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THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY AWARD.

The Canadian Commissioners Give Their Reasons for Refusing to Concur in the Finding.

'THE RESULT OF THIS COMPROMISE HAS, WE THINK BEEN A DISTINCT SACRIFICE OF THE INTERESTS OF CANADA.'

The finding of the Alaskan Boundary Commission was signed on Tuesday last by Lord Alverstone, by Senator Lodge and by Senator Turner. The Canadian commissioners, Sir Louis Jetté, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and Mr. C. B. Aylesworth, K.C., of Toronto, refused to sign the award, declaring over their own signatures that it was a compromise, 'the result of which has, we think, been a distinct sacrifice of the interests of Canada.' This unfortunate termination, instead of what it was hoped would prove a satisfactory settlement of a vexed question, has created much discussion in the press of Great Britain and of Canada, and has been the subject of a warm debate in the Canadian House of Commons.

THE QUESTIONS

The Alaskan boundary award questions are, first, what is intended as the point of commencement of the line; second, what channel is Portland Channel; third, what course is the line to take from the point of commencement to the entrance of Portland Channel; fourth, to what point of the 56th parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of Portland Channel, and what course should it follow between these points; fifth, in extending the line of demarkation northward from the said point of parallel 56th degree, north, of the latitude following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree longitude, West Greenwich, it be subject to the conditions that if such a line should anywhere exceed a distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, then the boundary between British and Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast and distant therefrom no more thon ten leagues, was it the intention and meaning of the said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast of mainland not exceeding ten marine leagues without separating British possessions from bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north, to a point where such a line of demarkation intersects the 141st degree longitude, west meridian, Greenwich; sixth, if the foregoing questions be answered in the negative, and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be places more than ten leagues from coast, should the width of the lisiere which was to belong to Russia be measured, first, from the mainland coast of the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or secondly, was it the intention in the meaning of the said convention that, where the mainland coast was indented by deep inlets forming a part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the lisiere was measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from a line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Rusisa, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets; seventh, what, if any exist, are the mountains referred to, as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains, when within ten marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the eastern boundary?'

THE ANSWERS

In answer to the first question, the tribunal unanimously agreed that the point of commencement of the line is Cape Muzon.

In answer to the second question the tribunal unanimously agreed that Portland Channel is the channel which runs from about the 55th degree 56 north longitude, and passes north of Pearse and Wales Islands. The majority of the tribunal, that is to say, Lord Alverstone, Senators Lodge and Turner, and the Hon. Elihu Root, decided that Portland Channel after passing north of Wales Island, is the channel between Wales Island and Sitklan Island, called Tougas Channel. Portland Channel, as above mentioned, is marked throughout its length by a dotted red line from point 'B' to the point marked 'C,' on the map signed in duplicate by the members of the tribunal. At the time of signing their decision.

In answer to the third question Lord Alverstone, Senators Lodge and Turner, and Mr. Root decided that the course of the line from the point of commencement to the entrance of Portland Channel is the line marked 'A,' 'B' on the aforesaid map.

In answer to the fourth question, the majority decided that the point to which a line is to be drawn from the head of Portland Channel, is the point at the 56th parallel, latitude, marked 'B' of the aforesaid map, and the course the line should follow is drawn from 'C' to 'D' of the aforesaid map.

In answer to the fifth question the majority of the tribunal decides in the affirmative.

Question five being answered in the affirmative, no answer is required to question six.

In answer to question seven the majority of the tribunal decides that mountains marked 'S' on the aforesaid map are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast on that part of the coast where such mountains are marked 'S' are situated, and that between the points marked 'P' and mountain marked 'S' 8,000 on the north and the point marked 'T' and the mountain marked 'S' 7,950 in the absence of further survey the evidence is not sufficient to enable the tribunal to say which are mountains parallel to the coast within the meaning of the treaty.

Witness whereof, we have signed the above written decision upon the questions submitted to us.

Alverstone, Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, George Turner.

CANADIAN STATEMENT

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 20.—Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, the two Canadian Commissioners, who refused to sign the Alaskan boundary award, have issued the following statement:

'The decision of the Alaskan boundary tribunal has been given, and in view of its character the people of Canada, in our judgment, are entitled to such explanation from us as will enable them to comprenend fully the manner in which their interests have been dealt with. We take the points of the decision in the order presented in the treaty by which the tribunal was constituted.

'First, Portland Canal. There are two channels parallel to each other with four islands lying between them. The Canadian contention was that the northern channel be adopted. The United States contended for the southern channel. If the Canadians succeeded it would give Canada the four islands which lie opposite the southern shore of Observatory Inlet and the harbor at Port Simpson. If the United States succeeded it would give them these four islands, named in order as they run from the sea inward, Kannaghunut, Sitklan, Wales and Pearse islands. When the members of the tribunal met after the argument and considered this question the view of the three British commissioners was that the Canadian contention was absolutely unanswerable.

'A memorandum was prepared and read to the commissioners, embodying our views and showing it to be beyond dispute that the Canadian contention in this branch of the case should prevail and that the boundary should run to the northward of the four islands named, thus giving them to Canada. Notwithstanding these facts the members of the tribunal other than ourselves have now signed the award giving the two islands of Kannaghunut and Sitklan to the United States. The islands are the outermost of the four. They command the entrance to Portland Channel, to Observatory Inlet and the ocean passage to Port Simpson. Their loss wholly destroys the strategic value to Canada of Wales and Pearse Islands. In our opinion no process of reasoning, whereby the line is thus decided upon by the tribunal, can be justified. It was never suggested by counsel in the course of argument that such a line was possible. Either the four islands belong to Canada or belong to the United States. In the award Lord Alverstone agrees with the United States Commissioners that the islands should be divided, giving the two which possess strategic value to the United States.

'Second, the line northward from Portland Channel. Substantially the Canadian contention was that there were mountains parallel to the coast within the meaning of the treaty of 1825, and the tops of such mountains should be declared the boundary, mountains nearest the sea being taken. The United States contention was that there were no mountains parallel to the coast within the meaning of the treaty, and the boundary line, therefore, must be fixed under the provision of the original treaty relating to ten leagues or thirty-five miles, and so run the distance thirty-five miles from shore, including in the term 'shore,' all inlets, bays, etc.

'The tribunal finds the Canadian contention correct as to the existence of mountains within the terms of the treaty, but the fruits of the victory are taken from Canada by fixing, as the mountain line, the row of mountains so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially nearly all the territory in dispute around Lynn Canal. The line will follow the watershed somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

'We are of opinion that the mountain line traced by Mr. King, the Dominion astronomer, along the coast, should have been adopted, at least as far as the shores of Lynn Canal.

'If the effect given the contention by Great Britain had, by acquiescence, in adverse occupation, deprived herself of the right to claim the head of Lynn Canal, we should have regarded such a conclusion, perhaps, open to reasonable justification, but no such position can, however, be taken.

'Regarding the inlets lower down the coast, Mr. King's line running along the coast to the Lynn Canal, and the line thence drawn around the head of Lynn Canal following the watershed, would have given Canada the heads of the lower inlets, with at least one fine harbor from which easy access to the interior of the Atlin and Yukon country could have been had. It would not, as far as we had been made aware, have taken any territory ever actually occupied by United States citizens. It would have given the United States the whole of Lynn Canal, including Skaguay, Dyea and Pyramid Harbor, and it would, we think, have been reasonably satisfactory to Canada. Instead of taking the coast line from the mountains, a line of mountains has been chosen far back from the coast, clearing completely all bays, inlets and means of access to the sea, and giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea from Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias.

'We have been unable to derive any understanding from our colleagues on the commission as to the principle upon which they have selected their line of mountains, and our observation of the discussions which have resulted on a settlement of this line have led us to the conclusion that instead of resting upon any intelligible principle the choice of this line has been a compromise between opposing and entirely irreconcilable views of the true meaning of the original treaty.

'The result of this compromise has, we think, been a distinct sacrifice of the interests of Canada.

'When shown there were mountains parallel to the coast within the meaning of the treaty, the only logical course, in our judgment, was to adopt as a boundary mountains in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

'Third, as to the general question of inlets, the tribunal finds against the contention of Canada. We are both strongly of the opinion that this conclusion is wrong, and we have put on record at length the reasons for our view in this respect.

'Finally, if the six members of the tribunal had each given an individual judicial decision on each of the questions submitted, we should have conceived it our duty under the treaty of 1903, however much we might have differed from our colleagues, to have joined in signing the document which constituted a record of the answers.

'We do not consider the finding of the tribunal as to the islands to the entrance of Portland Channel or as to the mountain line, a judicial one, and we have therefore declined to be parties to the award.

'Our position during the conferences of the tribunal was an unfortunate one. We have been in entire accord between ourselves, and have severally and jointly urged our views as strongly as we were able to, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada, and been powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course the majority determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to ignored the just rights of Canada.

'(Signed)

'L. A. JETTE.
'A. B. AYLESWORTH.'

LORD ALVERSTONE EXPLAINS

London, Oct. 20.—The chief interest in the Alaskan boundary decision lies in Lord Alverstone's conclusions upon the fifth or main question, which was as follows:

'In extending the line of demarkation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast, and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues. Was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland, not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north to a point where such a line of demarkation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?'

Lord Alverstone's conclusions on this question were furnished to counsel tonight. The following is an abstract:

'The broad, undisputed facts are that the parties were engaged in making an agreement respecting the archipelago and islands off the coast and some strip of land upon the coast itself. The western limit of these islands extends in some places about a hundred miles from the coast and the channels or passages between the islands and the coast are narrow waters, their widths varying from a few hundred yards to thirteen miles. In ordinary parlance no one would call the waters of any of these channels or inlets the "ocean." I agree with you as presented on behalf of Great Britain that no one coming from the interior and reaching any of these channels, particularly the head of Lynn Canal or Taku Inlet, would describe himself as being upon the ocean, but, on the other hand, it is quite clear that the treaty does regard some of these channels as the ocean. This consideration, however, is not sufficient to solve the question. It still leaves open the interpretation of the word "coast," to which the mountains were to be parallel. There is, so far as I know, no recognized rule of international law which would by implication give a recognized meaning to the word "coast," as applied to such sinuosities and such waters different from the coast itself. As I have said more than once, the locus quo to which the treaty was referring precludes the possibility of construing the word "coast" in any particular article in any special way if it does not refer to the coast line of the continent.

'I think the words "Upon the border of the continent compressed within the limits of the Russian possessions," in article five, rather confirm the view that Russia was to get a strip along the continent, but I do not think that much reliance can be placed upon this because of the provision regarding the rivers and streams in article six.

'Turning from the language of the treaty to the record of the negotiations, I have been unable to find any passage supporting the view that Great Britain was directly or indirectly putting forward a claim to the shores or ports at the head of the inlets. This is not remarkable, inasmuch as no one at that time had any idea that they would become of importance. The language of both the British and Russian representatives in reporting the conclusion of the treaty to their respective governments is in accordance with the view I have suggested. I have little doubt that if shortly after making the treaty in 1825, Great Britain and Russia had proceeded to draw the boundary provided by the treaty the difficulties and, in certain events, the impossibilities of drawing the boundary in strict accordance with the treaty would have been evident. I can, therefore, understand and appreciate the contention of Great Britain, that under existing circumstances difficulties in delineating the boundaries described must arise in one view and might arise in any view.

'But these contentions, strong as they are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the treaty, do not, in my opinion, enable one to put a different construction upon the treaty. I think the parties knew and understood what they were bargaining about and expressed the terms of their bargain in terms to which effect can be given. The fact that when, sixty-five years later, the representatives of the two nations attempted to draw the boundary in accordance with the treaty they were unable to agree as to its meaning does not entitle me to put a different construction upon it. In the view I take of the terms of the treaty itself it is unnecessary to discuss the subsequent action. Should the terms of the treaty have led me to a different conclusion and entitle me to adopt the view prescribed by Great Britain, I should have felt great difficulty in holding that anything done or omitted to have been done by or on behalf of Great Britain prevented us from insisting upon a strict interpretation of the treaty, nor do I think the representations of the map makers that the boundary was assumed to run around the heads of inlets could have been properly urged by the United States as sufficient reason for depriving Great Britain of any rights she had under the treaty had they existed.'

ANOTHER STORY.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 20.—Special opinions were submited on the second and fifth questions by Lord Alverstone, Secretary Root and Senators Turner and Lodge, which will form part of the record, and in which the reasons for their conclusions are explained. As the Associated Press has been officially informed that Lord Alverstone and the American commissioners rely upon these opinions to answer the criticisms of the Canadian members of the tribunal, these opinions assume more than a legal and technical interest.

Lord Alverstone, in dealing with the second question, recites his reasons for believing that the entrance of the Portland Channel was at 54.45 north latitude. Lord Alverstone says: 'Inasmuch as the questions submitted to us only involve the determination of the channel described in the treaty by the words "the channel called the Portland Canal," subsequent history can throw no light upon this question, but I think it right to say that the use in 1853 of the name "Portland Inlet" in the British Admiralty charts upon which the United States much relied, has, in my opinion, no bearing upon the question, I therefore answer the second question as follows: "The channel which runs north of Pearse and Wales islands and the islands of Sitklan and Kannaghunut and issues into the Pacific between Wales Island and Sitklan Island."

'(Signed) ALVERSTONE.'

THE VITAL QUESTION.

On the vital question, No. 5, Lord Alverstone submits seven printed pages. Among other things, he says: 'In my opinion it is correctly pointed out on behalf of the United States that the word 'coast' is an ambiguous term. There is, as far as I know, no recognized rule of international law which would by implication give a recognized meaning to the word 'coast,' as applied to such sinuosities, and such waters, different from the coast itself. After a most careful examination I am unable to find any passage in the negotiations connected with the treaty of 1825, which supports the view that Great Britain was indirectly or directly putting forward a claim to the shores or ports at the heads of the inlets. I have felt it my duty to express the reasons which led me to the conclusion to which I have come, that the answer of the fifth question should be in the affirmative, because I am constrained to take a view contrary to that presented on behalf of Great Britain.'

'The considerations urged on behalf of Canada,' continued Lord Alverstone, 'strong as they are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the treaty do not, in my opinion, enable one to put a different construction upon the treaty.'

Messrs. Root, Lodge and Turner also submit long opinions on questions number two and five. The opinion upon question five is an exposition dealing with the contention of counsel on both sides with this result:—

'It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the construction of the treaty now contended for by Great Britain is an afterthought never entertained by any officer of the British government during the lifetime of the makers of the treaty, and which originated at least sixty years after the treaty was signed.'

CANADIANS SIGN THE MAPS.

London, Oct. 20.—Messrs. Aylesworth and Jetté will submit their contrary opinions to the tribunal, so as to officially go on record, and while they declined to sign the award, they signed the maps agreed on by the majority.

ADVICE TO CANADA

Gist of Old Country Press Comment on Alaskan Boundary Decision

THE DOSE IS A BAD ONE BUT CANADA MUST BRAVELY SWALLOW IT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 21.—The Liverpool 'Mercury' says Canada had evidently the weaker case, and it could not prevail.

The Manchester 'Courier' says having appealed to Caesar it is hoped Canada will be content to abide by Caesar's decision. Lord Alverstone is not the man to sacrifice Canada's interests unless absolutely convinced that their contention was not legally sound.

The 'Yorkshire Post' says the difficulty of arbitration is in discovering a truly impartial judge. Lord Alverstone seems to come nearest to the ideal since he was appointed by England and has decided against her.

The 'Yorkshire Observer' says there was no obvious warrant for the contention of the Canadian commissioners that the decision was other than a judicial one, or that the rights of Canada have been deliberately ignored.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says the Canadian commissioners would have shown more dignity and self-possession if they had not declined to be parties to the award, and more particularly had they abstained from the unfortunate declaration of their opinion that the finding of the tribunal was not a judicial one.

The 'Globe' says there is something pathetic in the words of the Canadian commissioners: 'We have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada and were powerless to prevent it.' That, says the Globe, is too frequently the position of the British representatives which has resulted in more than one diplomatic victory being scored against us.

The 'St. James's Gazette' says the decision is regrettable but honorable.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says it is unfortunate from an imperial point of view that Canada should suffer disappointment because of Lord Alverstone's action, though we make no sort of attack on Lord Alverstone.

THE 'THUNDERER'S' VIEWS.

London, Oct. 21.—The 'Times,' in an editorial article to-day, says:—'The fair and weighty reasoning of the eminent counsel before the Alaskan Boundary tribunal has given, as Senator Lodge declared in the city the other day, an example of the manner in which a great international controversy should be conducted. After referring to the hardship of the decision, depriving Canada of that free access by the Lynn Canal to the Pacific, which she had come to believe was of such supreme importance to the Yukon, the editorial says:—'It must not be forgotten that the sole business before the tribunal has been the interpretation of the old and existing treaties, and that the increased value for Canada now attaching to this debatable land is a consideration not, strictly speaking, relevant to the issue. We cannot help thinking that the Canadian commissioners, upon reflection, will find it reasonable to acquiesce in the tribunal's conclusions. Lord Alverstone, whose agreement with the Americans alone made the finding of such conclusions possible, was the only commissioner who could fairly be described as approaching the matter absolutely without bias on either side, and he appeared in the spirit of an arbitrator.

Englishmen will assuredly feel now, and most Canadians will, we believe, very soon agree, that the inestimable gain of settling definitely a question offering perennial opportunities of exciting discord between great kindred nations is one far outweighing any disappointment aroused by the decision, which practically leaves things as the commissioners found them.'

London, Oct. 22.—The 'Daily Mail,' which is carrying on an agitation against Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, because of his decision in the Alaskan boundary dispute, attacks his 'conscientious hastiness.' It declares that the more the subject is studied the less comprehensible the award appears. It is an ignominious concession of the whole question, suggesting entire misapprehension or excessive pusillanimity. The paper quotes 'well-informed' Canadians in London, as saying that the Canadian Commissioners refused to sign the award not only because their views were ignored, but because decisions were submitted for their signature concerning which they had not been consulted. The commissioners had unanimously agreed to give all four islands in Portland Channel to Canada. Subsequently Lord Alverstone's remarkable pliability induced the Americans to revoke the concession to which they had agreed in return for the recognition of their ownership of Lynn Canal. Moreover, near Dyea, the Americans were given territory to which Canada's right was never disputed.

The 'Standard' this morning again deprecates the indignation of the Canadians over the Alaskan award, and the insinuation that judicial considerations were subordinated to diplomatic considerations as unreasonable and unworthy. It complains, however, of the unyielding resistance of the United States in matters where the interests of Canada are concerned, and asks if the time is not opportune for Washington to assume a more generous attitude towards the Dominion, in the other question awaiting adjustment.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 21.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' concludes a short sketch of the career of Sir Louis Jetté with the remark that the Dominion's case could not have been in more competent hands, and if he failed to score a win it is pretty certain nobody else could have been more successful.

The Edinburgh 'Scotsman' fears future friction from the Alaska decision, not only between the Canadians and Americans, but between the Dominion and the Mother Land. The constitution of the tribunal being what it was it was impossible for a purely judicial decision to be reached. Canadians could not have obtained better results in any other way, and should give credit to the Mother Country, which did her best to help them through a difficulty.

The Glasgow 'Herald' hopes Canadians will not become peevish and say disagreeable things because they did not get what they wanted. Both the Canadian and American commissioners were doubtless feared, but Lord Alverstone was not.

The 'Freeman' says Canada feels it has been sold by Great Britain, to make peace with the United States, and there can be no doubt that this attitude is justifiably regarded by Canadians with resentment. The end of the Alaskan arbitration, it says, has not been heard.

The 'Financial News' does not believe that the Toronto advocates of Imperial relations need fear the consequences of the Alaska award, but says the promotion of Anglo-American friendship has been scarcely attained by the action of stirring up bitter feelings between Canadians and Americans. The 'Financial News' gives prominence to an article showing that the immense increase in the pulp trade of Canada caused the Americans to cast envious eyes on the islands which have been ceded to the United States by the Alaska award. Before long Canadians may consider it more advantageous to become an integral part of the United States rather than to rely on the questionable and shallow protection afforded by the Imperial parent, who recklessly gives away everything.

London, Oct. 22.—The 'Westminster Gazette' hopes that explanations may be forthcoming which will dispel the impression that the Alaskan decision is one taken on imperial grounds and not on Canadian grounds.

TO HONOR MR. AYLESWORTH.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The proposal that the Bar of Ontario tender a banquet to Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., upon his return from London, is being enthusiastically supported. Messrs. Riddell, Watson and Barwick, Toronto have signified their approval.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—The Canadian Club cabled invitations to Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, the Canadian Commissioners, for a banquet on their return. Sir Louis replied that he would not be returning until December, but Mr. Aylesworth accepted, and it is expected the banquet will take place here the first week in November.

THE 'MAPLE LEAF FOREVER.'

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Mr. Alex. Muir, author and composer of 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' is principal of Garden Avenue School. To-day the school flags were floating on the anniversary of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. Having read the news of the sacrifice of Canada's rights in the Alaskan boundary, Mr. Muir obtained the permission of the chairman to put the flag at half-mast.

IN THE HOUSE

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—The Alaskan boundary award was discussed in the House to-day at length. There were speeches from the Premier, the leader of the Opposition, and others.

Mr. Bourassa was the first speaker. He started shortly before one o'clock, and argued that the strip of territory along the coast was rightly given to the United States, but that the islands on the Portland Channel should have gone either to Canada or the United States.

Mr. Bourassa resumed at three o'clock. He said that this apprehension existed in Canada as to the position of affairs regarding the strip of land. In 1888 Dr. Dawson wrote to Sir Charles Tupper, in which he spoke of the boundary line being parallel to the coast, dropping the word 'sinuosities' of the coast. Coming to the Portland Channel and dealing with that point, Mr. Bourassa said that he was all at sea as to the decision of the majority of the commission. In the first part of the case, as to the strip of land, Lord Alverstone, in his opinion, had acted strictly in a judicial way, but in regard to Portland Channel he played the rôle of a diplomat. The islands should have gone to either the one country or the other.

Mr. Gourley—'Extend that word "diplomat" to the whole case. I would like to know whether my honorable friend has a brief from Washington, and if he is called upon to say these things.'

Mr. Bourassa said that there was no need of Mr. Gourley drawing a red herring across the track. He would leave the member for Colchester to settle the matter with the British Admiralty which had prepared charts of the Portland Channel. He touched on the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and said that he was not one of those who believed that we should have put the Alaskan boundary case against the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, as was suggested. He would be the last man to ask compensation from Britain. His policy was to take nothing and give nothing except to keep intact the present tie that binds both countries. 'I belong,' he said, 'to a small colony who believe in neither giving nor asking favors.' Referring again to the islands in the Portland Channel going to the United States, Mr. Bourassa said they were of no strategic value, and every one would admit they were otherwise of no particular value.

Taking up the correspondence which passed between the British Government and the Canadian Government, for referring the case to the commission, Mr. Bourassa said that while Canada's sons were shedding their blood on African soil, Mr. Chamberlain was sacrificing Canadian interests in both the Bulwer-Clayton

(Continued on Page 17.)

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt, by Georg Ebers

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

'Speech does not suit me so well as action,' replied the princess; 'but I believe I know what you need, and can help you. You love your husband; duty calls him from you, and you feel lonely and neglected; that is quite natural. But those whom I love, my father and my brothers, are also gone to the war; my mother is long since dead; the noble woman, whom the king left to be my companion, was laid low a few weeks since by sickness. Look what a half-abandoned spot my house is! Which is the lonelier do you think, you or I?'

'I,' said Nefert. 'For no one is so lonely as a wife parted from the husband her heart longs after.'

'But you trust Mena's love for you?' asked Bent-Anat.

Nefert pressed her hand to her heart and nodded assent:

'And he will return, and with him your happiness.'

'I hope so,' said Nefert softly.

'And he who hopes,' said Bent-Anat, 'possesses already the joys of the future. Tell me, would you have changed places with the gods so long as Mena was with you? No! Then you are most fortunate, for blissful memories—the joys of the past—are yours at any rate. What is the present? I speak of it, and it is no more. Now, I ask you, what joys can I look forward to, and what certain happiness am I justified in hoping for?'

'Thou dost not love any one,' replied Nefert. 'Thou dost follow thy own course, calm and undeviating as the moon above us. The highest joys are unknown to thee, but for the same reason thou dost not know the bitterest pain.'

'What pain?' asked the princess.

'The torment of a heart consumed by the fires of Sechet,' replied Nefert.

The princess looked thoughtfully at the ground, then she turned her eyes eagerly on her friend.

'You are mistaken,' she said; 'I know what love and longing are. But you need only wait till a feast-day to wear the jewel that is your own, while my treasure is no more mine than a pearl that I see gleaming at the bottom of the sea.'

'Thou canst love!' exclaimed Nefert, with joyful excitement. 'Oh! I thank Hathor that at last she has touched thy heart. The daughter of Rameses need not even send for the diver to fetch the jewel out of the sea; at a sign from her the pearl will rise of itself, and lie on the sand at her slender feet.'

Bent-Anat smiled and kissed Nefert's brow.

'How it excites you,' she said, 'and stirs your heart and tongue! If two strings are tuned in harmony, and one is struck, the other sounds, my music-master tells me. I believe you would listen to me till morning if I only talked to you about my love. But it was not for that that we came out on the balcony. Now listen! I am as lonely as you, I love less happily than you, the House of Seti threatens me with evil times—and yet I can preserve my full confidence in life and my joy in existence. How can you explain this?'

'We are so very different,' said Nefert.

'True,' replied Bent-Anat, 'but we are both young, both women, and both wish to do right. My mother died, and I have had no one to guide me, for I who for the most part need some one to lead me can already command, and be obeyed. You had a mother to bring you up, who, when you were still a child, was proud of her pretty little daughter, and let her—as it became her so well—dream and play, without warning her against the dangerous propensity. Then Mena courted you. You love him truly, and in four long years he has been with you but a month or two; your mother remained with you, and you hardly observed that she was managing your own house for you, and took all the trouble of the household. You had a great pastime of your own—your thoughts of Mena, and scope for a thousand dreams in your distant love. I know it, Nefert; all that you have seen and heard and felt in these twenty months has centred in him and him alone. Nor is it wrong in itself. The rose tree here, which clings to my balcony, delights us both; but if the gardener did not frequently prune it and tie it with palm-bast, in this soil, which forces everything to rapid growth, it would soon shoot up so high that it would cover door and window, and I should sit in darkness. Throw this handkerchief over your shoulders, for the dew falls as it grows cooler, and listen to me a little longer!—The beautiful passion of love and fidelity has grown unchecked in your dreamy nature to such a height, that it darkens your spirit and your judgment. Love, a true love, it seems to me, should be a noble fruit-tree, and not a rank weed. I do not blame you, for she who should have been the gardener did not heed—and would not heed—what was happening. Look, Nefert, so long as I wore the look of youth, I too did what I fancied. I never found any pleasure in dreaming, but in wild games with my brothers, in horses and in falconry; they often said I had the spirit of a boy, and indeed I would willingly have been a boy.'

'Not I—never!' said Nefert.

'You are just a rose—my dearest,' said Bent-Anat. 'Well! when I was fifteen I was so discontented, so insubordinate and full of all sorts of wild behavior, so dissatisfied in spite of all the kindness and love that surrounded me—but I will tell you what happened. It is four years ago, shortly before your wedding with Mena; my father called me to play draughts. You know how certainly he could beat the most skilful antagonist; but that day his thoughts were wandering, and I won the game twice following. Full of insolent delight, I jumped up and kissed his great handsome forehead, and cried "The sublime god, the hero, under whose feet the strange nations writhe, to whom the priests and the people pray—is beaten by a girl!" He smiled gently, and answered: "The lords of heaven are often outdone by the ladies, and Nebsecht,* the lady of victory, is a woman." Then he grew graver, and said: "You call me a god, my child, but in this only do I feel truly god-like, that at every moment I strive to the utmost to prove myself useful by my labors; here restraining, there promoting, as is needful.** God-like I can never be but by doing or producing something great!" These words, Nefert, fell like seeds in my soul. At last I knew what it was that was wanting to me; and when, a few weeks later, my father and your husband took the field with a hundred thousand fighting men, I resolved to be worthy of my god-like father, and in my little circle to be of use too! You do not know all that is done in the houses behind there, under my direction. Three hundred girls spin pure flax, and weave it into bands of linen for the wounds of the soldiers; numbers of children, and old women, gather plants on the mountains, and others sort them according to the instructions of a physician; in the kitchens no banquets are prepared, but fruits are preserved in sugar for the loved ones, and the sick in the camp. Joints of meat are salted, dried, and smoked for the army on its march through the desert. The butler no longer thinks of drinking-bouts, but brings me wine in great stone jars; we pour it into well-closed skins for the soldiers, and the best sorts we put into strong flasks, carefully sealed with pitch, that they may perform the journey uninjured, and warm and rejoice the hearts of our heroes. All that, and much more, I manage and arrange, and my days pass in hard work. The gods send me no bright visions in the night, for after utter fatigue I sleep soundly. But I know that I am of use. I can hold my head proudly, because in some degree I resemble my great father; and if the king thinks of me at all I know he can rejoice in the doings of his child. That is the end of it, Nefert—and I only say, Come and join me, work with me, prove yourself of use, and compel Mena to think of his wife, not with affection only, but with pride.' Nefert let her head sink slowly on Bent-Anat's bosom, threw her arms round her neck, and wept like a child. At last she composed herself and said humbly:

'Take me to school, and teach me to be useful.'

'I knew,' said the princess smiling, 'that you only needed a guiding hand. Believe me, you will soon learn to couple content and longing. But now hear this! At present go home to your mother, for it is late; and meet her lovingly, for that is the will of the gods. To-morrow morning I will go to see you, and beg Katuti to let you come to me as companion in the place of my lost friend. The day after to-morrow you will come to me in the palace. You can live in the rooms of my departed friend and begin, as she had done, to help me in my work. May these hours be blest to you!'

CHAPTER XXII.

At the time of this conversation the leech Nebsecht still lingered in front of the hovel of the paraschites, and waited with growing impatience for the old man's return.

At first he trembled for him; then he entirely forgot the danger into which he had thrown him, and only hoped for the fulfilment of his desires, and for wonderful revelations through his investigations of the human heart.

For some minutes he gave himself up to scientific considerations; but he became more and more agitated by anxiety for the paraschites, and by the exciting vicinity of Uarda.

For hours he had been alone with her, for her father and grandmother could no longer stop away from their occupations. The former must go to escort prisoners of war to Hermonthis, and the old woman, since her granddaughter had been old enough to undertake the small duties of the household, had been one of the wailing-women, who, with hair all dishevelled, accompanied the corpse on its way to the grave, weeping, and lamenting and casting Nile mud on their forehead and breast. Uarda still lay, when the sun was sinking, in front of the hut.

She looked weary and pale. Her long hair had come undone, and once more got entangled with the straw of her humble couch. If Nebsecht went near her to feel her pulse or to speak to her she carefully turned her face from him.

Nevertheless, when the sun disappeared behind the rocks he bent over her once more, and said:

'It is growing cool; shall I carry you indoors?'

'Let me alone,' she said crossly. 'I am hot, keep farther away. I am no longer ill and could go indoors by myself if I wished; but grandmother will be here directly.'

Nebsecht rose, and sat down on a hen-coop that was some paces from Uarda, and asked stammering:

'Shall I go farther off?'

'Do as you please,' she answered.

'You are not kind,' he said, sadly.

'You sit looking at me,' said Uarda, 'I cannot bear it; and I am uneasy—for grandfather was quite different this morning from his usual self, and talked strangely about dying, and about the great price that was asked of him for curing me. Then he begged me never to forget him, and was so excited and so strange. He is so long away; I wish he were here, with me.'

And with these words Uarda began to cry silently. A nameless anxiety for the paraschites seized Nebsecht, and it struck him to the heart that he had demanded a human life in return for the mere fulfilment of a duty. He knew the law well enough, and knew that the old man would be compelled without respite or delay to empty the cup of poison if he were found guilty of the theft of a human heart.

It was dark: Uarda ceased weeping, said to the surgeon:

'Can it be possible that he has gone into the city to borrow the great sum of money that thou—or thy temple—demandest for thy medicine? But there is the princess's golden bracelet, and half of my father's prize, and in the chest two years' wages that grandmother had earned by wailing, lie untouched. Is all that not enough?'

The girl's last question was full of resentment and reproach, and Nebsecht, whose perfect sincerity was part of his very being, was silent, as he would not venture to say yes. He had asked more in return for his help than gold or silver. Now he remembered Pentaur's warning, and when the jackals began to bark he took up the fire-stick, and lighted some fuel that was lying ready. Then he asked himself what Uarda's fate would be without her grandparents, and a strange plan which had floated vaguely before him for some hours, began now to take a distinct outline and intelligible form. He determined if the old man did not return to ask the kolchytes or embalmers to admit him into their guild—and for the sake of his adroitness they were not likely to refuse him—then he would make Uarda his wife, and live apart from the world, for her, for his studies, and for his new calling, in which he hoped to learn a great deal. What did he care for comfort and proprieties, for recognition from his fellow-men, and a superior position!

He could hope to advance more quickly along the new stony path than on the old beaten track. The impulse to communicate his acquired knowledge to others he did not feel. Knowledge in itself amply satisfied him, and he thought no more of his ties to the House of Seti. For three whole days he had not changed his garments, no razor had touched his chin or his scalp, not a drop of water had wetted his hands or his feet. He felt half bewildered and almost as if he had already become an embalmer, nay even a paraschites, one of the most despised of human beings. This self-degradation had an infinite charm, for it brought him down to the level of Uarda, and she, lying near him, sick and anxious with her dishevelled hair, exactly suited the future which he painted to himself.

'Do you hear nothing?' Uarda asked suddenly.

He listened. In the valley there was a barking of dogs, and soon the paraschites and his wife appeared, and, at the door of their hut, took leave of old Hekt, who had met them on her return from Thebes.

'You have been gone a long time,' cried Uarda, when her grandmother once more stood before her. 'I have been so frightened.'

'The doctor was with you,' said the old woman going into the house to prepare their simple meal, while the paraschites knelt down by his granddaughter, and caressed her tenderly, but yet with respect, as if he were her faithful servant rather than her blood-relation.

Then he rose, and gave to Nebsecht, who was trembling with excitement, the bag of coarse linen which he was in the habit of carrying tied to him by a narrow belt.

'The heart is in that,' he whispered to the leech; 'take it out, and give me back the bag, for my knife is in it, and I want it.'

Nebsecht took the heart out of the covering with trembling hands, and laid it carefully down. Then he felt in the breast of his dress, and going up to the paraschites he whispered:

'Here, take the writing, hang it round your neck, and when you die I will have the book of scripture wrapped up in your mummy cloths like a great man. But that is not enough. The property that I inherited is in the hands of my brother, who is a good man of business, and I have not touched the interest for ten years. I will send it to you and you and your wife shall enjoy an old age free from care.'

The paraschites had taken the little bag with the strip of papyrus, and heard the leech to the end. Then he turned from him saying, 'Keep thy money; we are quits. That is, if the child gets well,' he added humbly.

'She is already half cured,' stammered Nebsecht. 'But why will you—why won't you accept—'

'Because till to-day I have never begged nor borrowed,' said the paraschites, 'and I will not begin in my old age. Life is life. But what I have done this day not Rameses with all his treasure could repay.'

Nebsecht looked down, and knew not how to answer the old man.

His wife now came out; she set a bowl of lentils that she had hastily warmed before the two men, with radishes and onions, then she helped Uarda, who did not need to be carried into the house, and invited Nebsecht to share their meal. He accepted the invitation, for he had eaten nothing since the previous evening.

When the old woman had once more disappeared indoors, he asked the paraschites:

'Whose heart is it that you have brought me, and how did it come into your hands?'

'Tell me first,' said the other, 'why thou hast laid such a heavy sin upon my soul?'

'Because I want to investigate the structure of the human heart,' said Nebsecht, 'so that, when I meet with diseased hearts, I may be able to cure them.'

The paraschites looked for a long time at the ground in silence; then he said—

'Art thou speaking the truth?'

'Yes,' replied the leech with convincing emphasis.

'I am glad,' said the old man, 'for thou givest help to the poor.'

'As willingly as to the rich!' exclaimed Nebsecht. 'But tell me now where you got the heart.'

'I went into the house of the embalmer,' said the old man, after he had selected a few large flints, to which, with crafty blows, he gave the shape of knives, 'and there I found three bodies in which I had to make the eight prescribed incisions with my flint-knife. When the dead lie there undressed on the wooden bench they all look alike, and the beggar lies as still as the favorite son of a king. But I knew very well who lay before me. The strong old body in the middle of the table was the corpse of the Superior of the temple at Hatasu, and beyond, close by each other, were laid a stone-mason of the Necropolis, and a poor girl from the strangers' quarter, who had died of consumption—two miserable wasted figures. I had known the Prophet well, for I had met him a hundred times in his gilt litter, and we always called him Rui, the rich. I did my duty by all three, I was driven away with the usual stoning, and then I arranged the inward parts of the bodies with my mates. Those of the Prophet are to be preserved later in an alabaster canopus, those of the mason and the girl were put back in their bodies.

'Then I went up to the three bodies, and I asked myself, to which I should do such a wrong as to rob him of his heart. I turned to the two poor ones, and I hastily went up to the sinning girl. Then I heard the voice of the demon that cried out in my heart: "The girl was poor and despised like you while she walked on Seb, perhaps she may find compensation and peace in the other world if you do not mutilate her;" and when I turned to the mason's lean corpse, and looked at his hands, which were harder and rougher than my own, the demon whispered the same. Then I stood before the strong, stout corpse of the prophet Rui, who died of apoplexy, and I remembered the honor and the riches that he had enjoyed on earth, and that he at least for a time had known happiness and ease. And as soon as I was alone, I slipped my hand into the bag, and changed the sheep's heart for his.

'Perhaps I am doubly guilty for playing such an accursed trick with the heart of a high-priest; but Rui's body will be hung round with a hundred amulets, Scarabaei will be placed over his heart, and holy oil and sacred sentences will preserve him from all the fiends on his road to Amenti; while no one will devote helping talismans to the poor. And then! thou hast sworn, in that world, in the hall of judgment, to take my guilt on thyself.'

Nebsecht gave the old man his hand.

'That I will,' said he, 'and I should have chosen as you did. Now take this draught, divide it in four parts, and give it to Uarda for four evenings following. Begin this evening, and by the day after to-morrow I think she will be quite well. I will come again and look after her. Now go to rest, and let me stay a while out here; before the star of Isis is extinguished I will be gone, for they have long been expecting me at the temple.'

When the paraschites came out of his hut the next morning, Nebsecht had vanished; but a blood-stained cloth that lay by the remains of the fire showed the old man that the impatient investigator had examined the heart of the high-priest during the night, and perhaps cut it up.

Terror fell upon him, and in agony of mind he threw himself on his knees as the golden back of the Sun-God appeared on the horizon, and prayed fervently, first for Uarda, and then for the salvation of his imperilled soul.

He rose encouraged, convinced himself that his granddaughter was progressing towards recovery, bid farewell to his wife, took his flint knife and his bronze hook, and went to the house of the embalmer to follow his dismal calling.

The group of buildings in which the greater number of the corpses from Thebes went through the processes of mummifying, lay on the bare desert-land at some distance from his hovel, southwards from the House of Seti at the foot of the mountain. They occupied by themselves a fairly large space, enclosed by a rough wall of dried mud-bricks.

The bodies were brought in through the great gate towards the Nile, and delivered to the kolchytes; while the priests, paraschites and taricheutes, bearers and assistants who here did their daily work, as well as innumerable water-carriers who came up from the Nile, loaded with skins, found their way into the establishment by a side gate.

At the farthest northern end stood a handsome building of wood, with a separate gate, in which the orders of the bereaved were taken, and often indeed those of men still in active life, who thought to provide betimes for their suitable interment.

The crowd in this house was considerable. About fifty men and women were moving in it at the present moment, all of different ranks; and not only from Thebes but from many smaller towns of upper Egypt, to make purchases or to give commissions to the functionaries who were busy here.

This bazaar of the dead was well supplied, for coffins of every form stood up against the walls, from the simplest chest to the richly gilt and painted coffer, in form resembling a mummy. On wooden shelves lay endless rolls of coarse and fine linen, in which the limbs of the mummies were enveloped.

There was free choice for the visitors of this pattern room in the matter of mummy-cases and cloths, as well as of necklets, scarabaei, statuettes, Uza-eyes, girdles, head-rests, triangles, split-rings, staves and other symbolic objects, which were attached to the dead as sacred amulets, or bound up in the wrappings.

There were innumerable stamps of baked clay, which were buried in the earth to show any one who might dispute the limits, how far each grave extended, images of the gods, which were laid in the sand to purify and sanctify it—for by nature it belonged to Seth-Typhon—as well as the figures called Schebti, which were either enclosed several together in little boxes, or laid separately in the grave; it was supposed that they would help the dead to till the fields of the blessed with the pick-axe, plough, and seed-bag which they carried on their shoulders.

The widow and the steward of the wealthy Superior of the temple of Hatasu, and with them a priest of high rank, were in eager discussion with the officials of the emblaming-house, and were selecting the most costly of the patterns of mummy-cases which were offered to their inspection, the finest linen, and amulets of malachite, and lapis-lazuli, of bloodstone, carnelian and green felspar, as well as the most elegant alabaster canopi for the deceased.

The widow wore a long mourning robe, her forehead was lightly daubed with Nile-mud, and in the midst of her chaffering with the functionaries of the embalming-house, whose prices she complained of as enormous and rapacious, from time to time she broke out into a loud wail of grief—as the occasion demanded.

More modest citizens finished their commissions sooner, though it was not unusual for the income of a whole year to be sacrificed for the embalming of the head of a household—the father or the mother of a family. The mummifying of the poor was cheap, and that of the poorest had to be provided by the kolchytes as a tribute to the king, to whom also they were obliged to pay a tax in linen from their looms.

This place of business was carefully separated from the rest of the establishment, which none but those who were engaged in the processes carried on there were on any account permitted to enter. The kolchytes formed a closely-limited guild, which was highly respected, even the taricheutes, who were entrusted with the actual work of embalming, could venture to mix with the other citizens, although in Thebes itself people always avoided them with a certain horror; only the paraschites, whose duty it was to open the body, bore the whole curse of uncleanness.

The largest of the buildings of the establishment was a very long, low structure, solidly built of stone, and well roofed in, where the prepared bodies were enveloped in their cerements, tricked out in amulets, and made ready for their journey to the next world. What took place in this building—into which the laity were admitted, but never for more than a few minutes—was to the last degree mysterious, for here the gods themselves appeared to be engaged with the mortal bodies.

Out of the windows which opened on the street, recitations, hymns and lamentations sounded night and day. The priests who fulfilled their office here wore masks like the divinities of the underworld.

Every separate limb of the deceased was dedicated to a particular divinity by the aid of holy oils, charms and sentences; a specially prepared cloth was wrapped round each muscle, every drug and every bandage owed its origin to some divinity, and the confusion of sounds, of disguised figures, and of various perfumes, had a stupefying effect on those who visited this chamber. It need not be said that the whole embalming in a cloud of powerful resinous fumes, of sweet attar, of lasting musk, and of pungent spices.

When the wind blew from the west it was wafted across the Nile to Thebes, and this was regarded as an evil omen, for from the south-west comes the wind that enfeebles the energy of men—the fatal simoon.

In the court of the pattern-house stood several groups of citizens from Thebes, gathered round different individuals, to whom they were expressing their sympathy. A new-comer, the superintendent of the victims of the temple of Amon, who seemed to be known to many and was greeted with respect, announced, even before he went to condole with Rui's widow, in a tone full of horror at what had happened, that an omen, significant of the greatest misfortune, had occurred in Thebes, in a spot no less sacred than the very temple of Amon himself.

Many inquisitive listeners stood round him while he related that the Regent Ani, in his joy at the victory of his troops in Ethiopia, had distributed wine with a lavish hand to the garrison of Thebes, and also to the watchmen of the temple of Amon, and that, while the people were carousing, wolves had broken into the stable of the sacred rams. Some were killed, but the noblest ram, which Rameses himself had sent as a gift from Mendes when he set out for the war—the magnificent beast which Amon had chosen as the tenement of his spirit, was found, torn in pieces, by the soldiers, who immediately terrified the whole city with the news. At the same hour news had come from Memphis that the sacred bull Apis was dead.

All the people who had collected round the priest, broke out into a far-sounding cry of woe, in which he himself and Rui's widow vehemently joined.

The buyers and functionaries rushed out of the pattern-room, and from the mummy-house the taricheutes, paraschites and assistants; the weavers left their looms, and all, as soon as they had learned what had happened, took part in the lamentations, howling and wailing, tearing their hair and covering their faces with dust.

The noise was loud and distracting, and when its violence diminished, and the workpeople went back to their business, the east wind brought the echo of the cries of the dwellers in the Necropolis, perhaps, too, those of the citizens of Thebes itself.

'Bad news,' said the inspector of the victims, 'cannot fail to reach us soon from the king and the army; he will regret the death of the ram which we called by his name more than that of Apis. It is a bad—a very bad omen.'

'My lost husband Rui, who rests in Osiris, foresaw it all,' said the widow. 'If only I dared to speak I could tell a good deal that many might find unpleasant.'

The inspector of sacrifices smiled, for he knew that the late superior of the temple of Hatasu had been an adherent of the old royal family, and he replied:

'The Sun of Rameses may be for a time covered with clouds, but neither those who fear it nor those who desire it will live to see its setting.'

The priest coldly saluted the lady, and went into the house of a weaver in which he had business, and the widow got into her litter which was waiting at the gate.

The old paraschites Pinem had joined with his fellows in the lamentation for the sacred beasts, and was now sitting on the hard pavement of the dissecting room to eat his morsel of food—for it was noon.

The stone room in which he was eating his meal was badly lighted. Mummy-cases leaned against all the walls, and on smooth polished slabs lay bodies covered with coarse cloths. A rat scudded now and then across the floor, and from the wide cracks betwen the stones sluggish scorpions crawled out.

The old paraschites was long since blunted to the horror which pervaded this locality. He had spread a coarse napkin, and carefully laid on it the provisions which his wife had put into his satchel; first half a cake of bread, then a little salt, and finally a radish.

But the bag was not yet empty.

He put his hand in and found a piece of meat wrapped up in two cabbage-leaves. Old Hekt had brought a leg of a gazelle from Thebes for Uarda, and he now saw that the women had put a piece of it into his little sack for his refreshment. He looked at the gift with emotion, but he did not venture to touch it, for he felt as if in doing so he should be robbing the sick girl. While eating the bread and radish he contemplated the piece of meat as if it were some costly jewel, and when a fly dared to settle on it he drove it off indignantly.

At last he tasted the meat, and thought of many former noon-day meals, and how he had often found a flower in the satchel, that Uarda had placed there to please him, with the bread. His kind old eyes filled with tears, and his whole heart swelled with gratitude and love. He looked up, and his glance fell on the table, and he asked himself how he would have felt if instead of the old priest, robbed of his heart, the sunshine of his old age, his granddaughter, were lying there motionless. A cold shiver ran over him, and he felt that his own heart would not have been too great a price to pay for her recovery. And yet! In the course of his long life he had experienced so much suffering and wrong, that he could not imagine any hope of a better lot in the other world. Then he drew out the bond Nebsecht had given him, held it up with both hands, as if to show it to the Immortals, and particularly to the judges in the hall of truth and judgment, that they might not reckon with him for the crime he had committed—not for himself but for another—and that they might not refuse to justify Rui, whom he had robbed of his heart.

While he thus lifted his soul in devotion, matters were getting warm outside the dissecting room. He thought he heard his name spoken, and scarcely had he raised his head to listen when a taricheutes came in and desired him to follow him.

In front of the rooms, filled with resinous odors and incense, in which the actual process of embalming was carried on, a number of taricheutes were standing and looking at an object in an alabaster bowl. The knees of the old man knocked together as he recognized the heart of the beast which he had substituted for that of the Prophet.

(To be continued.)

* The Eileithyia of the Greeks. The Goddess of the South, in contradistinction to Buto, the Goddess of the North. She often flies, in the form of a vulture, as the goddess of victory at the head of the troops led to war by the Pharaoh.

** The crookshaped staff, and the whip or scourge are emblems rarely missing from the representations of the Pharaohs, and several of the gods; they probably refer to the duty of a king, who must exercise both restraint and coercion.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

FAIRBAIRN'S PHILOSOPHY.

The careful arguments of that already celebrated book, 'The Philosophy of the Christian Religion,' by the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, could hardly receive justice through a brief resume, but a few of the points brought out will be of interest to every reader. The learned author touches with gentle hand the men with whom he has a controversy, but when dealing with their theories he is a heavy hitter. Of Buddha, he says: 'He praised virtue, practiced charity and chastity, lived as one who has discovered that goodness was the secret of life, and that its end was to be holy, and he showed men how to associate for its attainment.'

On the speculative side Buddha was an anomaly in the universe, stood where no being could have been conceived as able to stand, invested with higher ethical attributes, and enshrined in more reverent honor than India had ever ascribed to any deity, yet without having any of the physical qualities or function which belong to a Divine Being. But on the religious side devotion embalmed him in the richest and sweetest mythology known to man. Tales of his infinite tenderness became the soul of his religion which lived not by the worship of his relics, or by the meditation of the four sublime truths, or by the many attempts to stumble into the noble eight fold path, or by the subtle disputations of the doctors, but by the faith that he who impersonates its ideal was a person who had spoken, who could hear speech, and who would himself yet return to accomplish what was further needed for the complete saving of men.'

But when Fairbairn examines Buddha's system it is a different matter. He does not forget the language which becomes philosophy, it is still smooth and courteous. But the insufficiency to meet the wants of the human heart, the barrenness of Buddhism, with its intense sorrow and inutility stands revealed in its own melancholy nakedness.

Of Confucius, he remarks that he did not found the Chinese religion, he only transmitted it.

'He studiously avoided saying or doing anything which the ancients would have disapproved; in their maxims and customs he found the wisdom which he, illuminated by experience, applied to the regulation of life, public and private. He stayed within his own province, a counsellor of kings, a guide of states, an instructor of statesmen, and discouraged as needless all inquiry touching what was before birth, after death, or above and behind the visible. As a son, he illustrated reverence; as a citizen, he exemplified obedience; as a magistrate, he cultivated virtue, tempering justice with mercy, and making the people's good his chief concern; as a teacher, he never forgot his disciples, but loved to open their eyes to the lessons and duties suggested by common things. His character is best described in his own words, of true, but proud, humility; he was "Simply a man, who in his eager pursuit of knowledge forgot his food; who in the joy of its attainment forgot his sorrows, and who, therefore, did not perceive that old age was coming on." He who could so speak of himself might be a sage, but he was not the founder of a religion.'

And then in what a clear, cold light the religion of the Chinaman is placed before us! Sitting dumb before an open grave, without a God, and blind to immortality. Turning to a third religion, it is remarked of Mohammed: 'We must imagine this Arab as a delicate, posthumous child, nursed by the Bedouin, early left without a mother, first to the care of a grandfather, then of uncles, kindly disposed but critical. He grew into a boy who loved to commune with nature and gather the wild berries as he tended the flocks. He became a youth, with few companions, with a soul that sickened at the coarser vices, meditative, sensitive to suffering, susceptible to the finer emotions, shrinking from pain and destitute of the physical courage which easily turned into ferocity, and which the Arab admired as the bravery proper to a man.'

'He learns of the Jewish patriarchs, and the story of Abraham. In a passage of amazing beauty and majesty, which may be well read as a chapter from his own experience, he pictures Abraham called from his idols to the faith in the one God. The evening falls, and the stars come out one by one, in the lustrous evening heaven, and he cries: "This indeed is the Most High"; but the moon rises, and they fade, and he thinks, "Here is the Being I must worship." Then the dawn breaks, the moon pales, and the sun rises out of the bosom of night, and he bends before the all-glorious luminary, as the light of God; but the day ends, night and darkness return, and Abraham thinks the Eternal can never pass and be eclipsed, and he says, "I turn my face to Him who hath created the heavens and the earth." '

But Islam is founded on the sword. The idea is 'heaven for the faithful, hell for the unbeliever,' and the prophet's word is preached 'with a zeal and fanaticism no religion has ever surpassed.' Jerusalem had been the holy city, now it is Mecca. The Koran is a wonderful book, but it is a consuming fire compared to the Old Testament. The doctrine is, 'spoil the enemy and enrich the faithful.' The maxims and the practice of Mohammedanism have made it the 'sum of all villanies.' Of modern system builders, Fairbairn is equally tolerant. Hobbes and Hume, Darwin, Spencer and Lewes, are all treated respectfully, but their pet theories are so punctured with the keenest weapons that you wonder to find them strewn around you flat as flounders.

This book, indeed, 'justifies the ways of God with man,' pointing out that the things we look upon as evil are often our truest teachers.

Of death itself, Fairbairn writes in a singularly fine passage:

'When death came, time took a new value; affection, by growing more serious, became nobler; men thought of themselves more worthily, and of their deeds more truly when they saw that a night came when no man could work. Friends and families lived in a tenderer light when the sun was known to shine but for a season; earth became lovelier when they thought the place which knew them now would soon know them no more. The limit set to time drove their thoughts out towards eternity. The idea of the death which was to claim them, bade them live in earnest, made them feel that there was something greater than play; for death had breathed into life the Spirit, out of which all tragic and all heroic things come.

Death has thus added to the pomp and the fruitfulness, to the glory and the grandeur of life. Without it we should have had no struggle of will against destiny, of the thought which wanders through eternity, and beats itself into strength and hope against the bars and barriers of time; without it man would have no sense of his kinship with the Infinite, for the finite would have been enough for him. And if a soul made for eternity were to be withered by time, would not that, in another and darker sense that attends the end of our mortal being, be the death of all that is worthiest to live? And has not time, by her successive generations, been enriched enlarged, made varied and wealthy, as she never could have been by a race of immortal Adams, unchanged and deathless? It is a poor and a pitiful dream to imagine that it were a happier than a mortal state were men to know no death, but to endure in characterless innocency untouched by the shadow feared of man, never feeling the light within made resplendent by the darkness death shed without. Instead of a single generation, we have a multitude of successive generations, each fuller of humanity than the one which went before. Who will venture to say that the dream of an innocent Eden, a single paradise of immortals, is comparable to this majestic procession of mortals moving to the music of a celestial dead march through time towards immortality?

'As to the desolation which comes to those who lose, who would dare to make light of it? Yet must we not recognize that even this is not without a beneficence of its own? The thought of possible loss touches with tenderness all the relations of life. It explains the watchfulness of the mother, the ungrudging labor of the father, the solicitous care of the wife, the affection and forethought of the husband. Those who love the living feel life to be all the sweeter and dearer because it is so transitory.'

R. L.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'Pure Fun' (price one shilling) is a collection of humorous cartoons illustrating school-boy life, by T. E. Donnison, of the 'Boy's Own Paper.' Some of the pokes will amuse older people as well as boys; for instance, under the head of 'impressions of history' there is a picture in which 'Thomas a Becket introduces the Reform Bill of '32, and is told by Napoleon the Great to take away that bauble.' (Religious Tract Society, London.)

'Banking,' by A. D. Cochrane, appears in a third edition (paper covers, sixpence, J. G. Glass & Co., London.) The Liverpool 'Journal of Commerce' suggests that this brief work on finance should be put into the hands of advanced classes in schools.

The 'Short Annual Report of the Church Missionary Society' for 1903 is as usual prepared in a manner to increase the sympathy felt for the enterprises of this very large and very evangelical society. Its baptisms of converts from heathenism averaged twenty-six a day for the past year.

A monthly magazine called 'The Independent Review,' makes its first appearance this month. It is published by T. Fisher Unwin, at two shillings and sixpence. The editor is Edward Jenks, and there are five associate editors. This number is a treat for the intellectual and contains, among other important papers, an article on 'The near East,' (Macedonia, etc.,) by Mr. James Bryce, the historian. A further notice of this magazine will appear later.

A STORY OF SWINBURNE.

The opening article in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' by 'Sigma,' is again of an anecdotal character.

Meeting Mr. Swinburne, the poet related how, at the end of his first 'half' at Eton his father, Admiral Swinburne, came down to take him home for the holidays.

'My father,' Swinburne dolorously explained, 'had never been at a public school, and had no knowledge whatever of its manners and customs. In fact, it was quite superfluous his coming down to escort me home. However, like most naval officers, he was a trifle arbitrary, and was resolved to come. In getting into the train we chanced to enter a carriage in the corner of which, reading the 'Times,' was snugly ensconced Dr. Goodford, the then headmaster of Eton.

'"Isn't that Dr. Goodford?" whispered my father to me, peering curiously in the direction of the headmaster. "I believe it is," I stammered reluctantly. "Believe it is!" rejoined my father caustically; "you must surely know your own headmaster!" Then, clearing his throat and raising his voice, to my consternation he bent forward and airily accosted the awful presence with, "Dr. Goodford,' I believe, sir."

'The doctor, incensed at being interrupted by a perfect stranger, glared at my father round the sheet of the paper, and said, testily: "Yes, sir; at your service." "Well, sir," rejoined my father, jerking a finger in my direction, "my boy here has just finished his first term at Eton, and I should very much like to know what account you can give me of him." "Now," continued Mr. Swinburne, "Dr. Goodford had never set eyes on me, and probably did not even know of my existence; but, enraged, I suppose, at my father's rather unconventional interruption, he glanced down at me with a scarlet face, and said deliberately: "Your boy, sir—your boy is one of the very worst in the school!" and then entrenched himself once more behind the 'Times.'

'My father had looked volumes, but said nothing till we got out at Paddington. Then the storm burst. In vain I protested that Dr. Goodford knew nothing whatever about me. "Do you think," said my father, "that I am going to take your word before that of your headmaster?" And I was sentenced to privation of all pleasures and privileges for the duration of the Christmas holidays!'

CHILD LIFE IN THE COLONIES.

In the Mempes's new book, 'World Pictures,' we get delightful glimpses of the free and healthy life of children in our colonies:—

Perhaps no country was ever so perfectly adapted to the enjoyment and well-being of children as Canada. In the winter there is skating, tobogganing and snowball tournaments; in the summer, boating, fishing, and lacrosse. Children learn to live out of doors in all weathers, and more than half their time is spent in the open air. Sport to young Canadians, as to all young Britons at home or beyond the seas, amounts to a passion; and having adopted most of our games, they play them with vigor and skill. But tobogganing is, perhaps, the greatest joy of all, and really there is nothing quite like it. The air is so splendid and invigorating; and the excitement of flying down one hill at breakneck speed and up another, the bumps and upsets, the rush, the shouting and screaming, make most other sports tame compared with it. The most delightful characteristic of Canadian children is their healthiness. They seem one and all to inherit evenly-balanced minds, good-natured temperaments, and sound, well-developed bodies.

Similar characteristics are observable in the Southern Hemisphere: A child brought up in the Australian bush—what a background is his! Flowers, ferns, grasses, weeds, and rushes run riot on every side; thistles grow to a gigantic size; and the blue gum-trees are massive. They are brave children, these Australians, hardened to every weather. They are allowed to run about in the sun in their bright dresses, happy and unrestrained.

An Australian bush child gains health without ceremony; he scrambles from the bath to the sand heap, and wears nothing that can spoil. If a child wants to get down in the dust and sand and mud, he can; and mud and puddles have a proverbially great attraction for children all the world over. Australian children are allowed to gratify their tastes in this direction. What an untold joy it is to splash about in mud over one's ankles, without anybody to say 'Don't,' or 'Take care'; to sit in the dust and sand if you feel inclined, and fill your pockets with pieces of broken bottles, old tins, and all the treasure trove so dear to childish minds!

WORDS COINED FROM PROPER NAMES.

The following are a few of the words, now generally accepted as part and parcel of the English language, which have been derived from proper names. From 'Notes and Queries' we have culled those in most common use. 'To bant' has for its origin the method advocated by William Banting, a London undertaker, to prevent obesity; 'to bowdlerise'—that is, to expurgate anything considered offensive or indelicate—owes its existence to Dr. Thomas Bowdler, who published an edition of Shakespeare in which certain words and passages were omitted; 'to boycott' as most people know, is derived from the fact that Captain Boycott, an unpopular Irish landlord, was, to use an older phrase, having a similar meaning, 'sent to Coventry'; 'to burke'—that is, to strangle or get rid of a question by unfair means—comes from Burke, an Irishman convicted of murder by suffocation; 'to daguerreotype,' from Louis James Mande Daguerre, who invented a process of photography; 'to diddle,' from Jeremy Diddler, the protagonist, in a once-favorite farce entitled, 'Raising the Wind'; 'to galvanize,' from Luigi Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism; 'to gasconade,' from Gascony, whose inhabitants have been famous for their boastfulness; and to 'gerdymander'—a political slang Americanism, meaning the unfair division of a country into representative districts—from Elbridge Gerry, a governor of Massachusetts, who adopted the scheme. The unquestionable accuracy of this derivation should prevent the word from being spelled with a 'j,' as it frequently is, instead of the initial 'g.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BILLY'S MERRY-GO-ROUND.

A merry-go-round had come to town—not one of your common ones, with plain seats on which to sit as you took the exciting whirl. Every seat was either some kind of an animal—zebra, camel, elk, dragon, lion, and such—or a fancy cabriolet, or a Venetian gondola. To look at it even when not going was really a show in itself.

There was a band of two instruments, which played all the time while you rode; and the rides were long—surprisingly long for five cents.

Of course, all the children in town were greatly excited; and there was always a little row of gazers around the rope outside the canopy, watching the happy ones who just then chanced to be riding.

Most of the children in the small town had at least one ride; many, several. One boys boasted of having had a dozen.

Billy Peters was the one boy of whom we can speak surely of having had no ride. This was no special grief to Billy, or, if it were, he was too brave to show it; but he could not accept patiently the fact that his little sister Sallie was the only girl who had not tried the delights of the merry-go-round.

It was not because poor little Sallie was lame, for Peter could have drawn her the distance in the soap-box on wheels which he had prepared for her use. The trouble was money.

They lived with their aunt, who worked all day away from home. The two knew very well that she had all she could do to get necessaries for them, and never thought of such a thing as asking anything else; and Billy beat his brains for some way of raising five cents, but in vain. He would have been glad to work hard for it; but people had plenty of boys of their own, and never thought of paying money for errands or small bits of work.

'I'll tell you what, Sallie,' Billy burst out with a happy thought one day, 'I'll make you a merry-go-round all to yourself.'

'You couldn't, Billy.'

'Just you see if I can't. Jim Banks 'll help me.'

Jim came willingly, and the work began. There was a handy stump in the front yard, and on this was placed a plank, balanced. An augur hole was bored, through which a spike was driven, holding it firmly, yet leaving it loose enough to move. The very crown of Billy's happy thought came in the nailing of Sallie's soap-box on one end. He or Jim was to balance it at the other.

'But—stop!' Jim exclaimed excitedly just as it was thought to be all ready.

'What?' asked Billy.

'Let's nail another board crossways; then four can ride all at once.'

The idea certainly was brilliant.

Another half-day's work must be done in order to get it into order, well balanced, and strongly made. And by that time other boys had come to see what was going on.

The work was finished in time for a ride or two before night. Sally was carefully lifted into her carefully fastened box, a boy seated on each of the other ends, with another to move it by running around, pushing on one of the planks.

'Hip, hip, hurrah! Hi, hi, ho, ho!' Shouts of laughter went up, screams of delight in seeing the success of their work and in feeling that it was not so far behind the one under the tent. Certainly, it made you just as dizzy, though no one at either merry-go-round ever owned to being dizzy and having a 'gone feeling' when they stopped.

It was surprising how many more brilliant ideas came to the improvement of Billy's merry-go-round. Most of the boys and girls in town came to it, and before long some one brought all that was left of a rocking-horse that had lost its rockers, legs and tail. It was nailed on, and proved a triumph. Then came the remains of a nursery rocker built in the form of a horse. This left only one end without decoration, but a legless arm-chair soon settled that.

Billy put on the fence a placard reading:

'NO SMOKING ALOUD.'

Not that any one was likely to smoke, but it gave a show-place air to things. Two boys, one with a whistle, the other with a jew's-harp, played all the time any one was riding.

The final triumph in the way of suggestion came from Jim.

'Say, this is' most as good as the one down there. Let's charge a cent a ride—it's worth it—and take the money to pay for a ride down there for Sallie.'

It was agreed, but money was slower in coming in than had been anticipated. There was a great deal of dead-heading. The first boy who came in on the new order was let off because he was the first, the smallest boy because he was the smallest, a little girl because she was a girl, a boy because he brought Sallie a doughnut.

But at last five cents were secured. A large company assembled to escort Sallie down to the merry-go-round.

'I don't hear the music,' said Sam, as they drew near.

'Stopped for a minute, I s'pose,' said Billy.

But, rounding some buildings to the vacant lot on which the tent had been raised, where was it? A blank, in its place, and in the young eyes gazing in dire disappointment into each other.

'They pulled up and went off this morning,' said some one standing near.

There was nothing for it but the forlorn return.

'Sallie, we'll give you a tiptop ride,' voices clamored in attempts at consolation.

'Who's that?' asked Billy, when, being pusher for a while, he paused for breath.

A young man with a camera was approaching, looking greatly interested as he viewed the merry-go-round.

'Will you let me take you?' he asked. It took but a moment to decide that this would be, of all things, most delightful. Jim was charmed at learning that the merry-go-round could be taken while going full tilt. A little time was taken in settling riders in the best shape and in cautioning them not to stare with their eyes or set their lips tightly. Along with it all, the young man, being genial, heard a great deal of chat about Sallie and her lameness and her hard fortune in not having a chance at the real merry-go-round. The little girl who was to be taken on the opposite end of the plank from Sallie wanted to go home and put on her white dress and sash, but the artist assured her she looked exactly as he wished her to look.

When all was ready, the picture was taken, so quickly that the boys had not had time to put their picture faces on; for the man had neglected to say, 'Now look pleasant.' He promised to send Sallie a copy of the picture, and was just saying good-bye and thanks, when Billy and Sam, overwrought by the excitement of the hour, with a wild whoop sprang against the planks and gave the merry-go-round a mighty shove.

There was a crash and a smash. The pin in the middle had suddenly given way. The little girl who wanted her white dress and a small boy flew up, while Sallie and a boy went down. In the babel of laughs and shrieks the artist turned around and raised his camera for a moment.

It was two months before the photograph came, and there were two, one of the flying riders with the set faces, the other a snap-shot of the scramble in the wreck of the merry-go-round.

There was also a letter which read:—

'I sent the pictures in competition for a prize offered for photographs. They won a prize of twenty-five dollars, one-half of which I send for the little girl who never got to the big merry-go-round. I think, though, that the home-grown one was quite equal to it.'

Billy and Sam flung up their hats, shrieked, and turned half a dozen handsprings running. Then Billy said solemnly,—

'There's a man that knows how to do things!'

'And that knows what a good merry-go-round is,' added Sam.—'Christian Register.'

Advertisements.

FREE.

IS NO EXPERIMENT

—BUT—

A Positive Cure.



That you may be assured of the merits of this wonderful medical triumph, I will send ten days' trial treatment free

Address, with stamp, MRS. F. I. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING

Mrs. J. Barnett was Induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

And She Found Permanent Relief from all her Aches and Pains and Sleeplessness—She Tells Her Own Story.

Plattsville, Ont., Oct. 23.—(Special.)—Thousands of women in Canada will read with interest and profit the experience of Mrs. J. Barnett, of this place. It is best given in her own words:

'I had been ailing for years,' Mrs. Barnett says. 'The symptoms of my disease were Nervousness Rheumatism in the left arm, pains in the small of the back, up the spinal column, in the back of the head and through the eyes. I grew weak, for I had no appetite and I could not sleep at nights. I was a physical wreck.

'The doctors afforded me no relief, and my symptoms according with those of Kidney Disease, I determined to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'Before I had finished one box there was an improvement in my condition. My appetite returned, the pain was lessened and I was able to sleep. I took in all twelve boxes and was completely cured. The cure was permanent.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills bring new life to run down men and women. They cure the Kidneys. The healthy Kidneys take all impurities—all the seeds of disease—out of the blood. With pure blood coursing to every part of the body new life and health and energy are assured.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Mr. Millyuns (engaging valet)—'I warn you that frequently I am exceedingly ill-tempered and gruff.'

Valet (cheerfully)—'That's all right, sir; so am I.'

Good Digestion should wait on Appetite.—To have the stomach well is to have the nervous system well. Very delicate are the digestive organs. In some so sensitive are they that atmospheric changes affect them. When they become disarranged no better regulator is procurable than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will assist the digestion so that the hearty eater will suffer no inconvenience, and will derive all the benefits of his food.

Physician (to government clerk)—'Well, what do you complain of?'

'Sleeplessness, doctor.'

'At what time do you go to bed?'

'Oh! I don't mean at night, but during office hours.'

Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take: sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Archaeologist (to son of toil who is ploughing a lonely field)—'Hallos, my man, have you found any Roman pottery about here?'

Son of Toil—'No; have you lost any?'—London 'Tit Bits.'

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Greene—'What's your opinion of a man who will sell his vote for money?'

Grafter—'Oh, I never give my opinion. I just hand over the money and let it go at that.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Pain is a Punishment.—Pain is a protest of nature against neglect of the bodily health, against carelessness regarding the physical condition. It steals in at the first opportunity and takes up its abode in a man, and it is sometimes difficult to eject it. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will drive it out in short order. Pain cannot stay where it is used, but immediately flees away.

'The brusque way that you refused to buy Willie a knife cut him deeply,' asserted the mother.

'In that case,' replied the father, 'he has the result without having the knife.'—Chicago 'Post.'

A Pill for Generous Eaters.—There are many persons of healthy appetite and poor digestion, who, after a hearty meal, are subject to much suffering. The food of which they have partaken lies like lead in their stomachs. Headache, depression, a smothering feeling follow. One so afflicted is unfit for business or work of any kind. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will bring relief. They will assist the assimilation of the aliment, and used according to direction, will restore healthy digestion.

'Let us have peace,' said the English invader. 'Can you not see that the white strangers love the Redmen.'

'Ah, yes,' replied the intelligent Indian, 'they love the very ground we walk upon.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it, and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes, and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels,—you'll like it.

'Are your daughter's singing lessons worth the price you are paying for them?'

'Oh, yes! Why, I've just bought that house next door for three thousand dollars. A month ago the owner wanted ten thousand for it.'—'Judge.'

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

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

'You remember that landscape I made of your place?' said D'Auber.

'Well, I haven't been able to sell it yet.'

'It must be very realistic,' replied Subbubs, 'for I haven't been able to sell the place yet, either.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

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

The Boys' Page.

Told on the Sidewalk

('Canadian Churchman.')

'Herald, Ledg—Oh, I say, mister, wait a minute, please!'

There happened to be very few on the sidewalk at the moment, and a gentleman who had been walking with his face upraised towards the roof of a lofty building opposite, paused and looked back enquiringly. A newsboy had scurried across the street and was close behind him.

'Well?' pleasantly.

'It's about the fresh air business,' the boy began eagerly. 'I was down by the office this mornin' to fix up something; but there was a lot waitin', so I hurried out to finish sellin' my papers, meanin' to go back soon's I did. You see,' candidly, 'if I'd waited long the boys'd have got ahead of me an' I'd been stuck.'

'I see,' smiled the gentleman; 'but where do I come in? I haven't anything to do with the fresh-air business, as you call it.'

'No, but you were one of the men talkin', an' I heard you say you lived on a farm an' could take a fresh-air boy steady. I didn't think at the time, but when I seen you walkin' up the sidewalk just now it came over me all at once that you was what I wanted, not the office.' Then anxiously, and without waiting for the gentleman to speak: 'Did—did you get one?'

'No, not yet.'

'Good,' in a relieved voice. 'Then I can fix it up all right for you and for him. An' I don't mind sayin',' some of his anxiety returning, 'that you'd better get him off just as soon as you can. He's awful sick.'

'But I don't—' began the gentleman.

'Oh! that's all right,' interrupted the boy, easily; 'we needn't go and ask him if he's willin.. He'll go. All he talks about is green grass an' cows, an' apples, orchards, an' such things. Homesick ain't no name for it. You see,' more gravely, 'he came to the city two years ago, straight from them cows an' the green grass. He was goin' to get rich an' then rush back an' buy a big farm. He's told me all about it. Well, 't wa'n't quite so easy as he thought. He couldn't get work, an' he dropped down from a good boardin' house to a poor one, an' from that to a garret, an' then got turned out of the garret 'cause he couldn't pay fifty cents a week rent. When I run across him he was in an old cellar, sick an' pretty nigh starved.'

'Why didn't he ask for assistance?'

'Too proud,' laconically, 'tried to fight me off at first, but I held on. We've been together ever since, an' now he don't mind me much. An' I'd have seen the thing clear through,' deprecatingly, 'an' not held up a finger to nobody if only he'd got better; but he didn't. He's kept gettin' worse all the time. I bought pills an oranges an' cod liver oil an' pain killer an' liniment, thinkin' mebbe some of 'em would help him; but they didn't. Then I waited a week an' saved up enough to call in a reg'lar doctor.'

There was sympathetic interest in the gentleman's face now. 'That was a good plan,' he commended. 'What did the doctor say?'

The boy sniffed contemptuously. 'Said Tom could be cured, but he must be took to the hospital, an' he'd see 'bout it at once. Huh! I could have told him 't was cows an' green grass Tom wanted, not hospitals. But, of course, I couldn't stand up an' sass a reg'lar doctor. Jest as soon's he left, though, I lit out for the fresh-air office, thinkin' mebbe I could get him off 'fore the doctor got round. An' I'm awful glad it's come out all right,' looking frankly into his companion's face, 'only you must hurry an' get him off to-day.'

'But I don't—' the gentleman again began. Then he paused abruptly, adding: 'Suppose you take me to see Tom.'

'Of course,' simply, 'that's what I was goin' to do. But it's a pretty tough place,' apologetically; 'jest one corner of an' old cellar. You see, we've had to go cheap, so we could buy medicine an' things. This way.'

As they went down the side street the gentleman looked at his companion thoughtfully. The boy was strongly built, with a sturdy manliness about him that seemed to please the gentleman, for he smiled approvingly.

'How would you like to go into the country?' he asked suddenly.

'Best in the world,' promptly; 'but I'm too strong.'

'Strong boys are just what we need on the farm. Will you go back with me?'

'I want you to see Tom,' sturdily. 'He needs the cows an' things; I don't.'

The gentleman's hand found its way to the boy's shoulder. 'I think you mistake about the doctor,' he said, earnestly. 'He understands Tom's case better than you or I could. Suppose we let Tom be taken to the hospital. They can cure him up quicker than we can; and we will go and see that he is fixed up all right. Just as soon as he is well enough I'll find some place in the country for him near us, so you can see each other. What I want is a strong, willing boy to ride horses and do all sorts of farm chores. You can attend school, too. Will you go back with me?'

They gazed into each other's eyes for a moment; then the boy held out his hand.

'Yes,' he answered, simply, 'I'd like to be the best in the world.'

Puzzles.

BEHEADINGS AND MULTIPLIED MEANINGS.

As I first appear I salute,
Change my head and I query.
Again and I lay on the grass.
Again and I name the time.
Again and I am a useful animal,
Again and I drag a boat.
Again and I promise an oath.
Again and I am several in a line,
Again and I am degraded,
And with my first I now finally say good-by.

HIDDEN POET.

Two travellers were on a desert nearly famished with thirst, when one said to the other, as he placed to his lips a bottle containing only a few drops of water:

'We'll share a sip, Mike.'

This sentence contains all the letters of the name of a famous English poet. Who was he?

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Hidden cities.—Rome, Lyons, Frankfort, Paris and Nice.

TAKING REBUKES.

You can tell the stuff a man is made of when you observe how he acts when he is deservedly called down. When you find a fellow fly off the handle or turn his back upon the man who rebukes him for folly or error, you have one who has not much under his hide but crow meat. 'Rebuke a wise man and he will love thee.' A genuine man thinks too seriously of wrong to find fault with the friend who honestly endeavors to point it out. Restlessness and resentment under rebuke reveal a mind that is either set upon its own crookedness or so small that it is a waste of effort to try and bend it in the right direction. The French have an aphorism that aptly fits such cases: 'A laver la tête d'une ane on perd sa lessive,', (He who washes the head of an ass wastes his soap.) When you find a man who kicks under rebuke put your soap away. On the other hand, many a man owes all the success he has won to a faithful friend who has led him aside and quietly told him the fool he was making of himself.—Exchange.

The Knife

(Translated from the German of Wilhelmine von Hillern.)

In the year of our Lord 1511, two stately, manly forms trod over the grass of the still minster-place. The one, somewhat older, with finely arched nose, full gray-blonde beard, and long hair, which fell richly from under his red velvet cap, walked so majestically along that one saw at the first glance he was no common mortal, but one upon whose broad shoulders an invisible globe rested. Beautiful, large, and noble, as one pictures to himself the highest of mankind, an emperor—a German emperor—from head to foot; at once a poet and a hero in the true sense of the word, Anastatius Grun's last knight—Maximilian I.

Here in 'his city' of Breisach, as he called it, the Emperor was pleased to rest from the affairs which moved him, and with him, the world; here in the deep rest and silence he worked on his 'Weissemkonig,' here he wrote the tender letters to his daughter Margaretha in the Netherlands.

The little city on the upper Rhein, now so forgotten, so unesteemed, was the 'Sans Souci' of the Emperor Maximilian. But at the time of the year 1511 threatening clouds lay around this 'Ohnesorge,' which shadowed the brow of the Emperor and announced a storm which was destined to tear him far away with itself, forth forever from the quiet portion of earth which he so loved. Already there glimmered forth here and there, in his own kingdom, under the ashes, the flames of the Peasant War, and the hostilities again arose without, among the artful Vulcan folk—the loss of Milan threatened, and the old dragon, the Turk, appeared again in the further distance—it was almost too much, even for an Emperor. So he went with proud but heavy step along the parapet of the minster-place, and his eye hung gloomily over the serene landscape at his feet; the invisible globe pressed today more heavily than usual upon his shoulders.

Suddenly he stood still. 'What children are those?' he said to the gentleman following him 'the noble knight Max Freitz Sauerwine,' his secretary, and indicated a couple of children, who with great enthusiasm were planting a young rosebush in a niche of the wall.

They were children as beautiful as only the fancy of an artist can imagine. A girl and a boy, the former about eight, the latter, twelve years old. The little ones were so interested in their work that they did not hear the Emperor approach; not until he stood directly before them did they look up, and the boy raised the girl, and said aloud, 'Thou, that is the Emperor.'

'What are you doing there?' asked Maximilian, and his artist glance fell on the shining pair.

'We are planting a rosebush for the dear God,' said the boy, unafraid.

'Do you believe that the dear Lord will rejoice very much over that?'

The boy shrugged his shoulders. 'Well, we have nothing better.'

The Emperor laughed. 'Then he will surely take the will for the deed! What is your name?'

'Hans Liefrink.'

'And the little one, is she your sister?'

'No, she is Ruppacher's Marie, my neighbor's child. Fie, Marie, take your finger out of your mouth.'

'Ah, so—then I suppose you like each other very much.'

'Yes, when I am grown up and have a knife, then I will marry her.'

The Emperor stared. 'Does one then need a knife in order to marry?'

'Yes, truly,' answered the boy, 'if I have no knife, I cannot cut, and if I cannot cut, I can earn no money—, and my mother has said that without money no one can marry. And I must have much money, if I wish to marry Marie, because she is a counsellor's daughter.'

'But,' said the Emperor, further, 'what do you wish to cut?'

'Wood!'

'Aha, I understand, you wish to be a wood-carver. Now, I remember that I once saw two young fellows of your name with Durer in Nuremburg. Are they relatives of yours?'

'Yes, cousins.'

'Did your father practice this craft there?'

'Yes, and I have, when I was little, looked on, and now I also wish to learn it, but my father and uncle are dead, and my mother buys me no knife.'

The Emperor put his hand in his pocket and drew out a knife with richly carved handle and many blades.

'Will that do?'

With a cry of joy, a hot color rose in the boy's face; one could see by the great trembling of his hand how his heart beat.

'Yes, indeed,' he stammered, 'that will do beautifully.'

'Very well, then, take it and be industrious with it,' said the Emperor.

The boy took the treasure from the Emperor's hand as carefully as if it were burning hot and would scorch his fingers.

'I thank you many times!' was all that he could manage to say, but in the dark eyes of the boy a clear fire of joy flamed forth and enveloped the Emperor as with a sparkling shower of love and gratitude. 'Will you not go to your cousins' in Nuremburg, and help them carve plates? There is much work there.'

'I would gladly go to Nuremberg, to Durer, but plates I will not make. I cannot endure wood-carving, which is so flat that one can wipe his hands over it, and so mixed up that one cannot tell what is near and what is far, and that one must imagine half of it. Then I would much rather cut figures; that appears much more natural and one can understand it.'

'One can understand it!' replied the Emperor, smiling, 'the genuine sculptor! You'll make a clever man, Hans Liefrink. You are right, keep to that which is natural and which one can understand—for you will not fail in that!'

He drew a leather purse from his velvet riding jacket, and gave it to the youth. 'Attention, Hans. Keep the gold inside there; give it to no one, not even to your mother; say the Emperor has commanded that you use it only for your improvement. Study industriously, and when you are grown up and can travel, then go to Nuremburg, to Durer; take him a greeting from me, and say to him that, as his Emperor formerly held the ladder for him, so he now shall hold the ladder for you, so that you can climb very high. Do you promise me all this on your hand?'

'Yes, Herr Kaiser!' cried Hans enthusiastically, and grasped the royal hand and shook it heartily in his great joy.

'Herr Kaiser,' he burst out, 'if ever I carve the great God, I will make him like you, for just like you must he appear.'

'Farewell,' laughed the Emperor, and climbed the mountain with his companion.

The boy stood there as if he had dreamed. Marie had meanwhile, in spite of his command, sucked a hole in her apron, and held the wet corner in her hand as if petrified. Suddenly she ran towards a servant, who came quarrelsomely to seek the child, and whispered to her, 'Only think, the Emperor was here and gave Hans a knife and much gold.' The servant would not believe it, but when she saw the knife—she dare not touch it—then she was obliged to believe it, and she called together all the people dwelling below the mountain, and all wished to see the knife and the contents of the purse, but the wise youth showed them to no one.

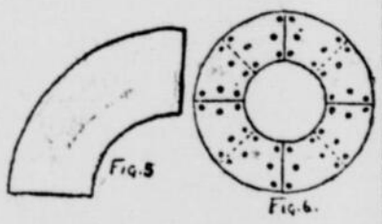
The next day the Emperor departed, and the story of Hans Liefrink was for many weeks the town talk of Breisach: 'Truly it was no wonder, Hans Liefrink had always been a bold fellow, and was a glib talker, how should he not have been able to talk himself into the good graces of the Emperor.'—The Morning Star.'

In Our Work Shop.

HOW TO BUILD A WINDMILL.

Coat the wood which is underground with pitch or tar. Fill up the holes, packing well with earth and stones.

The top plate, which rests on the part A (fig. 3) should be made from the 12 in. by ½ pine. Take a large sheet of strong paper, and with string and pencil or compasses describe on it a circle 2 feet 10 inches in diameter with an inner one 18 inches in diameter. Draw two lines through the centre at right angles, and with a penknife cut out one of these quarters as at fig. 5. Using this to guide you, mark 16 pieces this size and shape on your 12 inch boards, fitting them in to economize wood, and when you have them marked correctly cut them carefully with a keyhole saw. Now place four of these quarters together in a circle on a level place. Arrange another four in the same way on top of the first set, so that the four joins come over the solid portion of those beneath, as in fig. 6, where the joins of underneath circle are shown in



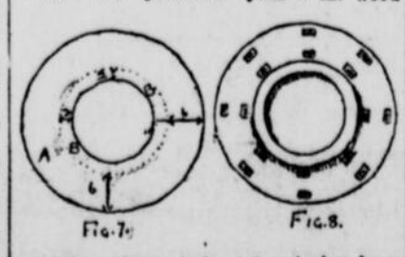
dotted lines. Screw these circles firmly together, using six 3-4 in. screws to each join. Turn the circle over and secure the lower joins in the same way. Smooth the edges of the circle carefully.

Make another circle with remaining pieces, then draw a line 2 in. distant from inside edge, as in fig. 7. Cut out this inner ring, B, with the keyhole saw, and secure it to the lower plate (fig. 6) by nails or screws. Its use is to prevent the upper ring (now only 6 in. wide) from being displaced as it revolves slowly round with the change of wind. To lessen the friction as much as possible place sash rollers on the lower plate. You will require 16. They should be let in at regular intervals, as in fig. 8. Cut sufficient wood away to prevent them rubbing, but not more than is necessary.

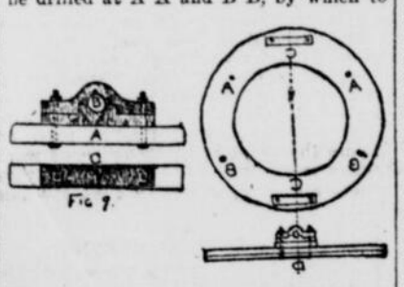
The upper plate would soon get worn away if not protected by something hard. Buy a sheet of galvanized steel No. 22. Mark out the four quarters required with your paper pattern, and, getting some one to hold the steel firmly, cut it with heavy shears. When cut, punch small holes all round edges ½ inch apart with fine bradawl to admit brads, but before nailing it on drill holes in the wood ring to bolt the bearings, etc., down.

You will require 4½ dozen ¼ in. bolts, 3 in. long, with nut at one end and round head at the other. Get also a pair of malleable iron bearings or journals. Fig. 9 shows a side view of same at B, and top view at C.

Cut two pieces of your 1 in. wood



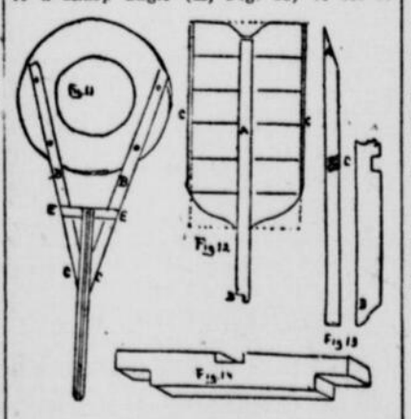
slightly wider and about two inches longer than the bearings, and drill two holes through them to correspond to holes in bearings. These raise the bearings to necessary height from top of ring, and are to be placed on it opposite each other on the central line near outer edge. Four holes may then be drilled through ring to correspond with the others, and bolts placed up through from underneath to hold them firmly down. Fig. 10 gives view of this at C C, top view; side view at D. Heads of bolts should be slightly sunk so as not to project, and holes must be drilled at A A and B B, by which to



bolt on the supports to the tail-fan, but it is better to first prepare the tail before drilling the holes. This tail-fan projecting from the back catches the wind on its side, and the pressure on it brings the wheel head to wind.

Fig. 11 is a top view of the upper ring, showing the side supports to tail. Fig. 12 is a side view of the tail, which is made of six two-foot lengths of 9x½ pine, the end pieces cut to the shape shown with a keyhole saw. Cut two 4½-foot lengths of 1x2½ inch pine, (A, Fig. 12), bevel the edges and after ends with a plane and cut away the forward ends as shown at B. Nail them into the boards of the tail with two-inch nails, keeping the boards pressed close together while nailing. On the edges of the tail, nail ½-inch strips, (C C, Fig. 12), to keep them straight, and save them from the weather. Use one-inch nails.

The supports of the tail, (B B, Fig. 11) are of one-inch pine, six feet by three inches. One end of each must be cut to a sharp angle (A, Fig. 13) to let it



lie flat against the tail (C C, Fig. 11), where it is fastened with screws. The other ends are to be rounded off as shown in the side view at B Fig. 13. To get the angle A accurate, place the supports on the top plate (Fig. 10) with the tail piece held in position, when it can be accurately marked off and the holes A A, B B drilled for the bolts, which are placed in from below and screwed up tight.

The cross-piece E E, which supports the forward end of the tail, should be mortised to fit, as shown in Fig. 14. It should be set three feet from B, Fig. 11. The supports are correspondingly mortised, as at C, Fig. 13.

Now screw the tail-fan in position, nail the sheet steel with three-quarter-inch brads to the under side of the upper ring, and that part is complete.

It is well to have a fixed ladder on the windmill, for putting the parts in place, and for oiling and repairs. One upright of the tower is used as a leg of the ladder, the other being a piece 2½ x 2 inches, screwed to the cross-pieces, two feet away from the upright at the bottom and one at the top. The rungs are 2 x 1 wood, spaced 15 inches apart, and fastened with four screws in each.

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Surgical Operations Done by Animals

SOME WONDERFUL EXAMPLES RELATED BY A CLOSE OBSERVER OF NATURE.

'Most people have seen the sick cat eat grass, or an uneasy dog seek out some weed and devour it greedily to make his complaining stomach feel better,' says William J. Long in 'The Outlook,' writing upon animal surgery. 'Others may have dipped deep into Indian history and folklore, and learned that many of the herbs used by the American tribes, and especially the cures for rheumatism, dysentery, fever and snake bites were learned direct from the animals, by noting the rheumatic old bear grub for fern roots or bathe in the hot mud of a sulphur spring, and by watching with eager eyes what plants the wild creatures ate when bitten by rattlers or wasted by fever. And all have perhaps wondered how much the animals knew, and especially how they came to know it.

'To illustrate the matter simply and in our own day and generation: A deer that has been chased all day long by dogs, and that has escaped at last by swimming an icy river and fallen exhausted on the further shore, will lie down to sleep in the snow. That would mean swift death for any human being. Half the night the deer will move about at short intervals, instead of sleeping heavily, and in the morning he is as good as ever and ready for another run. The same deer shut up in a warm barn to sleep over night, as has been more than once tested with park animals, will be found dead in the morning.

'An old Indian who lives and hunts on Vancouver Island told me recently that he has several times caught beaver that had previously cut their legs off to escape from traps, and that two of them had covered the wounds thickly with gum. Last spring the same Indian caught a bear in a deadfall. On the animal's side was a long rip from some other bear's claw, and the wound had been smeared thickly with soft spruce rosin. This last experiment corresponds closely with one of my own. I shot a big bear years ago in Northern New Brunswick that had received a gunshot wound, which had raked him badly and then penetrated the leg. He had plugged the wound carefully with clay, evidently to stop the bleeding, and then had covered the broken skin with sticky mud from the river's brink, to keep the flies away from the wound and give it a chance to heal undisturbed. It is noteworthy here that the bear uses either gum or clay indifferently, while the beaver and muskrat seem to know enough to avoid the clay, which would be quickly washed off in the water.

'One day in the early spring I saw two eider ducks swimming about the Hummock Pond, on the island of Nantucket. The keen eyed critic will interfere and say I was mistaken; for eiders are salt water ducks that love the open sea and are supposed never to enter fresh water, not even to breed. That is what I also supposed until I saw these two; so I sat down to watch a while and find out, if possible, what had caused them to change their habits. At this time of year the birds are almost invariably found in pairs, and sometimes a flock a hundred yards long will pass you, flying close to the water and sweeping around the point where you are watching, first a pretty brown female and then a gorgeous black and white drake just behind her, alternating with perfect regularity, female and male, throughout the whole length of their long line. The two birds before me, however, were both females, and that was another reason for watching them instead of the hundreds of other ducks, coots and sheldrakes and broadbills that were scattered all over the big pond.

'The first thing noticed was that the birds were acting queerly, dipping their heads under water and keeping them there for a full minute or more at a time. That was curious, too, for the water under them was too deep for feeding, and the eiders prefer to wait till the tide falls and then gather the exposed shellfish from the rocks, rather than to dive after them, like a coot. Darkness came on speedily to hide the birds, who were still dipping their heads as if bewitched, and I went away no wiser for my watching.

'A few weeks later there was another eider, a big drake, in the same pond, and acting in the same queer way. Thinking, perhaps, that this was a wounded bird that had gone crazy from a shot in the head, I pushed out after him in an old tub of a boat; but he took wing at my approach, like any other duck, and after a vigorous flight lit further down the pond, and plunged his head under water again. Thoroughly curious now, I went on a still hunt after the stranger, and after much difficulty succeeded in shooting him from the end of a bushy point. The only unusual thing about him was that a large mussel, such as grow on the rocks in salt water, had closed his shells firmly on the bird's tongue in such a way that he could neither be crushed by the bird's bill nor scratched off by the bird's foot. I pulled the mussel off, put it in my pocket, and went home more mystified than before.

'That night I hunted up an old fisherman who had a big store of information in his head about all kinds of wild things, and asked him if he had ever seen a shoal duck in fresh water. "Once or twice," he said. "They kept dipping their heads under water, kinder crazy like." But he had no explanation to offer until I showed him the mussel that I had found on the duck's tongue. Then his face lightened. "Mussels of that kind won't live in fresh water," he declared, at a glance; and then the explanation of the birds' queer actions flashed into both heads at once; they were simply drowning the mussels in order to make them loosen their grip on the birds' tongues.

'Twenty years ago, while sitting quietly by a brook at the edge of the woods in Massachusetts, a woodcock fluttered out into the open and made his way to a spot on the bank. It was the season when gunners were abroad in the land, and my first impression was that this was a wounded bird that had made a long flight after being shot at, and that had now come out to the stream to drink or to bathe his wounds, as birds often do.

'At first he took soft clay in his bill from the edge of the water, and seemed to be smearing it on one leg near the knee. Then he fluttered away on one foot for a distance and seemed to be pulling tiny roots and fibres of grass, which he worked into the clay that he had already smeared on his leg. Again he took more clay and plastered it over the fibres, putting on more and more till I could plainly see the enlargement; he worked away with strange, silent intentness for fully fifteen minutes, while I watched and wondered, scarce believing my eyes. Then he stood perfectly still for a full hour under an overhanging sod, where the eye could with difficulty find him, his only motion meanwhile being an occasional rubbing and smoothing of the clay bandage with his bill, until it hardened enough to suit him, whereupon he fluttered away from the brook and disappeared in the thick woods.

'I had my own explanation of the incredible action—namely, that the woodcock had a broken leg, and had deliberately put it into a clay cast to hold the broken bones in place until they should knit together again; but, naturally, I kept my own counsel, knowing that no one would believe in the theory. For years I questioned gunners closely, and found two who said that they had killed woodcock whose legs had at one time been broken and had healed again. As far as they could remember, the leg had in each case healed perfectly straight, instead of twisting to one side, as a chicken's leg does when broken and allowed to knit of itself. I examined hundreds of woodcock in the markets in different localities and found one whose leg had at one time been broken by a shot and then had healed perfectly. There were plain signs of dried mud at the break; but that was also true of the other leg near the foot, which only indicated that the bird had been feeding in soft places.

'All this proved nothing to an outsider, and I kept silence as to what I had seen until last winter, twenty years afterward, when the confirmation came unexpectedly. I had been speaking of animals before the Contemporary Club of Bridgeport, when a gentleman, a lawyer well known all over the state, came to me and told me eagerly of a curious find he had made the previous autumn. He was gunning one day, with a friend, when they shot a woodcock, which, on being brought in by the dog, was found to have a lump of hard clay on one of its legs. Curious to know what it meant, he chipped the clay off with his penknife, and found a broken bone, which was then almost healed and as straight as ever. A few weeks later the bird, had he lived, would undoubtedly have taken off the cast himself, by first soaking it in water, and there would have been nothing to indicate anything unusual about him.'

QUEER THINGS ABOUT FROGS.

The frog's skin is so important as a breathing apparatus that the creature would die at once of suffocation if the pores were closed by a coat of sticky varnish, by dust, or in any other way. While we are speaking of breathing, you will notice that his sides do not heave as ours do at each breath we take. A frog has no ribs, and cannot inhale and exhale as we do, but is obliged to swallow his air in gulps, and if you will watch the little fellow's throat you will see it continually moving in and out as one gulp follows another. In order to swallow, his mouth must be closed; just try to swallow with your mouth wide open, and you will see what I mean. A frog, then, always breathes through his nose, and if you held his mouth wide open he would suffocate as surely as though you gave his skin a coat of varnish. Mr. Frog has an enormous mouth for his size, and if we were to put a finger inside of it we would find that he has a row of teeth in the upper jaw, and that his soft white tongue, unlike our own, is attached in front and is free behind. When he wishes to catch any insect he throws out the free end of the tongue, then draws it in so rapidly that it is difficult to see whether he has been successful or not. As the tongue is coated with a gummy fluid, the insect sticks to it and is carried back into the mouth, which closes upon it like the door of a tomb. Frogs, however, are not limited to one mode of feeding; they often leap open-mouthed upon larger prey, which includes, besides insects, small fish, mice, small ducklings, polliwogs, and tiny frogs.—'Woman's Home Companion.

A PLANT WORTH WATCHING.

A plant that is its own gardener is, you would think, an impossibility,' said a peanut dealer. 'In the peanut, though, we have just such a plant—a plant, as it were, with a spade. The peanut grows in the air and sun, but when the flowers fall off and the pods appear it is necessary for these pods to mature under ground, and, therefore, the plant buries them. It buries them with a movement of the stalk, a downward bend that pushes the pod beneath the soil. This is a strange thing to see; it makes a peanut patch well worth a visit. Go to one of these patches at the season when the flowers are falling, and if you are patient you may have the luck to catch a plant in the very act of burying its pods.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

'ALL MEN ARE EQUAL!'

All men are equal! Knight and churl
Doth share by sovereign right,
God's grand Pavilion of the Day,
His Palace of the Night!

For each the dew, the stars, the sheen
By sun and moonlight cast;
And, like tired children, lo! for each
Earth's mother breast at last!

—John Arbory.

JUST THINK!

There was a contractor, and what do you think?
He lived upon nothing but victuals and drink;
Victuals and drink he got from the town
By bidding things up, while others bid down.

—'The Harvester.'

Mrs. Hudson (to her husband, who has come home with a black eye and no hat)—'Ah, that's what you get by riding a bicycle.'

Mr. Hudson—'No, dear; it's what I got for not being able to ride one.'

'What do you consider the greatest object of interest in Engand?' asked the interviewer.

'Well,' answered the great lecturer from abroad, 'I arrived here yesterday, and—'

'Of course,' exclaimed the interviewer, apologetically, 'I meant the greatest object of interest next to yourself.'

'I'm told that your bride is very pretty,' said Miss Popprey.

'Yes, indeed!' replied Mr. Con Seet. 'Several of the guests at the ceremony were pleased to call it a "wedding of beauty and brains." '

'Well, well! She must be a remarkable woman; that's an unusual combination in one person.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

'Our colleges turn out some pretty good men nowadays,' remarked the elderly gentleman.

'Yes,' relied his son, gloomily, 'our college turned out the man who was sure to have won the hundred-yard dash for us next year—just because he didn't pass any of his examinations.'

At a certain petty sessions the other day a great amount of laughter was created during the hearing of one of the cases. One of the justices of the peace rather pompously exclaimed: 'Let us have decorum in the court, please.'

An official rushed at once to the door, calling out "Richard Orum! Richard Orum!'

Needless to say 'decorum' was still wanting for a brief period in that court.

CAESAR'S HIGH PRAISE.

Vain people, in seeking compliments, often get the worst of it; and, as the following instance shows, sometimes from their dependents and flatterers. A South American Adonis, in no way celebrated for his personal attractions, on completing a somewhat protracted toilet one morning, turned to his servant and inquired:

'How do I look, Caesar?'

' 'Plendid, massa! 'plendid!' was Ebony's delighted answer.

'Do you think I'll do, Caesar?' giving him a piece of silver.

'Golly, massa! nebber see you look so fierce in all my life! You look jis as bold as a lion!'

'Why, what do you know about a lion? You never saw one, Caesar.'

'Nebber see a lion, massa! Golly! I see Massa Peyton's Jim ride one ober to the mill ebery day.'

'No, you fool, that's a donkey.'

'Can't help dat, massa. You look jis like him!'

SOME HATS AND A POET.

Many years ago the greatest of living English poets—I have the story from an old friend of his—had sat all day in the throes of a new poem. Evening came, and with it hunger, for even a poet must eat, and so he repaired to his club for dinner. After the meal he sat crooning to himself, until at last it occurred to him that he had better go home to bed. To the lobby, then, he went for his hat, but no hat, at least of his, was to be found. Apparently some one had taken it away by mistake. In his annoyance the poet threw each hat—there were only half a dozen or so—contemptuously on the floor as he examined it, and was turning away in disgust when these glistening silk cylinders caught his eye. A demoniac spirit seized him. Among these hats must be that of the villain who had taken his. With a subdued whoop the enraged poet proceeded to execute a war-dance on the crackling tubes, and had just reduced the last of them to pulp when the hall porter, who had been temporarily away from his post, rushed in upon the scene. 'Oh, my sir,' he gasped, 'whatever are you a-doin' of?' The bard muttered something about a confounded ruffian having stolen his hat. 'Oh, dear, dear, sir,' cried the hall porter, more in sorrow than in anger, 'don't you know as 'ow when you come to the club to-night you didn't 'ave no 'at on!'—'M.A.P.'

TALES OF REPROBATES.

In 'A Third Pot-Pourri,' lately published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Mrs. C. W. Earle tells some good stories. 'At a rent-audit dinner, the Squire noticed that a new tenant of his, sitting in the place of honor on his right hand, was taking nothing to drink, so he said, 'Well, Johnson, this won't do. You are drinking nothing,' etc. Johnson replied, 'No, squire, I never drinks nothing with my meals." "How's that?" asked the Squire; "are you a teetotaller, or suffering from rheumatism, or anything, and acting under doctor's orders?" "No, Squire, 'tain't that. It's this way; if you take a bucketful of water you can get no taters into it; but if you put the taters in first, it's wonderful what a lot of water you can get in afterwards." ' 'A philanthropic old lady in Exeter, very keen on the drink-question, got hold of a very bibulous old sailor, whom every one had given up as a bad job. He had lost a leg and one eye, and used to do odd jobs about the market-place. He told the lady that if he could once get a fair start on his own account he would try to reform, many of the jobs he now did being paid in drink. The old lady, after much thought, purchased for him a tray to hang round his neck with a broad strap, and a supply of nice gingerbreads, and she taught him the following sentence to repeat at intervals? "Will any good, kind Christian buy some very fine spicy gingerbread off a poor, afflicted old man?" When he had sold a shilling's worth he congratulated himself on his strength of abstinence, and thought he would treat resolution to just one-half pint. This, needless to say, led to one or two more; and, when he resumed his station on the pavement, his cry became a little mixed, and in a loud voice he appealed to passers-by with: "Will any poor, afflicted Christian buy some good, kind ginger-bread off a fine, spicy old man"? Trade became very good, and he again treated resolution, with the result that his cry became: "Will any fine, spicy Christian buy some poor, afflicted gingerbread off a good, kind old man?" '—'Chambers's Journal.'

EARLIEST USE OF FORKS.

It seems strange that the use of forks began only with our easily remembered forefathers; that the Greeks and Romans did not know anything of them, and that in the far eastern countries their use is still unknown. Up to the fifteenth century they were known only in Italy. Elizabeth had three 'forks' 'garnished with gold slightly,' and with 'lyttle perles pendant,' but they were considered as curiosities and never used. Indeed, in that era it was considered bad form, and ministers contended that to use them was an insult to God. What were our fingers for? In Thomas Coryates's 'Crudities,' published originally in 1608, is this:

'I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and towns through which I passed that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels; neither do I think that any other nation in Christendom doth use it, but only in Italy. The Italian, and also most strangers, do always at their meals use a little forke when they cut their meats. For while with their knife, which they do hold in one hand, they cut the meate out of the dish, they fasten the forke, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish; so whatsoever he be that, sitting in the company of others at meals, should inadvisedly touch the dish of meate with his fingers, from which all the table do cut, he will give occasion of offence to all the company, as having transgressed the laws of good manners, in so much that for his error he shall be at the least browbeaten, if not reprehended in wordes. This form of breeding, I understand, generally used in all places of Italy, their forkes being for the most part made of iron, steele and some of silver; but these are used only by gentlemen. The reason for this curiosity is because the Italian cannot by any means indure to have his meate touched with fingers, seeing that all men's fingers are not alike cleane.'

Not until the middle of the seventeenth century did England's nobility begin the use of forks, but they came into use slowly, and even in the early part of the eighteenth century gentlemen who travelled carried a knife and fork, because the inns were not likely to have them. About 1815 forks became quite common in England and in Europe, and soon became to be considered generally as a necessity.—'The Cooking Club.'

ACTIVITY OF CHINESE PIRATES.

Canton pirates who prey along the river between that city and Hongkong are becoming very bold and desperate. According to the Hongkong 'Press' pirates are beginning to make their presence felt on the West River again. On Monday was reported the looting of a Hongkong junk near the Bogue Forts, in Chinese waters, and now the master of another Hongkong craft, licensed passboat No. 295, has informed the police that on the evening of Aug. 26, halfway between Canton and this port, he was attacked by pirates in a fishing-junk. They fired shots from muskets across his bows, compelling him to heave to. The pass-boat was then boarded by about fifteen of the pirates, who tied up the crew by the queues in batches of four, drove them into the hold, and kept them imprisoned there for over three hours under a guard of three men armed with revolvers, the while the boat was looted. Cargo, money and personal effects to the total amount of four thousand dollars were stolen by the pirates, who eventually sailed away in the direction of Canton.—Shanghai 'Times.'

THE KING'S COFFEE.

The King is becoming an inveterate coffee drinker. Wherever he goes his Egyptian coffee maker, Elmin Abraham, follows with his little coffee mill, and after luncheon and dinner prepares a special brew for His Majesty, and the fortunate few who are privileged to taste it. Emin is able to hold this little mill in his hands when grinding the berries—a particular kind—and the coffee is served in very small cups which have almost the appearance of egg cups. It is, of course, served by Emin himself in all the glory of Oriental drapery. The people who have tasted the King's coffee are very few, and not all of those admire the flavor of it, though none would dare to say so, knowing His Majesty has such a high opinion of its quality.— London 'Tatler.'

SMALL CHAMELEONS.

Four 'dwarf chameleons' have just been presented to the Zoo, where they will be popular on account of the ease with which they can be kept, and their bright colors. Green with a brick-red patch upon the sides is the general pattern of their hues, which is only varied to duller tints when the animal is vexed in any way. This smallest among the tribe, called by Mr. Grant Allen the 'Reptilian Vicar of Bray,' is only five inches long, including its relatively long and prehensile tail. The little creature has a grim look when seen full face, by reason of the serrated fold under the throat, which suggests a fiercely untrimmed 'Newgate fringe.' There are very many kinds of chameleons; but all of them, like the present species, have an inordinate desire for mealworms, a slow and meditative gait, and eyes which move languidly up and down in a manner reminiscent of 'ducks' that die in tempests.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

A DRAMATIC STORY.

The 'Law Journal' tells the following story: 'Lord Langdale often referred to a curious case before himself illustrative of the dangers of judicial precipitation. It turned on presumptive evidence of death. A sum of money in court was subject to a trust for a particular individual for life, and after his death was to be divided between certain parties. These parties petitioned for payment of the fund to them, on the ground that the individual in question, the tenant-for-life, was dead. No positive evidence could be adduced of his death, but it was said that his death must be presumed, inasmuch as the evidence showed that he had gone abroad some twenty or thirty years ago, under circumstances of difficulty, and that no human being had since heard any tidings of him. This did not satisfy Lord Langdale, and he desired the case to stand over, intimating that if further evidence could be produced to corroborate the already strong presumption, he would attend to it. Additional affidavits were accordingly filed, after the lapse of some time, and the case then appeared so strong that he made the order for division of the fund as prayed. The extraordinary portion of the case remains to be told. The order, when drawn up according to his lordship's direction, was carried to the proper office to be entered and the clerk whose duty it was to enter it turned out to be the very individual on whose presumed death the order for payment was made. It seems that in early life he had been involved in scrapes and difficulties, which led him to fly his country, and to keep his residence and career a secret from all his relatives; that he had returned in time under a fictitious name to this country, where he at length obtained a situation in the office in question, but without making himself known to any one; that he was ignorant of his right in the fund in question, and that but for the remarkable accident just related he would have been deprived of these rights, and the fund would have been prematurely given over to persons not then entitled to it.'

A MONARCH SACRIFICED.

When Columbus discovered America there stood in a remote mountain gorge in Cherokee county, N.C., a tulip poplar tree that was then 400 years old. For four more centuries it grew and flourished, and was recently felled for exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair. The tree was thirteen feet in diameter at the base when it was cut. The gorge in which it grew was so inaccessible, being forty miles from a railway, that it was impracticable to obtain a section near the base. Forty feet up, where the tree was a little more than six feet in diameter, a disk was cut. This has been polished, and will occupy a place in front of the hunter's lodge. On the polished disk have been engraved the important historical events of the Old North State from the time that Sir Walter Raleigh took possession of the land in his sovereign's name on July 4, 1584, through the colonial days, during the Revolution, and up to the present time. Another section of the tree will stand like a monument in the forestry exhibit. It is ten feet high. A portion has been dressed, polished and varnished, while the lower portion is covered with the bark.—'Harper's Weekly.'

SHAKER MUSIC.

It is not generally known that the Shaker communities claim that not only the music but the words of many of their hymns came by inspiration. What is more, some of these words are in a lingo which looks rather like Maori, and is certainly unlike any known English. An example, found in a Shaker hymn book printed by the community of Canterbury, is as follows:—

'This power you know, this power you feel, but levan nevan kana voo, levan nevan kana voo, 'tis not by others known.'

The music of the earlier song books, only a few of which are now in existence, was written by a system of notation originating with the Shakers, and undecipherable by ordinary musicians. It consists of vertical lines and letters, denoting various musical notes, placed in different positions beside the lines.—Goston 'Herald.'

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GODSON.

Lord Elgin, the chairman of the War Commission, whose report has created so much discussion, is a small, slightly-built man. He was one of the small band of Scottish peers who adhered to Mr. Gladstone in the Home Rule days; but he was never an extreme party man. Born in Canada during his father's Viceregal stay there, he is one of the very few men who have trodden in their parents' steps as Viceroy of India—a post he held during times of distress and famine with much credit. When he returned from the East in 1899 he received the Order of the Garter from Queen Victoria—one of the last honors she bestowed. The Earl was a godson of Her Majesty (says 'Men and Women'), from whom he had received many gifts, and claims common descent with the Royal Family through the Earls of Carrick. His grandfather brought to England the famous Elgin marbles, which he afterwards sold to the British Museum authorities for less than half of the £74,000 they cost him.

HIS FIRM WAY WITH SERVANTS.

'My dear,' said Mr. Lamson, in a somewhat irritated tone, 'I wish you would speak to Martha about the way she slams the doors. It is exceedingly annoying to feel as if a hurricane had ushered guests into my study, and the passage from the dining-room to the kitchen is unnecessarily noisy.'

'I've spoken to her a great many times about it,' said Mrs. Lamson meekly.

'But not with sufficient firmness, my dear,' said her husband. 'Now, I will speak to Martha on the subject myself, just as I did about the papers on my study table. I have had no trouble since that time.'

Mrs. Lamson smiled, but said nothing, and as she sat in her room sewing she heard her husband's voice addressing Martha in the room below.

'Martha,' he said, deprecatingly, 'did—did it ever occur to you how easily doors slam if one isn't very careful, and what a disagreeable noise they make?

'Sure, and I should say it did, sorr,' loudly assented Martha. 'And the way they slip out of a body's hands is awful; that's what it is, sorr! Portieres is the things to have, Mr. Lamson, and save all trouble; and a patent, slow spring on the outside door, sorr. I'm only a cuke, but I have often noticed the noise it makes when you and Mrs. Lamson are passing in and out, though I've niver spoke a wurrd about it before, sorr, for I know my place.'

'Well, Martha, I'll see what can be done,' said Mr. Lamson, mildly. 'I'll see what can be done.'

'Thank you, sorr,' said Martha. 'Do you mind how much better off you are since you kept your papers in that drawer, sorr, same as I made bold to ax you to, 'stead o' that clutter always on your table, sorr?'

'Yes, yes; it slipped my mind that it was your idea, Martha,' said Mr. Lamson, and the consultation abruptly closed.

'My dear,' said the minister, later in the day, 'I have been thinking how pleasant it would be to have soft hangings at some of the doors. And as for the front door, it needs one of those self-closing springs, I notice. It seems to me the little difficulty in regard to which we were speaking this morning could be easily obviated in this way.'

Again Mrs. Lamson smiled, but the reason for her smile she did not state.—'Scottish American.'

IN THE SHAH'S PALACE.

The palace of the Shah of Persia, according to Donald Stuart, in 'The Struggle for Persia,' is an appalling combination of dinginess and splendor, of squalor and luxury. One of the most interesting rooms is filled with the portraits of all the monarchs of Europe. In the next room is his majesty's writing apparatus. Here stands a globe such as may be seen in a school-room, except that the continents are made with gems of different color and all the names and rivers are marked in diamonds. On the walls a painting by an old master is framed next to a highly colored advertisement of a dealer in fishhooks. The throne itself is a sort of wooden bed, about nine feet by six, the woodwork covered with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires, some an inch long. The value of the whole is estimated roughly at $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. On the floor of the throne is a carpet so thick with pearls that the texture of the cloth is hardly visible, while a huge vase, set with turquoises and pearls, stands side by side with a cheap painted urn, such as is sometimes seen at country fairs.

A VERY LARGE FAMILY.

A book has lately been published in England entitled 'The Blood Royal of England.' In it the author, the Marquis de Rubigny, gives the names of all the known legitimate descendants of Kings Edward IV. and Henry VII. of England and of James III. of Scotland. The total number of living persons who so trace their descent is 11,723, and the author admitts that this list is incomplete, as there are several families he has been unable to trace. The names range from practically all the crowned heads of Europe to a large number of Smiths, Brons and Robinsons. It seems that, excepting the children the Duchess of Fife, the last English king to have non-royal legitimate descendants is Henry VII., and his come chiefly from that Princess Mary who was first a queen of France and then the wife of Charles Brandon and was the grandmother of the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey.

FASHODA RELIC STOLEN.

Colonel Marchand, on his way to rejoin his command at Toulon, went the other day to the booking office of the Paris-Lyons Railway to take a ticket, and left on the counter a pocket-book containing 900 francs. On discovering his loss, he immediately ran back to the booking office, but the pocket-book had disappeared. The colonel is much distressed, for the book is of historic interest to him. It was presented to him by a number of his admirers on his return from Fashoda, and forms a souvenir of his exploration of the Congo and Nile, with the various dates inscribed.

Advertisements.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

A RIGHT WAY AND A WRONG WAY TO TREAT THE TROUBLE.

Liniments and Outward Applications Cannot Cure—The Disease must be Treated Through the Blood.

Rheumatism is one of the most common ailments with which humanity is afflicted, and there are few troubles which cause more acute suffering. There is a prevalent notion, also, that if a person once contracts rheumatism it is bound to return in cold or damp weather. This is a mistake; rheumatism can be thoroughly driven out of the system, but it must be treated through the blood, as it is a blood disease. Rubbing the affected joints and limbs with liniments and lotions will never cure rheumatism, though perhaps it may give temporary relief. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured more cases of rheumatism than perhaps any other disease except anaemia. These pills drive the rheumatic poison out of the system by their action on the blood, and the trouble rarely returns if the treatment is persisted in until the blood is in a thoroughly healthy condition.

As an illustration of how even the most aggravated forms of this trouble yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the case of Mr. J. J. Richards, of Port Colborne, Ont., may be cited. Mr. Richards says:—'About three years ago I suffered from a most severe attack of rheumatism. I could neither lie down nor sit up with any degree of ease, and I am quite sure only those who have been similarly afflicted can understand what agony I endured. I put myself under the care of an excellent doctor but got no benefit. Then I tried another and still another, but with no better results. By this time I had become so reduced in flesh that friends hardly knew me; I could not move hand or foot and had to be turned in bed in sheets. The pain I endured was something awful. Then I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking a few boxes there was an appreciable change for the better; the pains began to leave me, and my joints began to limber. I kept on taking the pills until I had used a dozen boxes, by which time every trace of the trouble had disappeared. I firmly believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have been a rheumatic cripple for life.'

These pills not only cure rheumatism, but all other blood and nerve diseases, such as anaemia, indigestion, kidney troubles, neuralgia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, etc. The genuine pills always bear the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, or sent by mail, postpaid, by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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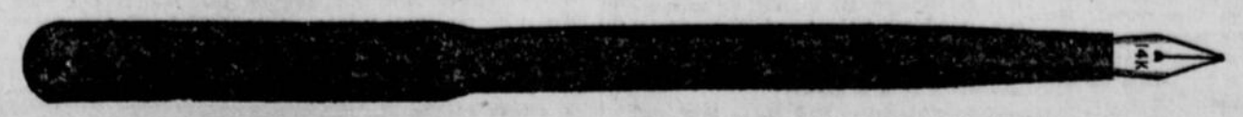
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Home Department.

To the New-Fashioned Baby.

(Cincinnati 'Commercial Tribune.')

Hushaby, lullaby, go to sleep now!
There is your patent-non-rocking crib, dear!
You've had your milk from a sterilized cow,
From microbes and germs you have nothing to fear.

Hushaby, lullaby,
Shut your blue eyes,
A babe of to-day
Never whimpers or cries!

Hushaby, lullaby, th' food that you had
Came straight from the chemist—prepared just for you,
Fed by machinery, are you not glad
That science has taught all these methods so new!

Hushaby, lullaby,
Baby so sweet
(Crying is out of date,
I must repeat!).

Hushaby, lullaby! If you are good
Mother will call on you once every day,
So you may recognize her, as you should—
Ah, she is rearing you in the right way;

Hushaby, lullaby,
Dear little man,
I hope you appreciate
This splendid plan!

One Kind of Selfishness.

(By Miss Margaret P. Boyle, in N. Y. 'Observer.'

'What is going on here, dear? Is Mrs. Stone agitating a bazaar for the benefit of our new church, and has she asked you to supply the whole fancy table?'

'I don't wonder you ask, Ruth, but it is nothing of the kind. The entire responsibility of this undertaking rests on me,' answered Mary Covert.

'Well? Excuse me, Mary, I don't want to be impertinent, but I am awfully curious as to the meaning of all these pretty things. You can't be making them to sell at the Woman's Exchange, or anywhere else, for that matter. You are a fortunate maid who doesn't have to struggle and strive for the wherewithal. Though I suppose I am an ungrateful wretch not to be glad I have the brains and strength to struggle with. And I am very thankful that I can take care of mother and myself so well. But when I see you in your pretty room, I always break the tenth commandment,' said Ruth Terry, coloring over the admission.

Mary gave her a loving pat and then pushed her gently into the easiest chair, saying: 'You are a good, brave girl, dear, and I honor you very much for your perseverance and it is just because I am so utterly good for nothing, that I am busy with all this.'

As she finished she pointed to the gay flosses, bright ribbons, dainty embroideries, and delicate silks and satins, that lay on her work table. But, as a puzzled look was Ruth's only answer, she continued:

'I'm getting ready for Christmas.'

'Getting ready for Christmas?' echoed Ruth in surprise. 'Why, look at your calendar and see how many weeks must pass before that holiday is with us.'

'I know it. I have looked at my calendar, and have begun early so I can work along leisurely. Besides, I think it's selfish for me to leave my plans until so late.'

'Well, Mary, that is a funny idea. How can any kind of idea be selfish? I am sure that beautiful little etching that has delighted me every time I have looked at it since last Christmas, has never impressed me with your selfishness. It all blends so beautifully that it has been a great comfort to me.'

'It blends because I chose the mat and frame according to the tone of the picture. As that was gray I got a silver frame. Had the tone been yellow, I should have followed with gold. The mat is only tinted cartridge paper. That's my secret for framing pictures, given free too.'

'Thank you, I haven't many to frame, nor, I fear, will very soon be able to buy such luxuries. But we're changing the subject, and you haven't yet told me what you meant by thinking yourself selfish if you left your presents till late.'

Mary hesitated before she answered. She was a reserved girl, and disliked very much to tell of her wishes and struggles to do right. But Ruth Terry and she had been dear friends ever since they used to play kindergarten games together. Since then, the turn in fortune's wheel, had thrown Ruth on her own resources. But in spite of all those changes, they were still loyal and devoted, and understood and respected each other. So she began.

'Until last year I used to leave everything until holiday week, and then I would be in one grand rush with no time for the careful, thoughtful selection that does so much to make a gift acceptable. Two days before Christmas, I went into one of the department stores to get a pair of silver embroidery scissors for Nell Taylor. I had been over to the silver manufacturing company, but they were all out of the kind I wanted. The girls were just rushed to death, so I had to wait my turn, of course. Next me stood a woman customer, and what do you suppose she asked to see?'

'I could never guess, I am sure.'

'I don't believe you could—"Something in silver suitable for a Christmas present." Just fancy it, there where they kept everything from a thimble to a shoe horn, asking such a question of a stranger who knew nothing of her circumstances or tastes, nor even of the wants of that some one who was to receive the gift. The saleswoman, in perplexity, brought out one box after another, made suggestions, and answered questions. And at last, after almost a half hour's search, the purchaser left with a twenty-five cent collar button. Then that poor overworked girl, as she turned to her next customer, with a little break in her voice, said to a comrade: "It wouldn't be quite so hard for us if they knew what they wanted themselves." So I resolved then and there, that instead of causing those poor unfortunates any more work, I'd lay my plans beforehand, so that when I went to buy I should know just what I wanted.'

'I never thought of that. I suppose our indecision does hinder them. It is good and sweet of you to be so careful for the working women. I don't have much to spend, but that little uses me up so that when Christmas comes, I don't usually feel as though there was much peace on earth, at least in my little corner of it.

'That's so, dear. It almost spoils the holiest festival of all the year. And looked at purely from an economical standard, my plan is better. Haphazard work is always extravagant and rarely satisfactory. So first I make a list of all those whom I want to remember. Then I divide this list into those who are to receive only souvenirs of holiday greetings, and those who are to get gifts of real value or service. My third list, don't laugh, please, it does sound old-maidish, I know.'

'No, I won't laugh. Please go on. What is number three for?'

'To show what presents shall be bought, and which are to be the work of my own fingers. Just look at this half dozen doylies. They cost very little, but really, Ruth, their patient stitching does represent sincere love and regard.'

'Everything you have here that you have made is lovely. I guess I'll have to try doing some myself. I used to do nice work, and I really have time to get quite a little done now, but my poor little home-made gifts would seem such trifles.'

'Ah, girlie, there you are mistaken. It is easier to give money and buy things than to sacrifice one's self and one's time. An offering which, you can easily prepare, however, and yet which will come as a sweet, tender message of thought and care, is a hyacinth bulb. Set it in water six weeks before, watch it carefully, and it will come into bloom with the Christmastide.'

'That is a fine idea, but you have given me a good many since I came in, and yet I believe you called yourself "good for nothing." Ah, me! it is well sometimes that we can't see ourselves as others see us. Good-by, it is quite time I was going. But I am going to try your plan.'

And she did, so successfully that when Christmas came no unfinished work or hastily purchased gifts, prevented her from feeling the peace and good will which the Christ child came to bring.

MRS. SAGE ON MODERN HOUSEWIVES.

There is an article in the 'Club Woman,' by Mrs. Russell Sage, in which she censures severely the frivolous mother and housewife of to-day, and winds up with a smart slap at the modern father, whose selfishness, she thinks, contributes 'a serious menace to home life.'

As an instance of 'the haphazard way' of living into which we have drifted,' Mrs. Sage tells of a young lady who came to New York on a visit to an aunt. After dinner on the night of her arrival the mistress suddenly exclaimed:

'We have not a thing in the house for breakfast. No matter, we will go to Delmonico's.'

This they did, and not another meal was served in the house during the niece's visit.

There is certainly a growing desire on the part of women to free themselves from all household cares. Hotel life offers to many the easiest solution of the domestic question, and lazy women are really to blame for their trouble with servants, as the duties of the mistress towards the latter are not properly discharged. Three of my servants, the coachman and two maids have been with me thirty, twenty and ten years, respectively; therefore, I cannot say that the question has troubled me personally. A common interest binds us together. Feeling that this is their home as well as mine, they do not refuse to do extra service whenever it is needed.

Cooks are difficult to keep, as they are more in demand in marriage. Men like to marry cooks. They feel that the food question is settled then, whereas chambermaids and waitresses do not appeal as closely to a man's interests.

The desecration of the Sabbath which this restlessness has engendered grieves me greatly. I will not say 'there is no Sabbath,' but excessive entertaining draws people away from church attendance and produces the worst effect of all upon the home life. This has been going on for years. This affects the home through the children. They receive no Sabbath instruction or training of any kind. They are taught to entertain and seek for distraction, and as they grow older this craving for artificial life grows stronger and more difficult to gratify.

There are still some who are old-fashioned enough not to receive or pay visits on the Lord's day. I know of one instance where six young men go to the home of a young lay friend on Sunday afternoon for the study of the Bible. It is commendable, but it is youth which attracts youth. They would not come for me.

The powers of conjugal and maternal feelings not only vary in different women, but are often at war in the same woman. I recall an instance that happened years ago, when a mother left her three weeks' old child to take a pleasure trip through Europe with her husband. It is a matter for discussion as to where lay her highest duty.

We hear little nowadays of the obligations of the father to his children. The paternal instinct is not strongly developed in the average man. He must be diverted, and the woman, instead of being a helpmeet to her husband becomes a provider of amusement. The result is that no part of the day or week is set aside wherein fathers may become acquainted with their children. The Sabbath is given over to this mad seeking after excitement. The strain upon the wife is great, and many dangerous experiments are made to comply with this demand of the men for amusement. The watchfulness which a careful mother should give to her home and children is expended on the selfishness of one man—the father!

Gifts.

BEAUTIFUL WRIST BAGS.

The fancy for the wrist bag and the long chain influences all house dresses, for the bag and chain must match, and so the costume is made complete. One of the newest of the wrist bags looks as though it were cut out with a pie tin as a pattern. It is exactly the size of a pie plate and is scalloped around the edge as one pinches the rim of a pie crust. In the middle there are little fancy patterns, not wholly different from those with which the housewife decorates the middle of her pie crust. A little fringe is sewed around the whole.

The other side is entirely different, being made of turquoise satin, in the middle of which there are embroidered initials.

The empire bags are not empire in shape, so much as in design, for in the middle there are prim little empire wreaths, worked around baskets of flowers. Vines fall over and around the basket, with the stiffest little roses peeping out.

The rose is the emblem of all that is pretty in the season's embroidery and fancy work, for it is desirable not only in shape and in color, but in sentiment. An arm-bag, for wear with a house dress, is embroidered upon one side with a trellis of roses. It is one of the daintiest things that can grace the costume of the woman at home for an afternoon occasion.

Not infrequently these bags are made with artificial ribbon roses set upon the side, tied with little bows of ribbon which are put on in applique.

FOR THE BABY.

A whip which the baby will enjoy is made by covering a short round stick with crochet work of a bright color, narrowing beyond the stick until the work comes to a point. In all it will be perhaps eighteen inches in length.

Fasten a tassel to the end. Leave sufficient room at the lower end of the handle for the small hand to grasp the covered stick firmly, and beyond that fasten a row of six small metal bells. The whole is soft, easy to handle and harmless, while it will afford endless delight to the possessor.

PRETTY FIREPLACE SEAT.

A new idea for a pretty seat before the fireplace, where people are apt to gather on these cold autumnal afternoons for their tea, is a spring floor cushion. A pretty girl never looks prettier or more bewitching than when seated on a cushion or a rug before a blazing wood fire, and if a couple of really comfortable cushion seats are provided, the hospitable hostess will find that they will never be without occupants at the 5 o'clock tea hour. They are made in this way: Cut a circle or a square, whichever is preferred, out of sailcloth of the dimensions desired—3 feet by 3 feet is a good size for a floor cushion—and to it sew firmly with the strongest linen thread procurable five spiral springs such as are used in 'Sleepy Hollow' chairs, and which can be obtained from any upholsterer. Over these spread another similar square of sailcloth, and again sew the ends of the spiral springs securely, this time to the upper cloth, then stuff the intervening space with any coarse filling, moss, excelsior, or anything that gives bulk, and sew the edges of the two pieces together, if the cushion is a square, or connect them with a circular band if a round seat is desired. When all is firm, lay over the upper side a thick, smooth wadding of cotton or hair, over which draw taut and smoothly a covering of unbleached muslin, and attach firmly to the covered springs. The utilitarian part of the cushion is now finished, and should be well tested as to comfort and stability, before putting on the final covering, which should, of course, be of some substantial material. The French imitation piece tapestries, which come in good, subdued colorings, make excellent coverings for such seats, and the cushion should be adapted to their size.

Home Work Room

SKIRTS.

Like the shirtwaist, the walking skirt has apparently won for itself a place in the affection of all.

For these separate skirts all the heavyweight cloths are used, first choice perhaps being according to what are known as the 'mannish' materials. None of these skirts are lined unless the strip of percaline which is occasionally used to hold out the bottom can be termed a lining and this is only done when the lighter weight materials are used.

The fullness about the feet seems to increase with each new level and the question of adjusting it gracefully is one of the puzzling questions which dressmakers are called upon to solve. That they have been able to do so thus far is proved by the appearance of the new skirts, among the smartest being one in heavy black broadcloth which is absolutely without trimming, but so full around the bottom as to give almost the effect of a bias flounce. Laid in nine inverted box plaits, stitched down flat to half-way below the knee, these plaits flare abruptly and give so much fullness about the feet that the effect is almost startling. Around the bottom of the skirt are three rows of stitching, rather wide apart. Another skirt, on somewhat similar lines, is in black and white mixed tweed. The front is laid in one broad box plait, while the eight remaining ones are side plaited and caught down flat as far as the knees, although the stitching in this instance is concealed. From the knees to the hem the skirt flares gradually, and around the bottom there is sufficient fullness to look well. This design is especially a perfectly plain skirt.

The simplest way to solve the problem of what to do with so much material at the top of the skirt is the deep yoke. In blue cheviot the deep inverted box plaits are attached to a round yoke of the same material, considerably deeper than those ordinarily seen and from it sharply pointed little tabs about three inches long lap over the top of each plait. The entire yoke is covered with rows of stitching the shade of the material and each plait is outlined on both sides with a row of stitching to half way below the knees, where it begins to flare widely.

Occasionally a skirt is seen with rows of tucks at the bottom half way between the knees and the hem, or just below the yoke; others have a broad box plait in front and side plaits attached to a yoke; still others are trimmed with horizontal bias bands, but the smartest of all are those which are absolutely plain and depend for their style upon the cut, hang and perfection of detail.

Household Hints.

WASHING EMBROIDERY.

In washing embroidered pieces, make a soapsuds with good white soap before putting in the linen, and rub the soiled places with a brush. Rinse in several waters, for it is the soap which affects the colors and makes the linen yellow. Only a single piece of work should be washed at a time, as embroidered articles should not be left long in water. Do not wring the article, but press the water out with the hands, stretch carefully and hang in a shady place to dry. Embroidery should always be ironed on the wrong side until thoroughly dry on a soft, thickly padded surface; a blanket folded eight times makes a good pad. A clean, soft cloth should be used to iron on, and a similar one laid over the iron. Iron with a moderately hot iron until nearly dry, then remove the cloth covering and continue ironing on the wrong side until perfectly dry. Always iron with the weave of the linen, so the article will retain its shape. Laundered in this way, the design will be beautifully brought out, and your work shown to the best advantage. —'The Pilgrim.'

CLEANING WITH GASOLINE.

A correspondent of 'Good Housekeeping' writes: 'A tailor gave me a few ideas on cleaning with gasoline so as not to leave an unsightly ring about the spot. Ever since I have been able to clean the worst soil from the most delicate of satins and silks. He said: "Use as a sponger some of the same material as that to be cleaned, and rub with the weave, lengthwise always. Rub till dry!" On a spot of ink in the front of my grey wool gown he told me to use a dampened match head and apply only to the inky spot to prevent spreading. What succes I had is proven by the unblemished front of that gown to-day.'

HOW TO CARE FOR PLATED WARE.

If the silverware in general use is thoroughly washed every day plate powder need not be used oftener than once a week. When brought from the table plate should be washed in a bowl of very hot water, containing a tiny bit of soap or a small piece of melted soap. When the grease has been removed from the article it should be dipped into clear hot water and dried at once with a soft cloth. Before putting away polish with chamois leather. Everyday plate should be put away in a drawer lined with green baize, cut large enough to fold over the plate when it is laid on the baize. The articles should be neatly and carefully arranged, the large and small forks in groups by themselves and so on. A little methylated or other spirit is better for mixing with plate powder than water, the result being greater brilliance. No spirit should be used, however, on the plated rims of such articles as polished wood salad bowls or ice pails for fear of marring the beauty of the wood. Fluted silver may be cleaned with a stiffer brush than the plain variety, as there is less danger of scratching.

Selected Recipes.

EGG PLANT.

Egg plant is now found in the markets and is as fresh and perfect as it is likely to be at any time during the year. One vegetable is enough for a good-sized family. Cut it into slices about half an inch thick, rub each slice with salt, put them into a deep bowl and cover with water, putting a weight on top so that they will remain under the water. This draws out the rank taste. Before cooking drain the slices one by one and wipe them with a cloth. Then season them with pepper, dip them first in beaten egg and then in fresh bread crumbs and fry in hot fat for at least five minutes, browning on both sides. They should be a rich, dark brown, thoroughly cooked and soft, but not burned.

Egg plant is also nice when broiled. Prepare in the same way as for frying. Season with salt and pepper and rub each slice on both sides with a little sweet oil. Arrange about three slices on a double gridiron, and broil them for about five minutes on each side. Put the slices on a hot platter, and spread over them a gill of butter, into which the juice of half a lemon has been beaten.

In October smelts are at their very choicest, and it is a pity that tomatoes, the salad that seems to have been especially intended to eat with them, begin to disappear about the same time. To fry smelts perfectly, first clean them by pinching them lightly between the thumb and fingers, then wash and drain. Roll them in a mixture of pepper, salt, and fine breadcrumbs, dip in cream or oil, as preferred, roll again in the breadcrumb mixture, and make them into rings by pinning the head and tail together with wooden toothpicks. Put them, a few at a time, in a frying basket and plunge into hot fat. Remove the toothpicks and send to the table on a bed of parsley, garnished with lemon quarters. Serve with them tartare sauce and a salad of tomatoes, if possible.

'In making apple jelly,' says the Boston 'Cooking-School Magazine,' 'try the effect of the juice and thin yellow rind of a lemon to each pint of apple juice. Skim out the bits of lemon rind before the jelly is put into the glasses. Apple jelly to serve with roast goose or pork is flavored delicately with mint. Make the jelly in the usual way, using green, unripe apples, which make a very clear jelly. To each cup of the strained juice add, before adding the sugar, a tablespoonful of mint juice, prepared in this way: Wash one cup of mint leaves, add one cup of hot water, and let steep one hour. Lay a piece of cheesecloth over the bowl, pour into it the mint leaves, and roll up and press out all the moisture. This gives a dark-green mixture that colors the apple jelly a delicate tinge of green.'

Apple Dumplings—Susannah Carter in her cook book, published in London over a hundred years ago, gave the following directions for making boiled appie dumplings, which has not been improved upon: Pare and core as many apples as you intend to make dumplings. Make a plain paste, shortened with cold butter. Roll it to the thickness of one's finger, and wrap each apple in a piece of the paste. Then tie each dumpling in a separate cloth, put them in boiling water deep enough to cover them, and let them cook gently half an hour. Serve them hot, with sauce.

Quinces are available about this time, and a variety of preserves may be made from them. Quince grate is rather easier to make than jelly, and is very good. Grate the quinces, to each cupful of fruit add two of water and two and a half of sugar. Boil for at least an hour, and put into jelly glasses or small jars.

Quince marmalade is delicious. Wash and core the quinces and put them in the oven with a little water. Let them bake until soft. Prepare a syrup with one quart of water and two pounds of sugar. When this has boiled, put in the quinces and stir. The marmalade should be done almost at once.



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.

THE CHEERY GIRL.

She comes into the room like a sea-breeze, fresh, invigorating, and the 'blues' fly out of the window before her sunny presence. She is ready for everything. She never throws cold water on your plans. She claps her hands and says they are splendid and suggests a way to make them even more splendid, so sweetly and modestly that you think it is your own suggestion. She can be clever and funny without being unkind or sarcastic. She is receptive and responsive. She prefers to consider all the world honest and glad until it proves itself otherwise. She always gets along. She has friends everywhere. It does not matter whether she is rich and good looking, or poor and plain. Her faculty for friendship makes up for everything else. And there isn't anybody one would rather have around.

Advertisements.

A BLESSING TO CHILDREN.

'From the fulness of my own experience,' writes Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, of Rawdon, Que., 'I can say that Baby's Own Tablets are an indispensable medicine in every home where there are infants and young children. They speedily relieve and cure all the common ailments incident to childhood. In fact I think the tablets are a blessing to children.'

It is such sincere, honest words as these that has made Baby's Own Tablets the most popular medicine with mothers all over the land. The Tablets can be given to all children from the tiniest, weakest baby to the well grown child, and where they are used you find only healthy, happy children in the home. You can get the Tablets from any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail at 25c a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BUSY SPREADING 'SUNSHINE.'

Spreading a good deal of 'sunshine' in a quiet, but effective way, are the Sunshine Workers of the First Baptist Church. Magazines and cheery letters have been sent to dwellers in the West and other places; money has been sent to one in distress; food and clothing have been given to several, and car tickets have been supplied to one or two persons to enable them to take short trips during the summer, who otherwise would not get away at all. One member carried pansies to some old ladies in one of our Homes, and in several other ways they have brightened lonely lives. They are planning ways and means to do much more along these lines during the coming winter.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH TO MEET.

Members are asked not to forget the special meeting to be held on Friday next in Victoria Hall at half-past three o'clock. The final details in connection with the Sunshine table of dolls and toys are to be arranged.

AN INDIAN BAND.

The Tecumseh Sunshine Branch at Garden River has not been organized long, but the Indian members composing it show a willingness to do what they can. They sent three dollars as a contribution to Headquarters, and at a recent entertainment made $14.68, which is to be used to furnish a Christmas tree for the children in the settlement. The President-General, at the New York Headquarters, gratified each of the Sunshine band with a personal gift. Mr. Frank Bahkwehgenene, whose mother is president of the branch, is an earnest Sunshine worker.

MONTREAL BRANCH NOTES.

Mrs. J. A. Harte is convener of the committee having in charge the refreshment table at the Infants' Home Bazaar. This is the work which the branch has in hand just now, and in which it is hoped all members will take part.

A year of the 'Youth's Companion' has been contributed by Miss Helen Shaw, and magazines by Miss Sowdon.

RESOLVE.

Build on resolve, and not upon regret,
The structure of thy future. Do not grope
Among the shadows of old sins, but let
Thine own soul's light shine on the path of hope
And dissipate the darkness. Waste no tears
Upon the blotted record of lost years,
But turn the leaf, and smile, oh, smile, to see
The fair white pages that remain to thee.
—Selected.

BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

The meetings of the Boys' Club are held on first and third Tuesdays. Mr. McGregor presided at the meeting on Tuesday afternoon. The interest just now is centred in the Sunshine Fair, which the members intend holding on Nov. 14, to raise funds for their work.

Percy Mason and Alex. Millen have contributed books, and Alex. Sclater and Spencer Barnard, games. The club now has a small library, but no book-case, as yet. They have been wondering if some of their friends may not have one to 'pass on.'

A happy thought was that of some children in an Ontario city, who have been meeting out of doors during the summer, and making up gifts for other children to whom Christmas does not usually bring anything. The thought that they were planning pleasure for others added to the enjoyment these little folk had in their open air meetings.

JUNIORS ELECT OFFICERS.

The second annual meeting of the Junior Branch of the Westmount Sunshine Society was held on Oct. 16, with an attendance of 35. Miss Queenie May was elected president; Miss Helen Mumford, vice-president; Miss Muriel Millen, treasurer, and Miss Bessie Forbes, secretary. Mrs. Hutchinson, president of the Senior Branch, addressed the meeting. The members are busy dressing dolls and collecting toys for the bazaar in aid of the Protestant Infants' Home. The secretary's address is 428 Elm ave.

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

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Dean of Manchester declares that even the feeling that used to prompt people to attend a place of worship on the ground of respectability seems to be vanishing.

Mr. James Murray, a nephew of the Rev. Andrew Murray, has been appointed field secretary by the South African Christian Endeavor Union, and begins work in January.

Fatal legacies, according to Dr. Westcott, are all too familiar in the tragic records of the coroners' courts. Every few months he had a case where a small bequest proved the death of a man who had been in difficulties, drink being the first refuge of frailty and misfortune.

Two human skeletons have been unearthed near the high altar in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Scotland, as the result of a search promoted by the Antiquarian Society. They are supposed to be the remains of Archbishops Beaton and Scheres, who were buried in that part of the church.

The statements as to the sinkage and cracks in the walls of St. Paul's Cathedral have been exaggerated. It is now asserted that if further excavations are not made in the vicinity for tube railways, the Cathedral, with proper care and repairs from time to time, may last for a thousand years.

Mr. Tennyson Smith, founder of the 'Temperance Ironsides,' has just started what he calls 'another forward movement,' and has formulated and issued a new form of declaration for signature by members of churches, as follows: 'I am in favor of making total abstinence a condition of church-membership for all new members. I am a member of the following church.'

A unique feature is connected with a Methodist church at Ipswich recently opened—viz., an outside pulpit. It is believed to be the first Nonconformist church in England to have one. It is conveniently placed near to the public road, and space is provided in the grounds commanded by the pulpit capable of accommodating nearly two thousand people.

A great revival of missionary enthusiasm in the Wesleyan Church has taken place lately, and twenty-eight new missionaries have just been ordained. One Wednesday evening, at Exeter Hall, more than sixty missionaries and missionaries' wives said farewell prior to leaving for India, China, West Africa, South Africa, and other parts.

Mr. Carnegie, in opening a library at Govan, spoke of the superiority of the Scottish race, but lamented the intemperance, which was the one blot on the people. There was, he added, a saying in America that a total abstaining Scotchman could not be beaten, and wherever they found a Scot who had disgraced himself, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it was because he was an intemperate man.

About a year ago the residents of Ealing, England, formed an anti-Swearing League, the object being to suppress swearing in the streets of the borough and upon trains and 'buses. Two inspectors were appointed to warn and afterwards, if necessary, summon offenders. At a meeting of the members recently, it was stated that, although in some cases warnings had to be given, it had not been found necessary in a single case to prosecute.

The Seven Dials Mission Church in London has been re-opened after being closed for substantial repairs. The sermon in the morning was preached by the missioner, the Rev. A. C. Holthouse, who gave a short sketch of the history of the church. It was built in 1700 by the French Huguenots, was used by John Wesley for fifty years, and for a short time was occupied by an Irish-speaking clergyman who preached in their own tongue to the population around.

One of the first acts of Pius X.'s pontificate has been to encourage and promote the Society of St. Jerome, which has for its object the diffusion of the New Testament among the people, and of which Cardinal Mocenni is the honorary president. During the last twelve months the society has introduced two hundred thousand copies of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles into Italian homes. Bishops, parish priests, and charitable laymen have purchased thousands of copies of these publications and have distributed them gratuitously in many parts of Italy, especially in the northern parts.

Following the excellent example set by the Wesleyan body, the National Free Church Council has sent out mission vans in charge of evangelists. This method, says the 'Christian,' of reaching those who are not regular attendants of places of worship is an admirable one, and, hitherto, a large measure of blessing has followed its adoption. A daily contemporary has recorded the pleasant fact that one of these vans recently had an audience of a thousand persons at two services in Norfolk on the Lord's Day, the evangelist having the assistance of the Wesleyan and Baptist ministers in the little town, and of a captain in the Salvation Army.

A silver teapot with a history was recently presented by the Pastors' College men to Mrs. Thomas Spurgeon; a typewriter was given at the same time to her husband. On one side of the teapot was the inscription, and on the other the engraving of a starling, with the words underneath, 'Keep it up.' Mr. Spurgeon related the story of the bird and the motto. After his serious illness of two years ago, he was addressing the Pastors' College men, and he told of a depressed and weary minister, who at a time of great nervous exhaustion said to his wife one day, 'Do you hear that starling outside, my dear? The very bird is saying, "Give it up."' His wife listened attentively, and presently replied: 'Not at all; the bird is saying, "Keep it up."'

On a recent Sunday morning the King unveiled the memorial to Queen Victoria in Crathie Church, Balmoral. It consists of a portrait bust of the late Queen and the inscription states that it was set up by her 'sorrowing and devoted son.' Two tablets, also by order of the King, have been placed on either side of the royal pew—one to the Empress Frederick and the other to the late Duke of Edinburgh. The King occupied the royal pew, and was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Edward. The King and Princes wore Highland dress. Other pews in the royal transept were occupied by the guests from the Castle, including Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord James of Hereford and Lord Lansdowne. The unveiling ceremony took place at the close of the service.

The Rev. George Freeman, preaching in Westbourne-grove Church, London, made an appeal on behalf of barmaids, of whom, he said, there were eight thousand in London, and in the whole of the country some hundred and twenty thousand. Statistics showed that they did not come from the lowest strata of society, and that, though by reason of their employment they were surrounded by temptation, they stood high above the average for morality, sobriety, and good behavior. But human justice demanded that there should be some amelioration of the conditions under which they worked. Their hours were terribly long; he knew of cases in which girls worked fifteen, sixteen and even eighteen hours a day. A Sunday off was a great rarity, and Bank Holiday only meant a harder strain. And for these girls, who sorely needed help, organized charity did little or nothing. The trade, one of fabulous wealth, ought to be asked to provide for the after-life of these girls by establishing homes for them. Parliament should regulate their hours of work and rest and recreation.

A BONFIRE OF FETISHES.

Mr. A. B. Lloyd, a Church Missionary Society worker in one of the countries around Uganda, writes: "A most impressive scene was described by the Christian teacher at Kibero, the great salt mine on the shore of Lake Albert. For a long time there were few came to read, or to attend the mission services. The teacher found that devil-worship was at the bottom of it all, and that wizards of the place had pronounced doom upon all who went to listen to the 'words of the Book.' The little band of Christians, together with the teacher, then commenced earnestly praying that God would put a stop to this wickedness. The chief, though not openly opposed to the Gospel, was half-hearted. The teacher said:—'We strove in prayer that God might win the victory. I pleaded with the chief on the subject, and at last he told us he had made up his mind that all charms should be burnt. We praised God night and day, and still prayed. Then the great day came. The chief had demanded all the charms and fetishes to be brought, and they were handed over to us Christians to do what we liked with. We piled them into a great heap, and then, with the devil-men sitting round daring us, we set fire to the heap, and while it burnt we sang a hymn. The wizards said we should have trouble, and the vengeance of the evil spirits would be upon us, but we prayed to God and rejoiced that the charms were all burnt. The devil-men prophesied that that night one of the Christians would be eaten by a crocodile. But no one was hurt. The whole village rejoiced, and crowds came to hear the Word of Life. Now all have freedom to learn about Jesus Christ, for the power of the devil-men is gone.'

MR. CHARRINGTON'S MISSION.

Thursday evening, Sept. 17, was memorable in the history of the Tower Hamlets Mission, London, for the mission then completed not only its thirty-third year of work, but the ten thousandth night of consecutive meetings held either in or upon the site of the Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road. The great building was thronged by crowds of members and friends, while many leading religious workers sent their congratulations on this unprecedented occasion. Mr. G. E. Morgan presided, and Lord Radstock offered prayer. When Mr. F. N. Charrington, the founder of the mission, rose to give his report, he was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, the cheering breaking out again and again. He gave an encouraging account of what they had done there since it was decided to keep the hall open every night as a counter attraction to the public-house and the music-hall. It was remarkable that many would-be suicides determined to spend their last night at a meeting in the hall, and numbers were deterred from their purpose by what they heard there. Mr. Charrington places great value on the temperance work, and he calculated that 70,000 pledges had been taken during the thirty-three years. That the mission could hold its converts was evident by the presence, on the platform and in the audience, of many who had been saved from ruin years ago. Mr. Charrington further gave an interesting account of Osea Island, the site of the proposed temperance colony.

LIQUOR ADVERTISING NEWSPAPERS.

The Americans in several states are vigorously following up the agitation against liquor advertisements being allowed to appear in newspapers or magazines. The question is also taken up by a leading agricultural journal, the 'Modern Farmer and Busy Bee,' which says:

'Do not encourage or help any agricultural paper which admits whiskey ads in its columns. What right has the publisher of an agricultural paper to send a drummer for the saloon into the sacred precincts of your home? Whiskey, like other poisons, is seldom needed, and, like them, should only be taken under the direction of a physician, if at all. Do not take a bad paper because it is cheap. Nothing is cheap which comes like a thief in the night to corrupt the morals of your children, and rob your fireside of its joys and happiness.

'This is not a temperance lecture; it is only good horse-sense, based on the experience of the ages, and uttered long ago in thundering tones in that unalterable law, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." In this day of commercialism and greed the saloon has spread its withering blight over the cities of the land, corrupting the politicians, as well as leading into vice and wickedness many of the flowers of womanhood, and it is now trying to wreck the home of the farmer through his agricultural paper.

'Look your favorite family paper over, and if you find it flaunting in your face gaudy ads for cheap whiskey, order it stopped. The publisher evidently thinks more of the pay he gets for his business than he does for the morals of your family. Let him have his demoralizing ads, and you read clean papers. As we said in another paragraph, ads properly considered are news, but there are some kinds of news which the farmer and his family had better not read, and we think a whiskey ad is one of them.'—'The Temperance Leader and League Journal.'

IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

The Rev. Robert Cameron, D.D., of Boston, editor of 'Watchword and Truth,' writes as follows of his recent visit to London:

'Permit me to speak of some changes that I have observed. First, as to the streets. I notice that they are not only broader, better paved, and cleaner, in a material sense, but they have greatly improved in a moral sense. Roughly speaking, I should say that immorality is fifty percent less in evidence upon the streets than thirty years ago. In conversation with those who know what goes on behind the scenes, I am told that there is no improvement, and some think that matters are going worse. Of this I know nothing; but I am very certain that the moral atmosphere of London, as it appears to the stranger, is vastly ahead of what it was thirty years ago.

'Two things impressed me very much for the worse after my arrival. The physical degeneracy of the ordinary people was at once recognized, and I was not surprised, a few days afterwards, to notice that this question was engaging the attention of the philosophers and philanthropists of the country. Whether this is the result of the prevalent use of the cigarette, or of over indulgence in drinking, or of youthful immorality, or of all together, is for others to determine. The other matter to which I refer is named with much reluctance and sorrow, namely, the shocking way in which women, young and old, with escorts of the opposite sex and without, with children and husbands and without them, go to the public-houses and drink without any apparent sense of the unwomanly indelicacy and shame of their conduct. I tremble for the future generations of England unless this drunkenness of the wives and mothers of the land is checked.

'As to the conditions of the Christian Church, I am scarcely able to speak with authority. Assurance has been given me that I have preached in some of the most spiritual congregations of London. One thing, however, seems very plain to me, namely, that while there is an increase of general indifference among the people, there is an intensity of earnestness on the part of active Christians, far in advance of what I found when I first came to London. The amount of street-preaching, and work in connection with mission halls, has multiplied.'

A DIFFICULT MISSION FIELD.

In the central Soudan is a territory bounded by the Sahara desert on the north, and by the two great rivers, the Niger and the Binue, which meet at Lokoja, 350 miles from the north-west coast of Africa. Its people, the Hausas, are a Mohammedan nation of 15,000,000, of whom it is estimated that two-thirds are slaves. They live mainly in walled cities, some of them having 200,000 inhabitants. They carry on extensive manufactures, smelting iron from native ore, weaving cloth, cultivating fertile fields. Their ruling classes are strong, healthy, able men. They possess a literature of their own, and maintain schools for their boys. Polygamy flourishes, and their women are uneducated. The English Church Missionary Society is making an effort to enter this wonderful country. Five missionaries penetrated the heart of Hausaland in 1900, a difficult journey of 600 miles, as far as Kano, a city of 200,000. But the king, fearing that the 'praying men' would try to break up the slave traffic, expelled them. They retreated to a small town of 500 people, where one of their number died and another was sent home an invalid. After eight months their mission house was burned, and the survivors were obliged to withdraw. In February, 1902, one of the party, Dr. Walter Miller, obtained permission from the king to return, and is now trying to establish a mission on the spot where the first attempt was made.—'Congregationalist.'

THE LITERARY CHANCELLOR OF SHENSI.

The Rev. A. G. Shorrock, B.A., of Hsianfu, Shensi, writes by the last China mail: 'A most unusual and interesting thing happened at the examinations for the first degree held lately in Sanyuan. At the conferring of the degree it is the custom for the graduates to meet the literary chancellor—who conducts the examination and confers degrees in the whole province—to pay their respects and hear his admonitions. The ceremony is usually very brief and formal, but this year there was a startling variation. After the names had been duly called and registered, the Chancellor gave to the five hundred assembled graduates an original vigorous address.

'He spoke on opium, education, and Christianity. "Opium," he said, "was the curse of China. It shortens life, interferes with the cultivation of the land, and weakens the nation." He earnestly urged all to abandon the habit, if contracted, and to avoid taking it under any pretence whatsoever.

'As to education, he advised a much wider curriculum, and recommended as text-books the publications of the Christian Literature Society. "Good books," he said, "are a permanent possession and are a boon to a man's family as well as to himself."

'He then dealt with the subject of Christianity. He said missionaries had come to China to do good, and warned his hearers against believing the foolish stories to the contrary. He urged the necessity of maintaining peaceful relations with the Christian Church, and especially of cultivating the acquaintance of Protestant missionaries. "There was a marked difference," he said, "between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Church. The excellence of the former was to enlighten the people by the distribution of good literature and the opening of schools. Moreover, they sought no legal advantage for their converts, but were content with justice. The converts, too, were admitted with discrimination, and if guilty of grave wrong-doing were expelled. "If," said the Chancellor, "you wish to enter the Protestant Church you are at liberty to do so, as far as I am concerned, though I cannot say the same of the Roman Catholic Church."

'The scholars who heard this speech could hardly believe their ears. It was a thing unheard-of that one who had attained the highest degree in the empire, and occupied such a position, should speak so fearlessly and favorably of Christianity.

'The influence of such an address will be most helpful. At least, it will secure for us a fair hearing in many influential quarters, and this is no small matter. Already the scholars are coming about us in a much more friendly way, and listen with close attention to Christian truth.

'It is not quite a year since I made the Chancellor's acquaintance. He called at our place in the city here with the express purpose of giving advice in the conduct of our mission work. He was under some wrong impressions. In this and subsequent interviews I made it plain that we are here not simply to gain adherents, but to make men God-fearing and good. He listened with amazement when I told him that out of two hundred candidates for church membership we received only eighty, and, again, out of two hundred and forty only a hundred and two were accepted. He and many others were entirely ignorant of this careful selective process. Moreover, I told him that we did not seek for the native Christians any undue advantage in law suits, but that we had repeatedly written to the various officials asking that no one using our name or the name of the Church should obtain special favor. These and many other things we have spoken about freely, and he has accepted many books dealing with Christian truth.

'He showed his appreciation of our medical work by giving Dr. Smith one hundred ounces of silver (£13) toward hospital expenses. He is not a Christian, but he is most favorably disposed to Christianity. "It will be all right," he said to me once, "when Christianity has made greater headway in China. All these difficulties with people and officials will naturally disappear." And he seemed as if he wished that that time would soon come.'

NAZARENES OF AUSTRIA.

News comes from Austria that the sect of Nazarenes is making rapid headway. English Christians can heartily sympathize with this movement. It is a purely Protestant movement in its tendencies and aims. In their way of thinking the Nazarenes seem to be a mixture of the Primitive Methodists and the Quakers, and on many points strongly resemble the Russian Stundists as this body appeared in the earlier years of its history. The Nazarenes are intelligent students of the Scriptures, and it is the ambition of all their members to be at home in the pages of the Bible. Those districts in Austria where the Nazarenes are most rapidly growing are Slovenia and the country immediately south of the Carpathians; but isolated communities of them are springing up in other places as well. It is needless to say that in a country like Austria, ruled by Jesuits, the Nazarenes have a hard time. It is rendered doubly hard by the persistent refusal of most Nazarenes to bear arms as soldiers. Those who refuse are treated in the most ruthless manner by the authorities in the military prison. They are even subjected to a species of torture known as the 'wandstrafe.' The wretched prisoner is tied fast to a ring in the prison wall, and his arms are stretched over his head. A doctor stands by to order relief when the prisoner faints. When he revives the same treatment is repeated as often as the authorities think fit. The pain is indescribable, and we can hardly wonder that several youths, unable to endure it, consented to bear arms in the ordinary way. The number of Nazarenes in Austria-Hungary is estimated roughly at 50,000.—'Christian World.'

TWO MEMORIALS TO LIVINGSTONE

The Livingstone memorial in Central Africa is now completed, and in a fitting way marks permanently the spot formerly occupied by the tree under whose shadow the great missionary expired, and beneath whose branches his heart lies buried.

No monument above monarch or hero in Westminster Abbey has for the Christian missionary so great an interest as the plain black marble slab which marks the resting place of David Livingstone. The inscription written by Dean Stanley, reads thus:—

Brought by Faithful Hands
Over Land and Sea,
Here Rests
DAVID LIVINGSTONE,
Missionary, Traveller, Philanthropist,
Born March 19th, 1813, at Blantyre, Lanarkshire;
Died May 4th, 1873, at Chitambo's Village, Ilala.

For thirty years his life was spent in an unwearied effort to evangelize the native races to explore the undiscovered secrets, and abolish the desolating slave-trade of Central Africa, where, with his last words, he wrote:

'All I can say in my solitude is, may Heaven's rich blessings come down on every one—American, English, Turk—who will help to heal this open sore of the world.'

TUBERCULOSIS AND ALCOHOLISM.

In an article on the recent International Congress on Public Health, held at Brussels, contributed to the 'Manchester Guardian' by Mr. Arthur Newsholme, he deals with the efforts in different countries to prevent tuberculosis, and says:—'The relation between alcoholism and consumption has been already emphasized. It is well expressed in the aphorism of Professor Landouzy, 'L'alcool fait le lit de la tuberculose' ('Alcohol makes the bed of tuberculosis.') In both France and Switzerland this is being taught very actively.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Nov. 8.

DAVID'S GRIEF OVER ABSALOM.

II. Samuel, xviii., 24-33.

Read chapters xv. to xx. (Memory verses 31-33.)

Golden Text.—A foolish son is a grief to his father.—Prov. xvii., 25.

(From Arnold's Practical Commentary.)

Introduction.—When David fled from Jerusalem he refused to let the ark accompany him. Toward night the king and his company, weary with the march and the exciting scenes, camped in the plain of the Jordan, not far from the fords of ericho, and awaited news from the capital. But that same night David broke camp and crossed the Jordan, out of immediate danger. It is believed that at this time David composed Psalms iii. and iv. The king then proceeded to Mahanaim, where his people recovered from the panic, and an army of Israelites was assembled and organized.

Absalom's Brief Reign.—'Absalom and his army, marching from Hebron, took possession of Jerusalem and the palace that same day. A council of war was called, and Ahithophel, whose counsel was "as if a man had inquired at the oracle of God," advised an immediate attack upon David while he was weary and unprepared. But Hushai, secretly David's friend, argued against this course and advised Absalom to wait till he could gather a great army. The latter advice was taken. Absalom was anointed king. Absalom spent a number of weeks in gathering an army. He made Amasa, the cousin of Joab and of David, to be commander-in-chief; and then followed his father across the Jordan and encamped a few miles south-west of Mahanaim. But the failure to follow Ahithophel's advice was the beginning of his doom. In Absalom's brief reign there is recorded not one good thing that he did. As a king he was a perfect failure.'

'Absalom met the servants of David' in battle and was defeated. In his flight Absalom rode upon a mule. For him to ride upon a mule—perhaps David's own—was a mark of royalty (I. Kings i., 33, 38.) His head caught in the forked boughs of a tree, and he hung there, stunned and helpless.

Joab took three darts and thrust them through the heart of Absalom. He alone felt strong enough to disobey the king. He did the act for David's own sake. 'Doubtless he thoroughly believed that Absalom's death was the only effectual way of ending this most guilty and pernicious insurrection, and so preserving the country from ruin. Absalom living, whether banished or imprisoned, would be a constant and fearful danger. Absalom dead, great though the king's distress for the time might be, would be the very salvation of the country.'—Blaikie. Joab held back the people from further slaughter. Absalom's body was cast into a pit and a great heap of stones thrown upon it.

Swift runners brought the news from the battlefield to the king. The two gates—The heavy fortifications had probable an outer and an inner gate at the base of a battlemented tower, in which was a 'chamber' (v. 33.) On the flat roof of this tower, but shaded from public view, David waited to hear tidings of the battle. The outer gate was level with the city wall, and the gateway would leave some space between that and the inner. Compare Eli going out and sitting by the wayside, watching for the coming of some runner from the field of war (I. Sam. iv., 13.)—Hurlbut. Watchman—Every gate and outpost of the tower would be guarded by vigilant watchmen at such a time. Roof—The flat roof of the gateway on the side of the outer wall. 'The picture of the anxious watchers at the gate of Mahanaim gives us a faint insight into the heart of the Father above. The world is full of Absaloms who have risen up against their heavenly Father.

If he be alone—David judged that if the man was running alone he was bringing news from the battle. If the army had been routed, many fugitives would have been coming together. Unto the porter—One stood on the top of the tower, and the other was below to attend to opening and closing the gate. A good man—David had had proof of his fidelity during the progress of the war, and was sure that such as he would not be chosen for the thankless work of bearing bad news.

'Is . . . Absalom safe?'—There is a tenderness in the words which reveals the yearning of the fatherly heart. He seems more anxious about the welfare of the 'young man' than about the issue of the battle. David was thinking of the ominous words, 'The sword shall never depart from thy house.' The sword had devoured one son; was it now to claim another? And where would it stop? Ahimaaz saw the king's distress, and gave an evasive answer.—R. Payne Smith. Is the young man safe? This is a question every parent and every friend of young men should ask. Is the young man safe from intemperance, from bad companions, from bad books, from dishonest conduct, from bad habits? Is he safe in Jesus Christ? Is he safe in a good home and among good influences? Is he safe for this world? Is he safe for eternity? Ask yourself, also, what you are doing to make him and keep him safe? Is the young man safe? No. Why not? Because he has begun to taste intoxicating drinks. Because he has given up his life to regular money-making. Because he is reckless in his way of handling money. Because his thoughts are not pure. Because he has a lot of opinions that are false. Because his parents do not set him a good example.—A. F. Schauffler. How important are these words and how they ought to stir the Christian church at the present time. If the thousands of Christian voters in our land would all do their duty on election day the legalized saloon would be overthrown and the temptations which confront our young men would be largely removed.

Some lessons to be learned from Absalom's career:—1. Sin is sometimes attractive at first. 2. The way of the transgressor is hard. 3. The success of the wicked is short. 4. Sin pursued is sure to end in ruin. 5. Disobedience to parents leads to the worst sins. 6. Parents who fail to enforce obedience do their children a great injustice. 7. The death of the wicked has no ray of hope. 8. Our one great need is a new heart.

WHEN ABSALOM DIED.

Darkened the chamber
Where the King is lying,
Sobbing and crying,
For Absalom is dead.
'O, my son Absalom,
My son, my son Absalom,
Would God I had died for thee,
O Absalom, my son,
My son!'

Sad, sad to see him,
Pitiful to hear him,
No one to cheer him;
For Absalom is dead.
'O, my son Absalom,
My son, my son Absalom,
Would God I had died for thee,
O Absalom, my son,
My son!'

David is cheerless:
Gone his wayward treasure,
Gone all his pleasure,
For Absalom is dead.
'O, my son Absalom,
My son, my son Absalom,
Would God I had died for thee,
O Absalom, my son,
My son!'

—H. C.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Nov. 2.—II. Samuel xviii., 24-33.
Tuesday, Nov. 3.—II. Samuel xviii., 9-23.
Wednesday, Nov. 4.—II. Samuel xix., 1-15.
Thursday, Nov. 5.—Ps. iii., 1-8.
Friday, Nov. 6.—Ps. iv., 1-8.
Saturday, Nov. 7.—Ps. xlii., 1-11.
Sunday, Nov. 8.—Prov. iv., 14-27.

BIBLE WORDS.

PERFECTION.

There are three thoughts about perfection. First. God alone is perfect. (Matt. v., 48.) His way, His law, His work, all are perfect. (Ps. xviii., 30; xix., 7; Deut. xxxii., 4.) He makes our way perfect. (Ps. xviii., 32.) He will perfect us. (Ps. cxxxviii., 8; Heb. xiii., 12; I. Pet. v., 10; Phil. i., 6; II. Thess. ii., 17.) Perfect and perfection do not mean sinlessness, nor freedom from blemish. The idea is completeness, persevering to reach the end, the purpose set before one. So run that ye may obtain. Second. No one living can attain perfection, yet all believers are to go towards it. (Gal. iii., 3; Heb. vi., 1.) The mind of the flesh is death. It is enmity against God, not subject to His law. (Rom. viii., 5-14.) In the flesh dwelleth no good, and bad it remains to the end. (Rom. vii., 18.) It will always assert itself and aim at bringing us into subjection. Fleshly instincts must be resisted in the power of the Spirit. Living after the flesh is death. One of the dangerous delusions of the flesh is, that it can attain salvation by good works. (Gal. ii., 16; iii., 11; Rom. x., 3.) Third. Our perfection is in Christ alone. In Him we are perfect, complete. (Col. ii., 10; Phil. iii., 12-16.) We are to work out every good thing which is in us through Christ. Jesus was perfected and so became the source of eternal salvation to all that obey Him. (Heb. ii., 10; v., 9.)

The condition of women wage-earners in Japan is pitiable. Wages average three cents a day and the laborer is isolated and treated as a slave. The crown prince of Japan is taking a keen interest in the movement which aims at making life less miserable to his female subjects.

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SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give, my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address, **The Samaria Remedy Co.**, Dept. 29, 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

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" "	10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy.

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

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'Weekly Witness'	$1.00
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Both for $1.50.	
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For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

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

OCTOBER, 1903.

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.

A SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Is there an up-to-date sewing machine in your home? If not, do you want one? The publishers of the 'Witness' will give one as a premium for forty dollars worth of subscriptions, at full rates, to any of the 'Witness' publications. It has given splendid satisfaction wherever used and will be a boon to any over-worked housewife.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1903.

The Senate's amendments to the Railway Act are in vindication, first, of provincial, and, secondly, of municipal rights. The municipalities most need protection against provincial governments, as it is to the local legislature that we in this province owe some of the most astounding surrenders of powers to private corporations, taking away from municipalities the ownership of their own streets and handing them over to monopolists, with power to farm the highways out for profit and to domineer over citizens as they choose. To a large extent action taken now is locking the stable after the horse is stolen. The struggle to decide whether cities or private companies shall own the public thoroughfares is now on, and the Senate has made itself the champion of municipal liberties, at least as far as parliament is concerned.

The insurrection in Macedonia appears to have collapsed. Russia and Austria have apparently succeeded in their policy of isolating the insurgents from outside help and allowing the Sultan a free hand in dealing with them. It is now to be seen whether those powers will compel him to carry out the promised reforms or will even be able to do so. He has made a beginning, which may be accepted as an earnest of his good intentions, by granting amnesty to the insurgents and ordering the rebuilding of the homes of refugees destroyed by his troops. It is reported that the refugees have consented to return to their homes on condition that their repatriation shall be under foreign control. Evidently they doubt the Sultan's good faith, or they fear that his officers will not loyally observe his instructions. Return under foreign control may mean that they want an escort of foreign troops sufficient to protect them from possible outrage by Turkish soldiers and irregulars now swarming throughout the disturbed districts, or it may mean that they desire the presence of authorized representatives of foreign powers as a guarantee of safe conduct. The withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from the frontier and the disbanding of the Turkish reserves in the districts where the insurgents were most active are signs that the insurrection is considered at an end. Once more a desolation has been created and called peace.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand who has just been appointed British Ambassador to the United States is still a comparatively young man of fifty-three; but he is one who has served his country from the time he was only twenty-three. At that age he entered the Bengal service, and, during the Kabul campaign, he was political secretary to Sir Frederick, now Lord, Roberts. For the period 1884-94, he was Foreign Secretary in India, and undertook the mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan in 1893. He was rewarded for these services by being made Minister to Teheran, and remained in that position from 1894 to 1900. In 1900 he was appointed Ambassador and Consul-General to Madrid, and now this further honor has been bestowed upon him. The very fact that he has been chosen to represent Great Britain at Washington is proof that the King and his ministers consider him one of the very ablest of the diplomats in the British service. The agreement made with the United States by the late Sir Michael Herbert on behalf of Great Britain has had the effect of clearing the Alaska boundary dispute out of Sir Henry's way, although it has left Canadians unreconciled. Much is left for him to do, and we suppose that he will devote his first efforts to furthering that treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain which the best friends of the two countries and the world's peace trust soon to see an accomplished fact. We cannot imagine such a treaty working to perfection, but we cannot think on the other hand that it would be without any effect.

Now that the United States has succeeded in excluding us from Yukon by way of the ocean, excepting by passing through inlets and over territory which we must now acknowledge as belonging to the United States according to the award, we presume that a railway to Yukon from British Columbia will be projected almost immediately. Necessarily we must have such a railway, because as it is the United States may harass our commerce at any time with all sorts of customs vexations. This has been the experience of our merchants and shippers already, and there is no reason to expect that matters will improve now that the United States has a clear title to the ports. Of how much importance this is to Yukon, and how much more important Yukon is than Alaska, are shown by the fact that the exports of gold from Alaska to the United States last year only amounted to $3,279,255, while the Canadian gold exported to the United States from Alaskan ports amounted to $10,653,286. Under these circumstances, besides building a railway, is there anything to prevent the Canadian Government offering to purchase from the United States an ocean right of way into our Yukon territory? The United States purchased Louisiana and Alaska as well, and is there any broad reason why she should not sell us just a tiny little piece of the latter? Now that she has won such a signal victory over us, it would seem to be the ideal time to make a bid. We know that 'your Uncle Samuel' has not been used to obliging friends and relations, but it is never too late to mend, and unless we give him an opportunity he will not be able to refuse us. Now or never is the time to try him.

We heartily agree with Mr. Lyman and with other advocates of imperial unity as far as to take the ground that imperial representation and contributing to imperial defence are corollaries of each other. We are not, however, sympathetic with the stand and deliver attitude that representation must needs precede contribution, and we entirely repudiate the terms vassal and tribute as associated with the latter. The state that accepts protection without contributing may well be called a dependency, if not a vassal, but the state which voluntarily and of free will and without compulsion, or even pressure, contributes to the common strength, puts herself in a position to make demands with honor. Indeed, it is a little difficult to conceive a more independent position than this. Whatever we might gain by the desiderated parliamentary representation, it could hardly amount to a potential say in the councils of the empire. But granting that it did, Canada would become bound implicitly to obey the common parliament. From an independent nation negotiating for what may be our share, we should become a section accepting the assessment that might be laid upon us. Mr. Lyman thinks the only power from which Canada has to fear aggression is the United States, forgetting that Canada is, as to her ocean commerce, a nation of the first class, and that the policing of the seas is a service for which she should not be beholden to anyone so long as it is within her power to contribute to it.

The bill providing further aid for the Quebec bridge passed the House of Commons on Thursday. According to the agreement made by the government with Mr. Parent, as Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, the bridge, with approaches and terminals, is to cost $7,503,725. Originally, the government arranged to subsidize the bridge to the extent of a million dollars, of which $374,000 have been paid. This subsidy, however, has now been cancelled, and the bill provides to guarantee the bonds of the company at 3 percent for fifty years to the amount of $6,678,200. Principal and interest are to be guaranteed. The bridge, according to the agreement, must be completed in three years, and the government will have the option of taking over the bridge after thirty days' notice. In order to acquire the property, the government would have to pay the shareholders $265,000, the paid-up stock, with simple interest at 5 percent, less the amount of the dividends—and ten percent premium upon the par value of the stock. That is, as we understand it, the shareholders will receive on this account, when the government takes the bridge over, cash for the paid-up stock, said to be $265,000, plus 5 percent simple interest for three years, or $39,750, and 10 percent premium on the stock, or $26,500—a total of $331,250. That is a pretty good arrangement for a few highly-favored gentlemen who, it was stated in parliament, had only until recently put $50,000 into the enterprise, and who certainly do not appear to have embarked on the sea of politics for their health entirely, considering that they will have the management of the six and a half million dollars odd guaranteed by parliament, without being obliged to make an accounting to parliament. It looks like a fat job for somebody.

The principles of the Sunday morning adult school as advocated by Mr. William F. Johnston were set forth in Montreal very earnestly about a year ago by Mr. Edward Smith, of Birmingham, the founder of the Self Help Society of Bewdley, one of the suburbs of that great manufacturing centre. That such a work can be carried on in an entirely religious spirit and can be made a very great help to religious work was rendered plain by his graphic description and by the incidents related. In this, as in all else, everything depends on the spirit in which a thing is done. The Saviour emphatically set forth healing and mercy as the natural introduction to spiritual influences, and equally emphatically declared that healing and mercy were fit service for the Sabbath day. We presume that these precepts would apply with even greater force to helping men out of the disabilities of deficient education. These works are holy exactly as the motive is holy. The work must be done in the spirit of pure brotherliness, and with the object of lifting men from earth to heaven. We in Montreal—and it is the same all over this continent—do with regard to the Chinese exactly what Mr. Johnston is recommending, and it does not seem as though it could be worse for independent white people anxious for self help and mutual encouragement, who are similarly limited as to opportunity, to band themselves for the same purpose, so long as their one idea is fraternal aid to better things, and so long as the whole is consecrated by religious teaching and worship. The adult school movement has spread all over England, and has lasted in some places as long as seventeen years. It is well organized, with a monthly magazine, with separate insets to supply the needs of different districts. The Rev. Dr. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, as competent an authority as could be found to give an opinion on the subject, speaking recently at York, in England, said that close observation and considerable inquiry had led him to the conclusion that this was the most vital, effective and vigorous bit of Christian work for men that he had ever seen.

ALASKA.

We owe it to William Henry Seward that the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867. Mr. Seward was United States Secretary of State under Lincoln during the famous Trent affair, and was obliged to admit the justice of England's claim, in spite of popular opposition, and to advise the President that the Confederate envoys, who had been seized and carried off from a British ship, should be given up. But while Mr. Seward gave up the captives so as to save the United States, or the North, from a war with England during the Civil War, he never forgot or forgave that incident, and he negotiated with Russia the treaty for the purchase of Alaska in revenge. The chief reason for the purchase of that 530,000 square miles of 'ice and snow,' for $7,200,000, was that it might be a pin prick or worse in the side of Great Britain. At that time the white population consisted of a few hunters and fishermen. Something was known of the seal fishery, but it was not known that the territory was rich in gold, nor that white men would consequently choose to dwell there and would be able to cultivate the soil to advantage. It is only indeed within the last half dozen years that the wonderful possibilities of Yukon and the lesser ones of Alaska have been understood, and already they have contributed considerably to the wealth and wonders of the world. Of this territory the least valuable part economically, but most valuable as a thorn in the side of Great Britain, was that long broken line of the coast of British North America which Russia had claimed as having been visited and appropriated by her sailors. The only value of its possession was that it cut Great Britain off from the sea. If it failed to do this it was valueless. Hence the tenacity with which its possible land-locked harbors have been clutched.

The passing of the British North America Act by the Imperial Parliament on February 10, 1867, made possible a Canada of continental dimensions. The union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under the name of the Dominion of Canada, was proclaimed on July 1 of the same year, and on July 31, 1868, the Rupert's Land Act was passed at Westminster, providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the Hudson's Bay Territories. This acquisition was completed in 1880, when all the British possessions on the North American continent, except Newfoundland, were annexed to Canada by imperial order-in-council, and the Arctic archipelago was transferred to Canada by the same authority. The Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec had been opened in 1876, the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed at the end of 1885, and the first Canadian Pacific Railway steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama in June of 1887. We then began to feel that we had fully entered upon our possessions and began stock-taking. It has been a fiction of United States writers on the subject of the Alaska boundary question that Canada had not protested against United States possession of the disputed territory until recently. The truth is that Canada became a party to the dispute so long ago as 1871, and as early as March, 1872, in February, 1873, and in March, 1873, Canada was upholding her claims, and proposing a definite settlement. In 1876 the Canadian Government protested against the United States treating certain disputed territory as theirs, and yet refusing to take any measures to define the boundary. In 1892 a treaty convention was made between the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of carrying out a joint survey and permanent delimitation of the boundary line, which proved that there had up to that time been no acquiescence on the part of Canada in the United States claim, and the fatal effect of the boundary dispute on the aims and purposes of the Joint High Commission which sat at Québec and Washington is a recent memory.

At that Joint Commission, and always at previous discussions, our representatives were willing either to arbitrate or to compromise. At the Joint Commission, the Canadian Commissioners had offered to accept a compromise which would permit us to retain so much of the disputed country as would afford a means of access to our possessions in the interior. The Canadian Commissioners contended that Dyea and Skaguay are built on Canadian soil, and that they are the natural seaports from which sea access can be had into the Yukon, where we had then a mining population of thirty thousand, which has since increased. Such a compromise was offered, not because our Commissioners did not believe that the whole of our claim was lawful and just, but they offered it because our geographical position is such that a Yukon port was of immense consequence to us, and because the United States Commissioners might be expected to give way in a matter which was of comparatively little consequence to them. Not an inch would they budge, however, and the consequence was that the Joint Commission adjourned never to meet again. It is to be remembered, too, that in offering to compromise the dispute the Canadian Commissioners offered to leave Dyea and Skaguay in United States possession, thus settling the dispute, as the late David Mills put it, on principles recognized by diplomatists, and not on those which govern the action of attorneys. The Canadian Commissioners offered to qualify what we considered our extreme right, but the United States would only grant us liberty to build a highway in a territory beyond the coast range of mountains, on condition that we admitted that the harbor from which we started, and the territory through which the road ran, was under United States sovereignty. Now, however, the United States has obtained its heart's desire, and has been judicially declared to be in the right as to the bulk of its demands.

SOOTHING.

Two countries have been extremely humiliated by the boundary award, and neither of these countries is Canada. The commissioners of the two countries will go down to history with a stigma upon them, and it will not be the commissioners appointed by Canada. With admirable good sense the Brooklyn 'Engle' advises its confreres of the United States press to moderate their transports of jubilation over the Alaska boundary award. Canada feels sore enough, it thinks, without rubbing it in, and all sensible people desire to be on terms of friendship with their northern neighbors. The 'Eagle' then tries to assuage Canadian irritation by observing that no other award than that given was possible, since the United States commissioners were unalterably determined in advance to obtain all their government claimed. A more damning testimony to the bad faith of the United States, of its Senate and of its commissioners could not be put in words. With the overbearing insolence, all the greater because it is obviously unconscious, which has marked almost every United States reference to Canadian rights, it adds that had the British commissioners been equally determined on their side no agreement would be possible. Lord Alverstone, if we are to accept this view, was, therefore, practically in the position of arbitrator, with power to obtain a settlement only by yielding absolutely, as he has done, to the demands of the United States, and was presumably placed where he was to do that very thing. Under these circumstances the 'Eagle' might well advise its confreres not to crow too loudly over a victory which is no more a triumph for the principle of international arbitration than the verdict of a packed jury would be a vindication of law and justice. Translated into common parlance, the argument of the 'Eagle' is that, Canada having consented to the plan for reaching a settlement of the dispute on the terms dictated by the United States—'Heads I win, tails you lose'—has no cause to complain when the decision goes against her. What any other paper could say more offensive than this we are at a loss to conceive. The apparent incapacity of the United States press to conceive of that country acting on the lines of justice or on any other lines but those of bullying self aggrandisement, is as melancholy a confession as a nation ever made. There can be no question as to the decision being loyally accepted by the people of Canada. At the same time they would prefer that their neighbors, who have won the suit in the way described, and therein abnegated all righteousness, should refrain from affectations of generosity. In the evolution of Canadian nationality this award may have deeper significance than anything that has ever occurred in the relations of the Dominion to the empire and the republic.

WHAT THEY HOPE.

The 'Gazette' calls to mind that there is a good precedent for the action of Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth in refusing to sign the Alaskan boundary award. Sir Alexander Cockburn, in 1872, at Geneva, as the British representative on the 'Alabama' arbitration tribunal, refused to sign the award, and published a protest against it, because, he said, that, among other things, all the damage awarded had not been proved. He was right, too, as is now universally admitted, for the United States Government has never to this day discovered claimants for the $15,500,000 it received. The United States Government, however, has never offered to return the balance. Because, however, the Canadian commissioners in the Alaskan boundary enquiry have ventured to express their dissent to the views of Lord Alverstone (for really that is what it means) one or two of the British papers, and the majority of the United States papers, following the lead set them, declare that the protest of Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth was 'petty' and 'undignified.' We know to-day that Sir Alexander Cockburn was right, and we believe that our commissioners will likewise be fully justified of their action by time and the public's further knowledge. Most of the United States newspapers are taking a line in their editorials upon the Alaskan boundary award which will not be justified by time. The Burlington 'Free Press,' which is a very fair sample of the Republican journals, says that, 'It requires no oracle to point out the 'fact that the arousing of sentiments '"like" those given expression to by Canadians regarding their treatment by 'the Home Government, are hardly likely to strengthen the bond of British 'imperialism about which we are hearing 'so much in these latter days. The insinuation that the parent country has 'deserted its offspring is hardly calculated to knit closer the filial affection 'that should exist between the two. 'On the contrary, the disaffection in this case will probably be like the snowball rolling down a steep incline, gaining in proportions with its momentum. 'Canadians will ask of what benefit the 'Empire is to Canada if imperial influence is not exerted for their protection, and they will search in vain for a 'satisfactory answer.' But it also is sensible enough to declare that 'while 'the decision of the Alaskan Commission 'counts for weaker ties between Great 'Britain and Canada, it does not necessarily count as a victory for the cause 'of those who hope for annexation of 'Canada to the United States. On the 'contrary, it must inevitably serve to 'intensify any feeling of bitterness towards this country already existing in 'the hearts of the Canadian people.' We do not credit that the decision will count for weaker ties between Great Britain and Canada, although it may lead to some modification of those ties, in the way of our power to negotiate with foreign countries, but we do know that for a time, at least, the majority of our people will not feel an increase of liking for the methods used by the United States against its neighbors. Nevertheless the Burlington 'Free Press' adds a rider in the form of a hope that 'the "dissolution" of the ties of government binding 'Canada and England brought about by 'the Alaskan award may be a victory 'for unity on the American continent,' when the bitterness of the present hour shall have passed. Meaning, of course, that we shall then seek annexation. The Burlington 'Free Press,' however, is very moderate in this regard compared with others, who jubilate over Canada's 'disgust' with England precipitating her into the arms of the United States. Though the hope of forcing Canada into annexation has been the manifest motive of the Alaska movement from the beginning and throughout its uniformly offensive history, the sentiments developed by this award will tend to anything but the fulfilment of this hope.

WHAT DIGNITY DEMANDS.

At a time when the United States press is dancing with joy at every sign of estrangement between Canada and Great Britain, it might be the part of dignity, now that we have said pretty plainly what we think of the recent transaction, to maintain a certain reserve in our condemnation of the Mother Country. Let us take our defeat, like Lipton, with dignity. Granting that the decision is not, as Lord Alverstone believes, a judicial one, but that unconsciously he has been largely governed by the diplomatic necessity of coming to an understanding with the United States, what then? It is manly to look at the facts. When gold was discovered in Yukon, the people of the United States assumed that it was in their own territory, and rushed thither by thousands. They suddenly established large settlements on the Lynn Canal, and these were immediately organized by the United States Government, which had always claimed that territory. The

United States was in full possession. When Canada demanded that the respective rights of the two countries be submitted to impartial arbitration, as recently demanded by the United States in the case of Venezuela, the United States absolutely refused. What was this but a positive declaration that she was there, and was going to stay there, whatever the right of the matter might be. When the Joint High Commission was appointed, it was well understood the world over that, whatever happened, the United States commissioners were there, not to listen to argument, but to maintain the demands of the United States. The United States candidly informed us that the only hope of settlement through such a tribunal was through a surrender of the case on the part of the British commissioners. It is quite unnecessary under such circumstances to inquire whether they had any right on their side or not. It was not with them a question of right or wrong, but an assertion of a claim.

Let us consider for a moment what would have happened had Lord Alverstone given his judgment on the Canadian side. There would have been no decision, and the United States would have been in possession. What would have been the next move? Was Britain going to war to dislodge the United States? One has only to consider for a moment how such a struggle would have put civilization back half a century and wiped out the Anglo-Saxon race as the leading force of modern progress to find such a proposition unthinkable. One has only to consider the cost of such a struggle to Canada, which would have been the theatre of war, to see that the cost to us would be a hundred or a thousand times what a Pacific coast line would pay for. Then there would have been the possibility of coming out of such a struggle with less territory, instead of more. For the fight, on land at least, would have been a very unequal one indeed, and if there are at present reasons for international bitterness these might easily have been increased a hundredfold. The fact is the matter has been concluded as international disputes have always been concluded, and as, when it comes to the final arbitrament they always have to be concluded, by might and not by right. Then because the United States has acted unreasonably let us not imitate her and let us not develop a breach between ourselves and our Mother Country which can only throw us entirely into her power. It is all very well for us to say what we would do if we had independent powers of diplomacy. But we have to ask ourselves where we should be when it came to enforcing our demands. Diplomacy is only the downy surface of the mailed fist and when it is realized that the fist is not going to strike then diplomacy is only the smoothest way of withdrawing demands. Whatever may be our weakness as one of the British family, it is nothing to what it would be were we alone. In fact, if left to ourselves, it would be more dignified to accept the inevitable than to wait till we were bullied into it after having wasted all our strength in quarrelling. How the United States would act towards us she has already plainly signified. She would act on the principle of the British bulldog in the popular picture. She would assert what she chose and surrender nothing. The whole history of her possession of Alaska has been a plain expression of a policy to make our tenure of American soil as unpleasant as possible. We have now to choose one thing or another, either to strengthen the ties of the empire or to accept as gracefully as we may what the United States people used to speak of half a century ago as our manifest destiny—a destiny which they have done what they could to further. We look with Mr. Carnegie for the time when the whole Anglo-Saxon family will have drawn closer together. It is to Canada's interest more than to that of any other section of the English-speaking people that this process should go on. It is far more to our interest that Great Britain and the United States should be friends than that we should have a Pacific port north of Port Simpson. What if the United States has been overbearing and Britain has given our case away? We also are occasionally unreasonable in our demands and we also might possibly find ourselves where we would have to take what we could get. Meantime let us give up what cannot be much better than whining and devote ourselves to the building up of our country to a condition of equality and to the strengthening of its alliances and its friendships, substituting the policy of 'get together' for our present one of commercial exclusion, which is at the moment the principal stumbling block in the way of United Empire.

ELECTORAL PURITY.

Electoral corruption and how to prevent it is one of the oldest subjects of parliamentary debate. In the discussion on the bill to amend the election law, in the House of Commons last week, nothing was said that had not been said before. No parliament has ever framed an election law that the men who ran elections did not succeed in more or less evading. This has been true even where parliaments really wanted to protect themselves and the people, but more so with parliaments whose members largely realize that the measures proposed to check corruption are largely condemnatory of the tenure by which they hold their seats. Still, law has done a great deal for the purification of elections in Great Britain, and the introduction of the ballot has been the world over a great practical reform. Since voting has been secret the purchase of votes is less extensive, as the man who is willing to sell his vote cannot be trusted to cast it as agreed, and the intimidation of voters, formerly in greater or lesser degree almost universal, is, at least in large measure, done away with. The abstract question whether the franchise is a right, a trust, or a privilege is of no practical consequence to that class of voters who regard their vote as an asset having a money value for which they should receive some compensation. They reason that as a candidate seeks a seat in parliament to gratify his ambition, or as a means for preferment to lucrative office, the votes which help to elect him should be paid for. This sordid and essentially treasonable view is confirmed in their minds by observing the constant translation of members of parliament from seats in the House of Commons into comfortable situations for life under the government. This is the real source of corruption, and so long as governments reward their parliamentary supporters with appointments in the public service, there will be voters willing to sell their votes. When, as in many cases, the advantage to be gained by the successful candidate is great and obvious, 'human devices,' as they are called, are sure to be employed. To call them so is to stigmatize humanity as essentially vicious.

If compulsory voting required a man to cast his vote for one of two candidates, neither of whom he could approve, there might be question as to the righteousness of it, although even in that case it is possible to maintain the doctrine that seeing that no one can fully approve of any one, and that nevertheless some one must be elected, it is in this, as in many other decisions in life, a duty to choose the least of two evils. Still, we should be slow in advising that compulsion should go so far. Voting, however, is the duty of every voter. The time it takes and the cost of going to the polls is the least that can be asked of those to whom our constitution confides the unspeakable privilege of self-government, and a man may well be required to pay that tax if only to cast a blank ballot. To get the people to the polls at all is at present an expense thrown upon the political party or organizations, and as largely as possible foisted by those on the candidates themselves. This is certainly the most prolific cause of electoral corruption, one which apparently betrays the best of politicians into winking at what is essentially immoral. If the voters could be got by law to the polls a very large and questionable part of electoral expense could be saved. Candidates would not then need to be selected on the basis of their power, either through acquired fortunes or through their capacity for recouping themselves out of their position, to spend money on their elections, and parties would not need to lavish privileges and monopolies and enormous railway contracts, and what not, in order to have large resources for election funds. There are, however, essential difficulties attaching to every scheme of enforced voting, and this feature has been struck out of the bill.

Mr. Jabel Robinson touched upon a most potent source of corruption in his reference to the contributions of great corporations to campaign funds. Companies seeking concessions of great value from parliament and from the government find it to their interest to come down handsomely in support of the party from which favors are expected. In the United States a campaign manager in Mr. McKinley's first presidential contest spoke openly of 'frying the fat' out of prospective beneficiaries from Republican success, and Sir John Macdonald once used the picturesque simile that 'the hogs should be grateful to the man who shakes the nuts from the tree.' The enormous advantages to be obtained in the way of place and patronage and the vast corporate interests to be subserved by legislation bring into the political field forces that are not inspired by moral considerations—forces to which even good governments succumb. After all, the only real check to political unrighteousness is to be found in the development of a sternly upright popular sentiment. Lest we should be hopeless about this, it may be well to compare the England of to-day with the England of Sir Robert Walpole, whose motto was that every man had his price, or the later England of Castlereagh. Great Britain is vastly in advance of the rest of the world in electoral purity and independence, and the fact that it has risen from the conditions referred to seems to give promise that in the long run, if we fight for public virtue, and if our public teachers duly and intelligently inculcate it, we shall rise out of the abominable slough in which we seem yet to be sunk.

RECIPROCITY NOW.

It is rather significant that, immediately after the announcement of the Alaska boundary award, many leading newspapers in the United States took up the question of reciprocity with Canada and expressed satisfaction that the settlement of the boundary dispute cleared the way for dealing with other matters in abeyance between the two countries. Since the opening of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal campaign our neighbors have become doubly alive to the importance of the Dominion as one of their best customers and a great and fast growing commercial power. The prevailing idea now appears to be that the question of trade relations with Canada should be considered as a distinct proposition, and not as part of a general plan for commercial reciprocity with foreign countries. In support of this view it has been pointed out that the people of the United States and of Canada have so much in common that their relations must be different from the relations of either with any other nation, not even excepting those of Canada with Britain. This, we submit, is going a little far. It has also been observed that in their industries, their ambitions, their mode of living and their enterprises Canadians are more American than British. Their resources are the same, their environment is the same, and they are developing in the same direction. No two nations in the world occupy a similar position towards each other, and it will be the fault of the United States should the Dominion remain commercially as well as politically estranged from its nearest and should be most intimate neighbor. These expressions of an awakened consciousness of the position attained by Canada are gratifying. We certainly find it more pleasing to be appreciated at something like our true worth than to be regarded as a community of no particular account, to be frozen out until it accepts annexation.

The matter, however, is now in their own hands. Canada, having had experience of the advantage of intimate commercial relations with the United States, through the old reciprocity treaty which was broken off by the United States, largely out of resentment at Canadian sympathy with Jefferson Davis and Bennet Young, held out for long years a standing offer of unlimited reciprocity with the United States, and both parties made pilgrimages to Washington to obtain it. Sir Charles Tupper at one time averred that he had obtained it and gained an election largely on the strength of that averment. Sir John Macdonald, the father of protection in Canada, when advocating that policy did so, like Mr. Balfour at the present time, as an avowed free trader, only wanting a weapon to enforce fair trade upon others, and his warcry as regards our principal neighbor was 'Recipocity of trade or reciprocity of tariff.' When the efforts of the present government to come to terms were terminated by the refusal of the United States to submit the boundary question to arbitration, it was definitely decided that any new proposal looking to this end must come from the United States. Canada has by the blessing of God prospered exceedingly since that time, and has grown less and less anxious about the matter, though she has still no greater commercial interest. Though she knows the enormous gain it would be to her to have the whole continent open to her, she feels now that her future is comfortably assured without that great advantage. Desiring as we earnestly do the breaking down of all trade barriers, and urgently as we should support any such measure, we must admit a doubt as to the present being a propitious time to approach Canada on this subject.

THE BONUSING ORGY.

The many questions of moment which have engaged the attention of the world of late—the British Cabinet reconstruction and the fiscal agitation; the recrudescence of the Eastern question, the Russo-Japanese-Chinese tangle, and the Alaska-Yukon boundary commission—have enabled our politicians at home to do many things almost unnoticed that would at other times have aroused fierce criticism. The worst crime that the government and a majority of the House of Commons have recently committed against the people is the voting of an amount that will total $13,300,000 or more for railway subsidies. We have protested for years against the immoral policy of subsidising and bonusing, and the chief virtue of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme was the absence of the 'give-everything-away' subsidies of the past, which held out a sort of promise that the age of railway subsidies, at least, was at an end. No such thing, however; the subsidy plant has sprung as brilliantly as ever into its quinquennial bloom. The amount of $13,300,000 railway subsidies is calculated at $3,200 a mile, but the resolutions provide that the grants may run as high as $6,400, and the 'Globe,' which is likely to know, asserts that in many instances that amount will be reached. In that event the present railway subsidies will be likely to amount to $20,000,000 at least. And these subsidies are to be given not for building railways through wild and waste lands, for the most part, not for colonization roads only, but they include, for instance, a subsidy for a railway 265 miles in length from Toronto to Sudbury, which will be paid over to those spoiled darlings of political fortune, Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann.

Another subsidy is to be paid to the James Bay Railway Company for a line from Toronto northward towards James Bay, not exceeding two hundred and sixty-five miles in length. This railway will have as its terminus the capital of the province, with a population of over two hundred thousand; a considerable portion of the line will run through York and Ontario counties, counties in which land is valued from sixty to a hundred dollars an acre. It will, moreover, form a connecting link between the centre of trade in that province and the lines carrying the enormous traffic to and from the great west. But this line, which should return a handsome profit from the start, will be bonused to the extent of at least a million dollars. Some of the subsidies are for spurs on existing railways only a mile long, and, altogether, there was rarely seen such a subsidy orgy. The Toronto 'Sun' asserts that one reason for the crushing subsidies this year is the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement, Mackenzie and Mann and other powerful interests who were opposed to the scheme having been quieted with an extra big donation from the public treasury. However that may be the reason generally attributed is the supposed imminence of a general election, the consequent desire for popularity and the need of a rake-off for election expenses. As to what the economists may say about the matter the government seems indifferent in view of its docile majority in parliament. Sir Richard Cartwright, who denounced only a few years ago the supply estimates when they amounted to something over thirty millions, acquiesces in them now that they exceed seventy millions, and he can contemplate with tolerance railway subsidies this season of $13,300,000, iron bounties of $1,248,339, lead bounties of $300,000, bounties on binder twine, and a guarantee of Quebec bridge bonds to the amount of $6,900,000, Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, $31,000,000 and Canadian Northern bonds $9,300,000, besides preparing to embark on a railway scheme that will probably cost the country at least a hundred million dollars. Possibly the government has come to the conclusion that the country likes this business of burdening the future to secure enough expenditures in the present. The attitude of the average voter generally is, 'Perhaps I shall be able to make a bit out of it,' and he is reckless as to the burdens laid up against the treasury. We cannot see, however, why if public money is advanced to aid commercial enterprises the public should not at least have a lien on the profits of those enterprises.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

The Hon. Mr. Bernier, at the meeting of Liberals at Longueuil on Saturday, described himself as in favor of a tariff for revenue purposes, that is to say, a tariff that will supply sufficient revenue to carry on the administration of the country. We may therefore—and we have great satisfaction in doing so—take this as the settled policy of the government, in spite of the efforts of the Manufacturers' Association to persuade Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a majority of his cabinet to adopt a high tariff policy, especially against the United States. If this is so, it will be the chief point of difference between the two parties when they next appeal to the electors throughout the country. The Liberals would appear to have much the best of the argument, for they will be able to point to unprecedented progress and prosperity, and perhaps a surplus of from eighteen to twenty million dollars this fiscal year, in spite of the swollen estimates. There is no reason to expect that even a much higher tariff against the United States would exclude her products, which are in many cases sui generis, and in others produced under the most favorable conditions, so that we should just find ourselves paying the extra duties on them, as we now find ourselves paying the famous German surtax. The government would collect these duties, and part of them would go to the contractors and to the subsidy parasites of party government. In so far as they did protect we would just be paying an extra tax to our home combines, the proceeds of which we should not even have the privilege of spending. The 'Daily News' rightly concludes that the introduction of protection into England would also mean the introduction of gigantic corruption into British politics and social life. That has proved to be the case wherever protection has flourished, and Great Britain would doubtless prove no exception. We have seen that a tariff for revenue only in times like these may tempt the government into enormous expenditures and bonusing and bond guaranteeing arrangements. Higher protection would only aggravate such evils. Therefore, we are glad that the government has decided to stick to a 'revenue tariff,' and has not been beguiled by the high protectionists who have besieged them during all the past session. We gather from Mr. Bernier's speech, as we have said, that the government has so decided, nor did Mr. Prefontaine, who also spoke at the Longueuil meeting, contradict the Minister of Inland Revenue.

A DARING CRUSADE.

Mr. Chamberlain having recovered from his attack of gout—which possibly would have been described by a more plebeian name in his screw-making and Radical days—proceeded to Newcastle to reply to recent criticisms of Lords Rosebery and Spencer and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman upon his fiscal policy. Wherever Mr. Chamberlain goes he is received with enthusiasm. In mankind—even Anglo-Saxon mankind—there survives enough of the gregarious instinct to cause it to idolize any one with the audacity for leadership. Mr. Chamberlain, we think, had cause to complain of being called 'an electioneering quack, whose arguments are not worth arguing.' He triumphantly asks his opponents why, if that is so, those proposals have elicited so much popular interest and newspaper comment; although it might of course be replied that Barnum, Buffalo Bill and Mr. Dowie have 'elicited' both in considerable measure. It is always wise, however, not to underrate an opponent, or begin a debate of any kind by 'calling names.' While we see that a good deal of smoke was called for just at this juncture to cover the War Office exposures and the intense discontent over the Education Act, while we are also aware that the desire to be the centre of things exercises a very strong influence on Mr. Chamberlain, and while we may ask ourselves as a psychological problem whether had another path been open to equal notoriety this one would necessarily have been chosen, we cannot but recognize that, apart from the pure protectionism which mars his heroics, the imperial dimensions of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals and the undoubted truth of the proposition on which they are based, namely, that common tariffs are nationalizing forces of the highest order and that antagonistic tariffs such as now exist within the empire are dangerously disjunctive, place him in a very different category from the mountebank.

Least of all can Canadians, on whose behalf especially Mr. Chamberlain is pleading with his countrymen to pay a higher price for their food, concur in any disrespect to the advocate of such heroic sacrifice to the larger patriotism. The following are not the sentiments to which a quack appeals:—

> There is another product of the British Empire, that is, men. You have not forgotten the advantage, the encouragement, which can be given by the existence of loyal men (hear, hear), inhabitants, indeed, of distant states, but still loyal to the common flag. (Cheers.) It is not so long since these men, when the Old Country was in straits, rushed to her assistance. No power was necessary; it was a voluntary movement. That was not a squalid assistance. (Cheers.) They had no special interest. They were interested, indeed, as sons of the Empire. If they had been separate states they would have had no interest at all. They came to our assistance, and proved themselves indeed men of the old stock; they proved themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British army, and gave us an assistance, a material assistance, which was invaluable. They gave us moral support, which was even more grateful. (Cheers.) That is the result of Empire. (Cheers.) I should be wrong if, in referring to our white fellow-subjects, I did not also say, in addition to them, if any straits befell us, there were millions and hundreds of millions of men born in tropical climes, and of races very different from ours, who, although they were prevented by political considerations from taking part in our recent struggle, would be, in any death-throe of the Empire (cheers), equally eager to show their loyalty and their devotion. (Cheers.) Now, is such a dominion, are such traditions, is such a glorious inheritance, is such a splendid sentiment—are they worth preserving? (Cries of 'Yes' and cheers.) Aye, they have cost much. They have cost us much in blood and treasure; and in past times, as in recent, many of our best and noblest have given their lives, or risked their lives, for this great ideal. But it has done much for us. It has ennobled our national life; it has discouraged that petty parochialism which is the defect, of all small communities. I say to you that all that is best in our present life, best in this Britain of ours, all of which we have the right to be most proud, is due to the fact that we are not only sons of Britain, but we are sons of Empire. (Loud cheers.) I do not think, I am not likely to do you the injustice to believe, you would make this sacrifice fruitless, that you would make all this endeavor vain. But if you wish to complete it, remember that each generation in turn has to do its part, and you are called to take your share in the great work. (Cheers.) Others have founded the Empire; it is yours to build firmly and permanently the great edifice of which others have laid the foundation.

Mr. Chamberlain's urging 'that taxation be transferred from points where it benefits nobody to points where the empire would profit,' is, however, pure undisguised protectionism, and simply means that the British (using this word in its proper imperial sense) consumer is to be asked not only to pay the cost of government, but also to subsidize the British producer to enable him to outbid the foreign producer. Mr. Balfour approaches protection gingerly, as Sir John Macdonald did twenty-five years ago, with retaliation and fair trade arguments, but Mr. Chamberlain, in addition to retaliation, talks straight protection, howbeit of an imperial sort. Of the two, the retaliationist seems farthest from being practical. That retaliation would breed anything but retaliation has not been shown. German retaliation against us only evoked our surtax on German goods. In turn that surtax has done Germany little harm; we still buy the goods, and we ourselves pay the surtax. It would take very small preferences to make all the powers on earth resentful, but it would take enormous duties to force them to any kind of submission; higher, it would seem, than any country has ever imposed yet. Britain would find, like us, that the tariff did not, as a rule, exclude the goods, and that, whether it did or not, it would be the people of the United Kingdom who would pay either the duty or the extra price established by the duty. This kind of dickering with foreign nations is not new. It was long ago proved a failure. It did not succeed in the period of 1841-44, just before Great Britain adopted free trade, for we read in Mr. John Morley's life of Gladstone the following extract from the great statesman's diary: 'We were anxiously and 'eagerly endeavoring to make tariff treaties with many foreign countries. Austria, I think, may have been included, 'but I recollect especially France, Prussia, Portugal and I believe Spain. And 'the state of our tariff, even after 1842, 'was then such as to supply us with 'plenty of material for liberal offers. 'Notwithstanding this, we failed in every 'case. I doubt whether we advanced 'the cause of free trade by a single inch.' The same thing is happening before our own eyes to-day in respect to protectionist countries, where the ever-increasing tendency is to raise tariffs against one another, and not to lower them. Great Britain at present receives the most favored nation treatment because she admits the goods of all nations free, and she will almost certainly be discriminated against if she begins to tax those goods.

Mr. Chamberlain has, so far as we can yet discover, least foundation for his remarks when he declares that eleven million white colonists are willing to make fiscal sacrifices 'in order to build up an 'empire such as the world has never yet 'seen.' We sincerely hope that this will be found to be true when tested. Mr. Chamberlain's authority for it is, however, presumably Sir Charles Tupper, who has been his familiar spirit in his present movement, and who is now being replaced in that capacity by Mr. Foster. Yet the followers of Sir Charles and of Mr. Foster, including both the titular and the would-be leader of their party, far from offering any abatement of duties toward Great Britain, far less any sacrifice for the empire, are at this very moment vociferously demanding a reinforcement of the heavy duties which now exist. We should greatly like to see some sort of sign that Mr. Chamberlain has not been misled in this matter of sacrifice on our side. Mr. Chamberlain in 1897 said an imperial customs union was possible only on the basis of free trade. He seems to be now proposing one on the basis of ever-increasing protection round about the empire, without any prospect of free trade within it, and with a definite refusal on our part to contribute to the imperial defence. He has high aims, but he is setting out on an enterprise which has all probabilities against it. Should he succeed in inducing his people to tax themselves on behalf of the colonists, while the latter are actually taxing themselves to exclude British goods, he would then have to convert the colonies to a spirit of reciprocity on behalf of British manufactures. Granted that he can achieve this, he will have the beginnings of imperial unity at the cost of the commercial antagonism of the world.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

If There Should be War.—The 'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The English Dailies on the New Cabinet Appointments.—The 'Times,' London.
The Lord President's Resignation—English Papers.
The Views of a German Radical on Free Trade.—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Why the Powers Must Intervene—Reginald Wyon, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
How the Insurgents Fight.—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Dogmas of Free Thought.—IV.—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.
The Nature of a Religious War. — 'Daily News,' London.
Retorts Courteous and Otherwise.—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Plasterer and Artist.—The 'Nation,' New York.
The Great Velasquez.—C.L.H., in 'Academy and Literature,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

English Comments on Mr. Kipling's New Poems—The 'Spectator,' London; The 'Outlook,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

New Light on Gladstone—The New York 'Evening Post.'
W. W. Story—By Henry James, in the New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
Sherlock Holmes—As Seen by Scotland Yard—Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., in 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
How Great Writers Worked—The Boston 'Evening Transcript.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Vitality of Seeds—The 'Standard,' London.

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

MEASURING YOUTHFUL BRAINS

SOME QUEER QUESTIONS ASKED OF THE NAVAL CADET.

What are the symptoms of intellectual promise in a youth of from eleven to thirteen years of age? The admiralty has been trying its own method in the selection of youths for the Naval Cadet College at Osborne, and it is being vigorously criticised. Curious to state, this department is a body conscious of criticism, and to some extent it is pained by the sarcasms directed at it, though, on the other side of the ledger, it reckons a large measure of approbation from educational authorities who welcome a blow at the 'competitive examination.'

As the future officers of the navy are to be selected on this basis, it is well to understand it. There is a board of four, changed yearly, and the cadets appear before it. No attempt is made to ascertain the net amount of their concrete knowledge. All that is intended is to elicit some indication as to the mental calibre of the youths. Various people would have different ways of doing this. This is how the admiralty does it. It sets the young hopeful to write a brief essay—two subjects are given him, say a historical episode or the story of a book he has read. This is the written part. He then comes before the 'brain experts.' They wish to place each boy at his ease—make him laugh, if you will—this is the first step. The committee do ask funny questions, and these, published by 'Truth,' were actually asked. They are a few out of scores. The following are the samples given:—

How long does a turkey's egg take to hatch?

How do you make concrete?

How high is the monument in Trafalgar square?

What colored omnibus would you take in going from Baker street to Piccadilly?

What fare would you pay the cabman after driving from Waterloo to the admiralty?

Years ago there were nonsense questions put to adults. 'Has your mother sold her theodolite?' or 'How are your poor feet?' or in Gaelic, 'Avez-vous des —z—homards?' They do not mean anything. You ought to laugh, that is all, and the small boy, asked as to the duration of incubation in the turkey family, is supposed to be reminded of various youthful phrases, such as 'Why does a cat cross over the road?' and is amused accordingly. He laughs and melts. Thereafter the task of the expert is easy. You can ask him why he wishes to enter the 'King's Navee,' and he will give you an answer whose appositeness will send the questioner into raptures. There were cases of this, and there were others where the boy was only melted under dulcet interrogations relative to the pursuits of Stalky & Co. Whether he got in or not is not stated.

Many were called but few chosen. Lord Selborne picked out the seventy-five needed, and the rest will for the most part come up again. The examination seems to have been very fairly conducted, though views will, of course, differ as to whether or not fifteen to twenty minutes' chat of a very general kind will bring out the real 'braininess' of the youth. It is noteworthy that the schoolmaster and the family doctor of each boy furnish private and detailed reports to the committee — reports which, in the former case, embrace some twenty questions, and which are not seen by the parents. Of course the system places an immense power—which entails immense responsibility—in the hands of Lord Selborne. He is, however, willing to accept it.— London 'Mail.'

TRUE FRIENDSHIP

A man that hath friends must show himself friendly; and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.—Prov. xviii., 24.

One of the most striking contrasts between the ancient and the modern world is in the place that is given to friendship by moralists and religious teachers. In Aristotle's famous treatise on Ethics two books out of nine are devoted to the moral bearings of friendship, and these books form the climax of the work.

This central position given to the subject by the greatest and most systematic teachers of antiquity, contrasts rather strangely with the very subordinate part which friendship plays in Christian ethics. It is obvious that friendship is on a lower plane than Christian love, and it marks a great advance in ideal ethics when the lesser star pales in presence of the greater, but it may be urged with truth that friendship still has its place in life and deserves a more careful attention than it receives.

In the individual, as in the race, friendship may be a prelude and practice of the nobler and wider relation. And there is further reason for trying to understand the nature of friendship, that it is more than once in the Bible used as a type and a figure of the relationship which may exist between the soul and its God.

We may come to look at some of the uses and delights of friendship. In the heart of our friend we may see our own character reflected, just as gazing into a still pool we see the reflection of our face. It is in the frank and sympathetic intercourse of friendship that we really get to know ourselves and to realize what is in us. We unfold to one another, we discover our similarities and mark our differences. Points which remained unobserved in our own hearts are immediately detected and understood when we see them also in our friends; faculties which remained unused are brought into play to supplement the discovered defects in our friend's nature. Our capacities of sympathy and tenderness remain undeveloped until we wish eagerly to comfort our friend in a sudden sorrow. In a true friendship we find that we are living a life which is doubled in all its faculties of enjoyment and of service; we quite shudder to think what cold, apathetic, undeveloped creatures we should have been but for that genial touch which unfolded us, and warmed our hearts into genuine feeling while it brought our minds into active play. This intellectual value of friendship is brought out in the happy saying: 'Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.' A friendless person has a lack-lustre face; his talk has a dull edge; his emotions a poor and feeble flow. That delightful readiness of thought and expression which makes all the charm of social intercourse, the easy tact which rubs off the angles and smooths all the relations of life, the bright coruscations which seem like sunlight playing over summer seas, are usually the result of close and intimate communion with congenial friends. When we have real friends, though they be only a few, we diffuse a friendly feeling amongst others, wherever we go. The use of friendship depends very largely on its frankness, just as its sweetness depends upon mutual consideration. When the frankness hurts we may remind ourselves that the hard sayings of our friend may be uttered at great personal cost, for our good rather than his. 'Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.' If, however, friendship ripens through many years of kindly growth, or if a swift elective affinity forestalls at once the fruit of years, all the pain of mutual counsel and correction disappears and may be changed into a joy very sweet to the soul. The interchange of affection is naturally sweet, but as sweet, or even sometimes sweeter, is the delicate aroma which arises when one sees a fault in another, and with a tenderness begotten of affection, and a humility which trembles to presume, speaks gently but frankly to his friend. Never do the eyes more eagerly respond to one another, never is the hand-clasp so firm and hearty as after such a passage between two friends. But the decisive test and most beautiful proof of real friendship will be found in the day of adversity. When calamity falls upon us, false friends make excuses and go; lip-friends relapse into silence; but we begin then for the first time to find out who is a friend indeed. Then it appears that the true friend is entirely unchanged by the changed aspect of affairs; it seems as if he had been born into a brotherhood with us for this express occasion. There is no wish to cry off; he seems even to press the brotherly tie in a way which we should not have presumed to expect, and thus he contrives to lighten the oppressive burden of obligation for the favor that he confers on us, by making it appear that he was bound to act as he does by a necessity of kinship.

If you have such a friend as this, your own or your father's, take care to retain him; do not alienate him by negligence or deficient consideration.

Put yourself out of the way to show that you appreciate and value him; do not allow a false reserve or a foolish shyness to check your expression of gratitude. A friendship is a delicate growth, and even when it has become robust it can easily be blighted. The results of years may be lost in a few days. And if a root of bitterness springs up, if a division occurs, it may be quite impossible by any effort in your power to heal the breach, or to pluck up the obstinate root. 'A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city, and such contentions are like the bars of a castle.'—Extract from the 'Biblical Expositor.'

ANIMALS SLAIN TO FURNISH EVIDENCE.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

The cases on record where the lives of animals have been sacrificed in order that the necessary proofs of the guilt or innocence of suspected persons might be established are more numerous, perhaps, than one would at first suppose. Only the other day a pet goat belonging to the proprietor of a large public-house was obliged to give up his life to prove his master's innocence and his own lack of caution.

The story, which was considered rather 'tall' at the time, related to five barrels of whiskey which were delivered to the publican by the wholesale agent, and which remained for some time on the pavement outside his establishment. According to his statement, a pet goat which the publican had had for some years came along and, seeing the barrels, went up to each one separately and, perhaps as a practical protest against customs dues in general, ate up the government stamps. Five minutes later the inspector arrived and, finding the stamps missing, confiscated the whiskey.

The publican assured him that the goat had the stamps in his 'little inside,' but, being a teetotaller, the government official refused to swallow so remarkable a story. As the fine would have been considerable, and there was a likelihood of his license being cancelled, the publican decided that, if necessary, he would sacrifice the life of his goat to prove his statement.

He appeared before the local magistrates, who, after listening attentively to his story, ordered the goat to be slaughtered and the contents of his stomach analyzed. This was done, and as there were distinct traces of something which might have been revenue stamps, or blotting-pads, or pen-wipers, the publican was given the benefit of the doubt and his whiskey returned to him. He was warned, however, not to keep a goat in future or he might not be so fortunate next time, should the animal evince a taste for revenue stamps.

A short time ago a case in which a servant girl was accused of robbing her mistress of a valuable diamond stud attracted some attention. The stud was on the dressing-table while the maid was dusting the room, and when she left the jewel was missing. It could not be found, and the girl was accused of stealing it, her boxes searched, etc., and finally she was arrested and charged with the theft.

Probably at her wits' end for some means of proving her innocence the girl stated that the parrot had swallowed it, she was sure of that, though she had not actually witnessed the avian robbery. The parrot, it appeared, had been in the family for several years, and was allowed to fly about the rooms at will, often hopping among the trinkets on the dressing-table of his mistress. The magistrate who tried the case was inclined to believe the girl's statement, and ultimately decided that her accusers must either permit the bird to be slaughtered for the purposes of evidence or withdraw the charge. After considerable argument the lady agreed to the latter course, and the girl was discharged.

A bird doctor who examined the parrot gave it as his opinion that there was something of a hard and foreign nature in the bird's stomach which might possibly be the stud, though he would not venture to affirm this for a certainty.

A few months later, however, the parrot became ill and ultimately died, and on being dissected the stud was recovered. The conscience-stricken owner thereupon searched for the accused girl and, having found her, made generous amends for the unjust charge she had brought against her.

Another case of an animal being cut open to produce evidence took place in Scotland in 1897. An errand boy in a grocery store in Perth was given a ten-pound note by his employers to purchase five shillings' worth of stamps. The boy started on his mission, accompanied by his dog, a frisky, wire-haired terrier, named Bob, but returned half an hour later in great excitement saying that the animal had snatched the note out of his hand and before he could regain it had eaten the 'tenner.'

The boy was asked if he would be willing for his dog to be killed in order that portions of the note might be recovered and his own innocence established; but this he refused, saying the little animal was the only friend he had and he wasn't 'going back on him.' He stoutly declared his readiness to go to prison rather than sacrifice Bob.

His master, who was a kindly Scotchman, consulted a veterinary, who declared that he could examine Bob's stomach without making him forfeit his life, and when he had assured Bob's owner that the animal would be all right in the course of a few days the boy gave his consent for the operation. The dog was given an anaesthetic, his stomach cut open, and several portion of undigested paper removed.

On analysis these proved to belong to 'banknote quality' and, the canny Scotchman having kept a record of the number of the note, an affidavit was sworn and the money subsequently paid. The boy was promoted, Bob was soon running about as well as ever, and what had promised to be a tragedy ended to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.'

(For the 'Witness.'

WORK.

Oh, gloomy day that sunshine does not cheer!
Oh, weary life, on this steep path of time,
When all the toilsome way that I must climb
Seems dark and drear!

Where is the hope that erst has cheered my way?
Oh, where the light that once so brightly shone?
The mists descended and the light is gone—
And now I stray.

Yet through the gloom the mountain peaks ascend,
And mutely beckon to me here below;
Still do they mark the way that I must go
To reach the end.

Away! ye mists that would obscure my view,
And from the summit turn my steps aside—
I know this darkness will not long abide
Till light breaks through.

And though the summit bright I ne'er attain,
Though night should fall—the journey incomplete,
Still must I learn that toiling in the heat
was not in vain.
For, rising o'er the mists that intervene,
I see what lesser heights could ne'er reveal—
A lovelier scene—a broader view—and feel
A peace serene.

CHAS. M. REID.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

THAT MARITAL PURSE—WHO SHALL BE ITS CUSTODIAN?

The money troubles of married people, and the best method of adjusting the difficulty, is a topic that comes up for discussion every little while. Both the married and the unmarried—perhaps the latter more especially—are ready with elucidative theories. A Scottish journal has been holding a symposium on the subject, with the usual expression of conflicting opinions.

A girl, who confesses that she 'is not even engaged,' gives her views. 'Who should carry the purse? If I were married; I should probably answer promptly, "The wife." As it is, I have some serious doubts on the subject.

'First and foremost, to give the benefit of the doubt to the wife. Just imagine a meek, unselfish, adoring little wife, with a pompous, selfish little husband. Little husband says when they begin life together, "My dear, you are ignorant of the value of money, so I will look after it and see how it goes." Little wife looks admiringly at her wee man, and sees in him a kind of god who is going to shield her from every trouble. She goes cheerfully to him each day for money to keep the little house going, but presently she finds that, economize as she will, the expenses increase. Her little lord's face begins to look rather black when she comes for more money, and so it happens that little wife feels that she must be the most extravagant little being under the sun. She really ought to be able to keep house on nothing! How dreadful to have to ask the poor fellow for more money for such a thing as housekeeping! She begins to pinch and to make old frocks last longer and longer, all because husband keeps the purse, and she hates 'always to be asking for money.' Presently John begins to grumble, and thinks that little wife is turning so dowdy, and is so unlike the smart girl he married. Oh, selfish John! How many men are like you! And oh, silly, silly little wife!

'On the other hand, I know a married couple, a minister and his wife. Arthur's salary is paid monthly, and he promptly hands it over to his wife. She is inclined to be extravagant—well, perhaps, that is putting it mildly; she is very extravagant. The money simply flies; and each month Arthur says:—'Hang it all, Mary,' (not very ministerial, I grant you, but his favorite expression, nevertheless), 'you must be more careful.' Mary's nature will not change now, I'm afraid; and they are pretty deeply in debt, and are getting worse each year.

'Quite the best plan, in my humble opinion, is for the husband to give his wife a certain allowance each week—the utmost he can afford—for housekeeping, and allow her to save what she can off it for herself. He ought to keep the rest of the money, and pay rent, taxes, etc. She should tell him when she wants new clothing, see how much he can afford, and get extra money for that. Then, if he cannot afford as much as she wants, she perhaps may be able to supplement it with what she has saved from housekeeping. She will find this little private store the most useful thing in the world to fall back upon in many cases. I think that it is a mistake for either husband or wife to "keep the purse." They ought each to have a share.'

Another girl would sensibly avoid going to extremes either way. 'Both,' she says, 'should undoubtedly have a share in putting out the money. It is unfair to throw the entire responsibility on to one. We are all acquainted with cases of couples who go to extremes. Sometimes a wife scarcely knows what it is to possess a copper, the husband paying all bills, and grudgingly doling out the minimum for her personal expenses, when she can summon up courage to approach him for it. Undoubtedly in cases where the wife has been thoroughly tried, and proved to be wasteful and extravagant, the husband is well advised to keep matters strictly in his own hand.

'Again, it is not a good plan for a husband to hand his entire earnings over to his wife, and when he requires anything for himself to have to follow the humiliating course of asking his wife for the wherewithal.'

'Where there is perfect love and confidence between husband and wife,' writes 'A Happy Wife,' 'this question is never raised—the keeping of the purse is a joint affair. True, the husband earns the income, but, in a sense, the wife earns half, for, by making a happy home for him and by attending to his health and strength she enables him to earn it. Many a girl before marriage has been earning a good income, and she should not be made to feel that she has to ask her husband for every penny, as if it were his any more than hers. I personally have never for a moment had that feeling. The income is ours, to together make the most of. A happy married man is as much interested in his wife's tales of her domestic affairs—her grief over a bad bargain, or joy over a good one—as she is in his business affairs, or in his professional cares and joys.

'My husband and I are nearing our sixth wedding anniversary. Our income has been far from large, the management of it has given us much thought, sometimes a little anxious thought, but we have never one moment's friction over it. Perhaps our plan may be of interest: As quarter day arrives, we have a talk—pencil and paper in hands. We calculate how much can be laid aside to be added to our savings, the probable working expenses for the coming quarter, housekeeping money, school fees, clothing, charity, perhaps insurance premium or a holiday. Of this latter amount a part is kept in a large cash box for which we each have a key on our rings, the rest is put to our current bank account. On the first of each month I take a fixed sum for my housekeeping and keep it in my small cash box and endeavor to make it do for all ordinary household expenses, such as food, coal, and servant's wages. For other expenses we have recourse to our sum in hand. I keep a strict account of my expenditure, and my husband carries a tiny notebook, in which he jots down all his expenses, however small. Every few weeks we go over our accounts together, and, it may be, plan some economy or indulge some unwonted extravagance. We are happy, and we together keep the purse.'

BALMORAL CASTLE.

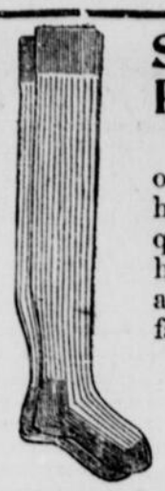
During the summer alterations have been in progress at Balmoral Castle, not of any structural importance, but having to do more with the internal economy and efficient working of the domestic side of the establishment. Last year certain antiquated kitchen arrangements were dealt with, and a new installation of hot water pipes to the bathrooms, etc., was introduced. This year what was done was to remodel and extend the accommodation for female servants, which has been somewhat inadequate. This has been accomplished by enlarging the wing of the Castle set apart for their use. Hitherto it was two stories in height, now it is three. Thereby seven large rooms have been added to those already existing, and the whole provide accommodation for over twenty female servants. Formerly the servants' rooms overlooked the garden. But in the reconstruction of the wing the rooms on all the floors have been placed to overlook an open court, while the corridor giving admission to the rooms has been set on the garden side. Storerooms, bathrooms, and other modern sanitary arrangements have also been introduced into this part of the Castle. The external features of the new wing are of a pleasing character. Like the Castle, the new work is in grey granite, and its architectural features consist of dormer windows and massive chimney heads. In the pediment of each dormer there is an ornamental sculptured design. That in the centre has the royal monogram 'E. R.,' and the date 1903; another shows the Scottish lion enclosed in a tressure; a third a crown with the rose, thistle, and shamrock around it. An internal alteration of a humble but useful nature has been the introduction into the Castle of a luggage and coal lift, which hitherto it has not possessed. Nothing has been done to the royal apartments or to the guest chambers, which remain as they were in the time of the late Queen, but the royal entrance-hall has internally been considerably improved in appearance. Formerly the walls were of plain wood; now they have been panelled with the native Scottish pine grown in the royal forest. The panelling extends to the top of the doors, and the space between it and the cornice has been left for stags' heads. Fronting the entrance is a large niche, where for many years stood a statue of Malcolm Canmore. This has been removed to the ballroom, and in its stead has been placed upon a suitable pedestal an early bust in white marble of Her late Majesty, which formerly stood on a simple bracket on one of the side walls. On an ornamental panel below the pedestal has been carved 'Victoria, 1819-1901,' and on a similar panel over it appears the royal monogram 'E.R.,' with the date 1903. An overmantel of beautiful design, executed in Scots pine, has been constructed over the fireplace, and in the centre is a square panel, on which has been carved a fine representation of the Royal Arms, copied from the Great Seal of Scotland, with the Scottish lion in the first and fourth quarter. Sir Rowand Anderson, Edinburgh, had the honor of being entrusted by His Majesty with the work at the Castle.—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

SIX FOOT LOAVES.

The largest loaves of bread baked in the world are those of France and Italy. The 'pipe' bread of Italy is baked in loaves two feet or three feet long, while in France the loaves are made in the shape of very long rolls, four feet or five feet in length, and in many cases six feet.

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BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

Colchester celebrated the harvest by providing a sumptuous dinner for the inmates of the workhouse.

At some motor-car trials at Southport the highest speed obtained against the wind was sixty-eight miles an hour.

The Corporation of Exeter has granted a site at the principal entrance to Barn Meadow, Exeter, for a Buller equestrian statue.

Mary Swinburn, a hop-picker, has been found murdered in a lane near Kidderminster, her body being mutilated in a terrible manner.

Bernard White, the young soldier who is accused of the murder of Maud Garrett at Warley Gap, will be tried at the Essex assizes at Chelmsford, on Nov. 10.

Electric signals for the working of the Continental trains are being installed on the new Folkestone Pier extension, to replace the old lever system.

Ships of the Home Fleet will receive the King and Queen of Italy at Spithead on Nov. 15, remaining there for the visitors' departure on Nov. 19 or 20.

A system of electro-pneumatic signalling has been installed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at their new Bolton Station, now approaching completion.

In a high jumping competition at the Southport Physical Training College, a girl student achieved a height of four feet ten inches. This is believed to be a record for her sex.

Mr. William Worrell, an alderman of Congleton Corporation, was fined five pounds and costs at Tunstall, on Thursday, for cruelty to a mare by causing it to be worked while in an unfit condition.

The North-Eastern Railway Company have decided to substitute electricity for steam power for the driving of the whole of the machinery comprised in the company's locomotive works at Gateshead-on-Tyne.

Sir Mark Collet, the well-known English financier, who celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday last week, has been governor of the Bank of England since 1866. He comes of Manx stock. He was made a baronet in 1888.

In a ploughing match at Aldermaston, a pair of donkeys attached to a small plough performed excellent work. The owner entered the donkeys with the object of showing how these animals could be profitably used by small farmers.

Three men who were found in the act of rifling a Greengate (Salford) pawnship had a stock of handkerchiefs wrapped round their bodies, and other goods had been made up ready for removal. They were sent to jail for six months apiece.

A picture post-card about a foot long and nine inches broad is the latest novelty. It was on view in a Cheapside shop window. It costs 3d., requires a penny stamp, and has a view of London on the back, with space for the sender's name.

To perpetuate the memory of the late Rev. Alfred Turner, who passed away on June 5, 1902, a memorial tablet has been erected at the Ashford Congregational Church, where the deceased gentleman acted as pastor for upwards of forty years.

At a meeting held at Hull it was resolved to establish a College of Music for Hull and the East Riding. Dr. Smith explained the scheme in detail, and a council was appointed and arrangements made to raise £1,000 for foundation expenses.

Edward Smart, driver of a pleasure waggon which collided with a train on the light railway, near Weston-super-Mare, whereby two married women, of Cardiff, were killed, and four others injured, was committed for trial for manslaughter on Tuesday.

The Admiralty recently announced that they intended to provide sailors with a knife, fork, spoon, enamel iron plate, and an oilcloth cover for their new mess tables. In the past the seaman has had to eat his food with a broad-bladed clasp-knife and his fingers.

At the annual meeting of the Durham College of Science, at Newcastle, on Monday, it was reported that the balance of the £50,000 required for the Lord Armstrong memorial has been guaranteed. The scheme provides for the erection of a statue, and the completion of the college buildings, which will be known as the Armstrong Memorial University College.

An ex-detective-sergeant of the Metropolitan Police, named Wm. James, was remanded at Clerkenwell Police Court charged with having murdered his sister-in-law and attempted to take the life of his step-daughter by shooting them with a revolver at 19 Myddelton square. The prisoner's wife obtained a separation from him some time ago, and he had not been to the house where the tragedy took place since August.

A miner named William Wilson was sent to jail for three months hard labor at Castleford for stealing fivepence from a till in a grocer's shop. Prisoner, who is known as a 'black sheep,' entered the shop through the back window, which he opened with his knife. Unfortunately, however, for him he forgot his knife and a pit bottle in leaving.

The demolition of the Royal Caledonian Asylum building in Caledonian Road, Islington, has been commenced. For nearly a century the asylum has occupied a prominent place among the charitable institutions of London, and during that long period many hundreds of poor Scottish children have been reared and educated within its hospitable walls.

An American contractor is building a power house in London for the Metropolitan Railway, which has been happily termed the 'miracle in bricks,' a tribute to the remarkable speed at which the construction is being erected. The British bricklayers do not challenge the speed, but they claim that it has been exceeded in at least one instance by London bricklayers.

A double fatality occurred on the Trent at Nottingham late on a recent Sunday evening. A civilian and a man wearing the uniform of a seaman in the Royal Navy had hired a small boat from Whitty's Wharf, and had not proceeded far before the civilian rose, apparently for the purpose of divesting himself of his coat. The boat was upset and the civilian clutched at the sailor in the effort to save himself, with the result that both were drowned. The names of the men were unknown.

The new Bishop of Manchester will be the Right Rev. Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Coventry. Dr. Knox was born at Bangalore in 1847, and after a distinguished career at Oxford was, in 1884, appointed Rector of Knebworth Beauchamp, Leicester, and Vicar of Aston, Birmingham, in 1891. Three years later he became Archdeacon of Birmingham, and shortly afterwards was made Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and a Suffragan to the Bishop of Worcester, with the title of Bishop of Coventry.

In 1897 Lady Warwick inaugurated a scheme for the training of women in the lighter branches of agriculture. The success of the 'college' has been marked. In five years 225 students have qualified in dairy work, market gardening, poultry raising, bee keping, fruit growing, and horticulture. Several of the graduates have been offered positions in South Africa and Canada. Last week Lady Warwick announced to her 'Daughters of Ceres,' as she poetically designates her agricultural students, that the 'college' has become a permanent institution. The student fees are very small.

A scheme is under consideration of the postal employees for the establishment of a sanatorium. It is estimated that out of the total staff of the post-office of 179,000, from 300 to 350 persons every year fall victims to consumption. It would cost £8,000 to build a sanatorium, and £2,000 a year to maintain it. A penny a week from the indoor staff alone would, the 'Scotsman' points out, provide over six thousand pounds a year, which would pay not only current expenses but create a reserve for emergencies. It is believed that with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General the scheme could be successfully carried out.

It is somewhat of a coincidence that Lord Salisbury's will should disclose an estate within a couple of thousands or so of his father's, which was proved thirty-five years ago at just £300,000. Mr. Balfour is much wealthier than his uncle, the Premier's income, it is said, being about £70,000 a year. The money, says 'Men and Women,' came from his grandfather, who earned a vast fortune in India at the beginning of last century by contracting for the Navy, making as much as £300,000 in four years. When the income tax stood so high during the Boer War, it was stated that Mr. Balfour handed over to the Inland Revenue an amount equal to his salary as Prime Minister.

At the Kingston-on-Thames Borough Bench, Harry Carter, giving an address at Windsor, was charged with being a deserter from the 14th Hussars. The prisoner opened the door of the police station about an hour before the Court sat, and saying, 'May I come in?' entered, and said he wished to give himself up as a deserter from the 14th Hussars, when the regiment was stationed at Shorncliffe in 1887. His statement appeared to be correct, and he was taken into custody. The prisoner said it was quite correct, and formal evidence having been given, he was remanded to be taken back to his regiment. The prisoner offered no reason for giving himself up after a lapse of sixteen years.

Information has reached Plympton, near Plymouth, that Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, G.C.B., of Erle Hall, Plympton, died suddenly whilst hunting with the Devon and Somerset staghounds on Exmoor. Sir Alexander was returning in company with two ladies along a boggy part of Exmoor, when his horse got into difficulties. He was endeavoring to extricate the animal from the bog into which it had sunk up to its girths, when he suddenly fell. The ladies sent for assistance, but the Admiral was beyond aid when it arrived. The body was left in charge of Viscount Ebrington's groom. The horse was eventually got out of the bog. Sir Alexander, who was born in 1834, and was a relative of Sir Redvers Buller, was a former Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard and Commander-in-Chief of the China station.

To bring owls to the Zoological Gardens in London is almost on a level with the carriage of these fowls to Athens, so abundant is the representation of these birds in the menagerie. But a new arrival is of an unusual character. An owl from Australia, which has the technical name of Hieracoglaux connivens and the pseudo-vernacular name of the 'Winking Owl,' is quite a novelty to the collection. Blinking owls are well known; winking owls open a new chapter; but, after all, if it has to connive, as the Latin name seems to urge, it must wink rather than blink. On the same day there arrived a barn-owl from foreign parts. This bird has the widest range over the globe of any bird, or, at any rate, it is not exceeded by any. There are barn-owls even in the remote Galapagos. They 'snore' and 'hiss' not merely from China to Peru, but throughout the habitable globe, save Sweden and New Zealand.

Lieutenant-General Henry James Buchanan, C.B., colonel of the Norfolk Regiment, died at his residence, West Dean Cottage, Chichester, at the age of 73. General Buchanan entered the army in 1850, and served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 as adjutant of the 47th Regiment, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the sortie of Oct. 26, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, of which he was afterwards appointed town major. He received his company in 1855, and was promoted to the rank of major in 1857, brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1868, and colonel in 1876. While holding the latter rank he commanded a column of the field force under Brigadier-General Ross against the Afridis on the north-west frontier in 1877-78, was mentioned in despatches, and received the Companionship of the Bath for his services with the expedition. After his return from India he held staff appointments in the South-eastern District and in Ireland, and after attaining major-general's rank, in 1886, commanded an infantry brigade at Aldershot and the troops in the Eastern District. He became a lieutenant-general in 1892, and colonel of the Norfolk regiment in 1898, a year after his retirement from the army, General Buchanan married in 1884 the eldest daughter of the Rev. F. Otway Mayne, of Brighton.

A fatal accident occurred on Oct. 4 on the Portland Railway line, resulting in the death of four bluejackets, three belonging to the depot ship 'Agincourt' and one to the training ship 'Seaflower.' The men had spent their Sunday leave at Weymouth, and early on Monday morning started to walk to Portland. It is the custom of working men to use the railway as a short cut, and, with others, the bluejackets got on the line. There was a stiff south-west wind blowing at the time. A light engine left Weymouth for Portland about seven o'clock and overtook the men near the torpedo works. The driver blew his whistle and several left the line on hearing it. The bluejackets were in advance and with the strong wind blowing they apparently did not hear the engine. The driver did his best to attract their attention and whistled continuously, but failed. He then put on the brake and tried to stop the engine. It was then too late, however, and the engine knocked down the four sailors, killing two; the others died within a few minutes after the accident. The head of one of the men was severed from his body, and several of the bodies were much mutilated. The names of the three men who belonged to the 'Agincourt' are Sidney Pierse, aged 20, of Deptford; William Nicolas Page, 20, of Portsmouth; and Albert Phelps, 23. The man from the 'Seaflower' is named Henry Gay. The bodies were conveyed to the mortuary at the Naval Hospital at Portland.

A hale old gentleman named Richard Foskett, 24 Knowles Hill Crescent, Hither Green, celebrates his hundredth birthday in December next. According to the 'Lewisham Borough News,' he has resided in London all his life—for the past thirty-five years in Lewisham. It is related of him that he recently danced a hornpipe. One does not usually look to the East End of London for those who are to become centenarians, but Mr. Foskett spent the greater part of his life there. It was in Whitechapel where he first saw the light, and where the earlier years of his career were passed. He well remembers the close of the reign of George III., and recalls the coronation of George IV., as well as that of William IV., observing that there was less pageantry, less pomp and show, than at subsequent coronations. One picture, still vividly impressed upon his mind, is that of Queen Victoria, as quite a little girl, playing with another child 'at Kew.' Another memory is that of attending the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. Like all centenarians, Mr. Foskett has his recipe for long life. He says: 'I never went about drinking at publichouses. I thoroughly believe in regular living and a contented mind. I worked hard until I was sixty—very hard, but it did not hurt me.' Mr. Foskett lost his wife about thirty years ago, and has buried one of his sons at the age of seventy. He still has a sister living at Bethnal-green, who is between eighty and ninety years of age.

SCOTCH.

While unharnessing his horse after a visit to a patient Dr. Simpson, of Alford, Aberdeenshire, was so severely kicked in the stomach and head that he died a few hours afterwards.

The Rev. Robert D. Brown, Paisley, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Evangelical Union Church, Croft street, Dalkeith, which has been vacant for a considerable period.

The Rev. Dr. Orrock Johnson, minister of Westbourne United Free Church, laid the memorial stone of a United Free Church in course of erection in Ruchill street, Maryhill, Glasgow. There is accommodation for 920 persons.

During the past year eight hundred men and women have signed the pledge at the office of the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society, according to the annual report of that society, which also welcomes the passing of the Scottish Licensing Act.

A call to the Rev. G. A. F. Knight, M.A., Auchterarder, from St. Leonard's United Free Church, Perth, to become successor to the late Rev. Dr. Bannerman, was signed by 370 members of the congregation, and was sustained by Perth Presbytery.

The grounds of Melville Castle, the residence of the Earl of Rothes, are of great beauty and contain some of the oldest trees in Scotland. There is still to be seen a famous old oak under which Queen Mary often sat. On a recent Saturday the Edinburgh Field Naturalists and Microscopical Society visited the grounds, and the Earl himself pointed out some of the remarkable trees.

The other day a serious accident happened in No. 11 Pit, Monkland Colliery, Calderbank, belonging to James Dunlop & Co., Limited. Three men had been working in the top ell coal, where the roof is said to be rather dangerous, when one of them, John McDonald, jr., was caught in a fall of stone. His father and Philip Jarvie went to release him when a further fall took place, and also involved them. Word was sent to the pithead, and the Airdrie ambulance waggon was requisitioned. A considerable time elapsed before the men could be got out, and when the fall was at length removed it was found that all three were dead. The McDonalds lived in North Bridge street, and Jarvie was in lodgings in Well Wynd, Airdrie.

The dirty condition of Fala Parish Church was considered at great length at a meeting of Dalkeith Presbytery, and during the discussion several very strong statements were made. The Rev. John Hunter, Fala Church, made a motion that the presbytery order the heritors to carry out the repairs of the church and remove the debris from the glebe. He characterized Fala Church as being in a dirty and disgraceful condition. Many people stayed away from the church because of its dirty condition, and others told him they used their pocket-handkerchiefs before they sat down. (Laughter.) After much further discussion, Mr. Hunter's proposal was defeated against a simple resolution of the Rev. Henry Farquhar, that the heritors be asked to put the church in order.

The Most Rev. Hugh Willoughby Jermyn, Bishop of the Diocese of Brechin and Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, by his will directs his official seal to be given to the diocesan library at Brechin, and a portrait of himself to be hung up there if the clergy of the diocese see fit. Any of his divinity works that his son Edmund may think suitable are to be given to form the nucleus of a library for the Bishop in the See House of the Diocese of Brechin. He desires that all his sermons and all his private letters may be burned at once by his trustees. There is to be handed to his successor in office his oak staff, the white marble bust of Bishop Forbes given to him for the See House by the late Dean Nicolson; also an engraving of Brasenose College, Oxford, and a photograph of Bishop Forbes with a cross suspended from it (once the property of Bishop Forbes). His pastoral cross, presented to him, is to be handed over to his successor.

Professor Bain, of Aberdeen University, has left Professor Davidson, of Aberdeen University, with full control of all manuscripts left and the sole power and discretion to decide whether any such manuscript shall be published. Professor Davidson is also empowered to collect articles of the testator published in 'Mind,' and to publish them as a volume of remains; and as Professor Bain left ample materials for a biography, and had himself drawn out a full sketch biography up to the year 1890, the same trustee is empowered to write, as far as necessary, and to edit and publish a biography of the testator. On the death of Mrs. Bain the copyrights of the testator's philosophical works are bequeathed to Professor Davidson; those of the 'Higher English Grammar' and similar works to Mr. Alexander Mackay; and the copyrights of 'James Mill: A Biography,' and 'John Stuart Mill: A Criticism,' to Professor Murison, LL.D., University College, London.

Before Sheriff Squair, at Stornoway, four cattle dealers were charged with having illtreated eighty cattle on Aug. 25 last by embarking them on board the steamer 'Ardmaddy' at Stornoway, by fixing a rope round their horns and slinging them on board by means of the steamer's winch and derrick. They pleaded not guilty. All the witnesses for the prosecution said they thought that the slinging of the animals by the horns was an act of cruelty, but all admitted in cross-examination that the animals showed no signs of suffering pain. Mr. Strothers, veterinary surgeon, was examined as an expert witness, and gave it as his opinion that the method of shipping employed was cruelty of a bad type. The witnesses for the defence deposed that it was not cruel to sling cattle by the horns, and further that this method had been adopted at Stornoway and other West Coast ports in the past. Several of the witnesses for the prosecution also stated that they had seen cattle shipped so before. The sheriff, in respect that the dealers were excusable to a certain extent on the ground of custom, imposed a fine of five shillings each. The master of the 'Ardmaddy' was also charged with the same offence as the dealers, and further with carrying the cattle in the hold of his vessel from Stornoway to Kyle, said hold not being fitted for carrying cattle, and overcrowded the hold, in consequence of which two of the animals died on the passage from suffocation and others were injured. He pleaded guilty to the first offence, for which he was fined five shillings, and the second was established by evidence, and a fine of £7 imposed.

IRISH.

Eight lady sanitary inspectors are now employed by the Dublin Corporation.

Portrush golf caddies earned a thousand pounds between them during the past year.

The recent floods stopped Armagh spinning mills, and six houses collapsed in Drogheda.

Nearly one-half of County Wexford has been bought by tenants under the new Land Act, at a cost of half a million sterling.

The death is announced from Ballycastle, Antrim, of Sir Alex. Miller. He was formerly a legal member of the Indian Council.

The autumn mackerel season on the West Cork coast promises to be the best for many seasons, catches being large and prices high.

Dr. S. K. Keightly has written a romance of the Irish rising in 1798, under the title 'The Pikeman.' The scene of it is County Down.

Mr. Jasper Tully, M.P., in a letter to the Irish press, makes the statement that Mr. John Redmond stands to gain £8,000 by the sale of his Wexford estate at the zone prices under the Land Act.

A man named Peter Burnes, of Ednagoash, near Monaghan, has died at the great age of 105 years. He had been bedridden for about two years before his death, but he retained all his faculties until the last.

The 'Belfast News Letter' says a scheme has been prepared for the endowment of the Trinity College, Dublin, Queen's College, Belfast, and a new Catholic College in Dublin, as constituent parts of the New Irish University.

Much interest was taken in Hull in the visit of the Countess of Dudley to open a bazaar in aid of Hotham Church in the East Riding. Lady Dudley's stall was devoted entirely to Irish products. These included tweeds, Connemara cloaks, jerseys, and embroidery, and there were also silk lamp shades worked by the Countess.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin opened the Autoycus Fete on Tuesday, Oct. 6, in the Rotunda. The object of the fete is to clear off a debt of £300 on the St. Thomas's Parochial Schools, and to raise a sum of £650 for the purpose of providing the parish with a rectory.

A drowning accident occurred near Waterford on Monday afternoon, Oct. 5. It appears that early in the day Captain Nicholas Parle, Harbor Master; Captain T. Lawlor, Master of the Harbor Commissioners' dredger 'Sicily'; and a ship carpenter, named Henry Hicks, went for a sail down the harbor in a large centre-board boat owned by Captain Lawlor. On returning in the afternoon a heavy squall was encountered off Mowhill Point, and the boat capsized. Captain Parle, who could not swim, remained by the boat, but was subsequently washed away and drowned. Captain Lawlor and Hicks struck out for the shore, which was about two hundred yards distant. Lawlor became exhausted and sank, but Hicks reached the shore safely, after a terrible struggle.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the County Fermanagh passed away on Monday, Oct. 5, in the person of Mr. John Grey Vesey Porter, of Belleisle, Lisbellaw. Mr. Porter, who was 86 years of age, possessed a striking, almost a unique personality. In politics he was throughout his lifetime a strong Liberal, and was a staunch advocate of the establishment of an Irish parliament in Dublin. He published for many years a little periodical called 'Ireland's Gazette,' for the promulgation of his particular views on this and other public questions. He unsuccessfully contested the parliamentary division of County Fermanagh as a Liberal, against the present Earl of Erne and Mr. William Archdale, D.L., who stood as Conservative candidates in 1880. The Lough Erne drainage works were carried out mainly through his efforts. As a landlord he was kindly and generous to his tenants, and voluntarily gave them several reductions in their rents. He spent a large sum of money in carrying out extensive improvements in the village of Lisbellaw, where he established a good library and market house. He will be succeeded in the estate by his nephew, Mr. John Porter-Porter, brother to Mr. E. M. Archdale, late member for North Fermanagh.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor's cheque for £20,000 leaves only £25,000 to be raised for the £100,000 cancer research fund from which so much is expected in England.

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MEMOIRS OF M. DE BLOWITZ

(London Times.)

The Memoirs of M. de Blowitz have a special claim on the readers of this journal, which he served for many years with brilliant ability; but they will also be of great interest to the public at large. They display a very striking and singular personality, and they afford a vivid picture of the methods and arts of an extraordinarily successful correspondent. Moreover, they are sometimes as exciting as a romance, and are as full of hairbreadth successes and escapes, and of mysterious adventures, as a melodramatic novel. There are some revelations in them respecting the persons and the politics of the present day which are new, and some romantic incidents of M. de Blowitz's private life are narrated. The memoirs, we are told, are published at his special bidding. 'Many a time in the course of his life he remarked that it was very unjust that the journalist, unlike other writers, left nothing behind him as a lasting testimony of his efforts, his work, or his success.' He never kept a diary, and was not much addicted to taking notes. The statement in the preface that he 'hardly ever took a note' is, perhaps, not quite consistent with some of his own statements in the memoirs. There is, indeed, a candid explanation (on page 174) that

'I have never in my life taken many notes as to the events in which I have been mixed up, and that, consequently, nothing would be more natural than that I should from time to time make certain errors of dates. . . . But I attach no importance to a possibility of this sort, my chief concern being with the accuracy of the facts which I relate.'

Dates are sometimes an element in accuracy, but they are, no doubt, of secondary importance in scene-painting. What M. de Blowitz was especially careful to avoid was being seen to take notes by the persons from whom he was endeavoring to obtain information, a process which, as he says, would immediately put them on their guard. However, as he had not left notes enough for the purpose he had in view, he dictated these memoirs, and insisted, a short time before his death, that they should be placed before the public.

One of the most interesting revelations is his account of his origin and his early youth. He tells that on Dec. 28, 1825—'At the Chateau of Blowsky, in the region of Pilsna, in Bohemia, there was born a child with a big head and a feeble body.' The doctors thought he would not live, and his mother decided to have him baptized without delay; so the next day he was carried for this purpose to the little chapel of the little village of Blowsky. These facts, he says—

'Have been affirmed to me so often by my mother, repeated by the venerable archpriest, and denied by the doctor, that finally I am absolutely persuaded that they are true. The parish register, however, may be taken as evidence; it leaves no doubt as to my having been born a Catholic, baptized 24 hours after my birth, and that I did not have time to become a Jew. I regret it, moreover—for Israel!'

His very childhood was romantic. He was kidnapped by gypsies in the park of his father's chateau, and would have been carried off successfully if the gypsies had not taken a wrong road. 'Que Diable!' he exclaims, in a phrase that was characteristic of him in later years, 'what should I have been doing now?' At the age of 15 he was sent by his father on long travels, in the course of which he must have traversed the whole of the immense empire of Austria; and he gives vivid illustrations of the ignorance and superstition which prevailed in the frontier provinces. On his return, after five years, he found that his father's fortune had been lost, and that he had to work for his living. With what seems a singularly filial desire to relieve his father and mother of all anxiety on his account, he decided on leaving them the very next day, and started for America. On his way he passed through Angers, and accidentally met an old friend of his family, who persuaded him to come to Paris. It was just after the overthrow of the Monarchy of Louis Philippe, and he was too much interested by the political fever of the time to think of going to America. 'I remained in Paris,' he says (p. 18), 'and observed what was happening around me,' and he adds:—

'I must now make a confession to my readers. Nature, cities and countries have never had much attraction for me. The stone facades of houses, picture-galleries, the sculpture of public buildings and monuments, the clever arrangement of gardens—all these things have very rarely seized my attention. That which appeals to me, and which I am always searching for, is the soul which is concealed behind the silent immobility of things; it is life and movement which interests me. I have spent hours contemplating a crowd, studying its agitation, taking note of its continual motion. And what life, what movement, what a crowd, were there before me in this Paris, which is the brain of one of the leading countries of the world, and towards which came ebbing all the passions all the anger all the aspirations, of a whole race and of a whole nation!'

We pass over this already-told tale, and some other chapters relating to the proclamation of Alphonso XII. as King of Spain, to the French scare of 1875, and the Berlin Congress. On the latter subject, however, he publishes a fresh chapter under the title of 'What Bismarck told me,' giving an account of the conversation during a dinner to which the Chancellor invited him in July, 1878. His sketch of Bismarck is as vivid as many other personal portraits which the memoirs contain. He says (p. 156):—

'The door of the drawing-room into which Prince Hohenlohe and I had been shown opened, and the Chancellor appeared.

'He was much taller than I had imagined. I had never seen him—except at Madame Tussaud's in London, where there is only a small figure of him—and when I saw this giant in uniform enter the room I was quite taken aback. There was something still more extraordinary about his head. His ears were large, wide open to the hundreds of rumors which came to them from the four corners of the universe. His chin made a strong foundation for the big jaws, which would certainly never loose anything they held until it was in shreds; whilst his eyes, well set, with their projecting eyelids and well-exposed eyebrows, had a far-away look in them, as though they were gazing out beyond the visible horizon.'

He quotes some striking accounts by Bismarck of leading personages at the Congress, and the following description of Beaconsfield is particularly interesting. He said (p. 165):—

'Shuvaloff and Beaconsfield are the two principal figures of this Congress, and I am perfectly charmed to have the opportunity of observing them.

'Beaconsfield has the most extraordinary presence of mind. He is accommodating and energetic, and never allows himself to be disturbed by anything. He defends his cause admirably, and last Friday, when the negotiations were broken off, he was ready to lead his country courageously to war. It was then that I intervened. He and Shuvaloff have both done their duty, and they have both saved their country from war. Personally, my only merit is that of having brought them together at a moment when it was no longer possible for them to approach each other again.

'Two years ago, when I saw Beaconsfield for the first time, I said to him: "Why are you opposed to Rusia? You might come to an understanding with her. It would be to the interest of both countries. Why do you not take Egypt? France would not bear you any ill-will on that account for very long. Besides, you could give her a compensation—Tunis or Syria, for instance—and then Europe would at last be free from this question of Turkey, which is constantly bringing her within an ace of a fresh war." Beaconsfield did not reply, but I saw that my words had not fallen on a deaf ear.'

Part of the narrative of this chapter has become known in other connections; it gives a vivid and pleasant account of a friendly evening with the great Chancellor.

There is a curious account in the next chapter of a quarrel between Gambetta and M. de Freycinet, to which M. de Blowitz attributes the critical decision which prevented the French from joining us in the expedition to Egypt in 1882. M. de Blowitz was an intermediary between the two rivals at the time of the formation of M. Gambetta's ministry in 1881, and learned that the animosity which arose between them was due to M. de Freycinet's desire to be Minister of War and M. Gambetta's failure to gratify him. The conseqence was that when in 1882 the question arose whether France should join England, and M. de Freycinet, who had become prime minister, was disposed to joint action, M. Gambetta vehemently opposed the project, and defeated the ministry. But, in M. de Blowitz's opinion, 'if M. de Freycinet had been offered the post of Minister of War instead of that of Minister of Foreign Affairs, France would have been with England in Egypt.' Well might Cardinal Jacobini say, when this was told him by de Blowitz, 'Small causes, great effects.' The sketch given us of Gambetta does honor to the French statesman. Bismarck, it seems, was anxious to meet him. An interview might have been arranged at Kissingen, and de Blowitz was encouraged to sound Gambetta on the subject. But though Gambetta was well disposed to such an interview he would not compromise his patriotic duty. He said to M. de Blowitz (p. 172):—

'I cannot approach the German Chancellor without speaking to ihm of Alsace-Lorraine. If I were to be silent on that subject, it would spoil our whole conversation, and he would feel, too plainly, that he had a man before him who did not say what he thought and who did not think what he said!'

'Well,' I replied, 'instead of talking to him of Alsace-Lorraine, you might speak of Alsace and of Lorraine, and in that way lessen the problem by dividing it.'

'Oh,' said M. Gambetta, 'I don't fancy that would alter much!'

He thought the matter over for a minute in silence, and then, like a man who has made up his mind, he rose and held out his hand to me.

'I should consider it my duty and an honor,' he said, somewhat ceremoniously, 'to be able to approach the Chancellor, and to endeavor, with him, to solve the problem of European peace and happiness. But in order to attain that end, when we approach each other, we must have in view the tranquillity of humanity, and not personal success; that is why I must be able to speak to him, not of Alsace and of Lorraine, but of Alsace-Lorraine.'

The following day I called on Prince Hohenlohe, to whom I repeated the conversation, and resigned my office as negotiator.

There was never again any question of an interview between Prince Bismarck and M. Gambetta.

There are some very strange personal stories, headed 'Alva,' 'The Revenge of Venus,' and 'A Life Struggle, in which M. de Blowitz relates how he was appealed to by mysterious ladies in romantic difficulties, and narrates his gallant services in their behalf, or his skilful detection of their intrigues.

But the most interesting part pf the remaining pages, especially at the present moment, is an account of an interview which M. de Blowitz obtained with the Sultan, by his strange combination of 'savoir faire' and good luck, in 1883; and it deserves, at the present crisis, rather fuller quotation than usual. The following is his portrait of Abdul Hamid (p. 288):—

'I was able to study Abdul Hamid at my ease.

'He was rather above the average height, of slight build, and almost thin; he had a brown skin, warm and dry-looking, his beard was black, well groomed, and rather short and thick. His mouth was energetic, but sad; his nose a regular Turkish nose, large long and bony, with a slight deflection of the upper part of the nostril. His eyes were black, rather large, resolute, thoughtful, and penetrating, but not gentle-looking; they were set deep in the orbit, and as the light fell on one side of his face, leaving the other side in the shade, his eyes appeared to be remarkably deep-sunk. His forehead was wide and straight, of medium height, and slightly furrowed. The black hair which was visible on his temples, between the fez and the beard, was short and almost close-shaven. Abdul Hamid was then forty-one years of age, but he looked more, particularly as he had lost an upper tooth on the left side near the middle. He spoke in a louder voice than his subjects; his language was sonorous, his words distinct, and his phrases lengthened out and terminated without any hesitation.'

We subjoin the chief points of the conversation :—

'I am very glad,' I said, bowing, as the Sultan signed for me to open the conversation, 'not to leave Turkey without being admitted to your Majesty's presence, for, from all that I have seen and heard here, I believe that I am in accordance with the absolute truth in proclaiming that in Your Majesty is centred the great hope of this country and the most certain remedy possible for all the many evils from which it is suffering.'

'I am very pleased to see you,' he answered, 'and I thank you for having wished to judge this country for yourself, for in Europe, and even in America, every one slanders it systematically, without taking the trouble to examine it closely. I am greatly encouraged in my desire to remedy the evils of this country by the fine qualities of its subjects and also by the great resources of the land. Those who maintain that Turkey is incurable slander us deliberately and as though on purpose. What is required? Improvements in our finances, in our laws, and in our administration. I have already been able to reform the organization of the finances with regard to the Civil List. . . . . People are wrong in representing me as opposed to liberty. I know that a country must keep up with the times, but the excess of a liberty to which one is unaccustomed is as dangerous as the absence of all liberty.

'A country to which one gives liberty which the people do not know how to use is like a man to whom one gives a gun the handling of which he does not understand. He kills his father, mother, and brothers, and then finishes by killing himself. We must, therefore, prepare the country for this liberty, and that is what I am trying to do. I have opened schools, and these are being multiplied. Education, in its various developments, is the best means of qualifying people for liberty. I have also organized an administrative school, which has given very good results. Its pupils now occupy posts in our administrations; Raghib Bey, here present, is one of them. You see that the idea of making men capable of aspiring to liberty, and of knowing how to use it, does not alarm me. Besides, not one of our ills is incurable, and we have within us forces and qualities which will facilitate a complete cure. We have not many friends, but our country must be a very fine one since so many envy it, and their policy consists in discrediting us in order to make an easy prey of us.'

Again (pp. 294-95) :—

'If Your Majesty will allow me to speak frankly—and I can scarcely do otherwise, for if I did I might be obliged to write to-morrow the contrary of what I said to-day—my opinion is this: I believe that every evil from which this country is suffering could be remedied, and easily remedied. But there are two difficulties: The first is, that all depends on the sole will of Your Majesty, and consequently Your Majesty would have to give up to a certain degree this absolute will. The second difficulty is that, if Your Majesty decided to do this, those whom Your Majesty commands would have to agree to this partial and progressive abdication. Now, the curious part is that those who depend on the absolute will of Your Majesty will probably be the first to resist a change which would prevent them from screening their own faults under the cover of the absolute orders of their Sovereign. But if once this were obtained, if Your Majesty could succeed in creating an administration with the capabilities and the energy necessary for carrying out the reforms decided upon, it would be an immense step towards the improvement of Turkey. Your Majesty holds in your hand all liberty, because you alone can will everything. If Your Majesty would open your hand little by little, setting gradually free this liberty in proportion as the country is capable of accepting and of using it, Turkey would rapidly rise from her present position.

'The consolidation of the floating debt, the suppression of the havalés, officials held responsible for what they do, roads opened up through the country, courts of justice established, and public instruction always encouraged—these are the reforms which would soon bear fruit; but, as I said before, Your Majesty must root out that spirit of absolute submission which causes every official to tolerate the continuation of abuses for which he is not responsible.'

'I understand perfectly well what you have just said,' answered the Sultan. 'I am glad to find that you do not share the opinion of those who believe that this country cannot recover. As to what you say regarding myself, I am of your opinion, and I have quite decided to open gradually my hand. The difficulty is to know just how far to go. When it was seen that this country could not support a constitution, and a parliament which did not entirely represent the country, but only part of the country, people came to me and began to talk about responsibilities. It was another way of reorganizing a constitution. I refused this. Those who spoke of responsibilities only saw in this a means of substituting their will for mine at the expense of others, and the great mass of the country would only have changed from the will of one to that of another. I am now trying, as you have just said, to prepare this country for the more independent part it has to play, and I have already modified many things, which are not noticed abroad, but which are producing a good effect at home.'

One does not know which to admire most, the engaging condescension with which the Sultan impresses his visitor and the wise and virtuous policy which he describes himself as pursuing amidst the injustice and the opposition of his enemies and critics, or the lofty superiority with which M. de Blowitz, in his turn, condescends to appreciate the Sultan's magnanimity and at the same time to expound frankly His Majesty's errors and dangers. No wonder that after such an exchange of mutual compliments and advice 'there was an expression in the Sultan's eyes'—could it have been a tear?—'which showed that he was deeply moved,' and that he presented M. de Blowitz with the insignia of the Second Order of the Medjidieh. The conclusion of the story is, we fear, rather too candid a confession (p. 300):—

Osman Bey, one of the most enlightened Turks, who has established and endowed the largest existing printing works in the Ottoman Empire, received me with the affability peculiar to his countrymen of the educated class, and, after offering us coffee, called one of his officials, who appeared to be accustomed to this duty, to fasten on the right side of my coat and to place round my neck in spite of my tourist's costume, the insignia of my new dignity, so that, as Osman Bey remarked, according to the prescriptions, 'the will of the Sultan may be accomplished.'

I then left the Yildiz Kiosque with my friends. The numerous Turks whom we met saluted me respectfully, without appearing astonished at my accoutrements, which made me feel somewhat embarrassed.

The guards in the Palace shouldered arms, and as I passed through the last gateway I perceived a crowd of persons staring at me. They understood that I had just had an interview with the Sultan. But I could not refrain from saying to myself: 'I only hope that no caricaturist will catch sight of me!'

NEW MONSTER FOUND

EXTINCT ARSINOITHERIUM OF AFRICA WAS A QUEER BEAST.

'The great western desert of Egypt, the rainless, sandy region which extends for hundreds of miles beyond the Fayum, consists of deposits of sand raised in places to form ridges or cliffs some hundreds of feet thick,' says the London 'Sphere.'

'These sands are of marine and estuarine origin. They belong to the earlier Tertiary period—the Eocene and Lower Miocene. When the sands of the desert of the Fayum were deposited there was an African continent south of Egypt (of a very different shape from that which we know to-day) and a great estuary corresponding more or less to the Upper Nile Valley. On this land lived creatures extraordinarily unlike anything at present living.

'The animals living in the Africa of Eocene times included the ancestors of all elephants, creatures with long snouts and lower jaws also so long that the snout was upheld and could not hang down as the trunk, as it came to do later in the mastodons and elephants of Miocene and Pliocene times. There were also huge beasts like the mantee and dugong in the shallow waters, a coney or hyrax as big as a donkey, and great carnivorous animals unlike our modern lions, and even more powerful than they. The remains of a huge python, twice as large as the biggest now alive, and many tortoises of large size have also been found.

'These and the wonderful arsinoitherium have all been discovered in the last two years. Travellers had reported that fragments of bone were occasionally to be seen sticking out of the wind swept, dry sands of the Fayum desert, but it was not until the officers of the Geological Survey of Egypt under Captain Iyons made a special expedition to this region in 1901 that any specimens in a good condition were obtained and their nature ascertained by expert osteologists. Fortunately, Dr. Andrews, of the department of geology of the British Museum, was in Egypt at the time, and accompanied the party sent by the Egyptian survey into the Fayum desert at the invitation of Captain Lyons. Even the short stay of a couple of weeks enabled the survey party to collect a number of bones and skulls which were recognized by Dr. Andrews as being absolutely unlike any previously known fossils and of the greatest interest.

'Last year Mr. Beadnell, of the Egyptian Geological Survey,, discovered what is perhaps the most astonishing of all the monsters unearthed in the Fayum. It is as big as a large rhinoceros, and at first sight the skull suggests an affinity with that animal. It has two enormous horns growing from the nasal bone, but these are not, as in the rhinoceros, horns of a horny, fibrous material, they are actual bony outgrowths covered in life with blood vessels and skin, and probably hair, as are the horns of the giraffe. Possibly the tips of these two great horns may have been protected by a sheath of horny matter, like a cow's horn.

'To this monster Mr. Beadnell has given the name arsinoitherium, in honor of the Egyptian queen Arsinoe, who had a palace in the Fayum in a region near Lake Moeris, which was larger in those days and surrounded by a fertile zone, degenerated into sandy waste since her time. Remote as Queen Arsinoe seems to us in human history, her date is to that of the monster named after her as one hour ago is to the day when Cheops ruled in Egypt.'

WARNING TO DEER HUNTERS

ONE RULE THAT WOULD SAVE MANY LIVES OF HUNTERS IN THE WOODS.

(New York 'Sun.')

The season is at hand when inexperienced or rash persons going into the woods with high power rifles in their hands see something brown moving between the trees, sight at it, fire, hear it fall and thrash around among the leaves, and, going forward to cut the throat of a deer, find a dead man. It is remarked by guides that whereas an inexperienced person shooting at a deer under such circumstances will miss it 99 times out of 100, he will plug a human being every time, making a centre shot. There was a long list of these deplorable accidents last autumn, and there is little sign that they will be any fewer this year.

Various remedies have been proposed, but none of them has proved effective. There is, however, one rule which should be impressed upon the attention of these folk and impressed again. It is: Never shoot until you know absolutely what you are shooting at.

That rule should be posted in every camp of the Adirondacks and in the woods everywhere. It should be dinned into the ears of visitors. It should be repeated to the guides night and morning. By dint of much repetition it might come in time to work the needed reform. It seems to the man in the city that a deer does not look enough like a human being to render homicide possible, but it is different in the woods. There the moving object is seen a hundred yards away, going slowly. Branches and bushes intervene. At best, only a glimpse is caught. That glimpse shows a square of brown six inches across. It may be the hide of a deer or a section of a canvas shooting coat. The man does not live who can tell one from the other at that distance and under those conditions. If he has sense he will wait until the moving object comes into clearer view. If it is going away from him he will prefer to let it escape rather than risk killing a fellow being.

The watcher will not have long to wait. Whether the moving thing be man or deer it will come into plain view or go out of sight in a second or two. It is inability to wait this second or two that has cost so many human lives. Wonderful tricks are played by the nerves and the imagination on raw hunters wrought up by the prospect of killing a deer. Last season in the Adirondacks a man shot a woman who was sitting by a trail in plain view. She had on a brown hunting gown, and that did the business.

In the Wisconsin woods a man left his friend on the trail and started to make a circle and drive a deer down the runway, saying that he would be back in half an hour, and, when fifty yards from the place, his friend shot him through the stomach.

Only a few days ago a man placed on a stand in the Adirondacks shot and killed his guide, who was coming down the lake in a boat. He saw the moving brown form through the bushes, did not see the boat, and let drive.

In Minnesota last year a man out hunting deer came to a stream. Two hundred yards down the stream and in its middle a little boy was sitting on a rock. The hunter killed the child.

If the man on the runway keeps still the moving brown object will never see him. It will go on the noiseless tenor of its way and give him every chance to determine what it is.

The trouble with deer shooting now is that the rifles carry too far and the men behind them do not see clearly enough. One of these weapons at 200 yards will throw through a 15-inch hemlock, and if a man were behind the tree it would not protect him.

Because of the reckless shooting a good many old deer hunters are staying at home when the season opens. Some who go out wear a bright crimson cap in imitation of the Indian, who binds a crimson handkerchief about his brows; but this does not do much good. If the view is clear enough to see the cap the watcher is not apt to shoot. All danger might be avoided if a man wore a suit of crimson from head to foot. But while he would be safe, he would not see any deer, though many of them would see him.

BLONDES ARE DECREASING

AT THE SAME TIME THE DEMAND FOR BLONDE HAIR IS INCREASING.

The present duty on human hair imported into the United States is 20 percent ad valorem; if manufactured, that is, in the form of switches or wigs, the duty is 35 percent.

The United States imports every year a considerable amount of human hair, the countries which are the chief sources of supply being Germany and Sweden.

For some reason, about which hairdressers are not agreed, there is a much larger demand for blonde than for dark hair, and for many years Swedish girls, who have usually very thick, blonde hair, have, in the peasant districts, supplied the world's market with that shade of hair. The Swedish blonde hair is thicker and lighter than the German hair, and for that reason is more easily dyed to a satisfactory shade.

In all countries from which there are reports, the number of blondes is decreasing, while the number of brunettes correspondingly increases. As the partiality of purchasers runs just the other way, and there is a steadily increasing demand for blonde hair, it has been found impossible to supply it, and other countries besides Sweden and Germany are drawn upon. France is one of them. Italy, and especially Sicily, is another.

Spain yields little. Spanish girls, who are proud of their hair, will not sell it.

The hair of commerce from France, which manufactures fifty tons of human hair a year, equivalent to 100,000 switches or wigs, comes largely from Brittany, where blondes predominate. Norman and Breton girls are usually blondes, and almost invariably have luxuriant and fine hair.

England is now importing human hair, manufactured, from France, to the value of $500,000 a year. The United States imports human hair to the value of $350,000 a year, chiefly from Germany.

The trade in hair has for many years been largely monopolized in France by reason of the general acceptance of French hair dressing as the standard of fashion.—New York 'Sun.'

BISON IN MONTANA

SUCCESS IN BUILDING UP A HERD FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS.

The University of Montana, Missoula, maintains a biological station near Flathead Lake, in the north-western part of the state. Professor Morton J. Elrod, director of the station, describes in 'A Biological Reconnoissance,' published last year by the university, the herd of 220 buffaloes on the Flathead Indian Reservation. The herd, derived from thirty-six animals purchased in 1884 by Charles Allard and Michael Pablo, has in twenty years increased to more than three hundred and fifty, or ten times the original number. Many of the animals have been sold to show enterprises and to Eastern cities for parks and zoological gardens. The conditions here are more favorable for buffalo than in Yellowstone Park. The animals are constantly attended by a herder, and therefore are not afraid of man, while the Yellowstone Park herd is rarely seen.

The park herd also ranges at a high altitude, over seven thousand feet, where snows are deep and winters are long and severe; but the Flathead herd ranges at an altitude below three thousand feet, where deep snows do not occur, and hay or grain may be taken to the animals in a few hours. Their range does not exceed seventy to one hundred square miles, and the animal might be maintained on a much smaller range. The cows do not bear calves until they are four or five years old, and about half of them produce every year. The fertility of the herd is not decreasing. The herder keeps note of the increase, looks after the calves, and, in fact, the animals are much more carefully attended than the range cattle among which they graze.

Professor Elrod is of the opinion that the success of this private enterprise should stimulate Congress to increase its efforts to save the buffalo from extinction. An appropriation of $8,000 would buy as large a herd as Allard and Pablo purchased in the beginning. With the same care the herd should increase to between four hundred and five hundred in twenty years. If a tract of land containing from fifty to one hundred square miles were set apart for a buffalo range, with an appropriation at the start of $15,000 and an annual appropriation of $5,000, there would be no difficulty in developing a herd that would be a credit to the nation. The care of the herd should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture. It is hardly to be expected that the animals will thrive in Yellowstone Park, where the winters are long and severe, the summers short, and protection is afforded to wild animals which prey upon the calves.—Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

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Beware of Imitations.

LITTLE COLONY OF IRONSIDES

Their Walk and Conversation the Same For Centuries.

WOMEN OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS DRESS JUST AS THEIR GRANDMOTHERS DRESSED IN CROMWELL'S TIME.

(New York 'Sun.')

'What splendid-looking men!' exclaimed an American tourist, as he watched half a dozen sailors unloading turtles from a small schooner anchored in the harbor of Kingston, Jamaica. Not one of them was less than six feet tall, and two were giants. Well built, tanned by the tropical sun, brawny, handsome, frank of countenance, and agile as cats, they looked the ideal sailor.

'Don't you know who they are?' said a Jamaican friend to the tourist. 'They are Cayman Islanders. No wonder you admire them. I suppose that, physically and morally, they are about the finest race of men in the world.'

The Caymanians, tucked away and isolated from the rest of the world on tiny islands in the Caribbean Sea, between Jamaica and Cuba, have succeeded in establishing that ideal commonwealth of which philosophers and statesmen have dreamed. Crime, immorality and disease are unknown among them; they have just as much civilization as is good for them, and no more; and they hold fast to primitive ideas of duty and religion, and practice the old-fashioned virtues.

The Cayman Islands are three in number—Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. On the first over a thousand people dwell, and they have even a couple of small towns, called Georgetown and Bodden Town. On the second there are about a hundred residents, and on the third, a barren rock jutting sharply out of the placid surface of the Caribbean, only a couple of families dwell.

Unlike the other islands of the West Indies, they are inhabited mainly by white people. There are no negroes in the smaller Caymans, and only a small minority of them in Grand Cayman, and these are recent arrivals. The original settlers were some of Cromwell's Ironsides, and the manners and virtues of that stern breed of men survive in their descendants to this day.

When Cromwell had England and Europe under his heel, he sent out an expedition which captured Jamaica from the Spaniards. Some of the men in that expedition were veterans of Naseby and Marston Moor, and they were naturally advanced to the highest offices in the new colony. But when Charles II. came to his own again these men found the times out of joint. They were deprived of their offices and harshly treated by the Royalist authorities.

Unwilling to 'bow the knee to Baal,' they sold their possessions, bought a ship and sailed away to colonize the Caymans and live as they pleased, unhindered by kings or governors. They were another shipload of Pilgrim Fathers.

The Caymans were desert islands, occasionally used by buccaneers for refitting and provisioning their ships. The Ironsides made short work of these gentry, and had the islands to themselves. They established a patriarchal form of government, tilled the ground, built houses and villages, and sailed the neighboring seas in ships of their own construction. They hoisted the British flag, but practically they were an independent people.

Their descendants to-day are nominally subject to the Governor of Jamaica, but they make their own laws and govern themselves through elected overseers and vestrymen. All the other colonies in the West Indies are autocratically ruled by officials sent out from England, but the Caymanians are as independent as the Canadians or the Australians.

Just as they have kept the old English methods of government, so they have kept the old English customs and manners. The women dress like the Puritan maids of Oliver Cromwell's time. That is because they never see a foreign woman or a fashion paper. Daughters have dressed like their mothers for generations. They have had no other way, and even if they had, a new-fangled idea would have been frowned upon as a snare of the evil one.

The spirit of Smite-Them-Hip-and-Thigh Tompkins and his fellows still pervades the little commonwealth, but it has its advantages. On the other West Indian Islands, from half to two-thirds of the children are born out of wedlock, and half the population steals the other half's crop. On the Caymans, the morals are of the best, and neither theft nor any other crime is practiced. There is not a single policeman in the archipelago, and no need for one.

'What would you people do to one of your number if he or she went wrong?' a patriarchial Cayman Islander was once asked.

'Verily,' he replied, in the slow, grave archaic speech of his people, 'the thought hath never been present with me. In my life of more than threescore years the Lord hath preserved us from that calamity. I know not what we would do. But such an one could not live among us thereafter.'

'Do ships often call here and bring you news of the outside world?' he was asked.

'No,' he replied. 'Once in three or four years a British warship comes hither, bringing the Governor of Jamaica on a tour of inspection. In my life I have seen but three others.

'There was a British steamer many years ago which came here for supplies, being out of her course and overdue. Soon afterward a timber schooner, going to Jamaica, was blown hither by a hurricane. The third was an American steam yacht, a few years ago. The owner was rich and great in his own country, so they told me, but he liked our simple ways, and stayed among us for many months.'

But if the Caymanians do not get many visitors, they do a lot of visiting themselves. One of their principal industries is shipbuilding, in which they are experts. Their schooners are the staunchest and swiftest in the Caribbean Sea, and there are no hardier or more fearless sailors than they. Shippers in all the ports of the West Indies and the Spanish Main are eager to give them charters.

They usually work for themselves, however, catching turtles on the Central American coast. They are the turtle fishers-in-chief to the world. The green turtle soup esteemed by the Aldermen of London and by the patrons of the best restaurants in all the cities of the United States is placed upon the table through the energy and daring of these simple, plain-living Caymanians. Themselves the least luxurious of people, they provide the world with one of its greatest luxuries.

Turtle fishing is no easy task. Squalls and hurricanes are frequent in the Caribbean, and many a Cayman sailor has perished with his schooner, or lingered miserably in an open boat under the blazing tropical sky, until he died of hunger and thirst. Innumerable coral reefs and sandbars add to the dangers of navigation, especially along the Nicaraguan coast, where the turtles are caught as they bask upon the beach.

The Nicaraguans are another peril. They strongly object to the Caymanians catching turtles on their territory and try to mete out to them the punishment awarded to seal poachers in Siberian waters. The Nicaraguan and British governments are always nagging at one another on the subject, and at the present moment they are engaged in a more than usually bitter controversy over it.

But the Caymanians can generally take good care of themselves. Seldom a month passes without their having a fight on the beach with Nicaraguan officials and soldiers. Nine times out of ten the Caymanians win the battle and carry off their turtles in triumph to their schooner, leaving half a dozen Nicaraguans stunned and senseless on the sand.

The Nicaraguan government does not want to have any Caymanians killed in these affrays, lest the British government should take serious offence, and the soldiers do not, therefore, use their rifles. They try to arrest the Caymanians, whose oars and boat stretchers are more than a match for clubbed guns.

Lately the Nicaraguans have given up their attempts to suppress the fishery, and now they are trying to collect a tax on each turtle caught. But the Caymanians send the tax collectors limping home with bruised shins and broken heads.

After the turtles have been fought for and won, they are taken to Jamaica by the schooners, and sold to merchants there, who ship them in ocean liners to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and London.

With the money obtained by the sale of the turtles, the Caymanians buy flour, rice, cloth, pork and other supplies for their families and neighbors at home. Until a few years ago they never used money, but transacted all their business by barter. The growth of their turtle fishery compelled them to adopt a currency. Cayman postage stamps have only been used for a year or two, and they are much prized by collectors. The mails—a new institution—are carried at irregular intervals by the turtle schooners.

THE YANKEE AND THE PROCTOR.

In view (writes a 'Varsity contributor) of the approaching arrival of the first of the Rhodes scholars at Oxford, it may be worth while to narrate a little incident that occurred last term, as showing one of the difficulties that alma mater may have to contend with when she takes alien children to her bosom. An American M. A., who had entered as an undergraduate at Oxford, with a view to reading for a research degree, being fined a sovereign by the junior proctor for endeavoring to disperse a crowd of urchins outside his rooms with the assistance of some siphons of soda-water and the contents of his bedroom jug, declined to pay the fine on the ground that, being a Master of Arts, he was, by statute, exempt from punishment at the hands of any official other than the chancellor of the university himself. For once the proctor submitted to discuss the point, and contended that the intention of the statute was not to include M. A.'s of other universities, and that as the delinquent was in Oxford 'supplicating' for a degree, he must be treated as an undergraduate, and punished for a serious breach of the peace. Thereupon the wily American, with all respect, inquired under what statute the proctor gave this interpretation, and, still declining to pay, appealed to the vice-chancellor, to whose ruling he promised to submit. The consequence was that a conference took place between the 'vice' and the proctors, with the result that the American, for all his enterprise, had to acknowledge defeat.

The incident is interesting, because the proctor in question was none other than Mr. Wylie, of Brasenose College, who happens to be the official representative of the Rhodes trustees in Oxford, and who will be mainly responsible for the relations between the university and her new sons. Many of them will be graduates—perhaps middle-aged—of foreign and colonial universities, who, unless the statutes are altered, will have to return to their undergraduate days, and submit to all the restrictions of the university discipline. In the isolated case mentioned above the authorities won, but an American-German 'combine' in favor of special privileges being accorded to graduates might prove as difficult to deal with as many another 'combine' in which Americans are concerned.—M. A. P.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCES

A CHAT WITH A PRIVATE INQUIRY AGENT.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

An epidemic of disappearances? Not a bit of it, said a well-known inquiry agent to the writer. Why, do you know in London alone people are constantly vanishing at the rate of 3,000 a month, and of thousands of them no trace whatever can be found; but it is only occasionally, as during the last few weeks, that the subject of disappearances comes at all prominently before the public.

The most remarkable cases in my opinion are those of people who seem to vanish under some sudden and uncontrollable impulse, and who are often just the last people in the world you would expect to do anything erratic. I mean people like Mr. Arthur Winstanley, high sheriff of Leicester, one of the most light-hearted and genial of men, without an apparent trouble in the world. One day, as you may remember, he started to walk down to the pier at Folkestone, full of pleasant anticipation, to meet his mother and sister, who were coming from Boulogne, and from the very moment he left the hotel he vanished as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him.

Many equally singular cases have come into my hands; and perhaps an account of one or two of them may interest you. One evening about half a dozen years ago the son of a well-to-do man in the Midlands had just sat down to dinner, when he got up again, and saying, 'Excuse me a moment while I fetch my pocket-handkerchief,' he left the room. And that was the last that was seen of him. No one saw him leave the house; not a glimpse of him had been caught in the district, where he was well-known; and how he got away or where he went no one could ever discover.

He was a singularly healthy-minded, clever, popular young fellow; and, as evidence that he had no thought of disappearing, his portmanteau, which was left behind, was already packed, ready for travelling the next morning to see his fiancée, to whom he was passionately attached.

Another case which completely baffled me—and everybody else, too—was that of a young doctor in Lancashire who received a summons late one evening to attend a patient. 'I shall be back in about twenty minutes,' he said to his wife, and those were the last words she has ever heard him speak, for to this day he has never returned to her. He had only been married about six months, and they were ideally happy together; and the fact that he had a good, independent income made him quite free from any money anxieties. The odd thing was that he never reached the house of his patient, which was only five minutes' walk away. This happened fourteen years ago; and so certain is his poor wife that he will return to her some day that she never bolts the front door at night and spends hours every day at a window watching for his coming.

A case quite as mysterious as this came into my hands in the summer of last year. A man who lived in a northern suburb of London had nursed his wife through a dangerous illness with rare devotion and tenderness. One afternoon, when she was slowly getting well again, she expressed a wish for some strawberries; and her husband immediately left her bedside, put on his hat and went to fetch the fruit from a shop barely a stone's throw away from the house. He never reached the shop and never came home again; nor have I yet found a clue that has led to anything, though many a time I have thought I was on his track.

This reminds me of a somewhat similar case in Bloomsbury which I was concerned with quite twenty years ago, where a man left his home to do a little shopping for his wife; and nothing was seen of him again for four years, when he was found—where do you think?—in rooms less than a mile away from his own home. He professed to have forgotten his identity and to remember nothing of his wife and family.

I must tell you of an amusing case of this kind. A retired civil servant was asked by his wife, with whom he had not been on amiable terms for some time, to post a letter for her at the pillar-box at the end of the road. The husband dutifully put on his hat and left the house, and for a whole year his wife awaited his return. Exactly on the anniversary of his disappearance, to the very hour and minute, he walked into the house, hung his hat up on the stand, and, marching into the drawing-room, quietly said, 'I've posted it, Maria.' Where he had been in the meantime I have no idea; but I do know that his little excursion cost his wife, who has money of her own, considerably over a hundred pounds. I expect she posts her letters herself now.

No; it's all very well explaining these disappearances on the ground of loss of memory, masked epilepsy, and so on; but I think most of them—that have not a more obvious explanation—spring from some sudden impulse which the victims have not the will or inclination to resist.

A PRISONER'S CHANCE.

I entered my office one morning to find a very worn and travel-stained wanderer awaiting me. He had been a crook ever since he had been old enough to gain his living, and, having had no home influence except that which was evil, he followed the wrong path faithfully to his own ruin. He had never done honest work in his life. With no trade, no character, no references, no friends, and with a criminal past stamped on his face, when his money was gone after he had been discharged from prison the outlook was most discouraging. Just at this point a policeman acted the part of fate and ran him in, not because he had committed any crime, but to prevent him from doing so.

That night when the door of his cell clanged behind him a deep realization of his failure swept over him. 'Prison, prison, is it always and forever to be prison?' he groaned, and throwing himself on his knees, for the first time in his life he prayed. The next day in court some one unknown to him said a good word on his behalf and he was discharged. He walked from Boston to New York, and when I heard the story very simply told in his rough way he said: 'Now, Little Mother, will you give me a chance? Is there any hope for me?' Very gladly did we bid him welcome.

When he left us it was hard work he undertook. When the first pay day came he called at my office, coming in straight from work in toil-stained clothing and his hands bearing the marks of toil which mean so much to us. As I rose to greet him he clasped my fingers in his two strong hands and with tears filling his eyes he said: 'Little Mother, I just came to thank you. I can't tell you what the Home has done for me, but I want my comrades to know I am really grateful.' And then he drew from his pocket a little roll of bills, and, pressing it into my hands, he said: 'That is the first honest money I ever earned. I want you to use it for the boys who are now where I was once.'—Mrs. Ballington Booth, in 'Leslie's Monthly.'

ALL CONTRALTOS DARK.

'Did you ever see a blonde contralto?' asked a teacher of vocal music. 'I'll be bound you never did, for the reason that all contraltos are dark. For a matter of twenty years I have observed the human voice, and I have come to the conclusion that the coloring of a person has some sort of influence upon the vocal organs. Blonde persons with blue eyes, ruddy complexions, and yellow hair incline to have high, sharp, metallic voices—soprano voices. I won't go so far as to say that I can tell by a woman's appearance what type of voice she has, but I will say that I can usually give a pretty good guess as to her voice. To be sure, I have seen blondes with deep voices and brunettes with high ones, but I have only seen this rarely. Never in my life have I seen a blonde contralto—a naturally blonde one. I mean.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

Advertisements.

MANAGER AMERICAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is the Greatest Medicine Manufactured."

Prominent Educators From all Over the United States Praise Pe-ru-na.

From the East and West, North and South, Come Letters of Endorsement.

Prof. Powell of Washington, D. C., Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Prof. W. B. Powell, of Washington, D.C., is one of the best known educators in the country. For fifteen years he has been Superintendent of the Public Schools of Washington, which is considered the best school system in the United States. Professor Powell is the author of a number of school books which are used throughout the United States.

This well known gentleman does not hesitate to recommend Peruna to his countless friends and acquaintances all over the United States. In a recent letter from 1410 N. street, N. W., Washington, D.C., to Dr. Hartman, he says:

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I take pleasure in recommending your remedy. Peruna is indeed a good medicine and should be in every household."—W. B. Powell

Such straightforward evidence cannot be overlooked. What the common people say carries weight, but when a man of national prominence says, 'Peruna should be used in every household,' it is a significant fact to the increasing prominence and undoubted efficacy of Peruna.

A Well Known College Man Restored by Pe-ru-na.

Mr. John W. Meng, 54 Jefferson Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., State Representative of Indianapolis Business College, writes: 'I firmly believe that I owe my fine health to Peruna. Constant travel and change of food and water wrought havoc with my stomach, and for months I suffered with indigestion and catarrh of the stomach. I felt that the only thing to do was to give up my occupation, which I felt very reluctant to do. Seeing an advertisement of Peruna as a specific for catarrh I decided to give it a trial, and used it faithfully for six weeks, when I found that my troubles had all disappeared and I seemed like a new man. I have a bottle of Peruna in my grip all the time, and occasionally take a few doses which keeps me in excellent health.'—John W. Meng.

Miss Elizabeth Brown, 1708 John St., Baltimore, Md., is a school teacher of that place. She found Peruna of benefit to her as a tonic, and in a recent letter says:—

'Two years ago when my school closed I was so fagged out that I could not sleep nights. Sleeplessness was a most serious trouble to me, and I felt I ought to go away and have complete rest, which I could illy afford.

'One of the teachers told me that she had used Peruna for two years and had found it a wonderful tonic to build up the system, and so I bought some. A complete change for the better took place within ten days. I could eat and sleep, and felt like a new woman. When school opened again I felt well and strong and well able to take up my work.'—Elizabeth Brown.

Peruna is of national fame as a catarrh remedy. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession. It makes diseased mucous membranes healthy, whether it is the mucous membrane lining the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs. It cures various diseases of all these organs, because two-thirds of the ills of mankind are due to catarrh. With healthy mucous membranes climatic diseases lose their terror, the system is enabled to throw off contagion, and health follows inevitably.



J. L. GRAHAM, LL.D., Manager of the American Teachers' Association, in a letter from 44 Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn., endorses the famous catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words:

"I take great pleasure in stating that Peruna, in my opinion, is the greatest medicine ever manufactured. I was nervous, worn-out and completely exhausted, but after taking six bottles of Peruna was restored to my usual health. When I began taking Peruna I weighed only 155 pounds, but in six months' time after I began to take it, I weighed 225 pounds, and have retained that weight ever since."—J. L. Graham.

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.

World Wide.

A Weekly Reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres.

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world-wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of 'World Wide' with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable works and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

The Extra Fine Quality of Paper used during 1903 will cost over twice as much as the quality of paper used during 1902 yet the subscriptionprice remains at One Dollar a year.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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Advertisements.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

One dose at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. No croup.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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.]

UNPROFITABLE STOCK.

In conversation lately, a French-Canadian butcher, who usually buys the best cattle and lambs brought to this market, remarked that good lambs were hard to be got at this time of the year, as very few beside buck lambs were being marketed in early autumn, and he used very strong language regarding farmers who neglect to operate on their ram lambs while they are young, when the operation can be speedily performed and with absolutely no danger to the lambs, while greatly enhancing their selling price later on in life. No great skill is required in the operator and with the aid of two assistants, one to catch the lambs and another to hold them, fifty or sixty wethers could be made in an hour, which would bring their owner fifty cents or more each later on in the season. Just now the market is glutted with buck lambs, whose owners are pushing them off before they become too mischievous at home, and prices are correspondingly low. But if these mischief-makers had been 'wethered' when young there would be no necessity for pushing them on to a glutted market and by the beginning of winter they would, at very little additional cost to their owner, have increased eight or ten pounds in weight and nearly a cent per pound in price. Half an acre of rape would come handy for finishing up lambs late in the fall.

One day lately about eleven hundred head of cattle were brought to the East End abattoir for sale. Not over a score of these were sold for more than four cents per pound, while ten score at least were sold at from one and a half to two cents per pound. This 'canning stock' consisted chiefly of small, hard-looking bulls that had been demoralizing the cattle-breeding industry throughout the province of Quebec during the past summer. These bovines had been a source of double loss and damage to their breeders, if not to their neighbors. It should not be necessary to inform a farmer that there is no money in raising a bull until he is near two and a half years of age, and then selling him for eleven or twelve dollars, for his pasturage would cost that much without estimating the worth of the milk he drank in calfhood and the fodder required to bring him through the two winters in which he disgraced his owner's homestead.

A short time ago a city drover brought up from Rawdon, some fifty or sixty miles north-east of Montreal, a lot of twenty fresh-calved milch cows, which he sold here at from $50 to $65 each, while nine-tenths of the milch cows in this province would not average half that price.

Now, I won't say that the raising of these cows until they had their first calf cost no more than the raising of a common scrub bossy, but I am sure that since that time they have made up for it many times over in the value of their milk and calves produced on the farm, and the extra price at which they were sold. Why, if one of these cows were permitted to suckle her calf until it was two months old, it would bring a higher price in Montreal than do a majority of the two-year-old bulls which are brought to the city.

Perhaps not the least advantage gained by the breeder of these cows is the pleasure with which he views their shapely forms and contemplates his present and prospective profits to be derived from them. During the past fifteen or twenty years the breeds of hogs in this province have been changed from a profitless breed of mongrel 'razor-backs' to a very profitable stock of bacon hogs. Why should there not be a similar improvement made in the breeds of cattle and sheep?

RUSTICUS.

LUMBERING.

Gradually the old-time lumber camp is passing away. A winter in the woods is not now the total separation from all things civilized that it once was. Reading rooms have become part of the outfit of an up-to-date camp. Horses are better cared for. Many firms now have their winter's supply of Herbageum sent in to camp in the fall, it being generally recognized that Herbageum enables the teams to do a greater amount of work without becoming run down in flesh or getting off their feed. It simply supplies with the dry hay and oats the necessary aromatic qualities to insure thorough assimilation.

The following letter from the Parry Sound country bears out the opinion:—'For the last five years I have taken a supply of Herbageum with me to the lumber camp. I go early in the fall and work through the whole season. I feed not less than 1½ bushels of oats daily to a team. I feed Herbageum regularly, and have never yet had a horse refuse his feed. My horses always look and feel well, and they never stock or have scratches. Before using Herbageum I always had trouble keeping them right. I have tried other preparations claiming to do what Herbageum does, but they have always been failures. Herbageum is always satisfactory.

'THOMAS EWAN.'

'Whitestone P. O., Parry Sound, Ont., July 22nd, 1903.'

And the following from Muskoka district: 'Messrs. Brennan & Co., and several other large lumber concerns, having found Herbageum valuable for their horses, are now using it freely in their camps. And my customers are yearly increasing their use of it. W. H. PUGH.

'Huntsville, Ont., Feb. 5, 1900.'

ROUEN DUCKS

Of the many kinds of ducks, the Rouen seems to be most popular and is generally considered the most profitable breed to keep, says a United States agricultural paper. The Rouen duck is a fine market bird, but does not mature as early as the Pekin or Aylesbury. The flesh is considered very delicate, and the breed is acknowledged to be superior for table purposes, being easily fattened. The Rouen will be found a profitable bird to raise on the farm, being hardy, prolific, quiet in disposition, and of beautiful plumage. Their eggs are not as large as those of the Pekin, and are diverse in color.

The Rouen is undoubtedly closely related to the Mallard duck; its plumage alone would make good the belief. But the shape of the domestic Rouen duck has been greatly modified from that of the wild Mallard; the body has grown larger and heavier, with a tendency to drop down in the rear; the wings have lost the power of flight which the wild ancestor possessed. The plumage, however, remains almost the same.

The standard-bred Rouen drake has a long, finely formed head, with rich, lustrous green plumage; bill long and broad, wider at the extremity, of green ish yellow color, with a black beard at the tip; the neck is long, slender and neatly curved, covered with the same lustrous green plumage as the head, which is interrupted by a distinct white ring, not quite complete behind, on the lower part of neck. The back is long, the upper part being ashy gray, mixed with green, and running into a rich lustrous green on the lower part and rump; the shoulder coverts are gray, striped with fine, wavy lines of brown. The breast is broad and deep and purplish brown or claret color, perfectly free from gray feathers; the claret color should extend down as far as possible toward the legs. The body is long, deep and broad, the under part and sides being a beautiful gray, which grows lighter near the vent, ending in solid black just beneath the tail. The wings are short and carried closely and smoothly against the sides; in color the wings are of a brownish gray, interspersed with green, and marked with a band of rich purple, with metallic reflections of green and blue lights, and edged with distinct white bands; the primary feathers are of a dark ashy brown color; the outer edge in old birds is edged with white; the curled feathers are well curled and hard. The thighs are short and stout and of ashy gray plumage; the shanks are short and strong, and in color orange with brownish tinge; the toes and webs are of the same color as the shanks.

The head of the Rouen duck, like that of the drake, is long and finely formed, but with a deep brown plumage and two stripes of lighter brown extending from the beak to behind the eyes; bill long, broad, and somewhat flat, brownish orange in color, blotched with darker shade upon the upper part and ending in a black beam at the tip. The neck is neatly curved, long and slender, light brown in plumage, pencilled with darker shades of the same color; unlike the drake, there is no white ring on the neck. The back is long, of a light brown color richly marked with green; breast full and round and of dark brown plumage, penciled with lighter brown; body long, deep and broad, the under part and sides of plumage being grayish brown, each feather pencilled with rich dark brown to the point of the tail. The wings are short for the size of the bird and are carried closely against the sides; the color of the plumage is grayish brown, intermingled with green, with bars of purple edged with white, the colors being distinct; primaries are brown. The tail feathers are stiff and of a light brown color, distinctly marked with pencilings of dark greenish brown; tail coverts are brown, pencilled with the same dark brown or greenish brown, as the tail. The thighs are dark brown, pencilled; and shanks, toes and webs are orange or orange brown.

Both the Rouen drake and duck, clothed in plumage attractive and pleasing to the eye, are as much fanciers' fowls as any of the varieties of chickens, yet they are of much value as market birds. The only objection to them, aside from their slow maturing qualities, is that of the dark pinfeathers. This should not stand against them any more than it does against the many valuable varieties of chickens that have dark plumage and dark pinfeathers. To the farmer who intends raising ducks for market purposes they are to be recommended.

The standard weight of the adult drake is nine pounds; adult duck, eight pounds; young drake, eight pounds, and young duck, seven pounds.

A CHEAP SILO

Before a Vermont farmers' institute recently Mr. John Gould, a prominent Ohio dairyman, told how to build a cheap silo. He said: In the construction of these cheap silos we wish to get as much value as possible for the outlay, but a cheap silo need not necessarily be a poor one. In Ohio a great many are tenant farmers who build the cheaper silos, and when they leave the farm if the proprietor does not pay them for the silo they take them down and remove them to the next place they rent. The cheap silo is invariably with us a tub silo, built of 2 x 4 in builders' material, usually twenty-four feet deep, made of ten and fourteen foot 2 x 4, joined at the end. This makes a cheaper silo, because it does not cost as much to get two short sticks as one long stave. The foundation is selected near the barn, above the water level, and the ground is simply first levelled off where the silo is to be. Then the silo is constructed on this prepared piece of ground without foundation at the start. The hoops are breadths of wire fence. The value of these hoops lies in the fact of using a tortion fence which springs or contracts according to the pressure on the inside or the drying on the outside.

The hoops are quickly made by putting the ends back for stays, so that when this breadth is put around the silo tub these two clamps will come within about ten inches of each other. Two bolts, sixteen inches long, with double burs, are put through these clamps, which bring them together, and with a great pressure on the silo brings the staves together air tight. The staves are joined on the edge, not bevelled or tongued. The pressure of the hoops brings them together air tight. Manholes 16 x 18 inches are sawed in between each breadth of the hoops, using four breadths of hoops for the silo.

For a foundation, two or three short planks are put under the bottom end of the staves. A small trench is excavated under the ends of the staves one foot wide and about the same depth. In the bottom of this trench two-inch drain tiles are placed to give drainage. A few flat stones are laid over the tiles, a little gravel is put over, and then the soil lowered down on these stones. The trench is now filled with small stones and very thin cement, which is brought up on the sides, inside and out of the silo above the ground another foot, in appearance like the roof of a building.

The inside of the silo is now dug up, kettle shaped in the bottom, so as to bring the bottom of the silo below the bottom of the ditch, and it is given a thin coat of cement, to prevent rats undermining and coming into the silo. A roof made of boards is now put over the silo, with battens, and our silo is completed. This silo, with lumber at sixteen dollars per thousand, should be completed for about sixty dollars. The 2 x 4 staves will not buckle as quickly as 2 x 6. Don't match them, don't groove them, put the square edges together and leave a little space behind, and then they won't buckle.

DAIRYING AND FERTILITY

At a recent dairy convention at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Prof. C. F. Curtiss discussed the influence of dairying on the fertility of the farm. He said in part:

In selling $1,000 worth of wheat from an Iowa farm at present prices we sell with it about $350 worth of fertility. In selling $1,000 worth of corn we sell about $250 worth of fertility—or constituents which would cost the farmer this amount if he were obliged to buy commercial fertilizers to maintain the fertility of the farm. But we can convert $1,000 worth of corn into beef, pork or mutton and sell it in that form and not remove over $25 worth of fertility from the farm, or we can convert $1,000 worth of feed into butter and not remove a single dollar's worth of fertility with it. Butter is almost wholly pure fat or carbon, and it adds nothing to the value or productive capacity of the soil. We probably shall never be obliged to pay but much money for commercial fertilizers in Iowa if we farm intelligently, but we have already learned that we cannot grow wheat indefinitely or constantly draw upon even a bountiful store of plant food without diminishing returns. The fact that this lesson has been learned and is coming to be universally recognized is the main safeguard and the strongest feature of Iowa agriculture. We not only produce an average of a million dollars' worth of agricultural products for every day of the year, but we know enough to feed over $250,000 worth of produce on the farms every day. No other state in the Union approaches this amount and there are only five other states that feed even half as much. By this means Iowa not only leads in agricultural products, but conserves her resources.

DAIRYING AS AN ART

As has often been said, this is an age of progress, writes Mr. George F. Blood, in the 'Jersey Bulletin.' Every side of nature has felt its influence. Things have been accomplished which twenty years ago were considered impossible. But probably there has been no art which has received more attention than the breeding and management of dairy cattle. I say art, for to-day the care and breeding of the dairy cow is certainly an art. We are just beginning to learn how varied the conditions are which influence her.

The man to be successful must be broad-minded, intelligent and have a love for his work. He must remember, first, last and all the time, that he is dealing with the broadest of all things—nature. He is obliged to study the character of each cow, her peculiar ways, for never will he find two alike. Cows under the care of such men will do their best, and only when at their best are we able to improve the standard of a breed.

Each one of the several dairy breeds has its admirers; men who make it a life work to develop their breed to the highest point of perfection, men who are striving to make their breed superior to all others. The Jersey is the queen of dairy breeds. Descended probably from cattle of Brittany and Normandy, man has been able to develop her, by years of careful handling and judicious breeding, so as to make her win at Chicago. Man has also made it possible for such a grand representation of the breed as there is at Jerseyville, preparing for the victory at St. Louis.

We have our 30-pound per week Jersey cows, which some claim have reached the limit of production, beyond which we will not be able to get a satisfactory progeny. There are Jerseys which are considered almost perfect. Shall we stop? Are we satisfied? No. Every breeder should have his ideal of a perfect animal. He should aim to breed so as to reach as near his ideal as possible. Thus the time will come when a 35-pound cow will be more common.

Never say we are through when one great thing has been performed, for then we are just beginning.

FARM COLD STORAGE

The New Hampshire Experiment Station has constructed a cheap cold storage room that is said to be giving very good satisfaction. The plan of construction is described as follows:

We commenced building a room for cold storage about the middle of December, taking three fifteen-foot bents on the north side of the barn cellar. We first dug a trench about a foot deep where the partition was to run. Into this trench was set the lower ends of the studding, spiking the upper ends to the floor timbers. Two by six-inch joists were used for studding. This, with an inch on each side for sheathing, made a partition eight inches thick. We then put down into the trench two planks, one on either side of the studding, letting the upper edge come just to the top of the ground. The top edge was levelled and then nailed to the studding. The earth was then trampled in on the outside planks. In this way we secured a good firm bottom to the partition, with no possible chance for the air to get in.

We next put in the ventilators, which are the most important things to the system. The fact that the cold storage room was on the north side of the cellar made it necessary to run the ventilator across the cellar. This was done by digging a trench deep enough to admit a plank spout twelve inches square to be covered with six inches of earth. Just outside of the cellar we connected on a vertical spout, which came up about four feet above the top of the ground. The top of this was a trap, which will admit the air and at the same time keep out the storm. Inside the cold storage room another vertical spout came up about one foot above the top of the ground, with a damper to shut off the draught when desired. Thus we had a good connection with the pure air outside. To complete the ventilation we made on the north side, about midway from each end of the house, another ventilator of the same size, but made of matched pine boards, which extended to the roof of the barn. This is also fitted with a damper, so that the room may be closed and kept entirely free from connection with the outside air.

The partition and ceiling are sheathed upon both sides of the timbers and the space between the sheathing filled in with fine shavings packed as hard as possible. For a door we made a two and a half by six and a half feet bevel door, which was sheathed on each side and filled with dry shavings. This makes a perfectly tight-fitting door.

The cost of the cold storage room, including lumber and work, was $80, a figure which is within the reach of all. The system was found to work very well. About 300 barrels of apples were put into the cold storage room. We examined some of the barrels from time to time and found them in excellent condition. The percentage of decay from the time of packing until March was only 6.2 per cent. The cost of keeping the apples was nothing, except the time required for packing them and the little trouble of turning the barrels and looking after the ventilators.

SKIM MILK CALVES

Skim-milk calves can be raised at a greater profit than nine-tenths of the farmers imagine, but most of them are not so raised. It is not a difference between theory and practice, but between methods. Fine skim-milk calves six months old frequently bring $18 to $20 per head, and at that rate they are profitable if the cost of raising them has been kept within reasonable limits. There is some risk in the work until one has become expert at it. Then it is simple and sure. The calf must be taken from the mother early; some do it when they are a few hours old, and it is fed by hand without knowing anything about sucking. Five quarts a day divided into three meals should be all the calf is fed at first, and this quantity is gradually increased to six quarts. The largest meals should be given night and morning, and only half as much at noon. The milk should be as near the temperature of the cow as possible. All calf milk should be fed warm and sweet. Later sour milk can be fed, but in that event it must be fed sour all the time. To change from sweet to sour will cause trouble. When two or three weeks old skim milk can take the place of the sweet full cream milk, but the change must be made gradually. This is necessary, because the quantity must be increased. It takes nearly twice as much skim milk as cream milk to produce a pound of flesh or fat. When the change is complete the calves can be fed nearly all the skim milk they will drink, but a little meal and ground grain can be added about this time to give them more strength and growth. At first put a little moistened meal in their mouths after drinking, and they will soon acquire a taste for grain. Within a week they will learn to take the meal themselves from a pail. Four-weeks-old calves will eat nearly three-quarters of a pound of meal a day, and in eight weeks about double this amount. The feeding must all be done with care, and the food should be given after this in larger proportions.

When two months old hay can be fed to them, and they will enjoy nibbling at it. Nothing but clean, bright hay or grain should be given. No more should be given than they will eat up clean at one time. The calves need plenty of sunshine, clean quarters, fresh air, but warm sleeping quarters, and regular, kindly treatment, which will make them grow and fatten rapidly. Good, thrifty calves will then give their owner more profit than most other animals.—'Rural New Yorker.'

BUTTER THAT WILL KEEP

The Iowa Experiment Station is sending out a bulletin by Professors McKay and Larsen, giving the results of a study of the conditions influencing the keeping quality of butter. The results emphasize the necessity of using only the purest water it is possible to obtain for washing the butter. The conclusions drawn from the experiment may be summarized as follows:

Water contains germs which cause butter to deteriorate in quality.

These germs can be removed or destroyed in a practical and inexpensive way by two processes—pasteurization and filtration.

Butter washed in pasteurized wash water will keep normal much longer than the same butter washed in unpasteurized water.

Butter made from pasteurized cream and washed in pasteurized water retains its normal flavor about twice as long as butter made from unpasteurized cream and wash water.

Unwashed butter made from good and well-ripened cream keeps as well as, and in some instances better than the same butter when washed in unpasteurized water.

Salt improves the keeping quality of butter.

It pays to pasteurize wash water as well as the cream.

The cost of pasteurization of milk and water after a pasteurizer has been purchased is about one-tenth of a cent per pound of butter.

The amount gained per pound of butter by pasteurization when the butter is about a month old is eight-tenths of a cent per pound of butter.

Butter of medium firmness loses about three percent of moisture for every revolution it is worked in excess.

It should be noted that the water used in this experiment came from the deep drilled college well, and is much purer than average well water.

Had water such as is found on the average farm been used, the experiment would in all probability have demonstrated very much more strongly the importance of pure water.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SMOKERS.

A series of systematic experiments to determine the effect of tobacco on the heart, lungs, digestive organs and the human system generally is about to be made by Prof. Wiley, the United States Government chemist. A squad of tobacco users have been procured for the purpose. It is expetced that the experiments will be of the greatest interest to smokers and chewers.

The tobacco squad will consist of 18 members, who will be divided into three classes of smokers and snuffers. For a month after the experiments begin the members of the squad will not be permitted to use tobacco in any form. This will make it possible for all the members to start on an even basis, with their systems free from any possible effects.

The tobacco-smoking squad will begin its work on cigars. Each smoker will be allowed three a day, this allowance to be increased gradually until the members smoke as much tobacco daily as the most hardened and inveterate. When sufficient data have been obtained with relation to cigars, the men will be provided with pipes and smoking tobacco, and more data will be obtained.

Then cigarette smokers will hold sway, divided into two squads, inhalers and non-inhalers, and the results of moderate and excessive smoking will be carefully noted. Another squad will be provided with plugs of tobacco and government cuspidors, and they will be told to chew away, while the snuffers will be given government snuff-boxes and the best brands of the powdered weed. They will be instructed to sneeze at regular intervals.

A month prior to the date set for the conclusion of the experiments and the disbandment of the squad, the men will again be forbidden to use tobacco in any form, and the result of this sudden stoppage and its effects upon the physical condition of the squad will be carefully noted.

HEALTHY APPETITES.

A German paper, the 'Frankish Courier,' in giving an account of the wedding of Joseph Pfeffer to Frau Josepha Haushofer, says that about 260 persons sat down to dinner after the ceremony. The guests were served with 5,500 pounds of meat, 250 puddings and 770 gallons of beer. That is about twenty-five pounds of meat, one pudding and two and a half gallons of beer per head—a very fair allowance even for people with such good appetites as the Germans.—London 'Sketch.'

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

POEMS WANTED.

A Clerical Subscriber to the 'Witness' wishes to get the poem, 'The Light of Latimer.' Perhaps some of our readers can furnish it.

L.C.H.—Can you obtain for me the words of a poem containing the lines:

'The heart feels most when the lips speak not,
And the eyes speak a gentle good-bye.'

G.T.W.—A friend wishes to obtain, if possible, the words of a song, one verse of which is something like the following:

'Sweet evening hour, sweet evening hour,
That calms the air, that shuts the flower,
That drives the wild bee to its nest,
The infant to its mother's breast.'

An old subscriber's daughter would like to know where she could find a reading called 'The Conversion of Margaret.'

MEZZOFANTI.

Linguist.—In the 'Daily Witness' the other day I saw a heading 'A Second Mezzofanti.' The item referred to a man speaking many languages. Who was the Mezzofanti referred to? Ans.—Giuseppe Mezzofanti, Cardinal, was a native of Bologna, born in 1774. He was ordained priest in 1797, in 1833 succeeded Cardinal Mai as Keeper of the Vatican Library, and in 1838 was made a Cardinal. Mezzofanti achieved a reputation for his very remarkable linguistic acquirements. Towards the end of his life, it is said, he understood and spoke fifty-eight different tongues. He was not otherwise a man of exceptional power. He died at Rome in 1849.

THE BOUNDARY DECISION.

Ignor.—What position did Lord Alverstone hold on the Alaskan Boundary Commission? I understand he was presiding officer, but was he also the judge, and, if so, must his decision be supported by a majority of the commission? What would have been the result if the majority had refused to subscribe to his views? Ans.—Lord Alverstone was simply one of the commissioners. There were six commissioners in all, three from the United States, two from Canada, and one, Lord Alverstone, from Great Britain. Lord Alverstone, taking similar views to those of the American commissioners, made a majority of four to two in their favor. Had the English commissioner taken the other side there would have been three on each side, and no decision would have been reached, but the matter would have remained 'in statu quo.'

THE PRESENT MINISTRY.

Teacher.—So many resignations and changes have recently taken place in the Home Ministry, I should be glad if you could give the list of the present members. Ans.—The following is a list of the ministry so far as it is reconstituted by the appointments now announced: Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Balfour; Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain; Home Secretary, Mr. Akers-Douglas; Foreign Secretary, the Marquis of Lansdowne; Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton; Secretary for War, Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster; Secretary for India, Mr. St. John Brodrick; Lord President of the Council, the Marquis of Londonderry; First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Selborne; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Dudley; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne; Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. G. Wyndham; Lord Privy Seal, the Marquis of Salisbury; Secretary for Scotland, Mr. A. Graham Murray; Chancellor of the Duchy, Sir W. Walrond; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gerald Balfour; President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Walter Long; President of the Board of Agriculture, the Earl of Onslow; Postmaster-General, Lord Stanley; President of the Board of Education, the Marquis of Londonderry; First Commissioner of Works, Lord Windsor; Junior Lord of the Treasury, Lord Balcarres; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Sir A. Acland-Hood; Paymaster-General, Sir Savile Crossley; Financial Secretary to the War Office, Colonel W. B. Davenport; Under Secretary, Home, Mr. Cochrane; Under Secretary, Colonial Office, the Duke of Marlborough; Under Secretary for War, the Earl of Donoughmore; under Secretary for India, the Earl of Hardwicke; Secretary to Admiralty, Mr. E. C. Pretyman; Secretary to Board of Trade, Mr. Bonar Law; Secretary to Local Government Board, Mr. Grant Lawson; Secretay to Board of Education, Sir W. Anson; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Major A. H. Lee; Treasurer of the Household, the Marquis of Hamilton; Attorney General, Sir R. Finlay; Solicitor General, Sir E. Carson; Solicitor General for Scotland, Mr. C. S. Dickson; Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. J. Atkinson; Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. J. H. Campbell.

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.]

PAIN IN THE STOMACH.

J.W. is a married woman aged twenty-six. Has not a strong constitution, but is able to do her own work. Has taken a very bad pain in the bowels three times. The first and second times it began in the lower part of the bowels, extending upward on either side of the hips. The last time it commenced in the stomach and finally settled on both sides. It is of an agonizing nature, so much so that it brought on a faint attack. Each time she felt cold and shivered. Bowels are regular. Ans.—In a case like yours we could not undertake to advise you. It is not probable that you would be cured by home remedies, nor would it be wise to try. Far better consult your own doctor, as it may be serious.

ASTHMA.

Mrs. W. R. B., has a little girl between four and five years of age, who suffers from bronchial asthma. From October till spring she has attacks. During last winter she had nine attacks. There seems to be a tickling in her bronchial tubes that keeps her coughing for about forty-eight hours. She does not raise anything, but just coughs and swallows. If she vomits she rests easier for a time. She is very feverish in these attacks, and seems to have difficulty in getting her breath, as she makes a whistling sound. She generally coughs till she is completely exhausted. She has had these attacks since her second winter, but they seem to be increasing in severity. She is full of life and anxious to be out. Ans.—We fear there is only one way to benefit her, that is change of climate. Some cases of this kind have been improved greatly by living among the mountains. The trouble is often due to a weakness in the structure of the lungs and therefore medicine is not likely to cure it, although it may relieve it. You should do what is possible for her as the trouble is liable to increase. You might start the hardening proces you refer to by bathing the neck and chest with cold water every morning, but it would be wiser not to attempt this till the summer. For the present give her plenty of rich, nourishing food, keep the bowels open, and give her warm underclothing. She might be allowed out on bright sunny days, but not until the dry cold weather comes.

WEAK VISION.

J.V. is a farmer who began to be troubled last December with his right eye, which became sore and felt as if something were in it. His doctor said it was ulcer on the cornea, and gave him drops to put in the eye, which eventually cured it, although it was not better till the following August. Then he had his eyes tested by an optician who said he would need a pair of glasses for reading and another for distant work. He took a pair of glasses for near vision, and with them can see with the diseased eye as well as with the other. Before using the glasses reading for even half an hour would cause the vision in the bad eye to be blurred and specks would float before the eye. Also, if he read by lamplight the eye would be red next morning. When working outside he does not have any trouble with his sight. Asks if the use of either kind of glasses would so accustom the eye to them that they could not be dispensed with; also, if the diseased eye is likely to come all right with the help of the glasses for distance. Ans.—What has probably happened in your eye is that the ulcer has altered the shape of the cornea, or transparent membrane of the eye, so that it does not refract properly. It is not likely that this eye will ever return to its former perfection. When the wrong curvature takes place it is permanent. Of course, a slight amount of improvement is possible, but not likely after this time. You will always need glasses for reading. As for the outdoor work if you have as good vision as before we do not see the necessity for getting glasses for distant vision at present, but if you found your sight failing, or the eyes getting strained in the least degree, it might eventually be necessary to get them. The defect being permanent, of course, you will always have to use glasses, and it would not be wise to dispense with them. You would simply find that the vision was getting blurred again, and the eye would tire, and perhaps inflame. With regard to the tonic why not ask your doctor?

INDIGESTION.

'Subscriber' is sixty-two years of age and has been troubled with indigestion for years. Has been accustomed to hard work, has pains in the arm and right shoulder so that he cannot sleep. The veins swell and look as if blood were in small balls like shot. The pain seems to be just under the skin. Is compelled to put his arm above his head at night to get rest. Has a bad attack of stomach trouble if he eats less than a full meal when near meal time. Then he puts up water and has pain in the stomach. Two years ago got a small rupture on the right side. It has never got much worse and does not come down. Has tried all kinds of pads and trusses but finds it impossible to keep them in place. Has been advised to have it operated on. Ans.—The trouble in the arm is possibly rheumatic due to inflammation or neuralgia of the nerve-trunks. The proper thing to do is to rest the arm completely. Night and morning bathe it with hot water as hot as you can stand it. Rubbing it with a liniment made by mixing a teaspoonful of turpentine with half a pint of sweet oil will help. The indigestion will be helped by taking some simple food, such as a biscuit and milk in the morning two hours before dinner. Keep the bowels free by drinking a glassful of cold water immediately on rising in the morning. Do not use tea at dinner but drink water. Pastry and all sweet or fatty foods should be only taken in strict moderation. With regard to the rupture, it will probably get worse unless supported in some way. It is hard to get a truss to fit unless you are carefully measured for one. In fact it needs some one with special knowledge to fit one properly. Sometimes a skein of wool or a bandage is used instead of the ordinary truss. Whether you could use either of these would depend on the position of the rupture. If the rupture does not come down, is not large, and does not interfere with your health and strength you would not need to have it touched. The operation is not particularly dangerous. Of course there is an element of danger in all operations, especially in those up in years, but you might in time have to take this risk.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by M. C. Baker, D. V. S.)

ENLARGED KNEE.

Nova Scotian.—Valuable colt, two years old, was cut with barbed wire across knee joint; healed all right, but is enlarged; skin seems to be thickened; knee is squarer than the other one. What can I do to reduce it to the size of the other? Ans.—Foment the enlarged knee twice daily with hot water; rub well until dry, and then rub in some of the following lotion: Tincture of opium, one and a half ounces; sugar of lead, one ounce; water, one pint. If this is persevered in, it should reduce the thickening. If after two or three weeks the swelling still persists, you might paint the knee every second or third day with tincture of iodine, if the skin becomes rough, as if iodine is acting as a blister, stop for several days, and then repeat.

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.'

Coming in from the garden these chilly days of late October the fireside is very pleasant, and sharing it lately was a man whose life-work is Nature's garden, in its highest sense. He talked of many things while the sticks of appie wood that formed the fire came tumbling down on the hearth. 'So like human nature,' he mused, lifting one to its place, 'each dependent on the other, and giving each other support and influence. Not a single thought is unimportant, and we never know when it will meet us, or how it will end. It's the little things that count, the minor influences.

'Did you ever hear the legend of Christ going with two or three of his disciples along a lonely road from Jerusalem one summer day, and they saw a horseshoe lying in the road but passed it by not thinking it worth picking up. The Master stooped and took it in his hand, and at the first village tried to find an owner, but at last gave it away, and was given in return a measure of cherries. These he carried in the bosom folds of his dress, as was the custom.

'When they had to ascend the ridge and the road lay between heated rocks, and over rugged stones, with glaring white dust, Peter suffered from thirst. Then Christ dropped a ripe cherry at every few footsteps, and Peter eagerly stooped for them. When they were all gone the Master said with a smile: "He who is above stooping to a small thing may have to bend his back to many lesser things."'

At the end of this pretty story the fire had burned to embers, and so even in this the greater was merged in the less.

IN THE GARDEN NOW.

An Invalid writes: What is in the garden now? And it seems worth while looking when the Dahlias are blooming, Pansies are enjoying the cool, moist days, and African Marigolds are rich in coloring. Here and there a spray of pink phlox looks up, and Zinnias are really brilliant, Mignonette and Verbenas hold their own, and the Autumn Crocus makes us sigh for spring. A bed of Marguerite Carnations opens new beauties every day, and have been very satisfactory and Cosmos are plentiful in pink and white. Coreopsis and dwarf sunflowers add a yellow tone to the flower garden with the Nasturtiums and a few late scarlet poppies gleam among bits of foliage. Fall White Phlox still stands tall and stately in perennial beauty, and the old-fashioned out-of-door Chrysanthemums are opening their sturdy cheerful flowers, like true and steadfast Canadians, not afraid of the weather. Thyme and Southernwood and Mint give out the old-time fragrance as we brush past them, and there is still a lonely rose 'in the garden now.'

FERTILIZER FOR PLANT.

Mrs. F.A.H.—The fertilizer to which you refer is simply an ounce of nitrate of soda dissolved in four gallons of water, to be applied twice a week. It is a quick, clean stimulant easily managed, but the plant must always be in good growing condition before the application of any stimulant. A pint of soot, tied in a piece of canvas, and immersed in the same quantity of water for a day or two, is good to apply alternately with the nitrate of soda.

DISEASED PALM.

A.M.—There does not seem to be any insect enemy on the leaf sent, but it is certainly diseased. Drought seems to me to have been the trouble, and strong sunlight. The palm requires a deep pot, as it sends its root down, and it does not agree with a light, spongy soil or leaf mold; a half-shaded place is best, but it must have light and the soil kept moderately wet and washed once a week at least to keep the foliage healthy.

PLANT FOR NAME.

Ver Sub.—The plant was very much dried and withered before reaching me, but resembles shepherd's purse. It is a bad weed when once established, and it is as well to stamp it out with others that fill our land with undesirable weeds.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

China Inland Mission.—Tobacco steeped in water and applied, weak but often, while the Mignonette is young and growing, will keep off the 'green worm' complained of. But it must be attended to every day while that plant is growing.

The trouble with the melon is that the insects have been in the manure when planted. It is too late now to be of use this year, but crude material is apt to be so infested. The remedy for this mischief maker is to take a piece of unslacked lime the size of a coffee cup, put it in an ordinary sized pail of water, and let it dissolve; when this is done, and the water is settled and clear, pour it off and apply to the plants, thoroughly saturating every part. There is no danger of doing any harm to injure the plants, for the water can only hold a certain amount of lime, and it is very important that it should be fresh.

PLANTING TALL SHRUBS.

'E.'—It is not any wonder you are afraid of planting your shrubs in the wrong place, for it is a very common mistake, and one often does not see it at the time of arranging.

Very often too many shrubs are planted because they are so small to begin with, and we do not realize that each one will in time require at least five feet in which to spread.

It is a good plan to have a diagram of the grounds, and set out accordingly. The question as to the tallest shrubs in ordinary landscape gardeneing is as follows:—Exochorda, ten feet; lilacs, twelve feet; flowering currant, six feet, and the common Barberry will grow to eight feet, while the Japanese variety is more dwarf.

Hydrangea Paniculata climbs to six feet in height, and the Spireas vary from three to five feet. Deutzia and Daphne are seldom more than three feet high, but the Tartarian Honeysuckle and Syringa will reach more than seven or eight feet.

Japan Quince and Amygdalus (almond), are content with three or four feet, and there are others that have about the same height.

Some people want to try every variety of shrub that grows, but it is a mistake where the grounds are small. A few good hardy kinds that will bloom at different seasons will give the best satisfaction. Daphne, Deutzia, Spireas, Lilacs, Honeysuckle and Syringas are followed later by Weigelia, and then by that constant standby, Hydrangea Paniculata. So succession is to be studied as well as height in the selection of the shrubs.

ENGLISH IVY.

Sara.—It is most likely your English Ivy is attacked by scale, which accounts for dropping of leaves. In order to keep it clean you must wash it well with a strong soap emulsion, and then rinse with clear water; afterwards apply wood alcohol to every stem and branch. The roots must not be kept wet only moist, and it is best to keep the pot in the light, so that the soil will not become sour. A strong light is not needed for branches that come out near the ceiling are as healthy as those lower down.

Whatever treatment is given it the foliage must be kept clean, for it is certain to be injured if covered with dust, for such a condition closes the pores through which the plant breathes.

It is best trained along the window pane on little hooks; in that ways the vine can be taken down better than if fastened to a frame.

It is certainly a useful plant for windows that are not adapted to growing flowers fond of the light.

BULBS IN THE HOUSE.

Ignorant.—There is no special art in growing the Holland bulbs in the house. Good sifted loam, with sand, will be suitable soil indeed in the country. Where they are propagated the land is often clear sand.

The bulbs can grow without much root room, and it is best to put several bulbs in the same pot, as four hyacinths in a seven inch pot, and seven or eight crocus bulbs, or snowdrops, in a six inch pot.

Water the bulbs well after planting, then set away in the cellar to develop roots. It need not of necessity be a cellar. Any cool, dark place, from which light can be excluded will answer. They will go on making root growth, and a slight freezing is not harmful to them, but it must be slight. When potted the bulbs have no working roots, and these must be formed under as natural conditions as possible. Plant a tulip out of doors, and if you lift it up in a week's time there will be white rootlets spreading out in all directions, and the bulb will bloom stronger and better for good root development.

Six weeks is necessary before bringing to the light, and it must always be remembered that root growth, and top or flower development cannot go on together.

Hyacinths in pots must not be covered so as to hide the crown; tulips and daffodils about an inch below the surface of the soil, as it is not necessary to protect them the same as out of doors. Roman Hyacinths are satisfactory bulbs; they are single flowers, but send up several stalks, and very early, besides being more graceful than the stiff, heavier spikes.

Although many bulbs will grow in water it is necessary for them to have good drainage when growing in earth, otherwise the young tender rootlets become diseased and inferior flowers are the result.

BEGONIAS.

E.G.—The leaf sent is Argentea Guttata; it is a very satisfactory plant, the bronze leaves thickly spotted with silver being especially interesting. It belongs to a class of flowering begonias that are beautiful in flower and foliage, and are well adapted for window gardening, but must not be exposed to hot sunshine. It is one of the few plants seldom attacked by insects, and that in itself is a recommendation.

The Rex Begonias are best when grown in a moist, cool temperature; our rooms are too hot and dry for their success.

Tuberous Begonias are always admired, for the flowers are of brilliant and vivid coloring. To grow them in perfection the soil must be of leaf mold, or turf, the drainage good, and they must be started early in a warm, but shaded place. The stalks are very brittle, and need to be tied to a stake for support before becoming too heavy. In winter the tubers are best kept dry and warm, repotting and watering moderately in March, increasing the amount of water as the plant grows and develops.

BRITISH DAIRY SHOW

The twenty-eighth Dairy Show commenced on Oct. 6 at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, with a gross total entry of 7,332, or nearly 100 better than the entry of last year, which was the previous best on record. This year's total, however, received a considerable contribution from entries in the poultry section of the show, which have increased by over 250 as compared with those of last year. Unfortunately the cattle class and the milking and butter tests failed to attract to the same extent as they did twelve months ago.

At the same time the result of a look round the hall suggested that the quality of the exhibits in the cattle sections was quite as high as it ever has been; whilst the merit in the product classes of such commodities as hams, bacon and the like was also most conspicuous. Still, the fact remains that the entries for both the butter-making contents and the milkers' contests were lower than they have been for the past four years.

A large number of valuable prizes were offered for competition at the show, so unquestionably there was no reason for exhibitors to complain of any lack of encouragement. Amongst the donors of cups were the Corporation of London, the Shorthorn Cattle Society, the Jersey Cattle Society, the Poulterers' Company, and many private individuals. No fewer than 71 judges were engaged to award the prizes in the 527 classes.

There were 519 samples of British butter on view, and 200 of these came from Ireland. The cheese entry was to a certain extent disappointing, for though such excellent varieties as Cheddar, Cheshire and Stilton were well represented, the classes for fancy varieties failed to attract.

The sections restricted to auxiliaries of the farmyard showed up very strongly, in fact far more strongly than has been the case in former years. These classes made for what is desired by the British Dairy Farmers' Association, who, in the words of the president, Sir E. Strachey, Bart., M.P., desire to have their annual gathering not merely a show but a scientific instructor.

The supply of colonial produce on view this year consisted of 36 specimens of butter, chiefly Australian, the quality of which appeared to be extremely good.

Whilst referring to the question of butter, it may be stated that the analysis of the specimens taken at this show last year yielded most gratifying results. Sir E. Strachey informed those present at the opening of this year's exhibition that the samples yielded only 11 percent of water on the average. Basing his arguments on this fact, the president expressed the opinion that 16 percent of water was a very liberal amount to permit by law, and that to allow anything like 25 percent would be a direct hardship on the consumer.

W.C.T.U.

STORY OF THE UNION THAT CONVENES IN OTTAWA NEXT MONTH.

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are looking forward to a good convention next month in Ottawa. Thirty years ago, in 1873, the movement began in Hillsboro, Ohio. In 1877 the Provincial Union of Ontario was formed, with Mrs. Letitia Youmans as president, and in October, 1883, just twenty years ago, the Dominion Union was organized. Its aim is to unite more closely in their work the Christian temperance women of the different provinces and to devise plans for the general good, these to be largely carried out by the Provincial Unions, the banding together of Christian women pledged to total abstinence for the preservation of the home, the education of the young, the elevation of public sentiment, with respect to the cause of temperance; the reformation of the drinking classes by the power of Divine grace, and the securing of laws which shall totally prohibit the carrying on of the liquor traffic in Canada.

With this broad platform as its working lines the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Canada set sail and the following representative women of the several provincial unions were its officers: President, Mrs. Letitia Youmans, Picton, Ont.; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. C. Chisholm, Ottawa; Mrs. Middleton, Quebec; Mrs. (Dr.) Todd, St. Stephen, N.B.; Mrs. (Rev.) Pollard, Victoria, B. C.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa; recording secretary, Miss Renaud, Montreal; treasurer, Mrs. Steadman, Fredericton, N.B.

In the twenty years since the organization of the Dominion W. C. T. U. it has elected six presidents—Mrs. Letitia Youmans, Picton, Ont.; Mrs. (Judge) Foster, Knowlton, Que.; Mrs. (Rev.) Fawcett, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. Steadman, Fredericton, N.B.; Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, Montreal, Que., and the present president, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Toronto, who had filled the position of recording secretary from 1885 to 1895, when she was elected president, which office she has held ever since.

While there were only four provincial organizations at the inception of the Dominion Union to-day there are seven. Manitoba soon fell into line and in 1895 the Maritime Union dissolved to form three distinct provincial unions.

The unions in the North-West Territories are under the supervision of a superintendent and we are looking forward trustfully to welcoming another territorial union in the near future. We realize that but for the magnificent distances, and scattered population, this would have been an accomplished fact ere now.

THE DOMINION W. C. T. U. LITERATURE DEPOSITORY.

From the start the need of distinctly Canadian literature was keenly felt, and in 1895 the Dominion Literature Depository was established at Toronto, under the management of Mrs. (Dr.) Bascom. Through the courtesy of the Toronto District W. C. T. U., it is comfortably housed at headquarters, 56 Elm street. The department handles a carefully selected and well kept up stock of the most recent publications along all lines. The Literature Department is proving a wonderful educator and no superintendent of a department—local, county, provincial or Dominion—need feel that her hands are tied for want of good reading matter. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the workers who desire to keep up to date in methods must read the best thought of the great workers.

HOW TO BREATHE.

The nose, not the mouth, is the organ through which air should be taken into the lungs, and yet most people are mouth breathers.

Mouth breathing is a habit which cannot be too strongly condemned. The mouth breather is fortunate, indeed, if he does not fall a victim sooner or later to some throat or chest disease, of which adenoidal growths are the most common.

The air passes through the air passages of the nose and becomes warmed before it reaches the lungs, and these passages are provided by nature with a marvellous apparatus that filters the air, and so prevents dust and germs from entering the lungs. But when the air is impure and breathed through the mouth this is not the case.

The habitual mouth breather is a lazy breather, and takes short, ineffectual breaths, the consequence being that the lungs are never properly filled and emptied. The blood, therefore, is not sufficiently purified, and a layer of bad air lies like a layer of mud at the bottom of a pond waiting ready to be stirred up and create general disturbances in the health.

Fresh air is the greatest held factor that exists, the finest blood purifier known.

It is a fallacy that night air is injurious. Far from it. Sleep with the bedroom window open, slightly, at the top all the year round, see that the chimney is not stopped up, and that the register is open. In the keen desire for fresh air, it is not advisable to rush to the other extreme and sing into the land of dreams with the bottom of the window thrown wide open. The result will show itself in a rheumatic neck and shoulders, and, in addition, very likely a swollen face, the possession of which will make the victim conclude that fresh air is a snare and a delusion.

Having, then, demonstrated the necessity for fresh air, and having shown how not to breathe, I will describe simple exercises that, if persevered in, will enable anyone to acquire the habit of correct breathing, and incidentally to increase the chest measurement.

All breathing exercise should be done either in the open air or before an open window, and they should be done with the smallest amount and loosest of clothing on.

Stand with the heels together and the shoulders well back, the hands on the hips, keep the mouth firmly shut and draw in a slow, deep breath through the nose, filling the lungs as full as possible, and then letting the air as slowly out through the nose also. This is the simplest of all breathing exercises, and should be done twelve times night and morning for a week before anything more advanced is attempted.

This completed, it is advisable to learn to breathe equally with both lungs, a by no means invariable accompaniment. It is well to stand in front of a looking glass for a time or two while acquiring this exercise in order to find out which lung shirks work, and, having discovered this make that lung do double work until it fills as readily as the other.

Stand in the correct position, before doing any exercise—that is, heels together, toes out, chest well forward, waist well in, and head erect. Then raise the right arm over the head, and press the left hand firmly against the chest, the back of the hand coming just under the armpit. Take a long, deep breath through the nose, and when the lungs are filled to their utmost capacity, expel the air with a good deal of force through the mouth.

The lung on the right side will, owing to the raised arm, expand more than the left. Now change arms and repeat the breathing, noticing carefully whether the left lung is filled as full as the right one was; if not, repeat twice without changing the arm, and then change again.—'Royal Magazine.'

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

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.

Advertisements.



OUR GRAND TALKING MACHINE reproduces songs, speeches, band music, etc., as loud and clear as a $30 machine; 20 inches long; uses either Columbia or Victor standard 7 or 10 inch disc records. In order to introduce MARVEL WASHING BLUE in every home we will, for a limited time, give away a GRAND TALKING MACHINE ABSOLUTELY FREE to anyone who will agree to sell only 35 packages of MARVEL BLUING at 10c. a package. Each customer buying a package from you is entitled to receive a fine silverware present from us.

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It is free for the sick.

It tells how to get well without risk. It tells of a remedy so certain, that I am able to say to you, 'Use it a month at my risk.' Then after 30 days, you alone are to decide. If you say, 'Dr. Shoop's Restorative did not help me,' the loss is mine—not yours—not a penny to pay if it fails.

J. N. Renfroe,
46 Granger street, Atlanta, Ga.

Wrote me

"New York specialists pumped my stomach. Called it Acid Catarrh of the Stomach. Treated me two years and failed.

I got six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative at the Jacobs Pharmacy, Atlanta. It was to cost me nothing if it failed. After four bottles, then came the change. After six bottles I was eating most anything I desired. I am well now. Dyspepsia and Nervousness gone. Use my letter privately or publicly, for I feel that this is as little as I can do to show my gratitude for the results you have brought in my case."

Mr. Renfroe used my Restorative because I took the risk. I make this offer just to get a trial. I take all risk to show my faith. I know what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can and will do if you try it. Send to-day for the book you need and the name of a druggist near you who will give you six bottles. Dr. Shoop's Restorative a month on trial. Too much cannot be learned about how to keep well.

Write now while you have it in mind.

Simply state which Book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
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Book No 3 on the Kidneys
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed.)
Book No. 6 on rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE ALASKA AWARD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I must take issue with you on your statement in your editorial of Tuesday that Canada has no right to expect any serious support of her claims from Great Britain so long as she declines to pay tribute like a vassal state, for that would be our position were we without any voice in the government of the Empire to contribute to Imperial defence. While it is true that he who pays the piper has the right to call the tune, it is equally true that he who insists on calling the tune must expect to pay the piper. When Great Britain calls us to her councils as suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, not to a useless 'Advisory Council,' but to a legislative chamber, we shall bear our share of Imperial burdens, but not till then. Taxation without representation is only for serfs. I deny that Canada has not done her duty. The only conceivable quarter from which Canada need fear aggression is the United States, and for years it has been dinned into our ears by Goldwin Smith and other prominent Englishmen that England will never draw the sword against the United States for any Canadian interest however vital.

England owes more to Canada than Canada to England. It was Canada, not England, that held British North America for the Empire in 1812-15, and that was England's quarrel, not ours, and we were only attached as a British possession, and what was our reward? In making peace England gave up everything that we had gained and left the Maine boundary question open when she was in a position to force a fair settlement, and so paved the way for the surrender of Lord Ashburton, whose name has stunk in the nostrils of Canadians for two generations.

England cares ten times as much for the United States as for Canada, and were we to seek admission to the American Union our action would be applauded by thousands of Englishmen and our people would be treated with far greater respect in England as Americans than as Canadians. Now we are merely colonials, poor relations, country cousins, but as Americans we would be on a footing equal if not superior to their own.

The United States means to have Canada, and it will, unless our people rival the Boers in patriotism and sturdy independence. The entire Boer population of South Africa was less than the population of the city of Montreal, yet it took the whole power of the Empire, assisted by over fifty thousand colonial troops to crush them. Had there been 5,000,000 Boers the British would have been driven into the sea.

I have never met an American who would admit that Canada could remain permanently outside the American Union and a prominent statesman of the United States once said that Canada, with a population of 5,000,000, was no menace to them, but that Canada with a population of 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 would be a menace and could not be tolerated as an independent power on this continent.

We have little to hope for from England and I am more afraid of betrayal by English diplomats than of aggression by the United States.

Whatever money we can afford to spend for defence purposes let us spend it here in Canada in putting our forces in the most perfect condition possible and in providing adequate stores of arms and ammunition against the day which will surely come when we shall have to choose between annexation and fighting for our independence.

HENRY H. LYMAN.

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1903.

'CHAMBERLAINISM,' OR THE NEW ERA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In my early years I was always led to believe in the policy of free trade for Great Britain, and in those days the name, though exceedingly vague to my young mind, sank into the deepest recess and became a vital principle. Then I saw through a glass darkly and even now, though nearly thirty years of age, the light is not over brilliant. I call to mind the time when the South African war began and when it ended, and how we watched with almost breathless interest the progress of it. As each contingent left the station the people were there in crowds, headed by our local volunteers with their bands, all anxious to wish the boys God-speed. So when the news of each success by our troops arrived, how all of us men, women and children, turned out to shout ourselves hoarse from the pride and glory we felt in that we were part of the British nation.

Then the war ceased, and the Duke of York honored us with a visit. It was, indeed, the moment of our lives as we beheld him—him, the son of our King, and one day to rule over us. We waved our flags as the tears of joy came to our eyes, and our hearts swelled with glorious pride that we were Britons, and that the flag we swung aloft was our flag, the grandest in all the world and for which we would every one of us give up our lives.

Afterwards we settled down to our work, to the peace of every-day life, when we must labor hard and take things as a matter of course.

Yes! most of us in this young country have at all times to be engaged, principally with the material things of life, and sentiment only comes to us in moments. So without let or hindrance the stranger is allowed to come and dwell amongst us because he means material blessings for us. Maybe he brings the much-needed capital, or at any rate he means more labor, which we are equally in need of.

But he brings also something more than all this, and something which only in moments we observe he has brought, and that is sentiment and loyalty to another flag.

Many of these new comers are from the great nation to the south of us, and they are such as we are, looking like us, speaking the same language and following the same ideals.

So, bit by bit, we are forgetting our own old country.

We find this neighbor nation is much more convenient for us to buy from. He holds out tempting prices, has genial, up-to-date salesmen who seem to understand our wants, and because he is next door, he is able to let us have our goods on very short notice.

Again, our country offers him many tempting things, for we have wonderful undeveloped resources which he is willing to purchase and develop for us, and because he has lived so near to us we are familiar with him and he knows us well, and our country, too. So the power of England is becoming less for us, not because of a mailed and warlike force coming between us, but because of a subtle, peaceful influence drawing us away.

We may think of our ties in the old land and we may inwardly curse, but the material man is too strong for us and we shall have to give up the struggle and surrender ourselves to the intruder.

But, stay! who is this? A Daniel! Yea, a Daniel comes to judgment! Our King's Chamberlain sees our condition, and the condition of our people at home, and he knows that we are not two, but one, absolutely and without reserve.

Whereas before we had no friend, and were not sufficiently powerful ourselves we were unable to make ourselves clearly understood, and how hard it was, but now we see the dawn of a new day and of a new era. We feel that this man sees as we see, and understands as we understand. He knows that we want to retain our position in the great Empire to which we belong, that all its people are our brothers, that any and all parts of it are just as much our inheritance as that of our brothers, as also our country is just as much for them. He likewise knows that we want those brothers to come and see our splendid farms with their rich land, the like of which can be had almost for the asking; also that they may share in our mines, sail our ships, cut down the trees which nature has provided us in plenty, and help us to make our country the delight and glory of the world.

And besides all this we want to exchange the raw products for the manufactured articles of the old land and for the articles with which we can be supplied by the other colonies of the Empire.

We fancy also that this wise man sees that we want to come to our own, and giving up our land to our brothers that we may, if we desire, share their country also, or at any rate we desire to take out part with them in the common government of the Empire, and although remote from the centre of that Empire we may share in the great decisions that work for the nation's welfare.

So, then, shall be the complete sympathy amongst us people of the British nation, which only can come with complete understanding.

And, when our sons have become greyheaded, they may tell to their children about this great step that they call Chamberlainism which solidified as one great family the members of the most glorious Empire the world ever saw.

C. W. GUEST.

Vancouver, B.C., October, 1903.

THE WORKINGMAN'S CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me this opportunity of drawing the attention of your readers to what has been called 'The Workingman's Church.' You were kind enough to refer to this in your issue of Sept. 30, and again on Oct. 5, on pages eight and five respectively, as the 'adult school movement,' and rightly so. At the outset let me say that a school for men is now being held in the lecture room of the Mountain Street Methodist Church every Sunday morning from 8.30 to 9.30. The hour may seem very early, but there are quite a number of schools which commence at 7.30, and in cities where men usually start work earlier than is the case here. Though small at present, yet this can become just what those who attend like to make it, hence we are anxious that many more shall join our ranks, so that this might be a mighty organization for the betterment of the working classes.

What should commend this institution to the minds of earnest, thoughtful men is its democratic principles, every member taking an interest in and contributing to its success.

The officers are elected by the members. By the way, there are no paid officials. The business meeting of the school is held on a week day evening once a month, when every member has a voice in the affairs of the school.

There are no fees or conditions of membership, only the willingness to join.

Many have been greatly helped and encouraged to fight life's battles by the free, open and reverent study of the Bible, sometimes preceded or followed by a short lecturette on some interesting topic arranged by the members. Opportunities can be given for any who desire to improve in their reading and writing.

Clubs of various kinds can be arranged from time to time to meet the requirements of members. Such an institution as this cannot but be a boon to the workingmen of this city, as it has been to many thousands in England.

Perhaps objections may be raised by those interested in kindred institutions already in existence here, but let me say the adult school has proved itself to be a help, and not a hindrance to anything of an elevating character. There may be some bodies of men who would care to have the movement placed more definitely before them. If so, I should be pleased to make arrangements to that end to the best of my ability. In the meantime, may I urge that some give this a trial.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

203 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

POSTAL SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Under this heading your Ottawa correspondent to-day gives us the Postmaster-General's report, or at least a part of it, and a very gratifying one it is, as I think every fair-minded reader will admit. The increase of business following the reduction in postage is an evidence of the business sagacity of the Postmaster-General, and not only is Sir William Mulock to be congratulated, but we may well congratulate ourselves on the unprecedented efficiency and prosperity of the postal department. Sir William is doubtless right in stating 'that the Canadian post-office should not be a money making one,' but he is certainly justified in fixing a minimum fee of $25 a year for country postmasters.

There is said to be a 'fly in every pot of ointment,' and in this very excellent and highly gratifying report the 'fly' seems to be the incorrect statement, which I fancy your correspondent is wholly responsible for, as I cannot imagine it to have been in Sir William's report, namely, that 'on Christmas day, 1898, the letter rate to the United Kingdom was reduced from five cents to two cents an ounce, and to points in Canada and the United States, from three to two cents.' The incorrectness in the foregoing sentence is in the former part of it, the latter being happily quite correct. The fact is, that although on that date the reduction was made from five cents to two, as it still remains, it is not 'two cents an ounce,' but just double that rate, namely, two cents per half ounce, and while that is undoubtedly a very cheap rate of postage, and is a great boon, which many thousands will appreciate, it does seem rather a pity that our most efficient Postmaster-General did not succeed in securing a one ounce unit letter rate for the United Kingdom, the same as in Canada and the United States, instead of being limited to half an ounce as is now the case. I think uniformity in this matter is very desirable indeed, especially because so many believe it to be so already, and hence, unwittingly cause their friends in Europe to pay double letter rate after they have paid what they supposed to be a full letter rate before posting.

While on this subject may I also add that another common mistake is, supposing our one-cent post cards are carried to Europe without an extra one-cent stamp being affixed. When the extra stamp is not affixed 'double deficiency' is charged, that is to say, the receiver has to pay two cents, or one penny for the Canadian post card.

Just one thing more. A few months ago our P. M. G. (who, when age entitles him to the middle initial will be another G. O. M.) secured us a reduction in the rate of newspaper postage, enabling us to send our Canadian newspapers to our Old Country friends at the same rate as to our friends on this side of the Atlantic. But as the English Postmaster-General did not see his way clear to grant our friends over there a similar privilege, some of the English post-office officials are slow to appreciate our Canadian enterprise, and so every now and then clap on an extra charge, after a newspaper has been fully prepaid.

JAMES LAWSON.

Methodist Parsonage, 35 Metcalfe ave., Oct. 16, 1903.

DOWIEISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some years ago I read works by John Alexander Dowie, of Chicago, and, at the earnest request of an afflicted woman, united with him in prayer for her recovery. But I found he had an increasingly bitter spirit towards members of churches, especially against those that are evangelical and progressive, as being most in his way in founding the new sect. Personally, I would quench the Holy Spirit were I to indulge in such hatred of my fellow Christians, as Mr. Dowie cherishes; and I cannot look upon any form of religion as truly Christian and pleasing to God that is so destitute of love.

Many wonder how such a man has a following, and at the way other irrational fads labelled 'religions' have become established. Though the tide of spiritual life is rising at the present, the fact is, the experience of many who are connected with churches is unsatisfactory and unsafe, and they are lured by any cult that boldly professes to bring them something better.

And owing to the transgression of the laws of health for generations there are but few families in the land that are entirely sound and healthy in body and in mind. When the old methods of living have not produced better results people should change the methods as to food, drink, air, bathing, and rejection of hurtful narcotics. But instead of this they resort to the use of drugs that create more disease than they cure. Dowieism and kindred movements are partly a protest against bondage to medicines. If there be any grain of truth in those vagaries, we can make use of that part without at the same time wrecking our faith and withdrawing from the Church of God. Truth is many-sided, and we are indebted to enlightened Jews, pagans and Christians of all ages, and have the right to accept what is sound and true, no matter from whom it may come. Even in the toad's head there may be a jewel.

W. HENDERSON.

Valleyfield, Oct. 22, 1903.

A GREAT SURGEON'S MOTTO.

Dr. Lorenz, the eminent European surgeon, who has just made his second visit to America, and whose remarkable operations have attracted much attention, emphatically declares the danger of alcoholic drinks. A banquet was given in his honor in New York city, and wine was served. The eminent guest declined it and politely requested the waiter to bring him a cup of tea. This caused him to be asked if he were a total abstainer from the use of wines and other liquors. His answer was as follows: 'I cannot say that I am a temperance agitator, but I am a surgeon. My success depends upon my brain being clear, my muscles firm, and my nerves steady. No one can take alcoholic liquors without blunting these physical powers which I must always keep on edge. As a surgeon, I must not drink.'—'The Alliance News.'

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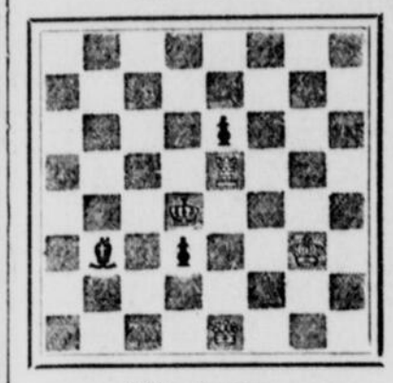
CHESS

Tuesday, Oct. 26, 190.

PROBLEM NO. 778.

(By A. W. Galitzky.)

Black 4 pieces.



White 3 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions published on Nov. 14; must reach the editor by Nov. 7.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 772. Sumner. Two moves. Key: R—B sq.

Correct from Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, Geo. Patterson, St. Leon Water Chess Club.

No. 773. Pagat Ultimo. Three moves. Key: B—Kt 5.

Correct from George Patterson.

THE TELEGRAPH MATCH.

The match with Winnipeg on Thanksgiving Day will long be remembered by the Montreal players as one of the most enjoyable of chess functions. The arrangements made by the C.P.R. Telegraph representatives were perfection, not the slightest hitch in the transmission of the moves occurring throughout the nine hours of play. There were only three misunderstandings and those directly traceable to the players and speedily remedied. The telegraphic communication was greatly improved by the fact that Messrs. W. J. Camp and J. F. Richardson, who kindly took the Montreal end under their personal charge, are both chess players. Thanks to these gentlemen and their skill with the key it seemed as easy to talk to Winnipeg over the wire as to telephone the grocer for soda-water. Mr. Camp acted as teller and Mr. Richardson as operator throughout the match. The score and all the games but one are appended. We are unable to get a score of the game at board seven until next week.

Montreal.		Winnipeg.	
1. J. Sawyer . . .	0	M. Smith	1
2. R. Short . . .	a	W. H. Greenway	a
3. C. S. Jacobs . .	0	C. Blake	1
4. W. Kurrle . . .	1	P. Barry	0
5. G. Falconer . .	0	R. J. Spencer . .	1
6. T. R. Davies .	a	P. Johnson . . .	a
7. J. Bemrose . .	0	Rev. F. J. Cross	1
8. C. T. Anstey .	1	W. H. Burrell .	0
9. W. deM. Marler	0	G. Benson	1
10. H. J. Rose . .	1	M. Thordardson .	0

(a) To be adjudicated.

GAME NO. 734.
(Board 1.)

White. M. Smith (Wpg.).	Black. J. Sawyer (Mtl.).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q 3	6 B—R 2
7 B—K 3	7 Castles.
8 Kt—B 3	8 P—Q Kt 4
9 B—Kt 3	9 B—Kt 2
10 Kt—Q 2	10 Kt—Q R 4 (a)
11 P—K B 4	11 P—Q B 4
12 B—Q 5	12 B x B
13 Kt x B	13 Kt x Kt
14 P x Kt	14 P x P
15 B x K B P	15 P—K B 4 (b)
16 Q—K 2	16 Q—Q 2
17 Q R—K	17 B—B 2
18 Q—K 6	18 Q x Q
19 R x Q	19 Kt—Kt 2 (c)
20 K R—K	20 K—B
21 Kt—B 3	21 P—R 3
22 P—K R 4	22 R—Q
23 P—K Kt 3	23 B—B 3
24 P—Q B 3	24 R—K 2
25 B x R P (d)	25 R x R
26 R x R	26 K—B 2
27 B—Kt 5	27 R—Q 2
28 B x B	28 P x B
29 P—K R 5	29 Kt—Q
30 R—K 2	30 K—B
31 Kt—R 4	31 R—K R 2
32 Kt x P	32 R x P
33 Kt x P	33 R—K 4
34 R x R	34 Resigns.

(a) Marco made the same mistake against Schlechter at Monte Carlo. Better is Q—Q 2, with a view to Kt—K Kt 5, and bringing the Q Kt round where it can do some work. The next move, too, P—B 4, is inferior to P—B 3.

(b) We would prefer B—B 3 or Kt 4. Leave the K side alone and try for a counter advance on the Q side. Black seizes on the hole at K 6 and wins, White being minus his Q Kt.

(c) The two weaknesses of 10. Kt—R 4, and 15. P—K B 4, have now been nursed by White into a winning advantage.

(d) A neat finish to Black's plucky struggles. The rest is routine.

GAME NO. 735.

White. R. Short (Mtl.).	Black. W. H. Greenway (Wpg.).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	5 Kt x P
6 R—K	6 Kt—B 4
7 Kt x P	7 B—K 2
8 Kt—Q B 3	8 Castles.
9 B x Kt (a)	9 Q P x B
10 P—Q 3	10 B—K 3
11 B—K 3	11 B—Q 3
12 P—K B 4	12 Kt—Q 2
13 P—Q 4	13 Kt—B 3
14 Q—B 3	14 Kt—Q 4
15 P—B 5 (b)	15 Kt x Kt
16 P x B	16 B x Kt
17 P x P	17 P x P
18 Q—Kt 4	18 Kt—Q 4
19 Q x K P ch	19 K—R
20 Q—R 3 (c)	20 Q—K 2
21 P—Q B 3	21 Q R—Q
22 Q—Kt 3	22 R—B 4
23 P—K 6 (d)	23 Q—Q 3
24 Q—R 3	24 R—K 4
25 B—Q 4	25 R x R
26 R x R	26 Kt—B 5
27 Q—Kt 3	27 Kt—Kt 3
28 Q—K 3	28 R—K
29 P—K Kt 3	29 P—Kt 3
30 Q—Q Kt 4	30 Kt—Kt
31 P—K R 4	30 K—Kt
32 Q—Kt 5	31 Kt—B
33 Q—Kt 4	32 Q—K 2
34 P x P	33 P—B 4
35 B—K 5 (e)	34 P x P

(a) Either B—Kt 3 or P—Q 4 is preferable.

(b) This looks a little too eager. White has a good game, why not Kt—Q and P—Q B 4?

(c) The net result of White's idea is a weak isolated pawn, and no advantage in development.

(d) For thin trap White pushes his pawn quite beyond adequate support.

(e) At this stage time was called and the position has been submitted to Mr. Narraway for adjudication.

GAME NO. 736.
(Board 3.)

White. C. Blake (Wpg.)	Black. C. S. Jacobs (Mtl.)
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—Q 4	4 P x P
5B x P	5 B—K 2
6 B—K B 4	6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 P—B 3	7 P x P
8 Q Kt x P	8 Q—B 3
9 Q—Q 2	9 P—Q 3
10 Castles Q R	10 B—Kt 5
11 P—K 5	11 Q—B 4
12 P x Q P	12 B x Q Kt
13 B x Kt ch	13 P x B
14 K R—K ch	14 K—B
15 P x B	15 R—Q Kt
16 B—R 6 ch	16 Kt x B
17 Q x Kt ch	17 K—Kt
18 Q—Kt 5 ch	18 Q x Q
19 Kt x Q	19 E B x R
20 R x B	20 R—Q (a)
21 P x P	21 R x R ch
22 K x R	22 K—Kt 2
23 Kt—K 4!	23 R—Q B
24 Kt—Q 6	24 R x P
25 Kt—K 8 ch	25 Resigns.

(a) An extraordinary oversight. P x P wins easily enough. Black was perhaps too confident after emerging so successfully from a hard struggle.

GAME NO. 737.
(Board 4.)

White. W. Kurrle (Mtl.)	Black. P. Barry (Wpg.)
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 Kt—B 3	5 P—K R 3
6 B—B 4	6 Kt—B 3
7 P—K 3	7 P—R 3
8 R—B	8 B—Q 2
9 B—Q 3	9 R—Q B
10 Castles	10 Kt—Q Kt 5
11 P—B 5	11 Kt x B
12 Q x Kt	12 Kt—K 5
13 Kt—K 5	13 Kt x Kt
14 P—B 6	14 B x P
15 Kt x B	15 P x Kt
16 R x Kt	16 P—Q B 4
17 Q x R P	17 P—B 5
18 P—Q Kt 3	18 P x P
19 P x P	19 Q—Q 2
20 K R—Q B	20 B—Q
21 P—Q Kt 4	21 P—Kt 4
22 B—Kt 3	22 Castles
23 Q—Kt 7	23 P—K B 4
24 B—K 5	24 R—B 2
25 P—Kt 5	25 P—B 5
26J P—Kt 6	26 P x K P
27 B P x P	27 P—B 3
28 Q x Q	28 R x Q
29 R x P	29 R x R
30 R x R	30 K—B 2
31 R—B 7	31 Resigns.

GAME NO. 737.
(Board 5.)

White. R. J. Spencer (Winnipeg.)	Black. G. Falconer (Montreal.)
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P x P
3 P—Q B 3	3 P x P
4 B—Q B 4	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt x P	5 P—Q 3
6 P—K 5	6 Q—K 2
7 Kt—B 3	7 P x P
8 Castles	8 B—Kt 5
9 R—K	9 Q Kt—Q 2
10 B—K Kt 5	10 Castles
11 R—Q B	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 Q—Kt 3	12 B x Kt
13 P x B	13 Kt x B
14 Q x Kt	14 R—Q 5
15 Q—Kt 5	15 Q—B 4 ? ?
16 B x Kt	16 P x B
17 Q—K 8 ch	17 R—Q
18 Q x B P	18 B—K 2 ? ?
19 Kt—K 4	19 K R—Kt ch
20 K—R	20 Q—Kt 3
21 Q x B	21 P—K B 4
22 Kt—B 5	22 Q R—K
23 Q—Q 7 ch	23 K—Kt
24 Q x R ch	24 Resigns

GAME NO. 739.
Board 6.

White. T. R. Davies (Mont	Black. P. Johnson (Winnip
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles	4 B—K 2
5 P—Q 4	5 Q Kt x P
6 Kt x Kt	6 P x Kt
7 P—K 5	7 Kt—Kt
8 Q—Kt 4	8 K—B
9 Q x Q P	9 P—Q 3
10 R—Q	10 B—K 3
11 Q—K 3	11 Kt—R 3
12 Kt—B 3	12 P—Q B 3
13 P x P	13 B x P
14 B—B 4	14 P x B
15 B x B ch	15 K—Kt
16 Q x Kt P (a)	16 P—Q R 3
17 B—B 7	17 Q—K
18 R—Q 4	18 P—K R 4
19 Q R—Q	19 K—R 2
20 Q—K 4 ch	20 P—Kt 3
21 Q—B 4	21 Q—K 2
22 Kt—K 4	22 P—B 3
23 P—K R 3	23 P—Kt 4
24 B—Q 6 (b)	24 Q—K Kt 2
25 Kt x Kt P ch	25 Q x Kt
26 Q x Q	26 P x Q
27 P x Kt	27 B x Kt P
28 P—K B 3	28 B—B 4
29 P—Q B 3	29 K R—K
30 R—Q 5 (c)	30 K—Kt 3
31 B—B 5	31 R—K 3
32 R—Q 2	32 Q R—K
33 R—Q 6	33 R x R
34 R x R	34 R—K 3
35 R—Q 4	35 P—K Kt 5
36 K—B 2 (d)	

(a) Kt x Kt P is more attacking.

(b) Kt x Kt P ch wins easily enough.

(c) We much prefer here P—Q B 4 as offering the best chance of getting a passed pawn.

(d) To be adjudicated. White claims a win.

GAME NO. 740.
Board 8.

White. C. T. Anstey, Montreal.	Black. W. H. Burrell, Winnipeg.
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—K R 4
6 B—B 4	6 Kt—K R 3
7 P—Q 4	7 B—Kt 2
8 Q B x P	8 P—Q 3
9 B x Kt	9 B x Kt
10 P x B	10 R x B
11 Q—Q 2	11 R—Kt 3
12 Kt—B 3	12 B—K 3
13 B x B	13 R x B
14 P x P	14 Q x Q P
15 Castles Q R	15 Q x Q ch
16 R x Q	16 Kt—Q 2
17 Kt—Q 5	17 Castles
18 Kt—B 4	18 R x P
19 Kt x P	19 P—K B 4
20 K R—Q (a)	20 P—B 3
21 Kt—B 6 (b)	21 R—K 2 (c)
22 P—R 5	22 P—B 5
23 Kt x P (d)	23 R—R
24 P—R 6	24 Kt—K 4
25 R—K 2	25 Kt—Q 6 ch
26 K—Q 2	26 R x R ch
27 K x R	27 Kt—K 4 (e)
28 Kt x Kt	28 R—K
29 K—B 3	29 R x Kt
30 R—K R	30 R—K
31 P—R 7	31 R—R
32 K x P	32 Resigns.

(a) Black is now helpless.

(b). Note that exchanging here would not win for White as the Black K gets checked up into a supporting position. The K R P must be advanced one step first.

(c.) The only move to prolong the game a little.

(d.) Here, however, wholesale exchange, followed by K—Q 2 wins easily enough, as pointed out by Mr. Burrell afterwards.

(e.) Not Kt x P, which would be met by R—Q 4, winning just as easily as in the text.

GAME 741 (BOARD 9).

White. G. Benson (Wpg.)	Black. W. de M. Marler, (Montreal.)
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q 3
4 P—K B 4	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—K B 3	5 B—Kt 5
6 P—K R 3	6 B x Kt
7 Q x B	7 Kt—Q 5
8 Q—Q	8 P x P
9 Castles	9 P—B 6
10 P—Q 3	10 P x P
11 R—B 2	11 Q—Q 2
12 K x P	12 Castles
13 B—K 3	13 Kt—K 3
14 B x P	14 Kt—Q B 4
15 P—Q R 4	15 R—K
16 P—Q R 5	16 R—K 4
17 P—Kt 4	17 R—Kt 4 ch
18 K—R2	18 Kt—R 3
19 B x Kt	19 P x B
20 Q—B 3	20 P—Q B 3
21 B—Q 4	21 B—K 2
22 Kt—R 4	22 Q—K 3
23 P—Q B 4	23 P—K R 4
24 R—K Kt 2	24 Kt—Kt 5 ch
25 K—Kt	25 Kt—K 4
26 B x Kt	26 Q x B
27 R—Kt	27 Q—Q 5 ch
28 K—B	28 R—K 4
29 R x P	29 R—B sq
30 K—Kt 2 (a)	30 R—K 3
31 R x P	31 R—Kt ch
32 K—R	32 Q—K 4
33 Kt—Kt 6 ch	33 K—B 2
34 P—Kt 5	34 K R—Kt 3
35 P x B P	35 R—Kt 6
36 R x B ch	36 K x P
37 R x Q	37 R x Q
38 R x R P	38 Resigns

(a.) This was the move White meant to make, and did make, on his board. The teller, however, had Kt—Kt 2, and the game went on 30...., P—K B 4; 31. P x P, R x P, winning the Queen.

GAME 742 (BOARD 10).

White. H. J. Rose (Mtl.)	Black. Mr. Thordardson Winnipeg.)
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 B—Kt 5
4 P—K 5	4 Q—K 2
5 P—B 4	5 Kt—K R 3
6 B—Q 3	6P—Q B 4
7 B—K 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 Kt—B 3	8 P—B 5
9 B—K 2	9 Kt—B 4
10 B—B 2	10 Q—B 2
11 Castles	11 P—Q R 3
12 Kt—Kt	12 B—Q 2
13 P—B 3	13 B—R 4
14 Kt—R 3	14 Q Kt—K 2
15 Kt—R 4	15 Kt—Kt 3
16 Kt x K Kt	16 P x Kt
17 B—K	17 B—K 3
18 P—K Kt 4	18 Q—Q 2
19 P—R 3	19 Kt—K 2
20 Kt—B 2	20 P—K Kt 3
21 P—Kt 3	21 P—Q Kt 4
22 Kt—K 3	22 P—R 4
23 P—Kt 5	23 Kt—B 3
24 P—Kt 4	24 B—Kt 3
25 P—Q R 4	25 Kt—Kt
26 P x P	26 Q x P
27 Q—R 4	27 Q x Q
28 R x Q	28 K—K 2
29 B—B 3	29 R—Q
30 Kt x Q B P	30 Kt—Q 2
31 Kt—K 3	31 Kt—B
32 B—Q 2	32 Kt—R 2
33 K R—R	33 K—B
34 R x P	34 Q R—Kt (a)
35 Kt—Q	35 K R—B
36 R (R6)—R 2	36 K—Kt 2
37 Kt—Kt 2	37 Kt—B
38 Kt—Q3	38 Kt—Q 2
39 Kt—B 5	39 Kt x Kt
40 Kt P x Kt (b)	

(a.) Here Black wired that it was his K R P he meant to move at move 11, and would White play the game over from that point. White guessed not.

(b.) After a few more moves Black resigned.

Mr. Narraway's verdict on Games 2 and 6 has just been received. Both are given as draws. Winnipeg, therefore, wins the match by 6 to 4.

A SAGACIOUS CAT.

Cats have many household uses, but they seldom appear in the light of life preservers. One cat enjoys the unusual distinction of having saved two lives. A short time ago fire occurred during the night at the Warren House Inn, near Woking. The landlord, Mr. Bailey, was sleeping soundly when he was aroused by a curious feeling on his face and an equallly curious noise; the curious feeeling was the cat's paw gently touching his cheek and the noise was a wailing mew. Mr. Bailey as soon as he was awake at once realized that the house was on fire, and, throwing on some loose clothing, ran to his sister-in-law's room and carried her down stairs into the road. The house was then so well alight that nothing could save it, and but for the cat, which, by the way, always sleeps outside his master's door, there is no doubt that Mr. Bailey and his sister-in-law would have lost their lives.—London 'Tatler.'

THE ALASKAN AWARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

treaty and the Alaskan boundary. He asked Canadians to drop the question as to the decision by magistrates and deal with the political men in England, who dragged Canada into the arbitration against the will of the Canadian people and against the expressed opinion of the Canadian Government. (Cheers.) The British politicians did this to obtain favor with the Americans.

He suggested that Canadian business should be done through a Canadian agent at Washington instead of by a means which took some three months to get an answer to a letter.

Mr. MacPherson (Burrard) said that he was more interested in this matter than any member in the House since it entirely affected his constituency, and the decision was to take away voters from him. He pointed out the great mistake that was made when the railway to the Yukon proposal was defeated in the Senate. He did not want to say anything about the merits of that scheme or how it should be carried out, but he wanted to impress upon the House the necessity of at once building a road so as to get an outlet from the Yukon gold fields independent of the Americans. (Cheers.) If we had such a road there would be no necessity of any boundary trouble, and there would be none. One of the finest seaports in the Dominion was Kittimat harbor. From there to Dawson put a railway charter through this session. If this road were built we would be independent of the Americans, and the towns of Skaguay and Dyea would be of no commercial importance and left as monuments to the selfishness and avarice of the Americans. A road from Vancouver or from Kittimat Arm would soon settle all this matter. (Cheers.)

MR. BORDEN SPEAKS.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, said he hardly believed that Mr. Bourassa had had the time since the award to give the cocksure approval to Lord Alverstone's finding that he had this afternoon. In giving that approval he was casting a serious reflection upon Mr. Aylesworth and Sir Louis Jetté, Canada's two representatives, and two lawyers of high standing, who had entirely differed from Lord Alverstone's finding, condemning it as injudicial, and giving a statement to that effect occupying three columns of the London 'Times.'

Mr. Borden read from British correspondence a statement that at the time of the application of the United States for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the British Foreign Office intimated that no concession could be made to the United States, in order to enable them to construct the Nicaragua canal, until arrangements were made for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. Mr. Borden said that Canada was entitled to a statement from the Prime Minister showing that Canada had not only supported that contention that the two questions should go together, but had insisted upon this. But he doubted if the Premier could show this for, after the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Sir Wilfrid, in reply to a question in the House, stated that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was a matter in which Canada had no direct interest, and intimated that Canada could not well protest. Mr. Borden thought this was a wrong view, as Canada was not only interested in having the Alaskan boundary treaty settled jointly with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but had large present and prospective marine interests on the Pacific. Canada had every interest in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

At the time of the Joint High Commission Canada declined to submit the Alaskan question to any tribunal unless it contained an Imperial umpire. That was a pledge to the people of this country which he should have carried out. He did wrong when he consented last year to submit this question to an arbitration commission of three on each side. Canada had nothing to gain but a disagreement with three on a side and everything to lose if the case went against us. Canada should have withdrawn from the negotiations in January last when the American commissioners had been named. He also held that the terms of the treaty should have been submitted to parliament before being agreed to by the Canadian Government. Mr. Borden quarrelled with the government for having gone outside of Canada for an arbitrator. The Canadian Government suggested the Chief Justice of England and two Canadians. Instead, the names of three Canadians should have been suggested to Great Britain. He thought three Canadians should have been found and they would have comported themselves as well as and as judicially as the Chief Justice of England had.

SIR WILFRID REPLIES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the leader of the Opposition stated it was not advisable to comment upon the decision given until the full text of the award had reached this country. Afterwards, however, he stated that Canada would have done better to have had a Canadian on the Commission instead of the Lord Chief Justice of England, the greatest law expert of Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid said he would not follow the example of his friends and go that far in the way of criticism until he had the arguments and decision of the Chief Justice before him. He would not say that any Canadian or any one else would have given a judgment other than that of Lord Alverstone.

Sir Wilfrid said he had never entertained the opinion that the Canadian case was as weak as stated by Mr. Bourassa, nor so strong as had been claimed by some gentlemen opposite. Still, with regard to the Portland Channel, he thought Canada's case was clear and he could not understand the verdict which gave the Americans two islands there. These islands were not of commercial value but, in view of our plans at Port Simpson, were a severe strategic loss to Canada. Sir Wilfrid denied that Canada's case would have been better had the arbitration proposals of the Joint High Commission been accepted.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had at the time of the Joint High Commission, at the time of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and at the present time, regretted that Canada was a small country lying beside a great and often grasping, powerful nation like the United States. He had also often regretted that Canada's relations with the Mother Country were such as to restrict her in negotiations. He regretted that Canada had no treaty-making powers. In the present instance his regret on this point was keen. He regretted that the absence of this treaty-making power also deprived the government of the power of laying before parliament all the papers which have been exchanged on the Alaskan boundary treaty. But the papers would be laid before parliament at the opening of the next session, no matter what protest there might be from the other side of the Atlantic.

Sir Wilfrid said that Canada did not want a foot of United States territory, and he did not want Canada to give the United States a foot of hers. All that was wanted was a judicial interpretation of the existing treaties. Therefore, when Lord Alverstone was suggested as one of the commissioners he believed that there was no man who would weigh out justice more evenly or who could be depended upon to more accurately give a judicial decision on the evidence laid before him. Therefore, he had been accepted and two other Canadians named. He would decline to believe that Lord Alverstone's decision was based upon other than judicial grounds until he had the evidence before him.

In the award Canada had lost a great deal that was claimed, but the United States had not gained all that it had asked for. If it had, the line, instead of being on the summit of the mountains of the White Pass, would have been at Lake Bennett. The two islands awarded to us in the Portland Channel had been in American possession. Sir Wilfrid said he regretted that the Yukon Railway Bill had not been approved of by parliament. Had it been passed and the line constructed, the present difficulty would never have reached this acute form, for Canada would have had communication with the Yukon over Canadian territory and an outlet to the sea would not have been as important to Canadians as now, and the Americans would not have desired to have control as it does now. It becomes Canada to see that this neglect is repaired at the earliest possible moment, and Canadians should begin considering the construction of a line to the Yukon Territory at once.

The leader of the Opposition had suggested that Canada should have withdrawn from the negotiations after the terms of the commission and the character of the United States nominations were made known. He would point out that this would have been attended with considerable difficulty. The treaty was signed on behalf of the King, and for Canada to have broken off negotiations might have resulted in the Americans hoisting their flag over the disputed territory, and the Dominion would either have had to retire from her position with shame or to have attempted to have reclaimed it by force of arms and with bloodshed.

Mr. Tarte blamed the government for not being firm enough in the negotiations for arranging the tribunal.

MR. SIFTON'S SYNOPSIS.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—In the House of Commons this morning Sir Wilfrid Laurier read the following cable from the Hon. Clifford Sifton :—

'London, Oct. 20, 1903.

'Laurier, Ottawa,

'Award signed to-day by Chief Justice and Commissioners, Root, Lodge and Turner, being, under treaty, binding majority. Line commences at Cape Mazon, goes directly to southern entrance of channel between Wales and Sitklan Islands, proceeding northward between said islands to Portland Channel, thence along the middle of Portland Channel to its head; from there line formed by going from peak to peak of mountains, distance from tidal water varying from ten to thirty miles, speaking generally. When opposite Thomas Bay, line stops, undefined from there to point about fifteen miles north of head of Taku inlet; thence follows summits peaks of mountains about north-westward to White Pass, follows summits of White and Chilcoot Passes, thence by peaks of mountains to Mount Fairweather, passes close to Police Post, situated near Klehini River. On this course, the line will be from eight to twenty miles north of the provisional boundary line; from Fairweather a short distance northward and then on a fairly direct course to rear of Yakutat Bay, thence from peak to peak by somewhat circuitous route to Mount St. Elias. Marked map follows to-morrow.

'(Signed) SIFTON.'

'This cablegram,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'would not give so much information as to the character of the boundary, which is thus settled by the award of the commissioners, but I have here two maps which may perhaps interest the House and which give the boundary, one showing accurately the section of Portland Channel and the other a general outline of the boundary beside it decided.'

Sir Wilfrid then produced two maps which he laid on the table and explained, the members of both sides of the House crowding around. The Prime Minister showed the position of the islands awarded to the United States, and which unfortunately command the ocean channel to the Canadian harbor of Port Simpson, which is to be the Pacific terminus of the National Transcontinental Railway.

Mr. R. L. Borden said he presumed there were some documents respecting the boundary question which would be of value to the House in understanding the decision, and he hoped the Prime Minister would have no objection to bring them down.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—The correspondence between the Dominion Government and the British and United States governments regarding the reference of the Alaska boundary to a tribunal for a decision was presented to the House yesterday, at least all of it that the Imperial authorities would allow. However, the Premier told the House that in the course of time all the correspondence would be made public and published in a blue book.

The correspondence brought down shows that after some negotiations a case was agreed upon. When the American commissioners were named Canada protested on the grounds that the tribunal was to be composed of independent jurists of repute. The result, however, was that the treaty was ratified without the sanction or knowledge of the Canadian ministers other than from what they saw in the newspapers.

On Jan. 21 Lord Minto cabled as follows to Mr. Chamberlain: 'My ministers, whilst still regretting that proposed tribunal will not be constituted so as to ensure a final decision being reached on the reference being satisfied with the terms of that reference will agree to accept treaty as contained in the draft submitted to them. With regard to composition of tribunal, my ministers are of opinion that it is premature to adopt any final arrangement. It is sufficient now to have it clearly understood that members of the court to be appointed by His Majesty shall be jurists of repute and British subjects. They will be quite satisfied if London is selected for sittings of the court.'

On Feb. 18 Lord Minto was notified of the appointment of Mr. Root, Senators Lodge and Turner as American members of the commission, and Mr. Chamberlain asked for the views of the Canadian Government as to the British commission.

On Feb. 21 Lord Minto cabled as follows: 'Supplementing my last despatch, my ministers call attention to the fact that they agreed to a court of six members, on the stipulation conveyed in the treaty that members of said court would be impartial jurists, and in the hope that judges of the highest courts in the United States would be appointed as American commissioners, my ministers also agreeing that British commissioners should be judges of the highest standing. My ministers most strongly represent that this consideration having been material in causing that assent to the treaty should be made good. Otherwise the ground upon which they based their assent would be changed, and it is feared the whole situation would require to be reconsidered.' The despatch ended by saying that until this was satisfactorily disposed of there was no need of referring to the British side of the commission.

In reply to this Lord Onslow cabled on Feb. 27 that the selection of the American commissioners was as much a surprise to the British Government as to the Canadian, but the situation was full of difficulty, and the British Government earnestly desired the concurrence of the Canadian authorities. The letter added that it would be useless to press the United States Government to withdraw the names and put forward arguments as to the fitness of those selected. The British Government would have to choose between breaking up the negotiations altogether or accepting the American nominations, and appointing as their colleagues representatives who will meet the altered circumstances of the case. The first would be a grave misfortune to the interests of Canada, and they would prefer that the inquiry should proceed. In the event of failure much information would be obtained and placed before the public, and a reasonable settlement at some future time facilitated.

On March 6 Canada was notified by Sir M. Herbert that Messrs. Root, Lodge and Turner were officially appointed. On that day Lord Minto cabled the Colonial Office emphasizing Canada's position, and added: 'The appointment to the tribunal by the United States Government of gentlemen who are not judges, and whose known views leave no room for expectation of a judicial consideration of the question, changes the whole situation. If the whole question were now open to be dealt with entirely from the point of view of Canadian interests, my ministers would hesitate to advise any further participation in the proceedings. My ministers have observed from the public press, and have also been officially informed, that while the matter is still under their consideration, the treaty has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government, and an exchange of ratifications has already taken place at Washington. It is presumed that this fact precludes further discussion, and my ministers will therefore proceed to do whatever is necessary on their part to make good the engagements of His Majesty's Government, but they must reserve the right to submit to the Canadian Parliament the whole correspondence or such statement of the case as will fully explain the whole matter, especially the manner in which the assent of Canada was obtained. My ministers do not agree with the suggestion that the altered circumstances justify a departure on the British side from the disposition previously manifested respecting the composition of the tribunal.' The cable ended by saying that only impartial jurists of repute should be chosen on the British side. On March 7 Lord Minto was advised from London of the ratification of the Alaska boundary treaty on March 3. The appointment of the commissioners, and so forth, followed.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—In the Senate this morning Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked for information on the Alaskan boundary question referring to the cablegram from Mr. Sifton.

The Hon. Mr. Scott gave as one reason why the Canadian Commissioners did not sign the award that they did not think it an official document. The most serious reason, however, was that Lord Alverstone had deflected the line so as to give the United States two islands. The division of the four islands was never in question, the centre of the canal being the line, but Lord Alverstone had deflected the line.

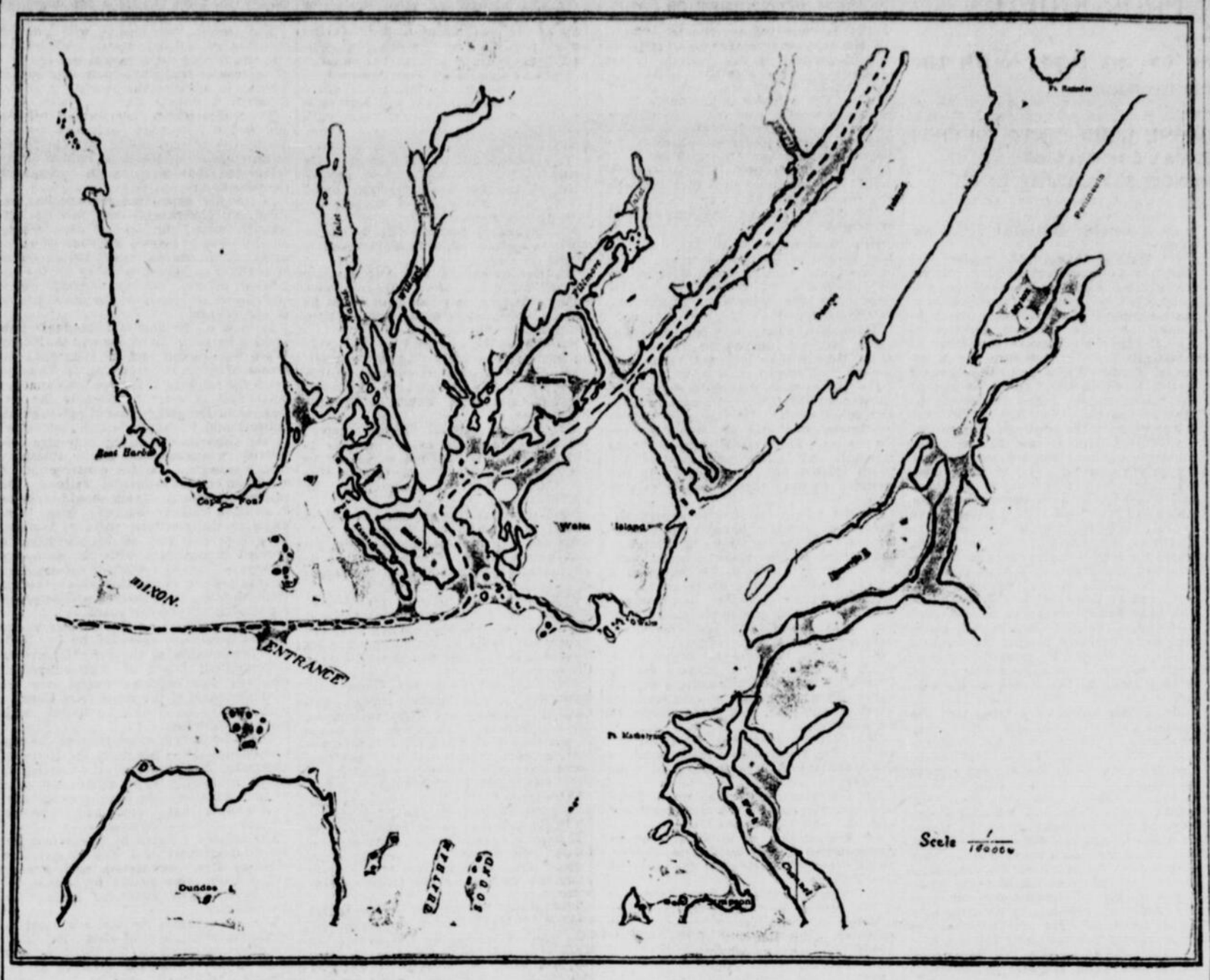
Sir Mackenzie Bowell pointed out that unfortunately in every arbitration the United States got some strategical advantages. They got an island off Port Arthur, and the same thing had occurred in other arbitrations. He deprecated any lengthened discussion in view of the fact that they have not yet the official award and map.

The Hon. Mr. McMullen agreed with Sir Mackenzie Bowell as to discussions.

England has had trouble with Ireland and South Africa, but the indignation in those countries was nothing compared with that which was sweeping over this country.

The matter then dropped.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—In the Senate this morning Senator Poirier called attention to the decision in the Alaskan boundary case, and spoke strongly against the manner in which Canada had been treated. He was not surprised the tribunal had practically ceded all the territory to the United States. We wanted to live in peace and harmony with our neighbors, but he thought it was time to call a halt. The United States had established themselves to the west and north of us. Was Canada to wait until she was entirely hemmed in. The next dispute would be with regard to the ownership of Hudson's Bay, and if that went to a tribunal similar to the Alaskan boundary commission the result might be the same. If the United States discovered the North Pole they would use it as a claim on Canadian territory. He urged aid to Capt. Bernier's North Pole project.



THE BOUNDARY LINE OF PORTLAND CHANNEL TO WHICH CANADA OBJECTED.

The dotted line in the above map shows the delimitation of the Alaska-Yukon boundary as decided upon by the Alaska Boundary Commission, recently sitting in London. It was the contention of the Canadian Commissioners, Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth, that the line should be drawn north and not south of the islands of Kannaghunut and Sitklin, and it was their impression that Lord Alverstone, the British Commissioner, agreed with them. This was found not to be the case, however, when it came to signing the documents, and Sir Louis Jetté, and Mr. Aylesworth then made their famous protest. The islands, Kannaghunut and Sifklin, now irrevocably belong to the United States, and it appears that they are only fourteen miles from Fort Simpson, the projected terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and that they 'strategically command that important post.'. On the other hand, we may congratulate ourselves that Wales and Pearse islands, which hitherto have been in possession of the United States, will now pass into our undisputed possession. Prince of Wales Island is not shown on the map. It lies to the westward, and the south-eastern corner of it was to be, according to the 1825 treaty between Great Britain and Russia, the starting point for the boundary line, which was to ascend north along the Portland Channel. The present line, however, runs almost due east before proceeding northward, but the United States people insisted upon this before they would enter into their one-sided arbitration.

LORD ALVERSTONE'S POSITION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 23.—The 'Outlook' tomorrow will say that there is no ambiguity about the allegation made against Lord Alverstone by Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, who expressly declare that Lord Alverstone joined them in their view of the Canadian contention as regards Portland Channel, which was 'absolutely unanswerable.' Yet in the face of this alleged prior agreement of view, Lord Alverstone at the last moment appears to have abandoned his British colleagues on this vital point. It is lamentable that the occasion should ever have been given for such an allegation at the moment when the goodwill and confidence of the colonies have become of such high consequence to us and to the Empire, and that Lord Alverstone allowed the memoranda of the Canadian commissioners to go before the world without an explicit answer. Such a charge is most disconcerting, but an answer there must be.

London, Oct. 22.—Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, when questioned regarding the Alaskan award, said he declined to be drawn into any controversy on the subject, or to make any statement beyond saying he did not believe the allegation that Mr. Sifton, of the Canadian commissioners, had averred that the decision was diplomatic instead of judicial. Any such suggestion, Lord Alverstone added, was unwarranted, unjustifiable, as his opinion was founded solely upon legal considerations. It is understood that Lord Alverstone is preparing a reply to the one issued by Mr. Aylesworth, the second Canadian commissioner, and that it will be given to the newspapers.

MR. AYLESWORTH EXPLAINS.

London, Oct. 22.—Upon leaving Liverpool to-day, Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, one of the Canadian commissioners to the Alaskan boundary tribunal, said in justification of his refusal to sign the award: It was more of a compromise than a judicial decision. Its effect will be that Dominion goods traversing the disputed territory must pay high tariff duties to the United States. The Canadians feel so keenly on this subject that although there will be no cry for separation they probably will demand a large power of self-government in order to prevent in the future a repetition of such decisions.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 22.—The general opinion in London holds to the belief that Canada, in view of the adverse decision in the Alaska boundary, can now ask the British Government for all she wants. The suggestion is being widely made that the United States concede the two islands she obtained at the Portland Canal in return for the concession by Canada of the rest of the United States case. Another suggestion is that Canada should receive nearly the whole of the territory arbitrated in return for a British sacrifice of another part of her possessions. The cost of the recent arbitration is estimated at close on four hundred thousand dollars, and Canada

(Canadian Associated Press.)

UNITED STATES VIEWS.

Senators Lodge and Turner sail for New York to-morrow on the White Star line steamer 'Cedric.'

Mr. Jacob M. Dickinson will start for home on Saturday, on the American line steamer 'Philadelphia.' All the American commissioners and counsel express satisfaction at the award.

Mr. Dickinson said: 'The decision should be very gratifying to the United States, as its contentions on the main points have been fully sustained. The question of the Portland Canal was fairly debatable, and, although I thought the merits of the controversy were with the United States, I have too much confidence in the integrity and ability of the tribunal to question its justice. Canada got all she could have with any reason expected, and will, no doubt, in time be reconciled to its wisdom. If the controversy had been left undecided it probably would have been a fruitful source of very acute troubles. No man who values peace and the friendly relations which should exist between such closely allied and kindred countries should, when the first feeling of disappointment has passed, fail to rejoice at the fact that this matter has been determined.'

Senator Turner expressed satisfaction with the decision in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press. He said: 'I believe it to be a fair and just settlement, as between two governments, and I am very glad indeed that the majority of the commissioners could see their way clear to join in such an award, thus justifying the confidence of the two governments that a decision could be reached by jurists wholly from the two interested countries.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 26.—Mr. Wallace, the 'Daily Mail's' special correspondent in Canada, wires from Winnipeg that the Alaska verdict is regarded as a diplomatic Majuba. The feeling is so bitter in British Columbia that it is impossible to predict the result. The award put the question of a preferential tariff in a new light. England must take a decisive step to wipe out the unfortunate incident.

A Canadian writing to the 'Express,' says that English statesmen should not deceive themselves as to the attitude of the Canadian people, as represented by the tone of the Canadian papers on the Alaskan matter, which is infinitely a better test of Canada's attitude towards the Motherland than her sentiment at the time of the South African war. The Anglo-Saxon over seas has not lost his fighting blood.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Long Session Comes to an End With the Usual Ceremonies

IN THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE LORD MINTO TOUCHES UPON THE G.T.P., THE RAILWAY COMMISSION, REDISTRIBUTION, AND THE FRENCH STEAMSHIP LINE.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The House of Commons did a good day's work yesterday.

At the afternoon sitting of the Commons a bill was passed increasing the salary of the Registrar of the Supreme Court from $3,200 to $4,000.

An amendment to the Grain Inspection Act, which will provide grain inspectors in various districts in the east, was read a third time.

The railway subsidies were then proceeded with. The amount of revotes, that is, subsidies that were granted but which had not been earned, was about $4,500,000. They were put through with very little difficulty.

When the new subsidies were reached, the Conservative members from Ontario took the stand that cash bonuses should only be given for opening up new districts, or rather that well settled areas should not receive aid for railways.

The only member who came straight out against subsidies was Mr. Puttee, of Winnipeg, who was speaking for the labor element. 'I am opposed,' said Mr. Puttee, 'to subsidies, either in bulk or in detail.'

The Postmaster-General challenged the Ontario Conservatives to vote against any of the subsidies. If they were to be consistent they would do this.

Mr. Brock, of Toronto, retorted that he was independent enough to do so.

Sir William ran over a few subsidies in which Toronto was interested, and challenged Mr. Brock to come forward with his resolution.

Mr. Brock did not approve of this kind of criticism, but a little later on was warmly supporting a subsidy to the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway.

There were in all five of the new subsidies voted. One of these was for a line of railway from Hawkesbury to South Indian, a distance not exceeding 35 miles.

On the subsidy to the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, Mr. Sutherland explained that this was Mr. Clergue's road. The Minister of Public Works referred to Mr. Clergue's enterprise, and hoped that he would be able to save something out of the investments he had made. The industries that he had established at the 'Soo' would ultimately turn out a success.

Dr. Sproule practically endorsed this, and said that Mr. Clergue's great fault was not following up what he established until it was revenue producing. As soon as he got one thing established he was after another.

The vote was passed.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The railway subsidy resolutions were all adopted yesterday in the House of Commons, and a bill was founded upon them, which will, of course, be further considered in committee.

There was no real opposition to the subsidies, the discussion being more of a general character, and a desire to know as to the details. Some of the members talked against the principle of granting subsidies to roads in well-settled districts, but they failed to move a resolution against them by way of protest.

In one instance this was done. Mr. Walter Scott, West Assiniboia, took exception to a subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway to build from a point between Moosomin and Elkhorn northwesterly to a point in the neighborhood of Pheasant Hills, a distance of 136 miles. He said that Mr. Osler, M.P., a director of the C. P. R., had declared against subsidies. But his particular objections arose from the fact that the subsidy was not necessary since the road was partly built, and the C. P. R. was well able to complete it.

Dr. Sproule, Col. Hughes and other Conservatives supported the subsidy.

Mr. Scott thought he would like to test the earnestness of those who were talking against subsidies, and therefore moved an amendment that it be struck out.

The amendment was lost.

On a vote for a subsidy from Dawson to Stewart River, Col. Hughes suggested that an all-Canadian road be built to the Yukon.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—'Now that the award has gone against us, we must do this.'

Mr. Gourlay, who was walking across to the table to look at a map, said in rather a low tone: 'We would do better to try and get back some of our territory.'

There were cries of 'Order,' and this ended the matter. The subsidy was granted.

Mr. R. L. Borden, who was away since Saturday, took his seat late at night, when the subsidy resolutions were being put through, and he put a few questions concerning them.

Mr. Fielding moved that a committee composed of Sir William Mulock, Mr. Blair, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Borden and Mr. Barker be appointed to confer with the Senate in regard to certain amendments to the Railway Commission Bill. This was carried.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Mr. Borden on Wednesday referred to the post bags in the corridors and asked for a statement denning dors and asked for a statement denning the rights of members to rooms and corridors. He understood the Speaker of the House had ordered some of the postal parcels in the corridors to be removed. He declined to recognize the authority of the Speaker to do anything of the kind. (Opposition—Hear, hear.) He criticized the Postmaster-General for what he had said on the subject and asked why rooms were allotted for the private use of officials and others whilst the members of the Opposition were hampered for want of sufficient accommodation. There were bags still in the corridor which had been ready for the postal authorities to distribute since Sept. 28. Rooms had been used by government members to send out their campaign literature. He asked for an enquiry.

Sir Wilfrid thought the matter was unworthy of the attention given it. He sympathized with the inconvenience suffered by the leader of the Opposition, the inadequacy of his quarters, which he himself once had occupied, but considered the time inopportune to ask for an investigation. He was sure the Minister of Public Works and the Speaker would do all in their power to remedy the inconvenience. He considered the piles of campaign literature in the corridor an abuse of the privileges of members. Sir William Mulock said the campaign literature question was not one of franking privilege at all, but of using post-office bags lent to a newspaper (the Montreal 'Star) for its daily newspaper issues, which had been used by that paper for an entirely different purpose, namely, to transport campaign literature to Ottawa, where the bags were deposited in the corridors of the House until they could receive the franks of the Oppositon members, and be deposited in the post-office. The bags had accumulated in the corridors and at the post-office to such an extent as to seriously hamper the business of the post-office. He proceeded at some length to repeat the explanations he had already made in the House on the subject.

Mr. Taylor intimated a belief that the Speaker's orders, excluding further consignments of parcels of campaign literature, were dictated by the Postmaster-General, a statement that aroused a storm on the ministerial side and cries of 'Take it back.' Mr. Taylor withdrew the words, and said he had personal knowledge of a load coming up to the House on which he had paid $32 express charges, and which had been turned back. He alleged the true cause of the congestion at the post-office was the immense quantity of campaign literature going out from the ministerial side largely from the public departments. He promised that the House would not rise until the last post bag from the Opposition had been taken out. (Ministerial laughter and interruptions.)

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNATION.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Prorogation is expected on Saturday, yet no one ventures to say anything about it because it has been often predicted and these forecasts have been so wide of the mark. Parliament is in its eighth month, and if no special arrangement had been reached to send forward the Conservative campaign literature it would be sitting a month longer.

A brief reference to the Alaska boundary award and the discussion on the mail bags occupied the forenoon and the greater part of the afternoon.

It has been the custom of the Opposition to move in the closing days of each session a resolution condemning the government on account of the financial position of the country. The duty this year to move a resolution of that character was left to Mr. Bell (Pictou). Tonight he reviewed the expenditure figures of the country and concluded by moving a want of confidence motion against the government, on the ground, as he put it, that the expenditure was excessive and extravagant.

Mr. Fielding replied to Mr. Bell. The Minister of Finance said that the great difficulty with the Opposition was that they could not fully realize the change that came over the country since 1896. When they compared the expenditure now with that during the period of the Conservative regime. In 1897 the Conservatives moved a somewhat similar resolution, pointing out that there was to be a deficit for that year of some three millions, when it actually was only about $500,000. These alarmist resolutions did not mean anything. As to the expenditures on militia, which were larger than in the past, no one objected. On the contrary, the Opposition were crying out for more. As to public works carried on all over the Dominion, the money was being spent wisely and with good results. Then, as to the increased amount for lighthouses, no one said that there was too much spent on that service. Take immigration, and there was about $500,000 more expended now than in 1896. The money spent in 1896 brought forth no results, but now the opposite was the case. The member for Pictou or no one else would object to the expenditure on the fisheries. The Oppositon were demanding higher salaries for the judges. The revenue on the I. C. R. was more than doubled, and consequently the expenditure to do this business was, of course, larger than when it was not half so much. As to the charge by Mr. Bell that the railway subsidies were late in being brought down, the fact was that they were never presented so early by the late government. This year, if parliament prorogued on Saturday, and it was expected then, if not on Friday, there would be 184 clear days between the time of bringing down the railway subsidies and the last day of the session. In the Conservative days they were brought down four or five days before prorogation. The largest period that had elapsed between the presentation of the railway subsidies and prorogation during the Conservative time, was twelve days. Mr. Fielding said that while Mr. Bell complained of the expenditure in these subsidies he never moved to strike out any of the items in them. On the contrary the complaint for the other side was that the expenditure was not large enough. They asked for a heavy expenditure for a fast line and the government was also blamed because they did not give $200,000 to Captain Bernier to hunt up the North Pole.

Mr. Henderson (Halton)—You should have done so.

Mr. Fielding—My friend is a good old Conservative, and yet he will vote for this resolution, and also my friend the member for Colchester, who has been crying aloud for more expenditure.

Mr. Fielding went on to show that in 1895 the Conservatives spent 112 percent of the revenue, and in 1896 101 percent of the revenue on consolidated fund. For the past year the Liberals expended only 78 percent of the revenue. The amount of the public debt in 1896 was $50.96 per head, and in 1903 $47.37. The decrease in the public debt for the past year was over nine million dollars. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Fielding, there were no complaints as to undue taxation, and the tariff was giving general satisfaction. The complaints from the Opposition were that taxation was not high enough.

The interest on the debt was reduced by over $400,000.

Mr. Fielding concluded by giving a brief review of the great increase in the trade of the country and, referring to the prosperity which was everywhere present in the Dominion. Parsimony was not economy.

'There is a policy,' he said, 'that scattereth but yet increaseth; there is a policy that withholdeth yet tendeth to poverty.' (Cheers.)

The House then went into supply. On the item of $500,000 for the national railway subsidies Mr. Fielding said that it was intended to send out twenty surveying parties. There would be six between Moncton and Quebec and fourteen between Quebec and Winnipeg. It was intended to send them as early as possible.

On the motion to go into supply Mr. Broder, of Dundas, brought up a question as to further pensions to those who had served in the South African war. As a case of hardship, he instanced a case in his own county where an educated young man, Mr. Molloy, had returned blind and was in receipt only of a pension from the British Government of sixty-five cents a day.

Mr. Oliver, of Alberta, hoped there would be compensation granted for all disabilities suffered by Canadians in that war. They defended no material interest of ours, but there was danger to the Empire.

Dr. Sproule concurred in these remarks. He thought it a noble spirit to risk your life in the defence of your country.

Mr. Galligher knew of a case in Rossland involving hardship and sympathized with the views expressed.

Mr. Borden said he would support an appropriation for all such cases, and especially sympathized with the case of Mr. Molloy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the case of Pte. Molloy must excite the sympathy of every one who admired courage and gallantry. But the case of Pte. Molloy should not be taken separately.

Mr. Borden—'Hear, hear!'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier added that he thought the country would endorse generous action on the part of the government with all those who suffered in the war. He promised to lay the matter before the Minister of Militia.

The Redistribution Bill was read a third time in the Senate yesterday. All the other legslation on the order paper was cleared up and the Senate adjourned at five o'clock, having no work to do.

MR. TARTE'S CHARGE.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Mr. Monk, in the House of Commons this morning, called attention to a matter of importance to labor interests in Montreal, and read a resolution passed at a meeting of the Canadian Federation of Shoemakers on the 9th instant, bringing various charges against the Slater Shoe Company, in connection with alleged infractions of the law by said company in regard to the importation of foreign labor and other matters. The company, it was stated, had important contracts with the government. An investigation was asked, a large number of Canadian workmen having been dismissed and the imported workmen employed in their places.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was of course his duty to look into the matter and give it his immediate attention.

Mr. Tarte called attention to agents of newspapers supporting the government securing from postmasters in Quebec the names of subscribers to other newspapers. Not only have employees of the government canvassed for subscriptions for government papers, but have been given leave of absence to act as circulating agents. He asked that other besides government papers be allowed to obtain similar lists from the postmasters. He did not speak solely for himself, as his circulation was larger to-day than a year ago.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the matter had been magnified, but he believed Mr. Latour, an employee of the Department of Public Works, had received leave of absence, and it was alleged he had done work of the kind named, and the statement would no doubt be looked into by the Minister. The postmasters had no orders to give lists to any one.

Mr. Tarte—'Not one man, but twenty men are doing it, and have said they have had to do it.'

In reply to Sir William Mulock, Mr. Tarte said positively that circulation agents for government papers had represented themselves as acting for the government.

Sir William Mulock challenged Mr. Tarte to bring proof that any officer of the government, with the consent of the government, had sanctioned the proceedings complained of.

Mr. Tarte said he could and would do so.

Sir William Mulock said the information referred to was confidential, and no postmaster had a right to impart it to any one. If Mr. Tarte would give him proof of any single case of violation of this rule he would investigate.

Mr. Tarte undertook to give the postmaster the names of dozens of postmasters who had so acted.

Sir William undertook to say if any postmasters so transgressed they would not do so again. Postmasters themselves were allowed to act as agents of newspapers indiscriminately and receive names of subscribers, and it was for the House to decide whether it wished the practice stopped or not; but they were not to impart lists of subscribers to any one.

Mr. Borden asked if the action alleged was not an indictable offence.

Sir William Mulock could not answer off-hand.

Mr. Borden said if the work was not done with the sanction of the government he was assured that men were going around saying that they had the power of the government and the authorities of the Liberal party behind them.

He was advised the same thing was being done in Ontario, and it was the duty of the government to see that the parties who were making false representations in order to procure the commission of an unlawful act were punished.

In reply to Mr. Taylor, Sir William Mulock said arrangements had been completed to despatch a special train with a portion of the delayed bags of Opposition literature to-night, and, if necessary, a second and a third train. He intimated the probability of an amendment of the franking privilege being made. The privilege had undoubtedly been grossly abused.

An Opposition member—'By no one as much as by the followers of the government.'

Mr. Borden sharply took the minister to task for dilatoriness. He was now going to do in twenty-four hours what he declared could not be handled in less than three or four weeks.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid on the table the correspondence relating to the reference of the Alaskan boundary to the joint tribunal. It was not, however, complete, and more would be brought down later.

Mr. Borden asked if the government had any information as to the reasons why Lord Alverstone had consented to the cession of two islands commanding the entrance to Port Simpson to the United States.

Sir Wilfrid said the government had no official information on the point, and could not expect it until the official papers were received. He proposed to issue a blue book containing all the papers as early in the recess as possible.

Replying to Mr. Borden, Sir Wilfrid said the sanction of the British Government had not yet been obtained for the inclusion of some of the papers laid on the table, but he expected it would be in the course of the day.

Mr. Fielding moved the House into committee on the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company resolution authorizing the government to guarantee the bonds to the extent of $6,678,200 at three per cent, going into the details of the proposed transaction as already printed.

CORRIDORS CLEARED.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—The Commons put in a good day's work yesterday and is ready for prorogation on Saturday. The corridors of the Commons have been pretty well cleared of campaign literature. This evening the first special train left with three car loads for Toronto.

The subsidy bill for the Quebec bridge was read a third time in the House today. Mr. Fielding, in explaining the resolution, said that the city of Quebec had made a full gift of $300,000, and the province $250,000, while the Dominion had promised $1,000,000. Of the latter amount $374,000 had been paid. There was expended already on the work $1,416,394, and the total cost would be $7,503,725, including approaches and terminal facilities. The guarantee would therefore cover $6,675,200. It would probably be desirable to take over the bridge as a national work in the near future. This would be possible in a month's notice, after completion in three years, or at any time the company did not appear to be making satisfactory progress.

Mr. Monk protested against the government confining the expenditure of $6,500,000 to a company that had put into the undertaking $50,000, concentrated in the hands of a very few men without accountability to the House. He said that the government would never have to take over the lands of the company.

Mr. Fitzpatrick spoke of the great necessity for the bridge. The company was composed of the best men in the city of Quebec. The money would only be expended upon the certificate of the government engineer as the work proceeded. The cost of the steel superstructure would be $3,388,800, the wood floor beams $156,000, and the tracks on the bridge $4,800. The expenditure would not only give a good bridge but a railway along the river bank, and would assist the development of the harbor.

The Hon. A. G. Blair strongly endorsed the bridge at Quebec, which, he said, would make it a national port with equipment second to none on the continent. He also suggested the taking over of the bridge by the government subject to endorsement of parliament. The resolution was put through its different stages and finally the bill got a third reading.

The railway subsidy bill was also read a third time.

The bill giving the government power to transfer certain works from one department to another was also read a third time.

To the prohibited articles in the tariff resolutions there were added 'posters and hand bills depicting scenes of crime and violence.'

The House then took up concurrence.

For the first time since Confederation a conference took place this evening between managers from the Commons and managers from the Senate in regard to certain very important amendments to the Railway Commission Bill, which were made by the Senate, and which were struck out by the Commons. These amendments were said to affect the interests of the municipalities by declaring certain electric roads and small railways which touch Dominion roads to be works for the general advantage of Canada.

The Senate had these struck out, and the Commons restored them, and the Union of Municipalities supported the Senate. The conference between representatives of both houses took place in room No. 8 at the Senate. The first conference was not satisfactory and another one was sought by the Senate.

After three conferences the members of the Commons accepted the Senate amendments to the Railway Bill, with the exception of the one giving a right of appeal to the courts on the questions of law. The Senate receded on this point and agreed with the Commons, so that there will be no appeal.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Parliament was prorogued at eleven o'clock this morning by His Excellency Lord Minto, who read the following speech from the Throne:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you from further attendance, after an unusually long and laborious session of parliament, I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the assiduity you have shown in the discharge of your onerous duties.

The session now closing will long be remembered, not only for its great length but also for the many useful and important measures that have been enacted, all tending to advance the prosperity of the country.

The unprecedented number of private and public bills that have been passed during the present session may be taken as an evidence of the great industrial development that is going on throughout the Dominion.

A steadily expanding revenue has enabled my government not only to materially reduce the debt of the Dominion, but also to submit for your approval numerous grants for useful public works in addition to liberal subsidies for the extension of our railway system, which contributes so largely to the development of our country.

In view of the flow of immigrants now seeking homes in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and of the rapid increase of products requiring facilities to reach the markets of Europe via Canadian ports, and in order to promote the settlement of the great areas of agricultural, mineral and forest lands still untouched in the older provinces, my ministers considered it essential to obtain authority from parliament for the construction of a second transcontinental railway, the eastern division of which should serve as a common railway highway from Winnipeg to the maritime ports of Canada. It will be the duty of my ministers to proceed immediately with the necessary surveys so that the work of construction of that portion of the line which extends from Moncton to Winnipeg will be prosecuted with all possible speed.

The act authorizing the transfer of the powers heretofore exercised by the Railway Commission of the Privy Council to a permanent Board of Commissioners, who will have supreme control over the administration of the railways of Canada, will, I have no doubt, be hailed with much satisfaction.

The difficult task of readjusting the representation of the people in the House of Commons, in accordance with the British North America Act, on a basis not open to fair criticism, has been accomplished in a manner that I trust will prove satisfactory to the electorate.

The subsidy granted by parliament for the establishment of a line of steamers affording direct connection with France will, I have every reason to believe, result in a largely increased trade with that country.

The amendments to the law relating to the naturalization of aliens will have the effect of removing the disadvantages under which Canadians desirous of returning to their native land have hitherto labored and will also materially facilitate the naturalization of the many settlers seeking homes in Manitoba and the Territories.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the public service.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In taking leave of you may I express the hope that the sacrifices you have been called on to make by an attendance on this protracted session may be rewarded by the reflection that your labors have been productive of great benefit to the Dominion.

A RECORD BREAKER.

The Session of Parliament Just Closed was the Longest in the History of Canada

A RESUME OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The session of the Dominion Parliament, which closed on Saturday, was a record-breaker in a variety of ways. In the first place it was the longest in the history of Canada. It lasted seven calendar months and twelve days, or eight common months and two days. It met on March 12 and prorogued on Oct. 24, so that there was a session of thirty-two weeks and two days. For about two months of this time there were forenoon meetings of the House, and the sittings generally lasted until early next morning. The budget speech of the Minister of Finance was a record-breaker. The surplus exceeded anything in the past, and the net result of the year's financial transactions was to reduce the public debt by $9,000,000. While the Opposition consumed a great deal of the time of the session in obstruction and otherwise, there were a number of important measures passed. The principal reason the Conservatives had for delaying prorogation was to enable them to get their election literature distributed free from Ottawa. Had it not been that the Postmaster-General provided special trains to send forward the campaign sheets, it would have taken nearly a month to send the literature forward in the regular way, and Parliament would have been kept in session by the Opposition until this was done. The other long sessions of the Dominion Parliament were in 1885, 1887, 1891 and 1899. In 1885 the House sat for five months and twenty-one days; in 1887, five months and sixteen days; in 1891, five months and one day, and in 1899 five months except four days. These are all calendar months. The most important bill of the session was the National Transcontinental Railway, which is for the construction of a road from Moncton, N.B., to Port Simpson, on the Pacific. When considering this measure it is always necessary to bear in mind the Grand Trunk Pacific charter bill. In the first instance the Grand Trunk Pacific people applied for a charter to build from North Bay westward. Later on it was changed to start at Quebec, and to run through northern Ontario and Quebec, passing Lake Abittibi, Lake Nipigon and north of the city of Winnipeg, on to Edmonton towards the Pine or Peace River Pass and to the Pacific coast. The change from North Bay to Quebec was made at the instance of the government. The city of Winnipeg and the people of Manitoba wanted the railway to be diverted to that city. The company decided to do so. When the bill came before the Railway Committee the Maritime Province members demanded that the road should be extended to a harbor on the Canadian seaboard so as to secure the trade of the country for the Dominion. Moncton was agreed upon as a common point. It was in connection with this that Mr. Blair broke away from his colleagues and resigned the portfolio of Railways and Canals. In doing so he declared that on all other points he was at one with them, and since then he has shown this by continuously voting with the government except on the project mentioned. The Opposition made a bitter fight against the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, and the measure was kept for several weeks before the committee. Amendments of all kinds were moved, but it was adopted, and finally passed both Houses. While this bill was going through its different stages, Messrs. Hay and Wainwright and others interested in the undertaking were almost daily having interviews with the government, and the result was that the Premier introduced the National Transcontinental Railway bill, containing a contract between the government and the company for the construction of the road. Then followed another fight by the Opposition, and later on the alternative policy of the leader of the Opposition, which was never treated seriously. Amendment after amendment was put to that bill, but it was carried through both Houses on a party vote, with the exception of the one recorded by Mr. Blair in the Commons.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL

The Redistribution Bill will rank next in importance to the Railway Bill. For the first time in Canada the work of redistributing the constituencies was left to a committee composed of both sides of politics. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier will always belong the credit of setting the example against any attempts of gerrymandering the ridings by the party in power, as was done in 1882. It is generally admitted that the committee did its work well. With the exception of a couple of constituencies in Manitoba and a few in Ontario there were practically no differences of opinion between the members of the committee. The principles upon which the committee had to go prevented either party from taking any great political advantage out of it. The Senate found the work so well done that the bill passed without an amendment.

RAILWAY COMMISSION BILL.

The Railway Commission Bill took up considerable time of the House, although the discussion on it was generally confined to a few members on each side, who made a study of it. There was an extraordinary amount of work put into it, and but for the determined stand taken by the late Minister of Railways, Mr. Blair, who prepared the measure, it is safe to say that it would not have been put through this session. Mr. Blair kept back his resignation for a week to enable him to get the bill through. The railway companies were opposed to it, and were present in the committee to oppose it. When they saw that the minister had made up his mind to put it through, they proceeded to give him the benefit of their practical experience and in consequence a very good measure has been prepared. Th farmers were also getting their work in, and while everything that each wanted has not been granted, both parties are fairly well satisfied. It was on account of the amendments to this bill that the first conference since Confederation was held between the Senate and the Commons. The result of three confernes was a compromise which enabled the bill to be placed on the statute book. Besides these bills there was a great deal of useful legislation passed. There was an unprecedented number of private as well as public bills. The aid to railways was considerable and the grants to public work liberal.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

When the session opened the Premier was not in the best of health, but he was able to remain steadily at work, occupying his seat until nearly the hour of adjournment every night, and he never looked better than he does to-day, despite the arduous duties that he has had to perform. Those who expect political preferment through Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stepping aside will have to wait a long time.

NORWEGIAN CABINET

A NEW MINISTRY FORMED BY PROFESSOR HAGERUP.

Christiania, Oct. 22.—Professor Hagerup has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, in succession to the Blehr ministry, which resigned yesterday. The new Cabinet is constituted as follows: Prof. Hagerup, Premier and Minister of Justice; Siguard Ibsen (a son of Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist), Norwegian Minister of State at Stockholm; Pastor H. N. Hauge, Minister of Instruction; M. Schoening, Minister of Commerce; B. Kildal, Minister of Finance; M. Hansen, Minister of Public Works; M. Mathiesen, Minister of Agriculture; Lieut.-Col. Strugstad, Minister of War.

IRENE COLE MURDER

KENNEDY FORMALLY COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 20.—At the preliminary hearing in the case of Joseph Kennedy, charged with the murder of Irene Cole, yesterday, Sergt. Wallace, Dr. Ashton and E. Glen, watchman for Messrs. Hunt & Colter's livery, testified. Mr. W. C. Livingston, for the prisoner, addressed the court in an able manner. Mr. A. J. Wilkes, K.C., prosecuting attorney, spoke of the many points for his committal.

The Police Magistrate summed up the evidence and committed Kennedy for trial.

NEW MINISTER

REPORT THAT MR. HENRY R. EMMERSON WILL LIKELY SUCCEED MR. BLAIR.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—The Hon. Mr. Emmerson had a conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the report was current after it was over that the member for Westmoreland was going to be called to the cabinet in the place of Mr. Blair within the next two or three weeks. Mr. Emmerson leaves for home to-day. Nothing official is obtainable.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Japanese Ministers Hold an Important Conference at Tokio

THEY WILL INSIST THAT RUSSIA MUST FULFIL HER PLEDGES IN MANCHURIA.

Tokio, Oct. 25.—A prolonged conference was held yesterday by the ministers and 'elder statesmen,' including the Prime Minister, M. Katsoura, Marquis Ito, president of the Privy Council; Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Field Marshal Oyama, chief of the general staff; Count Inouye, Count Matsukata, and the ministers of foreign affairs, war and marine. The conference lasted from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. It is believed that the chief subject of discussion was Marquis Ito's proposal for a compromise with Russia, whereby Japan will refrain from pressing for the military evacuation of Manchuria in return for a pledge that Russia will respect Chinese and Corean integrity.

Marquis Ito and Baron Komoura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were closeted after the conference. The outcome is understood to be that Japan will adhere to her policy, and insist that Russia fulfil her pledges regarding Manchuria. The situation may still be prolonged diplomatically. Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister here, had an interview with Baron Komoura to-day.

It is officially reported that the Russians prevented M. Hagiwara, secretary of the Japanese legation of Seoul, who had a party with him, from landing at Yongampho. He and the party proceeded to Wiju, where they landed. According to the Japanese what has been described as a signal station at Yongampho is really a fort.

WILL FOLLOW PAST POLICY.

London, Oct. 25.—According to reports received here the conference held on Saturday at Tokio between cabinet ministers and the elder statesmen of Japan did not result in any final decision. It is understood that Baron von Rosen, Russian Minister to Japan, has received fresh instructions from his government, and was to have had another conference with Foreign Minister Komoura to-day. It is said that a majority of the Japanese elders favored adherence to the country's past policy, insisting that Russia should fulfil her pledges with regard to Manchuria on the ground that any compromise would only postpone and not avert a conflict.

ILL-FEELING IN RUSSIA.

London, Oct. 26.—A special despatch from St. Petersburg represents a growing ill-feeling in Russia against both England and the United States in consequence of the supposed sympathy of these countries for Japan. This feeling finds expression in the 'Novoe Vremya,' which, in commenting on the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal, says it hopes that Canada will now sever the ties connecting it with Great Britain. The 'Oyan Novikrai' maintains a bellicose attitude, expressing the opinion that neither Great Britain nor the United States will interfere and that Russia was never better prepared for war. This paper urges that Japan had better be crushed without delay.

WAR RISKS DECLINED.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.—Believing that war between Russia and Japan cannot be long delayed the marine underwriters decline to accept war risks on Japanese steamers even at twenty-five guineas per cent.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Moscow, Oct. 26.—The Russian press apparently is satisfied with the frequent drafts of men and munitions from the home governments for the far east. Russian financial and business circles, which are really interested, display apprehension, and are not sharing the optimism of the leading organs of the continent. No one can shut his eyes and ears to the significance of Russian feverish energy, the streams of reinforcements, train loads of military stores, large additions to the staffs of the vessels of the Russian Pacific squadron, and the solemn adjurations of the commanding officers and church dignitaries, to the troops about to embark for 'service' in the far east to 'serve' the Emperor at the first call with all their might, as worthy successors to the warriors who have freely poured out their life blood for the 'little father and his sublime heritage.' Russia's present peace footing of infantry alone is roughly 1,100,000 men, of whom about 185,000 are either at present there or on the way to the far east.

A VEILED MENACE.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—The 'Cologne Gazette' produces the following scarcely veiled menace, published by the 'Novykrai,' the bellicose organ of the Viceroy Alexieff: 'Without effective support from a considerable number of British or American land troops Japan could hardly attack the Russian colossus with any prospect of success. Russia was never so well prepared as now. If the pacific Czar were not averse to all drastic plans it would not be a matter of impossibility at the present juncture to fight Japan with almost a certainty of success, and at the same time conduct a victorious campaign against India, while Germany and Austria would cover us in the west and against Turkey. The attitude of these powers is far more important than the attitude of France in the event of a war between Britain and Russia.'

CANADIAN VETERANS

THEY ASK THE GOVERNMENT FOR GRANTS OF LAND.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—A deputation of the Veterans of '66 and '70, representatives appointed by a convention of Eastern Ontario veterans, waited yesterday upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier to request that he would provide grants of land for themselves and the others who served in the defence of the country against the Fenian hordes in '66 and '70. Captain McLean, of Carleton Place, and Major Forsyth, of Cedar Hill, were the spokesmen. They represented that from a personal inspection on behalf of the veterans of the lands offered by the Ontario Government they were convinced of their worthlessness to the beneficiaries, and urged that as the service rendered by the veterans was for the country rather than the province, the Dominion should reward them. They asked that free grants be made from the vast western heritage before it was occupied by American settlers—before the Americans had captured the country.

Sir Wilfrid, replying, admitted that the Americans had got quite too much—a reference understood to apply to the boundary decision—and assured the deputation that the government would give the matter serious consideration upon the return of the Minister of the Interior. Nothing could be done at this session, however, but he would see what could be done later. The deputation report that Sir Wilfrid's words and manner encouraged their confidence that grants in the west will be made to them and their colleagues.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE

TORONTO BRANCH HOLD A PUBLIC MEETING.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—The Toronto branch of the British Empire League held a public meeting to-night to discuss preferential tariffs and national defence. The following letter from the Hon. George W. Ross strongly endorsing Mr. Chamberlain's policy was received and read at the meeting amid applause.

'The one hundred and thirty million bushels of wheat required annually by Great Britain could be all supplied by Canada within five or ten years, and this would make Britain's food supply quite independent of any foreign control, a supreme consideration. The preference on manufactures imported into Britain would give Canadian manufacturers an excellent chance to displace some of the foreign supply when it is remembered that Britain's annual importation amounts to $500,000,000.' Mr. Ross did not attach much importance to Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that Canada should agree not to start new industries.

'You cannot check Canada,' he wrote. 'We must progress.' The Premier dismissed the subject of national defence without suggesting any course.

Two resolutions were passed, the first endorsing Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and the second complimenting the Dominion Parliament on the votes for increasing defence, and asking that the promise of the Minister of Marine made some years ago to establish a naval reserve be at once carried out.

The resolution endorsing Mr. Chamberlain was moved by Mr. H. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, and seconded by Mr. J. F. Ellis, president of the Toronto Board of Trade. Mr. Cockshutt declared that the British empire must fight for trade as a unit. Mr. Ellis referred to a speech he had heard by the secretary of the Cobden Club, which made his blood cold, the people of the colonies being spoken of with as much indifference as if they were Russians, French or Germans. He declared that protection was the only thing that would save the British empire from the fate which had left wrecks of empire strewn on the shores of time. An interrupter suggested that the first fragment had already been broken off in the Alaskan boundary award.

Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., moving the second resolution, declared Canada's neglect to further contribute to imperial defence an outrageous anomaly. Referring to the Alaskan award, he declared Lord Alverstone an upright judge, who could conscientiously have come to no other conclusion. Some newspapers had suggested that Canada would do better by dealing directly with Washington, but Mr. Mowat asked what could we get from Washington without the backing of the British navy, to which we contribute nothing? He stated that the majority of Canadian manufacturers were unwilling to contribute to British interests by a further reduction of the tariff against British goods. Prof. Alfred Baker, of the University of Toronto, in seconding this motion, referred to the Bourassinine policy of the Canadian anti-imperialists.

Mr. P. W. Ellis, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, replied for the French-Canadians, that their Chambers of Commerce had endorsed the resolution passed at the recent Congress of Chambers of Commerce in favor of inter-imperial preference, and the strengthening of Canada's defences.

ONTARIO BY-ELECTIONS

NOMINATIONS FOR SAULT STE. MARIE AND MUSKOKA.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 20.—Nominations for the by-election to fill the vacancy in the legislature for Sault Ste. Marie, caused by the unseating of Mr. Andrew Miscampbell, took place here to-day. The candidates nominated were Mr. C. N. Smith, who was the Liberal candidate at the last election, and Mr. Miscampbell, Conservative. The election will take place on Oct. 27.

FOR MUSKOKA.

Bracebridge, Ont., Oct. 20.—The nomination for the provincial by-election in Muskoka was held at the Court House here to-day before Mr. Lount, returning officer. Mr. Arthur A. Mahaffy, of Bracebridge, was nominated as the Conservative candidate by Mr. J. P. Humphries, of Bracebridge, and seconded by Mr. George Yearly, ex-reeve of the township of MacAulay. Dr. J. W. Hart, of Huntsville, the Liberal candidate, was nominated by Mr. William Nasmith, reeve of the township of MacAulay, and seconded by Mr. Donald M. Graw, barrister, of Huntsville. A poll was duly demanded, and the proceedings closed. The nomination passed off very quietly, not more than twenty-five electors being present. There were no addresses made by either of the candidates or any one on their behalf.

MR. AVERY NOMINATED.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 20.—Mr. Melzer Avery, M.P., Sharbot Lake, sitting member for Addington, was nominated at the Frontenac Conservative Association meeting this afternoon. Dr. Edmonds was the other nominee. The vote was 77 to 67. Mr. H. A. Calvin, M.P., refused to allow his name to go to a vote.

DOWIE IN NEW YORK

THIRTY THOUSAND PERSONS TRY TO ENTER MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

New York, Oct. 21.—Thirty thousand people, according to police estimates, tried to enter Madison Square Garden to see John Alexander Dowie to-night. About one-third of that number had secured admission when Dowie ordered the doors closed. When the other 20,000 found themselves shut out the wildest disorder prevailed and the police, 400 strong, were for a time utterly unable to cope with the mad rush of the crowd. Men and women were knocked down and trampled on and many narrowly escaped death. Several times Inspector Walsh sent in calls for extra reserves, and it was not until the meeting was suddenly terminated by Dowie shortly after nine o'clock, that anything like order was restored.

Inside the scene was comparatively quiet. Dowie announced 'Divine Healing' as his subject, but he failed to get further than the Zion up in Illinois.

Reporters were excluded, and the speaker paid a good deal of attention to the wielders of the pen on the city press, calling them 'mean dogs,' 'yellow scoundrels' and 'liars,' who have 'sold their souls to the devil.'

A squad of inspectors from the Health Department invaded Madison Square Garden to-day, and ordered sweeping changes in the method of quartering the 'Host.' The fact that 43 members of Dowie's followers were sick warranted the Health Department in taking action, Commissioner Lederle said.

DR. DOWIE CRITICIZED

DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST SENDS HIM AN OPEN LETTER.

New York, Oct. 20.—Dr. John Alexander Dowie talked for two hours to-night before a great throng in Madison Square Garden, denouncing the clergy and the press. When he began, the huge garden was crowded. In half an hour the crowd began to surge out, but the police refused to admit late comers, saying they feared a riot.

It was with some difficulty that any semblance of order was kept. The speaker's outpouring of invective was repeatedly interrupted with hisses and shouts of disapproval. Mrs. Carrie Nation, who occupied a seat near the front, asked Dowie to answer some questions. He refused and ordered her to sit down, Dowie then praised the spirit in which Mrs. Nation had warred on the saloon, but said she used wrong methods. Mrs. Nation again demanded the privilege of asking questions. At once the Zion guards hustled her out. Immediately a rush for exits was made. The meeting was one of continuous disorder. Dr. Dowie attacked the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, J. P. Morgan and others, and announced that hereafter he intended to keep the newspapet reporters out of his meetings.

Dowie's chief aids, his wife and his son, will leave from Boston on Saturday for a trip to England and Australia, where Mrs. Dowie's family still lives. They will be absent until next July.

DR. PARKHURST'S LETTER.

The Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Parkhurst today sent the following open letter to Mr. Dowie:—

'Rev. John Alexander Dowie:

'Dear Sir,—I do not want to be presuming, but doubt if it is any more presumptive in me to come and try to clarify you than it is for you to come and try to clarify New York; and I do not know which of us has taken the heavier contract. I attended your service at Madison Square Garden last evening, and I went determined to enjoy it, if I could, and to be benefited by it, and to go away and refute some of the charges that I had heard alleged against you. But it was of no use; your behavior on the platform crushed every throb of sympathy I had with you. I never heard from a public speaker such a discharge of effervescent wrath and coarse invective.

'I went to hear you preach the Gospel and you preached Dowie, Zion City, 'Stink-Pot.'

'I was ashamed of you, and almost ashamed to be in your audience. It was a long way below the standard even of the circuses that I have attended in the same garden. The only consolation I could derive was that it was so abominable and so far beyond the bounds of the respectable that even those in your congregation who did not know what Christianity is would have no idea that it had anything to do with what you were saying. Of course the ridiculousness of the performance was only enhanced by the immensity of your pretensions. If you claimed to be only an ordinary man there might be some hope for you, even with what you call the 'rabble,' but the rabble is discriminating and can discriminate as keenly as the keenest between a prophet and a juggler, between an Elijah and a mountebank.

'I say this in no spirit of anger, but either your head is twisted or your heart infected or you have blundered badly in your method. You cannot bully people into Zionism nor blackguard them into the Kingdom of Heaven. I hope you will take this in the kindly spirit in which it is offered and that it will be blessed to you.

'Yours, sincerely,
'C. H. PARKHURST.'

QUIET DAY FOR DOWIE

SUNDAY'S SERVICE MARKED BY AN ABSENCE OF DISTURBANCE.

New York, Oct. 25.—Dr. Dowie returned from Boston on Saturday evening, and to-day resumed his services. They were the quietest that have been given since the army invaded New York. Three services were held in the early morning, afternoon and evening. At the two latter the Garden was fairly well filled, the audience being of a better class than those who have hitherto been attracted, the proceedings being marked by the absence of any attempt at disturbance. The afternoon sermon presented no novel features, being devoted to Dowie's customary denunciations of Masonry and Catholicism.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.

New York, Oct. 24.—Deputy Sheriff Wallace to-day received an atachment for $1,050 against property of John Alexder Dowie in favor of Robert E. Early, of White Plains, N.Y. The attachment was granted by Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme Court.

THE OLD 'VICTORY'

NELSON'S FAMOUS SHIP NEARLY SUNK AT PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, Eng., Oct. 23.—Nelson's old flagship the 'Victory,' was nearly sunk in Portsmouth harbor this morning, by the battleship 'Neptune.' The battleship 'Hero' and some minor craft was also damaged. The 'Neptune,' which was being towed into Portsmouth, preparatory to being taken to the Thames to be broken up, broke adrift and ran amuck. After desperate efforts the 'Neptune' was secured by the 'Hero,' but not before the former had knocked a six-foot hole in the 'Victory's' port quarter. The 'Victory's' lower decks were flooded and she began to settle, her crew standing at quarters; but the arrival of the tugs enabled the old flagship to be kept afloat until she was docked.

POSTAL FRAUDS

WHOLESALE REMOVALS IN UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 21.—The Postmaster-General has dismissed from office M. W. Louis, superintendent of supplies of the post-office department; Louis Kempner, chief of the registry division; and C. B. Terry, a clerk in the supply division. The action is in connection with the postal investigation just closed.

Folowing is the Postmaster-Genral Payne's official statement:—'Michael W. Louis has been removed from the office of superintendent of the division of supplies because the recent investigation shows that he influenced the awarding of contracts for supplies to favored bidders; that he has been extravagant and wasteful in the administration of his office; and that he has paid excessive prices for supplies to favored contractors.

'Louis Kempner, superintendent of the registry system, has been removed for incompetent and negligent administration; for wasteful and reckless expenditureGeu u

travagance in sending expensive manifold registration books to a large number of small fourth-class post-offices; and for violating the revenue laws by a system of petty smuggling.

'C. B. Terry, a clerk in the division of supplies, has been removed for making false affidavits; attempting to obtain money from clerks under the guise that he could influence their promotion; and general inefficiency.'

The Postmaster-General also stated that the postmaster at New York had been directed to remove Otto Weis, a clerk in the New York office, for collecting money from clerks to influence legislation and to procure promotions.

AN OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Washington, Oct. 22.—William H. Landvoigt, United States Chief of the Classification Division of the Post-office Department to-day presented his resignation to Mr. Payne, Postmaster-General. The resignation was requested by Mr. Payne as a result of the investigation by the inspectors of the charges growing out of the employment of Mr. Landvoigt's son in the General Manifolding Company, of Franklin, Pa., which had a general contract for supplying patent registry books to the department. Mr. Landvoigt was chief of the registry division of the department prior to his comparatively recent transfer to take charge of the classification work of the department.

A BERLIN SUIT

ACTION ARISING OUT OF MURDER OF KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—The assassination of King Alexandria of Servia has indirectly come up before the Berlin courts.

In a recently published article, Colonel Gaedke, military editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt,' asserted that the Servian officers concerned in the murder of King Alexander had seriously failed in their duty towards their king, the commander-in-chief of the army, but at the same time there existed a higher duty of every citizen to the state, which even the oath to the monarch could not dissolve. These words were taken up by the 'Kreuz Zeitung, 'and in the controversy which followed Dr. Kropatscheck, editor of the paper, said an officer like Col. Gaedke was unworthy of belonging to the officers' corps while holding such views. Because of this statement Col. Gaedke entered suit against Dr. Kropatscheck, and now the court has rendered a decision in favor of the defendant on the ground that Col. Gaedke's article made a comparison of the conditions existing at the German and Servian courts. Interest has been added to the case by a reference published by the 'Kreuz Zeitung' to the Emperor William's remark to the effect that under certain conditions soldiers should shoot their relatives.

'TOILERS OF THE DEEP'

London, Oct. 19.—The 'Snaefell,' a 79-ton schooner, laden with codfish, reached Queenstown from Newfoundland last night. She was navigated for the entire trip, which lasted nineteen days, by her captain and mate alone. The men suffered terrible hardships. The schooner encountered a succession of gales and cold weather and fatigue caused the captain and mate extreme suffering. They never slept in their bunks, from the time they started. For five days the schooner was on her beam ends and then the two men subsisted on bread and water, as they were unable to light a fire.

W. E. H. LECKY DEAD

Famous Irish Historian Passes Away in London.

London, Oct. 23.—The Right Hon. William E. H. Lecky, the historian, died here of heart disease last night.

William Edward Hartpole Lecky, P.C., 1897; M.P. (Unionist) Dublin University, 1876, was born in Ireland on March 26, 1838. He was the eldest son of John Hartpole Lecky, Longford Terrace, Dublin, and Maria, daughter of W. E. Talents, Newark-on-Trent. He married, in 1871, Elizabeth, Baroness de Dedem, the daughter of Baron de Dedem, lieutenant-general in the Dutch service. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and Trinity College, Dublin.

His published works include 'History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe,' 'History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne,' 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland,' 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century,' Poems, 'Democracy and Liberty' (1896), 'The Map of Life' (1899).

MRS. JANE DARCH DEAD

TREASURER OF THE LONDON W. C. T. U. PASSES AWAY.

London, Ont., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Jane Darch, treasurer of the local W.C.T.U., and widely known in temperance work, died here early yesterday, somewhat unexpectedly. She was well advanced in years.

MRS. J. S. BROWN.

The death at Bolton, Que., on Oct. 16, of Mrs. J. S. Brown, is much regretted by all in the community. Mrs. Brown's maiden name was Hannah Percival. She passed her childhood in Melbourne, Que., and in November, 1842, was married to Mr. Josiah Simons Browne when she was sixteen. After residing in Melbourne a few years they went to Ulverton for a short time. In the fall of 1856 they moved to Windsor Mills where they lived till the fall of 1890, when they moved again to Coaticook. In the spring of 1898 Mr. Brown died, and his widow went to live with her son, Mr. F. W. Brown, in Berlin, N.H. In 1901 she came to visit her daughter, Mrs Sheperd, in Bolton, Que., and was stricken down with paralysis and unable to return to her home. Though unable to take a step, or speak plainly, and able only to swallow, liquids or very soft foods, her mind and hearing remained unimpaired, and although afflicted in this way for nearly two years she was never known to murmur or complain, but was patient, and cheerful, always having a smile for everyone. On Oct. 7 she had another stroke of paralysis, from which she never rallied, but passed away on Oct. 16, in her 78th year. She was buried at her old home, in Windsor Mills. She leaves four sons, two daughters, sixteen grandchildren, six great grandchildren and a large number of friends to mourn the loss of a most unselfish, kind, sympathetic, generous hearted mother, neighbor and friend.

DEATH OF DR. GEDEON LAROCQUE.

Dr. Gedeon Larocque, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Quebec Legislature, died on Friday after a long and painful illness, at the age of 71 years. After representing the County of Chambly for many years in the Quebec Legislature, Dr. Larocque was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms in 1875, a position which he resigned about a year ago, when he took up his residence in Montreal. The immediate cause of his death was gallstone. Dr. Larocque was well and favorably known in political and social circles, and his death will be deeply regretted.

The funeral took place to-day at eight o'clock, from his residence, 341 Mount Royal avenue, and after a service in the Church of St. Louis de France, the remains will be conveyed to Longueuil for interment.

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES B. CUSHING.

The death occurred on Thursday at Ingleside, Cushing, in Argenteuil County, of Lieut.-Colonel James B. Cushing, eldest son of the late Mr. Lemuel Cushing, warden of the County of Argenteuil for some time.

Colonel Cushing was well known in Montreal, where he resided for many years. He was in his 65th year, and his many friends will be sorry to hear of his demise. As a business man he was well known, and in military circles also. He commanded the 11th Argenteuil Rangers when they won the Sir Donald A. Smith Cup, as it was then known, for the most efficient country battalion. Latterly he has been superintendent of the Grenville canal. Some days ago he was taken down with pneumonia, but his death was the result of a paralytic stroke.

Colonel Cushing had many relations in Montreal and throughout the country. Among them were his brothers, Mr. Thos. Cushing, of the Montreal Brewing Company; Mr. Charles Cushing, notary; Mr. Fred. Cushing, well known in M.A.A.A. circles; Mr. George Cushing, of Mexico, and Mr. William Cushing, of Manitoba; Mr. Thomas Barron, of Lachute; Mr. Francis Cushing, of Cushing's Island, Portland, Me. His sisters were Mrs. Ross, wife of Dr. Ross, of Kingston, and Mrs. Cochrane wife of Mr. M. P. Cochrane, of this city. Col. Cushing leaves a widow, two sons, Lemuel and Francis, and a daughter, Catherine, wife of Mr. William King. His mother, Mrs. Lemuel Cushing, of 143 Metcalfe street, also survives him.

MRS. SPURGEON DEAD.

London, Oct. 22.—The widow of the late Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon died today.

Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 23.—Mr. Charles T. Saxton, of Clyde, N.Y., former Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, and judge of the Court of Claims, died in the city hospital here this morning from what the physicians describe as an incurable organic disease. Mr. Saxton, whose health has been poor for some time, went to a sanitarium in Clifton Springs several weeks ago, but not obtaining the improvement hoped for, came to Rochester a week ago and entered the city hospital.

Yonkers, N.Y., Oct. 20.—Rev. Dr. David Cole died to-day, aged 62. He was formerly professor of Greek at Rutgers College, and president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Oct 20.—Thos. V. Welch, superintendent of the state reservation, died at his home in this city early to-day. He was one of the best known residents of the state. Death was due to typhoid fever with which he had been ill for a long time. He was 53 years of age.

Honolulu, Oct. 24.—Mr. Robert Wilcox, ex-congressional delegate from Hawaii, died to-day of consumption.

New York, Oct. 24.—Mr. F. N. Hoffiot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, received a cable message to-day, from Walsall, Staffordshire, England, announcing the death of Mr. Samson Fox, chairman of the Leeds Forge Company, Leeds, England, after a short illness. Mr. Fox had only recently returned to England after a short visit to this country to see the development of the pressed steel car industry which he originated at Joliet, Illinois.

Peterborough, Ont., Oct. 24.—By the death of Mr. Dalton Ullyott, which occurred this morning, Peterborough loses one of its most highly respected and valued citizens. Born in Yorkshire, England, in the year 1823, the late Mr. Ullyott removed to Canada when about 18 years of age. He remained in Montreal for some years, later going to Port Hope, Fenelon Falls, and later to Peterborough, where he engaged in the milling and grain business.

STRICKEN MISSIONARIES

DETAILS OF DR. MENZIES'S DEATH —A LETTER FROM THE LATE MRS. HARCOURT.

Toronto, Oct. 24.—The Rev. R. P. McKay, Presbyterian Foreign Mission secretary, received a letter from Mr. J. R. Harcourt, Mhow, Central India, written shortly after the death of Dr. Menzies, and before the fatal seizure of Mrs. Harcourt by the plague. The letter states that the late Dr. Menzies had two very hard weeks over the plague-stricken boys in the Industrial School, then contracted the disease himself, and after bravely fighting against it six days, sank rapidly to his death. His had been what is known as pneumonic plague, the worst type of all. Out of thirty-four cases among the boys there were twelve deaths. This was a good record as compared with the outside statistics in Mhow, where out of five thousand cases reported there were some 4,500 deaths.

With the same mail came a letter from the late Mrs. Harcourt to Mrs. Livingstone, of the Ewart Training Home, which deceased had attended for two years before going to India. It gives vivid descriptions of the plague-stricken districts.

LORD STANLEY ELECTED

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND THE SECRETARY FOR WAR ARE SUCCESSFUL.

London, Oct. 24.—Lord Stanley has been re-elected, without opposition, on his appointment as Postmaster-General, to represent West Houghton in Parliament.

Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 24.—H. Arnold-Forster has been re-elected to represent West Belfast in parliament on his appointment as Secretary for War, defeating Patrick Dempsey, Nationalist, by the rather meagre majority of 245. Owing to his recent accident, Mr. Arnold-Forster was unable to actively participate in the campaign.

ARBITRATION TREATY

A MOVEMENT TO BRING ABOUT SUCH BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 22.—Mr. Thomas Barclay, of Paris and London, formerly president of the British Chamber of Commerce, who is in Washington to-day, expressed himself as favorable to the renewal of the efforts to secure an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and added that he felt somewhat encouraged over the prospects. Mr. Barclay said he had received the warmest encouragement both in New York and Washington. He cited the Franco-British treaty as the precedence. Mr. Barclay has seen President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, on the subject.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

New York, Oct. 25.—Lieut.-General Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B., quartermaster-general of the British army, who has been visiting Canada and the United States for a month, is booked to sail on the steamer 'Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,' which will leave on Tuesday for Plymouth.

FAREWELL TO A MISSIONARY.

At St. John, N.B., on Tuesday evening last, Miss Jennie M. Robb was designated as a missionary to Korea, and is now on her way to her field of usefulness. For several years she has been a zealous and devoted member of St. David's Presbyterian Church, and it was in that edifice that the designation ceremony was held. The Rev. Dr. McOdrum, of Moncton, moderator of the Presbytery, preached, taking for his text John xv., 21, 22: 'Jesus therefore sayeth unto them again, peace be unto you. As the Father hath sent Me, even so send I you. And when he had said this he breathed in them, and saith unto them, receive ye the Holy Ghost.' The preacher dwelt upon two great truths; first, the mission of the church; second, the equipment of the church. The Rev. Dr. J. A. Morison, on behalf of the Presbytery, addressed the missionary designate. Rev. A. M. Hill, of Fairville, addressed the congregation and at the conclusion of his remarks the session presented to Miss Robb a substantial cheque. Miss Robb's brother, the Rev. A. F. Robb, who has labored in Korea since 1901, is returning with her.

Advertisements.

INTERNAL CANCERS

Successfully Treated by the new Constitutional remedy.

Cancer of the internal organs, such as the stomach, bowels, liver and womb, has been most successfully treated by the New Constitutional remedy. There is no form of treatment which has yielded such uniformly satisfactory results, and the evidence of cures we possess is well worth investigating. Send two stamps for full particulars to

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

MR. JOHN MORLEY RETURNS

He Signals His Re-Entry Into Active Political Life at Manchester.

HE MAKES A STRENUOUS ATTACK ON PROTECTION AND UPHOLDS THE TRADITIONS OF COBDEN, BRIGHT AND PEEL.

London, Oct. 19.—Mr. John Morley, M.P., the former liberal chief secretary for Ireland, who has been in semi-retirement while writing his 'Life of Wm. Ewart Gladstone,' returned to active political life to-night, and took his place in the fighting line against the protectionist policy of the present government. In the historic free trade hall at Manchester, the biographer of Cobden and Gladstone, addressing an audience which filled the large edifice, aroused immense enthusiasm by an eloquent and spirited attack on the new policy, against which, he declared, he was arrayed with the whole weight of authority, both practical and theoretical. So crude, raw and unthought out were the proposals launched in this country that men of all parties, Liberals and Conservatives, were united in opposition to them. The country, continued Mr. Morley, has been invited to put its ancestors, like Cobden, Bright and Peel, up to cheap auction; but, when he thought how right Cobden and Bright had been as to free trade, the French treaty of 1860, the Crimean war and the American war, he was not going to apologize for them.

Proceeding to refute the assertion that free trade had been a failure, Mr. Morley pointed to the enormous growth in all branches of trade under that policy, and said that under free trade wages had risen fifteen percent, while the average price of food had fallen thirty percent; he declared that free imports were the only key to the national prosperity and to tamper therewith was to endanger the national existence.

Mr. Balfour had said he wanted to regain liberty and he offered a choice of fetters or manacles. The government's proposals would do deadly mischief. Old free traders like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, were agreed that the abandonment of free trade meant the limiting of the purchasing power of the country. The Canadians, the speaker said, were not going to admit effective British competition in cotton goods, iron or steel.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY.

Speaking at Inverness to-night Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General, said he did not favor the taxation of food as a method of giving preference to the colonies. He thought the threat of retaliatory duties to be a strong weapon with which the government might secure wider markets for British trade. He doubted the efficacy of preferential treatment to the end of consolidating the Empire, and said he thought an Imperial Council in which the colonies would have a share in the affairs of the Empire, would do more to bring about consolidation than any conceivable tariff system.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT NEWCASTLE.

London, Oct. 20.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain addressed an enthusiastic meeting of four thousand persons at Newcastle to-night. It was his first public appearance since his recent illness. A novel feature was a battery of telephone receivers connecting the speaker's desk with the local newspaper offices.

He devoted considerable attention to ridiculing Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Earl Spencer He said that considering the fact that he had been termed an electioneering quack, whose arguments were not worth arguing, he was surprised at the amount of popular interest and newspaper comment his proposals had elicited. Mr. Chamberlain said he had not raised a party, but rather a national question He had not pretended that his system could be instituted without costing anything at the start, but he did urge that taxation be transferred from points where it benefited nobody to points where the Empire would profit. If the country had done well in the past it was not because of free trade.

Replying to the charge that he had based his whole system on the boom of 1872, Mr. Chamberlain said his opponents would find, if they took the five-year periods working back from 1875, that these would show better still for his side of the case, and he went at length into statistics with the view of proving this contention. He said he did not claim that the Empire would break up immediately if his system was not adopted, but there was already a certain tendency towards cleavage and commercial preference was the only method of binding the colonies to the Mother Country.

The colonies contained eleven million whites, who had offered to make sacrifices, if necessary, in order to build up an Empire such as the world had never yet seen. The United Kingdom should not turn a deaf ear to such an offer and thereby lost a chance, which if now neglected never would recur.

THE KING'S REPLY.

An attempt to draw an expression of opinion from the King on the fiscal controversy by a letter asking him if there was any truth in the statement that he was a free-trader, has elicited a curt reply from Buckingham Palace, saying: 'The private secretary is commanded to say that the King never expresses any opinion on political matters, except on the advice of his responsible ministers, and therefore the statement must be inaccurate.'

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire, until recently Lord President of the Council, in a public letter, advises the Liberal-Unionists at present to remain loyal to the government, 'especially as precautions against home rule proposals in parliament are still necessary.'

MR. HAMLYN'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The 'Tribune' says to-day: As representative of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, for whom he is investigating the results of the protective tariff in the United States, Ernest Augustus Hamlyn, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of London, reached Chicago last night. The results of Mr. Hamlyn's investigations thus far are embodied in a preliminary report which he forwarded to London from Chicago. In it he declares the commercial greatness of this country is due to the tariff, adding that it would be 'the salvation of England.' Mr. Hamlyn summarized his report to Mr. Chamberlain as follows:—

'Your protective tariff policy will be the salvation of England. The manufacturers and tradesmen I have seen during six thousand miles of travel, while visiting the trade centres in this country, frankly admit that the English traiff will be a detriment to the continued industrial prosperity of America. They admit that it will be best for England.'

The report concludes with an offer by Mr. Hamlyn to contribute five hundred dollars to a fund with which to bring to America one hundred English workingmen from fifty manufacturing cities to study the effects of a tariff on the wages and living expenses of the working classes.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT PLYMOUTH

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 21.—The enormous crowd at Tynemouth to-day greeted Mr. Chamberlain by rising before his address and singing 'He's a jolly good fellow.' Mr. Chamberlain declared he had the King's permission to explain to the public why he left the Cabinet. He had devoted himself to the question of preferential tariffs with the colonies in order to make us self-sufficient and to make the British race throughout the world self-supporting and independent of foreign supplies or assistance.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT TYNEMOUTH.

London, Oct. 21.—In Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's speech at Tynemouth to-day he dwelt at length on the relations between Great Britain and her colonies, saying that what he asked for was a mandate from the people to negotiate with the colonies. Under no circumstances did he wish to interfere with the commercial freedom of the colonies, any more than he had led them to interfere with Great Britain's freedom.

London, Oct. 21.—The 'Times' says that nothing approaches in importance and vivid interest Mr. Chamberlain's Tynemouth speech. The meeting was remarkable in that the rank and file of the Unionist party in the district carried by acclamation a resolution of the fullest confidence in the government and Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

The 'Morning Post' believes that the difficulties in the way of carrying out Mr. Chamberlain's scheme chiefly exist in the imagination, and that when both the United Kingdom and the colonies shall desire an agreement, they will have sufficient tact and practical sagacity to overcome them.

The 'Express' calls the Tynemouth speech a brilliant, clear review of the whole solution. The country must first give its mandate, after that the commission of experts will hammer out the details. The country is not asked to give a blank cheque. Foreign countries and the colonies are to be met in a business-like spirit.

The 'Standard' says Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, whereby each zollverein country shall be allowed and encouraged to manufacture all things which are best suited to them, is of the greatest service to political thought, but it doubts whether the colonies will acquiesce in the condition of giving any real advantage to British manufacturing exports.

The 'Daily News' says if Mr. Chamberlain wishes to know how the colonies will receive his scheme he should read the telegram from Toronto describing the speech of the Hon. G. W. Ross to the British Empire League. It shows that Mr. Chamberlain will rue the day he lays a finger on Canadian industries.

The 'Graphic' points out that the supporters of preferential trade with the colonies owe Mr. Ritchie a debt of gratitude since his determination to resign produced Mr. Chamberlain's campaign. Mr. Chamberlain anticipates an endowment which will sweep away ordinary party lines.

WILL MEET PARLIAMENT.

London, Oct. 22.—The 'Daily Chronicle' this morning says it understands the government has decided to meet parliament next year, and go to the country during the Easter recess.

The paper says also that Mr. Balfour would have dissolved parliament when the Duke of Devonshire resigned as Lord President of the Council, except that he wished Mr. Chamberlain to have a further opportunity of prosecuting his fiscal campaign.

MR. PATTULLO TO TAKE PART.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 21.—Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., who is shortly going on a pleasure trip to England, will probably take part in the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's preferential trade propaganda. Mr. Patullo is a convinced advocate of Mr. Chamberlain's imperial ideas and has for some months held the view that Canadian speakers can do good service for this country in England at the present time.

THOUGHT MR. CHAMBERLAIN FACETIOUS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 22.—Quoting the Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, as saying that he attached no importance to the suggestion that the colonies do not enter into new industries, the 'Westminster Gazette' says Mr. Ross clearly thought Mr. Chamberlain, not his critics, was facetious in this matter.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

London, Oct. 22.—In an address to his constituents at Ealing, Lord George Hamilton, late secretary of state for India, has given for the first time his version of the recent Cabinet resignations. He said that at the Cabinet meeting on the last day of the parliamentary session Mr. Balfour produced a programme which included preferential tariffs and the taxation of food. The Cabinet adjourned that day without reaching a decision. After the meeting on Sept. 14, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, then Secretary for Scotland; Mr. C. T. Ritchie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he, agreed to place their resignations in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire, then Lord President of the Council, who would present them with his own. It was not until Sept. 16 that Lord George Hamilton learned of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, and that the Duke of Devonshire had remained. He declared that Mr. Balfour had treated the members of the Cabinet, other than the Duke of Devonshire, unfairly.

With regard to the general fiscal policy Lord George Hamilton declared himself a free trader with limitations. He said also that he believed thoroughly in retaliation which would give the country a better chance for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties. He thought no member of the Cabinet would have resigned on such a proposition. He said the present propaganda was protection, pure and simple.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUCCESS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 22.—The 'Scotsman' says that Mr. Chamberlain moves from success to success. The most remarkable feature of the situation outside party politicians is that there is no real hostility to his scheme. Nowhere is there a shadow of a sign that the working men of the country are opposed to the new fiscal policy. Mr. Chamberlain hints that a general election will not come as soon as the prophets predict, and he promises in the interval to educate the country.

Mr. Ritchie says that on Dec. 12, at Croydon, he will make a complete answer to Mr. Chamberlain.

CAMPAIGN VIGOROUS.

London, Oct. 23.—The fiscal campaign continues with unabated vigor. Among the speakers last night were Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Edward Grey, both of whom said that protection would result in an increase in prices and great hardship to the working classes.

Sir Edward Grey urged the formation of an imperial council with representatives from India Crown and self-governing colonies, empowered to advise the government on Imperial affairs, and who would prevent the converting of Imperial into party questions.

MR. CAWLEY'S VIEW.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 23.—Mr. Frederick Cawley, M.P., says that the colonies would be perfectly loyal without the imposition of a preferential tariff. They had secured many advantages from the Mother Country, and were perfectly satisfied with the present state of affairs.

FREE FOOD LEAGUE.

London, Oct. 23.—At a meeting held to-night in Westminster, of the parliamentary committee of the Unionist Free Food League, the Duke of Devonshire was unanimously elected president of the league; Lord Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the second administration of Lord Salisbury; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who occupied the same office from 1895 to 1902, and Mr. C. T. Ritchie, who resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer this fall, were elected vice-presidents.

The meeting approved the issue of a manifesto setting forth the views of the league. Briefly, this manifesto expresses the willingness of the league to consider, in a friendly and loyal spirit, any definite plan the Premier may submit to parliament. It criticises adversely and at considerable length, however, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's proposals, and declares they would impose all the disadvantages of an imperial zollverein with none of its gains, and tend to promote the disintegration rather than the union of the Empire, while leading inevitably to a policy of protection.

MR. VICTOR CAVENDISH'S VIEW.

Mr. Victor Cavendish, heir to the Duke of Devonshire, who recently was appointed financial secretary to the treasury, speaking at Derby to-night, made some interesting revelations. He said he also had written a letter, resigning his post as treasurer of King Edward's household, but he 'did not mail it.' He explained that he did not like the idea of retaliation, but now he believed it was necessary, 'to defend their trade.'

Mr. Cavendish is credited with being a free trader, and his consent to remain in the government created comment at the time of the crisis.

MR. WYNDHAM ON THE ISSUE.

Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, whose declaration on the fiscal question has been awaited with considerable interest, which has not been diminished by his successful Land Bill fight, spoke at Dover to-night. He announced himself as thoroughly in accord with Mr. Balfour and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal matters, and he paid a tribute to the former Colonial Secretary as 'the man who has seen the lack of wisdom of the nation entering the commercial lists without arms and without armor.'

The meeting was enthusiastic, although the mention of Mr. Chamberlain provoked some interruption. Replying to the disturbers, Mr. Wyndham declared that Mr. Chamberlain was still of the party, if not of the government; that he had gone ahead to reconnoitre the path for the Unionist army, and that he had resigned in order not to commit the Unionists to follow him unless they were convinced of the wisdom of his course.

Mr. Wyndham said the American tariff of 1896 was the greatest protectionist tariff ever introduced in the history of the world, and that its results refuted the declaration that protection killed the industry and the energy of a country. This had also been proved, he continued, by recent history in France and Germany.

In conclusion, Mr. Wyndham said he was not a protectionist, but a champion of free trade; he was willing to fight for it, but he declared that to discard the armor of retaliation was to enter the contest in a night gown.

MR. LYTTLETON RE-ELECTED.

London, Oct. 23.—Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, the Colonial Secretary (Liberal-Unionist), has been re-elected a member of the House of Commons, from Warwick and Leamington, with a majority of 190. At the last election Mr. Lyttleton secured a majority of 831.

UNIONIST VIEW.

London, Oct. 24.—The reduced majority of Mr. Lyttleton in Warwick and Leamington, occurring as it did, in Mr. Chamberlain's own district, is taken by the Unionist press this morning as an indication that the food tax argument of free traders will figure heavily in the general election whenever the government goes to the country.

PRESS COMMENT.

The 'Daily Mail' says that the somewhat unsatisfactory result of the Leamington election in which Mr. Lyttleton's majority was reduced by 641 votes is an evidence that the country is not yet sufficiently educated for Mr. Chamberlain's plan.

The 'Graphic' says the Leamington election shows that much spade work remains to be done by Mr. Chamberlain's followers, but it comes too soon to afford a trustworthy indication of what the nation's final verdict would likely be.

The 'Chronicle' says the Leamington figures have been received by the Conservatives with blank astonishment. The result is a rebuff for the policy of the government and particularly Mr. Chamberlain.

The 'Standard' says the result of the Leamington election is the first warning that the country will not have its food taxed, and if Mr. Chamberlain's policy is to be carried out some other procedure will have to be discovered.

BLUE RUIN.

London, Oct. 23.—A letter in the Birmingham 'Post' signed 'Canadian,' in referring to Phillips Thompson and his correspondence on emigration to Canada, says: 'You unfortunately do not know the reputation of your Canadian correspondent. We in Canada know the gentleman in question. 'Canadian' has known him personally for thirty-five years and has never seen anything but 'blue ruin' written by him.

THE FAST SERVICE.

London, Oct. 21.—The west of Ireland is generally excited over the rumor that the Admiralty has fixed upon Galway as a naval base. Galway's greatest dream is to become the terminus of the fast Canadian line. The chief opposition comes from the Great Western Railway, which wants Milford Haven, and is bringing powerful influence to bear on Canada to secure the contract.

GRAIN RATE AGREEMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 23.—It is stated that the minimum rate agreement for grain between the exporters and the railways has come to an end owing to the rate operating unequally between Canadian and United States ports, with the advantage in favor of the former. The difference in the railway rates is stated to have been the cause.

COLONIA COAL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 22.—The following are the figures for the coal production of the colonies for 1901: Canada, 5,560,000; Australia, 6,584,000, and New Zealand, 1,228,000.

REGARDING CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 23.—The Canadian emigration commissioner has received over a hundred and fifty favorable replies to the following questions, from delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Montreal, and from other prominent Englishmen who visited Canada:—

First—What is your opinion of Canada as a field for investment of British capital?

Second—What is your opinion of Canada as a permanent home suitable for the British emigrant?

Third—What is your impression of the progress and development of Canada?

Lord Brassey's answers were highly favorable.

The vice-president of the South Scotland Chamber of Commerce urges changes in the law to secure greater protection to investors. He also favors a change in the bankruptcy law.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey says that until the Canadian taxpayers contribute to the defence of the Empire he prefers British capital being invested in Great-Britain.

The vice-president of the Bedford Chamber of Commerce says there is a splendid field for investment in Canada.

A member of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin says Canada is pre-eminently an encouraging field for investment.

WHERE IS MR. WENTZ?

REWARDS FOR THE RETURN OF THE MISSING MAN OFFERED BY THE VIRGINIA COAL COMPANY.

Big Stone Gap, Va., Oct. 23.—Previous rewards offered by Mr. D. B. Wentz, brother of Mr. Edward L. Wentz, the Philadelphia millionnaire, who disappeared on Wednesday, Oct. 14, not having brought forth the desired results, all rewards offered by Mr. D. B. Wentz have been withdrawn, and the following rewards offered by the Viriginia Coal & Iron Company:

First—If the person or persons who abducted Edward Leinering Wentz, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1903, will return him alive they will be paid twenty-five thousand dollars by the Virginia Coal & Iron Company.

Second—A reward of thirty thousand dollars will be paid by the Viriginia Coal & Iron Company for information which will secure the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Edward Leinering Wentz, who disappeared on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1903.

Third—A suitable reward will be paid for information which will result in the recovery of the body of Edward Leinering Wentz, who disappeared on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1903.

RAIN RECORD BROKEN

LONDON HAS EXPERIENCED AN EXTRAORDINARY DOWNPOUR.

London, Oct. 21.—The rain record in London was beaten at noon to-day. The fall from Jan. 1 to date amounted to 32 inches, as compared with 31.99 inches for the entire year of 1879. This was the record until to-day.

GAMEY AND CROSSIN

PURCHASE OF INTEREST OF THE FORMER IN PIANO BUSINESS RECALLS FAMOUS CASE.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Mr. Crossin, of the Crossin Piano Company, who came into prominence in connection with the Gamey investigation last April, is reorganizing his piano company and has bought out the interests of Mr. R. Gamey, M.P.P., and Mr. W. R. Smyth, M.P.P., the transaction being closed today. Mr. Crossin says his business has suffered by suspicion regarding the mutilation of the company's books relating to the well-known $900 entry. In justice to himself he to-day made a statutory declaration regarding this matter, in which he says that shortly after Gamey made his charges in the House in March last, Gamey came to the office and looked at the cash book, and alleged that the payment of the $900 to the firm by Gamey was made on Sept. 10. On being assured that this was not so he then asked Mr. Crossin to change the date back to the 20th, or 21st of Aug., which request Mr. Crossin refused. Mr. Gamey gave as his reason for asking this to be done that it would not hurt the firm and would help him in his evidence.

After the Royal Commission opened Mr. Crossin, on looking over the cash book, discovered that the entry was blotted and the words 'Aug. 21,' written over Sept. 11, and the figures '$900' blotted.

The attention of one of the counsel for Mr. Gamey was called to this and told that he had better see Gamey as the book when produced in court would be very suspicious. The counsel said to Crossin, 'what a damned fool Gamey is.'

'I told him,' was Crossin's statement, 'that I was under subpoena to produce the books in court, and he had better see Gamey and have him explain that away.

'The following morning, on my return to the factory, about 7.30, I found Mr. Gamey there—an unusual hour—I never knew him to be there as early before. The matter was not referred to on that occasion. The next I knew about the transaction was on the Saturday afternoon after he had gone to Buffalo. I examined the book in question, and found the two front leaves, the second included this item of $900, had been torn out of the book and taken away. No person had any keys to the office except myself and Mr. Gamey. No one could get into the office except ourselves.

'I remember the day Mr. McEvoy, counsel for the defence, was there. It was on Friday afternoon preceding the bank difficulty. He came up about 4.15 p.m. and I opened the door and invited him to go in, but he declined to do so pending the arrival of Mr. McDonald and Mr. McPherson for the prosecution. He sat opposite me, where I was working at my bench until the arrival of Messrs. MacDonald and McPherson. I went in to show them the books. Mr. McEvoy was never present in the office except on that occasion. He was never alone in the office. The other two solicitors were with him all the time. There is no doubt that these leaves were gone before Mr. McEvoy entered the office.

'On the morning of the day I was examined by the defence, Mr. Masson, one of the solicitors for Mr. Gamey, came to my office and told me I could go out of town as my subpoena had expired, and I need not attend before the commission. Notwithstanding this I did attend, and gave evidence in all matters in which I was questioned.'

Crossin says he first learned that W. R. Smyth had $1,500 stock in his company during the progress of the trial when one of Gamey's solicitors took him into a side room at the City Hall and Smyth told him so.

ST. LOUIS FAIR

THIS WILL BE THE GREATEST LIVE STOCK SHOW EVER HELD.

(From a Correspondent.)

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 20.—The Louisiana Purchase Exhibition will provide ample accommodations for complete exhibits at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, of the useful recognized breeds of domestic animals and fowls, and without charge for entries, stalls or pens in any division. The classification of awards for each division are comprehensive, and the prizes offered for the various exhibits in the department of live stock are on the scale of unprecedented liberality, including, unless otherwise indicated, a first, second, third, fourth and fifth award, payable in cash, also diplomas or certificates of 'high commendation' and 'commendation.' The grounds, amphitheatre, buildings, stables and all needed conveniences will be provided for the exhibition and judging of live stock to the best advantage, and every facility afforded for the entertainment and instruction of visitors interested in animal husbandry and its wonderful modern progress.

The far-reaching extent of the classification, the very liberal prizes, together with the ample and attractive accommodations to be provided for the comfort and exhibition of the entries, are intended to be fully in keeping with the magnitude and importance of the industry they represent.

All prizes in the department of live stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition will be awarded by individual judges or the one judge system, and by comparison. These judges will be chosen for their especial qualification and their intimate knowledge of the characteristics and qualities that make valuable the breeds upon which they will give judgment and their awards will be final.

Judges are instructed to award in each instance only prizes of such grades as the merits of the individual animals fully justify. Absence of competition will not be accepted in any instance as justification for awarding high-class prizes to animals of medium or inferior quality.

Only such animals as have been awarded first prizes in their respective classes will be eligible to championship awards, and the championship will in each instance be awarded by the judge who awarded the breed's class prizes.

No animal deemed unworthy shall be awarded a prize, nor shall a prize be withheld merely because of lack of competition; but where there are fewer entries in a section than prizes offered the judge shall in his discretion award a prize or prizes of such grade as the merit of the animals may warrant.

It is the intention to make the exhibits of live stock at next year's World's Fair entirely worthy of the Exhibition. The management's desire is to show the world the best that the first years of the twentieth century have to offer, come from where it may, and to treat exhibitors on a corresponding basis. Doing away with all entry fees and space charges is in furtherance of this idea.

Now is the time for Canada to show what she can do. Let her show the world, as she did before, that in the live stock industry, that country yields the palm to no other.

Advertisements.

DON'T HOBBLE ROUND WITH SORE FEET.

Foot Elm Can Oure You.

Many people look forward to each day's duties with dread on account of the trouble they experience with their feet. They get sore, ache, swell, tire easily and give out before the day is done.

There is no need to suffer an instant with your feet. "Foot Elm" toughens and hardens tender feet, so that you can stand or walk all day without being footsore. It allays all inflammation and irritation of the feet and rests tired feet.

Always ask for "Foot Elm" and insist on getting it. Honest druggists supply it cheerfully. Price 25 cents a box of 18 powders or by mail.

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

MUST PAY THE PENALTY

BURHAAM, THE SYRIAN, CONVICTED OF MURDER, TO BE HANGED ON DEC. 18.

Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 21.—Kalil Burhaam will be hanged at Cornwall on Friday, Dec. 18, for the murder of Selim Couri at Chesterville, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1902. 'Guilty' was the decision the jury under Chancellor Sir John Boyd arrived at here this evening. Three of the witnesses were Syrians, Hamidi Couri, the mother of the murdered man; Deheny Hadiat, his niece, and his nephew, an eight-year-old boy. As the latter did not know the nature of an oath, his statement was taken instead, and he told how Burhaam 'took a razor from his pocket, walked up behind Couri and cut his throat, then ran away. The niece was also an eye witness of the deed. The mother was also present, and says the men fought together. She did not see the fatal blow. She swore that her son, after falling to the floor rose partly up and gasped that Burhaam had killed him. She also testified that there was fresh blood on Burhaam's face and hand when he was caught a short distance from Couri's store by Constable George Munro. The latter gave evidence as to the arrest. He was near by when the old woman gave the alarm. Burhaam looked like a crazy man.

Frank McCloskey testified to finding the razor outside the store, and Dr. Brown and Dr. Blacklock gave medical evidence as to the cause of death.

The defence did not call any witnesses. Mr. G. I. Gogo, who defended the prisoner, intended calling Dr. Alguire, the jail physician, to show the prisoner's mental condition. As the doctor was absent, and it was claimed that his knowledge of the prisoner some time after the deed, would not affect the verdict for the present Mr. Gogo let the case go to the jury, and made an appeal on the ground that the man was evidently of a low order of intelligence, and must have been crazy, as there was no evident motive for the deed, Couri being his friend. Mr. Herrington, K.C., of Napanee, acted as Crown prosecutor.

The addresses of the counsel and His Lordship's charge did not occupy more than half an hour, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty ten minutes later. His Lordship said that no doubt the executive would investigate the prisoner's mental condition, which he would suggest in his report.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Gravenhurst, Ont., Oct. 23.—The Hon. Geo. W. Ross, with Dr. J. W. Hart, the Liberal candidate for Muskoka, addressed a meeting here last night. In the course of his remarks, the Premier referred to the temperance question, saying that when the House met in January or February, the government would introduce legislation to reduce any evil that the liquor traffic might produce.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Importance of White Blood Corpuscles.—How they assist in the curing of such a malignant disease as cancer.—It has long been known to scientists what an active part the white blood corpuscles or cells take in the repair of tissue that has been injured or diseased. They flock in myriads to the seat of the trouble and try to make good the mischief. In very severe diseases such as cancer, there are not sufficient of the corpuscles in the body to keep up the fight and the disease makes rapid headway when the system becomes much depleted of them. Thomas A. Edison, the famous electrician, has suggested that if some means could be adopted to renew or increase the white blood corpuscles, the cure of cancer would be effected. Some years ago, Messrs. Stott & Jury, of Bowmanville, Ont., placed before the public their constitutional treatment for cancers and tumors. Their claim has always been that their remedy increased the resisting power of the body, through the increase of active principles of the blood, and neutralized and destroyed the cancer poisons. Their treatment has undoubtedly met with wonderful success, and before submitting to an operation, it would be well to communicate with them and obtain full particulars. Their booklet, 'Cancer, its cause and cure,' will be mailed to any subscriber to this paper for six cents in stamps.

FATAL CAVE-IN.

Another Shocking Tragedy in the New York Subway

TEN MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES AND FOUR BADLY INJURED.

New York, Oct. 25.—Ten men were killed by a cave-in of the roof and walls of the subway tunnel at 195th street last night, and four were badly injured. All of the dead and injured were workmen, and most of them Italians.

Following is a list of the dead: Timothy Sullivan, foreman; William Schuette, electrician; Giuseppe Barone, Stanziore Brune, Louis Tippio, also five unidentified Italian laborers.

The injured are: Juno Pasquale, Bateste Velantio, Alphonse Armatello, Juno Baski.

The accident was the most disastrous that has occurred in the construction of the subway. At the point where the cave-in occurred a gang of 25 men were at work in the tunnel, which is about 110 feet below the surface.

Two seams had appeared in the roof of the tunnel on Saturday, but were not thought to be dangerous. Three blasts had just been fired by electricity when a rumbling was heard, followed by a deafening roar, when hundreds of tons of rock fell upon the men at the face of the boring.

The cries of the pinioned workmen re-echoed through the tunnel. An alarm was turned in, and police reserves were ordered to the scene, while ambulances were sent from several hospitals.

The first victim found, an Italian laborer, was pinioned on a shelf of the excavation by one leg, a boulder of about ten tons in weight having fallen on the limb. He was hanging head downward.

It was found impossible to remove the rock, and doctors decided to amputate the limb. This was done in the light of the ambulance lamp. The man, who was not identified, died later at a hospital.

The cave-in released a natural spring in the earth above the tunnel, and in a few minutes a stream of water was gushing in, and trickling about the feet of the workmen, and to some extent interfering with the work of rescue. The firemen and policemen cleared away the small pieces of rock from about the big block of stone, and managed to get near Juno Pasquale and Batesto Valentio, who were bruised and crushed in the back and legs. Both men were taken to a hospital.

It was with the greatest difficulty that the bodies of the dead were recovered, as masses of rock, some of them weighing fifty tons, had to be blown up before they could be reached.

The most pathetic incident in connection with the accident was the finding of the body of the foreman, Timothy Sullivan. It was wedged and jammed far beneath the street, and was not recovered until long after daylight. Yet, from about three o'clock in the morning his ten-year-old son, Samuel, had stood close to the policemen who were helping the laborers and blasters pick away the débris, and could not be induced to leave until the body of his father had been extricated and taken from the tunnel.

Rufus C. Hunt, superintendent, and Richard Beyers, general foreman for John B. McDonald, the contractor, who is building the tunnel, were arrested as soon as they reached the scene of the disaster, but, being experts in tunnel work and blasting, were permitted to direct the work. Later, a magistrate remanded them to the coroner, who held them in $10,000 each.

BALKAN AFFAIRS

THE POWERS SUBMIT THEIR SCHEME TO THE PORTE.

Constantinople, Oct. 26.—The scheme of the powers for the amelioration of affairs in Macedonia was submitted to the Porte yesterday. It has for its guiding principle control of and surveillance over all branches of the administration of the disturbed provinces by Austria and Russia for a period of two years. The proposals include the appointment of one Austrian and one Russian assessor, to be attached to the staff of Hilmi Pasha, the inspector-general, with a corps of assistants, secretaries and interpreters, whose duties will be to exercise control over all the acts of the provincial authorities. A European general in the Turkish service is to be appointed to command the gendarmerie, and he will be assisted by an adequate number of Russian and Austrian officers acquainted with the languages of the country, and, if necessary, by Austrian and Russian non-commissioned officers.

A couple of further important proposals, which will be bitterly opposed by the Sultan, provide for the establishment of communal autonomy and the rectification of present communal boundaries, with the view of better distribution of the various communities, and the creation of spheres, Bulgarian, Albanian, Servian, etc., that shall be more homogeneous in nationality and religion.

Other points of the scheme deal with the relief of refugees, the re-building of villages, schools and churches, the disbandment of the irregular troops and the prohibition of the employment of Bashi-Bazouks. Opposition to the whole scheme is expected from the present Porte, but the Austrian and Russian ambassadors demand the adoption of the plan with the least possible delay.

It is thought that some of the other powers may object to the appointment of exclusive Austrian and Russian assessors, and demand that the commission of control be given a more international character.

THE 'ARA PACIS.'

FAMOUS MONUMENT OF PEACE AT ROME TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.

Rome, Oct. 24.—Excavations which have been carried to a depth of twenty feet under the Palazzo Fiano, in the centre of Rome, have brought to light many remains of the Ara Pacis, set up by Emperor Augustus in B.C. 9, the handsomest monument to peace of that time, and the government has decided to reconstruct it. Fragments of the same monument which were unearthed in the sixteenth century, are in the Vatican, in the Uffizi gallery at Florence, and in the Louvre in Paris. Efforts will be made to have them returned to Rome. The reconstruction of the monument will be the most important restoration of modern times.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

PERMANENT COMMISSION FORMED IN PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 24.—A permanent anti-tuberculosis commission, comprising hygienists, physicians, members of ministries and various chambers was organized here this afternoon under the presidency of M. Leon Bourgois, president of the Chamber of Deputies. It was pointed out by President Combes, who was one of the organizers, that the commission would devote itself to the preservations of individual health against the disease, leaving others to seek for remedies. M. Bourgois outlined a plan for an educational campaign.

PILGRIMS AT ROME

TWO THOUSAND VENETIANS VISIT THE POPE.

Rome, Oct. 25.—The Pope appeared before two thousand Venetians resident in Rome, in the Court of San Damosa, today, and was enthusiastically received. He spoke to the Venetians most affably, saying he enjoyed hearing spoken around him the Venetian dialect for it reminded him of his entire life from childhood to the patriarchate in Venice. The Pope sent his apostolic benediction to a woman 104 years old, who lives in a village in the Department of Venetia, who is supposed to be the only person in Italy who has seen three centuries.

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 24.—After reading the addresses at the session to-day of the Pan-American conference of bishops by Bishop Potter, of New York, and Bishop Vincent, of Southern Ohio, on 'The inculcation of political and commercial morality and the maintenance of high ideals,' resolutions were adopted 'that it be commended to all bishops and other clergy first to familiarize themselves with the great political economic questions which to-day in all lands are dividing men; and then to point out how their solution can be found, not so much in organization or legislation as in the application to daily life of the principles and the example of Jesus Christ.'

Resolutions also were adopted regarding the attitude of the Episcopal Church toward the churches subject to the Roman obedience, providing that the former should in its contention for its rights contend always with 'unilimited charity to the Roman Catholic clergy and people, rather in the spirit of maintenance, defence and proof than of controversy and attack.'

The resolutions also urge that Episcopalians marrying Roman Catholics should not promise that their children should be brought up Roman Catholics.

After various resolutions of thanks the conference adjourned to meet again at the call of the Primate of Canada.

The resolutions adopted regarding co-operation with other Protestant communions sugggest that the governing bodies of the Church lay before the Presbyterian General Assembly and the Methodist General Conference the contents of the paper read by the Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal on the points of agreement and disagreement between Protestant churches. The resolution asks these Protestant communions to seriously consider the subject of church unity with a view to 'arriving at inter-communion and possible union of them and us, through the composition of some of the differences and the recognition that others do not constitute sufficient reasons for creating or continuing a rupture.'

Six thousand people interested in missions attended the public missionary service this afternoon. Sixty-four bishops from the United States, Canada and the West Indies were on the platform.

COLLEGE BURNED

BISHOP RIDLEY UPPER SCHOOL TOTALLY DESTROYED.

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct. 24.—Bishop Ridley College, upper school, was totally burned to the ground last night. The fire, so far as can be ascertained, started in the trunk room, which is in the top story in the centre of the building, and in which some workmen were busy for a short time on Saturday. The fire must have smoldered for a long time, and about three a.m. suddenly burst into furious flames. The best of order was maintained among the boys, all of whom were at once got safely out, and the roll called before the arrival of the firemen.

Owing to the difficulty of getting at the seat of the fire a stiff west wind soon enveloped in flames the entire structure, and the firemen had all they could do to keep the fire from spreading to other buildings. Many of the boys and masters lost their clothing, and no attempt could be made to save the furniture. The loss to the college will probably reach $50,000.

The lower school, for the younger boys, is half a mile away, and was, of course, untouched.

There were five Montreal boys in the school, two sons of Mr. J. C. Stanton, jr., two sons of Mr. C. P. Slater, and Master Cyril Rendall. Their parents were notified yesterday morning of the fire, and that they had lost all or the greater portion of their possessions.

SIR HENRY DURAND

THE KING APPROVES THE APPOINTMENT.

London, Oct. 25.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Madrid, as Britis hambassador to the United States to succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert.

Sir Henry Durand left London yesterday for Madrid, where, at his own desire, he will personally announce his promotion. It comes more or less in the ordinary course of diplomatic changes; but, one of the recommendations which appealed to the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, was Sir Henry's reputation of being an excellent lawyer, having been called to the Bar in 1872. A similar qualification had much to do with the late Lord Pauncefote's selection. The new ambassador will speedily bid farewell to the Spanish court and proceed to the United States without delay.

Lady Durand is not in good health, but it is hoped that the American climate will benefit her and enable her to fulfil her duties as hostess of the British embassy. The daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Durand is much liked in Madrid society. Their son is an officer in a lancer regiment.

Sir Henry Howard, the British minister at the Hague and Luxembourg, and Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British ambassador at Constantinople, were among others considered for the post. But Sir Henry Durand was finally selected, as the most suitable. While British Minister to Persia, Sir Henry was regarded in St. Petersburg as being the most astute diplomat Great Britain ever had at Teheran.

Sir Henry, who was born in 1850, is a son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Durand. He married in 1875, Ella Reve, daughter of Mr. Teignmouth Sandys, of the British civil service. Sir Henry was appointed to the British Privy Council in 1901. He is the author of a life of his father, Sir Henry Durand, and of 'Helen Treveryan.'

SATISFACTION IN BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 26.—Extended sketches of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand's career are published in the London papers this morning and satisfaction is expressed that such an accomplished diplomat, with his great experience, should have been chosen for the Washington post.

The 'Standard' says that the United States certainly cannot complain that the government does not select the best talent at its disposal for Washington.

A BOY'S DEATH

A CASE TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 23.—A great deal of indignation has been caused in Massawippi and vicinity owing to the death from diphtheria of the only child of Mr. Alex. Kezar, Mayor of the township of Hatley, a boy of 15 years of age, whose life was sacrificed to the religious views of his parents. The parents, who are Dowieites, refused to call in medical advice, although warned to do so, and notified of the nature of the disease, they resting on the efficacy of prayer to cure their child. Shortly before his death, which occurred three days after he was attacked, the parents had the boy out of bed to pray and sing. The death was reported to the authorities, and Dr. Bowen, the coroner of Magog, held an inquest. A verdict was returned by the jury to the effect that the boy died from diphtheria, and that the parents were guilty of neglect. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Attorney-General's department.

LIEUT. PEARY'S PLANS

ADDRESS BEFORE THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 25.—Lieut. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., the Arctic explorer, in an address before the National Geographical Society of this city, discussed plans for his next expedition to the North Pole. He said that the possible routes to the North Pole have dwindled to three, and in his own personal opinion to two. He advocated the Smith Sound, route along the west coast of Greenland to the north of Kennedy Sound, thence to a still higher latitude than that reached by the 'Alert' on Grant Land. The other two routes were the drift method adopted by Nansen and the so-called Franz Josef Land route.

Lieut. Peary said the attainment of the South Pole 'is only a matter of time and patience,' that the work can be carried on any season and every mile of advance can be permanently secured while the attainment of the North Pole means to so refine and perfect one's equipment, supplies and party as to cover five hundred miles each way without caches and without support from the country and to cover this distance in the time limit of at most three and a half months.

Lieut. Peary pleaded for immediate financing of the expedition from private sources. He urged that an expedition which, in his opinion, in all probability, would secure the Pole, can be fitted out for two years at a cost of $150,000, the only expensive item being a powerful ship to push him to the northern shore of Grant Land.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION ON UNIONISM.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 24.—Mr. D. M. Parry, of the National Manufacturers' Association, to-day made public a reply of 15,000 words to the questions propounded to him several months ago by the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, bearing upon his attitude towards organized labor and the reasons therefor. The reply is being printed in pamphlet form. The labor question is argued generally from the standpoint of an employer. In opening, Mr. Parry says: 'Under the American form of government men have a perfect right to quit their employment when they see fit. But when once they have quit they have no right to interfere in any manner whatever with their former employer or with the men hired to take the places they have abandoned.'

Mr. Perry attacks the Socialists in the labor movement, and also some of the principles of unionism, which he designates as being socialistic. In speaking of the trusts, Mr. Perry says they may take advantage of lack of law or poor law, but they are not to be found carrying on business with revolvers pointed at the heads of other people.

THE GREAT ELECTOR

MONUMENTS UNVEILED BY THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—The Emperor William was present to-day at the unveiling of monuments at Kuestrin, Prussia, one to mark the grave of Johann, who built the fortress at Kuestrin, and another in memory of Frederick, the great elector. Replying to a toast, His Majesty, after reviewing the life and work of the Great Elector, said: 'We must learn from such lives respect for our superiors and obedience to the Crown and parental influence. From these qualities spring patriotism and subordination of the personal ego to the well-being of the community, which are what we need in these days.'

SIR LOUIS JETTE

HE WILL GO TO ROME TO CONGRATULATE MGR. MERRY DEL VAL.

Paris, Oct. 25.—Sir Louis Jetté, one of the Canadian members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, which has been in session in London, has arrived here on the way to Rome, where he will present the congratulations of Canada to Monsignor Merry del Val, the newly appointed secretary of state, who was formerly accredited as Papal delegate to the Dominion.

GREAT GOLD STRIKE

RICH PLACER DIGGING ON THE SUSHITNA RIVER, ALASKA.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 26.—What is probably the greatest gold strike since the one George Carmack discovered in the Klondike seven years ago, is believed to have been made in August, when five miners discovered a rich placer gold digging on the headwaters of the Sushitna River, western Alaska. The new strike is on the east side of that river, sixty-five miles from Slate Creek. The strike was made on Aug. 16, when the prospectors were nearly ready to return to Valdes, after spending the summer in prospecting on the lower tributaries of the Sushitna river. Rich pay was found on the Valdes, Whife and Wickersham creeks, and good prospects on many other creeks. Two men shovelling for fifteen days into two lengths of sluice boxes cleaned up one hundred ounces of gold. Five miners, Meehan, Clarkson, Smith, Johnson and Windeleller, arrived at Valdes last Monday with $1,800 in coarse gold constituting the first output of the new district. They say that the gold is evenly distributed through gravel and bedrock at four feet from the surface. The discoverers are old-timers and reliable. They came out from the diggings in thirteen days. The winter route will be from Valdes and over Valdes glacier, a distance of two hundred miles. The summer route will be via Copper Centre and up the Tazelina. The work of two men for fifteen days shows that by crudest methods they washed out $50 per day each.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND BARRELS AVAILABLE FOR BRITAIN.

Halifax, Oct. 26.—Of the apple crop of Nova Scotia, which this season will give five hundred thousand barrels for export to England 155,000 barrels have already been shipped, the steamer St. John City, which sailed Saturday, taking 18,000 barrels. The remaining 350,000 barrels will be shipped between now and the middle of March, when the Australian apples begin to arrive. The average price netted by the Nova Scotia orchardists this season is $3.00 per barrel, which will make one and a half million dollars this year for the apple growers of the counties of Kings and Annapolis.

JEWS IN RUSSIA

SECRET CIRCULAR ISSUED BY MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

London, Oct. 26.—Russian correspondents of the 'Times' say a secret circular has been issued by the Ministry of the Interior to the governors of the provinces ordering them to report what difficulties they have had in the application of the laws relating to the Jews. The circular states that many of the laws are antiquated and inconsistent, resulting in diverse interpretations, hence the government finds it necessary to revise and improve them. The real significance of the circular is that the treatment of the Jews by the governors has been in many cases more severe than the law permits, and the Senate has been compelled in the few cases where an appeal has been made, to declare the governors' actions illegal, thus weakening their authority. It is believed that the object of the proposed revision is to make the law more in accordance with the practice of the governors, and to diminish the chances of a successful appeal to the Senate on the part of the Jews.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT LIVERPOOL.

A Monster Gathering of Members of Parliament To-morrow

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain's meeting at Liverpool to-morrow will show the largest gathering of members of parliament ever seen in that city. Most of the Lancashire and Cheshire Unionist representatives have accepted invitations. Sixty thousand applications for tickets have been received. Mr. Chamberlain will be presented with a solid silver casket and a vellum address, illuminated with the arms of Canada and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

SIR WILFRID DEFENDED

LORD STRATHCONA SAYS HIS UTTERANCES WERE QUITE JUSTIFIED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 26.—Lord Strathcona defends Sir Wilfrid Laurier's loyalty, saying that the utterances of the latter the other day respecting the Alaskan boundary award were moderate under the circumstances. Canada has received a deep disappointment as a result of the Alaskan decision and the disappointment would not readily be forgotten. Nothing that Sir Wilfrid has said could justify the inference that he desired to sever connection with the Mother Country. Lord Strathcona added that it is impossible to understand why the boundary line at Portland Channel, originally agreed upon by six commissioners by which four islands would have gone to Canada, had been departed from in the final award.

CAPE COLONY

The New Immigration Scheme Works Successfully

THE 'YORKSHIRE POST' ON SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S DEMAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 26.—Cape Colony's new immigration scheme seems to work well. By the new arrangement husbands have to satisfy the Cape authorities that they are married and their case is approved there. Assisted passages are granted wives and children at reduced rates, the rest of the passage money being found by the Cape government. Application for such passage must be made by the husband in the colony to the colonial authorities, not by the wife at home to the Colonization Society, which has no power to act until the application is approved. The husband must first satisfy the administration that he is earning sufficient to support a family.

SIR WILFRID'S DEMAND.

The 'Yorkshire Post,' Leeds, says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's demand that the colonies should have treaty-making power raises the whole question of Imperial responsibility.

IGNORE CANADA.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company are filling the newspapers with impressions of the United States, but Canada is dismissed with a line or two.

CANADIAN SOCIETY.

The Canadian Society, of which Lord Strathcona is president, is making arrangements to hold a midday luncheon monthly in order to give Canadians an opportunity to meet.

ST. LAWRENCE CHANNEL

RIVER WILL NOW BE LIGHTED AT NIGHT FROM MONTREAL TO SOREL.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—From Montreal to Sorel on and after next Tuesday, the river will be lighted and navigation carried on night as well as day without interruption.

MR. MURRAY'S SUCCESSOR

PREMIER OF NOVA SCOTIA TO ENTER DOMINION POLITICS.

Halifax, Oct. 26.—Mr. Murray, the Premier of Nova Scotia, is to retire from local politics to enter the Federal Parliament as representative of the north riding of Cape Breton. It is stated that he will be succeeded as Premier by the Attorney-General, Mr. Longley, with Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the senior member for Cape Breton, and Mr. Murray's law partner, as Attorney-General. It is also understood from the same source that Mr. W. Ross, M.P., now representing Victoria, which is added to Cape Breton under the new redistribution, is to be given a senatorship, thus paving the way for Mr. Murray's candidature.

TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY

BUILDING WHERE MEETINGS OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—The Temple of Fraternity, a building of immense proportions, in which meetings of the fraternal organizations of the country will be held, was dedicated at the fair grounds on Saturday. The style of the structure is an adaptation of the Parthenon at Athens and contains eighty rooms, a large hall and an open court in the centre. The ceremony began with a parade to the fair grounds in which scores of national fraternal organizations were represented. At the fair grounds the line was augmented by the women's auxiliary branches of the orders, and the line of march was directed to the temple.

Mr. Francis, president of the World's Fair, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. Noah M. Given, president of the Fraternal Building Association. The flag of the fair was then unfurled above the building by Mrs. George J. Frankel, secretary of the auxiliary board, the ceremony being conducted by Mr. C. F. Hatfield, secretary of the board of directors of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE PREMIER DENIES THE STORY OF CONSERVATIVE DESERTIONS.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 24.—A report is published by the Liberal Organs that having been refused one of the vacant Cabinet positions, Mr. John Houston, Conservative, elected at Nelson, has alienated his support from the government, with Mr. Harry Wright, Conservative, from Ymir, following him. This would make both parties even, and precipitate a crisis as soon as the Legislature convenes. The Hon. Mr. McBride, Premier, denies the report.

FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—A despatch sent from Victoria said Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K.C., had come to Toronto on behalf of the Bank of Commerce, to take up with the directors the relations of the bank with the province the local branch having refused any more credit.

Mr. Byron E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, when spoken to to-day in regard to the above despatch, said he did not wish to discuss the financial affairs of British Columbia. He did say, however, that the Canadian Bank of Commerce had not refused the province any more credit and that with the return of the McBride Government he expected that British Columbia finances would be placed on a sound basis. In regard to Mr. E. V. Bodwell's visit to the East, Mr. Walker explained that it was to argue a case in the Supreme Court at Ottawa, where he is at present, and not, as stated, to interview the bank directors on the subject of British Columbia finances.

A GREAT SERVICE

MISSIONARY GATHERING ADDRESSED BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 25.—'Intelligent service to God and to the state,' was the subject of an address by President Roosevelt to the seven thousand people who attended the public open air missionary service at Mount St. Albans this afternoon in the close of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.

MR. NUTTALL'S OPINION.

At the close of the President's address the Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, Archbishop of the West Indies, asked permission to say a word on behalf of the British people.

Speaking, as he said, for them, he told of the 'reverence and respect' which all Englishmen feel for the President of the United States, and for Theodore Roosevelt, 'The man and Christian.' He declared that England welcomed the expansion of the United States into a world power and that if President Roosevelt should visit England he would receive the greatest welcome ever extended a foreign visitor.

AN INHUMAN WRETCH

A FATHER KILLS HIS TWO CHILDREN BECAUSE HIS WIFE LEFT HIM.

Marion, Ind., Oct. 25.—Jesse McClure, a farm hand, murdered his two sons, aged five and seven years, this afternoon, leaving their bodies in a fence corner. While a mob was forming to capture and lynch him, McClure drove to this city and gave himself up. The police, fearing violence, made a hurried start with him for Indianapolis. McClure had been separated from his wife for a year, she returning with her children to her father's home. To-day McClure drove to the Kilgore farm, the owner being Mrs. McClure's father. He found the children playing in the front yard and induced them with candy to take a ride with him. He drove a mile up the road and shot the children in the buggy. The older one was found dead a few minutes later, and the younger was dying, a piece of the candy in his mouth. McClure fled and was pursued by a crowd of young farmers bent on vengeance. The alarm was given and from all surrounding towns armed pursuers started. McClure succeeded in reaching the jail in safety. To the jail turnkey, McClure admitted the murder of his two children, and said he killed them because his wife had left him and refused to see him.

THE MAD MULLAH

ITALIAN CRUISER 'LOMBARDIA' BOMBARDS HIS POSITION.

Rome, Oct. 25.—The government has received the fololwing information concerning an engagement between the Italian cruiser 'Lombardia' and the forces of the Mad Mullah near Illig, in Italian Somaliland.

'Owing to the close watch kept on the Somaliland coast by British and Italian ships, the Mad Mullah was unable to get arms and ammunition by sea as previously; he decided to make a desperate attempt to take possession of a point on the coast with 600 men, who, on Oct. 14, attacked the Italian boats and killed several men. The following day the 'Lombardia' bombarded the Mullah's position and obliged his followers to retire.'

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. Alexander Manning, an ex-mayor of Toronto, and one of the wealthiest citizens, died at noon on Tuesday last.

The body of an unknown man, horribly mangled, was found on the railway track in Hamilton, on Friday night.

Clarence, the five-year-old son of Mr. G. D. Mathewson, hardware dealer, Queen street east, Toronto, was run over and killed by an electric car on Tuesday

Miss Jennie Dunlap, whose home is in Kingston, and who was employed as a waitress in a Rochester hotel, committed suicide last week with carbolic acid.

The steam saw mill of the Canada Furniture Company, at Wiarton, was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday last. Several hundred thousand fet of lumber were burned, and the loss will amount to about $60,000.

Henry Davis, a farmer, aged about 75, went to Tilbury with grist. While waiting he walked around to Crawford's factory, and, after warming himself at the fire, started to return, when he immediately fell dead.

The London and Western Trusts Company has paid a dividend of 50 cents on the dollar to depositors of the Elgin Loan Company. This will make the total amount paid so far 75 cents on the dollar. Between $130,000 and $140,000 will be paid out by the liquidators to settle the second dividend.

At Fort William, on Wednesday night Arthur Basil, a young Englishman, was badly injured by a train of freight cars runnig over his left leg above the knee, his right leg below the knee, and his left arm below the elbow. The other hand was also run over. He was quite conscious when picked up, but died early the next morning.

Joseph Malhiot, a drygoods clerk, was sent to jail in Ottawa on Wednesday by the magistrate, Mr. O'Keefe, for one day, for contempt of court. Malhiot was a witness in a stealing case and refused to give his testimony in English. Although it was clearly demonstrated that he could speak the language well, he insisted on speaking French, and will have a day in jail to meditate on it.

The Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec in session last week at Owen Sound, elected the following officers:—President, the Rev. W. J. Mackay, B.A., B.D., Stratford; first vice-president, the Rev. P. C. Parker, M.A., Toronto; second vice-president, Mr. Ewing Buchan, manager of the Bank of Hamilton, Owen Sound; secretary, the Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, M.A., Orillia. Committees were also appointed.

Burglars entered the office of the Canada Atlantic Railway Station at Arnprior about 3 a.m. on Wednesday and attempted to open the safe by the use of dynamite, but through unskilled work they only succeeded in damaging the lock. There was no money in the safe at the time. Several drawers and cases were pried open but nothing was taken. So far no clue to who the miscreants were has been obtained.

At Hamilton, George Lamont, convicted on a charge of highway robbery, was sentenced to twenty-three months in the Central Prison by the police magistrate. John Walsh, charged with the same offence, was sentenced to one year in the same institution. Arthur Plastow, of Charles street, who stole $94 from Mr. Alex. Buchanan, an aged man at Rockton Fair, last week, was sentenced to eighteen months in the Central prison.

One of the Flavelle Milling Company's elevators at Lindsay was on fire on Thursday morning, and was fortunately saved by the combined exertions of the employees and the local fire brigade. The damage to the building, machinery and contents will amount to several thousand dollars. It is estimated that upwards of 60,000 bushels of grain were stored in the elevator at the time of the fire, and a considerable portion of this will prove a loss. Building and contents were insured.

QUEBEC.

J. J. Perron, of Joliette, committed suicide in a Huntingdon hotel last week. Carbolic acid was used.

The contract for the new Court House at Sherbrooke has been awarded to Messrs. Paquette and Gadbois, of St. Hyacinthe. The price is said to be $103,000.

Twenty families on the Indian reserve at Caughnawaga were rendered homeless by a fire which visited the village on Thursday last. The Indians formed a bucket brigade and prevented the entire village from being swept away.

A few days ago a little lad, three and a half years old, of La Patrie, son of Leon Rancour, discovering a flask of whiskey in his father's barn, drank of its contents and died from the effects of the dose a few hours afterwards. Medical aid was powerless to avert death.

The will of the late Lieut.-Colonel King, of Sherbrooke, has been filed for probate. It divides the property between the son and daughter of the deceased, Mr. Charles King, of Boston, and Lady Chapleau. The estate will probably amount to about half a million dollars.

Some idea of the amount of money which comes into Beauharnois district in return for live stock in the course of a year may be judged from the fact, pointed out by the 'Bulletin,' that during the past two weeks Mr. J. P. Cavers, one of the local buyers, paid out $2,250 for hogs alone.

Work on the construction of the extension of the Orford Mountain Railway from Eastman to Potton, through the Missisquoi valley of East Bolton, is to be begun at once. The old road bed of the abandoned Missisquoi Valley Railway will be utilized as far as possible. Mr. Foster, president, is putting a gang at work and considerable progress will be made before snow ifles.

Mr. W. O. Oswald, of Petit Brulé, Two Mountains, Que., sends to the 'Witness' office a twig laden with ripe raspberries gathered in the open fields on Oct. 20. There was a bountiful second crop on several bushes. Mr. Oswald adds: 'Strawberry blossoms may be seen also in many places in the open fields, while a neighbor reports finding some ripe ones lately, which goes to show the open fall weather, free from hard frost, an almost unprecedented thing at this time of year.' The raspberry twigs have the fresh real raspberry fragrance and color.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The St. John 'Telegraph,' which has been staunchly Liberal for thirty-five years announces that in future it will be independent.

The Bayswater mail driver, Harvey Currie, saw five deer on the Carter road last Saturday, and drove his team within 100 yards of them.

Mr. Gonthier, the Bathurst trackmaster was probably fatally burned about the face and neck last week by the catching fire of a celluloid collar which he were.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Bridgeport, C.B., on Tuesday night, it was decided to have the district incorporated with Glace Bay under a town charter.

While coupling cars at the Reserve mines, Sydney, on Tuesday, John MacKay, a native of Newtoundland, had one of his feet caught and completely pulled off.

Word was received on Tuesday afternoon that the schooner 'Commodore,' from Parrsboro for Halifax, was driven ashore at Spencer's Island. She will likely be floated without much damage.

Mr. Justice Henry, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, has resigned on account of ill-health. The name of Mr. D. C. Fraser, M. P. for Guysboro, is mentioned in connection with the vacancy.

The French schooner 'Catherine,' from St. Pierre, was wrecked at Point Aconia, C.B., on Monday night. The crew barely escaped with their lives. They lost mostly all their effects. The vessel went to pieces.

A writ was issued in Toronto by William C. Nunn to recover $9,040 from the Halifax and Yarmouth Railway Company and from Philadelphia parties. He claims that he was to receive ten percent commission on a sum of $90,400, paid by the Canadian Government to the defendants.

The inquest into the steamer 'David Weston' fatalities was concluded on Tuesday last at Brown's Flats, when a verdict was returned, exonerating the company and officers from all blame and recommending that owing to the danger of fire, legislation be secured forbidding the carrying of hay and straw on passenger vessels.

A Southwest Harbor, Maine, despatch says: Captain H. C. Kiel and the crew of five men of the schooner 'Avon,' of St. John, N.B., arrived on Friday from Cranberry Isles, where their vessel was wrecked during the night. The schooner went down in ten minutes, but the men got away with a boat, reaching another vessel near by.

A despatch from Fredericton Junction Herbert McGaw, aged nineteen, an employee in the McAvity & Sons foundry, St. John, was killed on Thursday by the bursting of an emery wheel on which he was grinding off the rough edges of a piece of casting. The wheel broke into many pieces, shattering the side of the building, and a piece striking McGaw in the side. He died in four minutes afterward. A boy named Ernest Smith, who was working on the other side of the wheel, escaped injury.

says refugees from the smallpox infected districts of Bangor, Orono, Bath and other places in Maine are pouring into these localities and on to St. John by every east-bound train. On Thursday twenty men, women and children, and twenty-five pieces of baggage from the very centres of the epidemic went through to St. John, there to be further distributed to Halifax, Sydney, Digby, Annapolis Valley and other parts. No precautions whatever are being taken on the border, which laxity is very apt to bring about more epidemic. The people in and about the Junction are greatly incensed because of the lack of examination, etc., and the St. John Health Board seems to be wholly oblivious of the serious situation.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of Rossland, has been chosen leader of the Liberals of British Columbia.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of Rossland, has been chosen as leader of the Liberals of British Columbia.

At a secret mass meeting of carpenters held at Winnipeg it was decided late on Oct. 19 to go on strike the next day for a nine-hour day at thirty-five cents an hour. Eleven hundred carpenters and joiners will be affected. This will seriously embarrass the large number of building operations now in progress.

A blow of gas in No. 1 mine at Morrissey resulted in the death of four miners by asphyxiation. Their names are Alfred Herbinaux, Tony Marconi, John Rogers and A. Slovonion. Only twenty men were in the mine at the time, and as these rushes of gas have occurred before, they took warning by the crackling roar of the on-coming gas, and most of the men made their escape.

A despatch from Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, says:—The eastern mail driver reports that he was informed by the postmaster at Westok, when he called for his mail, that a little Galician girl had found her father in his stable dead, with finger marks on his throat, shot in the mouth by a gun, a leg broken and other injuries. The case appears to have been one of murder. A neighbor of the dead man is suspected. They had trouble over some money, which led to hot words.

Fred. Love, engineer and superintendent of the Goderich Elevator and Transit Company, was instantly killed at Goderich on Oct. 19. The 'Newmount' was unloading a cargo of wheat at the time, and the steam shovels were in use. One of the ropes regulating the shovels was lying slack between the elevator and the vessel, and Mr. Love must have stepped across it, when the rope suddenly became taut and threw the unfortunate man up and between a pair of drums, on which the ropes are wound. His skull was severely crushed, and his left leg was broken. Deceased leaves a widow and four children.

On Wednesday the wind completely wrecked the new annex to the General Hospital at Brandon, now in course of erection. A catastrophe was averted only by the fact that it occurred during the hour when the numerous workmen engaged upon it were at dinner; otherwise, considerable loss of life could not have been averted. The new building was sixty by one hundred feet in dimensions, two stories and a basement. It was all ready to roof in when the accident occurred, and the loss will be very heavy, as much of the material was destroyed, and the building was expected to cost thirty thousand dollars.

The Victoria Natural History Society has now on the way from England a consignment of five hundred pairs of song birds. They are coming by way of New York, and are expected to arrive at an early date. There are 100 pairs of goldfinches, 100 pairs of larks, and fifty pairs of English robins, the little redbreast of poetry and song. In accordance with arrangements which have been completed, half the number of those feathered strangers from England's dells and glades will be placed in Vancouver and taken care of there until next spring, when they will be distributed throughout the woodlands of the Lower Mainland. The remainder will be placed in Beacon Hill Park aviary and kept there until the spring, when they will be given their liberty at various points on Vancouver Island.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

The Macedonian insurgent leader who was killed was not Saratoff, as reported, but Stephen Petroff.

The sum of $5,000,000 in gold was landed at Plymouth on Friday from Bombay. This is the largest shipment ever brought to England on one steamer.

The town of Homburg, Germany, has given 10,000 marks ($2,500) toward the international automobile race next year. The hotelkeepers will provide a similar amount.

John Withnell, of the St. Louis University football team, died on Thursday, following an operation to relieve his spine, which was injured in practice on Tuesday last.

A Valetta, Island of Malta, despatch says:—A fireworks explosion at a workmen's club in the village of Balzan has resulted in a woman and four men being killed and the injury of fourteen persons.

Isaac Reingold, whose verses and songs depicting the sufferings of the Jewish race in Russia won for him the title of 'the poet of the Ghetto,' is dead at his home in Chicago. Reingold was born in Russia.

A band of Ladrones surprised the town of Iriga, in the province of Ambos Carmarines, Luzon, and killed the wife and uncle of the president and three volunteers. Onofre, the leader of the Ladrones, was killed.

The Italian cabinet has resigned as a result of a ministerial council, at which the premier, Signor Zanardelli, announced that he had sent in his resignation owing to failing health. This action was unanimous.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Madrid, will probably succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert as ambassador of Great Britain to the United States.

The freedom of the city of Waterford was bestowed upon Mr. Andrew Carnegie on Monday. On Wednesday he sailed for the United States, and his last act was to contribute $5,000 towards a new organ for the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Queenstown.

James Hackett, the St. Louis National League pitcher, has lost the sight of his left eye from poison ivy contracted while hunting recently, and the attending physician fears that the other eye is affected and that it may be permanently impaired. The accident will mean Hackett's retirement from the game.

The Orlando P. Dexter private park in the Adirondacks was sold last week for fifty thousand dollars, to Messrs. Alpheus and George Conger and Henry Phelps, of Brushton. The park contains ten thousand acres. No new developments have come to light regarding the Dexter murder.

Mrs. Hanna Hall, mother-in-law of Albert W. Falke, who died suddenly in Great Falls, last March, has been arrested at Helena, Mont., on a warrant, sworn out by Falke's father, charging her with having caused his death by means of poison. Falke's wife was arrested recently in Labelle, Mo., on a similar charge.

A despatch to the London 'Financial News' from Berlin says it is rumored that an American syndicate has concluded a loan of four hundred million roubles (two hundred million dollars) for the municipalities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa and Warsaw. A great part of the bonds will be placed in the German and French markets.

Arthur Carpenter and Fred. Avery, of Albany, N.Y., New York Central trainmen, are under arrest, charged with assault and attempted robbery of an express messenger named Miller, in his car on Central train No. 54, near Schenectady, on Thursday morning. Miller was badly beaten, but continued on to New York, and the men are held here at Albany awaiting his return.

Mr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman have surpassed the world's record in high climbing in the Himalayas. Together they reached a height of 22,568 feet, Mr. Workman ascended 23,394 feet. The previous record for a woman was 21,000 feet, made by Mrs. Workman in the Karakoran mountains. The best man's record was 23,083 feet, made on Mount Aconcagua.

Theories by the score have been advanced as to the cause of the death of Miss Hickman, the London doctor who was missing for several weeks, but a lengthy post-mortem examination has as yet disclosed nothing throwing light on the mystery. The belief that Miss Hickman met her end by foul play is held by Dr. Anine McCall, who accompanied the servant of the Hickman family to the mortuary to identify the remains.

A despatch to the New York 'World,' from York, Pa., says:—The Royal Fire Company, No. 6, of this city, has been honored by King Edward of England, by the present of a handsome greyhound from the Royal kennels at Windsor. The greyhound arrived in a large box covered with the labels of foreign and United States transportation companies. The dog comes in response to a request which was forwarded to His Majesty several months ago, and which was signed by Mr. D. P. Lefaen, Congressman, and other members of the fire company.

A railway accident, attended with loss of life, happened on Thursday evening at Sowerby Bridge, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. An express train running from Leeds to Manchester was thrown from the track in a tunnel by striking a detached locomotive, that, for some unexplained reason, was in the tunnel, and both tracs were obstructed by the wreckage. Meanwhile an express train from Manchester for Leeds entered the tunnel at a high rate of speed and almost instantly crashed into the obhtruction, badly wrecking itself. Three bodies were recovered.

The 'Snoefell,' a 79-ton schooner laden with codfish, reached Queenstown from Newfoundland on Oct. 18. She was navigated for the entire trip, which lasted nineteen days, by her captain and mate alone. The men suffered terrible hardships. The schooner encountered a succession of gales and cold weather and fatigue caused the captain and mate extreme suffering. They never slept in their bunks from the time they started. For five days the schooner was on her beam ends, and then the two men subsisted on bread and water, as they were unable to light a fire.

The first important debate in the French Chamber of Deputies since the reopening of parliament last Tuesday resulted in an unqualified victory for the government. M. Combes, the Premier, demanded that the interpellations on the subject of religious congregations be united with those on the general policy of the government, and the religious interpellations were withdrawn. The government intended, the Premier continued, to carry on the war against the congregations as well as a war of free thought against slavery of the intelligence. In conclusion, M. Combes announced the government's intention to repeal the Falloux law, thus finally destroying congregational education. The chamber voiced its unqualified confidence in the government by a vote of 332 to 233.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. H. Vincent Meredith, manager of the Montreal Branch of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed assistant general manager.

Evariste Leduc, forty years of age, fractured his skull by falling into the hold of the SS. 'Orcadian' on Wednesday. Death ensued on the day following.

Napoleon Chamberlain, a carter employed by the Bell Telephone Company, climbed one of the poles to speak to a line man. When near the top he fell and was picked up dead.

Joseph Addolio, an Italian, who came from Barre, Vt., and registered at the Hotel St. Laurent, on Tuesday last, blew out the gas on retiring. He was found dead next morning.

Mr. Joseph Brown, fruit dealer of Commissioners street, has received a sample of very fine, large strawberries from the Niagara district. The grower had several crates of these late berries this season.

For stealing over three hundred dollars during the past three months from the Montreal branch of McCall Brothers, dealers in oils, where he was employed as cashier, Eugene Bussion was on Tuesday last sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Charles Dorfman and his wife are under arrest on the charge of having broken into Chaleyer & Orkins's wholesale millinery establishment on Notre Dame street, during the night of Oct. 16. Chief Detective Carpenter planned the arrest on Monday last, and recovered goods amounting in value to seven thousand dollars.

Half a dozen Chinese restaurant keepers and people of both sexes found in their places to the number of ninety were arrested last week. Evidence was given to show the places to be disorderly houses and one Chinaman was fined a hundred dollars and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and those found in his place were fined from ten to twenty dollars each.

Mrs. Ella McAllicott, 27 years of age, was almost suffocated by gas in her room at 2 McGill College avenue, on Thursday. Mrs. McAllicott arrived from Ottawa on Wednesday night. When the door of her room was forced open she was found lying on the bed in an unconscious condition, and one of the gas jets was open. She was removed in the ambulance to the General Hospital, where her condition is reported to be much improved.

The Mayor recently received a letter from the Royal Humane Society of London, England, accompanied by a parchment in recognition of heroic conduct on the part of Mr. Walter Johnston, a former resident of Montreal, with a request that it be publicly presented. Mr. Johnston meanwhile had moved to Stratford, Ont. Through the announcement of the facts in the newspapers friends of Mr. Johnston informed the Mayor of Mr. Johnston's whereabouts. He was communicated with and yesterday the Mayor received a letter from him stating that he did not know exactly when he would be in Montreal again, and asking His Worship to keep the parchment until his return.

McGILL CORPORATION

MEETING HELD YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—ANNUAL REPORT SUBMITTED.

A meeting of the McGill Corporation was held on Wednesday last. The annual university report to the visitor, His Excellency the Earl of Minto, was read by Principal Peterson. After referring to the loss sustained by the university in the death of two of its governors, Mr. G. F. Gaul and Mr. Samuel Finley and the Rev. Principal MacVicar, of the Presbyterian College and by the resignation of Dr. Alex. Johnson, the Rev. Prof. Clark Murray and Dr. Duncan McEachran, the report stated that signs were not wanting to show that the university was about to enter on an era of new and increased prosperity.

The importance of the closest possible connection between the Faculty of Arts and the Normal School, was felt. The course of study at the Normal School was believed to have been considerably strengthened by the addition to its staff of several of the university's lecturers and assistant professors. But the highest results would only be obtained when adequate inducements were offered to teachers in training to go forward from the Normal School to at least the stage marked by the intermediate examinations in the university, and in as many cases as possible to the arts degree. Another way in which the university might help to raise the standard of efficiency in the schools throughout the province would be by substantial money prizes offered in connection with the annual entrance examinations. Unfortunately the university was handicapped by the lack of funds for this purpose. It was encouraging in this connection to be able to report that, in the Faculty of Applied Science, private liberality had lately instituted several such exhibitions, mainly in the interests of those who were less able to pay the fees.

A large increase had been noted this year in the summer classes held during May and June. This might be held to give additional point to the arguments in favor of some extension of the existing session in arts and applied science.

It is possible that the success of the annual lectures in the Hyde foundation may lead to the establishment of vacation courses in Montreal for the study of the French language and literature. This would be of great benefit to the teaching of French in the schools.

Principal Peterson also touched on the question of improving the facilities for the study of music at the Royal Victoria College, where the demand for teaching is greater than the staff can overtake.

Among the most important gifts received by the university during the year were the establishment of a chair of moral philosophy by Sir William C. Macdonald; the further endowment of the university library to the extent of $4,000 annually, making in all $10,000 annually, by Mrs. Peter Redpath, of Chiselhurst, and the acquirement of the late Rev. F. Read's collection of African curios, purchased with the necessary cases to keep them in by Lord Strathcona for the Redpath Museum.

The separation of the registrarship from the office of secretary and bursar and the appointment as registrar of Mr. J. A. Nicholson, M.A., had greatly improved the business administration of the college.

Dr. H. T. Bovey, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, in his report stated that the teaching staff and the capacity of the buildings was very inadequate to meet the requirements. In consequence of the large attendance the classes had to be divided and the work repeated in each division. In the department of electrical engineering there was a total of sixty-four students, and though the teaching staff was adequate, the floor space was not. The accommodation would have to be increased or the number of students limited.

In applied science seven students who required financial assistance received bursaries, enabling them to pursue their studies.

This year a change had been made in the first year English in applied science. Instead of formal lectures being given by Dr. Cunliffe, the class had been divided into sections, each section in charge of a tutor in English, who gave one hour a week to the subject.

The reports of the Surveying School, under Prof. C. H. McLeod, at Melbourne, which fifty-nine students attended, and of the summer school of the Mining Department, under Dr. J. B. Porter, were then presented.

The report of the committee on the state of education in the province of Quebec was then heard. It asked that the present committee which consisted of Dr. James Barclay and Dean Moyse be increased in numbers and more time be allowed to continue its investigations. The Rev. Principal Shaw, Dr. Robins and Dean Evans were appointed on the committee.

The following exhibitions and prizes have been awarded in the Faculty of Applied Science as a result of the September examinations:

To students entering third year:

First mathematical prize—Sidney G. F. MacDermot.

Second mathematical prize — R. W. Boyle.

Third mathematical prize—Guy H. Blachet.

First McCarthy prize for levelling and transit work—Thomas M. Fyshe.

Second McCarthy prize—Douglas C. Livingston.

To students in second year:—

Scott exhibition—George E. Bell.

Scott prize—D. Wm. McLachlan.

It was proposed that the degree of LL.D. be conferred on Mr. Justice Lynch in recognition of his services to the province as a judge and as a member of the Council of Public Instruction.

The number of students in attendance in the various faculties was reported as follows:—In law, a total of 40; in arts, a total of 345; in applied science, 328; and in medicine, 387.

The following new fellows sat for the first time at yesterday's meeting:—Dean Evans, chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, appointed by the governors of McGill to represent the board; the Rev. Principal Shaw, for the Wesleyan Theological College; the Rev. Professor John Scrimger, for the Presbyterian Theological College; Dr. Colby, for the Faculty of Arts, vice Professor Carter; Professor Penhallow, for Arts, vice Dr. Chas. Moyse, who now sits as Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Professor Rutherford, for Arts; and Professor Owens, for the Faculty of Applied Science, vice Professor S. H. Capper.

KING LEOPOLD

HE RECEIVED A COOL RECEPTION IN VIENNA.

London, Oct. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says that King Leopold of Belgium had a cool reception in Vienna. He held a conference with Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said that the Emperor Francis Joseph could not undertake to arbitrate the Congo affair. It is rumored, the correspondent goes on, that King Leopold will now seek the support of the United States against Britain in the Congo matter, although Count Goluchowski strongly advised him to submit the question to The Hague tribunal for arbitration.

BIRTHDAYS OF THE WEEK

Oct. 27—James Cook, celebrated navigator and discoverer, born at Marston, Yorkshire, 1728. He twice circumnavigated the globe, discovering New Caledonia, and started on the third voyage, in which he discovered the Sandwich Islands, but was killed by the natives on Feb. 14, 1779.

Oct. 28—Henrietta Shuck, the first American woman missionary to China, born at Kilmarnock, Virginia, 1817. She died in China on Nov. 27, 1847.

Oct. 29—James Boswell, the biographer of Samuel Johnson, born in Edinburgh, 1840. He died in London, June 19, 1795.

John Keats, celebrated poet, born in London, 1795. He died in Rome, Feb. 27, 1821.

Oct. 30—John Adams, second President of the United States, born at Braintree, Mass., 1735. After the war, he was the first minister to England and the first vice-president of the United States. He died on July 4, 1826.

Adelaide Anne Proctor, poet, born in London, 1825. Her short poems are among the choicest in English literature. She died on Feb. 2, 1864.

Oct. 31—Richard Brinsley Sheridan, orator and dramatist, born in Dublin, Ireland, 1751. His 'School for Scandal,' published in 1777, established his reputation. He died in London, July 7, 1816.

Nov. 1—Sir Mathew Hale, an eminent judge, born at Alderley, Gloucestershire, 1609. He was appointed by Cromwell, judge of the Common Bench, in 1653, King Charles II. appointed him chief baron of the exchequer and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of England.

Antonio Canova, sculptor, born at Possagno, Venetia, 1757. He executed fifty important statues, including one of Napoleon, which afterwards came into possession of the Duke of Wellington. He died in Venice, Oct. 13, 1822.

Nov. 2—Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, wife of Louis XVI., born at Vienna, 1755. She was the fifth daughter of Francis I. of Austria. She was guillotined with her husband on Oct. 16, 1793.

James Knox Polk, eleventh President of the United States, born in North Carolina, 1795. He died in Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849, three months after retiring from office.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMPANY

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE OF REORGANIZATION.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21.—The formal announcement of the reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company was made to-night. The new company will be capitalized at $40,000,000. Forty year 5 percent gold bonds will be issued to the amount of $10,000,000, and an issue of 5 percent twenty year gold income bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 will also be made. The plan also provides for the raising of the $8,000,000 needed by the company.

Accompanying the reorganization plan is a letter from President Shields, of the company, in which he gives the condition of the company's various operations. He says:—

'I have seen no reason to modify the estimate of about $950,000 net earnings for the present fiscal year, which I made in May. I am sure that the stockholders would be justified in expecting earnings of several times the amount of my estimate when all plants could be brought into full and continuous operation, and when the possibilities of several undertakings at present uncertain could be determined by experience.'

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 22.—B. F. Frackenthal, who is now in charge of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, in the dual capacity of receiver, appointed by Speyer & Company, and as president of the subsidiary companies, is perfecting arrangements for the reopening of such of the plant as can be profitably operated.

On his arrival here Mr. Frackenthal asked for the resignation of all heads of departments, some thirty in number, including the assistant manager, Mr. Coyne, who has been in charge since the financial trouble began. The resignations were handed in yesterday.

Mr. FGrackenthal will engage a new staff, but it is understood a number of the old men will be retained.

Mr. Frackenthal will engage a new immediately steps would probably be taken looking to the reopening of the pulp mill, the sawmill and the veneer plant. 'We will not hesitate,' he declared,' to open those that can be operated profitably, but will need some time to enquire thoroughly into the economic conditions and about the facilities for getting timber out of the woods.'

Mr. Frackenthal is somewhat handicapped, as in the event of British capital being forthcoming for the purchase of the works his tenure of office would come to an abrupt termination.

SUNK AT THE 'SOO.'

STEAMER 'ADVANCE,' BELONGING TO A MONTREAL FIRM, WILL LIKELY BE A TOTAL WRECK.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 26.—The steamer 'Advance,' owned by Mr. James Carruthers, Montreal, is lying sunk in eighteen feet of water on the American side of the 'Soo.' The vessel and cargo will likely be a total loss. Fire broke out in the hold of the vessel during the night while at the new Ontario dock here. She was towed to the American side and scuttled. The upper works are now burning. The cargo consists of twelve hundred tons of general freight. The vessel was bound from Montreal to Port Arthur.

The steamer 'W. F. Fauber,' of Cleveland, sank in Lake Superior this morning. Captain Morris and one man were drowned. The rest of the crew were saved.

FORMER MAYOR OF TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—Alexander Manning, ex-Mayor of Toronto, and one of Toronto's wealthiest citizens, died at noon to-day.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, Oct. 26, 1903.

The table of fluctuations for the week shows that while prices are still below the levels at which they stood most of the summer, a fair recovery is being made by the local issues from the slumps of the past few weeks. This market has had a pretty thorough housecleaning, but has come out of it without any such mishaps as have come to Baltimore and Pittsburg. The troubles in these places are probably over, but it is not at all improbable that there will be failures in other places. On the other hand, these failures in other places do not depress the general market as they used to; prices are at a level where failures are taken for granted, the feeling when they are announced is rather one of relief.

On the other hand there can be little doubt that some prices are still too high, considering the grave possibility of some reaction in trade. Stocks which sell more on their prospects than on any immediate return in the way of dividends, seem to be largely held at certain minimum figures; when these prices can be got for them, they are sold, but when the market falls away the selling slackens considerably. The liquidation in these can hardly be considered to be completed as yet, but good dividend-payers, which have been largely sacrificed to protect the weaker stocks, seem to have struck bottom, and are working their way upward as fast as the weaker elements in the market will let them. Among such are Toronto Railway, which gained 4 points in the week; Twin City, 1¼; Power, 4; N. S. Steel, 2½; Dominion Coal, 4½; and Richelieu, which opened at 73¼ and closed at 75 ex-dividend of 3 percent, making a net gain of 4¾.

Week's fluctuations were:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Pacific. . .120	120½	117¾	118¾	5,799	
M. St. Ry. .197	198	197	198	124	
New do .190	190	187½	188	224	
Toronto Ry. 91	95	91	95	349	
Twin C. Ry. 83¾	85¼	82	85	3,641	
Detroit .Ry. 59	60¾	57½	59¼	1,913	
Toledo Ry. . 19	19	18 1-8	18 1-8	398	
Halifax Ry. 90	90	90	90	30	
Winnipeg Ry200	200	200	200	3	
Richelieu . . 73¼	76	71¾	75	1,212	
Mont. Power 67	72½	67	71	5,681	
Cable . . .149	150	149	150	44	
Telegraph . 158	158	158	158	4	
Telephone . 145	145	145	145	12	
N. S. Steel 72	74¼	70¼	74¼	640	
Dom. Iron . 9	9¾	9	9	1,806	
Do. pref. . 22	25	25	25	40	
Dom Cot. . 30	31	30	31	80	
Dom. Coal . 68¼	73	67	73	3,743	
Bk. of Mont.249	249	248	249	73	
Molsons Bk 194	194	194	194	14	
Bk. Toronto 221¼	221½	221½	221½	2	
M'chts. Bk. 153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	5	
Royal Bk. .209½	209½	206½	206½	29	
Quebec Bk. .119	119	118	118	25	
Union Bk. .133	134	133	134	34	
Bk. of Com.153½	153½	153	153¼	40	
Prov. Bk. . 60	60	60	60	40	
Total sales shares					25,944
D. Iron bds 59	59¾	58	58½		$20,000
D. Coal bds 106	108	106	108		3,500
Ogilvie bds. 112	112	112	112		18,000
Mtl. St. bds 104	104	104	104		2,900
C'y 4 p.c. bds100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾		500
Total sales bonds					$44,900

NEW YORK STOCKS

Henry Clews says: The impression is growing that the decline of the last nine months has been rather too severe, and in the case of good securities much more than justified.

Liquidation of quick assets has about exhausted itself and slow assets, or 'ndigestibles,' are unsalable, so that the market is saved that element of weakness. Another symptom of reviving confidence in financial circles is the good demand for bonds. Later on it will no doubt be found that very considerable amounts of the better grade securities have been quietly put into strong boxes at recent low prices, so that the supply of desirable investments will be very much diminished. Just now discrimination is particularly necessary, and as soon as liquidation is seen to have spent its force the good stocks which suffered through the bad are likely to pull sharply away from the indifferent ones and regain their normal level. Fortunately there has been little marginal speculation in the industrials, which are still lodged to a large extent with the creators. As collateral also their availability has been greatly diminished, and their danger to the general market correspondingly lessened. Of course ultimately a resting place will have to be found for these indigestibles, their salvation seeming dependent upon reorganization. Much of the inevitable loss has already been endured, having fallen upon those best able to sustain that loss; but the most remarkable thing, perhaps, is that the breakdown of the trust system—the collapse of the industrials is nothing less than that—has come with so comparatively little injury to the country at large. The chief depression has fallen upon Wall Street, and while the country at large is bound to feel the disturbance, its effect has been astonishingly slight this far.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

Manitoba wheat holds steady at 84c for No. 1 northern; 79c for No. 2 northern, and 75c for No. 3 northern, ex-store Fort William, early November delivery. This is too high for exporting.

Flour is steady, with a slightly weaker feeling; mill feed of all kinds is in large demand, and some milers are heavily oversold.

Saturday's cheese boards went in some cases about a cent lower than a week ago, resulting in a decline here, but it is felt that the bottom has been reached, and prices from now on, are likely to go up.

English bids for butter have recently been too low for export, but it is hoped that better things are coming, as stocks of dairy produce on the other side are not large.

There is an easier feeling in poultry, though arrivals are still small.

GRAIN — Peas, 62½c high freights; 72½c afloat here; rye, 53c east, 58c afloat here; buckwheat, 58½c; oats, No. 2, 34½c in store and 33¾c to 34c afloat; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; No. 3 barley, 50c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.80; seconds, $4.50; strong bakers, $4.25 to $4.50; Ontario straight rollers, $3.90 to $4; in bags, $1.90 to $2; patents, $4.15 to $4.40; extra, $1.70 to $1.75; rolled oats, $1.80 per bag; $3.80 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $17 to $18; shorts, $20, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $15.50 to $16.50; shorts, in bulk, $20.50 to $21.50.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.60 to $1.62½ per bushel in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut $20.50; compound refined lard, 8c; pure pork, $23.50 to $21; light short cut, $20 to Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle, rendered, 10c to 10½c; hams, 12½c to 14c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs $7.75.

EGGS—Candled selected, 22c, and straight receipts, 19c; Montreal limed, 18c.

CHEESE—Ontario 11 1-8 to 11¼c; Townships, 11c.

BUTTER—Townships creamery, 21¼c; Quebec, 20½c; Western dairy, 16c.

ASHES—Firsts, $5.85 to $5.90; pearl, $6.70 to $7 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 13c per section; in ten lb. tins, 8c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per imperial gallon, 55c to 60c per gallon in tins; 6c per lb. in wood; sugar, 7c per lb.

HAY—No. 1, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 2, $8 to $9; clover, $6.50 to $8; clover mixed, $7 to $7.50 per ton, in car lots.

POTATOES—Per 90 lb. bag, 55c to 60c in car lots.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 14c; ducks, 12c, and chickens, 12c.

GRAIN.

Wheat and flour in store in Montreal:

	Oct. 24, 1903.	Oct. 17, 1903.	Oct. 25, 1902.
Wheat, bush 174,377	62,118	123,424	
Corn, bush 67,963	54,764	24,415	
Peas, bush 41,121	41,603	62,004	
Oats, bush 196,143	205,721	100,743	
Barley, bush 26,475	25,488	14,524	
Rye, bush 1,421	1,421	12,325	
Buckwheat, bush . . 1,740	905	20,764	
Flour, brls.. 14,572	14,510	18,704	
Meal, brls 821	872	117	

CATTLE MARKET

LIVE STOCK MARKET —Oct. 26.

About 800 head of butchers' cattle, 70 calves and 700 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong and there was a good demand with firm prices paid for the best cattle. Mr. G. Martel paid $4.40 per 100 lbs. for six of the best steers on the market Pretty good cattle sold at from 3¾c to a little over 4c, and the common stock at from 2¼c to 3½c per lb. There were very few canning stock on the market to-day. The calves sold at from $3 to $10 each, most of them being grassers which sell at from 2½c to 3½c per lb.; good veals bring from 4c to 4½c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3¾c, and the lambs at from 3½c to 4c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 5¾c to 5½c per lb., weighed off the cars.

TORONTO CATTLE.

Toronto, Oct. 25.—It was a dull market this morning and offerings were small. There were no export cattle brought in and the quality of butchers' offered was for the most part not of the first class. The principal business was done in stockers and feeders, which sold well. There were 38 cars of stock brought in, comprising 324 cattle, 1,177 sheep, 1,300 hogs, and also 23 calves.

Export Cattle—No offerings. Quotations nominally remain unchanged.

Butchers — The small amount of good stock which was on the market brought $4.25 per cwt. The prevailing price for fair cattle of good weight was $3.50 to $4.

Stockers and Feeders—This line was the most active on the market. Good heavy stockers brought from $3.50 to $3.75, and lighter animals from $2.50 to $3 per cwt. Short keep feeders, of which there were fair offerings, were at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt., and medium feeders from $3.25 to $3.40. Bulls sold from $2.50 to $3.25 per cwt.

Milch Cows—There were only three on the market, and sold from $40 to $50.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was steady. Export ewes were again quoted at $3.40 to $3.50; export bucks at $2.50 to $2.75; and spring lambs at $3.50 to $4 per cwt.

Hogs—The market was steady and there was a good demand. Prices remained unchanged. Selects brought $5.40 to $5.50, and $5.15 for fats and lights.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 23.—Beeves, receipts, 4,379; steers opened firm to 10c higher and closed easy and unchanged; bulls and cows steady; native steers, $4 to $5.50; oxen and stags, $3.25 to $4.40; bulls, $2.50 to $4; and cows, $1.25 to $3.55. Cables quoted live cattle selling at 10½c to 11¼c at Liverpool, and at 11c to 11¾c at London, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady. Exports to-day 660 beeves; to-morrow, 1,830 cattle, 644 sheep and 7,941 quarters of beef. Calves —Receipts, 309; veals slow and lower at $4 to $8.50; grassers at $2 to $2.50; fed calves at $3. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 4,972; trade slow; sheep, 10c lower; lambs steady to 10c off; sheep, $2.25 to $3.50; lambs, at $4.50 to $5.60. Canada lambs, $5.30 to $5.50 Hogs, receipts, 2,909; market firmer; Pennsylvania and State hogs quoted at $6.15 to $6.23; mixed western (common), sold at $5.60.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 36,000; including 8,000 westerns; market steady to fifteen cents lower; good to prime steers, $5.40 to $5.90; poor to medium, $3.60 to $4.30; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $4.10; cows, $1.35 to $4.25; heifers, $2.40 to $4.75; canners, $1.35 to $2.50; bulls $2 to $4.25; calves, $2 to $7.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 25,000; market five to ten cents higher; mixed and butchers, $5.45 to $5.85; good to choice heavy, $5.45 to $6.75; rough heavy, $5.10 to $5.40; light, $5.35 to $5.75; bulk of sales, $5.40 to $5.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 45,000; sheep and lambs, steady to lower; good to choice wethers, $3 to $3.75; fair to choice mixed, $2 to $3; native lambs, $3.25 to $5.60.

East Buffalo, Oct. 26.—Cattle, receipts, 5 900 head; good cattle active, 10c to 15c higher; common, steady; prime steers, at $5.40 to $5.75; shipping, $4.65 to $5.15; and butchers, $3.75 to $4.25; heifers, $3.50 to $4.40; cows, $2.25 to $3.75; bulls, $2.50 to $4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.75 to $4.00; stock heifers, $2.00 to $3.00; good to choice fresh cows and springers, good demand; strong, common, slow; good to choice, $45 to $55; medium to good, $30 to $42; common, $18 to $25.

Veals, receipts, 1 000 head; 50c higher; $6 to $8.50.

Hogs, receipts, 21,500 head; active, 5c to 10c higher; heavy, $5.95 to $6.05; mixed, $5.90 to $6.00; Yorkers, $5.90 to $6.00; pigs, $5.65 to $5.80; roughs, $5.00 to $5.25; stags, $4 to $4.75; dairies and grassers, $5.65 to $5.85.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 20,900 head; active, 15c to 25c higher; lambs $4.25 to $5.65; yearlings and wethers, $4 to $4.25; ewes, $3.50 to 3.75; sheep, mixed, $1.50 to $3.75.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—Wheat—The demand is very good for domestic milling. The market is firmer at 77c to 78c for No. 2 red, and white east and middle freight. Goose is steady at 71c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 72c to 73c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is about steady; No. 1 hard is scarce and the price is nominal at 91½c, and No. 1 northern is quoted at 88½c, and No. 2 northern at 83c at Georgian Bay ports and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—There is a fair demand for export and the local exporters are biddins $3.10 for cars of 90 percent patents in their bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held at 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4.50 for second patents and $4.40 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill feed—Is steady at $17 for cars of shorts, and $14 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba mill feed is stead at $20 for cars of shorts and $18 for brans, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley is dull and easier at 43c for No. 2, 42c for No. 3 extra, and 41c for No. 3 or feed east or middle freights.

Buckwheat is steady at 40c for No. 2 east or middle frenglths..

Rye is steady at 50c to 51c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Corn is steady. American is quoted at 55½c for No. 2 yellow, 55c for No. 2 mixed or No. 3 yellow and 54c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track, Toronto.

Oats are in fair demand and steady. No. 1 white are quoted at 30½c, and No. 2 white at 30c east; No. 2 white are quoted at 29c high freights north and west and 29½c middle freights.

Oatmeal is steady at $3.60 for cars of bags and $3.80 for barrels on the track, Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas are steady at 61c high freights, north and west, and 62c east or middle freights.

Butter—The offerings of very good dairies are small and choice goods are wanted. The receipts of poor stuff are liberal. There is a good supply of solid and print creameries. Creamery prints, 21c to 22c; do., solids, 19c to 20c; dairy, pound rolls, choice, 17c to 19c; dairy tub, good to choice, 16c to 18c; dairy medium, 14c to 15c; dairy poor, 12c to 14c.

Eggs are unchanged. The offerings are inclined to be light and the quality is not generally good. Candled fresh are quoted at 22c; fresh gathered 20c, cold storage at 18c, and limed at 17c to 18c.

Baled hay—The market is steady at $9 to $9.50 for cars for No. 1 timothy here. Baled straw is steady at $5 for cars on track here.

Dressed hogs are unchanged at $7.25 to $7.75; live hogs are steady at $5.40 to $5.50 for selects; $5.15 for fats and lights.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—There was a large attendance on By-ward market this morning and a brisk business was done. Pork was in fair demand at $7.50 to $7.75 per cwt. The market for beef was somewhat dull; 4½c to 5c per pound was the ruling figure. Lamb was in fair demand at 7c for fronts, and 9c for hinds. Dressed poultry was plentiful. Prices were as follows: Turkeys, $1 to $1.25 each; ducks, 80c to $1 per pair; gees, 70c to 90c each; chickens, 30c to 75 pair. The demand for potatoes was fair. As high as 90 cents per bag was paid, but 85c was the ruling figure. Oats were in good demand at 35c per bushel. Buckwheat sold for 55c per bushel, and wheat at 80c to 90c per bushel. The offering of butter was large, and the following prices ruled: In prints, 22c to 24c per pound, and in pails, 18c to 20c per pound. Eggs are in good demand at 18c to 20c per dozen for fresh stock. Vegetables were offered in large quantities. Cabbage, 25c to 50c per dozen; celery, 20c to 23c per dozen; turnips 40c per bag; beets, 50c per bag; pumpkins, 10c to 15c each; onions, 15c per gallon, and tomatoes, 15c per pail. Fruit was very plentiful, and apples sold for 50c to $1 per bag; crab apples at 15c per pail; grapes, 25c per basket, and pears at 30c to 40c per basket.

Ingersoll, Oct. 26.—White wheat, 75c to 77c per bushel; spring wheat, 75c to 77c per bushel; fall wheat, 75c to 77c per bush; barley 63c to 65c per bushel; peas, 60c to 62c per bushel; corn, 60c to 62c per bushel; bran, $15 to $17 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; onions, 50c to 55c per bushel; live hogs, $5.10 to $5.20 per cwt.; flour, $1.85 to $2.10 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.15 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.10 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 25c to 26c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

Three cyphers are omitted in the following table:

	Oct. 26, 1903.	Oct. 19, 1903.	Oct. 27, 1902.
Wheat—			
U.S. and Canada.....22,484	22,295	29,918	
On passage to U.K...14,320	16,080	16,900	
Ditto to Continent ..15,440	16,200	15,920	
Total wheat 50,244	51,575	62,738	
Corn, U.S. and Can. 8,154	8,411	2,488	
Oats, U.S. and Can.. 6,502	7,889	7,835	

CHEESE BOARDS

Ingersoll, Ont., Oct. 20.—No cheese boarded at the Ingersoll cheese market to-day. Very few salesmen in town. Septembers sold and evidently not anxious about October.

Woodstock, Oct. 21.—Offerings, 3,800 boxes colored and 1,800 white cheese, last week of September and first half of October. The bidding opened at 10¾c and advanced to 11c. No sales.

Brockville, Oct. 22.—Business was comparatively dull at the meeting of the cheese board here to-day. That is, the buyers showed no inclination to buy. Offerings were: 1,285 colored, 1,161 white. The bidding opened at 10c by Derbyshire, and was advanced by small margins until 10½c was reached by Earle, then an apparent deadlock ensued. The price would not be entertained by the salesmen for a minute, considering they had before them reports from western markets which commanded considerably over 11c. Webster bid 10¾c, which Laing bettered by offering 11c. Both these offers were refused on the ground that the article was worth at least 11 1-8c to 11¼c. These bids were not forthcoming, and the board adjourned with the same old story, 'No sales.' On the curb the salesmen did a lot of 'shopping' before disposing of their lots. A few buyers met the board price and soon filled their orders at 11c. The other buyers would not follow the lead and the salesmen went from house to house trying to do business on the even money basis. A large quantity was finally let go at 10¾c and 10⅞c, with the latter figure ruling. The owner of a large combination representing about 1,200 boxes dealt direct with Montreal over the 'phone. Sales are reported as follows: Earle, 700; Dickey, 1,500; Webster, 1,000; Bissell, 1,500; Derbyshire, 1,500; Murphy, 1,400; Howe, 200.

Iroquois, Oct. 23.—There were 879 boxes of cheese, including 70 white, boarded here to-day. Several lots were sold to Johnston at 10¾c. Buyers prsent: Johnston, Smythe, Roode and Ault.

Ottawa, Oct. 23. — Offerings were 1,320 white and 290 colored, a total of 1,610, of which only 525 were sold at 10¾c, the salesmen holding out for 11c. Purchases were made by Hunter & Co., F. S. Williamson and Ayer & Co. The closing of the Ottawa board was indicated by fixing Friday, Nov. 6, as the date of the annual banquet. The question of inspection was considered. At present there is but one grade of cheese, the finest. This has always been recognized as a grievance, as affording a pretext to cut the prices of the best because of a few inferior cheese. The establishment of three grades—finest, second and third—was advocated as providing the seller with an official grading of his cheese instead of having to rely on the buyer's word. A resolution was adopted, calling on the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association to take action in the matter at the next annual meeting.

Perth, Oct. 23.—There were about 2,000 boxes of cheese on the market here to-day, part of which were for cold storage. Ruling price, 10¾c. Buyers present were:—Webster, Bissell, Howe and Ferguson.

Cowansville, Oct. 24.—At the Dairymen's Exchange meeting to-day thirty factories offered 1,202 boxes of cheese and seven'een creameries 729 boxes of butter. Sales of butter were as follows: To H. Allen, 623 at 21c; to J. Dairymple, 20 at 20½c, to Hodgson Brothers, 29 at 20¾c; leaving 52 boxes unsold. Sales of cheese were 41 boxes; to H. Allen at 10 9-16c, leaving 1,161 unsold. Eleven buyers were present. The same day last year 934 boxes of butter sold at 20¼c to 21c, and 966 cheese at 11 1-8c to 11 3-16c.

Cornwall, Oct. 24.—The slump in the price of cheese of one cent a pound since last Saturday made business dull on the Cornwall board to-day. Offerings were 1,047 white, 532 colored and 80 American. J. F. McGregor got 327 white at 10¾c, for Lovell & Christmas; N. Fraser, 351 white at 10 11-16c for T. S. Williamson; J. Welsh, 600 for James Alexander at 10¾c; T. Keenan, 453 colored at 10 13-16c, and 80 American, at 10¾c for A. W. Grant; N. Pitt, 99 white at 10¾c, and 64 colored at 10¾c, for Willer & Riley. One hundred and eighty-five remained unsold. Last year at this date, 1,473 boxes sold at 11 5-16c.

Belleville, Oct. 24.—At the meeting of the cheese board to-day 2,105 boxes of cheese were registered, 2,005 white and 100 colored. Watkins got 180; Sprague, 75 at 10¾c; 10½c to 10¾c bid for the balance.

Summary of the Cheese Boards:

Place.	Date.	Offered.	Sold.	Price
Campbellford .	20	1,355	1,355	11¾
Peterborough .	21	5,819	—	11 3-16
Woodstock . .	21	5,600	—	b11
Picton	21	740	140	11
Stirling	21	1,000	—	b10¾
Brockville . .	22	2,446	7,900	10¾
Vankleek Hill	22	928	—	b10¾
Winchester . .	22	1,443	—	b10¾
Kingston . . .	22	1,497	—	b10 11-16
Iroquois	23	949	—	10¾
Ottawa	23	1,010	525	10¾
Perth	23	2,000	—	10¾
South Finch .	23	2,200	—	b10¾
Napanee . . .	23	1,550	230	10¾
Cowansville .	24	1,202	41	10 9-16
" Butter	24	729	677	21
Cornwall . . .	24	1,659	1,474	10¾
Alexandria . .	24	1,055	1,025	10¾
London . . .	24	3,000	300	11 1-16
Belleville . .	24	2,105	255	10¾

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Oct. 23.

There was not a large attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, but the market gardeners turned out in full force with overflowing loads of cabbages, celery and other seasonable garden truck, which they sold at moderate prices in most cases. The celery was in excessive supply and of very fine quality and generally sold at from 15c to 25c per dozen, but one man, an Italian, who seems to raise better celery than any of his neighbors, gets 50c to 60c per dozen for it. The price of pork has a downward tendency, but dead poultry, especially geese, were about one cent per lb. higher than on last Friday's market. There were hundreds of bags of inferior apples offered at 25c per bag, but good keeping apples sell at from $2.25 to $3 per barrel; grapes are still plentiful at 22c to 25c per basket; pears, 20c do.; oats, 70c to 75c per bag; buckwheat, $1.10 do.; potatoes, 45c to 60c for the 80-lb. bag; turnips, carrots and beets, 40c to 50c do.; onions, $1.50 do.; green cabbages, 20c to 30c per dozen; purple cabbages, 40c to 50c do.; pumpkins, 60c to 75c per dozen; some large squashes were sold at from 25c to 35c each; dressed hogs, 7c to 7¼c per lb; turkeys, 11c to 14c do.; geese, 8c to 9c do.; ducks and chickens, 10c to 13c do.; new laid eggs, 35c to 40c per dozen; older eggs, 20c to 22c do.; tub butter, 18c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; hay, $7.50 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

THE APPLE CROP

CANADA HAS 2,780,000 BARRELS LESS THAN LAST YEAR.

Mr. Snow, statistician of the International Apple Shippers' Association, estimated the total United States apple crop this year at 46,614,000 barrels, as against 47,625,000 last year. Ontario's crop is estimated at 12,800,000, as against 16,000,000 last year, and Nova Scotia's at 650,000, as against 270,000 last year. This makes a shortage for the United States of 1,011,000 barrels, and for Canada of 2,780,000 from last year. The European apple crop, however, is so largely a failure, that the smaller crop is selling for money.

J. R. Clogg & Co. give the apple shipments from Montreal for last week as follows:—Liverpool, 24,265 barrels; Glasgow, 14,164; London, 7,705; Manchester, 5,115; Bristol, 3,054; Aberdeen, 4,972; Antwerp, 79. Total, 59,354 barrels.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices today as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, Dec. . .	81⅞	81⅞	81	81½
May . . .	80¼	80¼	79⅝	80
Corn, Dec. . .	44¾	44¾	43¾	44⅛
May . . .	43¾	43¾	42⅞	43⅛
Oats, Dec. . .	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼
May . . .	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝b
Pork, Jan. . .	12.20	12.20	12.05	12.07
May . . .	12.35	12.37	12.20	12.25
Lard, Jan. . .	6.75	6.75	6.62	6.65
May . . .	6.72	6.80	6.72	6.75
Short ribs, Jan.	6.37	6.40	6.30	6.32
May . . .	6.50	6.50	6.42	6.45

COTTON GOES UP

REPORTS OF FROST IN THE SOUTH CAUSES VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Oct. 26.—There was great excitement and activity at the opening of the cotton market this morning. More or less general frosts had been reported in the cotton belt over Saturday and Sunday, and with Liverpool this morning exhibiting great firmness there was a scare of shorts here that started prices some 20 to 43 points higher. October closing on Satusday at 9.96 sold up to 10.40 on the call, while December touched 10.28; Jan., 10.25; March, 10.20, and May 10.20. This enormous gain naturally attracted heavy realizing and after the call prices were depressed several points on the more active positions.

The activity continued all the morning and fluctuations were irregular and violent Generally speaking the tone was firm. From the highest point early there was a reaction before midday of from 25 points on October to 11 and 17 points on the other positions. Notwithstanding the heavy estimates for to-morrow's receipts short covering continued in volume and the market regained most of its losses with prices in the early afternoon 25 to 35 points higher than Saturday's.

WHEAT TOO HIGH.

(Winnipeg 'Commercial.')

There is a good deal of talk among Winnipeg grain men about the abnormally high price of wheat in this market. The general opinion is that prices have been pushed up too much here. A comparison of Manitoba prices with quotations in other leading markets will show a premium of one to three cents in favor of the local market. Some of the dealers said last week that they would stop buying if prices did not subside shortly. Bids received from Liverpool and Glasgow last week were equal to about 75c for 2 northern, when the price here was ranging between 77c and 78c. Most of the bids this week from Ontario millers were from ½c to 1c below the net cost of Manitoba wheat delivered at Fort William. Notwithstanding the comparatively high quotations here, many farmers are placing their wheat in store for a rise. It is said that a large percentage of the wheat now moving to lake ports is on account of farmers, who are shipping to Fort William to hold for a higher market. Naturally with wheat much above values in other markets one would suppose that it would be a good time for the farmers to sell, looking at the situation from an ordinary business basis. Of course, if the farmers expect a further big advance in wheat they will no doubt hold, but the advance will not come, and in the meantime, charges are accumulating against the grain.

The present premium on Manitoba wheat is mainly due to the high prices bid for blocks of wheat by the big milling companies. No doubt the milling companies have been influenced by the bad weather, and scarcity of high grade stuff, to bid strongly for the best grain. By keeping the market above an export basis they will hold more of this grain in the country. They do not, however, want the lower grades, and even a wider spread between the high and lower grades may result. The high prices bid by the millers for high grades has strengthened the market for lower grades as well, but when a large surplus of the latter accumulates this strength may not be maintained.

THE BANK STATEMENT

The statement of the Canadian chartered banks for the month of September shows a general expansion, as is usual at the harvest season, but not so great as last year. Their circulation, which increased almost six millions during September last year, only increased a little more than three millions this year; the increase in deposits, which was over seven millions last September, was little more than five this year; the total securities held increased a million and a half last September, but only some three hundred thousand in the past month, while the total loans, which showed an increase of almost nine millions in September, 1902, only grew about four and a half in the month under consideration. A good deal of this failure to grow is due to the lateness of the harvest, and will doubtless be largely made up in the October statement. The delay in moving the harvest is caused largely by the vagaries of the weather, but partly also, curiously enough, by the prosperity of the country. The high prices which prevailed for Manitoba wheat at the opening of the harvest season gave many farmers the impression that they had only to hold off for a while and get a dollar a bushel for their wheat. Having made plenty of money out of last year's harvest, they were not under any necessity to sell, and while they have given up the idea of dollar wheat, they are still rather slow to sell at the prices now offered, and are storing their wheat in elevators near home, or shipping it to Fort William for storage there until they can get their own price. There is, however, another reason for the failure of the banks to expand as much as last year, namely the general tendency to retrenchment and contraction of credits that comes after a wave of prosperity. Just how serious this is can hardly be determined until the crop moving season is over, and the element of the late harvest eliminated from the calculation. In the meantime, it may be noted that the banks have increased their holdings of specie and Dominion notes by about a million and a half dollars, as against some three hundred thousand in September, 1902. Call loans in Canada only increased $225,000 last month, about a tenth on the increase of the same month last year, while call loans elsewhere have been reduced by two and a half millions. About the same reduction was made last year.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS

Week Ending Oct. 24.

	C.P.R.	G.T.R.	Canal.
Wheat, bush.. . . .	—	109,272	878,829
Corn, bush	—	—	145,611
Peas, bush	3,947	4,621	—
Oats, bush	7,286	16,691	—
Barley, bush	—	847	—
Buckwheat, bush . . .	1,000	—	—
Flaxseed, bush	—	—	10,000
Flour, brls..	10,034	16,590	12,639
Meals, brls	1,661	—	71
Eggs, cases..	4,008	12,256	27
Butter, boxes	3,816	4,853	50
Cheese, boxes	33,230	43,773	4,084
Apples, brls	8,886	56,371	2,129
Pork, brls	1,030	—	—
Lard, pkgs..	1,632	9	1,001
Meats, pkgs	11,145	891	—
Hams and Bacon, pkgs	669	50	—
Tallow, brls	23	19	—
Leather, rolls	118	2,500	—
Raw Hides..	188	66	—
Dressed Hogs	338	—	—

CANADIAN TRADE.

Bradstreet's 'Trade Review' says:—The feeling in wholesale trade circles at Montreal is decidedly hopeful. The weather in some parts has not been stimulating for the season's trade the past week or so, but the first cold dip will create a big sorting demand for winter goods. Sorting purchases by the retailers have been very fair so far, but they must buy largely yet to get stocks in order when the demand sets in for cold weather goods. Values of cotton goods, and in fact of all manufactures, with few exceptions, are firmly held. Payments have been fair, but there have been some renewals of merchants' paper due, doubtless, to the slow deliveries of the season's crops at the country markets.

There have been more buyers in the market in Toronto this week to sort stocks which are getting well broken into at country points now. The spring orders on staple have been very fair so far and the general outlook for trade is promising. There has been some demand here for Canada fleece wool for export to the United States, but prices are apparently above the view of buyers. North-West orders to go by vessel before the close of navigation are larger.

There has been a fair movement in general trade at Victoria and Vancouver the past week. The lumber and other industries are quite active.

There is a large amount of grain moving now in Manitoba. The money circulation is expanding, payments are improving and general business is in a sound and promising condition. The outlook is bright.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Reports on the business situation to the International Mercantile Agency from correspondents throughout the United States are summarized as follows:—The larger number of unfavorable reports are as to the industrial situation and outlook. Good judges believe the effort to hold the price of finished steel through the spring will not succeed. Authorities admit that pig iron makers will have to increase the extent of the movement to restrict output. Pig iron given in exchange for coke overhangs the market. Soft coal prices are being held up only through combination. Present plans contemplate the laying off of nearly 50,000 railway employees this winter.

Trust Company and National Bank disasters at Baltimore and Pittsburg were causes of special conditions, and at both cities it is believed the weakness of the financial situation has been eliminated. At Minneapolis spring wheat receipts tend to confirm the belief that the government report of the size of the spring wheat crop as too large. International Mercantile Agency advices point to about 160,000,000 bushels of wheat from this year's domestic crop of wheat available by export, whereas European continental estimates are that importing countries will need 180,000,000 bushels.

General jobbing trade is dull in New England, but the volume is nearly equal to that one year ago. The movement of lumber there is fair, except for Southern.

Sales of wool have been small, consumers awaiting lower prices. Some cotton mills are storing product. Shoe factories are fairly busy on orders for spring delivery.

The general business outlook in the south-west, except in Texas, is bright. New Orleans anticipating a heavy winter and spring trade. Texas trade prospects are tied up in the cotton yield there which will be somewhat under the estimated crop.

WALL STREET TERMS

'NO BUYING POWER'; 'BUYING BY THE PUBLIC'; 'A PROFESSIONAL MARKET.'

In recent Wall Street discusion of the stock market much has been said of the professional character of the market, the absence of outside interest, the lack of buying power, and the large short interest outstanding. Many people read these published theories and explanations without understanding what is meant by them. Particularly confusing to most people is the statement, which has been made a number of times during the last few weeks, that the market shows no buying power. As every time a transaction is recorded it means that a purchase as well as a sale has been made those who are not thoroughly acquainted with stock market terms cannot understand the statement.

It is sufficiently well known that there is a class of speculators in Wall Street who are professional traders. There are 1,100 members of the New York Stock Exchange. Many of these members are never seen on the floor. John D. Rockefeller has been a member of the Stock Exchange for over thirty years, yet it is probable that he has not been on the floor of the Exchange three times. Among other members who never execute an order on the exchange are William Rockefeller, E. H. Harriman, Russell Sage, George Gould, Frank J. Gould,

BROME NOMINATIONS

THE HON. J. C. McCORKILL AND MR. DAVID MANSON WILL BE THE OPPONENTS.

Knowlton, Que., Oct. 22.—The Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Liberal, and Mr. David Manson, Mansonville, Conservative, were nominated to-day in Brome county for the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. H. T. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer. Much enthusiasm was manifested on both sides. The nominations were followed by speeches by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. Horace Archambault, the Hon. Arthur Turgeon and the Hon. W. A. Weir on behalf of the Liberal candidate, and by the Hon. M. F. Hackett, the Hon. L. P. Pelletier and Mr. R. H. Pope, M.P. for Compton, on behalf of the Conservative candidate. The two candidates also addressed the electors. The contest promises to be one of the hottest in the history of the county.

THE FLOOR GAVE WAY.

It was the intention to hold the meeting in the open air and a large platform had been erected for the purpose. On account of the chilly air it was thought better to hold it in the tannery. About seven hundred men crowded into the building when the floor gave way precipitating about three hundred of them into the cellar below, a fall of about nineteen feet. No one was injured, except Mr. David Cousins, of Bolton Glen, who sustained a slight cut on one leg. The meeting then took place in the open-air according to the original intention.

Mr. S. J. Carter, who was invited to contest Brome County with the Hon. Mr. McCorkill, for the Quebec Legislature, had a conference with some friends Wednesday afternoon. The matter having been considered, it was finally decided that Mr. Carter should decline the nomination so enthusiastically tendered.

Knowlton, Que., Oct. 22.—The nomination proceedings at Knowlton to-day took place in the rear of the Court House, one of the largest audiences of men ever seen at a nomination being assembled.

The papers of Mr. D. A. Manson, the Conservative candidate, were signed as follows: Messrs. E. P. Stevens (agent), George Robb, Israel England, Frederick England,, L. A. Gingras, Ernest Fleury, J. A. Buck, G. R. Bullard, E. Niblock, N. F. McKay, H. W. McGowan, M.D., J. N. Davignon, M. H. Bedee, L. L. Ledoux, J. H. Robinson, G. H. Robb, S. E. Phelps, J. McGill, A. S. Hammond, William Bachand, J. P. Heath, W. S. Knowlton, S. D. Regan, Isadore Lusquan, J. E. Miller, H. L. Hurlburt, E. J. Bailey, A. B. Bailey, J. H. Panell, John Cabana, J. H. Knowlton, T. R. Page, John Crawford, William Wilkins and many others, between fifty and sixty in all.

Mr. J. C. McCorkill's nomination was signed by Messrs. H. E. Williams, Knowlton; J. R. Ball, D. L. Smith, T. Vaughan, J. J. Desotelle, H. G. Lane, L. Hastings, H. Strong, R. Allen, Chester Wilson, T. P. Miller, E. E. Duchesneau, L. J. Marsh, A. W. Thomas, A. Young, H. E. Blunt, J. N. Pettes, J. D. Blanchard, C. J. Oliver, Francois Crevier, W. R. Oliver, S. Sargent, H. W. Barnes, C. J. Benham, G. J. Patch, C. J. Fuller and others, about fifty in all.

Mr. J. C. McCorkill was the first speaker. He referred to his call to the Treasurership. He said the only argument against him that he had heard was that he was not a resident in the county. He said while not a resident, he had for many years been a property holder and directly interested in all the affairs of the county. Further, Mr. McCorkill said he had many clients in Brome county. He had been the professional attorney of the Dairy Board, and had framed the bill and by-laws that had passed the Local Legislature. He paid a fine compliment to Mr. H. S. Foster, president of the Cheese Board. Mr. McCorkill said the honor was one for the county of Brome and the Eastern Townships as a whole, and that on Oct. 29 he believed they would roll up a handsome majority.

Mr. McCorkill said that they had represented him as not a friend of the temperance cause. Prohibition, said the Treasurer, does not come up in this election. When it did it would be time enough for them to deal with it. However, they had the license law. He believed in a good license law, and would pledge himself to support such a law. Further, he would work for municipal control of such a law. Surely, that was all that could be expected of him.

Mr. D. A. Manson, the Conservative candidate, followed. He referred to the great loss to the county and the province in the death of the late Hon. H. T. Duffy. Like the late Mr. Duffy, Mr. Manson said he was not sufficiently conversant with the French to address an audience in that language. However, the proceedings of the legislature were published in English and French, and any member could easily follow them. He criticized the Parent government for snatching a catch vote after the Laurier elections and getting into power thereby in 1897. He said that the fact that there were only six members returned in Opposition was a great provincial calamity. Since then, however, the three by-elections had all gone against the Parent government, and showed which way the wind blew. It was akin to a disgrace that Mr. Parent could not find a man within the county of Brome able to fill the vacant Treasurership. He said that the boasted surpluses of the Parent government were made up by the sale of public lands; that in two years they had sold three thousand square miles of timber lands, or an equivalent to six counties like the county of Brome. He said Mr. McCorkill is Mr. Fisher's candidate, and he considered that Mr. Fisher had done wrong in importing a candidate from without the county. He urged his hearers to consider the interests of the province fairly, and expected them to return a substantial majority for the Conservative candidate on Oct. 29. He closed by thanking the ladies and gentlemen for their patient and kindly hearing.

The Hon. M. F. Hackett paid a glowing tribute to the late Hon. Mr. Duffy. He then said that the province of Quebec had a new premier, and that gentleman was no less a person than the Hon. Sydney Fisher. He had dared to dictate to them as to who would be the Treasurer of Quebec Province, and had foisted on them a man from the county of Missisquoi. He said that there were most certainly boys in the county of Brome able for such a post. He said that the Liberals had pledged themselves to repeal certain taxes, but not one tax had been repealed that had been imposed. He appealed to the electors to do their duty and return Mr. Manson on Oct. 29.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher followed. He repudiated Mr. Hackett's title of 'new premier of the Province of Quebec.' He desired no better title than that of 'member for the county of Brome.' 'The late Treasurer is dead, long live the new Treasurer!' He said that Mr. Manson's speech was a piteous wail for election. A large number of Conservatives had not desired a contest. (Loud cries of 'No! No! No!' from Conservatives.) Mr. McCorkill was the free and full choice of the county convention. Mr. Fisher spoke of the improvement in provincial politics since the Parent government were returned. He said that they would give the Conservatives a tremendous defeat, and called on every Liberal to go into the fight to win.

Mr. Fisher was followed by the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who spoke in French. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. Weir. The meeting then adjourned with cheers for the King.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS

CATTLE EXPORTS FROM MONTREAL SHOW AN INCREASE OF A HUNDRED AND TEN PERCENT.

Despite the lifting of the embargo of live stock from United States ports by the British Government Canada is holding her own as regards shipments. Up to the present time the shipments for the season from Montreal of sheep show an increase of fifteen percent; cattle, a hundred and ten percent; while the shipment of horses has decreased forty percent.

Following are the shipments of live stock from the opening of navigation up to the present time, and for the corresponding period last year:—

	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
1902	37,229	61,963	444
1903	43,025	130,072	274

NO HOLIDAY ON NOV. 9.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—There will be no holiday on November 9 this year. The King's birthday will be celebrated on May 24.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS.— On Oct. 8, 1903, at 14 Cathcart Road, S.W., London, England, the wife of Vere Collins, of a son.

CURRAN.—At Covey Hill, Que., on Oct. 19, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Curran.

DOWKER.— On Oct. 10, at Woodbourne, Gravesend, England, the wife of Arthur Cracklow Dowker,, of a son.

FRANCKUM — At Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Franckum, jr.

HARVEY — On Oct. 23, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harvey, a daughter, at 488 Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles.

KANNAWIN — At the manse, Woodville, Ont., on Oct. 16, 1903, to the Rev. W. M. and Mrs. Kannawin, a son.

LANGDON — At 190 St. Hypolite street,on Oct. 20, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Langdon, a daughter.

MARTIN.—At 73 Mullins street, on Oct. 22. 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Martin.

McQUEEN.—At the manse, Gould, P.Q., on Oct. 23, 1903, to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McQueen, a son.

MORRIS.—On Oct. 11, 1903, Niagara street, St. Catharines, a son to John and Carrie Morris.

RYAN — In Watertown, N.Y., on Oct. 20, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ryan (late of Montreal and Cassburn), a daughter.

WALKER — On Oct. 13, 1903, at 690a St. Antoine street the wife of W. H. Walker, of a son.

WESTGATE — At 43 McGill College ave., Montreal, on Oct. 19, 1903, the wife of C. R. Westgate, a son.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG — SEALE—At Granby, Que., on Oct. 21, 1903, by the Rev. W. B. Longhurst, George Henry Armstrong, of Waterloo, Que., to Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Seale, jr., of Granby, Que.

BENNETT—LUKE.— At Tilsonburg, Ont., on Oct. 14, 1903, at the home of the bride's father, by the Rev. Andrew Fisher, uncle of the bride, William H. Bennett, M.D., to Cecil Cornish, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Cornish Luke.

BLYTHE—CARPENTER. — At 698 Albert street, Ottawa, by the Rev. F. C. Reynolds, on Oct. 21, 1903, Ellen M., youngest daughter of Robt. Carpenter, to Chas. H., eldest son of J. Blythe, both of Ottawa

CHAPMAN—CAMERON.— On Oct. 15, 1903, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, London, England, by the Rev. Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, M.A., Edmund Pelly Chapman, M.A., Indian (Bengal) Civil Service, son of Robert Barclay Chapman, C.S.I., to Mary Tupper, daughter of Major-General Donald Roderick Cameron, late R.A., C.M.G.

ELDER—ELDER.—On Oct. 14, 1903, at Elder's Mills, Ont., by the Rev. Malcolm MacKinnon, B.A., John C. Elder, of Athelstane, Que., to Mary E., daughter of the late David Elder.

GIBSON — TOWNSLEY — On Oct. 14, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, Stogdale Place, Toronto Junction, by the Rev. H. S. Magee, E. J. Maude, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Townsley, to the Rev. J. Whitfield Gibson, of Cincinnati.

HAMILTON — DICKSON — On Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1903, at the Church of the Advent, Westmount, by the Rev. A. J. Doull, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bryant, Harry J. B. Hamilton to Ruby L. A. Dickson, daughter of R. A. Dickson, Esq., both of this city.

HAWLEY— WEDGEWORTH. — At Swanton, Vermont, on Oct. 21, 1903, Miss Cora Alma Wedgeworth, daughter of the Rev. Clark Wedgeworth, to Major John A. Hawley, of Nutt's Corners, Clarenceville, P. Que.

HEDLEY — ROBERTSON. — At Mount Brydges, Ont., on Oct. 15, 1903, Miss E. M. Robertson and Mr. J. W. Hedley, M.A., mathematical master of Lucan High School.

HYDE—GORHAM.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1903, at Crescent Street Church, Montreal, by the Rev. John Mackay, Jennie Hyatt Gorham, daughter of Mrs. John Hyde, to James Reid Hyde, both of this city.

KEYS—SMITHERAM—On Sept. 21, 1903, at the Methodist parsonage, Fenelon Falls, by the Rev. J. Garbut, Mary Florence, youngest daughter of Wm. Smitheram, Esq., to William Rowe Keys, of the firm of Keys & Morrison, hardware merchants, Lindsay, Ont.

LIND—BURNS.—On Oct. 14, 1903, at the residence of the bride's mother, 128 Pembroke street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Griffin, Robert G. Lind, of London, Ont., to Marion G. Burns, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Burns.

LIPSEY — WOODSIDE — In the Presbyterian Church, St. Sylvestre, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1903, by the Rev. G. A. Woodside, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. P. D. Muir, B.A., Robert S. Lipsey, of Elizabeth, N.H., to Winnifred, third daughter of Alexander Woodside, Esq., of St. Sylvestre, Que.

MACLAUCHLAN — DUNCAN — On Oct. 21, 1903, at the home of Mr. D. W. Clark, 472 Dundas street, Toronto, by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson, of Chalmers Church, Mr. Arthur H. Maclauchlan, to Miss Elizabeth Duncan, both of Toronto.

M'CALLUM—WRAY.— On Oct. 21, 1903, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Wray, 34 Borden street, Ottawa, her daughter, Miss Sarah A., was married to Mr. Neil McCallum, B.A., of Grand Forks, B.C. The ceremony was conducted by Pastor Zimmerman, Bethany Chapel.

McCLENAGHAN—PEDDIE.— At the residence of the bride's father, on Oct. 14, 1903, by the Rev. G. Whillans, James McClenaghan, to Susan Viola, daughter of John Peddie, both of Howick, Que.

McMANN—JENNINGS.—At the West End Methodist Church, on Thursday, Oct. 22, 1903, by the Rev. G. S. Reynolds, Walter C. McMann to Mary Elizabeth Jennings, daughter of William H. Jennings, of Montreal.

St. John (N.B.) papers please copy.

MERRICK—GRAY.—On Oct. 14, 1903, at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Tracey, rector, Walter Percival Merrick, C.E., youngest son of the late J. D. Merrick, Sheriff of Prescott and Russell, to Alice Marion Gray, daughter of Major Henry A. Gray, M. Inst., C. E., engineer-in-charge Public Works of Canada, western Ontario.

MILNER—MANNING.—At Clinton, Ont., on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1903, (Thanksgiving Day), by the Rev. H. M. Manning, Albert H. Milner, of Brampton, Ont., to Olive Manning, daughter of the Rev. H. M. Manning, pastor of Wesley Methodist Church, Clinton.

MILROSS — BANCROFT — At the Methodist parsonage, Osnabruck Centre, Ont., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1903, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, James Milross to Mary Bancroft, both of the Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont, Ont.

MINTEER—PORTEOUS.—At Galt, Ont., on Oct. 30, 1903, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Dickson, Wm. P. Minteer, of Chicago, Ill., to Elizabeth Riddle, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Porteous.

NEWMAN — CRUIKSHANK — In Knox Church, Pictou, Nova Scotia, on Oct. 14, 1903, by the Rev. George Carson, Stella Blanche Cruikshank to Dr. Archibald Blanch Cruikshank to Dr. Archibald Hamilton Newman.

NIVEN—PERRY.—On Oct. 19, 1903, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A., Frank J. Niven, of the Crown Lands Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, to Helen Ross, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Perry of 75 Oxford street.

RAE—SMILEY.— On Oct. 16, 1903, at Aberdeen, South Dakota, by the Rev. J. W. Taylor, Charlotte Erema Smiley, formerly of Toronto, to Thomas Clouston Rae, of Winnipeg, Man.

ROBINSON—DAVIS.— On Oct. 15, 1903, at the manse, Fitzroy Harbor, Ont., by the Rev. Rugh Ferguson, Jesse Robinson, Toronto, to Ethel Davis, Fitzroy Harbor.

SEALE — WOODSIDE — In the Presbyterian Church, St. Sylvestre, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1903, by the Rev. G. A. Woodside, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. P. D. Muir, B.A., Thomas H. Seale, of Haverhill, Mass., to Jennie, second daughter of Alexander Woodside, Esq.

STEWART—FISHER.— On Oct. 17, 1903, at the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. E. J. T. Fisher, of Spadina avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Parker, cousin of the bride, Mr. George W. Stewart, of Thornton, to Miss Rosalie, youngest daughter of the late Edward Fisher, Esq., of Bradford.

STOCKING — WHITE—At Trinity Church, on Oct. 21, 1903, by the Rev. C. G. Rollit, Mary Marquis, eldest daughter of Robert White, Esq., to Frank Storrs Stocking, of Quebec.

THOMSON — PATERSON. — At the residence of the bride's parents, 119 Victor avenue, on Oct. 14, 1903, by the Rev. D. B. Macdonald, Bendale, assisted by the Rev. McP. Scott and the Rev. D. J. Davidson, J. R. Thompson, M.D., Winnipeg, to Janet G. Paterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paterson, Toronto.

WILLIAMS — BAYLIS — On the 21st instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, "Burnside," 55 McGill College avenue,by the Rev. Professor Ross, D.D., acting pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, Charles Torrey Williams, of the firm of George W. Reed & Company, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late James Baylis.

WOOD— LARKIN — On Oct. 21, 1903, at the deanery, St. Catharines, Ont., by the Rev. Dean Morris, Walter G. Wood, of the Bank of Toronto, Collingwood, son of Mr. Archibald Wood, Millbrook, to Margaret, daughter of Mrs. P. Larkin.

WOODSWORTH—DAY.— On Oct. 15, 1903, by the Rev. George A. Mitchell, B.A., at the residence of Mr. Wm. E. Lyons, Dundas, Ont., uncle of the bride, the Rev. Richard W. Woodsworth, of Toronto, to Mrs. Anna Whitfield Day, of Hamilton, widow of the late Rev. Dr. David A. Day, Liberia, Africa.

WRIGHT — REMSHART — On Oct. 21, 1903, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. H. J. Cody, Frederick Clarkson, Wright, son of the late W. A. Wright, of Toronto, to Julia Wilhelmina Remshart, only daughter of Mrs. E. M. Remshart, of Savannah, Georgia.

DIED.

BOYD.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Yarmouth Centre, on Sunday, Sept. 13, 1903, Sarah Hamilton, relict of the late James Boyd.

BOYD.—In this city, on Oct. 21, 1903, at 671 St. Antoine street, Ellen, beloved wife of W. R. Boyd, in her fiftieth year.

BROWN — On Oct. 16, 1903, at her daughter's residence, West Bolton, Que., in her 78th year, Hannah Percival, wife of the late J. S. Brown, of Coaticook.

CAMPBELL.—At Howick, on Oct. 18, 1903, suddenly, Archibald Campbell, aged 58 years.

CLAYTON.—At his late residence, 412 Slater street, Ottawa, on Oct. 21, 1903, Frank Clayton, of the Department of the Interior, aged 56 years.

CROSS — At 266 Major street, Toronto, the residence of her son, Prof. George Cross (McMaster University), on Oct. 20, 1903, Elizabeth, relict of the late Henry Cross, aged 70 years.

CUSHING.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at his residence, 'Ingleside,' Cushing, Quebec, Lieut.-Col. James R. Cushing, in the 65th year of his age.

DENURE.—At Bradford, Ont., on Oct. 21, 1903, Mrs. Eliza Jane DeNure, in her 84th year.

FITZ SIMMONS.—At Winnipeg, on Oct. 18, 1903, after a short illness, John Fitz Simmons, aged 44.

FULTON — At Gowan Bank, Woodstock, Ont., on Oct. 20, 1903, Robert R. Fulton, in the 65th year of his age.

HALL — Died at sea, on Oct. 14, 1903, William Welfitt Hall, Esq., J.P., D.L.L., of Park Hall, Mansfield, Notts, England, and third son of the late Lieut.-Col. G. B. Hall, of Guelph, Canada,aged 45 years.

HOWE.—At the residence of his nephew, Wm. Howe, 31 Second Avenue, Ottawa, on Oct. 16, 1903, Joseph Howe, in his 92nd year.

KENNEDY — On Saturday, Oct. 17, 1903, at the Montreal General Hospital, William Kennedy, in his 31st year.

Edinburgh papers please copy.

KITTERMASTER.— At Sarnia, Ont., on Oct. 18, 1903, Anthony B. Kittermaster, aged 74 years.

MANNING—At 11 Queen's Park, Toronto, on Oct. 20, 1903, Alexander Manning, in the 85th year of his age.

MORAN.—At Quebec, on Oct. 23, 1903, at the age of 38 years, John Moran, son of John Moran, sr.

PERRY — On Oct. 18, 1903, at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. C. Costeston, Vernon, B.C., Mary Collyer, widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Perry, C.E.

RANKIN — At Brompton, Que., on Oct. 20, 1903, Ralph E. Rankin, late of Nanaimo, B.C., aged 52 years.

THORNE.—At 244 Huron street, Toronto, on Oct. 16, 1903, Grace Matilda Thorne, wife of Richard Thorne, and sister of the late Sir James D. Edgar.

TWEDALE.—In Seaforth, Ont., on Oct. 16, 1903, at 'Ingleside,' Dorothy Isabella, beloved wife of F. W. Twedale, L.D.S., in her 34th year.

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Miscellaneous.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal.—On the fourteenth day of November next, 1903, in the Office of the undersigned Notary, at No. 1105 Ontario street, at Montreal, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, it shall be proceeded to the Sale and Adjudication to the latest and highest bidder of an immovable property described as lot number six hundred and ninety-seven, on the hypothecary cadastre of the St. James Ward, in this city, with the houses and other buildings thereon erected, the whole depending on the substitution created by the late Pierre Huot and Dame Clemence Cadieux, his wife, according to deed. Montreal, on this twenty-third day of October, nineteen hundred and three. A. JOLICOEUR, Notary.

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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."'