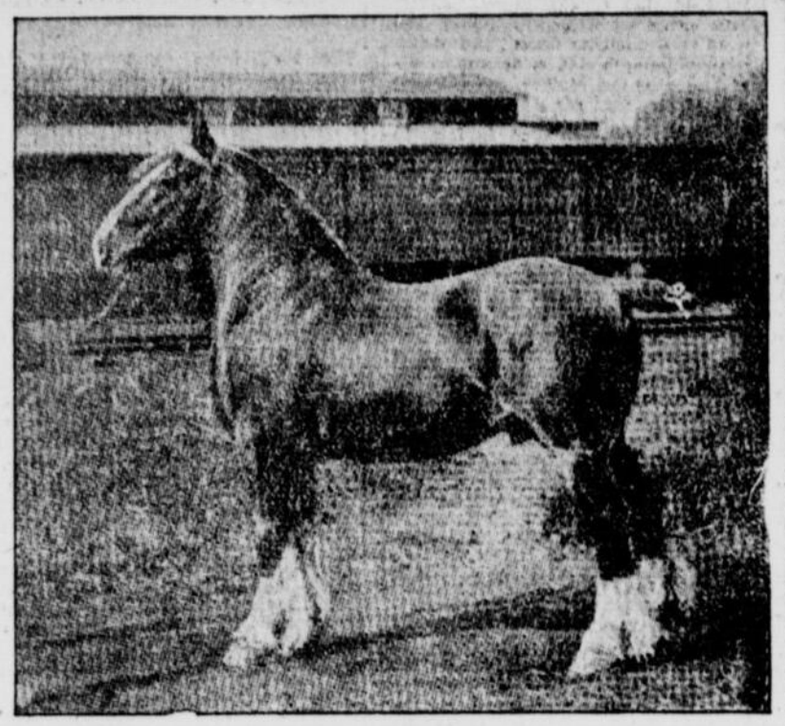
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A PAIR OF PRIZE-WINNING SHIRE STALLIONS.

These typical Shire stallions have won many ribbons for their owners, Messrs. Robert Burgess and Son, Winona, Ill. The one on the left is 'Southgate Marmion,' 15859, who was first in the aged stallion class at the Illinois State Fair this year. The one on the right, 'Dunsmore Blood Royal,' 19696, was the second prize three-year-old at the same fair.

Advertisements.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF **DYSPEPSIA**

Promptly relieved and cured by **K.D.C.** THE MIGHTY CURER

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

A LITTLE IDEA OF HOW CANADA IS DEVELOPING.

Remarkable evidence of the progress made by Canada in the last six years is contained in a little pamphlet recently published, says the Toronto 'Globe.' Foreign trade has grown from $239,025,000 to $423,910,000; imports from $118,000,000 to $212,270,000; exports from $121,000,000 to $211,640,000. Going a little more into detail, we find that the exports of Canadian farm products have increased from $50,591,000 to $96,313,897, of Canadian manufactures from $9,365,384 to $18,462,970, of products of the mine from $8,056,000 to $34,947,574.

Agriculture, of course, still stands at the head of our exports: Exports of agricultural products have nearly doubled, comparing 1896 with 1902; and if we compare periods of six years we obtain results quite as remarkable. The aggregate for the period from 1891 to 1896 was $294,386,253; the aggregate for the period from 1897 to 1902 was $464,544,808. Agriculture keeps its position at the front easily, and the rapid settlement and development of the west will hold it there. But, relatively, some other industries show a larger increase. Mineral products which in 1896 were at the foot of the list are now in second place; manufactures have passed exports of the fisheries.

There is no evidence in these figures that the country is being stripped of its natural resources to enrich other countries. The doubling of the export of manufactures tells the opposite story. So does the increase in the export of the more profitable products of the farm. Thus from 1896 to 1902 the value of the butter exported increased from $1,052,000 to $5,660,541, of cheese from $13,953,371 to $19,686,291, of bacon, hams and pork from $4,446,884 to $12,457,863, of eggs from $807,086 to $1,733,242. Taking periods of six years, the increase in the receipts of Canadian farmers on these four products has been $96,470,598. In the earlier period our exports of butter were less than half those of the United States. In the latter period our exports exceeded those of the United States. And in the year 1902 our exports were double those of the United States.

Another evidence of growth is to be found in homestead entries and arrivals of immigrants. In 1892 the homestead entries were 2,770, but by 1896 they had fallen to 1,384. Then began a steady and rapid increase, and in 1902 they were 14,633, or more than ten times the entries for 1896. The immigrant arrivals were 67,379 for 1902, as compared with 16,835 for 1896.

FEEDING FOR CHRISTMAS.

The above heading might well be used to mean the feeding to a very fine finish. The annual feasting that takes place at the merry 'Yule Tide' creates an unusual demand for something fancy, hence the significance of the term. The Englishman has been wont to see on his festal board a much greater abundance of surplus fat than has his American brothers; but the following discussion of 'Feeding for Christmas' in the 'Live Stock Journal' would indicate that he who feeds for the English market would henceforth need to look more carefully to the finishing of his animals if he would obtain the top price:

'Time was when the fattest Christmas beeves, sheep and swine were held by the judges to be the best, and they were put into the first places. Englishmen of means were proud to have such joints to decorate the festive tables, without caring that the bulk of such were simply non-consumable by himself and guests and that the greater portion went in cooks' perquisites. Now we look more to the utilitarian principle—the greatest good to the greatest number, and we require not only smaller joints but a more equable proportion of fat and lean in our flesh meat.

'Feeders will now have in preparation their beeves and their sheep and pigs for Christmas prize exhibitions, and a hint as to how best to win these prizes, while at the same time blending the fat and the lean in the carcasses, may be opportune. I have no desire to depreciate any feeders, no axe to grind, but years of experience have proved that there is no flesh meat produced equal to that in which oats and oatmeal have played a part, no flesh so firm so marbled, so equally blended with fat and lean. A finer gloss can be imparted to the coat of a beast, a softer (blubber) touch, where feeds rich in oil have been used, but no judge who understands his business, and more especially if one of them happen to be a butcher, will hesitate between the two. The one is the perfection of flesh meat, the other especially if the oily feed has been used largely, a mass of fatty blubber, which never sets properly after slaughter, no matter what the weather.

'For cattle and pigs the finishing should be by oatmeal balls—oatmeal made into the consistency of dough by kneading it up with cold water, and made about the size of cricket balls. As a commencement for cattle, a couple of these are laid on the top of the feeding tub twice a day, and then gradually enlarged to six or eight balls of meal as the feeding period nears its close. Note should be daily taken of the dung of the animals, and if costiveness is apparent the balls may be stopped for a day, or a little oil given with the food. Pigs will take the balls in any way or at any time, but they should not be mixed with liquid food. For sheep the oats should be bruised and the quantity enlarged as the feeding period progresses. It is surprising that we should so long have recognized the value of oats as a feeder for horses, and yet remained oblivious of their merits for other animals.'

BRITISH SHOWS

A CANADIAN OFFICIAL WRITES OF THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, chief of the Fruit Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, writes:

One striking feature of the recent Royal Show at Carlisle, England, was that all but two or three of the buildings were simply frames covered with canvas; in other words, the show took place under a series of long tents. The advantage of this system is that the framework can be taken down, and the tents shipped from point to point, and used many times in the season. The arrangement also makes it possible to use grounds for an exhibition which are required during the rest of the year for another purpose.

The tents are arranged in a compact and systematic order, in such a way that visitors can go in one direction and return in another, seeing always new exhibits. The classes are arranged in blocks, not in long lines.

There are four classes of agricultural shows in Great Britain: (1) The large shows devoted to breeding types and implements; those are open to the kingdom. (2) Local shows, for the benefit of tenant farmers and breeders in the neighborhood; there may be certain open competitions in these, and the addition of sections for horticulture, apiculture, sports, etc., is optional. (3) Fat stock shows for the encouragement of the production of high class butcher's meat. The chief ones are held at Birmingham, Leeds and Norwich; the finals, so to speak, where the winners in the three former compete, take place at the great Smithfield show. (4) Specific shows; these are held for the benefit of one or more particular branches of agriculture, such as dairying, fruits, poultry, horses, etc. A good type of this class of show is that held at the Agricultural Hall, London, during three consecutive weeks, for special breeds of horses as follows: First week, Shires; second week, Hackneys; third week, Thoroughbred hunters and polo ponies. One of the best of these specific shows is that held at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, a great Shire horse centre (owing to local conditions, fine grass, climate, etc.), here they have three main divisions of the show, one for general classes, a second for foals bred by tenant farmers, and a third for foals from stallions belonging to local breeders.

Another notable show is that called the Dart Horse Parade, held in London, where prizes are given for the best single, pair, unicorn and four horse teams; these must be working horses attached to vehicle without load. No new harness or vehicles are allowed; the turnout must have been used up to the date of the show—Whit Monday. The prizes are given for the best working condition, the object being to encourage carters to take good care of their animals and a pride in their appearance. This is one of the most commendable of the specific shows.

There are many local poultry shows and village shows of varying importance; at some of these prizes are given to the school children for the best collection of named grasses, weeds, etc. This also is found to be a very satisfactory aid to education.

Private land owners also sometimes hold shows for the encouragement of agriculture among the tenant farmers. Chief among these is the show held by the Duke of Portland, known as the 'Walbeck Tenant Farmers' Show.'

The secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society states that the year 1790 saw the beginning of agricultural shows in Great Britain.

HORSES FOR THE MARKET

WHAT AN EXPERT TOLD THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BREEDERS.

Following is a synopsis of an address delivered by Dr. J. Hugo Reed, one of the expert judges employed by the Department of Agriculture, at the recent Charlottetown Fair:—

If a man is breeding for the market he should find out what the market demands and then make up his mind as to what style of the horses in demand he can produce at most profit to himself. The best selling horses to-day are heavy draughts, carriage horses and saddle horses. Prince Edward Island is certainly in a position to produce good heavy horses. The Clydes are a good breed and seem to be in most demand. The stallions at present owned on the Island when mated to good mares will certainly produce colts that will sell well. A reasonably heavy mare of good conformation is required. There were instances on the grounds where Clyde stallions had been bred to light mares of standard bred blood. The progeny were nondescripts of no particular use, and this is the general result of such violent crossing.

The distinction between carriage horses and roadsters is evidently not well understood by exhibition managements or people in the Maritime Provinces. These are two distinct types of horses, and should not be judged in the same class. There should be provision at least for a single roadster in harness and a matched pair.

The distinction between roadsters and carriage horses is not a matter of size, or of breeding. The road horse is valuable for his performance in getting over the road; the carriage horse for his attractiveness, his style and action, in addition to his road qualities. The carriage horse in demand to-day must have action, high action, folding his knees and hocks well, and he must do this no matter whether going five miles an hour or fifteen. He must hold up his head without the aid of a check, and always look proud. In size he may vary from 15½ hands to 16 hands, or even slightly over. As a general rule the carriage horse should have more substance than the roadster, be more horizontal in the croup, and above all must have a high, proud head. The road horse with low action and perhaps low head, may go faster and farther and last longer than the carriage horse, but he is not so much in demand. In the large markets, Chicago, New York, Detroit and even Toronto, the carriage horse may sell for from $600 up, while the road horse will bring from $150 up.

Standard bred owners claim that their stallions will get good carriage horses. This is true to some extent, but the percentage is very small. The surest way to get carriage horses is to use a stallion with the desired action. He is best got in the hackney or one of the coaching breeds. Personally, I prefer the English hackney. The dam must, of course, be carefully selected. To mate well with the stallions above mentioned she must have more or less warm blood. She should have been sired by a standard bred or a thoroughbred stallion. This is necessary because the hackney and coaching breeds have not a long-continued purity of breeding and so have not that prepotency which the thoroughbred stallion, for instance, has. They cannot, therefore, like the thoroughbred, impress their individuality upon colts from mares of coarse type and cold blood. 'Kilnwick Fireaway,' the hackney you have here, shou'd be able, if intelligently mated, to produce a good type of carriage horses. To get carriage horses by the use of a thoroughbred sire, you must have mares of high action, for the thoroughbred's natural gait is a gallop or run; he has long, low action. He is, however, the purest blooded animal in the world.

Referring to the term 'Thoroughbred' the word is much abused. It can only be correctly applied to the English thoroughbred racing horse or his pure descendant. The word cannot be applied to a Clyde or a hackney, nor a bull, a ram, or a boar. Such animals may be pure bred, but never thoroughbred. The thoroughbred stallion, from his purity of breeding, can give better results than other stallions, with rough and cold-blooded mares, and will often get good saddle horses that way. It is the influence of thoroughbred blood that has produced the standard bred trotter of to-day. It is his thoroughbred ancestry which gives him his courage and endurance. Saddlers can best be got by the use of a thoroughbred stallion. A mare of strong conformation should be chosen. Strength of loin and quarter is an all-important necessity in a saddler. A good, general purpose mare can be used and will give saddle horses for heavy weight riding more surely than mares of finer breeding. Good saddlers are perhaps the most difficult horses to-day to buy and they will bring as good prices as the carriage horse.

Whatever line of breeding a man may follow he must leave a definite object and know what he is doing. There are now on the Island a good many mares that would mate well with the thoroughbred and hackney or coaching stallions. I would not use a coarse or cold-blooded mare, but would endeavor to get one with standard bred or other warm blood. As a general rule a good driving mare will cross well with a hackney. If government inspection of horses, such as is carried on in Quebec, could be carried on free from political intrigue it would be a good thing in any country. The horsemen have, however, the whole question in their own hands; the scrub stallion only exists because he is patronized. If breeders demand purebred stallions the scrub will have to go out of business. The farmers seem to think that because they have not got a choice mare that it is not worth while to pay $10 to $15 fee for a good stallion, but they take a scrub at from $4 to $8. This is a great mistake; if a mare is worth breeding at all, she is worth breeding to the best stallion procurable. The great need of the horse business is more intelligence and enterprise among the horsemen rather than government regulations.

LIVE STOCK OF MANITOBA

FOUR ASSOCIATIONS COMBINE FOR A WINTER FAIR.

Last week executive meetings of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association and Horse Breeders' Association were held for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual winter conventions and conferring with F. W. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner.

Mr. Hodson had several propositions to place before the associations by which the Dominion department could make use of them in furthering the interests of live stock as it was already doing in other provinces. This work Mr. Hodson outlined somewhat on the following lines:

In the first place, the department endeavored to encourage interprovincial trade as much as possible, and by gathering information from the local ideas gained a knowledge of the local situation which was very valuable in this connection. Freight rates and other matters came up for consideration in this department of the work. The department brought the provincial associations closely into touch with each other, to their mutual benefit. Auction sales of pure-bred stock were held, with a view to the encouragement of an adoption of better shires, and for the purpose of bringing the buyer and seller into closer relationship by establishing good markets. The important point was that everything was done through the local authorities, and in that way the best results were obtained.

One specific instance of the manner in which the organization worked was the winter stock show at Guelph, which had become a very large, provincial affair. The same work was being undertaken in the Maritime Provinces, and the town of Amherst, N. S., had voted ten thousand dolllars for the construction of a suitable building in order to secure a winter show.

Another branch of the work, which the department encouraged and with which it was in perfect accord, was that of stock judging exhibitions, such as were held in Winnipeg on a small scale during bonspiel week last winter. These had been found to be very valuable in other places, the principle being that experienced men do the work of stock judging as they would at an exhibition, and at the same time explain the points of the different animals, which made them superior to the others. This had been made a special feature of the Guelph winter fair, in fact it had been the origin of that institution. This judging had become very popular, and last winter a course of two weeks of lectures was arranged for, but so great was the interest taken that it had to be extended to six weeks, and all the lectures were largely attended by live stock breeders and farmers from all parts of the province. At the Iowa state fair the same thing was done with great success. These lectures practically amounted to a short practical course in live stock education for any who were sufficiently interested to attend.

All the members of the executive committee which Mr. Hodson addressed, expressed themselves in complete and unanimous sympathy with the ideas advanced, and the following proposition submitted by Mr. Hodson was adopted:

It was decided to hold the convention of the live stock associations in February, but some other time than the bonspiel week, in order that there might not be so many counter attractions. The date will have to be arranged to suit the convenience of lecturers, as the best men are very busy with college courses during the winter months. The stock judging will be a main feature, and will include cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. The work of making final arrrangements was left to a sub-committee. A building will be secured in which the judging will be done. A two weeks' course will be arranged for, and it is the intention to make the event as successful as possible, with the view to accomplishing for Manitoba what the Guelph show does for Ontario.

CANADIAN FAIRS

MR. CREELMAN POINTS OUT SOME WAYS IN WHICH THEY MIGHT BE IMPROVED.

Speaking at Renfrew, recently, Mr E. C. Creelman, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Fairs for Ontario, pointed out that about three hundred of the four hundred fairs annually held in Ontario were in very slight measure doing the work for which the government was making them large money grants. He had not been in this section of the east before, but he understood that Renfrew in some respects had a good fair, and had been one of the first to adopt the expert judges, which was the first improvement on which he enlarged. Four-fifths of the membership of the fairs were directly interested in live stock. Mr. Creelman depicted the evils of the old-style local judging, when men who were not trained judges disposed of the prizes on the line often of personal friendship or worship of the name of some local breeder. Under the new plan of expert judges, men who could explain why they gave prizes to certain animals, the farmers would be instructed in the types which the markets demanded and which would be profitable. Already sixty fairs had adopted the expert judge policy. Effort should also be made to check the 'professional exhibitor' who went about from fair to fair, year after year, exhibiting the same old articles, without regard to quality. The remedy he proposed for this was that a one-dollar membership should be limited to ten entries. For every entry over that number a fee of ten cents should be made—(in the big fairs a charge of 25 cents or 50 cents was made for every entry.) In this way the exhibits were limited. The members would bring out only their best. And it is quality that the directors should get after. Their aim should be to so manage the fair that visitors to the district should be able to see in a day the very best products of the soil. He held that it was not necessary to have either horse races or circus attractions at the fair to draw a crowd. The town of Simcoe, the same size as Renfrew, had no 'attractions,' yet for twelve years their average receipts had been $1,300 a year. The races and attractions were really detrimental to the fair. People would not look at useful things when there was a race on. They would go to the race. It was human nature. They would rush just as quickly to see a dog fight. But useful things could be made attractive. The rules should be adhered to strictly. If they said that entries would not be received on the days of the show, stick to that. There would be some objection at first, but if the rule were impartially adhered to, the people would soon grow to respect the fair as a businesslike and well-run institution. There should be a man in charge of every department, and he should not be selected because he was a good fellow, or came from this or that section, but because he would take active hold and do the necessary work. The directors should be active men, who would have some time to do some work for the fair. Each director should buy a book of membership tickets and make it his business to sell these tickets and get members. If the directors went at the work as if they meant it, there was no reason, he believed, why in three years they should not have ten thousand people flocking in to their fair. They should keep an eye on its moral tone. The people didn't miss the other side so long as they were given something else as good to entertain them. Mr. Creelman then detailed some of the departures made at the Whitby Model Fair this year. They had one man giving lessons in packing apples; another with chickens from the government station, and telling how to raise and prepare poultry for market; one lady making butter, in a large tent, and another demonstrating on simple methods of cooking. Make it a gathering for social intercourse. 'Get the women out, and you will get out the men,' was his comment. Then at Whitby, they had laid out a large number of experimental plots on the ground, planting many interesting varieties of grains; and it was surprising the crowd of people who surrounded those plots all day.

It would be of advantage to have one of these little experimental farms in each county. The Whitby experimental plots had cost the Society only some thirty-seven dollars for labor. The government had supplied the seed for all the varieties of plants grown experimentally.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

CAUSES LIVE STOCK QUARANTINE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, issued a sweeping order to-day directed to the managers and agents of railways and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen and others, notifying them of the establishment of a quarantine of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine in the New England States and prohibiting the exportation of such animals from the port of Boston until further orders.

Recent investigations by the Department of Agriculture disclosed the fact that what is known as foot and mouth disease exists to an alarming extent in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont. The expert of the department, Dr. Mohler, Dr. Leonard Pearson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. James Law, of Cornell, visited the infected districts and united in a recommendation that in order to prevent the spread of the disease a quarantine should be immediately established.

Mr. Wilson said to-day this was the most serious matter the department has had for some time, but that all the resources of the department would be employed to stamp out the disease. He declared that if it should spread west of the Hudson river it would be nothing short of a national calamity.

Littleton, Mass., Nov. 27.—Fully fifty cattle in the vicinity are affected with the foot and mouth disease, which is causing boards of agriculture and state veterinary officials much anxiety. The trouble began less than a week ago, and has spread rapidly. The contagion first appeared in the stable of Mr. M. W. Whitney, among cattle which had come into contact with no other animals of their kind for months. In some old cases, however, it is claimed that the disease can be indirectly traced along a line of cattle brought from the Brighton stock yards.

WINTERING BEES.

From 1870 to 1882 I kept bees in Floyd county, Iowa, writes a bee-keeper, to a contemporary. My bees did well in the summer, but I lost more or less each winter, owing, as I thought, to a very damp cellar and to the large amount of honey-dew in the fall. One fall, when I considered them in bad shape, I let one-third of the bees stay on the summer stands and another third I put into the cellar. For the other third I opened a long, deep trench in a large bin of oats and put the colonies in there and covered them deep with the oats. When spring came I found all the bees in the cellar dead, and also on the summer stands. I supposed that all would be dead in the oats, and so did not open them until the first of May. Then, to my surprise, I found the hives full to overflowing with bees, and all the frames that were emptied of honey were full of brood. I never had bees do as well as those bees did that summer, and I noticed that the oats were cut up under the hives, as though mice had nested there. One lady wintered one colony with the hive enclosed in a tight box under the kitchen table, and another wintered a colony behind the doors of a room used as a sleeping-room. I know a man who keeps a small apiary in his chamber, and finds that not more bees die from fifteen colonies than I could hold in my hands. For the last ten years I have lived in Todd county, Minn. My bees have wintered (1898 excepted) without loss, in a cellar kept at a temperature of about 33 degrees.

THE USE OF CONCRETE

ITS VALUE TO THE CANADIAN FARMER—CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

Following is a synopsis of an address given by Mr. T. G. Raynor, Rose Hall, Ont., before the St. John, N.B., Farmers' Institute: — Wherever a farmer is building new barns, or changing stables, the question of the use of concrete for floors and walls is a live one. In a country where lumber is comparatively cheap, concrete is not likely to come into general use for making walls of barns, but for flooring it is without question the best and cheapest substance that can be employed. Its first great quality is its desirability. Properly put down it is practically indestructible. Then it is water-tight, and will help in saving all the liquid voidings of the animals, and this in farm practice to-day is a most important matter. Fully 50 percent of the fertilizing value of the manure is in the liquid portion. By having concrete floors and using plenty of absorbents this can all be saved and put on the land where it will do the most good.

Concrete is a mixture of clean gravel or pure sand and cement. There are several kinds of cement. In Ontario they have natural rock cement, which is manufactured at Queenstown and Thorold, and this, while not as strong as the Portland cement, is cheaper and does very well. In some sections the Portland cement will be the best to use.

Laying concrete floors does not require skill which an intelligent farmer cannot supply. First make a solid, smooth floor, twelve feet square, two inch lumber preferred. Then a box without a bottom should be made in which to mix the gravel and cement. This can be made of such a size as to accurately measure the gravel or sand. The gravel and cement are then put into this box in the proportion required, the box taken off, and the mixing of cement and gravel or sand thoroughly done with a shovel. It should be shovelled over twice at any rate, while it is dry, and shovelled up into a cone; then before applying the water the cone should be pulled down, making the mixture in the form of a ring, leaving a hollow in the centre bare to the floor. Into this water should be poured, and dry gravel and cement turned from the outside of the ring to the centre. This will be pulled out again from the centre and more water added until the mixture becomes of the consistency of thick porridge, so it will run down but not be soft. The proportions in which gravel or cement can be used depends somewhat on the strength of the cement. With good Portland cement, one part of cement to six or seven of gravel could be used for the lower part of the floor, but this should be covered with a veneer of one part of cement to two of clean sand. If an extra fine hard finish is required use equal parts of cement and sand.

Before laying the stable floor a good foundation should be prepared. It should be made firm and solid by the addition of gravel or small stones thoroughly pounded down and the floor shaped as is required for the stable. It is best to have a slight slope from the manger to the gutter. The plan of cow stable, which is generally preferred, has a square gutter two feet wide and eight inches below the level of the stall floor. This gutter is first made and the cement laid in it. Then a board mould is put up and the cement put in behind the boards and the boards left there until the cement gets firm.

In laying concrete only as much as can be conveniently reached, say, a piece four feet square, should be laid at one time. All the studding necessary in the construction of the stalls should be set on flat stones and the cement put round them. Great care should be taken when laying cement to thoroughly pound it down. After the floor is finished it should be sprinkled with water, especially if the weather is dry. This should be done every day for a month. It will probably take from a month to six weeks for a floor to harden properly and sufficiently to use, and it will not become thoroughly hard for six or seven months after having been put in. Large stones can and should be used in the construction of a concrete wall, if pains are taken to see that they are covered with at least two inches of cement on either side. A concrete wall one foot thick is sufficiently strong to carry any floor which would form the ceiling barn. This makes a thoroughly warm and dry stable wall. Fine stone from a stone crusher is an excellent material from which to make concrete. A barrel of rock cement will lay 55 square feet of 4-inch floor. Good qualities of Portland cement should do more than that. By the use of corrugated sleepers, made like railway rails, it is quite practicable to make a good floor which would form the ceiling of the story below. The sleepers should preferably be made of iron, and laid sufficiently close to make the structure solid. Such a floor prevents any leakage through to the space beneath.

AGRICULTURE IN THE YUKON.

To a representative of the Victoria 'Times' Mr. Louis K. Schonborn, a northern prospector, has expressed his surprise at the ability of the Yukon to contribute in a very large measure to her own support with respect to agricultural productions. During the fall he was prospecting about one hundred and fifty miles east of Dawson beyond the headwaters of the Stewart river. While the trip was unproductive in the finding of gold, it revealed to him vast possibilities with respect to agriculture. The search was continued till late in September, and his horse kept fat on the native grasses which grew there in the rich valleys through which he passed. There were vast tracts of land which would prove productive fields for hay and some of the hardy vegetables. About twenty miles up the Stewart two farmers, Henry and Sonnexson, are getting splendid crops of hay, and are also producing a very considerable quantity of cabbages, lettuce, radishes, etc., for the Dawson market. They have this year produced about 80 tons of oat hay. The oats are cut before the grain is ripened, and in this form utilized for fodder. Timothy and clover hay is grown extensively on these farms with most gratifying results. The produce is easily shipped down the river to Dawson. The farms are described as ideal ones. There are about eighty acres under cultivation.

OTTAWA TO HAVE A STOCK SHOW.

It is now settled that the big fat stock and dairy show and the annual auction sale of stock will be held in Ottawa next winter.

The Hon. John Dryden, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, has written Mr. H. B. Cowan, of 'The Journal,' secretary of the Live Stock Associations, approving of the use of the Ottawa Forwarding Company's building at the canal basin for the purposes of the show.

The big stock sale will probably be held in the Wellington Ward Market Hall. The show will be held the second week in February.

Excursion rates extending over the full week will be secured over all the railway lines.

SAWS VS. AXES.

The cross cut saw is rapidly replacing the axe for felling trees in the woods, and it is claimed that two men with a saw can do much better work than two with axes, says the Kennebec 'Journal.' A good-sized notch has to be made with an axe first, so that the saw will not bind, and then two men can make short work of a tree. A representative of a saw manufacturing concern recently made a trip through the northern part of the state filing saws and teaching the best method of using them. The old lumbermen were surprised at the results declaring that the saws went through spruce like a knife through cheese. Nearly all of the operators have their crews equipped with saws this winter.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Civilization rests largely upon agriculture, and these foundation men who cultivate the soil, need business ability as one of the fundamentals.

We coax the restless, refractory horse, and do not think time wasted in training him to usefulness; and yet some of us are unwilling to do as much for the boys who are being fitted for the higher and more intelligent work of the farm.

When we buy feeds we should take into account the manurial value of the feeds. You will notice that wheat bran and oil meal have a high manurial value. The manure must be carefully saved and judiciously applied to the land if we are to get the full benefit of feeding out the products of the farm on the farm.

A private company, organized to grow beets for the Ontario Sugar Company found a great deal of difficulty in securing local labor to harvest their beets, and brought in 200 Indians, 100 Chinamen and 200 Italians and others. One mixed lot consisted of men from Germany, Russia, Ireland and Scotland.

In many farming pleases the harnesses are thrown on pegs back of the horses, right in the stables. This certainly commends itself in behalf of convenience, but if there could be simply a cupboard with doors to shut the harness in, the leather would be preserved from the ammonia, the action of which tends to rot leather. If not feasible to enclose the work harness, if possible put the buggy harness away somewhere.

If farmers generally would adopt reasonable methods in saving and using barnyard manure, preserving all the liquids with the solids in water-tight troughs behind the animals, using cut straw for bedding and as an absorbent; then distribute this over the land in a fresh condition before any of the liquids so rich in fertilizing constituents are decomposed, the saving effected would be enormous, and the value of barnyard manure is bringing increased crops would probably be nearly double what it now is, says Prof. Saunders, of Ottawa.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A clean fresh stable is an important factor in maintaining a healthful herd.

Regularity in feeding, milking and watering pays.

The Shorthorn Breeders' Association offers a special prize of a thousand dollars in cash for the champion carload of fat steers at the coming International Live Stock Exhibition should the champion load prove to be Shorthorns.

The course in live stock judging at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, will begin on Jan. 8 and continue for two weeks. No tuition fee will be charged nor any entrance examination required. Any farmer or farmer's son may enter for this course. Applications should be made at once, as only a limited number can be accommodated.

There are many pigs in the country that will not pay for feeding. But why? Many farmers will walk two miles to breed to a scrub boar at 75 cents, rather than to a pure-bred at $1, saving thereby 25 cents on service fee, and often losing $25 on litter when ready for market. Then they will keep the runt for brood sow because she will be light and not kill her pigs if she tramps on them.

Many of the characteristics of a good ram ought to be sought in the ewe. And here it is that the chief point of difference is determined and accentuated by the sexual functions. There should be seen in the ram a massive and powerful front and a thick fore quarter, while as to the ewe, she should be, if anything, heavier in the hind quarters. Circumstances may alter feature, of course, but it is hardly ever advisable to select what many breeders denominate a 'pony sheep.'

Mr. Allen, president of the great stock feeders' company, of Nebraska, says that he can fatten a lot of steers in one-quarter less time by using a portion of the ration each day of sugar beets, or he can make the same lot of steers weigh from fifty to seventy-five pounds each, more than he can without the beets, in feeding the same length of time.

One point in feeding dairy cows should always be borne in mind that it takes a certain amount of feed to maintain the cow, and what is fed in excess goes for profit. Cows must be well fed in order to give profitable returns. The feeding should be regular, as the dairy cow is a creature of habit, and when a change is made in her food it should be done gradually. In connection with the coarse feeds the cows should be fed a liberal supply of grain feeds mixed so as to form a well-balanced ration. This ration should be arranged to give the cows at least two and a quarter pounds of protein, thirteen pounds carbohydrates, and three-quarters of a pound of digestible fat. The best feeds to the production of a large milk flow are those which contain the largest amount of protein.

DAIRYING DOTS.

Well posted farmers are fully aware of the importance of allowing milch cows a liberal supply of pure water. Liberal because not only must the wants of the body be supplied, but milk is 85 percent water, and a considerable quantity is drained from the system daily with the milk. Pure water is absolutely necessary if good milk is desired.

In the dairy at least variety in food is very important in feeding for milk, and there is little danger of getting too great a variety as long as they are wholesome and nutritious foods. In fact, a good variety is essential in making up a good milk ration as well as to maintain a good appetite.

During cold weather one of the chief difficulties in butter making results from hard fat granules and cream with a high viscosity. These conditions are more common in the early winter months than at any other time and when cows are somewhat advanced in lactation. The character of the feed also has something to do with this. The difficulty can be remedied by using feed of a more succulent character, diluting the cream with warm water or a very weak brine. Care must be taken in diluting not to carry this too far, as the cream will be thin and hard to churn. Warming of the cream gradually several hours before churning will also aid in the collection of butter fat. It sometimes happens that the cream will have to be heated as high as seventy-five or eighty degrees to churn well. Do not heat any more than is absolutely necessary. Other things being equal, the lower the temperature at which the cream can be churned, the higher the quality of the butter.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

With the high prices that have prevailed during the entire year, farmers' flocks have been reduced about as much as they can stand, and a certain number must be kept for breeding purposes next year. The year's crop of chickens is believed to be from 25 to 50 percent below the average. This is accounted for by the very wet spring hatching season, and also the cold rains during the early part of the summer. Such seasons are always disastrous to young poults.

Poultry is no longer considered one of the minor crops. It is really one of the most important ones. The high range of prices of eggs and poultry, which have ruled for so many months, has been no doubt due to the great drought of last year, which cut off a large amount of the meat supply. High beef drove many to eating eggs and poultry, and as wages have steadily advanced there have been more eggs and poultry consumed. The egg and poultry business has been a very profitable one during the entire season, and the outlook now is that high prices will continue during the fall and winter.

Those paying attention to the matter have found it very profitable to 'hang on' to just as many good hens as they could possibly accommodate in a comfortable manner, and then as soon as the demands of the butchers begin, commence sorting over the flock, selecting such as they wish to dispose of for one reason or another, and confining them by themselves for a week or more with healthful and abundant feed, water and grit. At the end of that time they shove them off to market and go over the ground again repeatedly, until their flock is cut down to just enough hens to care for the young birds and keep them supplied with fresh eggs. Good prices are received for the sales made, as there is a lively demand for these birds put in such good shape, and at very little trouble or expense. Only the very best birds are left.

EXPERIMENTS IN FARMING.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 8 and 9. Upwards of three thousand farmers, fruit growers and poultrymen are this year conducting practical experiments throughout Ontario, under the direction of the Experimental Union. The most important results of these experiments will be presented and discussed at the meeting. Some of the best agricultural authorities in Canada and the United States will be present and deliver addresses. The meetings are all free to the public, and a large attendance is expected.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURE.

Three of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture staff are going to South Africa. Messrs. Frank Tilley and Harvey Mitchell have accepted the offer of the Imperial Government and entered into a five years' agreement to go to South Africa and instruct farmers in deirying methods and supervise the establishment of butter and cheese factories. Saxby Blair, horticulturist at Nappan experimental farm, goes under a similar agreement. They are to be in South Africa by April 1 next.

Advertisements.

RAZOR STEEL SAWS

Secret-Temper Cross-Cut

FOR FARMERS.



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, 'must hold a keen cutting edge.'

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH,

Maple Leaf Saw Works,

GALT, ONT.

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



Full nickel plated bit supplied in straight or jointed mouth.

NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and **it does its work while the horse is working.**

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

337o St. Paul street, Montreal.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure is a new, scientific & certain remedy. **NO COST IF IT FAILS.** Write today for important circular No. 171 **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.**

Cured In 15 to 30 Days

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE INDIVIDUAL BALLOT ON DEC. 4.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reference to the Ontario referendum, I find that the significance of each individual ballot, whether cast or not, on Dec. 4, is not clearly understood by the people. Further and repeated explanations are needed. The matter seems to stand thus: The temperance people of Ontario are required to fulfil two conditions in connection with the referendum on Dec. 4 in order to bring the Liquor Act of 1902 into force in the Province of Ontario on May 1, 1904. If they succeed in fulfilling these conditions all that remains to be done with the act to make it become law is the fixing of the royal seal by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This waits only the demand of the polls on voting day.

The conditions to be fulfilled are these: The temperance people are required to have a majority of the votes polled—that is, the votes found in the ballot-box marked 'yes,' must exceed in number those marked 'no,' by at least one. Secondly, it is required that the total number of votes polled by the temperance people shall equal half the number of votes polled at the provincial election of 1898—that is they are required to poll at least 212,723 votes. The conditions then are: 1. A majority of at least one over the opponents of the measure and a total vote of 212,723.

It is with the second of these requirements that the temperance people are going to experience their chief difficulty. That they will secure a majority over the liquor party is morally certain, but to poll 212,723 'yes' votes is a serious undertaking.

This being the case, every temperance elector who does not poll his vote on Dec. 4 makes it just so much the more difficult to get the required number of votes, that is he does just so much to defeat the measure; that is, he votes against it. Every temperance man will vote on Dec. 4 whether he goes to the poll or not. By going to the poll and marking his ballot according to the conviction of his conscience he will vote a 'yes.' By staying away from the poll altogether he will vote a 'no.' In the practical issue there are two ways of casting a 'no' ballot—the one is to so mark the ballot paper 'no' at the poll the other is to stay away from the poll altogether. There is only one way to carry the measure, that is for every temperance man to go to the poll and put his mark in the 'yes' blank.

No temperance man can stand on neutral ground—whether he goes to the poll or not his vote is significant. Every temperance vote not cast helps to defeat the measure.

Now there are enough temperance votes in Ontario to win the day. Three 'yes's' out of every eight electors in the province will give a majority of five over the stipulated 212,723. Therefore the temperance people have the power to enforce the Liquor Act of 1902. The liquor party cannot defeat their wishes. Should the cause of temperance suffer defeat the failure will be chargeable to the friends of the cause themselves, not to its opponents.

Therefore, Mr. Editor, the temperance people should be exhorted to study the significance of each individual ballot and to make a supreme effort to get every temperance man to the polls on the deciding day.

A. G. CAMPBELL.

Rockland, Ont., Nov. 24, 1902.

THE KINGSTON DEBATE RE THE REFERENDUM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It was surprising to notice in the report of the recent referendum debate at Kingston that unscriptural reasoning was made to appear scriptural, to do service for anti-prohibition. The strength of Mr. Mudie's argument in that debate was that God had himself placed temptations in the way of man, in order to draw out moral strength by resistance thereof. Now, it should be observed, that while the existence of temptation is allowed of God in a general way, yet in the light of the gospel age, God calls upon man to take directly the opposite course. Isa. lvii., 14, reads: 'Take up the stumbling block out of the way of my people,' not to mention the admonition of Paul in Romans xiv., 13: 'But judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling-block, or an occasion to fall in his brother's way,' and more of like tenor.

At the time of the incarnation, as in other ages, God permitted maladies, while it was the specific work of our Saviour to remove them, and while thus working upon lines directly opposite, Christ was still doing his Father's will; so to-day, though God may have allowed temptations to beset the paths of men, still man is most in harmony with God when he is most active in removing these temptations out of the way of his fellows.

Again, we notice that while in the Divine counsel a state of temptation is inevitable to man, yet we discover that when temptations were liable to be excessive, Jehovah issued a mandate requiring his people to expel from their country the agency that would expose them thereto, and thus insidiously involve them in sin. Respecting idolators and idols, we read 'They shall not dwell in thy land lest they make thee to sin against me.' (Ex. xxiii., 33.) Now, idolatry was the most prolific source of sin among Israel, and the liquor traffic is the most prolific source of sin among us. Is it, then, credible that God would prohibit the one and not the other? And is it not a fair and irresistible conclusion that when temptations of such a wholesale character, and excessive seductiveness would supervene, that God requires governments to place such beyond the reach of its citizens and people?

But we have even a more direct expression of the Divine mind upon the question than this. Take the instance of the Rechabites in Jer. xxxv. We have here an example of legislative prohibition itself. The Rechabites were a tribe, that is a nation in miniature. They, like earlier and contemporary tribes, were under patriarchal government. That government had enacted prohibition. Now, while there is nothing to indicate that God had commanded them to do this, yet when it had been adopted and faithfully maintained, it evoked the highest commendation of Jehovah, and secured what was then regarded as a most distinguished blessing.

Can any one forbear the conclusion that a measure that had God's commendation and blessing then, would secure them equally to-day? And what could a country covet more than the commendation and blessing of Heaven? Thus upon close testing, these arguments for anti-prohibition, purporting to be inferred from scripture, are fairly met and dispelled. W. COOMBE.

Shannonville, Ont., Nov. 26, 1902.

PROHIBITION—THE REFERENDUM

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—What has the liquor traffic done for us as a people? I have lived long enough to see the beginnings of the liquor habit; the gradual deterioration in character, and the outgoing into the blackness of darkness and despair of many citizens who ought to have been our pride and glory. I have known of clergymen being stripped of their gowns and deposed from their high places as spiritual leaders of the people. Every profession, every business and trade has felt its blighting influence. Even in our legislative halls, I have noticed the strong sturdy young farmer, fresh from his country home, gradually, session by session, sink into a woful picture of his former self from the effects of this habit.

I am thankful for the growth of healthy temperance sentiment in spite of all, that it has been made possible that this question may be submitted to the people, a healthy growth, which is to be hoped will find fruition in more consistency. May the day come when the heads of business houses who now exact total abstinence in their employees will banish wine and strong drink from their own tables, and those railway corporations which enforce this rule banish the sale of liquors from the refreshment rooms of every station along the line, and from the dining cars as well.

It is a healthy sign when men of the world who make no profession of religion, look with disfavor upon Sunday-school teachers who sign a saloon keeper's petition, showing not only that they are not satisfied with this business, but what a high ideal is formed in their own minds of what a Christian should be.

I have no sympathy with the views of those who say, 'Prohibition is right, but we cannot enforce it,' etc., etc. What sort of reasoning would that be on any other question? If it is right, 'Do it and be done with it.' 'Bring up the ranks to the standard,' as that gallant soldier once said when far in advance with the colors, and urged to retreat.

It is my privilege to plear for prohibition on behalf of the woman; the mothers in homes haunted by this drink delusion, who are trying to bring up their children aright, in the face of the greatest odds, and who have no voice at the ballot box as yet on this question; for the chubby-faced children soon to go forth into the tempting streets. For the women who languish in prisons, or are sheltered in reformatories, who owe their downfall to this curse. For the young women in society whose influence when good is counteracted by the open saloon, and when bad finds only too easy an assistant in the wine cup; for home protection, and, as Miss Willard said, 'To make all the world home-like.'

I have no harsh words to say about the soloon-keepers or liquor dealers. The majority of them are too good for their business. Generous hearted, they will gladly give handsome donations to deserving charities; charities, alas, which would hardly be in existence if not for their trade. I would wish that a greater power than mine might open their eyes. Somewhere I have heard the argument, 'Men will have liquor anyway.' Some men have a tendency to commit murder, but they are shut up away where they cannot work any injury to their fellows.

To train up the children so that they will not have vitiated tastes is part of the work of that great organization, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which comes to the work with the Gospel in one hand and the temperance pledge in the other. The efficient scientific temperance in the schools is a means to that end. Give us a chance like there is in many parts of the State of Maine to train a generation which knows not the taste of liquor, and a successful, prosperous future to this province is assured.

We have more to fear this minute from the influence of the moderate drinker than the drunkard, from the ones who talk loftily of 'personal liberty' and all the while are helping the weak brother on the downward track. Christ says, 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.' If when ocasion requires it is the will of the Master that a Christian should lay down his life for another, there is no question that it is equally the will of Christ that his follower should lay down his wine for the sake of others, when such a minor self-denial would be for their good. 'Make straight paths for your feet lest that which is lame be turned out of the way.'

Others have spoken and will speak more eloquently on the different phases of this question, but if by voice, or pen, or influence I shall have helped on prohibition or a measure of it, I shall not have lived in vain.

YARROW.

THE SILENCE OF THE 'GLOBE.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Two weeks from to-day a great and important question is to be voted upon by the people of this province. A peculiar principle is being introduced into our system of government. The temperance question is one not only of unusual interest to the people of Ontario, but is being closely followed throughout the Dominion.

Yet the 'Globe,' the journal that claims the title of 'Canada's Greatest Newspaper,' resolutely avoids mention of this measure. No editorial has appeared, to offer any criticism, to express any view, to approve or condemn. The silence has become oppressive and many rumors are abroad regarding the cause of this numbness. Some suggest that the editor-in-chief has wearied himself explaining the antics of Mr. Tarte; others assert that the entire staff are busily engaged in telling us that there is no free trade party. During the last few weeks many subjects of more or less public interest, as the coal strike, Mr. Tarte's position, and the American elections, have been discussed, but no mention of the question which is of such importance to the people of this province.

My name is on the subscription books of the 'Globe,' and I have been a reader of it for a number of years, yet I do not remember it ever being muzzled within two weeks of a political campaign, when there were purely party interests to be furthered. Surely we are justified in expecting some discussion of the measure. Are the questions of moral reform and social progress of less importance than political issues? There is no demand that the 'Globe' conduct a temperance campaign. What is desired is a broad, sane, intelligent discussion which will be enlightening and educative in effect.

What distiller, brewer, bar-tender or beer-drinker thinks less of the 'Witness' for its bold, uncompromising stand in regard to this question, while many, indeed, thank God that there is one newspaper in Canada that has the courage of its convictions, and whose utterances are not colored by the political ends they are intended to serve. What is the duty of the press but to create, mould, and direct public opinion? To do this it is essential that the issues be discussed fully and fairly, that opposite opinions be treated with tolerance, and the judgment be sound and unprejudiced.

Hoping that you may throw some light on this strange and unseemly silence on the part of the 'Globe,' I am

AN ENQUIRER.

Ont., Nov. 20, 1902.

A FARMER SPEAKS OUT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—With respect to the Protection doctrines that seem to be drawing public attention now, partly through the efforts of the Hon. J. I. Tarte, I will do, as I think all farmers should, speak out. I have no wish to see my name in print, and do not ask that this letter should be printed, but merely that you keep on, as you always have in the past, advocating a national policy with as near an approach to free trade as possible. It will be a cold day, indeed, for our farmers when they are compelled to buy and use only such machines as are manufactured in the Dominion. I commenced thirty-four years ago giving to home manufactures the preference. I have kept at it perseveringly ever since, till within two years. I now consider that I have bought my experience dearly, for recently I have invested in a mower, a reaper, and a cream separator of United States manufacture all, and after thoroughly testing them and comparing them with the home manufactured articles we have so many years been using, have concluded that the tax we levy on ourselves by raising a high tariff fence is too foolish altogether and too grievous to be borne. In the item of farm implements and machinery we ought to feel ourselves indebted to our cousins over the border, besides paying for them, as their make runs better and lasts longer than ours. We do not wish to turn down our manufactures, but rather that they improve. We consider that their policy is too childish and short-sighted. They prefer to stand on the tariff wall to standing on the merits of the machinery that they make. We could tell a true story to prove our statements, but strangers might think it untrue, so will not do it. I am firmly of the opinion that a low revenue tariff is the best for every class of people in this country. I do not pretend to know much, but we do know what we have experienced, and the cost of it makes it hard to forget. Now, Mr. Editor, the importance of the subject is our excuse for sending you this expression of our feelings, and intruding on your time which is so valuable. We are sure you will use it judiciously, and whether you publish it or not it is all the same to us.

D. H. B.

SOME FREE TRADE FACTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are some people who seem to think it is not quite proved that Free Trade is always desirable and beneficial, that there may be circumstances (though they seem to be not quite sure what they are), which make Free Trade undesirable. The liberty of buying where we choose, instead of being forced in any way by pressure, much or little, to buy from a certain class of people, is as plainly a man's right as the right to live in peace without danger of being robbed or murdered. And that a government's duty is to allow a man to buy where he pleases is as plain as that it is its duty to protect him from being robbed.

A government under certain circumstances might justly impose a tax on every binder sold in this country. But if only one man in ten was made to pay this, it would not be a tax, it would be a fine. If one man in ten, who buys from certain makers not Canadian, has to pay a tax to the government while the other nine do not pay to the government, but pay as much to the home makers above what they would do if there was no government levy, the government is forcing these people to pay so much to the home makers for nothing. No equivalent is offered for this extra cost of the home made machines. In no country was this extra cost of a home made article ever returned to the people, even after the 'manufactories were well established.' No protectionist ever proposes or pretends it should ever be given back. The money is taken year after year and the payer is satisfied with the assurance of the pocketer that paying out his money in this way will make other people rich, and this will benefit him in the future in some way. Under no conditions is protection a different process. Can any one think the government is not thus lending its power to plunder the people. One of the conditions which makes some people feel doubtful as to whether Free Trade is always desirable, is where there are but a few manufactories of an article and the owners declare they must have protection for a short time, till they are established or their struggling business will be strangled in its infancy by the 'unscrupulous' competition of foreigners. The objection to this is that it is not indispensable to a country to have any particular manufactory. So nobody's liberty of buying where he chooses can be interfered with for the sake of getting up such manufactory. It is only indispensable for a country to have such manufactures as really and truly have been proved profitable to the owners. And as for a manufactory being strangled in its infancy, this is a consideration for the prudence and foresight of the projector only. The country has nothing to do with insuring success to projectors and speculators in manufactories.

The case of the West India cane sugar growers losing all profits through the competition of the bounty paid beet sugar of Germany is a parallel one to that of a merchant undersold by another. It is said that without the bounty the beet sugar could not drive the cane sugar out of the market. But while the German and other governments offer a little present of money to the buyer along with every pound of sugar, it just makes the sugar so much cheaper, and every one has a right to buy in the cheapest market if he wishes; and the government has no right to force him to buy elsewhere. The cane sugar grower is to be pitied the same as the merchant who is undersold by another. But there is no room for interference by the government any more than with the merchant.

HAROLD BURGESS.

Burgoyne, Ont., Nov. 19, 1902.

BLOODLESS OPERATIONS.

Joy, hope, the anguish of uncertainty, or despair, have all been meted out to mothers hitherto hopeless for their little sufferers, by Dr. Lorens, since his advent in Los Angeles. His work is marvellous, but the childhood cripples are legion, and to most of them is a heritage of lifelong deformity. Through the kindness of Dr. LeMoyne Wills, I was invited to the clinic held at the Good Samaritan Hospital. In the waiting-room wealthy women with luxuriously-dressed children on their knee, were crowded by working men and women—who had taken a day off, and had come to the great surgeon, with their pitiful little ones hobbling on home-made crutches. They were all on an equality, though, and all would have paid the same price—all they possessed. There was no difference perceptible in the children of the rich and poor as each was stretched on the operating table, not to be operated on, but for the doctor's verdict. Dr. Lorens conducted this examination very rapidly and pronounced his judgment decisively.

He would take the naked infant in his hands, probe with his fingers the deformed hip or foot. Then he would say, 'This case is favorable for treatment,' or 'There is no hope for this child.' Those to whom the surgeon's verdict brought hope could not speak for joy. The other choked down sobs of disappointment—their hopes had been raised too high. This examination over, the few moments before the child, chosen yesterday to be operated on at this clinic, appeared, was spent in taking a good survey of this great Austrian surgeon. The famous physician is a large man, physically; there is a concentrated force and energy about him, which is evident to everyone with whom he talks and there is magnetism in his every look. At the first glance you are sure the broad-shouldered, heavy-bearded man is no ordinary person.

He explained in English, with a strong foreign accent, in short, terse sentences, every step of his work. There was a kindly look in his eyes as he bent over the child on the operating table, the long fingers, that looked as though they concealed the strength of steel, swiftly examined the deformity. The anaesthetic had not entirely stilled the consciousness of the little patient, she moaned faintly and a dimpled hand reached out and clutched the coat of the noted physician. 'At first,' said Dr. Lorens, with a strong German accent on certain words, 'I used to incise; I do it no more, it is not necessary. Sometimes you incise not deep enough; sometimes you incise too deep. Nicht wahr?'

'This,' said the surgeon, 'is a difficult case I doubt whether we shall succeed. Congenital double dislocation—the reduction should have been made in the third or fourth years—not in the sixth. I promise nothing.' Then he began work on what he called the most difficult operation he performed in this country. For an instant it was a case of pure strength, the bone was high above the socket, it was necessary that it be pulled back into place, and the growth of six years overcome. A knitted woollen rope was wound and tied round the ankle; Dr. Mueller, the surgeon's assistant, grasped the leg below the knee, a local doctor seized the rope, bracing himself by putting his foot to the edge of the table. Dr. Lorens clasped the little patient about the body. The first two pulled gently, then, finally, with all their strength, while Dr. Lorens held the child on the operating table. For a brief instant it reminded one of a Spanish inquisition rack, and the observer was thankful for the chloroform. The doctor went on: 'In reducing a congenital dislocation of the hip joint deep narcosis is necessary to have the muscles relaxed as much as possible. In reducing such a dislocation of the hip joint as we have here, the thigh is strongly drawn out of place, and the abductor muscles are torn from their attachment by chopping or sawing with the edge of the hand. After the muscles are torn through, the limb is stretched to pull the head down to the level of the socket.' His words followed his action and every movement of his hands, which gripped and twisted and sawed and chopped. The child seemed to be in an agony of pain, but it was only a dream at most, for the anaesthetic had produced absolute unconsciousness.

'Then,' the doctor continued, 'still keeping the hand beneath the upper part of the thigh bone to act as a fulcrum, 'the leg is brought into place, and the head of the bone slips over the rim of the socket with a distinct snap.' Those who were looking on started, every one nervous with the tension—it was so simple yet marvellous.

Where the physicians had grasped the little patient the tender flesh instantly turned purple, and where the steel fingers of Dr. Lorens had been placed the skin was gone, and there was a spot of blood. There was a look of satisfaction on the surgeon's face, as he straightened up. 'You will see,' he remarked, 'what a difference it makes in the length of the thigh. If the other is done the same and the operation is successful, it will make the child ten inches taller when she is entirely well.' Then the leg was wrapped in bandages and the plaster cast put on.

As this was a case of double dislocation the same operation was gone through with the other leg, both being bandaged—at right angles to the body.

There was a murmur of admiration when it was all done. It had not been easy work and Dr. Lorens and his assistant wiped the perspiration from their faces when the last manipulation of the bones and muscles was accomplished to the satisfaction of the surgeon. 'It will be ten months before this little patient will begin to walk, and some months longer before there is an entire cure.'

When she was again wrapped in the blanket and carried from the room and placed in a cot, still sleeping from the effects of the chloroform, her parents leaned over her, and were glad beyond the expression of thanks.

It was science, and nothing else—a demonstration of how only strong fingers, and a master mind can accomplish feats in surgery thought to be almost impossible in anything but theory.

Outside, in the corridors and in the ante-rooms, there was none of the scientific atmosphere of the clinic room. It was something more intense, more appealing—it was the sort of pathos that caused doctors, old in practice, and who had seen sorrowful pictures, all their lives, to turn away.

Another group of mothers and patients had arrived, each one hoping that her child might be one of the few—very few—cases that the great surgeon would notice. Here was a pale, tired woman, with her arm passed under the shoulders of a little girl. The child's legs were shrunken and twisted. Her feet dragged along the floor as she made a pitiful effort to save the mother from carrying her altogether. 'Oh, there are so many, mama,' she said, 'we came too late. Oh! if I could only have walked a little faster,' and the words ended with a sob as the little cripple sank upon the bench. In a corner was a sad-looking mother with a frightened look, clasping tightly a boy of eight. He was a bright, manly-looking fellow, but his distorted left leg showed why he was there. There were dozens—all with the same pathetic story.

This is the hardest part of the work of Dr. Lorens—the people whom he must turn away. It is the dark side of his great work. There are so many others, it is too much for one man, no matter how hard he works—and there are other cities to be visited. The best he can do is to select without partiality, and try to show others how to cure.

Aside from his great skill in surgery and his great discovery of the bloodless method in correcting certain deformity, Dr. Lorens has been voted a great man because he associates humanity with his profession; because the humblest beseeching mother that came to him with her child, met with the same pity and assistance if it could be given,' that the wealthiest received.

JEAN SINCLAIR.

1237 West 7th street, Los Angeles, Nov. 15, 1902.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Original Foot Remedy.—When 'Foot Elm' was placed on the market some years ago inquiry at the wholesale houses in Canada elicited the information that there was not at that time a preparation being sold for the feet. Now everybody tries to trade on the success 'Foot Elm' has achieved. There are plenty of spurious foot remedies, but the person who wants real comfort with his feet will use only 'Foot Elm.'

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

A DISEASE THAT OFTEN TERMINATES FATALLY.

Mr. L. Lussier, of Sorel, Tells How He Overcame the Trouble After Repeated Failures.

There is no trouble more dangerous to life than disease of the kidneys, for the reason that before any special symptoms have made themselves manifest, the disease has usually assumed a formidable character. The symptoms that first manifest themselves are usually weakness in the small of the back, pains in the region of the loins. The urine is sometimes highly colored, while in other cases it is extremely pale, frequently depositing a sediment. As the trouble progresses these symptoms grow more severe, and frequently terminate in dropsy, Bright's disease or diabetes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles, and have cured many cases after all other medicines have failed. Mr. L. Lussier, a well-known navigator, of Sorel, Que., gives his experience for the benefit of other sufferers. He says: 'For several years I suffered very much from kidney trouble. The symptoms usually made themselves manifest by severe pains in the back and kidneys, and sometimes would be so bad that I would be confined to my bed for several days at a time. I tried a number of different medicines, recommended for the trouble, but got no relief, and finally became so discouraged that I thought a cure was impossible, and stopped taking medicine. Shortly after this I read in our local paper of a case of kidney trouble cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this induced me to try this medicine. I soon felt that these pills were not like the other medicines I had been taking, for in the course of a few weeks I began to experience great relief. I continued taking the pills for a couple of months, by which time all symptoms of the trouble had disappeared, and I have not since had the slightest return of the disease. These pills also strengthened me in other ways and I believe them to be the best of all medicines.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich and nourish the blood and strengthen the nerves. It is thus that they cure such troubles as dyspepsia, kidney ailments, rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart troubles, St. Vitus' dance and the ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of misery. Do not take any pills without the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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THE REFERENDUM

Prohibitionists Await the Great Day With Confidence

SOME NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE POPULAR UPRISING AGAINST LIQUOR.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—Never in the history of this province did the churches ring with appeals to the men of Ontario to close up the bar-rooms and thus apply the principles of Christianity to the Church's worst foe as they did yesterday. Not alone in their pulpits did the ministers thus appeal, but also at the great rallies held in the Massey Hall and the West End Y. M. C. A., both halls being thronged by assemblages whose enthusiasm spoke eloquently of their purpose for Thursday. At the Massey Hall the Canadian Temperance League had a monster gathering. The Rev. Samuel Cleaver, D.D., and the League president, Mr. J. S. Robertson, made addresses arousing great enthusiasm. The latter announced not only a grand final referendum rally in the Massey Hall to-night, but also a jubilee rally next Sunday to celebrate Thursday's coming victory. At the West End Y. M. C. A. Mr. J. A. Austin, grand councillor of the Royal Templars, presided and prophecied a splendid prohibition vote on Dec. 4. As president of the West Toronto Prohibition Association he felt confident that the adverse majority of two thousand in the Dominion plebiscite would be wiped out and a handsome majority be recorded there in favor of closing the bar-rooms. Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, dealt with eminent ability upon the duties and prospects of the battle. He was quite certain that the vote recorded this week would mark another mile-stone on the road not only to the closing of the bar-rooms in Ontario but towards the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Dominion, if the same practical, independent and self-sacrificing earnestness is persevered in by the temperance forces. Mr. Frank Buchanan, Dominion councillor of the Royal Templars, several prominent ministers and a large choir participated in the meeting. The hall was crowded. In the evening Mr. Buchanan addressed a large congregation in Toronto's leading Baptist church, that of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, on Jarvis street.

The Rev. W. E. Hassard is a sample of the ministers of the city in this contest. He preached on temperance in the morning at his church, at Simpson avenue in the afternoon and again on 'Save the boy' at night. The church bill-boards throughout the city were graphic with referendum topics. The appeals for workers for polling day were made in the churches on the ground that work on Dec. 4 was the only consistent sequel to the prayers offered in the churches for success. The Rev. Dr. Tovell, of Wesley Church, said he did not ask his membership to perform irksome tasks and shirk himself. He was going to be a scrutineer to protect the ballots in one polling subdivision. Several ministers who have come to the city since May 29 will travel considerable distances to vote, and had strong ground in consequence in urging their membership, who had no such difficulty to face, to at least go to the polls and register their votes for the cause of sobriety.

In many of the churches the usual evening service was transformed into a platform meeting and everywhere the speakers voiced high hopes.

The pre-eminent eloquence and ability of the Hon. George E. Foster and the whole-hearted clear-cut character of his championship of the cause in his address at Bathhurst Street Church have given him a claim upon the gratitude of the temperance workers at this critical juncture. One of his most stirring utterances was 'In this fight the man who stays at home is a factor; but what are we to do? Strike, and strike hard, and strike the harder still on account of the hard conditions under which you have been placed in this contest.'

APPEAL OF THE CHILDREN

GREAT PROCESSION AND DEMONSTRATION AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—Two thousand children braved Saturday's inclement weather, and with bands and banners paraded the city, wearing prohibition badges. The bugle bands and Salvation Army brass band had their stirring strains rivalled by the enthusiastic singing and cheering of the ardent young processionists, and at the armories the applause greeting the speeches of the adult and boy orators made the spacious building ring. With fine weather, the demonstration would have been larger, but nothing could exceed the evident zeal of the assemblage, which included about a thousand adults in manifesting a united, earnest desire to spare no effort to induce the voters of Ontario to deal a death blow to the bar-room in the referendum vote on Thursday.

Among those on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Potts, the Rev. Dr. Chambers, the Rev. Dr. Parker, the Rev. Dr. Fisher, Mr. Thomas McGillicuddy and Mr. Ambrose Kent.

The demonstration commenced by all singing 'All hail the power of Jesus' name,' followed by a brief prayer by the Rev. J. P. Rice, pastor of Clinton Street Methodist Church. After this, 'Onward Christian Soldiers,' was sung with great enthusiasm under the able leadership of Prof. Thompson.

Mr. Thomas McGillicuddy, the chairman, then introduced the Rev. John Potts, D.D., who addressed the children with telling forcefulness. Some minutes passed before he could speak because of the prolonged cheers with which the children greeted him. He said their presence there was a prediction of the influence they would wield in the future. 'You boys, will occupy prominent places in the commercial and political world. I am speaking to the future men of Toronto, of Ontario, and of Canada. What father would desire that his son should be ruined by the saloon, yet think of the numbers of fathers who are seeing their sons ruined by the liquor traffic.' He urged the boys and girls to plead with their fathers and big brothers to vote for them and the right on Dec. 4, and to point out to them what a great temptation is in the bar-room. 'Also ask your mothers to use their influence to have your fathers vote "yes" next Thursday. God bless you all.'

After the singing of 'Stand up, stand up for Jesus,' Master Roy Smeath, of North Parkdale Methodist Sabbath-school, and representing the riding of West Toronto, said: 'In the name of the boys of West Toronto I endorse this resolution: "Resolved, that this gathering, numbering 2,000 boys and girls, assembled in the name of the family and the Sunday-school, and representing the coming manhood and womanhood of Toronto, protests against the continued existence of bar-rooms and liquor stores in our city, and we hereby ask the voters of Toronto to turn out on Dec. 4 next and mark their ballots for the introduction of the "Ontario Liquor Act of 1902," and thus help to purify our social and national life by wiping out these drinking resorts, and removing temptation from the path of our youth.'

This resolution was seconded by Master Thomas Kelly, representing East Toronto, of Parliament Street Methodist Church Sabbath-school. It was supported by Master S. Russell Hewetson, representing South Toronto, of the Western Congregational Church Sabbath-school, and Master Norman Burgess, representing North Toronto.

Master Thomas Kelly called on the voters of Toronto to vote 'yes' on Dec. 4. He said: 'Let every man this day do his duty; protect the boys and girls from the evils of intemperance.'

'God Save the King' and the Doxology were sung, after which three cheers were given for the King and for the Ontario Liquor Act, 1902, and the gathering dispersed.

A striking feature of the procession was a banner nailed to a broom, with the following inscription: 'Sweep bar-rooms out of Ontario forever.'

Osnabruck Centre, Nov. 29.—The prohibitionists of Osnabruck township are putting forth faithful efforts to secure a large vote in favor of the Ontario Liquor Act on Dec. 4. Meetings have been held in every part of the township, the law and its conditions have been carefully explained, and every polling subdivision has been organized for a thorough canvass. Success is confidently expected as far as this section is concerned.

A rally meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, in the Methodist Church, Osnabruck Centre.

A CALL TO PRAYER.

We are nearing the closing days of the referendum contest. The prohibitionists are falling into line, each man 'in his place,' like Gideon's chosen band of 300, who put to rout the splendidly equipped army of Midianites because the Lord was with them.

Within the last week the 'reserves' have been called out, and they, too, are responding right nobly.

Every necessary and lawful detail is being perfected by the prohibitionists before Dec. 4, nor are they forgetting to employ the weapon of prayer which the liquor hosts cannot nor dare not use. This is our vantage ground; it rests with us to make much of it.

Let every provincial White Ribboner between now and the coming election 'continue in prayer.' Earnestly, importunately and unitedly let us beseech the throne of God, that God's plans 'may have right of way,' and that he will bring to naught the machinations and plots of those who are working to perpetuate the liquor traffic in our province.

Further, the provincial sub-executive earnestly desires that every union immediately arrange for a prayer meeting on the day of the vote, commencing when the polls open at nine o'clock, and continuing until five p.m., when the polls close.

A liquor man was overheard to tauntingly say to a prohibitionist: 'We are using money in this fight, and you prayer; we'll see who will win.' 'More things are wrought by prayer' than that man dreams of, else he would never dare throw down such a challenge. He who has aforetime 'made the wrath of man to praise him' is abundantly able to wrest a great and glorious victory for us out of seeming impossible conditions. 'Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord.' While 'continuing instant in prayer,' we must not forget to be alert and vigilant else the impersonation and corruption which tarnished forever the plebiscite vote of 1898 will be again repeated.

We look for a loyal, hearty response to this request, from every union within the confines of our province. Remember our day of prayer, Dec. 4.

'Through God we shall do valiantly, for he it is who shall tread down our enemies.'

On behalf of the sub-executive,
SARA ROWELL WRIGHT,
Prov. Cor. Sec.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE

The Dictate of Common Sense.

('The Sunday School Times.')

Apart from the much discussed question of the duty of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, there is this less frequently considered but important question:—'If one has the privilege of choice, is it best to be a total abstainer, or to pursue another course?' On that question the Editor has positive views, and he is glad to express them.

Some years ago, the Editor, then a Philadelphian, was at a luncheon given in the Rittenhouse Club by Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, after the exercise of Commencement Day. As Provost Pepper was moving from one small table to another where his guests of the day were seated, he sat by the Editor's side for a while, and he said familiarly, among other things:

'I notice that you do not drink any wine to-day. Do you never drink wine?'

'No, I never do,' was the reply.

'Do you refrain from preference, or from conscientious motives?'

'Partly from both causes. I need to be always in good physical condition, in order to enable me to do my best work at all times. To secure this, I refrain from everything in the line of narcotics or brain stimulants. I avoid all that which would deaden my nerves or excite my brain, and which might lead me to think for a time that I am not as weak or as tired as I am. I want to know what is my true possession of capital. I am careful not to borrow to-morrow's income for to-day's expenditure. I want to go to bed at night with no brain balance overdrawn.'

Dr. Pepper, who was eminent as a physician, as well as an exceptionally hard worker with his brain and nerves, said heartily, as he brought down his hand on the Editor's knee:

'I must say that this is sound reasoning, from a physician's point of view.'

Thus, as a matter of personal preference, within the sphere of Christian liberty, and in accordance with the best judgment of eminent medical authority, not swayed by extreme total abstinence practice or preference, the Editor is, and for more than threescore years has been, a rigid total-abstainer, and this course he recommends to others.

Not only in view of his personal preference and best judgment, but as a matter in which example may be influential beyond our thought, he has deemed total abstinence the only safe course. An instance illustrating this that occurred thirty years ago impressed itself forcibly on his mind.

Being in San Francisco in 1872 he heard much said about the California wines, and he was repeatedly urged to try them. An old friend, whose guest he was, was particularly desirous that he should test their superiority, mentioning a favorite brand in particular, as he was aware of the fact that in younger days the Editor was an apothecary, and had some knowledge of the differences in wines. A few days after their conversation on this matter, they were together invited to a dinner at a neighbor's. Then came a new trial.

Two valued servants, who had for years lived in the Editor's family at Hartford, were now in the family where he had been invited to dinner. At the dinner were several kinds of wine, but as they were proffered to him he declined. The hostess for the evening urged that he should try their choicest California wines, naming especially the favorite brand of his old friend. The bottle was already open, and the others were drinking from it. Why should he not try it, he was asked, enough to express his opinion on it? But he declined. His hostess urged him to yield, until he thought she was pressing the matter unduly, and he was therefore the firmer, and the dinner was ended.

The next day he met the elder of the two servants, whom he respected and valued for her worth. To his surprise she said, as to the dinner of the evening before:

'When we were preparing for the dinner, my mistress was considering what wines we were to have. I said, "Mr. Trumbull never drinks wine." She said, "He'll drink wine at our dinner to-night,—you see if he doesn't." I said, "If Mr. Trumbull tastes your wine, you can take off a month's wages of mine." I just knew you wouldn't touch that wine.'

And the Editor thanked the Lord that he had not lost his good name with her as a total abstainer who could be depended on. He then realized anew that we are always in the balance before our fellows, always being watched to see what we do; and that for our own sakes, and for the sake of others, total abstinence is our only safe rule.

The writer has had varied experiences in life, as enabling him to test and confirm the reasonableness of his views in favor of total abstinence. He has travelled in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. He has, in the last fifty years, been in the principal wine-growing countries of the world. He has lived on ocean and sea and river, on desert and prairie and mountain; he has been compelled to drink the vilest water imaginable,—but he has never been where he thought that the best wine or other alcoholic beverage was so safe or so desirable, in view of what he saw, as the poorest water available to him. This is so far as his personal experience taught him.

As to the experience of others whom he knew or observed, the evidence is in the same direction as his own. As to the peril in departing from total abstinence, he can say that in a large majority of cases his personal friends, both boys and girls, who were not contented to remain total abstainers, either died drunkards or are living as such. He has seen no fewer drunkards in wine-growing countries than in the vicinity of breweries and distilleries. He has found that no strength of will, nor earnestness of religious profession or practice, would surely enable a person to pursue a course of safe moderation if he or she departed from total abstinence. He has seen so many men of exceptional strength of will and character yield to intemperance; he has seen so many clergymen of different denominations, and so many lovely women, follow in a similar course, that he is afraid to depart from the safe and desirable course of total abstinence.

He thanks God that he has the privilege of being a total abstainer, and he knows that that course is the only safe one for him. He believes that that course is the only safe or wise course for any one, and therefore he recommends it to all.

VENEZUELA

A Challenge to Great Britain and Germany

SENOR CASTRO DEFINES HIS POSITION WITH REGARD TO THE POWERS.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 25.—Senor Castro, President of Venezuela, in an interview said: The revolution received its death blow at La Victoria. In spite of superir numbers the rebels were defeated and their principal leader was compelled to seek refuge in a foreign land. The remnants of his forces under arms are unable to support each other and are being closely pursued. I received news daily of the disintegration of Matos's followers. A campaign has been inaugurated against Barcelona and Ciudad Bolivar by a strong and seasoned army, which assures its success.

'The battle of La Victoria was responsible for this satisfactory situation. It was the most stubbornly contested combat of my career. By the first of January, I am confident I shall be able to officially proclaim peace. I cannot imagine that Matos will continue the revolution. Whatever efforts he may make will be futile, and as a man of intelligence he must recognize that the sentiment of the people is against him and for peace. The support which he had six months ago he cannot command today. The friends of Matos appreciate that his purse strings were loosened only by great effort, and that he is not likely to spend more money on the movement.

'The government is resolved to execute in spirit and to the letter its declarations contained in the proclamation of Nov. 3, and to be liberal and magnanimous to its opponents, and the latter can have no reason to refuse it their loyal assistance. The policy of the government is broad and comprehensive, and its aims are prosperity and contentment. In order that the achievement of these aims may be more promptly and efficaciously reached the support of all citizens, whatever their political conduct or political views, will be welcomed heartily, as being laborers for the nation's welfare. The government is disposed to forget the past and look forward to the future, which is bright with promise of peace and national and individual benefits, and their accompaniments.

'Following the declaration of peace the government will discharge its just obligations and improve its credit and reorganize the fiscal system of the country. Every effort wil be made to attract foreign capital, which is needed to exploit the rich agricultural, commercial and industrial resources of Venezuela. There will be ample guarantees for the security of funds invested.

'Venezuela entertains cordial and sympathetic friendship for the United States and desires the closest relations with the United States, which has already signally opposed the aggression of foreign powers. The government is confident that, convinced of the justice of our cause, the United States will render Venezuela asistance in her future difficulties. Well supported and well applied the Munroe doctrine is of the greatest possible importance and value. Questions with European governments can be amicably settled if they have the same desire for friendly relations. We, the Venezuelan people, united, patriotic, and courageous, form a force which will tenaciously resist any attempt to infringe our sovereignty or invade our territory.

'With respect to Colombia, the government of Venezuela is advised that there has been another invasion of our territory from that country, the seventh in three years. It is our earnest desire to avert war with Colombia and we are prepared to arrange for a settlement when peace is declared and the courts resume their functions.

'The government will not interfere in the asphalt or other similar cases. They will be settled in the light of the law and according to the facts.'

GERMAN WARSHIPS TO BE SENT

Berlin, Nov. 27.—Three additional cruisers, the 'Niobe,' 'Ariadne' and 'Amazon,' have been ordered to leave Kiel and proceed to Venezuela.

The warships will sail as soon as they can be made ready for sea. Telegraphic instructions were sent to the Navy Department yesterday evening ordering their immediate fitting out on a war footing and orders for the necessary supplies of ammunition and other equipment have been issued. It is said that the three cruisers will be ready to sail about the middle of next week.

THE 'CHARYBDIS' SAILS.

Halifax, Nov. 27.—The British warship 'Charybdis' sailed this afternoon under sealed orders. The impression prevails here that she has gone to Venezuela. The dockyard officials decline to give any information as to her destination.

THE UNITED STATES WILL BE THE MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION.

London, Nov. 28.—The Associated Press learns that important steps were taken in London to-day with a view to satisfying all the financial and diplomatic claims by foreign powers, and bondholders against Venezuela. It is maintained that if the contemplated action meets with approval Germany and Britain will have no cause to take the vigorous steps now contemplated. The details of the suggested settlement have not yet been communicated to the European governments. Their gist will be first made known to the United States Government, possibly to-morrow. The medium of such communication is one of the most important Anglo-American bankers. Venezuela's propositions were mentioned to Mr. Choate to-day, but pending the result of direct representations at Washington no action will be taken by the Embassy towards suggesting that Venezuela be given time to submit her proposals. The new development in the crisis, which is regarded as hourly growing more serious, is due to the arrival in Europe of a secret delegation from the Venezuelan Government empowered to deal with the outstanding liabilities of that republic. Until a suitable plan was arranged, it was considered inadvisable to communicate with the foreign minister at Caracas, with whom relations have become so strained. Such a plan has now, in the belief of the delegation, been arrived at, and unofficially through the Anglo-American banker the attitude of the United States will be ascertained. Besides, the State Department will be put in a position to be able to judge of the value of the Venezuela offer and her good faith in the matter. It is explained that Senor Castro has hitherto had no opportunity of taking up the question of national finances, but while he was himself engaged in suppressing the revolution he sent to Europe the secret delegation referred to, with a view to accomplishing what was regarded as impossible of execution at Caracas.

Secrecy was also regarded to be imperative in view of Senor Castro's belief that if it had been known that Venezuela contemplated a new financial settlement he would have been inundated with claims of every description, and dealing with the bondholders would become twice as difficult.

The details of the plan which will be communicated to the State Department are carefully guarded, but the Associated Press is in a position to announce that the main feature is a unification of all the outstanding Government guaranteed loans upon a basis of security much greater than has been hitherto offered. It is strenuously denied that the present movement is due to any desire on the part of Venezuela to 'spar for time,' with Great Britain and Germany, and in proof of this it is pointed out that the secret mission left Venezuela before her relations with Great Britain and Germany had assumed the present acute aspect. Should the United States Government give its moral support, the plan will be submitted to American bankers. The Venezuelan delegation believes that it is not too late to secure the necessary facilities from Europe to bring about a settlement mutually satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The French Foreign Office has not considered the question of French participation in the British-German naval demonstration against Venezuela, because the French claims are making reasonable progress towards adjustment. The officials here take a favorable view of the British-German plan as being likely to serve the interests of all the powers, and at the same time more fully define the real meaning of the Monroe doctrine.

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS HAVE BEEN FIRED ON, AND ANARCHY PREVAILS.

London, Dec. 1.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says that protests and claims are being daily lodged with the government for the non-delivery of goods at Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela. The Venezuelans have called upon merchants for forced loans. British ships have been attacked. The sailing vessel 'Ocean Traveller' was fired on while being towed into a Venezuelan port. Anarchy prevails everywhere in Venezuela. President Castro feeling the weakness of his position, is liberating political prisoners, many of whom have arrived at Port of Spain. He is trying to compromise with some of the insurgent leaders. A famine prevails in Ciudad Bolivar. Beriberi has broken out in the Venezuelan army owing to the privations of the troops.

The 'Daily News,' in an article deprecating the seizure of the Venezuela custom houses by Great Britain and Germany says that the best line for Germany and England to take is to make the United States responsible for troubles within her sphere of influence. The paper adds that if the United States is to have the privileges of the Munro doctrine she should also have its duties One of those duties plainly is to prevent South America from becoming a danger to the civilized world.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 30.—Mr. Isaac Seligman, a member of the great New York financial house who has large interests in Venezuela, had an interview with the President yesterday. It is thought in official circles that Mr. Seligman represents a syndicate whose purpose it is to float all of Venezula's many debts and thus avert the imminent danger that that country now stands in of a seizure of her customs by foreign powers.

Mr. Seligman was again at the White House to-night. He came alone and remained with the President some time. Mr. Seligman's visit as understood here, is to ascertain whether the United States will lend its moral support toward the meeting by Venezuela of obligations to Germany and England. He refused to-night to say anything about the proposition or what took place between the President and himself.

Mr. Seligman had intended to go to New York to-morrow, but he has delayed his departure for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. Hay, to whom he is anxious to outline the scheme proposed.

Mr. Hay is expected to return to the city to-morrow and Mr. Seligman said to-night that he might be able to make a statement after his interview with Mr. Hay.

A BACKDOWN.

The President of Venezuela has Accepted Part of Germany's Claims.

THE DEMANDS OF GREAT BRITAIN WILL ALSO BE SATISFIED.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—President Castro, of Venezuela, handed probably on Thursday last to the German Minister at Caracas, a written acceptance of part of Germany's claims, sufficiently comprehensive to delay the presentation of a joint ultimatum by Germany and Great Britain, if not rendering it altogether unnecessary. It is also understood that Great Britain's demands will be satisfied.

The German Foreign Secretary, Count Von Richtofen, and the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, are now in correspondence over Venezuela's change of front. This government considers that a peaceful settlement of the questions in dispute is quite probable, and attributes President Castro's yielding to the fact that he has become aware that the United States would not interpose any obstacle to the forcible collection of the claims of Germany and Great Britain.

VENEZUELA.

THE ORDER FOR THE DESPATCH OF GERMAN CRUISERS RESCINDED.

Kiel, Dec. 2.—It has been decided that no German warships shall be sent from here to Venezuela at the present time. The cruisers 'Ariadne,' 'Niobe' and 'Amazon,' which, it was announced some days ago, would go to Venezuela to force German claims against that country, will join the northern squadron on its Norwegian cruise.

ELECTION TRIALS

REMAINING PETITIONS WILL BE HEARD BEFORE FEBRUARY.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—The election court met to-day and fixed dates for the trial of all remaining provincial elections as follows:—

North York, against the Hon. E. J. Davis, Liberal, at New Market, Dec. 16.

Sault Ste. Marie against Mr. A. Miscampbell, Conservative, at Sault Ste. Marie, Jan. 6.

Kingston, against Mr. Pense, Liberal, and North Ontario, against Mr. Hoyle, Conservative, were fixed for Toronto, Dec. 13, which means they will be dropped.

The petition against Mr. H. Clark, Conservative, in Centre Bruce, remains to be set for trial.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Toronto, Nov. 25.—In the past the dairy instructors of the province have been placed in charge of about a hundred factories, but the result has been that they have had no time for real instruction or investigation of conditions which bother cheese makers. It was felt that if they had smaller districts they could give real instruction, and to test this theory two model districts were formed last spring of twenty-five factories each. The results have been most satisfactory, both dealers and cheese makers testifying by writing letters to the Department of the improvement in the cheese production in these test districts. In a statement issued yesterday by Mr. G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, on this subject, it is stated: 'It seems to be the general opinion of the directors of the dairymen's associations, and also that of most of the members that the Department of Agriculture can materially help the dairy industry of Ontario by carrying out this instruction work on a larger scale next year. In fact, it is generally believed that the department ought to take over the instruction work entirely and relieve the associations of all the detail work connected therewith. If the factories would agree to pay a small sum towards first-class instruction the Department of Agriculture would supplement this amount sufficiently to engage a good man and put him permanently in charge of a syndicate.'

MR. KRUGER'S GOLD

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The British Government is telegraphing to all German ports making inquiries concerning a number of Boer gold bars worth $650,000, which it is supposed have been brought to this country from South Africa within the past fortnight. The bars are destined for Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds, and it is presumed had been concealed in the Northern Transvaal. Great Britain will endeavor to legally attach the gold if it can be found, on the ground that she is entitled to all the assets of the Transvaal because she has assumed responsibility for the debts of that country, including the bonds issued prior to the war.

General Botha's reply to Mr. Chamberlain that the late Boer Government had no assets was strictly true, as far as he knew, but since receiving Mr. Chamberlain's letter, General Botha learned, according to seemingly trustworthy information here, that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds have in their possession $2,500,000. General Botha requested them to turn over this gold for the benefit of the Boer people, but Dr. Leyds refused, averring that the money was to be used in upholding the Boer nationality in the future. Gen. Botha has notified Dr. Leyds that unless the gold is given up legal proceedings will be brought against him.

DISEASED CATTLE

Prompt Action by the United Kingdom

PORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN CLOSED TO CATTLE FROM AFFECTED DISTRICTS

London, Nov. 28.—The Board of Agriculture has closed the ports of the United Kingdom against the importation of animals from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The order takes effect on Dec. 5. Cargoes arriving in the meanwhile will be the subject of special investigation.

The exclusion of American cattle has caused a feeling almost amounting to consternation in the shipping and meat trades. Fears are expressed that the interdiction may be extended to imports from other United States ports, which would result in a great rise in the price of meat, as only a few steamers have large refrigeration space for dead meat. The Board of Agriculture is exercising the utmost precautions. The steamer 'Sachem,' which arrived in the Mersey from Boston yesterday with a cargo of cattle and sheep, was not allowed to discharge. The animals were all scrutinized by experts. No disease was found among them, but they will all be re-examined after an interval of forty-eight hours.

The announcement that the United States Department of Agriculture had given notice of the establishment of a quarantine of cattle and sheep, etc., in the New England States and prohibition of the exportation of such animals from Boston until further orders, caused excitement in Liverpool. The Mersey dock board derives a large revenue from the slaughter of Boston cattle at Birkenhead. The manager of the lairages board says the restrictions will have far-reaching consequences, and that possibly the cargoes of cattle now on their way to Liverpool from Boston will be quarantined.

Washington, Nov. 28.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Mr. Wilson, secretary, discussed the measures he has taken to suppress the epidemic of foot and mouth disease among live stock in New England. From such information as he has obtained, he believes that the disease has existed in that section for some time, but has been concealed. Every effort will be made to stamp it out. The quarantine measures taken yesterday, it is thought, will prove effective to prevent the spread of the disease to other states. Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will probably be sent to New England at once.

Boston, Nov. 28.—The cattle bureau of the State Board of Agriculture has received about 100 individual reports, up to to-day, of the presence of the foot and mouth contagion, which has caused the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit the exportation of cattle from Boston, and to establish a quarantine of cattle, sheep and swine in New England.

It is admitted that the action of Mr. Wilson, in closing the port of Boston to cattle shipments is a matter of great importance to transportation companies, but in view of the serious nature of the infection, and the difficulty in exterminating it, the step is considered the only safe one. Concerning the highly contagious character of the disease, Dr. Austin Peters, chairman of the State Cattle Bureau, says: 'Cattle passing over the same road traversed by infected animals will contract the disease. Only the most stringent quarantine will prevent a scourge hitherto unknown to this country.'

The closing of the Brighton stock yard, the principal ones in New England, by the State Board of Agriculture will cause an interruption to traffic, which, under ordinary circumstances, aggregates 500 to 700 head of cattle a day. The cattle bureau have strong hopes that the halt in business at this point will enable them to trace out the disease and materially reduce it.

Dr. S. E. Bennett, a local United States inspector, said: 'Only a very slight pretext would cause the British Government to close her ports to all our ships. All that they will look at is that there is foot and mouth disease in the United States. It was only a short time ago that the Argentine Republic was shipping a great many cattle over to Liverpool. Those ships were on the sea, but the word was carried ahead of them that there was a cattle disease in Argentine Republic, and when the vessels got there they found every British port closed against them. Those ships had to put out to sea, slaughtere their catteles in mid-ocean, and throw them overboard. The ports were closed to them for three years. Now, is it not better that we should close the port of Boston entirely to the shipment of cattle for the time being than that we should lose the whole? Why in three years' time that would mean the loss of upwards of two million head of export cattle from the ports of the United States.'

It is figured that a loss of some fifty thousand dollars to steamship companies will result if cattle traffic is held up for even two or three weeks. The present freight rates on cattle are about $7.50 a head, and on sheep 87½ cents each.

Shipments of live stock from Boston for the week ending last Saturday were 2,107 head of cattle, 2,915 sheep. There was also exported 5,423 quarters of dressed beef.

Exports from New York were 1,151 head of cattle, 1,264 sheep and 13,720 quarters of beef.

Boston, in 1901, shipped 124,923 head of cattle, and 87,283 head of sheep. In 1900, there were shipped from here 112,869 head of cattle, and 57,350 sheep.

Mr. J. A. Hathaway, one of the largest exporters of cattle in the country, who controls several stock yards, among them those at Watertown and Brighton, considers the order of the Secretary of Agriculture forbidding the exportation of cattle from New England, a very serious blow to dealers in live stock. To-night he said of the situation at the Watertown yard: 'Within the last few days there have been received there 500 cattle and 775 sheep. They are in sound condition. As soon as I learned of the order I communicated with the Washington officials to find out what could be done about moving these cattle and sheep. Swift & Co. also took similar action.

'Our efforts proved successful for to-night we received notice that a portion of the stock on hand could be moved immediately. During the day the cattle and sheep at my Watertown yard and those at the Swift & Co. yard at Somerville, were inspected and pronounced all right. To-night they were shipped here and placed on steamer, which will sail to-morrow.

'I will ship 225 cattle and 750 sheep on the 'Sylvania' to London, when steamer will also carry 400 cattle for Canadian exporters, Gordon & Ironsides, of Montreal, who also have had permission to ship. Swift & Co. intend to ship 500 cattle to Liverpool on a Furness line steamer.

'I believe that these shipments to Europe will be the last for some time from New England ports or at least until conditions change. Certainly none of the exporters can make a move in this direction until the restrictions have been removed. At Buffalo and at Montreal I have large numbers of cattle. I hardly know just what to do with them, but possibly I will send the cattle at Buffalo to Philadelphia.'

Cattle were being loaded on two ocean liners at docks on the water front to-night. The British Government has been asked by cable whether these cattle will be allowed to land at British ports, at the same time informing that government of the conditions under which they are being loaded, the cattle being either western or Canadian, the latter having come here in bond, that none of them are from the district the disease is supposed to exist in, and that the cattle have passed government inspection and are declared to be in good condition. The steamers will not sail in the morning until an answer to the cablegram is received.'

Portland, Me., Nov. 28.—Dr. F. W. Huntington, government cattle inspector at this port, last night said that he had received the following telegram from Washington:

'Appearance of foot and mouth disease appears serious. Allow no New England cattle for export. Take every precaution against contagion.

Dr. Huntington said that western cattle brought here for shipment had always been kept separate from New England cattle, and so there was no danger of contagion as in the case of Boston, where western and native cattle were herded together. He said that so far there had been no appearance of the foot and mouth disease in Maine, and every effort would be made to keep it out.

CANADA'S ACTION.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The serious situation in the eastern states aroused by the outbreak of foot and mouth disease, and the order of the Department of Agriculture at Washington prohibiting the exportation of cattle, sheep and hogs from Boston, has been taken note of by the Department of Agriculture here. Dr. Rutherford, chief veterinary inspector for the Dominion, when asked this evening what was being done in the matter, said that in the absence of the minister he was unable to go as far as he would like, but in the meantime, pending Mr. Fisher's return to the capital, instructions had been issued by the department that all stock cars entering Canada from the eastern states shall be cleaned and thoroughly disinfected at the border.

HALF A MILLION OF CANADIAN LIVE STOCK BLOCKED.

The British embargo upon live stock shipped from New England ports promises to entail a heavy loss upon Canadian live stock shippers. Mr. D. Campbell, of Messrs. Robert Bickerdike & Co., which firm practically controls the shipping space of the Canadian cattle trade, remarked this morning that the embargo will be a serious blow to the trade. There are now in Boston ready for shipment 600 cattle and 2,000 sheep, the sheep belonging to Messrs. Fares & Co., the cattle to the firms of Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides and Messrs. Bates & Williamson. Under the circumstances these cattle and sheep will probably be slaughtered in Boston.

In addition, there are 3,000 cattle and 1,000 sheep in the hands of shippers at Montreal, Toronto and points west, all awaiting shipment at heavy expense, costing the owners a quarter of a dollar a day for feed and keep. Eventually these cattle and sheep will be sent forward via Halifax, but it will be some time before the accommodation can be provided. Meantime, the embargo ties up half a million dollars' worth of Canadian live stock.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Torrance, of the Dominion Line, expressed the opinion that it was ridiculous to close the Maine ports and leave New York open, as Maine was quite free from disease. In Boston local live stock is herded in the export yard, but in Portland the yards for handling Canadian live stock are bonded and entirely separate from the yards where local live stock is kept. Consequently Canadian cattle going through Portland are subject to no danger whatever from contagion. No less than 2,500 Canadian sheep and 2,000 Canadian cattle were booked to go forward from Portland this week.

INQUIRIES AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 30.—Inquiries have come to Halifax from the Leyland, the Furness and other steamship lines engaged in cattle shipping, asking what facilities exist here for that trade. This is in consequence of the stoppage of shipments at Boston and Portland because of the foot and mouth disease. The Board of Trade, in order to meet the demand for cattle accommodation in addition to what already exists, has obtained the right for shippers to use the provincial exhibition grounds, where 1,000 head can be housed, and the Intercolonial Railway has accommodation for 350 head. The Board of Trade asked the Intercolonial to erect temporary sheds at Halifax, and a reply has been received from the management that the matter is being considered.

A BAD EFFECT.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable said: 'Much concern is manifested in the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease among the cattle of the New England States. The order of the Secretary of Agriculture in prohibiting the landing of United States cattle in England will, it is feared, considerably lessen the chances of the embargo against Canadian cattle being withdrawn.'

DR. SALMON IN CHARGE.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 30.—In pursuance of the purpose of the Agricultural Department to spare no effort for the extermination of the foot and mouth disease prevailing among live stock in the New England States, Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has decided to go to Boston and take charge of the campaign in person.

Discussing the question, Dr. Salmon said that the department had received notice of the action of Great Britain in quarantining against the New England ports, but the department's decision had been influenced more by a desire to protect the remainder of the United States than by any fear of losing export trade. He added that the action of Great Britain could not be construed as at all hostile, the conditions apparently justifying it. The opinion also was expressed that so long as there is no general quarantine the exports would not be materially affected, the expectation being that the trade which heretofore has left New England ports will find outlet through other cities. Discussing the work to be done, Dr. Salmon said that he expected to have a force of from 50 to 100 assistants who would be scattered over the infected district. He said there was no effectual remedy against the disease except the slaughter of the affected cattle, and that he expected to resort to that remedy wherever necessary.

The department has decided to allow live stock to go through the quarantined states for immediate slaughter, provided the cars containing them are sealed by government inspectors at the stock yards before reaching the infected region and the seals remain undisturbed. This action was taken to protect the packing industry.

BOSTON CLOSED.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 30.—With the departure of a drove of cattle on the steamer 'Sylvania' for Liverpool' to-day, the Boston export market of cattle on the hoof is officially closed for an indefinite period. Permission to ship these cattle had been given by the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington, as they had been pronounced physically sound and free of any infection from the foot and mouth disease. The vessels in this port at present that were to have carried cattle freights to Europe will have to seek some other kind of freight. Dr. Bennett, the representative of the Bureau of Agriculture here, says that not another live animal will leave this port until the department is satisfied that the foot and mouth disease has been stamped out.

The cattle that have already been shipped here for export will be slaughtered immediately. There are only about 300 in the stock yards.

A veterinary surgeon at Pawtucket, R.I., who has attended practically all cases of foot and mouth disease among cattle in Cumberland and Lincoln, where it has been asserted the disease originated, said to-day that the spread of the disease, so far as those towns are concerned, has been stopped.

AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Nov. 30.—Representatives of the Grand Trunk Railway and of the several British steamship lines using this port were in conference to-day to consider the cattle disease situation. Cablegrams were afterwards sent to officials of the several interests in London emphasizing the fact that Maine is free from the disease; that there is no chance for contamination of animals brought here for exportation, and advising that the immunity of Portland be brought to the notice of the Board of Agriculture.

Two of the steamships that sailed to-day carried cattle, the 'Fremona' for London, and the 'Californian' for Liverpool.

MR. WILSON'S PRECAUTIONS.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, who has arrived here to attend the International Live Stock Exhibition, says regarding the outbreak of cattle disease in New England: 'My latest report from the infected district is that the disease is at a standstill. The next report will decide the number of men that I shall send to New England. A large number will go. Before many days shall have passed there will be several hundred veterinary surgeons in the New England States, and they will be instructed to inspect every cow, sheep and hog. I believe we shall need three or four weeks to stamp out the disease. Congress will be asked for a special appropriation to cure the disease permanently. I intend to ask for at least $1,000,000.'

Mr. Wilson will leave for Washington to-night.

ORE FROM SWEDEN

THE FIRST CARGO TO AMERICA LANDED AT SYDNEY.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 26.—The steamer 'Oscar Frederick,' from Norway, with a cargo of Swedish ore, arrived at Sydney to-day. This cargo of 5,200 tons is the first Swedish ore ever shipped to America. The captain of the steamer says that the people of Norway and Sweden are greatly pleased at the prospect of trade with Canada. Four more steamers are now on the way with ore, and they will take return cargoes of coal. During the winter the ore for Cape Breton will be shipped from a port in Norway, owing to the fact that Swedish ports are blocked with ice. The 'Oscar Frederick' sailed from Kirrunnavar, Norway, and brought the first cargo of ore ever shipped from that port, and the first cargo ever shipped from a mine only lately developed. The captain states that Sweden could export two million tons of ore a year for two hundred years, and take only what was on the surface. It is expected that a regular fleet of steamers will be employed in the trade.

GRAND TRUNK PROJECT

EXCITES INTEREST IN VARIOUS CIRCLES.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—The 'Free Press' this morning says editorially: 'The Grand Trunk will have a hearty and unanimous welcome from the people of western Canada. The announcement of the new railway outlet arouses the liveliest satisfaction throughout this great and important section of the Dominion. That our products should be carried to tide water on Canadian highways is what every Canadian, who is anxious to build up the national prosperity, desires. But by whatever route to tide water our products must be carried, the spanning of the Dominion by the Grand Trunk, giving Canada its second transcontinental railway, will mean that western grain on its way to the European market, will travel by Canadian routes.'

The 'Tribune' says no announcement that could be made in the North-West, except it were a government-controlled transcontinental railway, could be of much greater moment than that contained in the statement of Mr. Hays, the general manager of the Grand Trunk, in which it is definitely stated that the Grand Trunk system is to be extended from North Bay clear through to the Pacific coast by way of the Peace River pass. It is a startling announcement, coming as it does like a bolt from the blue. We speak of course on the assumption that the road will be entirely separate and distinct throughout from the C. N. R., and that the announcement does not foreshadow some joint scheme on the part of the two companies for the exploration of the west. We confess, however, that we entertain some doubt as to what future developments will reveal.'

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 25.—The 'Times' last night said editorially: 'It is inspiring to read that the first of Canada's great railway companies, the Grand Trunk, has concluded that to fulfil its manifest destiny it must reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It appears that the new factor in western development must put down its own roadbed. That means that the Great Northern, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk will all penetrate British Columbia and practically gridiron it at different latitudes with rails. Thus instead of one zone of activity of limited extent the whole province will be provided with means of communication within itself and with the outside world.'

Toronto, Nov. 25.—The 'Globe' editorially says the railway, if constructed on the route outlined, will be of even greater value to Canada in the opening up of large tracts of virgin territory than was the Canadian Pacific Railway. The latter, it is now well known, in its passage through western Assiniboia and Alberta, was constructed in a region well adapted to ranching, but in which the production of cereals will depend largely on irrigation. To the north of this Mackenzie & Mann, by following the Saskatchewan valley, assert that they will be able to have cereals grown along every mile of their route. The same observation will unquestionably apply to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

WINTER NAVIGATION ON THE GREAT LAKES AGAIN REVIVED.

It has been stated that the petition of the Grand Trunk in connection with the great scheme to which it now stands committed has been presented to the Dominion Government. This is a mistake. This formal step has not yet been taken although doubtless the government has been aware, unofficially, for some time past, that this big move was on the tapis. Indeed, the Hon. Mr. Tarte, while still Minister of Public Works, foreshadowed a scheme in which the Grand Trunk was to play the major part—a scheme which would give the Grand Trunk a transcontinental system through affiliations which are likely to take place through the association of certain great Canadian capitalists in connection with the Canadian Northern, which was to be absorbed in the new project, which was to be carried out more swiftly under great capitalistic combinations on this and the other side of the Atlantic than was possible if the promoters of the Canadian Northern continued their work alone.

At the same time no delay will be allowed to retard the preliminary work of organization. It will be necessary, although the organization will be a separate one, to obtain the ratification of the Grand Trunk shareholders, at a special meeting, which will soon be held, as the Grand Trunk will, in a sense, father and control the scheme which has been set on foot. This ratification will, of course, be readily granted, and not a few of the stockholders, undeterred by unfortunate losses in the early years of the Grand Trunk, will put their names down for large blocks of stock, assured that the conditions are all favorable to success under the present circumstances, but more especially with regard to the future—the immediate future—which is full of promise.

Mr. Hays has been congratulated on all hands for the courage and prevision displayed in undertaking a work of such magnitude. There does not seem, in the minds of any who have studied the question, to be the least doubt of success.

The greatest part of the stock will probably be taken up in England, especially if it should turn out that the scheme will be assisted by the government, either in the shape of subsidy or in the way of guaranteeing the bonds, which would offer a degree of security which would be found sufficient for the most timid capitalist. At the same time, the local board, which will be formed here of the promoters, will be representative of a large amount of Canadian capital, which will be promptly invested in the scheme, more particularly if the latter can secure the Canadian Northern, which has certain guaranteed subsidies, both from the provincial and federal governments.

The C. P. R. has been expecting for years past that there would be formidable rivalry in the North-West. To has done its best to make the most of its opportunity. It has spent vast sums not merely in the rendering permanent structures which were originally only built for temporary purposes, but in inducing immigration from all parts of the world, and, as a fact, it has accomplished more in the matter of peopling the country than either the provincial or federal governments have been able to realize tarough the several plans which have been carried out. The C. P. R. fought tooth and nail against the diversion of immigration business by way of the western states, in connection with agreements made with the great western systems in the United States, and felt that it had a right to special consideration, seeing that it had spent so much upon making the North-West, in a sense, its own. However, development has proceeded so rapidly that it was well understood the company would not be allowed to much longer enjoy undisputed possession. At the same time, the C. P. R. has so strengthened itself in the North-West at once by its main line, its branches, and its hotel accommodation, that it is not at all afraid of any injurious results to itself through competition, which it will meet with vigor.

BRITISH OPINION.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable says: 'The 'Financial News' takes a hopeful view of the prospects of the Grand Trunk's transcontinental line.

Referring to its chances of earning the five million dollars necessary to pay a dividend of five percent, the 'News' says that in view of Canada's present progress it would be a bold pessimist who would say no. 'Still, it is a big sum,' the article continues, 'and our general summing up of the scheme at this moment would pronounce it a likely speculation.'

THE 'GLOBE'S' VIEWS.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—The 'Globe' editorially says: 'As was to be expected, there is a general agreement of opinion that the extension of the Grand Trunk to the Pacific coast will greatly benefit the west, and, through the west, the country at large. The central and northern portions of British Columbia are now practically more remote from Canada than the Yukon, and a railway piercing that country cannot but have most important results. The wheat crop of Manitoba will have another outlet. A new impetus will be given to the development of western Ontario and its forest and mineral resources. On the general question of the desirability of the railway there can be only one opinion. But as to the terms and conditions on which the line is to be constructed the country as yet knows nothing, and therefore it is impossible to form a judgment. It can be said positively that the bargain made with the Canadian Pacific Railway cannot form a precedent. In the light of the progress of twenty years an entirely new set of terms and conditions would require to be framed, and the public opinion of the project will depend on the fairness and moderation of the conditions and upon the care with which the public interests are safeguarded.'

REGARDING THE CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 26.—Mr. D. D. Mann was interviewed yesterday afternoon with regard to the reported connection between the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk with respect to the latter's decision to build a transcontinental line. Mr. Mann gave a positive denial to there being any connection between the two railway lines at the present time. Questioned as to whether there would be any in the future, he stated that that was a matter which it was impossible to answer. He could only speak for the present. The Grand Trunk, he explained, has not a charter at present to build across the continent.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—There is a strongly supported report here that the Canadian Northern Railway has made an agreement with the Great Northern, Mr. James J. Hill's road, by which the latter will be enabled to carry freight to Winnipeg. The companies' tracks join at Emerson on the Manitoba boundary. This new arrangement, it is said, will go into effect in the spring. The entrance of the Great Northern into this field will enable it to compete with the Canadian Pacific Railway for freight to and from eastern Canada, and will, it is represented, cancel the agreemenet by which these two companies divided western business, the Great Northern agreeing not to enter Canadian territory and the Canadian Pacific staying out of the north-western states.

AN INSPECTION BEGUN.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Messrs. Frank W. Morse, third vice-president of the G. T. R., and Wm. Wainwright, general assistant manager and comptroller, left yesterday to inspect the country between here and the Pacific coast, with a view to the commencement of survey work for the new Grand Trunk transcontinental line.

A NEW YORK VIEW.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

It is eloquent testimony to the prosperity of the Canadian North-West that the Grand Trunk Railway is planning to extend its line to the Pacific. The new road will pass far to the north of the Canadian Pacific, and will open up a region the wealth of which in agricultural and forest products is only beginning to be realized. Whether the project will be favorably received in parliament remains to be seen. There has been considerable prejudice against the Grand Trunk because it uses Portland, Me., as its chief Atlantic terminal, rather than a Canadian port, and the members from the Maritime Provinces have made this a long-standing grievance. There may also be some feeling against an eventual competition with the heavily subsidized Canadian Pacific. But it is hard to see how such considerations can weigh against the obvious advantages of the new transcontinental line. All the Canadian railways, including the Intercolonial, which is owned by the state, are prosperous, and if the Dominion should oppose the attempt to reach the new territories from the east, she must expect to see them reached from the south. This would mean the diversion of Canadian freights to American lines on a tremendous scale. So the Grand Trunk extension seems to be equally desirable from the point of view of railway and national strategy. Obviously, the United States will be an incidental gainer from a seawater terminal only a little to the south of the Alaska boundary.

LONDON TOPICS.

Church Union a Leading Question.

A Significant Pronouncement From Westminster---The Education Bill Ready for the House of Lords

THE NEW IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE—COMPOSITION OF THE COBDEN CLUB—VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

(Cable despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, Nov. 29.—The foundations of belief of the Church of England suffer a further shock this morning by a letter to the 'Times,' in which Canon Hensley Henson, writing from Westminster Abbey, strikes out for reunion of the English churches on the broad lines of Christianity. A controversy conducted by such leaders in the Anglican community must have a wide-reaching effect upon public opinion. It arose out of the Archdeacon's funeral sermon on the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes when he appealed to the Noncontormists to cease remaining apart from 'the historic Christianity of their country.'

Canon Henson protests against the illiberality and absurdity of an exclusiveness which breeds such a store of religious hatreds as have accompanied the course of the Education Bill, and adds that reunion must speedily become the leading question of the time. An answer will be found not by regarding Nonconformists as aliens, their sacraments as doubtful, and themselves as left to the uncovenanted meries of God, but rather will be found in the clear testimonies of historic science, a more justly understood teaching of the New Testament, and, above all, in a revisal of the Church's dogmatic statements and a reversal of its long accustomed attitude of exclusiveness. It is difficult to exaggerate the possible ultimate consequences of such a pronouncement from a leader of the Church writing from the Abbey, which is the headquarters of Anglicanism.

By dogged persistence and ruthless use of the closure, Mr. Balfour at last sees the Education Bill emerging from the Commons. It is his first legislative triumph. Churchmen, with Lord Salisbury's ascetic son, Lord Hugh Cecil, at the head, grumble because they have not gained all they desired in the way of the retention of the full Anglican atmosphere in the Church schools, now rate paid, and when the bill goes to the House of Lords next week, the Bishops will endeavor to restore the parson to his one-man control of the village schools. But Lord Salisbury has come back from the Riviera expressly to help his nephew's bill through, and will doubtless succeed. Bishops are bad fighters or radicalism, but of this, of course, the House of Lords has so little that the bill is now beyond dangerous attack from that quarter.

The speech of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer made this week, though it attracted little attention, is a pretty clear indication of the future financial policy of the government. The chairman of the meeting at which the speech was delivered suggested that the Chancellor should reduce the income tax by sixpence or eightpence. Mr. Ritchie replied that it 'may not be possible to go quite so far, but yet possible to do something for the relief of the income-taxpayers.' Seeing the enormous expenditures still proceeding in South Africa and in the reconstruction of the army at home, the Chancellor cannot expect more than the ordinary surplus. The present announcement may therefore be taken to point to the probability of the retention of the new indirect taxes on sugar, wheat and cereals, the full benefit of the surplus going to the relief of direct taxation. This will exactly suit Chamberlainism, and is the policy strongly urged upon the Ministers by the Colonial Premiers by which some sort of fiscal unity of the Empire may be established by England's exemption of colonial products from these indirect taxes, which Mr. Chamberlain wishes to see extended to cover wool, meat and other products of large colonial export.

Against the threatened inversion of free trade principles the Cobden Club made emphatic protest at their gathering last night, when Liberal parliamentary leaders like Earl Spencer and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman were the chief speakers; and reading to-day's newspaper comments, it is easy to see that Englishmen may soon have to fight over again Cobden's battle, with this vital difference, that almost the whole weight of the new Imperialism will be cast into the protectionist scales. The 'Daily Mail' to-day throws a bomb into the Cobdenist camp by an analysis of the club's membership, showing that out of 475 members of the club, no fewer than 242 are foreigners domiciled abroad, while of the remaining 233, a large number are foreigners resident in England. Hence, says the 'Mail,' the club has no right to speak for the British nation.

The weekly reviews take the Venezuelan affair very quietly. The 'Spectator' is happily confident that the Washington Government has no intention of waging war in order to enable the little states it protects to commit injustice with impunity. All Washington asks is that offended powers shall not annex territory. Other journals take similar grounds.

The 'Spectator' foresees the breakdown of the United States policy in Cuba, and says:—'The statesmen at Washington probably will be obliged either to let the island go with the possibility of foreign complications, or to annex it with the possibility of a Cuban rising. Temporary compromise is probable, but the Americans may yet discover that their Constitution is made for sober Englishmen intent on order rather than for Spanish-Americans who are very like Spaniards, without their haughty patience.'

COURCELLES GLASS WORKS.

Brussels, Nov. 28.—A financial paper announces that the glass works of Courcelles have passed under the control of a Pittsburg company.

DR. PARKER DEAD.

The Great Divine of the London City Temple Passes Away.

London, Nov. 28.—Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, who had been seriously ill for some time past, died this afternoon.

The Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., the popular Congregational preacher of the City Temple, London, was born at Hexham-on-Tyne, on April 9, 1830. He was educated at private schools and at the University of London. In 1853 he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church at Banbury. His 'Helps to Truthseekers' (1857) contains the pith of his controversial discourses with secularists, held at open air meetings during this period. In 1858 Mr. Parker became minister of the Cavendish Street Church, Manchester, where he founded mission stations and night schools, and did much admirable work. When Prof. Seeley's 'Ecce Homo' came out Mr. Parker replied with 'Ecce Deus.' After declining several valuable posts out of consideration for his congregation, Mr. Parker accepted the ministry of Poultry Chapel in 1869. In 1874 the City Temple, which had been built by subscription, was opened, and has since been the centre of Dr. Parker's labors. A great feature of his ministry was the Thursday service at noon, after which a conference was frequently held, which on one occasion was addressed by Mr. Gladstone.

He has been chairman of the Manchester Congregational Board, of the London Congregational Board, of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and of the Lancashire Congregational Board. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Chicago. Dr. Parker's first wife was Miss Anne Nesbit, of Horsley Hills, and his second the daughter of Andrew Common, of Sunderland. The latter died in 1899.

Dr. Parker published numerous works; among others: 'Ecce Deus,' 'The People's Bible,' 'The Pulpit Bible,' 'Springdale Abbey,' 'To-day's Bible,' 'To-day's Christ,' 'Christian Profiles in a Pagan Mirror,' 'A Preacher's Life,' 'An Autobiography and an Album.'

DR. PARKER'S LIFE.

An exceedingly interesting book, for many reasons, is Dr. Parker's autobiography, entitled 'A Preacher's Life,' published in 1899. It gives in the earlier chapters a vivid picture of Nonconformist England in the thirties, refers at length to the Chartist movement, and proceeds in the later chapters to give facts connected with the life of a London minister, to record the character of Dr. Parker's religious convictions, and to set down reminiscences of such great men as Mr. Gladstone and Henry Ward Beecher, with whom Dr. Parker came in contact.

HIS BOYHOOD.

The village of Hexham where the future preacher was born, is a very old and historic village in Northumberland, England. Here Mr. Parker, the father, pursued his trade as a mason. Of his early boyhood Dr. Parker writes: 'The best Radicals and Dissenters in the little town met under my father's roof night after night, and all the Nonconformist ministers foregathered round his hospitable hearth, the feast always being hot coffee and piles of buttered leavened bread; there, from secular and reverend lips I heard that the British world might at any moment be enveloped in flames. . . . All this time I was at once happily and sadly conscious of silently passing through a deep religious experience. To me it has, if I may say so without being misunderstood, been always natural to pray. 'From a child I "felt after" God; I expected him; I tarried for him as for one with whom I had an appointment. I have never lost that feeling of expectancy and nearness. The idea of praying by the clock, or statedly, or seven times a day with my window open towards Jerusalem, would never occur to me, for it is my delight of delights to pray without ceasing. . . . My boyhood was steeped in prayer.'

The bitterness with which Protestants regarded Catholics in those days is indicated when Dr. Parker recalls the Catholic priest of the parish. Though personally benign, he was an official of terror to all Protestants. Once the priest spoke a friendly word to the child about some cherry stones he was carrying: 'Some bitter Protestants eagerly looked in my face in expectation that blotches might at any moment break out. . . . Local Protestants of a certain grade hated Romanism all the more that intellectually they knew little or nothing about it, except that Mr. S—— said his prayers in Latin and lighted candles in his church where there was no need of artificial light.' In contrast to the Father with his delightful smile was the Anglican clergyman who, gifted with a superb voice, took life easily. 'That voice belonged to an established and patented orthodoxy. No modern theological empiricism ever had the audacity to utter itself in such rich and final tones. There was Mr. ——'s power.' The Parkers, however, were Dissenters and attended a 'chapel,' where the congregation only numbered fifty-seven, 'thirty of whom were generally in doubt of what the eloquent preacher was talking about.'

Dr. Parker relates how a little old lady who visited the family circle and his mother often 'saw' things: 'The family eyes have never been externally large, but always large and keen in their inward relations and activities. I must in some degree take after these women—for I, too see the wind, and the things that fly in it, and the shapes that figure in it; and I, too, hear its moan, its cry of pain, and its glad upbreaking of the winter that a highway may be made for I, too, see the find, and the things summer. I thank God for this inner vision, for it often makes solitude a very festival of joy. It was this introvision that led Dr. John Pulsford, the mystic, to describe me as "a mystic clairvoyant or medium."'

NO 'SCAMPING' ALLOWED.

Dr. Parker refers with gratitude to his father's insistence upon accuracy in everything he learned. He was well drilled in the elements of English and classical learning. His first schoolmaster was a second Squeers for thrashing and punishing, but, however, he continued the father's wholesome discipline of punishing 'scamping.' At this period the boy was famous as 'the champion marble player.' His third schoolmaster was a man of wide culture, but absent-minded; but the scholars 'thanked him for it as for special favors, many of the junior scholars being able to arrange for fights in a neighboring lane and to exchange confidences about football while he was cloudily explaining the function and responsibilities of the first aorist.'

Young Parker became an usher in this school and later succeeded one of the schoolmasters in continuing the school. In pursuing such duties, extending his reading and studying Greek with a minister he reached his twenty-first year.

Dr. Parker refers to the rate of remuneration common in small towns half a century ago. The four teachers in the school altogether did not receive more than £270 per annum: 'I can say, with the bishop who was asked whilst getting into a carriage what the Apostle Paul would think of riding in such a charoit, and who answered, that 'things had greatly improved since his day.'

DEVELOPING DEMOCRACY.

Concerning the exciting times in England sixty years ago, when the new democracy began to develop, Dr. Parker writes:

'I can hardly forget the dismay with which we heard that one violent speaker had declared at a great public meeting, known as a "torchlight procession," that he would preach "Edinburgh into flames and Glasgow into ashes." Some of us could hardly conceive what a "torchlight procession" was like. The name of the Wesleyan minister who made the assertion was Joseph Raynor Stephens. We did not mention the name either freely or loudly, but always in a significant undertone. Many of us had an inborn suspicion of men who had three names. Most of the people—say ninety-nine-hundredths—round about us had two names only, and never showed any desire to have more. It would have been easy to persuade the less enlightened of us that the threefold name belonged to a set of ideas seditious and revolutionary. If Stephens could preach "Edinburgh into flames and Glasgow into ashes," what would he do with a tiny town like ours, a mere handful of chips that could be destroyed in an hour? . . . Stephens become so notorious for his violent adjectives that the admiring and grateful public insisted upon having his portrait produced at a popular price. . . . My father bought the portrait and hung it in the principal spare bedroom. There I often silently gazed upon it with wonder and awe. . . . No inhabitant of a great city can have the faintest idea of the alarms created by reports of the leaders of Chartism. Imagine our seeing in print that on Jan. 1, 1838, Stephens said that if certain enactments (against the working classes) were put in force "Newcastle ought to be, and should be, one blaze of fire, with only one way to put it out, and that with the blood of all those who supported this abominable law." And this next door to our own little quaking town!'

The whole town and neighborhood was in one way or another seriously affected by Chartism and its issues. Ministers delivered lectures on it, vicars and curates shuddered over it. There was a distinct effect upon the intellectual life of the young men. The heretical leaders told men to rise out of their inferior condition into a higher enjoyment and responsibility by legitimate means.

Dr. Parker tells of his early ambition, fostered by his parents, to be a preacher. He used to buy the speeches of illustrious orators and, having learned them by heart, declaimed them aloud in solitude. Many youths, men of the time, and of young Parker's class, began life as local preachers, and the more popular of them excited among themselves much envy and jealousy. They frankly criticised one another's methods.

ENTRY ON THE MINISTRY.

Having written to an eminent London minister for advice as to his future, Joseph Parker was told that this minister was looking out for such a young man as he described himself to be to take his pulpit for three Sundays. Accordingly, on his twenty-second birthday he started for Whitefield Tabernacle, in London, then the pastorate of the powerful preacher and editor, John Campbell. Dr. Parker vividly recalls his impressions of the morning he left Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the slow Parliamentary train of those days:

> If I might make note of one above all others it would be the indescribable moment when, just before the train started, my father put three hard-earned sovereigns into my hand. Immediately before the starting whistle sounded I put out my hand for a final shake, and in the act of doing so, I secretly returned half the money, and thus I landed in the metropolis of the Empire with thirty shillings at my disposal! It was not much, but it was enough, more than enough, better than enough,—it was gold of the heart—treasure full of tears and love and sacrifice. I could tremble for young men who know nothing of the value of money. Perhaps I know it too well. I never had a penny that I did not work for.

After the satisfactory completion of his three weeks' engagement, he was retained as junior minister, while he studied mental and moral philosophy and logic at University College, London, paid pastoral visits, preached every Sunday, and was introduced to various public men.

A large part of the autobiography is then taken up with Dr. Parker's account of his 'inner life.' He states that he never had a doubt as to the deity of Christ. 'Mine has been a ministry founded upon the conception of a Triune Deity—a mystery not to be explained in sufficing words, but to be felt more and more as the largeness of human life and the depths of spiritual experience have been more and more fully realized.' He believed unquestioningly that God has spoken to man in the Bible, and that it was his duty to preach a Gospel personified in Christ. 'Personally, I have accepted what is known as the evangelical interpretation of the Gospel, because I believe that the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, as evangelically interpreted, answers more questions, satisfies more aspirations, responds to more necessities, and supplies better motives for service than any other conception of the kingdom of God.'

Dr. Parker's first pastorate was at Banbury, with a salary of £130 a year. On Sundays he preached in his own pulpit, morning and evening, and addressed meetings in the afternoon in the Corn Exchange or in the open air. During the week he usually had three or more public services to conduct, one at least in some neglected part of the town. Here he also published four books on religious subjects. Dr. Parker has delightful reminiscences of the quiet country life at Banbury, and states though he received several tempting offers to accept more remunerative employment elsewhere, they were no source of temptation to him.



THE LATE REV. DR. JOSEPH PARKER.

THE CALL TO MANCHESTER.

At length he was invited to preach a Sunday or two in Cavendish Street Chapel, Manchester. Here he keenly felt the coldness of his reception, and was therefore greatly surprised when a deputation from that church asked him to be their minister, and showed their interest by offering to pay the debt of £700 on the church built in Banbury for Dr. Parker, on condition that he accepted. After much deliberation the call was answered. He was only twenty-eight and Manchester was one of the strongholds of Congregationalism. He found his salary was to be £1,000, a change from the modest £150 he had enjoyed at Banbury. He writes:—'With regard to my increased salary I had no difficulty in disposing of the money. Though I never had any family of my own I have never been without opportunity to serve the families of other people.'

Moreover, at this time his father failed, through no fault of his own, in business, and it was Dr. Parker's delight to pay off every penny of his liabilities.

Much to Dr. Parker's surprise he received in October, 1867, an invitation to the Poultney Chapel, London. But he was exceedingly happy in Manchester with two thousand regular hearers and a magnificent chapel and many ties, so that at first he declined. However, when pressure was brought to bear and a call from God was recognized, Dr. Parker in the next year accepted. There was some attraction, he owns:—'A great metropolitan chapel was proposed; the main work was to be the preaching of the Gospel. I should get rid of many duties which have always been irksome to me, such as taking an interest in various societies, attending committee meetings upon subjects that never touch my solicitude, visiting seatholders who require unreasonable attention, and many other duties and exercises which fall to the lot of every provincial minister.'

The eighth and ninth chapters in the autobiography are devoted to a detailed description of the laying of the memorial stone of the City Temple, May 19, 1873.

MRS. PARKER.

The tenth chapter is taken up with a charming account of Emma Jane Parker, Dr. Parker's wife, who died in 1899. She was a remarkably clever and accomplished woman and as good and kind as she was clever. She was of the greatest assistance to Dr. Parker in his ministry, besides being the true woman in her home. He writes of her:—

> 'Who could live with a wife so gifted, so spiritual and so child-like, and live with her 34 years without being deeply affected by her holy influence? As I thought of our unbroken and ever-ascending home-life, I have often been reminded of the words: "No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon; but the redeemed shall walk there." There was always with us, "One like unto the Son of Man," so that never once were we conscious of solitude or incompleteness of joy. Yet who could be so lively as Emma when surrounded by congenial society? She talked, she sang, she recited, she told anecdotes, she exchanged repartee, and in every way made herself, without effort and without encroachment, the centre of every circle that welcomed her.'

Dr. Parker relates some of the amusing incidents connected with his life as a young pastor. Here is one:

> 'When I was assistant to Dr. Campbell at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, he requested me to call upon an invalid member of the church, and to explain that he himself was unable to visit her. I was, as may be recollected, twenty-two years of age, very thin, with a large head, thickly covered with the darkest brown hair, and wearing a collar as high as Mr. Gladstone's, and a white neckerchief that lacked nothing of amplitude or display; put upon all this a tall, silk hat, and you will see what a figure I cut in the early fifties. I found that the invalid's room was at the very top of a five-storied house, and that the last part of the stairs was more like a ladder than anything else. Imagine the tall, silk hat, the thin white face, the long, dark hair, and neckerchief enough for a whole denomination! When I ascended to this perilous height I found the invalid alone, and quietly, no doubt nervously, sat down by her bedside. Presently she turned her head in my direction, looked at me steadfastly in a most expressive way, and then calmly said, "I have a strong desire to kill somebody." Imagine the face, the hair, the neckerchief, the tall, silk hat, suddenly disappearing down the ladder without so much as one word being said on my part!'

THE GREAT MEN HE KNEW.

Dr. Parker's reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone make very interesting reading. Mr. Gladstone thought highly of the minister's book 'Job's Comforters: or Scientific Sympathy,' and often referred to it when they met.

> When Henry Ward Beecher was my guest, Mr. Gladstone, who was then Prime Minister, wrote me a note asking that Mr. Beecher and myself would take breakfast with him at Downing street. I can never forget the reception which Mr. Gladstone gave to his visitors, who mustered in considerable numbers, and represented considerable variety of religious and political opinion. Judging by his manner one would think that he had no experience of care or anxiety or worry of any kind. The impression produced on us was that he was a man of leisure, and in fact that he was rather looking round for some pleasurable occupation. Yet on the very night of that day he and his cabinet placed their resignation in the hands of the Queen.

Dr. Parker comments on Mr. Gladstone's wide knowledge, the thoroughness of his work, his freedom from personal ill-will to anyone, and his sound, honest faith in the personal sovereignty of God. Twice he was Dr. Parker's guest, once when he delivered from the platform of the City Temple an address on 'Preaching,' and again when he went to Hampstead to address a meeting of Nonconformists on the then aspect of the Home Rule question. Of the latter occasion the writer says:—

> We knew by the cheers of the outside crowd that Mr. Gladstone had arrived, and we hastened to give him a cordial welcome to our little house. He noticed everything as he came along the passage and into the reception room. He pronounced an opinion on the marble bust which my friends had presented to me. He inquired who painted the portrait of my wife which hung in the dining-room, and then he said to my wife and her venerable father: 'I was saying as I came along from Dollis "Job's Comforters" is a satire which Dean Swift would have admired!' All this as if he were simply paying a morning call! After the luncheon Mr. Gladstone spoke in his most fluent and most graphic style for more than an hour. Not one bitter word did he say. . . . On going out of the dining-room my wife gave Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone a cup of coffee out of Irish china. We can never forget the smile with which he said, 'What hope would be given to the Irish people, even in the direction of their manufactures, if they were under Home Rule.'

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Dr. Parker also enjoyed the friendship of Henry Ward Beecher. The latter stayed with him for six weeks on his final visit to England. 'In one of our first conversations,' says Dr. Parker, 'he dwelt with rapture on the merits of Mr. Gladstone's great speech, just delivered in Liverpol. . . . When he expressed his appreciation to Mr. Gladstone himself, immediately on the conclusion of the speech, that great statesman replied, with characteristic grace: "There is no better judge in all the world of such an effort than yourself."' Dr. Parker bears testimony to Mr. Beecher's extreme versatility and his wonderful power in the pulpit and as a lecturer. Dr. Parker visited Mr. Beecher at his home on the Hudson and among his reminiscences has the following:—

> He would bring out his chariot and horses and drive us up hill and down dale with Jehu-like fury. I am not ashamed to say that the recklessness of his driving made me quite nervous. When he came to know this, he said, 'I am sorry I did not know it before, or I would certainly have taken you over some dangerous places.' Mrs. Beecher quietly added, 'I never have any fear, when Henry is driving.' I am bound to say that Henry was my only fear, and that I was never more thankful then when I alighted safely at his door.

Of many more great men and preachers of the time Dr. Parker gives interesting personal recollections including Thomas Binney, Dr. Samuel Newth, Dr. Robert Newton, Dr. Morley Punshon, John Rattenbury, George B. Macdonald, Messrs. Everett, Dunn and Griffith, who led the Wesleyan Reform movement; John B. Gough, Frederick Douglass, Henry Rogers and others.

LOCAL PREACHING COMMENDED.

Dr. Parker speaks with the greatest respect of the 'local preachers' of England, men who engaged in business all the week, voluntarily visiting outlying country villages and towns on Sundays for the purpose of preaching the Gospel.

> The local preachers of England have done an incalculably blessed work for their country. I have sometimes wished that we were all 'local preachers.' I have sometimes claimed that I am in very deed a local preacher myself, and I have sustained the claim by the fact that for more than thirty years I have, as a preacher, been standing in one public place. To my mind Congregationalism has lost great opportunities by not sufficiently developing the public talents of business men. I am a heretic amongst my brethren in many of these things. I would encourage every man to preach to whom God has given the talent of preaching. I would appoint laymen to carry on official work which is often done by ministers. I would have working evangelists and pastors—that is to say, men who in the villages support themselves by manual labor and preach the Gospel on Sundays. . . . . I believe fewer difficulties will be found on the side of local preaching without pastoral status than on the other side. Throughout my career I have noticed that men never lose caste by being plainly and simply what they are in reality without pretence or affectation, doing their work with an honest heart, and as in the sight of God. I may give some idea of the importance which I attach to local preaching, when it is intelligent and edifying, if I say that if either the 'regular' ministers must go or the local preachers, I should certainly allow the 'regular' ministers to disappear.

THURSDAY MORNING CONFERENCES.

Great men of the day often came to the public service Dr. Parker held on Thursday morning. Of one of these men Dr. Parker writes:—

> 'I had often heard of Prof. Huxley looking in at the City Temple and taking an apparent interest in the public service. On the strength of this I ventured to ask him to attend one of my Thursday morning conferences, and to deliver an address. I may explain that these conferences took place immediately after the Thursday 12 o'clock service, and that they embraced many different subjects which were likely to interest the public mind. Lord Shaftesbury attended one, Lord Cowper-Temple attended one, Mr. Gladstone attended one, and various other leading men took part in these public conversations. It occurred to me to suggest that Professor Huxley might read a paper upon "What science cannot do," and I ventured to submit this subject for his consideration.'

Prof. Huxley, however, wanted the subject to be 'What science can and cannot do,' and would not agree to Dr. Parker's proposal that the Church people should have the right to reply or ask questions, so the arrangement came to nothing. Dr. Parker writes, notwithstanding:—

> Prof. Huxley was an agnostic,—an able, honest, and reverent agnostic. If all agnostics were as reverent as Prof. Huxley was, they would greatly promote the elucidation of their distinctive views. Prof. Huxley was the author of the word 'agnostic.' His wonderful face was itself a sermon,—no frivolity ever turned those solemn dark eyes into an expression of silly merriment. I do not know whether Prof. Huxley himself was a musician, or a critic in execution, but he always responded with something like enthusiasm to the appeals of thrilling music.

EPILOGUE.

Dr. Parker felt as he finished his autobiography in 1899 that he was nearing the end of life's journey, for he writes:

> Soon, mayhap to-morrow, to-night, I may see the King! So near is Yonderland.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> I hope to tell the inhabitants of Yonderland that the earth is advancing towards a plentiful harvest of holiness and love and brotherhood. I hope to be welcomed by many a comrade who did not quite understand me down here in the old grey clouds of time.
>
> 'We shall know each other better,
> When the mists have rolled away.'
>
> We shall then have no remembrance of jealousies and angers and selfish rivalries. The language of Yonderland has no words for base emotions—it is a pure tongue, and speech, undefiled. I want everybody to be there. Oh, promise me not to fail of the gate.

DR. PARKER'S FUNERAL.

London, Nov. 30.—The funeral of Dr. Parker, pastor of the City Temple, has been fixed for Thursday next, at Hampstead Cemetery. The public will be admitted to view the coffin in the City Temple on Wednesday. Dr. Parker's death was the subject of referen in almost all the London churches, from St. Paul's Cathedral downwards, all the preachers dwelling eloquently on 'The loss of a great man.'

MRS. THOMAS McCORD.

Quebec, Nov. 28.—Caroline des Rivieres, widow of Mr. Justice Thomas McCord, of the Superior Court, passed away here on Wednesday. She was the great-granddaughter of Joseph Amable Trottier des Rivieres, and Charlotte Guillemin, whose father was a member of the Supreme Council under the French regime, and as a widow was married to the Hon. James McGill, the founder of the University. Mrs. McCord's mother was Mary Angelica Hay, the daughter and grand-daughter of British officers, governors of Detroit and other forts in the West in the Revolutionary days, and near connections of the Hon. General Murray, son of Lord Elibank and Wolfe's brigadier who was the first governor Further back, one finds distinguished Scottish stock. The father of the deceased, Henri des Rivieres, left one other heir, William. They two inherited his property near Pite River, and the Manor House, La Malmaison, was the home of generous hospitality and the scene of many a well-remembered entertainment. William des Rivieres married Miss Taschereau, sister of Judge Henri, and both children of the older judge of Quebec. The family has furnished the cardinal and this week noted an elevation to the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court. The late Mrs. Thomas McCord was well educated and was most distinguished in manner. Canada can ill afford the loss of such a woman. She leaves one child, a daughter, F. A. McCord, the law clerk of the House of Commons, is a son of the late Judge Thomas by a previous marriage, and Dana R. McCord, K.C., is his first cousin.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Whiting, relict of the Rev. Richard Whiting, a long-time Methodist minister, died last night, aged eighty-four years. Deceased was the mother of Mr. John L. Whiting, K.C., of this city. She had been in failing health for some time, heart failure being the final issue. Mrs. Whiting was aunt of the Rev. John Philp, D.D., of this city. Her husband, who was a member of the Montreal Conference for years, died in March, 1900.

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—The Crown Prince of Siam, after a stay of six days in this city, left last night on a special train for Portland, Seattle and Vancouver. To-morrow will be spent at Portland and Vancouver will be reached on Sunday. The Prince will sail from Vancouver next Tuesday.

ABBE COLIN DEAD

VENERABLE SUPERIOR OF ST. SULPICE PASSES AWAY.

The death of the Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which occurred Thursday night, deprives the Roman Catholic clergy of Canada of one of its most prominent members.

The late Superior had been sinking fast since the beginning of the week, many years of suffering from rheumatism having gradually brought on heart failure.

Frederic Louis de Gonzague Colin was born at Bourges, France, on Jan. 11, 1835. From early years he was of a decidedly studious nature, and having completed a full classical course with distinction he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, to pursue his philosophical and theological studies. His success in those branches was also most brilliant.

He was ordained priest in 1859, and entered the order of St. Sulpice, and three years later his superiors sent him to Canada. Upon his arrival in Montreal in 1862, the young priest was given charge of the missions of Cote des Neiges and St. Henri, which then formed part of the parish of Notre Dame, and in 1864 he was attached to the Church of Notre Dame itself. In 1871 he became professor of Canon Law in the Montreal Grand Seminary, being soon afterwards appointed Superior of that establishment, and in 1881 he was unanimously elected Superior of the Sulpician order in Canada, a position which he held until his death. On the occasion of his last visit to Paris, two years ago, Abbe Colin was also given the title of Superior of the Sulpicians for the whole of North America. The career of this prominent clergyman was a most brilliant and useful one. A pious and humble eclesiastic, he met with great success in his first years of parochial work, but it was only when called to Notre Dame that his talent commenced to be fully known and appreciated. From 1864 to 1871 he occupied the pulpit of the great church with a brilliancy and success that have not since been surpassed and hardly equalled by the prominent preachers periodically brought over from Europe.

As a professor in the Grand Seminary, Abbe Colin at once showed himself a profound philosopher and a learned theologian, and his lectures became famous among the whole clergy of America. Having become Superior of that establishment, he also gave proof of administrative powers that pointed out to still further advancement, and upon the retirement of the late venerable Abbe Bayle in 1881, Abbe Colin was chosen as his successor for the position of Superior of the order in Canada. Every one felt that he was the right man in the right place.

During his twenty-one years of administration as Superior of St. Sulpice, the regretted Abbe Colin rendered the most valuable services, not only to the church, but also to the country at large, especially in promoting the cause of higher education and showing himself on every occasion a public spirited citizen. Besides considerably increasing the accommodation in the Montreal College and Grand Seminary, he built the splendid College of Philosophy on the slope of the mountain, contributed largely to the new Polytechnic school now in course of construction, was the principal promoter and benefactor of Laval University in Montreal, and was also the founder of the Canadian College in Rome. All these great educational enterprises would be more than sufficient to establish the reputation of a clergyman and citizen, but to those must also be added the almost innumerable instances in which, as head of a powerful religious community, Abbe Colin was called upon to contribute, and where he always showed a broad and public spirit.

The citizens of all creeds and nationalities will join with the gentlemen of St. Sulpice in deploring the loss of their venerable Superior.

MR. ANGUS McLEOD

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE MEMBER FOR NORTH ONTARIO LAID TO REST.

Bracebridge, Ont., Nov. 27.—The funeral of the late Angus McLeod, M.P. for North Ontario, this afternoon, was very largely attended, not only by citizens of the town and community, but by many from a distance. A special train was chartered from Orillia and brought many prominent citizens of that town.

The Dominion and Ontario Parliaments were represented by Col. Sam. Hughes, M.P.; Geo. McCormick, M.P., Dr. Bridgeland, M.P.P., W. H. Hoyle, M.P.P., Melton Carr, M.P.P., James Tudhope, M.P.P., S. Fox, M.P.P., A. Miscampbell, M.P.P., and G. Langford, ex-M.P.P., brother-in-law of deceased.

A short service was held in the Methodist church, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. J. Ferguson, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bremner, of the Presbyterian Church. Short addresses were delivered by Mayor Shier, of Bracebridge; Colonel Hughes and Mr. A. Miscampbell.

The I.O.O.F. attended the funeral in regalia and the Citizens' band headed the funeral procession. The Methodist church was draped in mourning and effective music was rendered by the choir. A memorial service will be conducted in the same church Sunday evening.

FUNERAL OF HERR KRUPP

THE EMPEROR FOLLOWS THE REMAINS OF THE FAMOUS GUN-MAKER ON FOOT.

Essen, Prussia, Nov. 26.—The remains of Herr Krupp were buried to-day. The obsequies were impressive. The Emperor William followed the hearse on foot from the old home of the deceased's grandfather to the cemetery. Practically the entire population of Essen attended the funeral.

THE EMPEROR IS INDIGNANT AT CRUEL SOCIALISTIC CHARGES.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—The widow of Herr Krupp has donated $750,000 to establish a benefit fund for workmen in memory of her husband. A decided sensation has been caused by a speech made by the Emperor after the funeral of Herr Krupp. Before departing for Berlin the Emperor addressed the directors of the Krupp works and a deputation of the workmen at the railway station. His Majesty said:

'I feel I must express to you how deeply I am affected by the death of Herr Krupp. The Empress sends to you all an expression of the same sorrow, and she has already expressed her feelings to Frau Krupp in writing.

'I have often, with my wife, enjoyed the hospitality of Herr and Frau Krupp, and I have felt the influence of the deceased's charm and amiability. In the course of years our relations became such that I may describe myself as a friend of the deceased and of his house.

'I therefore felt that I could not but attend his funeral, for I considered it my duty to stand beside the widow and daughters of my friend.

'Certain special circumstances which attended the sad event also compelled me, as the supreme head of the empire, to be present here in order to hold the shield of the German emperor over the house and memory of the dead.

'Those who were intimately acquainted with the departed know with what a delicate and sensitive nature he was endowed, and that offered the only point of attack through which he might be dealt a mortal blow.

'He has been the victim of his unassailable integrity. A deed has been done in German lands so base and mean that it made all hearts shudder and must have brought to the cheek of every German patriot a blush of shame at the disgrace cast upon our whole nation.

'The man who was German to the core, who lived always only for others and for the welfare of the Fatherland, and, above all, for his own workmen, had his honor assailed. This deed, with its consequences, is nothing less than murder, for there is no difference between him who mixes and presents a poisonous draught to another and him who, from the safe shelter of his editorial sanctum, with the poisoned darts of his slanders, robs his fellow man of his honorable name and kills him by the mental torture he inflicts.

'Who was it that committed this shameful act upon our friend? Men who hitherto had passed as Germans, but are now unworthy of this name. Men sprung from that class of the labor population which owes so infinitely much to Herr Krupp, and of which class thousands today in the streets of Essen bowed their last farewell with weeping eyes to the coffin of their benefactor.'

Turning to the deputation of Krupp workmen, the Emperor William continued:

'You, Krupp workmen, have always kept loyal to your employer and have stuck to him in your hearts with gratitude not unmixed with pride. I have seen the name of our German fatherland exalted everywhere abroad by the work of your hands.

'Men who want to be leaders of the German workers have robbed you of your dear master. It lies with you to defend and preserve the honor of your master and shield his memory from defamation.

'I am confident that you will find the right way to demonstrate clearly and tangibly to the German working world that in the future it will be out of the question for honest, home-loving German workmen, whose escutcheon has been stained, to hold any community or relationship with the authors of this shameful deed. He who does not cut himself off from these people will morally bring a certain measure of this guilt upon his own head.

'I am confident,' concluded His Majesty, 'that the German workmen are fully imbued with a sense of gravity of the present moment, and that as German men they will find a solution for this serious question.'

THE CAPRI AFFAIR.

Rome, Nov. 27.—An inquiry instituted into the scandals regarding the late Herr Krupp at Capri Island is said to have completely cleared the deceased's character, and it has been decided that the government will prosecute the newspapers which made the defamatory statement. It is stated that the accusations against Herr Krupp have been traced to a German painter resident in Capri, whose arrest was ordered, but he disappeared.

Essen, Prussia, Nov. 28.—The late Herr Krupp's will leaves the factory to his eldest daughter, Bertha, to be administered by his widow until the daughter attains her majority. Besides the $750,000 given for the benefit of the employees, Frau Krupp, in behalf of Fraulein Bertha, has given $250,000 to be devoted to the improvement of Essen. The estate is valued at $75,000,000.

SOCIALIST ORGAN COMMENTS ON THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Socialist 'Vorwaerts' to-day, commenting on the Emperor William's speech at Essen, on Wednesday, the day of the funeral of Herr Krupp, says:—'While prosecution is still pending against us and the truth is not yet judicially ascertained, the Emperor anticipates the court's findings by pronouncing our guilt out of hand. Is it alolwed that the Crown, at the initiatory stage of a pending case, utter a verdict and thereby place the judges in the painful dillemma of either contradicting His Majesty or subjecting themselves to the suspicion that their judgment was influenced by him? Justice stands above everybody, even above the Emperor, and the freedom of the courts is the life and nerve of every state.'

The paper adds:—The monarchy is constitutionally irresponsible. An adequate answer to the Emperor's speech is prevented through the lese majeste paragraphs.'

The 'Vorwaerts,' in two columns, reaffirms in moderate language the truth of its original charges against the late Herr Krupp and alleges that the evidence rests on the testimony of persons quite above party passion, personal interest or political hate.

The 'Vorwaerts' charged:—

1. That the benevolent funds which have been so marked a feature of the Krupp works were taken compulsorily from the employees.

2. That the employees were compelled to contribute 2½ percent of their wages for twenty years before they were eligible for a pension.

3. That if an employee was discharged or resigned he lost all he had contributed.

4. That employees were economically and morally terrorized and must accept every 'petty' regulation of the firm or lose 2½ percent of what they have earned in the firm's service.

5. That any employee who was known to have radical opinions was a marked man and was discharged upon any excuse.

6. That the employees were unable to obtain 'justice' in any other way, and were organizing great demonstrations against the Krupp 'tyranny' just when Herr Krupp died.

7. That the Krupp works have been exacting $100 a ton more for iron plates for German warships than the United States pays for similar material.

ALLER ARRESTED.

Hamburg, Nov. 30.—The German painter, Christian Aller, a resident of Capri Island, who, it is alleged, was responsible for the charges brought against the late Herr Krupp, has been arrested at the Swiss frontier.

GERMAN BOUNTY SUGAR

LORD CURZON'S EFFORTS TO KEEP IT OUT OF INDIA.

New York, Nov. 25.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says: An East Indian planter gives me this account of Lord Curzon's measures for checking the importation of German bounty sugar: 'The planters of Ceylon, Mauritius and other British possessions were shut out of India when their sugar was undersold by German sugar exported under the bounty system. Lord Curzon came to their rescue by levying a countervailing duty. The German cartel at once made arrangements for increasing the shipping bounties and overreaching these duties. Lord Curzon replied by enlarged countervailing duties. The German exporters next took advantage of a technical error by which Belgium was omitted from the schedule of countervailing duties. Lord Curzon remedied this defect, and has forced the Germans to invent some other device for depriving the British planters of their natural market.'

GERMAN TARIFF BILL

COMPROMISE EFFECTED BY HERR VON BULOW.

New York, Nov. 28.—A special to the 'Tribune' from London says the German Chancellor has succeeded in bringing about a compromise on the tariff bill by which the government will be enabled to open negotiations next year for a prolongation of the commercial treaties with slight modifications. A majority has been secured through the coalition of Centralists and the moderate men among the National Liberals and Conservatives. This result is mainly due to the obstructive tactics of the Socialists, by which the Reichstag has been united in self-defence. The government proposals respecting grain and cattle will now be carried and unless all signs fail the Agrarians will be compelled to be content with half-measures of protection.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The compromise (said to have been agreed upon on Nov. 25, at a conference held between Chancellor von Bulow and the leaders of the majority parties in the Reichstag) on the Tariff Bill is, according to the Germans, generally accepted as correct, and is as follows:—Minimum duty on malting barley is raised to one dollar, the minimum duty on cattle and meat is abandoned under conditions to be hereafter announced, and certain duties on manufactures are reduced. The motion of the members of the centre party applying the surpluses derived from the duties on foodstuffs to the insurance fund for widows and orphans and the abolition of urban octroi duties were agreed to. Apart from these the most noteworthy point is that the increases in duties decided on by the tariff committee shall be the basis of the next general tariff.

THE REICHSTAG

SOCIALISTS CREATE GREAT DISORDER IN GERMAN HOUSE.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—Scenes of great uproar and disorder resulted in the Reichstag to-day from a motion introduced from the leaders of the Centre, National Liberal, and the two Conservative parties providing for taking a vote on the tariff as a whole. The motion was greeted with laughter by the Socialists and Radicals. The Socialist speakers and others contended that the motion was contrary to the rules of the House, and the president Von Ballestrom, admitted he was in doubt on the question raised, and left the matter for the House to decide after a full discussion.

During the debate on the rules the Socialists created great disorder. Herr Antrick and others shouted 'Pickpockets,' and Herr Ulrich, who repeatedly interrupted the speakers, was called to order three times. The Conservatives shouted, 'Put him out.'

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The stormy scenes which were enacted yesterday were renewed in the Reichstag to-day, and at one point in the proceedings the uproar reached such a pitch that Vice President Buessing, who was in the chair, had to resort to a suspension of the sitting, a measure without precedent in the Reichstag.

The House was discussing the motion of Baron Von Kardorff, representing the majority parties, to vote the second reading of the tariff bill, as a whole, without a paragraph discussion and controlled by the rules. The minority would thus be unable to long delay the final vote, and were furiously indignant at what they called a 'parliamentary coup d'état,' and the complete suppression of the rights of the minority.

After a quiet afternoon Dr. Bachem, Centre party, took the tribune and, describing the dilatory tactics of the Opposition, said that the Freisinige Vereinigung and the moderate Radicals were doing hod-carrier's service for the Socialists, adding, 'if you only knew what has been recently said about this alliance —.'

Herr Bachem left the sentence unfinished, and the Socialists shouted, 'Out with it, name your man.'

Ulruch, Baudert, and other members of the Socialist party rushed up the steps of the speaker's tribune, shouting and gesticulating violently. Herr Gothein, Radical, standing at the top of the steps of the tribune, tried to keep the Socialists back. He was hurled down the stairs and his voice and the vigorous ringing of the President's bell were drowned in the tumult. The Socialist member, Reisshaus, renewed the demand that Bachem should complete his sentence.

The speaker was twice called to order, but after some minutes of disorder, the vice-president, Herr Buessing, succeeded in quieting the uproar sufficiently to say, 'No member can be compelled to say what he does not want to say.' Thereupon the tumult was renewed and the members of the Socialist party again stormed the president's tribune, wildly shouting. Some among them, addressing Herr Bachem, cried, 'You rascal, you dog.'

Herr Buessing, vice-president, finding himself powerless in face of the howling cyclone, suspended the session for half an hour.

Upon the resumption of the sitting at seven o'clock, Herr Buessing expressed his profound regret at the 'outrageous scenes of disorder which had occurred in the Reichstag for the first time in its history.' He admonished the members to exercise a control over themselves and asked them to vacate the space in front of the president's chair, including the tribune steps, which were thickly crowded.

Herr Bachem then attempted to resume his speech, but the Socialists raised such an uproar that he had to discontinue. Herr Singer then took the floor and said that Herr Bachem had insulted the Socialist party most deeply. He had struck from an ambush, continued the speaker, and he should name the man to whom he alluded. Herr Bachem replied that after such treatment he would decline to do so.

The House then adjourned on the motion of the Conservatives.

A SYRIAN MURDERED

ONE OF HIS PEDLERS DOES AWAY WITH HIM IN A BRUTAL MANNER.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 30.—A brutal murder took place yesterday at Chesterville, about thirty miles from here. A Syrian merchant named Selim Couri was killed in his own store by one of his pedlers, Kelish Abraham. Whether they had any quarrel or not is unknown here. Abraham suddenly sprang upon Couri and cut his throat with a razor. He fled, pursued by several Syrian women, some of whom witnessed the crime. Just as they overtook him he met Constable Munro, who locked him up. An inquest was opened yesterday, but was adjourned till Monday, when County Attorney Dingwall will attend. Both Syrians are well known here.

THE INDIAN DURBAR

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT LEAVE FOR INDIA.

London, Nov. 29.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are to represent King Edward and Queen Alexandra at the Coronation durbar, started on their journey to India to-day. They will go by way of Egypt, where they will be present at the opening of the Assouan Dam. Colonel 'Jack' Leslie, who is a member of the Duke of Connaught staff, and Mrs. Leslie, accompanied the Duke and Duchess.

A FARMER SHOT.

Tweed, Ont., Nov. 29.—Albert Skelton, a cheese maker, was brought into town last night, shot through the head by a man named James Oliver. It seems they were driving to Oliver's place, and when nearing there the latter demanded Skelton's money and drew his revolver and fired, the ball passing through Skelton's head. Skelton fell out of the buggy and Oliver pounced on him and in the scuffle Oliver lost his revolver. About this time Mr. Lockwood drove up, but in the darkness Oliver did not see him until he was quite near. Then Skelton broke loose and jumped into Lockwood's wagon. Oliver drove off with Skelton's buggy. Warrants are out for Oliver. The revolver was found on the road to-day. Skelton may recover.

LORD KITCHENER.

Bombay, Nov. 28.—Lord Kitchener, commander of the British forces in India, arrived here to-day.

ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT.

THE USUAL BALL TOOK PLACE IN MONTREAL, AND KINDLY MESSAGES WERE SENT OUT.

The presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto on Friday gave an added eclat to the ball of the St. Andrew's Society, which was as usual a brilliant event. The decorations of the hall were very effective. At the farther end, where chairs were placed for the vice-regal party, an alcove was formed with palms and chrysanthemums. Above was the royal arms outlined with colored electric lights. The end of the room was marked off by a trellis of greenery with here and there clusters of white chrysanthemums, forming a small withdrawing room. The scheme of decorations was carried out everywhere in white and green. Bay foliage was draped thickly about the gasoliers and festooned from the centre of the ceiling in all directions; and bay leaves lightened with chrysanthemums were massed about windows and supports.

During the night the following congratulatory messages to sister St. Andrew's Societies throughout Canada and the United States, were despatched by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Prof. J. Clark Murray and Mr. Robert Reid:

To Lord Strathcona, 28 Grosvenor Sq., London.

We Scots are proud one night a year,
Though we might be excused for two;
With Lord and Lady Minto here,
Would that with them we had had you.

INDIAN HEAD AND BRANTFORD.

We're blythe the nicht, an' fu' o' glee
As ilka kindly Scot suld be;
An' aye, as for a toast we ca',
We name the freens that's far awa.

REGINA, VANCOUVER, CALGARY.

Pledge we the land we loe,
Wi' her hills o' heather!
Are we still to her leal an' true
As bairns to their mither?
Ay, while the hill hauds gude,
An' rins the river,
Dear as oor dear heart's bude—
Scotland for ever!

TO WINNIPEG.

Gala's braw lads are here in style
And loons frae Aiberdeen;
The sons o' Embro and Argyll,
Ami mony a toon atween;
Ilk thinks o' his ain native biel',
When for a toast we ca',
But, lawland cot or highland shiel',
It's 'Scotland' wi us a'!

CORNWALL AND ALEXANDRIA.

Sons o' the loons that stole oor faithers' kye!
Hae ye your whingers wi' ye? Up and draw!
Regaird that haggis on the table! Fie!
Dirk her, man, Duncan! Cut her richt in twa!
Send doon a bittock and some mountain dew;
We'll eat and drink your health, whatever, too!

TO TRENTON.

There is a sound of revelry in many a hall to-night;
O'er many a gay and gallant throng, St. Andrew beams in light;
Glad be the hearts beneath that flag! as he would wish, who bore
Its cross for Scot and Scotland's sake in the dark days of yore.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Far frae the bonnie heather hills,
Frae dark loch-side, and sunny brae,
The heart o' every Scotsman thrills
To welcome gude St. Andrew's Day.
For then his fancy turns again
To that dear land across the main,
And cantilly he ca's to min'
The blythesome day o' Auld Lang Syne.

CHICAGO.

Mirk is the lift, an' snell the win', the leaf is aff the tree,
An' dowff an' dowie are the looks o' half the folk ye see;
But in the bienest, brichtest neuk o' mony a fremit toon
This nicht a wheen regardless chiels will blythely sit them doon;
And niffer cracks, and sing their sangs, an' roon the joram ca',
An' drink, like us, to absent freens an' comrades far awa.

ST. LOUIS.

Are ye ready? tak' the time frae us;
Some ither nicht we'll wait for you;
Ye see what's wi' us? mak' nae fuss;
We hae the ca', ye maun aloo.
Pledge first yon high Vice-regal pair,
What deign to share oor social glee;
Syne be the warrior chief your care,
An' drink his health wi' three times three!

TO ALBANY.

We're honor'd ower a' i' the kintra the nicht,
And we're proud o' the honor, as weel we may be;
But ye're sharin' it wi' us, though far frae oor sicht
For we're ane in oor purpose, and billies in glee.

TO QUEBEC.

November chill blaws lood wi angry sugh;
But cauld or anger win nae entrance here;
Dancin' and dain baith mak' din eneuch,
And warm's the welcome o' ilk trusty fier!

OTTAWA.

Oh, Caledonia, stern and wild!
Where, where was wov'n the magic spell
Thou fling'st around each wandering child,
'Neath whatsoever sky he dwell—
That on this night from land and sea
His fervent prayers ascend for thee?

HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

Pledge we the land o' oor birth,
Wherever we gather!
Hae we pride i' the name and worth
O' the grand auld mither?
Ay', while her hills haud gude,
And rowes ilk river,
It beats i' the leal Scot's bluid,—
Scotland for ever!

VICTORIA, B. C.

Freens, we hae cause for pride the nicht,
For the King's ain Regent's wi' us,
An' the wale o' Scotland's warriors wicht
Gin we're liftit, ye'l forgi'e us.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C.

Ye're maybe no haddin' "The Day" e'en-noo,
But we're fore-handit, as ane wad say;
Ye ken yersels it wad hardly do
For Scotch folk to dance on the Sabbath day.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Here's to Oor Ain Folk, whaure'er they be,
At hame or abroad, by land or on sea;
Ilk lichtsome lassie an' buirdly caiel,
Gentle and semple—we wiss them weel.

MILWAUKEE AND RESTIGOUCHE.

Sons o' St. Andrew, where'er ye be
Gie ower this e'enin' to daffin an' glee;
But tho' ye be merry, lads, dinna forget
There's a purpose bonnie for whilk ye've met;
Let the auld land claim your heartfelt prayer,
An' the weal o' her hameless bairns your care!

TORONTO.

As sune's ye get this kindly greetin',
Gin ye're ocht sicker o' your feetin',
Stan' up, an' in a toast beiittin',
Sincere an' loyal,
Pledge the brave Lords who grace oor meetin'
Here, in Mount Royal.

ROSSLAND.

In the dear land whase sons we be
Doon's bonnie banks still bloom fu' fair;
Tummel an' Tweed still seek the sea
An' Lomond's peak still cleaves the air;
Nane o' her charms hae tint the airt
That won lang syne ilk youthfu' heart,
An' aye the farther that we fare,
The mair her lastin' weal's oor prayer.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

We're bairns the nicht—there's nae denyin't,
Just muckle, menseless, throu'ther bairns;
Behave oorsels? we're barely tryin't.
But crossin' looves an' cleekin' airms,
An' sendin' ilka far-off freen
Like you an' yours, a fair Guid-E'en.

CAUGHT IN A WINDMILL

MR. JONESS LOSES HIS LIFE IN A PECULIAR MANNER.

Bowmanville, Ont., Nov. 30.—A fatal accident occurred here between midnight and this afternoon, by which Mr. John M. Joness lost his life. During the high wind last night the windmill on the barn became unfastened, and hearing it, Mr. Joness arose shortly after midnight, and went out to shut it off, when in some way his arm was caught between the cog wheels and he was unable to extricate himself. The barn being some distance from the house, all efforts to make the family or any one else hear were unsuccessful. He was not found until between seven and eight o'clock this morning, when his son Fred, who lives in town, went down to assist with the chores. Deceased had suffered six or seven hours of terrible torture and suspense, pinioned as was his arm in the machinery, and every revolution of the windmill caused the most intense pain. He retained consciousness, however, and was able to call for help when he heard his son arrive. The arm was not badly mutilated, but the severe shock occasioned by every revolution of the wheel in the high gale that prevailed was too much for his system, and he passed away at three o'clock. Mr. Joness was well and favorably known throughout the district as a successful farmer and stock breeder. One of the most active directors of the Agricultural Society and Farmers' Institute. He was a prominent member and official of the Methodist Church.

DR. McCABE'S DEATH

HE RETURNS FROM HIS HONEY-MOON ONLY TO FALL DEAD IN CHURCH.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The large congregation in St. Patrick's Church assembled for high mass was profundly moved this morning by the sudden death at the service of Dr. J. A. MacCabe, principal of the Normal and Model schools of this city. In the same church on Monday, Nov. 17, in the presence of a very large congregation of friends of the respective parties, the doctor was married to Miss Sims, daughter of Mr. R. A. Sims, contractor. They had only returned from an extended wedding tour, and this morning, with his young bride, Dr. MacCabe had entered their home church to worship, and taken his seat but a moment before. Rising at the asperges, Dr. MacCabe, standing by the side of his bride, was observed to be flushed. A moment later and he fell to the aisle floor. Kind hands bore the unconscious form into the sacristy and a physician in the congregation was summoned, but it was too late, the doctor was dead. The young bride of a fortnight has the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

THE CZAR TO VISIT ROME.

Rome, Nov. 30.—The Pope gave an audience to-day to the Grand Duke Sergius, who announced the Czar's intention to visit Rome. The Pope said that he anticipated with great pleasure making the personal acquaintance of the Emperor of Russia.

HAGUE ARBITRATION

PROFESSOR ASSER DELIVERS JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Hague, Nov. 30.—Profesor Asser, the Dutch jurist, who has been arbitrating the claims of American sealers for the seizure of their vessels by the Russian Government about ten years ago, has delivered his award in favor of the United States. He appraises the damage in the case of the American schooner 'C. R. White,' at $32,444, in the case of the Jas. Hamilton Lewis at $28,528, the 'Kate' and Anna' at $1,488, and the 'Cape Horn Pigeon,' $38,750. Professor Asser delivered his judgment in the arbitration court, in the presence of the representatives of the United States and of Russia, and others, including the foreign minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Van Lynden.

In giving his reasons for the award, Prof. Asser held that the schooner 'C. H. White' was seized outside Russian territorial waters, and that the Russian contention that a warship of one nation was privileged to pursue beyond the boundaries of its territorial seas a ship of another nation guilty of illegal action within those waters was untenable. The arbitrator declared that the jurisdiction of the state could not extend beyond its territorial waters, except by special treaty. The seizure and confiscation of the 'C. H. White,' and the imprisonment of her crew, was therefore illegal, and Russia was condemned to pay the 'C. R. White' $32,444, with interest at six percent. The case of the 'James Hamilton Lewis' is governed by the same decision, while in the case of the 'Cape Horn Pigeon,' Professor Asser, in fixing the damages of $38,750, and the interest at six percent, held that the general principle that damages should include the prospective profits of which the victim had been deprived, applied equally to international litigation.

In the case of the 'Kate and Anna' the arbitrator decided that the captain could have continued seal hunting, and that, therefore, Russia was not responsible for the prospective profits. Both the 'James Hamilton Lewis' and the 'Kate and Anna' are given six percent interest on the amount awarded.

The dispute was the subject of protracted negotiations, resulting in an agreement in 1900 between Count Lansdorff, acting minister of foreign affairs, of Russia, and Herbert H. D. Pierce, United States charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, designating Prof. Asser, a member of the Council of State of the Netherlands, as arbitrator. Professor Asser, at The Hague, where the case was heard, decided June 30, 1902, that the average annual catch should form the basis on which damages should be awarded, which was exactly the contention advanced by Mr. Pierce, who was the advocate for the United States Government. The decision carried with it the opinion of the court that Russia must pay damages, and only left for further arguments the sum due in each case.

STORY OF SEIZURES.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 30.—The seizure of the American schooners 'Cape Horn Pigeon,' and 'C. H. White,' of San Francisco, and 'J. Hamilton Lewis' and 'Kate and Anna,' of Seattle, for which The Hague arbitrators have awarded damages to the owners in the sum stated in the Associated Press despatches from The Hague, were all seized by the Russian cruisers, 'Zebiaka' and 'Kotick,' in 1892, when off the Copper Islands, and six Victoria schooners were seized at the same time, the owners of two having been recompensed in 1898 by Russia for the seizure, but the claims of the others, together with that of one seized in 1888, are still pending and as their cases are exactly similar to that of the four American schooners, whose claims have been awarded, the Victoria sealers are looking forward to Britain securing recompense for their schooners, skins and loss of liberty. Of the four schooners three submitted to their captors without a struggle, but the 'James Hamilton Lewis,' formerly the schooner 'Anna Brook,' of Victoria, which was in charge of Captain Alex. McLean, of San Francisco, made quite a fight. Captain Dan McLean, his brother, had made a raid on the Copper Island rookeries, in which one man was killed and the Russians were looking for his brother. The 'Aleut' ordered the 'James Hamilton Lewis' to heave to, but the San Francisco sealer refused, saying he was in neutral water. The cruiser fired a shot across her bows, but McLean kept his vessel going, and notwithstanding that several shots were fired, the 'James Hamilton Lewis' continued to run from the cruiser, which then steamed across her bow, carrying away her forerigging, and as she swung alongside, a number of Russians sprang on board and took possession. Still McLean did not give in. He took a chain and attempted to throw it over the 'Aleut's' propeller to disable the Russian vessel, but the attempt failed. Six Americans were left on the schooner and a prize crew of Russians took her to Pepaulovski, where the remainder of the Americans were taken by the 'Aleut' and all thrown into prison, together with the sealers from the other three schooners which had been seized shortly before by the 'Zebiaka,' and all the vessels were left on the beach to rot. The Americans were finally released and sent to Corea and thence sent by a Russian vessel to Nagasaki, whence they were taken to San Francisco.

The Victoria schooners were seized during July and August of the same year by the same cruisers, when off the Copper Islands, and only two of the British schooners taken, prisoner in 1892 received any compensation, these being the 'Willie Magowan' and the 'Ariel,' each of which got $21,000. The other schooners seized were the 'Carmelite,' of Capt. Chas. Hackett & Co., of this city, with the 'Maria,' 'Rosie,' 'Olsen,' 'Vancouver Belle' and the 'Araunah.' All but the 'Vancouver Belle' were owned in this city. All the schooners were taken to Vladivostock, or Petropaulovski, where their crews were subjected to the roughest kind of treatment. The cases against Russia, both American and local, were worked up, for the most part, in this city.

THE STRIKE COMMISSION

THE SCENE OF ARBITRATORS' LABORS NOW SHIFTED TO WASHINGTON.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 24.—The scenes of the strike settlement negotiations have been suddenly shifted from the city of Scranton to Washington. Tomorrow the committee of the nine independent operators expect to hold a conference with the presidents of the coal-carrying roads regarding the position of the individual companies and at the same time a meeting between Mr. Wayne MacVeagh and possibly other attorneys, representing the coal roads and President Mitchell, and his attorneys, will be held in the national capital.

Although the miners' representatives did not know why they were summoned to Washington they believe the companies have something to offer.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Colonel Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, had a conference with the President to-day. He outlined to Mr. Roosevelt the work of the commission, indicating to him that whatever might be the result of the conferences between the representatives of the operators, and the miners, the commission probably would be proceeding, at least for a time, with its work and endeavor to reach a definite conclusion which might be used in the future as a basis for the adjustment of similar controversies. Members of the commission are of the opinion that the operators and miners will reach an agreement upon all points of differences raised. It will be the purpose to arrange, if possible, that the agreements shall have some permanent form.

PROTEST OF OPERATORS BRINGS NEGOTIATIONS TO A STAND-STILL.

Washington, Nov. 25.—All prospects for an understanding between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators outside the anthracite coal strike commission, came to a sudden termination late this afternoon through the receipt of a despatch to Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, representing the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, notifying him that at a meeting of the anthracite coal roads in New York to-day, it had been decided not to grant an interview to Mr. Mitchell and his associates, which had been suggested for Friday next. The announcement, coming as it did, after an all-day's conference in this city between Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. Mitchell, and his associates, attended part of the time by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, in an endeavor to adjust some details of the proposed agreement between the operators, and miners completely surprised everyone here.

From a reliable source it is learned that the proposition that the operators meet Mr. Mitchell on Friday next was made at the instance of Mr. MacVeagh, who was no less surprised than Mr. Mitchell himself at the turn affairs took to-day. From statements made by Mr. Darrow, early in the day, the impression had spread that a complete agreement would be effected at to-day's conference, but when the meeting broke up, Mr. Darrow read to the newspaper men in the corridor outside his room in Willard's Hotel, a statement which made it clear that no final agreement had been reached, and that no further conferences were likely.

Mr. Mitchell, when shown the despatch from New York, telling of the action of the operators, simply smiled, and said that he had not asked for the conference, but that when he was asked if it would be agreeable to him to meet the operators, he said it would. Mr. Darrow and Mr. Lloyd, however, were outspoken regarding the action of the operators. Mr. Darrow said that it was now 'up to the operators,' and that he would return at once to Scranton, and on Tuesday next would appear before the commission ready to go on with the hearing. Mr. Lloyd, holding in his hand the despatch, referred to the fact that Friday's conference had been suggested in order to suggest some matters on which there was still some disagreement. 'Yet,' said Mr. Lloyd, 'these same men, who only last week wired the commission their assent to the general provisions of the tentative agreement, and upon the strength of which the commission adjourned for a week in order to give the parties time to get together, now go completely back on their former action, and call it all off. We are satisfied to go before the commission and continue the hearing.'

Messrs. Mitchell, Darrow and Lloyd left here at 6.50 over the Pennsylvania Railway for Scranton.

OPERATORS PROTEST.

New York, Nov. 25.—The independent coal operators this afternoon issued the following statement:—

'Scranton, Nov. 25, 1902.

'To Messrs. Baer, Thomas, Truesdale, Oliphant, Fowler and Walter, presidents,—

'Gentlemen,—The undersigned individual coal operators, whose product is carried over one or the other of your respective railways, having learned that efforts are being made to effect a settlement of the questions now before the anthracite coal strike commission, of which the individual coal operators have been made a party, at the request of the commission and a number of your corporations, beg leave respectfully to enter their vigorous protest against any such settlement to be made at this time, and set forth the following, among many resolutions:—

'1. We believe that such a settlement at this time, and upon the basis suggested, would forever establish the power and perpetuate the injustice perpetrated by the United Mine Workers.

'2. That such settlement would be, in the eyes of the public, a confession that we have heretofore been guilty of all the offences charged against us by the said mine workers.

'3. That we have, and believe that you have, such a perfect and complete defence to the allegations made by the complainants before the commission, that any money award the commission would render would be far less than the amount we understand that it is proposed to concede, especially to miners and their laborers.

4. That aside from any money considerations, this commission, composed, as we believe, of men that are absolutely fair, unbiased, and of unusual experience and good judgment in their findings, will make such declaration as will for many years put a ban upon unlawful practices, oppression of nonunion men, unjustifiable demands, and other grievances, that we have been suffering under since 1900, when the union first took possession of our property. If, on the other hand, this settlement be made now, when not a single witness has been called on our behalf, or on your behalf, it will be an absolute and distinct surrender to the miners' union, and the troubles above referred to will not only be continued, but so magnified as to be absolutely unbearable.

The hearings before the anthracite coal strike commission present the first opportunity that the coal operators ever had of presenting their case before the general public, who are really an important third party, since abstracts, at least, of these proceedings are published all over the United States, and it is a duty that we owe to ourselves, as well as to them, to prove that the continued and repeated charges of injustice, barbarity and extortion are absolutely unfounded; all of which the individual operators, at least, propose to do.

The case as presented already shows such weakness that we believe they were almost disappointed when these suggestions for a compromise were made. We believe that any surrender on our part, which would be principally what this compromise would amount to, would be by far the most serious mistake ever made in the anthracite coal business.

This protest bears the signatures of twenty-four firms.

A number of independent anthracite coal operators were in session here to-day, and, according to trustworthy reports, Mr. Boer, president of the Jersey Central and Reading roads, was in conference with them. H. L. Fleming, an official of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, speaking for the delegation, said that the independents were not here to ask for better terms from the coal roads, but that they did want to know why the coal road presidents had not given them a chance to present their case to the arbitration commission. 'The independents,' Mr. Fleming added, 'have stood shoulder to shoulder with the coal road operators and their treatment of us at this time is incomprehensible. We desire to appear before the commission and will show our books if necessary.'

The meeting of the independent operators and railway officials lasted an hour, and at its close Mr. Fowler, president of the New York, Ontario & Western, said Mr. Baer was preparing a statement. Later the statement was issued, and Mr. Baer left at once for Philadelphia.

After mentioning at the outset the names of the 'private' operators present, the list being the same as set forth in the protest of the independent operators, together with the name of John Markle and a few others, the statement as given out by Mr. Baer, says: 'They (the private operators) met the coal presidents, who had signed the request to the President of the United States. They presented a protest against any adjustment being made at this time, insisting that the principles involved were so serious and affected so many interests that it was necessary now to have the commission hear all the facts and pass its judgment on the whole controversy.

'Mr. Simpson, as chairman, read a paper, expressing their views, and other gentlemen expressed decided opinions.

'In the midst of the conference the request came from Washington to the operators of both classes to meet Mr. Mitchell and his associates next Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The parties present, without dissent, instructed Mr. Baer to make the following answer:

'The conditions are such that no substantial progress can be made by the suggested meet. The general opinion of the operators is that it will be best for the present commission to go on with the hearing.'

The list of operators present besides those who signed the protest, included, according to the statement issued by Mr. Baer, Lewis A. Riley, president of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company; and Mr. Taylor, of the St Clair Coal Company. They are called 'operators from other regions.'

HE IS DOING NICELY.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 25.—A private letter received from Captain Bruce Carruthers, announces that he is improving satisfactorily in health, and will remain at Lake Saranac, Adirondack Mountains, until spring.

Advertisements.

LADIES,

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CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 641.

(By A. E. Studd.)

Black—12 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 642.

(By J. J. Colpa.)

Black—10 Pieces.



White—11 Pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

Problem No. 643. By M. Havel.

White—K at K Kt 3; Q at Q Kt 7; Rs at K R sq, K 7; B at K sq; Kt at QB sq; P at Q Kt 2. Seven pieces.

Black—K at Q 8; Kt at Q B 7. Two pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO.(

Problem No. 644. By B. Prikryl.

White—K at Q R 5; Q at Q R 2; Rs at K B 2, Q 7; Kt at K Kt 8. Five pieces.

Black—K at K 4; Kt at Q B 2; Ps at K 2 K 6, K B 4, K B 5. Six pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO.

NOTE.—No. 637, Horwitz, is in eight moves, not seven, as stated when printed. Extra week allowed.

Solutions published Dec. 20, must reach editor Dec. 13.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 631. Maximoff. Two moves. Key: Q—Q R 8, cooked by Kt—Q 6 ch

Correct from Novice (cook only), F. W. Allen, G. Patterson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, Pawn (both solutions), 'How would the Q do at Q R 5 instead of K Kt 8?'; Barry, key and cook; H. J. Rose

No. 632. Von Duben. Two moves. Key P—Q R 4.

Correct from Novice, E. W. Allen, G. Patterson. This problem was awarded the first prize in the B.C.M. tourney in 1890. If P—Q 3, Black plays B—K 6, and there is no mate. Pawn, 'Von Duben knows how to make problems'; H. W. Barry, 'an old and well known masterpiece.'

No. 633. Jonesson. Two moves. Key: B—Kt 5.

This problem was placed second to No. 632 in the tourney mentioned above. Correct from Novice, E. W. Allen, G. Patterson. If K—B 6, B—K 5 saves the mate. Pawn, 'a well hidden key'; H. W. Barry, 'a classic among two movers'; H. J Rose.

No. 634. Von Duben. Two moves. Key: Q—B eq.

Correct from Novice, E. W. Allen, G. Patterson. The after play is not on a par with the strikingness of the key move. None of the mates are pure and the position of the Black Q gives her eight moves, after which a dual is possible. The large number of blocking Black pawns, otherwise inactive, makes the position inartistically heavy, and there is very little variety in the mating position. H. W. Barry, 'fine for its sort'; Pawn.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

Novice, 54; Barry (1), 47; E. W. Allen (1), 35; Sec. P.Q.C.A., 27; Pawn (1), 19; G. Patterson, 34; H. J. Rose, 12.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W. Allen—Many thanks for calling our attention to the mistake re 637. Your solution is quite correct.

H. J. Rose.—Very glad to se that you are content to take your choice of what we publish and solve accordingly. One solution from a busy solver is as welcome as are four from a leisured expert.

REID CONSULTATION TOURNEY.

Falconer Gambit Tourney.

The final round in the Reid Consultation Tourney is still being stubbornly contested. Messrs. Short and Kent, playing the Q gambit declined succeeded, by a pretty temporary sacrifice of a rook, in winning two pawns from their opponents, Messrs. Sawyer and Lomer. Later, one pawn was lost, and at the last adjournment the game stood Kt and 3 Ps versus Kt and 2 Ps.

The Falconer Gambit Tourney is scheduled to begin on Wednesday next. We anticipate some bright games from this competition.

TWO LOCAL SKIRMISHES.

Game No. 565.

Played in the train between Ste. Agathe and Montreal, both players, members of the M. C. C., being without board or men.

Evans Gambit.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B x Kt P
5 P—&B 3	5 B—B 4
6 P—Q 4	6 P x P
7 P x P	7 B—Kt 3
8 Castles	8 P—Q 3
9 B—Kt 2	9 B—Kt 5
10 Q—Q 3	10 B x Kt
11 Q x B	11 Q—B 3
12 Q—K Kt 3	12 B x Q P
13 Kt—Q B 3	13 B x Kt
14 B x B	14 Q—Kt 3
15 B x Kt! P	15 Resigns.

HONOR ROLL

OF THE

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE CRUSADE.

FOR WEEK ENDING MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 1.

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FORDIE KERR, Crosby, O.
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WILFRID DAVEY, Sherbrooke, Q.
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*REV. D. WILLIAMS, Greenwood, O.
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MRS. C. L. WARD, Brookbury, Q.
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A. S. CARLYLE, Elma, O.
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ELLA MAGWOOD, Poole, O.
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WILLIE IRWIN, Richmond, Q.
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Total Signatures to date 45,250. 16,070 Pledges Received Since Last Issue.

All those with this mark after their names have sent in at least forty signatures to the pledge. Each additional list of twenty names entitles the sender to an additional

E. Robinson, East Templeton, Que., heads this list as his list was the first received for the week beginning Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Game No. 566.

Played in the Montreal Chess Club.

Kieseritzky Gambit.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 P—Q 4
6 P—Q 4	6 B—Kt 2
7 B x P	7 Kt—K B 3
8 Kt—Q B 3	8 P x P
9 B—B 4	9 Castles
10 P—R 5	10 Kt— B3
11 Kt—K 2	11 Kt x Kt
12 B x Kt	12 Kt—K
13 B x B	13 K x B
14 Kt— B4	14 Kt—B 3
15 Castles	15 P—B 3
16 Q—Q 2	16 Q—Q 3
17 P—R 6 ch	17 K—R
18 Kt—K 6 (a)	18 P x Kt
19 Q—Kt 5	19 Q—K 2
28 R—B 4	20 K—Q 2
21 Q R—K B	21 Kt—Q 4
22 Q x Q	22 Kt x Q
23 R x R ch	23 R x R
24 R x R ch	24 Kt—Kt

GAME NO. 567.

Played at the Hanover Congress:

(Petroff Defence.)

White. S. Liebenstein.	Black. H. Krause.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt x P	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 4
6 B—Q 3	6 B—Q 3
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 R—K sq	8 P—K B 4
9 P—B 4	9 P—B 3
10 P x P	10 P x P
11 Kt—B 3	11 K—R sq
12 Q—Kt 3	12 Kt—Q B 3
13 P—Q R 3	13 Kt x Q P
14 K Kt x Kt	14 B x P ch
15 K—B sq	15 Q— R 5
16 B—K 3	16 P—B 5
17 KtB 3	17 P x B
18 Kt x Kt	18 P x Kt
19 R x P	19 P x Kt
20 P x P	20 B—B 5
21 K R—K sq	21 Q—R 8 ch
22 K—K 2	22 R—K sq ch
23 B—K 4	23 B x B ch
24 P x R	24 Q x P ch
25 K— Bsq	25 Q—R 8 ch
26 K—K 2	26 B—Kt 5 ch
27 K—Q 3	27 R—Q sq ch
28 K—B 3	28 B—Q 7 ch
29 K—B 2	29 B—B 4 ch

White resigns.

GAME NO. 568

Played in St. Petersburg.

(Algaier Gambit.)

White. A. Bartolitsch	Black. J. K.
1 PK 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—Kt 5	5 P—K R 3
6 Kt x B P	6 K x Kt
7 B—B 4 ch	7 P—Q 4
8 B x P ch	8 K—Kt 2
9 P—Q 4	9 Kt—K B 3
10 Kt—Q B 3	10 B—Q Kt 5
11 Q B x P	11 Kt x B
12 P x Kt	12 Q x P
13 Castles	13 B x Kt
14 B—K 5 ch	14 K—Kt 1
15 Q—Q 3	15 Q—K 3
16 R—B 6	16 Q—K 1
17 Q R—K B 1	17 B—Q Kt 8
18 R—K Kt 6 ch	18 K—R 2
19 R—Kt 7 mate.	

GAME NO. 569

Played in Mannheim:

(Ruy Lopez.)

White. W. Gudehus.	Black B. Schneider.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4
4 P—Q 4	4 P x K P
5 Kt x P	5 Kt x Kt
6 P x Kt	6 P—Q B 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 P x B
8 Kt x K P	8 P—Q 4
9 P x P c. p.	9 B—B 4
10 Q—Q 5	10 Q—Q 2
11 Castles	11 Kt—B 3
12 Kt x Kt ch	12 P x Kt
13 R—K sq ch	13 K—Q sq
14 B—B 4	14 R—B sq
15 Q R—Q sq	15 B x B P
16 R—K 7	16 Q—B 3
17 R—K 8 ch	17 Q x R
18 P—Q 7	18 B x R
19 P x Q—Q ch	19 R x Q
20 Q—K 6 ch and w	

THE IRISH QUESTION

London, Nov. 24.—Speeches which were delivered to-day by the Earl of Dudley, the Lord Lieutenant, and by Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, have aroused much comment as striking a more hopeful note of conciliation in the Irish question.

Lord Dudley, accompanied by the Countess, was making an official visit to Belfast, and in reply to the speeches delivered at his reception, he declared that he had come to Ireland with the same spirit of Imperial inquiry that animated Mr. Chamberlain in going to South Africa. The Irish Viceroy, proceeding then to deal with the land question as the crux of the Irish problem, suggested that a sort of round table conference of representatives of the landlords, tenants and others interested in Ireland should be held to endeavor to arrive at a mutual understanding and possibly some scheme for the good of Ireland and the increased happiness of her people.

Whilst Lord Dudley was speaking at Belfast, Mr. John Redmond was making an equally conciliatory speech at a demonstration of the London branches of the Irish League at a suburb of Bermondsey. He was intensely gratified, he said, to find on returning from the United States the political situation in Ireland was more hopeful than he had known it for twenty-five years. While all rumors of Irish deals' with the government were untrue the political situation in Ireland had undergone an extraordinary and radical change, and he believed that no English minister since the union had had such a chance as the Irish Secretary, Mr. George Wyndham, now had.

For the first time in Irish history, the majority of landlords were speaking words of good sense, conciliation and reason. The tenants were united and a moderate and quite limited use of the Imperial credit would enable a settlement of the land question to be brought about. At the same time, concluded Mr. Redmond, this would not affect the aspirations of the Irish people for home rule, and he warned the government that if the last session's land bill were reintroduced the Irish members would 'fight it line by line.'

London, Nov. 26.—The 'Times,' this morning, evidently fearing some yielding on the part of the government, publishes an editorial in which it resents the suggestion made by the Earl of Dudley, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at his reception at Belfast, on Monday, that a sort of round table conference of representatives of the landlords, tenants, and other interests in Ireland, should be held to endeavor to arrive at a mutual understanding on the Irish land question. The paper contends that Lord Dudley, not being a member of the cabinet, is not entitled to interfere in matters of policy and fails to see what good can come of his intervention in a complicated problem of which he has no first hand knowledge. The 'Times' concludes by saying that the government's conduct must be clear of all shadow of ambiguity.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

It is said that the C. P. R. contemplate erecting a modern hotel in Ottawa.

John Campbell, Listowell's oldest business man, died on Thursday, at 90 years of age.

A wildcat has recently been seen on the farms north of Kingston. Two weeks ago one was shot.

George Beacock, of Wiarton, found two large snakes, one over six feet long, dead on his store roof.

Mrs. Horace Birch, aged 65, committed suicide at Ballycanoe on Thursday by taking a large quantity of Paris green.

Judge Elliott, of London, is in such poor health that he will be unable to resume his duties at the next sessions.

Bramm Bros.' flour mill, Berlin, was burglarized on Thursday night, the thieves securing only $1.50 in coppers.

The Rev. George Brohman, parish priest at St. Clement's, died suddenly in Berlin on Thursday from heart failure.

The Bell Telephone Company will ask the City Council of Kingston for permission to lay cables and wires underground.

Mrs. Mary Philp Whiting, 80 years of age, of Kingston, widow of the late Rev. Richard Whiting, and mother of Mr. J. I. Whiting, K.C., died on Friday.

Bishop Baldwin, of London, celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of his consecration to the episcopal office on Thursday.

The Wallaceburg beet sugar factory has shipped a train load of sugar, consisting of twenty-five cars, to the North-West.

Ottawa's supply of Welsh coal is said to be 40 percent small anthracite and slack, and the company may be sued for damages.

Mrs. Ann Winscom, 80 years of age, widow of the late Alfred Winscom, London, Ont., died on Friday, after a residence of nearly 70 years in that city.

Mr. J. D. Riddell, of Stratford, Ont., general agent for Ontario for the Robert Reford Company of steamship lines, Montreal, died suddenly from pneumonia on Tuesday night.

A train struck George Rees, who was employed on a steam shovel near St. Catharines on Friday, knocking him off the track and giving him severe internal injuries.

A thirteen-year-old boy in Brockville, named Austin, had his left arm partly blown off by the accidental discharge of his shotgun while out after partridge, and although badly injured he managed to crawl home.

There were 1,173 deaths in Ottawa during the past twelve months, as compared with 1,273 the preceding year, and the death rate per 1,000 during the past year, estimating the population as 60,000, was 19.5, as compared with 21.1 the year previous.

Ann Jane Irwin, of Mulmur, who was charged with setting fire to the barns of Isaac Bowers, also of Mulmur, has been acquitted by the magistrate. The evidence against her was very weak. Some time ago Miss Irwin sued Bowers for breach of promise of marriage.

Daniel McCormick, of the Grand Central Hotel, Hamilton, has issued a writ for $200 against the Grand Trunk Railway for the loss of his Irish spaniel through the alleged carelessness of a railway official. The dog made its escape from the Toronto Union Station.

Zion Congregational Church, Lanark, which was struck by lightning on Aug. 6, 1900, has been replaced by a handsome modern edifice, which was opened on Sunday week. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Montreal, preached, and there was present, besides the pastor, the Rev. D. C. McIntosh, the Rev. R. K. Black, of Granby, Que., who was present at the opening of the first church in 1856.

St. Thomas began on Tuesday last to operate its own street car service. The city obtained control of the system by virtue of a mortgage on the property, in which was a clause to the effect that if the cars should not be operated for 60 days the mortgage could be foreclosed. The question of cheap fares is being strongly agitated, and a special meeting of the city council has been called to decide upon it.

The department of justice has recommended that J. B. Hoch, who was sent down by Col. Deninson, Toronto, for sending immoral literature through the mails, be released at once. It has,since the boy was sentenced, been discovered that he was practically innocent, and was merely made the tool of others. Col. Denison recommended the release. The lad came from Berlin, and is of very respectable people.

An engineer named Barnes was crushed to death under his own engine in the freight yards at Lindsay on Saturday morning. Barnes's train was a double-header, and while he was down under his engine cleaning out the ashes, the engineer of the second locomotive started up. Barnes's head was completely severed from his body. He was unmarried and is said to have lived in Allandale.

A fashionable wedding took place in St. Thomas Church, Belleville, on Wednesday, the principals being Miss Helen R. Corby, daughter of Mr. Harry Corby, ex-M.P., and Francis C. T. O'Hara, nephew and private secretary to Sir Richard Cartwright. The church was filled with Belleville's elite. The Rev. G. R. Beamish, rector of St. Thomas, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara will reside in Ottawa.

Acting on a telegram Chief Constable Ruse met the noon express from the east at Cobourg on Tuesday and arrested Thos. Farsides and Mary Ethel Sager. On the same train was George J. Sager, husband of the woman, upon whose information the couple were arrested. In his information Sager charges his wife with the theft of forty dollars. The parties give their place of residence as Deseronto, and when arrested they held tickets reading through to Toronto.

Acting on instructions from the government and according to proclamations previously posted, Mr. J. H. Thorburn visited Meldrum Bay, near Gore Bay, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to select a name for the town plot recently surveyed and laid out by the government on the west side of Meldrum Bay. A meeting was called, and those present were called upon to suggest a name for the new town site. Mr. Fitzpatrick asked that it be called Meldrum Bay; Mr. Sandy Burns suggested Port Scott. After waiting the required time, the nomination was declared closed, and voting was proceeded with. When the count was completed it was found that the electors favored Port Scott by a majority of 63.

QUEBEC.

In the case of Aimé Lussier, who tried to kill his father, the Seigneur of Vercheres, the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of 'not guilty' on account of the accused having at the time been laboring under mental aberration.

Thursday morning the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of young Lussier, tried at Sorel on a charge of firing a revolver at his father, Seigneur Lussier, of Varennes. The verdict being based on the proof made of the young man's irresponsibility owing to his epileptic attacks, the Attorney-General has been communicated with to know what is to be done with him.

The foundations of the Farnham Roman Catholic Cathedral have been completed, and work has begun on the walls. This church when completed will probably be the largest and most imposing country church in the province. The walls are to be constructed of quarried grey limestone to a height of forty feet. The contract price for the masonry alone is fifty-seven thousand dollars.

Last Wednesday was nomination day for the parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Christie, for so many years member for Argenteuil. The Liberals nominated Mr. Thomas Christie, son and namesake of the late member, and the Conservatives nominated Mr. George H. Perley, of Ottawa. Among the speakers at the meeting this afternoon were Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P.; Mr. W. A. Weir, M.P.P., and others. The election takes place to-morrow.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Ellen McDermid, of Gilbert Plains, Manitoba, has made application at Ottawa for a divorce from her husband.

A large block at Dauphin, owned by William Murray, was damaged by fire on Thursday night to the extent of from $7,000 to $8,000.

Seven Galicians were placed under arrest at Fort William on Thursday night, charged with the murder of Stevan Roebak, a Polander.

J. R. Holmes, of Clinton, Ont., has been fined $40 and costs at Deloraine for sending a carload of apples to that town that were improperly packed and marked.

Charles Jones, German interpreter at the immigration building in Winnipeg, on leaving that city for Toronto, where he will attend Wycliffe College, was presented with a gold watch.

Cyril Barugh, a young Yorkshireman, died last week on the ranch of George Merton, 35 miles north of Calgary. A few weeks ago a colt bucked, threw him, and then jumped on him.

The Hon. T. R. McInnes, ex-lieutenant-governor of British Columbia and ex-senator, has announced his candidature as independent candidate for the vacancy in Burrard, caused by the death of Mr. George R. Maxwell.

Passengers on the steamer 'Amur,' arriving at Victoria, from the Yukon, reported that Mr. Ayres, the purser of the steamer 'Prospector,' is believed to have been robbed and murdered on Oct. 21.

Mr. Justice Bain presided at the assize court, in Winnipeg, and delivered judgment in the case of Lambkin vs. Campbell, breach of promise, awarding the plaintiff $750. There was no defence offered when this case came up on Wednesday.

With a portion of the funds subscribed for a memorial to the late 'Father Pat' Irwin, Rossland has purchased a new ambulance, and the balance of the fund will be used to erect a fountain next spring. Subscriptions were received from America, England, Scotland, Ireland, France and South Africa.

A proposal has been made to raise $50,000 as a testimonial to the Hon. G. W. Ross. A member of the legislature says: 'Mr. Ross is not a wealthy man. His present income by no means exceeds the demands made upon a man in his position and if the government were to change it would leave him well on in years to return to the practice of law.'

A despatch from Calgary says: 'At a meeting of the congregation of the Church of the Redeemer on Wednesday night it was decided to build a cathedral for Calgary. This will be the only cathedral in the diocese, and will be a pretentious affair. The property for the site has been bought, and it is estimated some two years will be required to build the structure. Last night the congregation subscribed some thousands of dollars to the furthering of the plans.'

On Monday afternoon the dry kilns of the Royal City mills were found to be on fire. The fire brigade was promptly on the spot, and managed to confine the fire to three kilns and contents. The mills had a very narrow escape. This is the third or fourth time the kilns of this mill have been destroyed. The total loss was about $5,000, fully covered by insurance, some fourteen companies being interested. J. Stewart, one of the foremen of the mill, was severely injured during the fire by a portion of the roof falling in on him.

Mr. Young, the president, and other members of the Board of Trade, Mayor Smith, and other members of the Town Council, Mr. Bulyea, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. Walter Scott, M.P., waited on Messrs. Wainwright and Morse, of the G. T. R., at Regina, and extended to the railway representatives a cordial welcome to the Territories. In reply, Mr. Morse said operations on the new transcontinental line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway would begin as soon as legislative sanction is obtained and the reports of the company's engineer received. The work would proceed much more rapidly than when the C. P. R. was constructed, because there was now access to the country, which there was not then, and, of course, their system in Eastern Canada gave them great advantage. The main line, of course, would not run too close to the C. P. R. To do so would not be fair, but all great centres would be tapped. Construction would begin at many points simultaneously and Mr. Morse estimated the trunk line would be completed within five years.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Daniel H. McDonald, an I. C. R. brakeman, was killed by a freight train at Sydney, C.B.

The J. S. Henderson moccasin factory at Parrsboro, N.S., was destroyed by fire, with $40,000 loss, and throwing 100 men out of employment.

The Liberals of Lunenburg have nominated Mr. J. D. Sperry, for the Nova Scotia Legislature. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. E. D. Davison.

Fire broke out at noon on Wednesday in Kentville, in the Blanchard block, on the corner of Cornwallis and Webster streets, totally destroying two stores occupied by F. B. Newcomb & Co., the Music Hall, Wickwire & Newcomb's office, and the 'Western Chronicle' office.

The Maritime express struck and killed a girl about eighteen years of age named Annie Soucoup, at Catamount. She belonged to Eagle Settlement, near Salisbury, was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Killam, near Catamount, and was at the station to see the train pass, and attempted to cross the track ahead of the engine.

The death occurred at Fredericton on Thursday evening of Charles Davenport, who underwent an operation on Tuesday for cancer of the tongue. Deceased was about sixty-five years of age, and leaves a widow, also a native of England, but no children.

Before Judge Gregory, at Fredericton, on Thursday, Mr. G. W. Allen, K.C., counsel for plaintiff, made application for alimony and suit money in the divorce suit of Frances A. White against George W. White, of Centreville, Carleton county. His Honor granted Mrs. White $40 a month alimony and suit money as applied for.

At a largely-attended business meeting in Brussels Street Church, St. John, on Wednesday evening, the Rev. Harry F. Waring, pastor, tendered his resignation, and asked that it be accepted to go into effect by Jan. 1. Mr. Waring read a letter received by him from the First Baptist Church of Halifax, stating he had decided to accept the call.

Nominations were held on Wednesday for the vacancy in the representation of Yarmouth in the House of Commons, caused by the appointment of the former member, Mr. T. B. Flint, to be Clerk of the House. The nominees were Messrs. Bowman B. Law, Liberal, and Thomas E. Corning, K.C., Conservative. The election takes place to-morrow.

While Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stockton were driving to their home in Forest Glen, Albert county, from a visit to Mrs. Stockton's parents, some miles distant, their four months' old child died from some unknown cause. The child was to all appearances as well as usual when they started, and on the way Mrs. Stockton looked at it, thinking it asleep. On arrival home they found the child dead.

The annual meeting of the directors of the St. John Agricultural Society was held on Thursday. The year closed with a deficit of $77.55. Several bonuses were granted, one to Mr. Samuel Creighton, on his purebred Ayrshire bull, amounting to $25, and one to Mr. G. Fred. Stevenson on his thoroughbred stallion, imported some time since by this Society. One to Mr. Jas. Kavanagh on his Clydesdale stallion for the same amount, and $10 on imported Yorkshire pigs, imported by Mr. Phillip Moore, and which are superior stock.

Burtt Corner, York county, people are exercised over a case of lawlessness committed in their neighborhood. One night last week the store of Albion Lawrence was broken open and seventeen bottles of whiskey were taken out and poured over the road. On Thursday night an unoccupied dwelling owned by Mr. Israel Burtt, and used as a storehouse by his son, Elwood Burtt, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, consisting of fourteen casks of kerosene oil and a quantity of farming utensils. As the building was isolated opinion seems general that the fire was of incendiary origin.

On Nov. 25 and 26 the quarterly meeting of the Deanery of Shediac was held in the parish of Dorchester. All the clergy in the deanery were present, as well as the Rev. A. J. Creswell, rector of Amherst, N.S. The business of the meeting was of more than usual interest, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Dorchester, vacating the chair, which he has held for over twenty years, the Rev. E. B. Hooper, of Moncton, having been appointed his successor by the bishop of the diocese, and the Rev. A. F. Burt, of Shediac, being elected secretary of the deanery in place of the new rural dean, who for several years has held that office. An affectionate address was presented by all the clergy in the deanery to the retiring rural dean, to which a suitable reply was made.

Mr. J. Wesley Smith, the senior member of the firm of Smith Bros., of Halifax, died at his residence, Fernbank, 348 Gottingen street, early on Sunday evening and by his death Halifax loses one of its most successful merchants, and a highly respected citizen. During a period of forty years he had been engaged in business in this city and associated with his brother Mr. E. G. Smith had established and conducted one of the largest dry goods houses in the Maritime Provinces. He was widely known throughout Nova Scotia as a successful business man and in Halifax he was actively identified with many good works. He was a liberal supporter of the Methodist Church, which by his decease suffers a severe loss. He was in his sixty-fourth year.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Bathurst on Wednesday afternoon. Three boys, one a son of Isaac Couture, aged nine years, the other two aged eleven and fourteen years respectively, sons of Mr. Jerome Bertain, of Burns' mill, while on the ice at the east end of the town preparing a small shelter for smelt fishing between the mainland and Indian Island, were drowned. The accident was not noticed by any person. When Mr. Bertain arrived home, missing the children, who had been warned not to go on the ice, he feared that they had gone, and he went to the shore and gave a shout understood among themselves. Getting no reply, he anticipated the worst and started out on the ice in search. He had not gone far before he fell through. He got out and returned home and changed his clothes and got assistance and started again. He did not go far before he came to the hole in the ice and found the three bodies with a sled in about four feet of water, the tide having subsided.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

Two steamships, believed to be the 'Gotha' and 'Hans,' came into collision off the Belgian coast.

A large three-masted sailing vessel has been wrecked off Bellisle-sur-Mer, near Calais. The life-savers are endeavoring to rescue the crew.

The British steamship 'Exmoor,' which left Kurrachee, Oct. 20, for Manchester, is ashore on the rocks at the entrance of the ship canal.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade in Boston resolutions favoring reciprocity with Canada were passed.

Alfred Peat, a New York wall paper king, whose business has increased at the rate of a million dollars a year, has been committed to an insane asylum.

George Shelby, of Lexington, Ky., aged twenty-six years, slept with a pistol under his pillow and was subject to somnambulism. Monday night he shot himself in bed.

The Trades Assembly of Schenectady, N.Y., after a long and exciting meeting on Wednesday night decided to call off the boycott against the Schenectady Railway Company.

Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is to write a book dealing with capital and labor, which will include a detailed history of the 1900 and 1902 strikes.

The 'Matin' of Paris, referring to the proposed international conference on trusts, suggested by Russia, says mere customs tariffs will never protect the European markets from American competition.

A unique express parcel left Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday night containing an enormous potato, weighing several pounds, and consigned from N. P. Hulett, of Powlett, Vt., to the King of England.

Mrs. Harry F. Ackerhausen, wife of a Philadelphia liquor dealer, at 2835 Ridge avenue, is critically ill from eating candy containing small pins and narcotics, which she received, neatly boxed, through the mails.

Charles V. Herliska, American consul at Callao, Peru, spoke disparagingly of King Edward at a British club in Callao, and although he escaped being mobbed he was asked to resign by the State Department at Washington.

Parisian sociologists in a vote on the most desirable quality in woman, placed economy first, with 1,420 votes, fidelity and modesty each received 1,357 votes, kindliness received 1,182, maternal love 539, and cleanliness and patience came last.

Edward Pond, of Burke, and John E. Leach, of East Constable, Franklin County, N.Y., have been arrested on the charge of having smuggled butter from Canada to the United States, and several tubs containing butter have been seized en route.

'Jack' Fraser, who formerly was employed in the office of a prominent firm of lawyers in Montreal, and was afterwards a clerk in the service of Detective Carpenter when he was at the head of the Canadian Secret Service, has confessed to the murder in San Francisco of a policeman named Robinson.

Verestchagin, the Russian military artist, at a public auction of his paintings in New York on Wednesday night received $18,000 for his picture of the San Juan Hill charge, showing Col. Roosevelt charging at the head of his troops, and the twenty pictures depicting Napoleon's disastrous Russian campaign were reserved for the Czar, who, rumor says, will pay a hundred thousand dollars for the twenty canvasses.

The Portuguese Government has granted a concession to Robert Williams, a financier, to construct a railway eight hundred miles long, eastward from the coast of Portuguese East Africa. The terms carry mining rights for 65 miles on each side of the line, including the deposit of an immediate guarantee of a hundred thousand pounds, and the formation within ten years of a company capitalized at two million pounds.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York announced on Wednesday to the clerical force at the home office that they would insure the life of each employee for a thousand dollars and keep the policy in force so long as he remains in the employment of the society, one-half the amount of the insurance to be paid at the employee's death to his wife or family or any designated beneficiary, the other half to go into a fund to be used by the officers for pensions, or in other ways to provide for needy living employees.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The sum of $158,800 was passed to the credit of the Montreal Customs House on Friday, making a record for the day, and raising the million dollar mark for the month's receipts.

Joseph Grandmaison, a sixteen-year-old boy of Montebello, who was shot by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting a few days ago, died in the Notre Dame Hospital on Thursday afternoon. Coroner McMahon disposed of the case without calling a jury.

Yesterday was nomination day in Maisonneuve. The Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Liberal, and Mr. J. Alfred Labelle, advocate, Conservative, are the candidates.

The committee of aldermen appointed to consider the matter of revising the city charter has raised a storm by suggesting that the right of women who pay water taxes to vote be taken away on the curious ground that as so few vote a wide opportunity for 'telegraphing' is created.

The total exports of live stock for the season of 1902 from this port were 77,193 head of cattle, 45,831 head of sheep and 548 head of horses, which shows an increase of 3,402 head of cattle, a decrease of 8,707 sheep, and 6,838 horses, as compared with the numbers in 1901.

The first snow of the season should by rights come on St. Catherine's Day, Nov. 25, but the necessary atmospheric depression was somewhat delayed on its way hither, and did not arrive till Thursday afternoon. It started driving down on a cold north-west wind, but latterly the weather has got a little warmer, and the snow is beginning to get soft. In Halifax, where the snow began at the same time as here, it turned to rain before evening.

A meeting of representative citizens, presided over by His Excellency, the Governor-General, was held on Saturday afternoon, in the Art Gallery, to consider what measures should be taken for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, and resolutions were adopted appointing a committee of citizens to create an enlightened public interest regarding the diseases, to establish a fuller knowledge of its dangers, and of the losses caused by it, and to further the employment of all means whereby it might be prevented, or its ravages lessened.

Mr. Louis J. Lacoste, son of Chief Justice Sir Alexandre Lacoste, has, after some years' experimenting, brought to partial perfection a scheme to stop a steamship suddenly in case of an emergency. Mr. Lacoste has demonstrated the possibility of stopping a ship within its own length. The vessel used was the Dominion Government boat 'Eureka,' built in Glasgow in 1893, 103 feet long, 22 feet wide, 12½ feet draught, and about 200 tons. To the sides of this vessel, about midships, were fixed flaps, or fins, which on a signal from the wheelhouse flew open at right angles. Each fin was ten feet long and three and a half feet wide, made of boiler-plate three-eighths of an inch thick. These fins were started by steam, but of course when opened a few inches the pressure of the water threw them back the full distance. In order to hold them at right angles to the side of the vessel, and thus get the maximum retarding effect, Mr. Lacoste devised water cushions at the back of each fin, worked by rods and pistons from the fin. The experiment was a success, and the boat was not strained or jarred, although it ran as fast as 28 knots an hour.

FIRE AT RAT PORTAGE

THE TOTAL LOSS WILL LIKELY REACH HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Rat Portage, Ont., Nov. 28.—The most disastrous fire that has visited this district for years started about 3.30 this morning in the Rat Portage Lumber Company's lumber yard No. 4, at Norman, and has been raging now for nine hours. The fire started from a spark being blown into a pile of cedar behind the planing mill, and, being fanned by the wind, soon got into the lumber piles and beyond the control of the fire appliances. At present wiring 25,000,000 feet of lumber have gone up in smoke, as well as Lemay's ship yard and six steamboats, two barges, 11 dwellings and one stable.

The steamer 'Rambler' was hauled up on the slip for the winter, and would have been burned had not Captain Kendal hitched a line to her propeller, and with her sister boat, the 'Clipper,' pulled her back into the water with her cabin burning, which was soon extinguished with the 'Clipper's' hose. The boats burned were: The 'Daystar,' belonging to the Presbyterian Indian Mission, valued at $600; the 'Phantom,' owned by Captain Lewis, valued at $2,000; the 'Kenina,' owned by Mr. L. R. MacKev, valued at $2,000; the 'Spray,' owned by Mr. B. Knight, valued at $1,000; the 'Pearl,' owned by Messrs. Gardiner & Co., valued at $700; the 'Midge,' owned by the Dominion Fish Company, valued at $500. There was no insurance on the steamboats. Lemay's house and shipyard are a total loss. They are insured in the Hartford Insurance Company.

The other buildings consumed were L. Demarais, loss $2,000; J. H. Snider, occupied by J. E. Asterbrook, loss $1,000; E. L'Heureux, $700; S. Lavary's, $200. The others were vacant houses. The insurance is small. The lumber company's insurance is said to be from eight to ten dollars per thousand.

From present appearances it reminds one of the Hull fire, a roaring mass of flames shooting skyward and across streets, licking up everything in its way. Women and children were hurrying away to places of safety, dray loads of household goods are going in all directions, and a half-dazed multitude of men are endeavoring to head off the devouring element, which is backing up towards the residential portion of the town and mill buildings. More fire appliances are being sent over on a barge from here, and if the wind does not change it is expected to prevent it from spreading.

The total loss will likely be half a million dollars, with an insurance of about $210,000.

Norman is a village of 800 population, about two miles west of here. Its chief industry is lumbering, the Rat Portage Lumber Company carrying on an extensive business there.

OTHER FIRES.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 28.—The J. S. Henderson larrigan factory, at Parrsboro, N.S., was destroyed by fire to-night, together with 20,000 pairs of larrigans, and throwing 100 men out of employment. The loss is $40,000, partially covered by insurance. The factory was one of the largest of the kind in the provinces, and shipped much of the product to western Canada.

Stratford, Ont., Nov. 28.—Early this morning fire destroyed the plant of the Stratford Peat Fuel Company, in the township of Ellice, near Brunner. The main building, containing the engine, boiler and press, was totally wrecked. The drying kiln was saved. After long inaction the works were turning out about ten tons of peat a day, and this occurrence is unfortunate in the present state of the fuel market.

THE VACANT SEATS.

The death of Mr. Angus McLeod, M.P., North Ontario, at Vancouver, B.C., leaves seven vacancies for the House of Commons, namely, Burrard, B.C., by the death of Mr. Maxwell; North Grey and North Ontario, by the deaths of Dr. Horsey and Mr. Angus McLeod; Maisonneuve, Terrebonne and Argenteuil, in Quebec, Mr. Prefontaine representing the first two and having to go back for re-election on account of his having become a Minister, and the death of Dr. Christie opening Argenteuil; and Yarmouth, N.S., vacated by Mr. Flint's appointment to the clerkship of the House of Commons. Two Mountains is practically vacant, and if the Yukon is included, this will make nine new members who will have to be introduced to Mr. Speaker at the next session of parliament. Seven of these constituencies were held by Liberals, one, North Ontario, by a Conservative, while the Yukon is a new seat. The elections in Argenteuil and Yarmouth will take place to-morrow.

Advertisements.

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ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

A TALE OF THE LAKES

PERILS OF FRESH WATER SAILORS AGAIN MADE MANIFEST.

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 26.—A special to the 'Express' from Lorain, Ohio, says: The propeller 'Quito' last evening tried to make this port with iron ore from Escanaba. A heavy north-east gale was raging and the sea ran high. The propeller ran on the beach outside of the piers, near the harbor. The tug 'Cascade' went out immediately to the rescue and took off twelve of the crew, including the woman cook. Four others, two engineers and two mates, were in the cabins packing up some things. The tug had to get away from the steamer, and they were left aboard. Soon after the 'Cascade' landed the rescued men, signals were made from the imperilled steamer. The men aboard feared she would go to pieces. The 'Cascade' again went out into the storm, towing a lifeboat. The sea was running so high by that time that the tug could not get near to the propeller for the men aboard to get the lifeboat. The project was then abandoned.

Captain Bowen then took the wheel of the 'Cascade' and shot her close enough to the propeller so that the first mate, O. J. McGraw, managed to jump to the tug's deck. The tug swept by before the other men could make the leap. The seas were so high that the tug did not dare to remain by the propeller any longer, and she turned and scudded for the harbor, leaving the men to their fate.

Those left on board the steamer were John Anderson, second mate; B. Henry, chief engineer; W. Faulk, second engineer.

Captain Cody relates the experiences of the steamer in the gale on Lake Erie as follows: 'After leaving the Detroit river and passing the Dummy light, we encountered a heavy gale blowing up the lake. After battling with the wind and sea for many hours in an attempt to reach Cleveland, the steamer began leaking rapidly. I knew it would be useless to attempt to reach Cleveland, and when ten miles from Cleveland I brought the vessel about and headed for Lorain. All went well until we were about to enter the piers, when the steamer broached, missed the entrance, and went on the beach to the eastward.'

The three men were taken off the Quito' early this morning by the life-saving crew of Cleveland. The propeller is a wooden vessel. She is 204 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 22 feet depth. She was built in Bangor, Mich., in 1873, and was owned by James Corrigan, of Cleveland.

TURKISH ATROCITIES

London, Nov. 29.—A mail report from Constantinople accuses the Turkish authorities of barbarously putting down the revolutionary spirit among the Christian peasants in the vilayet of Monastir. The bastinado is the favorite punishment, and it is so brutally used as to make pulp of the feet of the victims, crippling them for life. Others are hung up by their feet, while boiling hot eggs are placed in their armpits. Robbery by soldiers is frequent.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

TONE IS STEADY SAVE SLIGHT FLURRY IN POWER.

'Witness' Office,
(Dec. 1, 1902.

Very little was done on the local stock exchange this morning. As a result of the breaking of the dam at Chambly there was a slight flurry in Power stock, which did not, however, amount to much; 275 shares sold at 89¾. Saturday's closing price having been 93½, and nearly as many again changed hands at from 90 to 91.

Trading during the past week has been very dull and listless, added to which there was the relaxing influence of a holiday. An examination of the sales list will show very clearly that the market is simply waiting for something to turn up.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—200 at 128, 25 at 128⅝.
Dom Steel common—50 at 54½, 25 at 55, 75 at 55 1-8, 25 at 55 1-8, 25 at 55¼.
Mont. Power—275 at 89¾, 60 at 90, 253 at 91, 100 at 90¾, 25 at 91.
Toronto Railway—5 at 115, 3 at 115.
New Pacific—35 at 122.
Com. Cable—20 at 175, 50 at 175½, 20 at 176.
Dom. Coal com.—50 at 127.
Dom. Steel pref.—50 at 96¼, 50 at 95¾.
Detroit Railway—80 at 85½, 5 at 86½
Dom. Coal pref.—20 at 117, 5 at 118, 25 at 117½.
Nova Scotia—50 at 101¼
Bank of Montreal—4 at 272¾, 13 at 273¾, 1 at 272¾, 4 at 272.
Dom Steel bonds—2,000 at 89¾.
Quebec Bank—2 at 117.

The following are the opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations and sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange during the week ending Nov. 29:

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C.P.R.—350 at 129¼, 50 at 129⅝, 1 at 130, 100 at 129⅞.
Mont. Power—26 at 91, 25 at 91¼, 5 at 91¼, 25 at 92⅝, 50 at 91¾.
Toledo—25 at 32, 100 at 31¼, 200 at 31⅝, 100 at 31⅝.
Detroit—100 at 86½, 25 at 85½.
Dom. Steel pref—10 at 96¼.
Tor. Railway—10 at 116½, 25 at 116½.
Dom. Coal com.—50 at 127½, 50 at 128, 50 at 129½, 100 at 128¼, 25 at 128¼.
Dom. Coal pfd.—5 at 117½.
Nova Scotia—25 at 101½, 50 at 102¼, 25 at 102½.
R. & O. N. Co.—25 at 94¾, 25 at 94½, 50 at 94¼.
Ogilvie pfd.—5 at 131½.
Twin City—125 at 116¾, 25 at 116½.
Bank of Com.—2 at 158.
Dom. Steel pfd.—2,000 at 89½, 2,000 at 89¼

Stocks.....	Opening....	Highest....	Lowest.....	Closing....	Sales.....
Pacific . . .129½	129½	127⅝	128		6503
do. New.129¼	129¼	127¼	128½		71
Detroit Ry. . 86	86	85	85½		525
Toledo Ry. . 31	32	31	32		525
Mont. St. . .280	280	280	280		5
Toronto St. .116	116	115	116		448
Halifax St. 103½	103½	103½	103½		6
Twin City .116½	116½	116	116¼		200
Richelieu . . 97	97	94½	94½		453
Telegraph . .163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾		1
Mont. Power 95	95	93¾	93½		732
Dom. Iron . 53½	55	53¼	54¼		3785
do. Pfd. . 95	96¼	94½	96¼		320
N. S. Steel .102¾	102¾	102½	102½		60
Dom. Cot. . . 55	55	65	55		111
Ogilvie pfd. .133½	133½	133½	133½		50
Dom. Coal . 126	127¾	126	127¾		1250
do. pfd. .116	117¼	116	117¼		75
Bk. Mont. .272	273	272	272		14
Molsons Bk. 215	215	215	215		23
Bk. of Tor. 250	250	250	250		20
M'chts Bk. .160	160	160	160		26
Union Bk. . 126	126	126	126		6
Bk. of Com.157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾		25
Total shares, sales					15263
Dom. I. bds. 89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾		$17000
Cable C. bds.98	98	98	98		3000
Mont. St.bds.105½	106	105½	106		1700
H'fx Tm bds.108	108	108	108		2000
Total sales, bonds					$23700

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—The local share market was more active this morning with a firm undertone, but with price changes narrow. Bank shares were in demand, but h.f above buyers' prices; ten shares of Imperial sold unchanged at 238, and 6 of Dominion at 245 and 246. For more, Dominion, 246¼ was bid and 247 asked. C.P.R. opened 1-8 lower at 128 1-8, touched 128, rallied to 128, and eased to 128¼. Navigation issues were more active, the Northern showing further declines, selling off to 138, after opening one point lower at 139. More was wanted at 138, and offered at 141. Niagara sold three points higher at 128, with more wanted at 127. Dominion Coal was firmer at 127 for three small lots, with 128 asked and 125½ bid at the morning close. Dominion Steel sold one point higher at 55, with 54¾ bid later. Preferred changed hands at 95½. Nova Scotia Steel eased half a point to 101. General Electric sold unchanged at 162¾, and Toronto Electric one point higher at 155. Canadian North-West Land preferred was firm at 99, and Canada Permanent ¼ lower at 121¼. Toronto Railway eased ½ to 116, and Twin City sold 1-8 lower at 118½.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

TONE OF MARKET TURNS ON PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

New York, Dec. 1.—The opening of the stock market was irregular and the changes were small. There were heavy dealings in Brooklyn Transit two thousand shares selling at the opening at 64 and 64⅛, compared with 63⅞ on Saturday. The stock subsequently advanced an additional fraction.

Messrs. J. B. Picken & Co. have received the following from New York to-day:—Dealings this morning were on a limited scale, and while the course of the market was irregular prices in general reflected advances and the tone although almost wholly professional was not lacking in firmness. The local traction group were prominent and made advances of about 3 points while the disposition was to go slowly until the President's views were known still belief existed that no drastic measures would be proposed. The bank statement was ignored and London failed to follow up its lower level of prices doing but an inconsiderable amount of business. Various specialties were higher and Reading, Republic, Iron and Steel, People's Gas gave signs of pool manipulation. St. Paul's fluctuated nervously within a range of two points. Exchange, 487.20 to 487.25. Sales to noon were 325,700.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Co., 14 Wall Street, New York City, were as follows:—The most important event for the time being will be the opening of Congress to-day. If reports may be credited, some effort at tariff revision, and the regulation of socalled trusts will be made, while against this, it is believed that owing to the shortness of the present session, no revision of the currency can be effected. People claiming to have advance information positively assert that President Roosevelt will make no drastic recommendations relative to trusts, and that in place of advising indiscriminate tinkering with the tariff, he will recommend the creation of a non-partisan committee. Should this be true, doubtless a further attempt will be made to 'discount' such action in the stock market, but any improvement that should occur based upon such an assumption, would be short lived. The condition of local banks is revealed by Saturday's bank statement, does not encourage the slightest hope of any early ease in the money market. As compared with the previous week loans showed an expansion of nearly $12,000,000, bringing the total outstanding up to $879,826,000; the largest total shown at any time since Sept. 20. In other words the forced contraction in loans because of the rigid attitude of the banks from Sept. 20, down to a week ago, is more than lost in the expansion shown by the figures for one week.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Dec. 1.—Noon—Money on call firm at 5¼ percent; prime mercantile paper, 5½ to 6 percent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 487.125 to 487.375 for demand, and at 483.50 to 483.75 for sixty day bills; posted rates, 484½ and 488; commercial bills, 483 to 484; bar silver, 48⅝; Mexican dollars,37½; government bonds steady; railway bonds irregular.

London, Dec. 1, 4 p.m.—Consols for money ex-interest, 92⅝; consols for account, ex-interest, 92¾; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 84⅞; do., pfd., 101; B. and O., 102; Can. Pac. 131½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago, Great Western, 26½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 180¼; De Beers, deferred, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 40¼; do., pfd., 91⅝; Erie, 34⅝; do., first pfd., 66⅜; do., second pfd., 47½; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville and Nashville, 132; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¼; N.Y.C., 158; Norfolk and Western, 73; do., pfd., 93; Ontario and Western, 30; Penna., 80¼; Rand mines, 10⅝; Reading, 31¼; Reading first pfd., 44¼; Reading, second pfd., 38½; Southern Ry., 33⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 64⅝; Union Pacific, 162½; U. P. preferred, 93; U. S. Steel, 37¼; do, pfd., 85⅜; Wabash, 30; do., pfd., 44. Bar silver, uncertain, 22⅝d per ounce. Money, 3 to 3½ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, is 3⅞ to 3 15-16 percent; do., for three months' bills is 3 13-16 to 3⅞ percent.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Two factors are dominating the markets just now, the difficulties in the way of rapid transport and the fact that the farmers are still too actively engaged in many quarters in fall ploughing and the like to be thinking of bringing their wares to market. Certainly there is but little change to be recorded since last Monday, and what there is chiefly in the direction of a yet duller feeling. Fractionally a lower tone in grain and a slightly higher one in butter with dulness in all the other markets are the distinguishing features.

GRAIN—No. 1 hard Manitoba, 73c, Fort William; No. 1 northern, 71c, Oct. shipment; Ontario red and white wheat, 70c afloat; peas, 72½c high freights; oats, No. 2, 27c ex-store; 30½c high freight; rye, 48½c east; No. 3 extra, barley, 49c; buckwheat, 52c east.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.20; strong bakers, $3.90; Ontario straight rollers, at $3.50 to $3.65; in bags, at $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $3.70 to $4.10.

ROLLED OATS — Millers' prices to jobbers, $2 in bags, and $4.15 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $17.50 to $18; shorts, $20, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $16.50 to $17.50; shorts in bulk, $19.

HAY—No. 1, $9 to $9.50; No. 2, $8 to $8.75; clover, $7 to $7.50 in car lots.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 in cars on track. Car loads are sometimes snapped up, however, at higher prices than this.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $25; light short cut, $24; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9¼c; pure Canadian lard, 11c; finest lard, 12c to 12½c; hams, 12c to 13½c; bacon, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed, abattoir, $9.25 to $9.50 per 100 lbs.

EGGS — Selected, 25½c to 26c; candled stock, 19½c to 20½c; straight receipts, 18½c to 19c; No. 2, 16½c.

HONEY—Best clover in sections, 11c to 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 9½c to 10c in bulk, 8c.

ASHES—Potash firsts, $4.15 to $4.25; seconds, $3.65. For pearl, $6.25 per 100 lbs. is offered for limited quantities.

POULTRY—Turkeys and ducks, 11c to12c per lb.; young chickens, 10c; fowls, 8c per lb.; geese, 8c per lb.

CHEESE—Ontario, 12¼c, and Townships, 12c.

BUTTER — Fancy Townships creamery, 22c to 22¼c; fine creamery, 21¾c; Ontario creamery, 20½c; dairy butter, 16¾ to 17c for selections.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—Wheat—No. 2 red and white, 69c east and 68½c middle freights. Goose, 65c for No. 2 low freights to New York. No. 1 spring, 66½c east. Manitoba, 86½c for No. 1 hard and 84½c for No. 1 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—Local exporters bidding $2.70 cars 90 percent patents in their bags, east or middle freights. Manitoba flour, $4.10 cars. Hungarian patents, and $3.90 strong bakers, bags included, track Toronto.

Mill feed—$16.50 for cars of shorts and $14.50 bran bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba mill feed is $20 cars of short and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—No. 3 extra, 45c, 43c for No. 3 east or middle freights.

Buckwheat—53c for No. 2 east or middle.

Rye—60c for No. 2 east and 49c middle.

Corn—45c Canada new and 58½c for old yellow west. American No. 3 new yellow 56c, and old No. 3 yellow 65c track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 2 white quoted 31½c to 32c east and 31c west and middle.

Oatmeal—$4 for cars, bags, $4.10 track Toronto in barrels.

Peas—Choice No. 2 milling, 74c to 75c east.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Wholesale trade at Montreal has been fair this week. There is a big demand for holiday goods, and farm produce has been in good request with prices firm in most cases. The late closing of navigation this year has had the effect of reducing stocks, and the poor condition of the country roads has caused a reduction in offerings. Payments on country accounts have also been unfavorably affected by the same cause, but that is usual at this season, and with good snow roads in a few weeks the prospects will be much brighter. Jobbers have been receiving good orders from retailers for seasonable goods. November sales were ahead of last year in some departments. The demand for supplies from the lumber camps has been heavy, and it is believed that the lumber output the coming season will be as large, if not larger, than last year. The only difficulty in this connection is the scarcity of labor. Cottons and cotton staples are firm, and the domestic goods are supplying the bulk of the trade with no competition of any account except from British goods.

Mild weather and bad roads in the country have kept the wholesale trade at Toronto in a normal condition the past week. Stocktaking operations are in progress by some of the large distributing firms, and this, with the disposition of traders to postpone purchases till after Dec. 1, when they will get four months dating, has somewhat reduced the volume of the week's business. The snow, while not sufficient to make good sleighing, had a good effect on the demand for heavy goods. Money is beginning to return from the West, but rates are not lower.

At Quebec, collections are reported fair. Shoe factories are busy, and there is a scarcity in securing men for lumbering.

In Winnipeg, the congested state of the grain trade, though the lack of elevator room and cars, has prevented expansion in trade. Farmers who have stored their wheat in elevators are unwilling to sell at present prices, and cash wheat is scarce. This has checked the export trade. The farming community was never so prosperous as now, and the demand for staple goods will be heavy.

At Pacific Coast points trade is only fair. Money is fairly easy.

London jobbers report a good movement in winter goods.

Ottawa wholesale trade is good. There has been a big demand for supplies to the lumber camps.

DUN'S BULLETIN.

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, Nov. 29, said of Montreal trade:

With the close of navigation and the approach of the holiday season, wholesale business is naturally assuming a quieter phase, more especially in heavy lines, but the movement on the whole is better than the average at this time of year. Groceries are still in good demand, particularly dried fruits and canned goods, though prices of the latter continue to advance sharply. The active enquiry for sugars, owing to late advances, has subsided some,, but quotations are firmly held. Among dry goods men stocktaking is now general, and quite a few outside buyers have been in town the last week, or so, taking advantage of the clearing jobs to be picked up at this time. Values of all textiles are firm, and the pronounced advance developed at the opening of the raw wool sales in London on Tuesday, gives additional stiffness to prices of dress goods, and all the finer woollen fabrics. Leather is a little quiet, but boot and shoe manufacturers are said to have good orders in hand, and better demand is looked for next month Hardware is quieter, but heavy metal still moves briskly. The advance in bar iron, recently anticipated, has now taken effect, the present jobbing price being $2.00.

Owing probably to the very bad state of the roads, payments from some sections are not as good as earlier in the month, but no serious complaint is heard on this score, and only five small district failures are reported for the week.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St Sacrament st., report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	73¾	73⅝	72	72⅛
May	75⅝	75⅞	74⅝	75⅛
Corn—				
Dec.	53¾	54	52½	53½
May	42⅝	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝
Oats—				
Dec.	30⅞	31¼	30⅝	31¼
May	32⅛	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝
Pork—				
Jan.	15.85	15.92	15.80	15.82
May	15.02	15.07	14.92	14.95
Lard—				
Jan.	9.52	9.60	9.45	9.47
May	9.82	8.87	8.80	8.80
Short ribs—				
May	8.20	8.22	8.12	8.15
May	8.05	8.05	7.92	7.95

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 29.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.15; red wheat, 67c to 68c; goose wheat, 64c to 65c; bran, $14; middlings, $18; barley, 46c to 48c; oats, 31c to 32c; rye, 50c to 55c; peas, 65c to 70c; hay, $8 to $9; potatoes, per bag, 85c to $1; live hogs, $5.50 to $5.75; dressed hogs, $7 to $7.25; sheepskins, 50c to 75c; hides, $6.50 to $7; butter 18c to 20c; eggs, 24c to 25c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 60c to 65c; turkeys, per lb., 10c to 11c; geese, per lb. 6c to 7c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Dec. 1.—White wheat, 65c to 70c per bushel; red fall wheat, 65c to 70c per bushel; spring wheat, 65c to 70c per bushel; barley, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 68c to 75c per bushel; oats, 29c to 33c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $15 to $16 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 95c to $1.10 per bag; onions, 50c to 60c per bushel; live hogs, $5.65 to $5.75 per cwt.; flour, $1.70 to $2 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—Wheat—The offerings are not very large but the demand is only fair and prices are lower than a week ago at 69c for No. 2 red and white east and 68½c west. Goose is nominal at 65½c to 66c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 67c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is easier at 86c for No. 1 hard and 84c for No. 1 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—In moderate demand only and the market is quiet. Cars of Ontario 90 percent winter patents in buyers' bags are quoted at $2.70 east or west. Choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher.

Mill feed—Steady at $16.50 for cars of shorts and $14.50 for bran in bulk east or west.

Barley—Most of the trading at present is being done by sample. There is a good demand for malting grades and the market is firm at 45c for No. 3 extra and 43c to 43c for No. 3 east or west.

Buckwheat—The market is steady at 52c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Rye—Steady at 50c for No. 2 east and 49c west.

Corn—The market is steady at 45c for Canada new and 48½c for old yellow west. American new No. 3 yellow is quoted at 56c and old No. 3 yellow at 65c for cars on the track Toronto.

Oats—There is a fair demand only and the market is steady at 31½c to 32c for No. 2 white east and 31c to 31½c west.

Peas—There is a good demand for choice milling and the market is firm at 75c for No. 2 east and 74c middle freights.

Butter—The receipts of dairies are liberal but the amount of really choice rolls and packed goods coming forward is comparatively light. There is a good demand for choice lots. The market is firm for choicest grades. Creamery are selling well. Creamery prints, 21c to 22c; do., solids, fresh made 19½c to 21c; dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 16c to 17c; do., medium, 14c to 15c; do., common, 12c to 12½c; do., pound rolls, 17c to 19c; do., large rolls, 16c to 17c.

Eggs—The offerings of strictly fresh gathered are not large. There is a good demand and the market is firm at 19c to 20c. Splits are quoted at 12c to 14c; seconds at 14c to 15c, and limed at 17c to 18c.

Baled Hay—There is a fair amount offering and the market is steady. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9 to $9.50.

Baled Straw—There is a moderate demand and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5 to $5.50.

Dressed Hogs—There is more enquiry from local packers and the offerings are fair and the market is steady at $7.40 to $7.50 for cars on the track here. Farmers lots on the local street market bring $7.75 to $8.25.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—A brisk demand ruled for all kinds of farm produce on By-ward market this morning. The offerings while not large were equal to meet all requirements and prices were nominally unchanged. The receipts of dressed hogs were limited. The quality was fairly good and selects sold quickly at $7.50 to $7.75 per cwt. The butter market was fairly active. An early clearance was made at from 23c to 25c for prints, and 20c to 23c per lb. for pails and rolls. The supplies of fresh eggs were exceedingly light and sales were made from 23c to 27c for guaranteed stock. A brisk demand prevailed for all classes of poultry, particularly turkeys, which were quoted at from 9c to 11c per lb., $1 to $1.50 each, according to size; geese, 75c to 80c, and chickens 60c to 75c per pair. Hay sold at from $7 to $10 per ton, according to quality, and oats 30c to 32c per bushel. Cabbage, 25c to 35c per doz.; celery, 20c to 40c doz.; onions, 50c to 60c per bag; carrots, 30c to 35c per bag; turnips, 25c per bag; beets, 40c to 45c per bag; and parsnips, 40c to 50c per bag. The supply of dressed lambs was equal to the consumptive demand. Hind quarters sold at from 8c to 10c per lb., fronts 7c to 8c; hind quarters of veal were quoted at from 7c to 8c per lb. and fronts 4c to 5c, by the carcass 6c to 7c per lb.

London, Ont., Dec. 1.—The grain deliveries on this market on Saturday consisted principally of oats which sold at thirty and a half to thirty-one and a half cents per bushel. The deliveries of wheat and other cereals were meagre. Wheat, 66½c to 69½c per bushel. Corn, 56c to 61½c. Barley, 41c to 42c; rye, 47½c to 50½c; beans, $1.20 to $1.30 per bushel; buckwheat, 45½c to 48c. Hay, plentiful, at $8 to $9.50 per ton, according to quality. Dairy produce—Butter, best rolls, 18c to 20c; crocks, 17c to 18c; creamery, 21c to 23c; eggs, fresh laid, retail, 20c to 23c, and 19c to 21c by the crate; honey, strained, 9c to 10c per lb.; comb, 12½c to 13c, apples, firmer, 35c to 45c per bag, and $1 to $1.25 per barrel; pears, 50c to 75c per bushel; potatoes, 90c to $1.10 per bag; turnips, 25c to 30c per bag; beets, 45c to 50c per bushel; carrots, 25c to 30c per bag; celery, 30c to 40c per dozen; cabbage, 30c to 40c per dozen; onions, 50c to 60c per bag; parsley, 15c to 20c per dozen; parsnips, 45c to 50c per bag; dressed hogs, $7.50 to $8 per hundred pounds; live hogs, $5.60 to $5.70 offered for to-day's delivery; butcher's meat, beef, by the quarter, choice, $5 to $6.50 per hundred; common, $4 to $5.50; lambs, by carcass, 7c to 8c per lb. Poultry—Spring chickens, dressed, 65c to 70c per pair; do., live, 60c per pair; hens, 45c to 55c per pair; dressed turkeys, 10c to 11½c per lb.; spring ducks, 60c to 75c per pair; geese, each, 60c to 75c or 6½c to 7c per lb. Hides and tallow unchanged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTS.

Exports of butter and cheese from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending Nov. 28, 1902:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Manchester—			
Manchester Commerce	2,237	....	2,237
Manchester Shipper	267	—	267
To Glasgow—			
Sicilian	791	200	991
Marina	284	256	540
To London—			
Iona	6,907	2,586	9,493
Montfort	5,656	971	6,627
To Cardiff—			
Belfast	4,939	—	4,939
To Bristol—			
Monterey	10,299	2,606	12,905
To Capetown—			
Melville	160	....	160
Total	31,540	6,619	38,159
Corresponding week, last year	659	....	659
Corresponding week, 1900	16,492	220	16,712
Total shipments since May 1, 1902 . .	1,729,322	370,726	2,100,048
Corr. period of 1901	1,503,201	288,415	1,791,616
Corr. period of 1900	1,668,403	409,292	2,077,395

CHEESE INCREASE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
1902, increase over 1901	226,121	82,311	308,432
1902, increase over 1900	60,919 D.	37,566	22,353
1902, decrease from 1901	....	....	142,515

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Manchester—			
Manchester Commerce	1,968	....	1,968
Manchester Shipper	100	....	100
To Glasgow—			
Sicilian	219	....	219
Marina	1,133	29	1,162
To London—			
Iona	1,371	....	1,371
To Bristol—			
Monterey	6,701	449	7,150
To Capetown—			
Melville	2,977	....	2,977
Total	14,469	478	14,947
Corresponding week, last year	448	....	448
Corresponding week, 1900	367	....	367
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	484,455	50,496	534,951
Corr. period of 1901	364,505	46,388	410,893
Corr. period of 1900	217,166	39,397	256,563

BUTTER INCREASE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
1902, increase over 1901	119,950	4,108	124,058
1902, increase over 1900	267,289	11,099	278,388

SHIPMENTS VIA PORTLAND.

	Cheese.
Shipments since May 1, 1902	56,948
Corr. period, 1901	193,463

CHEESE 11½C AT BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Nov. 28.—The price of cheese at yesterday's board was only 11½ cents, as against 12⅜ cents two weeks ago. This shows how the demand for export has fallen off, and the reduced offering, only 429 white and 320 colored, showed a corresponding diminution in the supply, due to the setting in of winter. Only fodder cheese will be produced from now on, while most of the factories will make butter instead. Mr. Dickey started the bidding at 11½c, and no one went higher. The sales were as follows:—Murray, 30 white; Bissell, 30 white; Earl, 90 white; Webster, 150 white; Derbyshire, 60 white and 190 colored. The rest were sold on the curb at the same price, 11½c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Nov. 28.

To-day, there was one of the smallest markets of the season for a Friday's market; even the market gardeners were much less numerous than usual, and the basket brigade was about half the size it was a week ago. Prices had an upward tendency all round; the only lot of fresh laid eggs were sold at 60c the dozen, and the older eggs bring from 25c to 35c the dozen; dead poultry are about half a cent per lb. higher than on last Friday's market. Oats sold at 85c to 95c the bag; buckwheat, $1.05 to $1.10 do.; beans, $3 the bushel; potatoes, 75c to 85c the bag; turnips, 45c to 50c do.; onions, 60c to 75c do.; beets, $1.00 to $1.10 the barrel; carrots, 90c to $1 do.; parsnips, $1.50 do.; cabbages, 60c the barrel for green and $1 do. for the blue; celery, 25c to 35c the dozen; leeks, 65c to $1 the dozen bunches; dressed hogs, 7½c to 8c lb; dead turkeys, 11c to 12c do.; geese, 8c to 10c do.; ducks and chickens, 11c to 14c do.; tub butter, 19c to 21c do.; print butter, 22c to 23c do., apples, $1.50 to $2.25 per barrel for spotted and from $2.50 to $3 for clean fruit; cranberries, $7.50 to $9 the barrel; Valencia oranges, $3.75 to $4.25 the case; lemons, $3 the box; bananas, $1 to $2 the bunch; hay, $6.50 to $8 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Nov. 27.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were also a good many beef and mutton critters sold here yesterday. The butchers were present in large numbers, and there was an active demand and slightly higher prices paid for anything good among the cattle and lambs, but the common and inferior cattle are dull of sale at former low prices. The best cattle on the market to-day were sold at about 4c per lb., but they were only middling, and really good beeves would bring from 4½c to 4¾c per lb. The common stock sold at from 2c to 3c per lb., and the canners at from 1½c to 2c per lb. Calves sold at from $3 to $13 each, or from 3c to 5c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3¼c to 3¾c and the lambs at from 3¾c to 4¼c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 5¾c to 6c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Dec. 1.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 600 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and trade was fair, with higher prices prevailing all round. The best cattle sold at about 4½c per lb., but they were not very choice; pretty good animals sold at from 3¾c to 4¼c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. The calves were nearly all graseers, and some of them rather lean in flesh; they sold at from $3 to $8 each Sheep sold at from 2¾c to 3¼c, and the lambs at from 3¾c to near 4½c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6c per lb., weighed off the cars.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—The firm tone at the Toronto cattle market was continued through the course of to-day's business, and everything was in demand, with the exception of the poor and inferior grades. Prices advanced a little, and there was keen competition among the buyers for the best lots. The run was light and things moved swiftly. The best exporters and butchers were dearer, and all fat cattle sold at high figures. Sheep were unchanged, and lambs and hogs were lower. The total run was 91 cars, including 877 cattle, 2,602 sheep and lambs, 25 calves and 2,452 hogs.

Export Cattle—The offerings included some very fine cattle, for which bidding was spirited. Prices ranged as high as $5.70 per cwt. for selected animals. Choice are quoted at $5 to $5.50 per cwt., and medium grades, including mixed loads and light weights, at $4.50 to $5.

Butchers' Cattle—All the good cattle were sold quickly, and the choice animals were scarce. Prices for gilt edged stock were higher. Export butchers' sold at $4.85 to $5.12½ per cwt., and were in demand at those figures. Picked lots for the best local trade sold at $4.40 to $4.75; good to choice at $3.75 to $4.35; fair to medium at $3.25 to $3.70, and rough to common at $2.25 to $3. There was a fairly large supply of 'bowsers' and other rubbish, which were slow of sale.

Bulls—One good bull sold at $4.60 per cwt., but the prevailing quotations was $4 to $4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—The prospects for the sale of export ewes during the coming week are steady, and prices are unchanged. Only the good ewes and wethers are wanted, however, and others are inclined to drag. To bring the best prices they should weigh 110 lbs., or more. Butchers' lambs were lower, closing dull. They were quoted at $3.25 to $4 per cwt., and about 400 of them remained unsold. The offerings were heavy and the market was unable to absorb them all. Bucks are a nuisance, and quotations are nominal.

Hogs—Prices declined 12½c per cwt., and select hogs of 160 to 200 lbs., natural weight, sold at $6 per cwt. Lights and fats sold at $5.75. The run was heavy.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 28.—Beeves — Receipts, 3,339; active; steers, 25c to 30c higher; bulls and cows firm to 25c higher; steers, $4.70 to $6.50; oxen, $3.70; bulls, $2.75 to $3.90; cows, $1.25 to $4; cables quoted American live cattle lower at 12c to 13½c per pound; lambs, 13½c to 14c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 11c per pound; shipments to-morrow, 1,255 cattle, 1,092 sheep, and 6,150 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 288; steady; veals, $5 to $9; grassers, $3 to $3.50; westerns, $2.90; little calves, $4 to $4.50; city dressed veals, 10½c to 13½c per pound. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 14,436; sheep, slow; lambs dull and 35c to 50c lower, 10 cars of stock unsold; sheep, $2.25 to $3.50; few choice, $3.75; culls, $2; lambs, $4.50 to $5.60; choice, $5.75; Canada lambs, $5 to $5.25; culls, $5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,776; firm; State hogs, $6.35; mixed western, nominal.

East Buffalo, Nov. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; good demand, higher; 1,445 lb. steers, $7; 1,350 lb. steers, $6.25. Veals—Receipts, 130 head; strong, tops, $8.25 to $8.75; common to good, $5.50 to $8. Hogs—Receipts, 11,100 head; active, 5c to 10c higher; heavy, $6.45 to $6.55; mixed, $6.30 to $6.40; Yorkers and pigs, $6.20 to $6.25; roughs, $5.50 to $5.90; stags, $4.50 to $5. Sheep and lambs— Receipts, 23,500 head; steady; top lambs, $5.10 to $5.20; culls to good, $4 to $5.05; yearlings, $3.75 to $4; ewes, $3.75 to $4; sheep, top mixed, $3.25 to $3.55; culls to good, 1.75 to $3.15.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Nov. 17.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons weekly report on the live stock trade says: The number of cattle on offer this week has been a full average, and the general quality satisfactory. With a full attendance of buyers a fair trade has been experienced throughout, although in some cases prices would be the turn lower than the extreme rates of last week. Fat sheep have been shown in smaller numbers, and they have met an improved demand at an advance of 1s per head, while ewes showed a rise of quite 2s each; lambs, if of good quality, selling well. Fat calves scarce, and trade dear, while fat pigs maintained previous rates. In Hallow Fair market there was a plentiful supply of store cattle ,and a large attendance of customers. They met an active trade, and prices were slightly higher than during last month, and a nearl ytotal clearance effected. Store sheep were a small show, and generally of indifferent quality; all, however, were sold. Milch cows were a small supply, and they met a better demand at from 10s to 15s a head up from last week.

Quotations—Best home fed bullocks made from 38s to 41s per cwt., live weight. Best mutton to 8¼d per lb.

London, Nov. 17.—Beast supply,compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 90. Trade for prime and second quality slow, notwithstanding the slight advance obtained for best breeds; other descriptions had difficulty in making late rates. Fat butchering cows an dbulls met firm trade at late rates. Arrivals—275 Irish, 34 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,515 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Decrease of 230 in sheep market. Trade for wedder sheep slow, but sales governed by last Monday's quotations; ewes made 2d per 8 lbs. more money; few choice lambs offered sold readily. Pig trade was firmer. Beasts, 2s 10d to 5s; sheep, 3s 8d to 6s; pigs, 2s to 5s; lambs, 5s 8d to 7s 2d per 8 lb. Total supply—Beasts, 1,864; sheep and lambs, 6,190; calves, 10; pigs, 80.

Newcastle, Nov. 19.—Number of cattle, yesterday, 2,142; sheep, 6,097

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 will 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 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BALL.—At Springfield, Mass., on Nov. 19, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ball.

BENNETT — At Harrington, on Nov. 14, 1902, the wife of James Bennett, of a son.

HANNAH—At Girard, Ill., on Nov. 21, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Ormiston Hannah.

HOUGHTON.—At 21 Gain street, on Nov. 21, 1902, the wife of Chas. A. Houghton, of a son.

ROBERTSON.—At 257 Richmond street, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1902, Mrs. James Robertson, of a daughter.

SMITH — At the Methodist parsonage, Oil Springs, Ontario, on Nov. 22, 1902, a daughter to the Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Smith.

SURGEON.—At 113 Ash avenue, on Monday, Nov. 24, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Surgeon.

THOMPSON.—At 'Elm Grove,' Belle Riviere, P.Q., on Nov. 23, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thompson.

VICKERY.—At the Methodist parsonage, Portage du Fort, Que., on Oct. 15, 1902, a son to the Rev. T. J. and Mrs. Vickery.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—LICK.—At Oshawa, Ont., on Nov. 21, 1902, by the Rev. Jas. Hodges, B.A., Ida V., youngest daughter of Josiah Lick, to W. J. Adams, of Toronto.

BEGG—ANGUS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 179 Carlton street, Toronto, on Nov. 25, 1902, by the Rev. Geo. M. Milligan, D.D., Edith Susan, daughter of Mr. William M. Angus, to Mr. William R. Begg.

BEGLEY — EAVES — On Nov. 25, 1902, at Hintonburg Methodist Church, by the Rev. R. McAmmond, R. H. Begley to Arvilla A. Eaves, daughter of W. T. Eaves, Newboro, Ont.

BROWN—TRENHOLM — On Nov. 26, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Trenholm, Que., by the Rev. L. H. Fisher, Harriet Dorinda, daughter of Mr. Robert Trenholm, to Frederick William Brown, of Berlin, New Hampshire.

CALVERT—CUTTER — At the Episcopal Rectory, Sheridan, Wyoming, on Nov. 12, 1902, by the Rev. R. M. Hardman, Mr. P. Calvert and Miss Ednah M. Cutter, daughter of the late H. E. Cutter, of Richmond, P.Q.

ELLENOR—PHILLIPS — At the residence of the bride's parents, 21 Henry street, Toronto, on Nov 22, 1902, by the Rev. J. S. Broughall Eleanor, daughter of Francis Phillips, Esq., to Thomas H. Ellenor, of Schenectady, N.Y.

FRANKLIN — BULLOCK — At Bath, Ont., on Nov. 27, 1902, by the Rev. W. A. Guy, B.D., Miss Emily Maria Bullock, of Gloucestershire, England, to John Bartlett Franklin, son of James Franklin, Millhaven.

FREELAND—BELL.— At Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 24, 1902, by the Rev. Alexander Laird, Hutton Gladstone Freeland, of Toronto, to Hannah, daughter of the late Alexander Bell, of Peterborough.

GLOVER — PRENTICE — On Nov. 20, 1902, at Dewey Street Baptist Church, Worcester, Mass., by the Rev. A. E. Funk, of New York city, assisted by the Rev. O. E. Mallory, D.D., of Worcester, the Rev. Robert H. Glover, M.D., of Wuchow, China, to Caroline Robbins, only daughter of George H. Prentice, Esq., of Worcester, Mass.

GORDON—O'CONNOR—At Walkerton, Ont., on Nov. 19, 1902, by the Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, Paul M. Gordon, of Chesley, son of J. K. Gordon, Esq., of Whitby, to Constance Mary O'Connor, eldest daughter of the late H. P. O'Connor, K.C.

KENDALL — WOODLEY — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Nov. 20, 1902, Vina, eldest daughter of Isaac L. Woodley, Moose Jaw, Assa., to Arthur L. Kendall, M.D., Cloverdale, B.C.

KNAUF—GRANT.— At Nelson, B.C., on Nov. 20, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Wright, Laura, eldest daughter of the late Emma Grant, of Ottawa, to Jacob A. Knauf, of Nelson, B.C.

MANNING—TURNER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 181 Clinton street, Toronto, on Nov. 26, 1902, by the Rev. G. Fasken, Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Turner, to Alfred E. Manning, of Manning avenue, Toronto.

McFARLANE—McCRACKEN. — On Nov. 26, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, 139 Bank street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, of Knox Church, W. Sandford McFarlane, to Ellen, only daughter of Mr. James McCracken.

McLEISH — SMITH — At Montreal, on Nov. 26, 1902, by the Rev. J. W. McLeod, of Howick, Que., Mr. T. D. McLeish, to M. A. Maud Smith, both of Montreal.

MILES — COXWELL — On Oct. 23, 1902, at All Saints' Church, Winnipeg, by the rector, the Rev. F. B. Smith, Robert W. Miles, of Saltcoats, Assiniboia, North-West Territories, to Mary Evelyn, second daughter of the late Henry Coxwell, of His Majesty's Customs, London and Lee, Kent.

MONAHAN—LAXON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Nov. 26, 1902, by the Rev. A. A. Radley, Frank S. Monahan, of Cleveland, Que., to Ethel Pearl, daughter of Miles Laxon, of Shipton, Que.

MORRISON — CAMERON—At North Sydney, C.B., on Nov. 27, 1902, by the Rev. T. Chalmers Jack, B.A., Allan Frank Morrison, to Ethel Maud, daughter of the late Wm. Henry Cameron.

MYERS—McMILLAN — At the home of the bride's parents, Colquhoun, Ont., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1902, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Tena, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Osborne McMillan, to Mr. Wallace Myers, of Grantley, Ont

OLNEY—TISDALE.—At the residence of Mr. Henry Henderson, Danville, Que., on Nov. 25, 1902, by Rev. A. A. Radley, West Olney, of Shipton, Que., to Ruby Tisdale, of Danville.

OWEN — SURTEES —On Nov. 19, 1902, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, Arthur Edward Owen, C.E., of Montclair, New Jersey, to Annie Georgina, daughter of Mr. Robert Surtees, C.E., of Ottawa, Ont.

PIGOT — BENSON — On Nov. 25, 1902, at St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. F. G Scott, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, Charles J. Pigot, of Fremington, Devonshire, England, to Evelyn Maud, daughter of Edward C. Benson, of Quebec.

POOL — FLEMING — On Nov. 10, 1902, at All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, W., London, England, by the Rev. Canon Whitworth, John Lawrence, eldest son of John H. Pool, Esq., of New York, U.S.A., to Maud Gordon Slane, only daughter of the late Captain Fleming, H.M. 56th Regiment (Pompadours).

PRESTON—RANDALL.— On Nov. 25, 1902, at the home of her parents, 577 Queen street, west, Toronto, by the Rev. F. L. Higgins, Constance Louise, daughter of John Randall, Ontario Bank, to John Preston, M.E.B.Sc., Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

ROSEVER — WATT — On Nov. 19, 1902, at the manse, South Georgetown, by the Rev. G. Whillans, Tom Brown Rosever, of St. Remi, to Isabella Mary Jane Watt, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Watt, given away by her uncle, Mr. P. Watt, of the Second Concession, St. Etienne de Beauharnois.
Local papers please copy.

SMITH — CORNWALL — At the residence of the bride's father, on Nov. 26, 1902, by the Rev. J. C. Wilson, Mr. Hugh E. Smith, to Miss Maggie B., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cornwall, all of Brighton, Vt.

SMITH — McINNES — At North Sydney, on Nov. 24, 1902, by the Rev. T. Chalmers Jack, B.A., Hugh Smith and Effie McInnes, of South Bay, Ingonish.

STEWART—HOAG.—On Nov. 29, 1902, by the Rev. L. W. Hill, B.A., at the home of the bride's mother, 23 McGill street, Toronto, Mr. William Henry Stewart, of Brooklyn, N.Y., to Miss Ella Rosa Meta, youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary C. Hoag.

STEWART — CHAMBERLAIN — At St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, on Nov. 26, 1902, by the Rev. F. G. Scott, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, James Stewart, of Inverness, Megantic, Que., to Emma Jessie, only daughter of the late Walter Chamberlain, of Norwich, Eng.

SWAN — SIM — At the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, on Nov. 12, 1902, by the Rev. James McClymont, D.D., of Holburn Parish Church, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Lawrence, of Banchory-Devinick, James G. Swan, of Glasgow, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late William Sim, Newbridge House, Aberdeen.

SWITZER — STAGG — At the residence of the bride's uncle, on Nov. 26, 1902, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, Walter H. Switzer, of Ernestown, to Sarah E. Stagg, of Keplar, Ont.

WILSON—HASBROUCK.— On Nov. 20, 1902, at Ridgewood, New Jersey, U.S.A., by the Rev. E. H. Cleveland, James Wilson, of Ottawa, Canada, to Maria Louise Hasbrouck, niece of Mr. Jacob Dillan Hasbrouck, of Ridgewood, New Jersey.

DIED.

AIRD — At 425 Mance street, on Friday, Nov. 28, 1902, at the age of 46 years, George Aird.

BEDBROOK — On Sunday morning, Nov. 30, 1902, at Montreal West, Walter Joseph, second son of E. J. Bedbrook, aged 16 years and 11 months.

BENT—At the General Hospital, George D. Bent, aged 64 years.

BURRELL—On Nov. 12, 1902, at Bothwell, Ont., Christina, widow of the late Wm. T. Burrell, and fourth daughter of the late Dr. Minshall, for many years principal of the British and Canadian School, Cote street, Montreal. Deceased leaves two daughters and one son; also, two sisters and one brother, Mr. John Minshall, of the G.T.R. Service, St. Thomas; Mrs. Orr, wife of Mr. George Orr, also in the service of the G.T.R. Co., St. Catharines, and Mrs. A. W. Crowe, of Louisville, wife of the treasurer of Chatham Township, Ont.
The remains were brought to this city to be laid by the side of her late husband in Mount Royal Cemetery.

BURROUGHS — At Quebec, on Nov. 28, 1902, at the age of 78 years, Leda Marie Larue, beloved wife of J. H. R. Burroughs, of Quebec.

CAIRNS — At his late residece, 70 City Councillors street, on Nov. 29, 1902, of pneumonia, Hugh Cairns, aged 70 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.
Quebec papers please copy.

CARMICHAEL.—At Russell, Manitoba, on Nov. 19, 1902, Mary Little, wife of R. M. Carmichael, of that place, and daugnter of the Rev. James Little, minister at Birr, Ont.

CARPENTER.—At Hedleyville, Quebec, on Nov. 23, 1902, Michael Carpenter, aged 18 years and 9 months, second eldest son of C. J. Carpenter, Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

CRAIG.—At Santiago de Cuba, William McLeod Craig, second son of the late James Craig, M.P.P., Glengarry Co., aged 48 years.

CREECH — At Lambton Mills, Ont., on Nov. 23, 1902, Charlotte Jane, widow of the late Meade Creech.

DAVIES — At Scotch Concession, Riverfield, on Nov. 30, 1902, James Davies, sr., in his 76th year.

DICKSON — On Nov. 22, 1902, at Port Hope, Ont., Dr. J. R. Dickson, son of the late Rea Dickson.

DUNNING.—On Nov. 22, 1902, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Hines, 10 Melbourne avenue, Parkdale, Toronto, Selina Trembath, widow of the late C. H. Dunning, aged 73 years.

GAMBLE.—Entered into rest on Sunday, Nov. 23, 1902, at the residence of his son-in-law, I. F. Hellmuth, Esq., K.C., at Deer Park, Toronto, Clarke Gamble, Esq., K.C., in his 95th year.

GILLESPIE—Suddenly, Euphemia Melville, relict of the late Peter Gillespie, in the 88th year of her age.

GOUGH — At Quebec, on Nov. 27, 1902, at the age of 5 years and 2 months, Kathleen Maude, second daughter of the late Thomas Gough.

GOULDING—In this city, on Nov. 30, 1902, Elizabeth Henderson, widow of the late Hugh Goulding, aged 74 years.

HAIRE — At 792 Cadieux street, Martha, May Haire, beloved daughter of Wm. J. Haire.

HALL.—At Waterloo, Que., on Nov. 22, 1902, C. M. Hall, son of C. S. Hall, aged 52 years.

HAMILTON — On Dec. 1, 1902, at 141 Crescent street, Katharine Bedell, widow of the late E. Gay Hamilton, of Seabright, New Jersey.
St. John, N.B., Halifax and New York papers please copy.

HANNON.—At Quebec, on Nov. 25, 1902, Annie Teresa Hannon, aged 26 years and four months, youngest daughter of the late Owen Hannon.

HARTLEY.—At Quebec, on Nov. 26, 1902, Irene, aged 9 years and 6 months, second eldest daughter of Robt. H. Hartley.

JACKSON — At North Sydney, on Nov. 23, 1902, Isabel Eunice Lawley, wife of John Belcher Jackson, J.P., aged 50 years.

LEWIS.—At 20 Cathedral street, at the age of 18 years and 9 months, Thomas Morgan Lewis, beloved son of Thos. T. Lewis and the late Mary Ann Morgan.

LOWES.—At his late residence, 80 Bismarck avenue, Toronto, John M. Lowes, in his 74th year.

MACLENNAN.—At his late residence, 52 Garden avenue, Parkdale, Ont., on Nov. 27 1902, Roderick MacLennan, of the Dominion Transport Co.

MARQUIS — In Dundee, Scotland, on Nov. 14, 1902, Henry Gardner Marquis, formerly Manager of the Bank of British North America in Brandon, Man.

McCORD.—At Quebec, on Nov. 26, 1902, in the 61st year of her age, Marie Caroline Dec Rivieres, widow of the Hon. Mr. Justice Thomas McCord.

McCORMICK — On Nov. 25, 1902, Violet M. McCoy, beloved wife of James C. McCormick.

McLEOD.—At Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 18, 1902, Angus McLeod, M.P., aged 47 years. The funeral took place at Bracebridge, Ont., on Nov. 27.

McNABB—At Winnipeg, on Nov. 19, 1902, Alexander McNabb, youngest son of the late Alexander McNabb, Crown Land Agent for the County of Bruce, Ont., and buried in the family vault, Southampton, on the 26th of same month.

MITCHELL-INNES — In London, England, on Nov. 8, 1902, William Gilbert, late 1st (Royal) Dragoons, and 1st Battalion 4th (King's Own) Royal Lancaster Regiment, eldest son of the late Gilbert Mitchell-Innes, aged 47.

MOIR—In this city, on Nov. 29, 1902, Archibald Moir, late appraiser of H.M.S., in his 83rd year.
Glasgow papers please copy.

MURPHY.—On Nov. 23, 1902, at 174 Wright avenue, Toronto, Doris Baldwin Murphy, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Murphy.

O'GRADY.—On Nov. 20, 1902, at Britannia-on-the-Bay, Que., John O'Grady, aged 67 years.

PETRY — At Quebec, on Nov. 21, 1902, Margaret Foley, beloved wife of James Petry, a native of the County of Cork, Ireland, aged 69 years, and for the past 60 years a resident of Quebec.

REYNOLDS — In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 28, 1902, Ann Clayton, relict of the late Samuel Reynolds, in her 80th year.

SCOTT.—On Friday, Oct. 17, 1902, at Manepay, Jaffna, Ceylon, Percy Beckett Scott, aged 2 years and 7 months, dearly beloved son of Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Scott.

STEPHEN.—At Evelyn Gardens, London, Eng., on Nov. 27, 1902, Dr. George Caldwell Stephen, in his 43rd year, son of the late William Stephen, merchant, of Montreal, and son-in-law of G. B. Burland, of this city.

STEPHENS.—At 'Worsley,' Collingwood, Ont., on Nov. 26, 1902, Alfred L. Stephens.

STRUTHERS — At Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1902, Robert Struthers, son of the late Isaac Struthers, of St. Remi, Que.

SUTHERLAND.—At Beaver, Que., on Nov. 16, 1902, Wm. R. Sutherland, D.D.S., aged 27 years, third son of Donald Sutherland.

TURGEON.—At Quebec, on Nov. 25, 1902, Elmelda Bilodeau, aged 23 years, wife of Edouard Turgeon, traveller for the firm of Misael Thibaudeau.

WHELER—At Uxbridge, Ont., Anna Maria, wife of the late Edward Wheler, J.P., of Stouffville, on Nov. 26, 1902, in her 91st year.

WHITING — At Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 27, 1902, Mary, widow of the late Rev. Richard Whiting.

YOUNG — At MacLeod, Alberta, N.W.T., on Nov. 22, 1902, James Young, formerly of Toronto, in his 65th year.

YOUNG — At St. Chrysostome, Que., on Nov. 29, 1902, Duncan Young, native of Invernesshire, Scotland, in his 92nd year.

IN MEMORIAM.

MACDONALD.—In loving memory of Sydney MacDonald, who entered into rest on Tuesday morning, Nov. 25, 1884, only son of Colin MacDonald, then of this city.

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'' 4