

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.  
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## UNHAPPY RUSSIA

### Sunday Was a Day of Horror in St. Petersburg.

#### FIVE HUNDRED MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS BY THE SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR.

#### One Regiment Reported to Have Thrown Down Their Arms and Refused to Fire on Mob.

#### It is Believed the Power of the 'Little Father' is Gone Never to Return.

(Associated Press Despatch.)

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—This has been a day of horror in St. Petersburg. A condition bordering on civil war exists in the Russian capital. The city is under martial law, with Prince Vasilichkoff as commander of over fifty thousand of the Emperor's guards. Troops are bivouacking in the streets to-night and at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the island of Vassil Ostrov and in the industrial sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The Dowager Empress has hastily sought safety at Tsarkoe-Selo, where the Emperor is living.

#### EMPEROR'S ANSWER.

The Minister of the Interior, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, presented to His Majesty last night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter Palace this afternoon and receive their petition; but the Emperor's advisers already had taken a decision to show a resolute front, and the Emperor's answer to a hundred thousand workmen trying to make their way to the palace square today was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and sabre. The priest Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in his vestments, holding aloft the cross, and marching at the head of the thousands of workmen, through the Narva gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons. The figures of the total number killed or wounded here, at the Moscow gate, at various bridges and islands, and at the Winter Palace, vary. The best estimate is five hundred, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as five thousand. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men. The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers, and the cry of the populace is for vengeance. The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

#### BROKE FAITH IN 'LITTLE FATHER.'

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in the 'Little Father,' who, they were convinced, and whom Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs and redress their grievances. Gorky, the Russian novelist, expresses the opinion that to-day's work will break this faith of the people in the Emperor. He said to-night: 'To-day inaugurated revolution in Russia. The Emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself for ever from his people. Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the 'Little Father' would be heeded. They have been undeceived. Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed and that the only remedy is force. The first blood has been shed, but more will follow. It is now the people against the oppressors, and the battle will be fought to the bitter end.'

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak guards' regiments, cavalry and infantry, held every bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlaces the city and the gates leading

from the industrial section, while in the palace square, as the storm centre, were massed dragon regiments, infantry and Cossacks of the Guard. Barred from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the frozen river and canals, on the ice by twos and threes hurrying to the palace square where they were sure the Emperor would be present and hear them. But the street approaches were closed by volleys and Cossack charges. Men and women, infuriated by the loss of loved ones, cursed the soldiers while they retreated. Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the Emperor had failed them, and that the time had come to act. Men began to build barricades in the Nevsky Prospect, and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down the telegraph poles. Fighting meantime continued at various places, soldiers volleying and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic.

Women were running through the streets seeking lost members of the families. Several barricades were carried by the troops. Towards 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds, exhausted, began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect the workmen put out all the lights. The little chapel at the Narva gate was wrecked. On the Kaminostov island all the lights were extinguished.

#### A GENERAL KILLED.

Every officer wearing the uniform of the Emperor who was found alone was mobbed. A general was killed on the Nicholas bridge, and a dozen officers were seized, stripped of their epaulets and deprived of their swords.

It is rumored to-night that M. de Witte will be appointed dictator to-morrow, but the report is not confirmed. The authorities, while they seem to realize the magnitude of the crisis with which the dynasty and the autocracy are confronted, on account of to-day's events, apparently are paralyzed for the moment.

An official statement was promised at midnight at which hour it was announced that it had been postponed till to-morrow.

Intense indignation is bound to be aroused all over Russia. The workmen and revolutionists expect news from Moscow and other big centres, where the troops are not of the same class as the guards' regiments of St. Petersburg.

#### THE WAR WILL END.

A member of the Emperor's household is quoted as saying to-day that this conflict will end the war with Japan, and that Russia will have a constitution or the Emperor Nicholas will lose his head.

The Warsaw and Baltic railway is reported to have been torn up for a mile and a half, but the damage is said to have been repaired.

#### HARROWING SCENES.

The most harrowing scenes of the day occurred around the Palace square. This enormous square, back of the Winter Palace, is surrounded by gardens fronting the Admiralty and by a vast semi-circular building containing the offices of the general-staff, the Ministry of Finance, and the Foreign Office. In the centre of the block is cut an arched gateway, surmounted by a bronze quadrangle. The gateway serves as an entrance to the Grand Morskais, one of the most fashionable streets of the city, which crosses the Nevsky Prospect. Beyond the semi-circular building is a wide space leading to the Merkal canal, and beyond this stands an enormous square building, the headquarters of the St. Petersburg military district. From thence Grand Duke Vladimir had issued orders for the whole military preparations, directing the day's

operations. In the centre of the square stands an enormous granite column supporting a statue of Victory, commemorating the defeat of the Napoleonic invasion, at which a veteran guard of the uniform of the period of Alexander I. stands sentinel.

When the Associated Press correspondent arrived at the Palace square early this morning he found a considerable crowd of demonstrators already lining the railings of the Admiralty garden and the Boulevard. The square itself presented the appearance of a military encampment. Several companies of the Pavlovsky and Preobrazhensky guards had piled their arms, while the men were at-



THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS II.

ting around camp fires or stamping on the snow to keep warm. Beyond the infantry stood squadrons of the Cavalier Guards and the Horse Guards, without their lances, cuirasses or the usual gay trappings. The men carried carbines slung across their shoulders, and their sturms were covered with felt or straw to keep off the cold. All the soldiers wore hoods to protect their ears from the searching wind. A field kitchen steamed, disseminating the fragrant odor of viands. Many of the men wrestled or boxed, cracking jokes as one or another rolled on the snow. A whole row of ambulances, drawn up near the palace, served as a reminder of the business in hand.

#### CRIES OF THE STRIKERS.

Meanwhile pickets were stationed at all the entrances of the palace and cavalry patrols kept promenaders moving along the sidewalks. Sleigh traffic continued uninterrupted till the time came for the cavalry to charge. The crowd of strikers in and outside the Admiralty gardens continued to grow hourly, swelled by arrivals from the Nevsky Pros-

pect, which debouches upon the Boulevard skirting the gardens.

The strikers manned and held a small edifice at the corner of the gardens, and poured out constant objurations and reproaches at the troops. It was in vain that officers requested them to disperse. 'We have come to present our homage and grievances to the Emperor.'

'Let the Emperor come out and hear us; we do not wish to do harm.'

'Long live Nicholas II.; if he only listens to our grievances we are sure he will be just and merciful.'

'We cannot longer endure our sufferings. Better die at once and end all!'

Such were the cries repeatedly heard from many strikers. Many strikers brought their wives and children. 'You soldiers are our brothers. You cannot shoot these little ones,' they exclaimed. But as the pickets and patrols continued driving off the people the demonstrators began to give way, and the bitterest insults and oaths, in which the Russian vocabulary is particularly rich, became frequent.

'We are not Japanese; why brutalize us? Will you shame the mother who bore you, who was a Russian like ourselves?' were some of the cries that were heard. Later such expressions as 'Scoundrel,' 'Mercenaries,' 'Dogs,' and worse were heard. A long-haired student among the crowd hurled an insulting epithet at an officer, who sent a couple of men to arrest him. The crowd tried to rescue the student, but the latter was dragged and kicked across the sunlit square. The crowd broke out into a storm of hoots and hisses. Then a young workman jeered at a soldier, who applied his rifle butt, and with the help of comrades, dragged the workman, despite his pleadings, to the lockup. Every time the troops moved the crowd hissed them.

#### OFFICIAL VERSION.

Number of Killed Placed at 76  
and Wounded at 233.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The story of the events immediately preceding and during yesterday's outbreak as viewed by official eyes is given in the 'Official Messenger' as follows:

'All attempts of the factory inspectors to pacify the workmen were fruitless and

in behalf of the men, insolent demands of a political character. Among the workmen verbal and written notifications were circulated urging the necessity for a meeting on Jan. 22 on the Palace Square in order through Father Gopon to submit the petition to the Emperor. One of the demands was of a political character and the real purpose of the meeting on the Palace Square was concealed from the workmen. Fanatical speeches which Father Gopon, forgetting his clerical dignity, addressed to the men, and criminal agitation, excited the men to such an extent that on Jan. 22 large crowds proceeded to the centre of the city. At some points bloody collisions occurred between them and the troops in consequence of their refusal to obey the police regulations, or owing to their distinct attacks on the troops. The latter were obliged to fire in the Schlusseberg causeway near the Narva triumphal gate, in Troitjki square, and in the fourth line on the Vassil ostrov quarter, in the Alexander Gardens, at the corner of Nevsky Prospect and Cogol street, near the police bridge, and at the Kasan Cathedral. In the fourth line the populace erected three barricades of planks and wire. On one of these a red flag was hoisted. From the windows of neighboring houses shots were fired and stones were thrown at the military. The crowd took swords from the policemen and armed themselves therewith. They pillaged the Schaff Small Arms Factory and carried off about a hundred swords, a large number of which, however, the police recovered. The crowd destroyed telegraph wires and knocked down poles. The municipal building, in the second district, was attacked and demolished. In the evening five shops on the St. Petersburg side were plundered.'

#### OFFICIAL LIST OF KILLED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 10.00 a.m.—In the centre of the city all is quiet at present but ferment continues in the outlying industrial quarters.

During the night the police made house to house visits, warning householders that the rioters are threatening to divide into groups and sack the town. The 'Official Messenger' announces that up to eight o'clock last night the total killed was 76; wounded, 233. The paper adds that the same precautionary measures used yesterday have been adopted for to-day.

#### QUIET PREVAILS.

Military in Complete Possession of St. Petersburg.

ALL EYES NOW TURNED ON BIG CENTRES IN THE INTERIOR.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 12.45 p.m.—The military had complete possession of the city this morning and quiet prevailed in all sections.

After the last volleys in the Vassil Ostrov quarter at midnight the men abandoned the few barricades which they held until that hour and retired. The word was passed around by the leaders to remain quiet for the present.

During the night a fine, damp snow fell, covering the ugly red stains and obliterating all traces of the conflict of yesterday, and with the break of day the city, except for the presence of troops in the streets, had resumed its normal appearance. The shops had reopened and general traffic was partially resumed. The men appeared at work in several of the factories and mills, including the works of the Russian Westinghouse Company, but the managers, in a majority of the cases, told the men to remain away for a few days, and that in the meantime they would receive their pay.

The people generally were nervous and apprehensive and kept indoors. The strikers looking weary and haggard after the excitement of yesterday, collected in sullen little groups in the vicinity of their various headquarters, and yesterday's barricades, awaiting the decision of their leaders regarding the plan of action. They were in an ugly mood, and broke out in curses whenever soldiers marched by.

An early morning tour by the correspondent of the Associated Press showed that a cordon of troops barred the entrances of the city from the big industrial sections. The bridges were still held by the guards regiments, it being rather strange to see the officers of the Imperial Guards, the pets of the St. Petersburg drawing-rooms, riding thoroughbreds and doing police duty in the streets around the Winter Palace. There was no trace of excitement. The big square which yesterday was filled with troops was empty, but inside the palace court, beyond the sight of the passers-by, a regiment of dragoons and several companies of infantry were quartered.

The authorities have advised the factory owners not to admit the men, as they had stolen a lot of dynamite bombs and might destroy property.

Rumors were current that the strikers proposed to proclaim a general attack on property and a reign of anarchy, but the labor leaders denied this in the most vigorous terms. One of Father Gopon's lieutenants declared that the leader of the strikers had resolved to preach the gospel of armed resistance and the overthrow of autocracy, but that it did not carry with it a threat of pillage or an attack on property. The police have not yet been able to find Father Gopon, though they are searching for him everywhere. His whereabouts is known only to half a dozen trusted lieutenants, through whom he issues orders. No newspapers have issued since Friday ex-

cept the 'Official Messenger' containing the government decrees, which is printed under military protection at the office of the State Bank, where the bank notes are issued. Official accounts of yesterday's affair were posted on all the bulletin boards. Strikers who came to read spat upon them.

#### STORY OF EYE WITNESS.

PAVEMENT IN ADMIRALTY PARK RED WITH BLOOD.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Petit Journal,' who was an eyewitness of the shooting in Admiralty Park, says:—'An enormous column of people, singing the "Marseillaise," broke through a triple cordon of lancers. The soldiers immediately made use of their weapons. The dead and wounded covered the ground and the pavement was red with blood. All sorts of vehicles were required to take away the victims. I was obliged to get out of my sledge and an infant, which had been killed, was placed in it. The infantry received an order to fire. I just had time to throw myself flat on the snow. The instant after, the commanders made a gesture conveying the order, three hundred rifles were discharged. The infantry was only a hundred yards away. The Cossacks completed the work of death, charging like a hurricane on the crowd. Women, children and workmen fell beside me by hundreds. All who could, took refuge in the courtyards of houses, while in the distance was heard the roar of artillery. Among the killed was the superintendent of police.'

#### THE NEWS IN LONDON.

PRESS COMMENT ON ST. PETERSBURG HORROR.

London, Jan. 23.—Such phrases as these, extracted from editorial articles in the London morning newspapers, sufficiently indicate the opinion held here of yesterday's events in St. Petersburg: 'Revolt has been quelled, but revolution begun.'

'The bureaucracy has declared its policy; it is the policy of Blagovestchenk-massacre.'

'The inevitable reaction has begun, and with it a new chapter in Russia's history and probably also in the history of Europe and Asia.'

'The revolutionary movement in Russia has received its baptism of blood, its crown of martyrdom.'

'Is there a Mirabeau or even a Danton in Russia to-day?'

'A very grave responsibility lies to-day at the door of the Czar, who has failed to grasp his unique opportunity.'

'The "Little Father" has become the murderer of his people, and it remains with him to save the country from disaster. Even at the eleventh hour he may do so, but only by recognizing that autocracy has gone for ever.'

It is pointed out that the fate of Russia does not depend upon the people of St. Petersburg alone, but on the masses throughout the country; and it is considered that the events of recent months connected with the agitation for constitutional reform, sufficiently attest the people's temper.

Some of the special despatches from St. Petersburg this morning comment upon the unexpectedly determined attitude displayed by the Russian workmen yesterday as revealing a new phase in the character of the patient masses.

While many estimate the casualties at anywhere near two thousand killed and five thousand wounded, there is everywhere conclusive evidence of the impossibility of yet estimating with any degree of exactitude.

#### HEARD IN PARIS.

ST. PETERSBURG RIOT RECALLS FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The news of the bloody events in St. Petersburg has caused a profound sensation here. The newspapers issued special editions throughout the evening giving dramatic details of the street fighting and these were eagerly read and discussed in the boulevards, at the theatres, and in other public places, the tragedy being the universal subject of comment. The newspaper offices were surrounded by crowds awaiting the bulletins. Officials here have received notices practically the same as those made public. The general view, including that of officials, is one of the deepest apprehensions that the events of to-day may precipitate in Russia a period of revolution such as France saw witnessed.

The 'Temps' St. Petersburg special correspondent to-night makes a graphic comparison between the position of the Emperor Nicholas II., and King Louis XVI., on the eve of the reign of terror. After a careful analysis of the situation, the correspondent concludes that most of the military forces of Russia will remain loyal to the Emperor, although he foresees prospects of some of the artillery regiments playing the same role that the regiment of the French Guards took in the fall of the Bastille, at the outbreak of the French revolution. The correspondent also points out that the Emperor Nicholas's withdrawal to Tsarkoe-Selo places twenty-one kilometres between him and the excited populace.

The prevailing tone here is one of awe at the magnitude of the horror. The Socialist journals do not disguise a strong sentiment in favor of the people and of indignation against the course of the government.

(See also Page 22.)

# 'DEBORAH.'

## A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

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

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### SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt, court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria, whose life object was the uprooting of the Jewish faith. The king's scribe, Timon, Dion, a Greek soldier; Eliah, the Nasi, chief of the Jewish rabbis; his renegade son, Glaucon; his other son, the little blind Caleb; his daughter, Deborah, the beautiful and good; Apollonius, the cruel and libertine governor—such are some of the leading characters. The persecution of Eliah, and the championship of Dion. Caleb disappears, and Deborah goes to seek him. The seat of Apollonius, where little blind Caleb is introduced as the "Jewish Cupid." Dion takes Caleb home. The injured Glaucon. Deborah to become the avenger of the wrongs of Israel. Deborah and Caleb take a midnight tramp to Mizpah, and providentially escape the Greek pickets. On nearing the town they find it occupied by the enemy. Shocked at this discovery, and fainting from fatigue, Deborah falls and lies for hours in delirious slumber. Caleb sleeps also. They are awakened by Judas, their new protector, who leads them to safety. They are placed in the care of another, who conducts them, after brief rest, to the city of Modin, before whose gates the Greeks are seen offering a sacrifice to Bacchus. The Jewish community are commanded to join in the heathen worship, but firmly refuse. A conflict follows.

### CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

'Say, are you lame, too?' the strange boy asked.

'No, I am only blind, the Lord be praised!' replied Caleb.

'Only blind? Whew!' and a long whistle threaded the stillness of the march.

'Silence!' said a gruff voice.

'Can't you see a bit?'

'No, not as you see.'

'Haven't you any eyes?' and the boy drew Caleb's face to his. 'Oh, such big eyes! and can't see? But such eyes must see somewhere. Maybe they are like my feet, that look in the direction they aren't going. Can't you see the inside of your head?'

Caleb laughed, and fell in with the mirthful mood of his companion.

'They say I can see out of my ears and from my finger ends.'

'I shouldn't wonder,' replied the lame boy. 'And can you see as well in the dark as in the light?'

'Just as well.'

'Whew!'

'Silence there!'

'Say, couldn't you and I have fun with the jacks?'

There was a pause.

'Say, can you see—and the boy's voice sunk to a whisper—'can you see God? Or maybe the angels? What are they like? Like Judas? Or old Mattathias? Or like—like your sister there?'

Caleb protested against his companion's irreverence and ignorance.

'Well, at any rate, the angels see you. How do you know they do?'

'Because, blind as you are, you do not stumble half as much as I do. There, you stepped right over that rock that I nearly broke my heel on; and the Psalmist said of somebody, "that the angels keep him from stumbling his toes." Those are not the words, but something like them. But how can the angels lift you over the stones if they can't see you? Eh! But what's your name?'

'Caleb. What's yours?'

'Solomon; but they don't call me that. They call me Mephibosheth, because Mephibosheth was lame in his feet; that is, they call me Meph because the whole word takes too much breath, and folks need all they've got, especially in such travelling as this.'

The night wore wearily away. Once old Mattathias joined the little group, but only for a few moments; for though the conduct of the expedition was left to the younger men, chiefly his five sons, the responsibility of the movement rested with the venerable priest. Once Judas came to them, but it was only to insist that the daughter of Eliah should make use of a rude palanquin, which two strong-limbed men carried between them upon two poles. This Deborah refused, and, footsore and weary though she was, trudged by its side while the bearers conveyed a sick woman with her babe at her breast.

In the early dawn the fugitives threaded the wild, narrow ravine in the neighborhood of Michmash, once the scene of the adventures of Prince Jonathan during the wars of Saul against the Philistines. As the day advanced, women and children sought rest and shelter among the caverns and chasms which made that region frightful in days of peace, but a welcome retreat to those

whom the troublous times had ejected from better homes. Here, at Judas's advice, Mattathias decided to halt the little host. All fell to work building the defences which they would surely need in coming dangers, and which became ever after famous as the cryic whence the Maccabean eagles, those sons of Mattathias, swooped down upon the Syrian army.

Rapidly the natural rocks grew into orderly fortification. Loose stone walls were built between the outcropping ledges, until a vast space was enclosed and divided into compartments, where a few defenders could withstand many assailants, and to capture which would be for the victors to fasten themselves into slaughter pens. Across the top of the natural chasms were laid poles covered with brushwood, which screened the people from the sun by day and from the dews by night. Great boulders scattered over the adjacent fields were connected by ditches, which were so roofed that, while they effectually obscured those passing beneath, they were at the same time pitfalls for any intruders. Each great rock thus became an outlying fortress, behind which, day and night, lay wary men.

At one place was a rude forge, where all sorts of iron implements were wrought into weapons; reversing the ancient prediction, for plowshares were now beaten into swords, and pruning-hooks into spears.

Day by day even the women and children were practiced in archery, and learned to hurl the javelin and sling stones; while the men were drilled in companies to execute manoeuvres which the genius of Judas devised, and which were especially adapted to warfare in the craggy battlements of the hills. Far and wide scouts answered one another with mysterious signals, quick flashes at night, and sounds by day in which the cries of birds and beasts were imitated according to a code prepared by Jonathan. The country for leagues about was thus practically under one eye and one voice of command.

One evening Judas came to the little enclosure of rocks which the respect and sympathy of the people had assigned to the privacy of Deborah. It was screened by a coarse matting, which served both as door and wall.

'This is no place for the daughter of Eliah,' said the young man. 'I have come to ask that you allow half a score of our brave men to escort you to a spot of more safety and comfort. The strong castle of Masada, in the wilderness by the Sea of Salt, will prove impregnable to any attack. The journey will not be more difficult than remaining here.'

Deborah expressed her gratitude. She looked at the upturned face of Caleb. It was pale and emaciated with fatigue and exposure.

'Surely, this is no place for the lad,' she said, as she held his cheeks between her hands.

'As soon as the shadows darken the ravine yonder, you will start?' inquired Judas.

Deborah for a moment made no response. She gazed upon the women and children about her.

'And these?'

'They must remain where they are, and share the fortunes of the men. It would be unsafe to move so many. Besides, the castle is a little one, and would not hold them. But you, if I mistake not, as the daughter of Eliah, have claims of kinship with Ben Aaron, who occupies Masada.'

Deborah sought the sky as if in prayer; then she said:—

'Judas, call me no longer the daughter of Eliah. Call me now only one of the daughters of Israel. Why should I flee to the castle when these as worthy as I have no such refuge?'

'But surely—'

'Nay, do not entreat me. Tell me, Judas, have you not a vow to live or die in defence of Israel?'

'Truly, as God lives!' said he, raising his right hand.

'Would you break your vow? Nay, do not answer. And I, too, have a vow—to die if God will take the sacrifice, with his people. Here I can serve, if not with those who fight, then with those who watch and care for the helpless. Take the lad, but here I must stay.'

Caleb, who had been a listener, now uttered a cry such as never escaped him except when in some agony of pain. He flung himself into his sister's arms. No word passed between them, but there is a converse of hearts that needs no speech. She loosened his embrace.

'It is his will. My child, we shall not be separated. We will both stay.'

Scarcely had she said this when cries of alarm rose without. Judas was instantly gone.

In an hour came Meph, utterly winded with his haste, but he managed with detached mouthfuls of breath to give the report of a wonderful encounter with the enemy. He declared that—

'The Greeks came along—a whole army of them—marching as stiff as a grove of palm-trees—shields on one shoulder and pikes on the other. All of a sudden, whiz! whiz! whiz!—and they dropped in their tracks—lots of them did—as if they were bulrushes. The rest of them closed up, and put their shields together like a tent; but rocks came down on them like hailstones—and they broke and ran like hares.'

With his crutch Meph mapped on the ground the plan of the battle, and then appealed to Caleb to predict that such a magnificent victory would be the end of the war. 'The sword of the Lord

and of Gideon is with us! The sword of the Lord and of Judas!' and he whirled his crutch in pantomimic extermination of the foe.

But, alas, such engagements were to be the almost daily experience of the patriots. The Greek bands were worsted by the intense bravery of the Jews, and the more shrewdly laid plans of their untrained but heaven-gifted leaders. In resisting these forays, and in their devoted care of the threatened people, the five sons of Mattathias won the titles which history has added to their names—John, the Good; Simon, the Wise; Judas, the Hammerer; Eleazar, the Sunburst, and Jonathan, the Crafty.

The incessant excitement wrapt the popular mind with a frenzy of religious enthusiasm and credulity. Much of the time was spent in prayer and song. The devoted people saw in the skill of their earthly champions only a fuller measure of that divine Spirit whose impulse gave wisdom and valor, and whose invisible presence was a surer defence than ten thousand phalanxes of shields. As in the days of Eliah, so once more ardent souls saw, as Deborah had done, 'the chariots of Israel and the horses thereof in the embattled clouds at sunset and sunrise; and God in armor strode among the spectres of the night.'

In such experiences, in which mental exaltation put on physical prowess, and the spiritual world was inwoven with the material—as we may believe the soul is knit with the body—passed a year in the 'Fortress of the Rocks.'

### XIII.

#### DAUGHTER OF THE VOICE.

To Deborah this was a year of mighty transformation. The traces of girlhood were worn from her face by the hardness of her daily life. Her sparkling eyes deepened and steadied their fire. Her features became more immobile and rigid under the stress of her one persistent thought and purpose. Even her body was changed. She was taller. The rounded contour of her form became more masculinely muscular. The graceful carriage of the maiden, brought up in the elegance of Eliah's home, was somewhat lost in the heavier tread and more angular movement developed by bearing burdens with her humbler sisters in the rude encampment, and even by training at arms with the men.

Yet, if less fair and maidly, she was more nobly beautiful than ever before. Could Diour have seen her, he would have thought her more like Athena than when he first saw her at Eliah's gate. Hers was now a head for a helmet rather than for ornaments. Armour would have fitted her figure as well as robes.

To her people she had become the incarnation of patriotism. They gave her the sacred appellation, 'The daughter of Jerusalem,' the name by which the ancient prophets had designated the nation. Even old Mattathias gazed upon her as if to take from her face some sign of that diviner will he prayed daily to know. To the maiden's words he would listen as to the counsel of this battle-trained adviser.

On one subject, however, the venerable leader was inexorably opposed to her wishes. She asked that she might be permitted to wear the armor of the soldier, and join in the battles. The old priest replied in the words of the ancient law:

'The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garment, for all that do so are an abomination unto the Lord thy God.'

To this prohibition he was led to make one conditional exception—that in the event of the Fort of the Rocks being taken by the enemy, any disguise which might enable her to escape the danger peculiar to a captured woman might be used.

'If,' replied Deborah, 'for the safety of one woman the letter of the law may be set aside, why not for the safety of Israel?'

'You are right, my daughter. Should Israel need you, robe yourself as you will, yet remember it will be as when a victim is arrayed for the sacrifice. But with our brave men about you surely there is no need for you to mingle in the common fray. Your womanly presence now encourages us more than a band of swordsmen.'

'But if—'—Deborah hesitated in speaking—but if the Voice should bid me—'

'The Voice! The Voice!'

Mattathias bowed his head upon his breast. 'The Bath-kol! The daughter of God's voice! I may not dispute that Monitor; for only those anointed of heaven can hear it.'

'How may one know the Voice? Explain to me the sacred Bath-kol—and Deborah leaned forward, her hand upon the patriarch's knee and her face upturned toward his in reverent and eager enquiry.

Mattathias put his hand upon her forehead. 'Alas!' he said, 'I fear that the Voice has not been heard by any in our generation, for the days are now full of evil. God's voice is wordless; or, rather, shall I say, the Eternal Word is voiceless. The Divine Mind shines through the mind of man as the lightning through the clouds. But since Malachi fell asleep, no soul of man has been so pure that it could transmit the heavenly glory and interpret its meaning.'

'Yes,' he continued, after a pause. 'It may be that the Lord still teaches His own by indirection by what we call the Daughter of the Voice; the echo of the heavenly from earthly things. Some of our wisest rabbis have held that after one has prayed the first words that fall upon the ear, especially if they be sacred words from the Law, the Prophets, or the Psalms, may be such echoes of the Divine Will. But in these matters I am unskilled. I only know that if God may not speak to a soul so true as thine, beaten pure by affliction, as the oil is beaten for the lamps of the sanctuary, then, indeed, are we left without the light.'

Such words confirmed a conviction already vaguely felt by Deborah. She recalled her tremendous emotion that

night amid the ruins of the house of Ben Isaac. She knew nothing of those psychological laws by which she might have accounted for her experience without attributing it to Divine suggestion. She had often observed how the atmosphere, hot above the fire, becomes hazy and tremulous, so that objects seen through it are distorted; but she did not know that her overheated mind might render it just as uncertain a medium for thoughts.

A few days after her conversation with Mattathias, the venerable man, shaken by age, and by the strain of duties that would have broken the energy of the youngest and strongest, laid himself down to die.

Earth has witnessed few scenes so humanly sublime as that in the rock-formed chamber, where the priest and warrior committed his work to his children, and his soul to God.

His sons knelt around the couch. To them he gave special counsel, correcting the weakness or encouraging the peculiar strength which his prophetic soul saw in each. For Jonathan he invoked caution, for Simon, courage; for all, faith in the Presence of the Lord, 'who, said he, 'will surely appear for our deliverance. But by whose arm will He smite? I know not. And yet—'

He looked long upon Judas. He put his thin hands upon his son's head. Then his own uplifted face became strangely luminous—doubtless as once was that of Moses. His lips parted as if they were burdened with some glorious prophecy; but they uttered no further word. There issued from them only—his soul.

They laid the body of Mattathias back upon the couch. A light seemed for a while to glow about his head, and then to be absorbed into the marble whiteness of his features.

Never was funeral cortege of warrior or monarch more impressive than that which wound among the hills far away to Modin, watched by hostile eyes, and guarded by the sharp swords of a band of patriots who determined that their dead chieftain should not be deprived of burial in the sepulchre of his fathers. The mournful train was accompanied for a short distance from the Fort of the Rocks by the entire multitude of women and children, wailing with low outcries, rending their garments, and flinging handfuls of dust into the air until the armed procession was out of sight.

The soul of Deborah had been too mightily stirred by these occurrences to allow her to speak much with her people. A deep ravine had become sacred to her as a place of meditation. There was something in the very formation of this place that helped her thought. An enormous rock projected many feet from a precipitous palisade, and overhung the narrow width of the ravine. It seemed about to fall and crush her as she sat beneath it. Yet she knew that it could not fall, for the mass of visible stone was more than counterbalanced by a larger proportion of the rock imbedded out of sight, in the hillsides.

'So,' she said, 'I am always under impending danger. A black shadow is always on my soul. But I can trust the unknown goodness of the Lord, which outweighs and prevents the threatening evil.'

There, as in her sanctuary, she one day sat down to think and pray. How wearied she was with her woman's work in the camp! Had there been about her the duties and affections of a home, it would have been different; for she was made to love, and love intensely. What a wealth of devotion she poured upon her blind brother! Yet his care did not furnish sufficient diversion for her excited brain and heart.

The form of her father was, alas! now only a memory. It was always with her; but it drained her soul, as the dry desert drinks up the streams that come from the mountains, and yet remains a desert, flowerless, fountainless.

Her brother Benjamin? Ah, it is hard to love where we do not respect; and while she would have given her life for his had emergency required, the thought of him made her more lonely, since even brotherhood was soiled with impiety and treason.

If Dion's friendship now and then flashed a pleasing thought through her mind, it was only like a warm glow in the dark cloud of her prevailing mood, and as quickly gone. Yet she was startled when she noted how frequently that brightness shot through the cloud; and she put herself under inner penance after each recollection of the noble-hearted Greek. Indeed, she tried to hate him for his offered love. It seemed incongruous, hypocritical, for a Greek to be so generous and good. A Greek! Her soul tortured itself with detestation of that whole racial type; yet somehow the man persisted in standing out from his race, as a vein of gold gleaming from its bed of baser earth. By strong effort she drove his image from her imagination. It was not probable that they would meet again; and if they did, he would see now no helpless girl appealing to his pity, but a woman, strong and vengeful, whose words would provoke his hatred of her as the embodiment of her hated people.

So, as she had said, her heart was empty—empty of all things that ought to furnish a woman's nature. She seemed to herself an unsexed soul, a mass of reckless, excited energy which could find repose only in outward action. Oh, to be a man, strong of arm, as tireless as daring! She looked with contempt upon her feminine attire, which she thought no longer fitted her changed nature.

If she might not march in the ranks of the soldiers, why could she not engage in the secret service of which she had heard Jonathan, the Crafty, speak as necessary to their defence? She might

act as a spy. The little band of patriots could not hope to hold out ultimately against the overwhelming numbers that Antiochus would send, unless their valor were seconded by deep plotting.

To act the part she contemplated would require her to assume various attire. Would not heaven grant her dispensation from the letter of the law that made it a shame for a woman to put on a man's apparel?

Such thoughts surged through her soul as she sat in the ravine. At length she knelt and consecrated herself again—as she had done a hundred times—to her people's God. With mute lips and phraseless purpose she waited upon the Lord to know his will. Oh, for some assurance that it was right to follow her own intent!

The silence was for a time unbroken. At length a strange sound smote upon the ear. It was like nothing she had ever heard—a ringing note that seemed to come from the ground. Now another of different tone; and another still. These sounds were repeated in an order that suggested the notes of the music with which the players on instruments at the Temple accompanied the chanting of the familiar hymn:

'Awake! Awake, Deborah! Awake! Awake! Utter a song!'

Neither harp, nor lute, nor tabret, nor cymbal could have produced these sounds. It was as if the rocks themselves had become mighty timbrels, and were stricken by some spirit of supernatural agency; the noise was so unearthly, and the notes so clearly belonged to the words they suggested. It was not a voice; yet surely it was the Bath-kol, the Echo, the Daughter of the Voice, of which the now sainted Mattathias had spoken.

She prostrated herself among the gnarled roots of a great terebinth that projected from the side of the ravine as if they were the horns of an altar. So, too, her soul clung to her Lord. She prayed in words that his will might be her will. Perhaps in thought she prayed that her will might be his will—a distinction she was too unskilled in moral anatomy to note.

Again and again with ecstatic fervor she murmured her oft-repeated vow, 'Lo, I come to do thy will, O God!' She lay some moments in almost a trance of seraphic peace. This was changed to scarping fury. Jehorah had accepted her. She was to be his messenger—a messenger of fire, of dagger, of deceit toward Israel's foes, as well as of consolation to his people.

She rose, and stood with hands clasped behind her, her face upturned to the glowing line of light that spanned the ravine. She drank in the brightness as heaven's approbation.

How long she remained in that attitude of rhapsody she did not know. The spell was suddenly broken.

'There she is! Here, Caleb, is Deborah! Give me your hand, or she will be gone ere we reach her,' cried Mephibosheth to his blind friend, as, spying Deborah at a distance, the children tried to reach her. But thus startled, she walked too fast for the lame boy, encumbered as he was with the care of his comrade.

'Well, let her go. It is enough that she is safe,' said Caleb.

The boys had spent an hour in a favorite haunt in a field of great boulders that lay just at the brink of the ravine. These stones were of volcanic origin, and a proportion of metal had entered into their composition. The lads soon found that when they were struck with smaller stones they emitted semi-musical sounds, and they were not long in playing upon them crude imitations of the tunes with which they were familiar. Caleb would sit by one that gave a deep ring, while Meph, with a stone and his crutch could reach two others.

'I thought when we played "Awake, Deborah!" we would start her,' said Meph.

'So we did,' replied Caleb, and reaching his hands up to his comrade's shoulders, with a spring and a boost, he was instantly astride them, a saddle that the good-natured cripple had often provided for his more unfortunate friend when the way was rough. In the counsel of the Fort of the Rocks Deborah that night related to Judas, Simon and Jonathan the story of the strange scurds she had heard in the ravine.

Simon shook his head and remained silent, glancing solicitously at the girl, as a physician might study one suspected of dementia. Judas quickly avowed his belief that God was again speaking to his people as in the ancient days of faith. The after debate between these brothers was decided by the words of Jonathan, the Crafty.

'If,' said Jonathan, 'Simon be right in ascribing this to the maiden's madness, still it does not follow that Judas is wholly wrong. Does not the Lord use even our dreams, when our minds are astray from their waking wisdom? If He make the ass to correct the prophet, why should He not use the vagary of this most pious woman. We need such service as she proposes. My voice is that we put no restraint upon her becoming our spy, lest peradventure we be found to fight against the will of Him who, it may be, is impelling her to this duty.'

terraces of olive and grape, fig and pomegranate, which rendered the precipitous sides of Ebal, the ancient Mountain of Cursing; or upon the swelling domes of rock which make the impressive base of Gerizim, the Mountain of Blessing.

Even Apollonius, the desecrator of Jerusalem, with his eyes dimmed with the fumes of many debauches, must have gazed in the prospect, for midway the vale rose his gorgeous pavilion, from its door, when not chambered of nature, he could least his pride upon the white and blue tents of his army, which gleamed far up the slopes of either mountain. In reward for his service in consolidating the Jewish capital and in many ways acting as a sort of procurer for the pride, greed, and lust of his royal master, Apollonius had made Apollonius Governor of Samaria, and commander of all the king's forces in Syria.

Into his camp at Shechem had come not only brave warriors, but many merchants, to purchase the prospective spoil of the invaders. Women, too, some the wives of officers, others adventuresses, flaunted their gay attire amid the flashing helmets and spears of the soldiery.

Before the great General's pavilion stood his steed, a gigantic charger, with arching neck and restive eyes, now snorting as if to break from his custody. Near by was a heavy-wheeled, but light-bodied chariot, its seat cushioned in creamy silk. At its pole waited a span of graceful roans, glittering in harness buckled and bossed with gold.

At the opening of the tent sat Apollonius, in full armor, except that his head was bare. Upon a couch just within reclined a woman. At a glance one would have said that she was of great beauty. Her features failed perhaps of the finest proportions, but mark the classic Greek face; the nostrils too distended; the mouth too large; forehead high, but masked with abundant auburn locks, which were braided down almost to the eyebrows. Chiselled in marble that face would not have been an Aphrodite; but flushed as it was at the moment, her eyes sparkling with latent coquetry, and her slightly parted lips curved with a sensuous suggestion, she was sufficiently fascinating to the degenerate taste of the Greek officers passing the tent, who stole not unwelcome glimpses at her fairness.

'And what, pray, my lord Apollonius, is to be my portion of the spoil you are to take? I have no taste for the blood of the Jews, which you say your sword will draw from these Maccabean peasants. A draught of wine—if only the cup were golden and I might keep it—would please me better. But no golden cups and no goodly garments will you get from these beggarly people. Some clouts and a few of the sickles they use for swords will scarcely grace the victory of one whom the king has honored for his valor.'

'I see,' replied the General, 'that my fair one has grown weary of her lord, and that I need to freshly bribe her favor. Will not the gift of yesterday suffice to keep my Helena's patience for a day or two to come?'

The General toyed with a silver serpent with eyes of ruby, which encircled her arm. After a moment's pause, watching closely his companion as if studying the effect of his words, he added:

'If the trumpety of Jewish housewives please you not, there is better spoil in Jerusalem.'

'Is anything left there?' languidly asked the woman, looking at her shapely wrist and hand.

'Much. And it is game that will give zest to the catching. Listen! Since my fair goddess has tired of me, I propose that she shall find another lover more to her liking.'

The woman's eyes flashed.

Apollonius continued: 'You know, that by the ruling of the King, the rich estates of Eliah are not to be sequestered as other property of the rebels. His son, Glaucon, having become a Greek, is recognized as the heir. A handsome fellow he is, with a thimbleful of brains; conceited, a prey to clever men, an ensue victim of a clever woman—such a woman as has charmed an old soldier like me, caring as you know but little for the sex. You need but smile at Glaucon to addle his wits.'

'Are your wits addled?' queried the woman, contemptuously.

(To be Continued.)

### Advertisements.

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We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1904 CARICATURED" just published, at ten cents each. A 50 cent certificate given free with each.

The watch has a beautiful silver nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enameled dial, heavy beveled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last many years with care. There is nothing on the market that compares with "1904 CARICATURED," and it is so cheap that there is no trouble in selling it, especially with the fifty cent certificate thrown in. We printed thirty thousand of these the other day and twenty-three thousand are already sold. Write for your dozen of "1904 CARICATURED" to-day. A post card will bring them by return mail.

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That is Salt Rheum or Eczema, — one of the outward manifestations of scrofula. It comes in itching, burning, oozing, drying, and scaling patches, on the face, head, hands, legs or body. It cannot be cured by outward applications, — the blood must be rid of the impurity to which it is due.

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# The Boys' Page.

## MORE SNAP SHOTS.

### Too Good to be Lost.



DIVING FOR APPLES ON HALLOWEEN.  
(By Ina Fraser, 12 years old, Vernon, Ont.)

One of the trials of the Competition Editor is the fact that no matter how carefully worded the conditions may be, no matter how exactly the latest date on which work may be submitted is stated, no matter how many times the time is extended, there seems to be always someone who just realizes that his work would stand a chance for a good prize when it is too late. Often such good work comes to us after the prizes are actually awarded and the lists published. Whatever may be the cause of this, it is always a distress to the editor, who enjoys seeing every one have a fair chance for the prizes, and likes nothing better than puzzling the judges with such a number of good entries that they have to work hard and long in order to come to a just decision.

The snapshots reproduced to-day come

in with the 'Jolliest Baby Picture' competition, and evidently some of them were meant for 'Vacation Snapshots.' Feeding our Chickens truly has a little child in it, and she may well have looked jolly among such a flock of pets, but how can we tell that when she is so wee. The picture is a very pretty one, with the beautiful old trees and cozy home, and perhaps some time the same camera will catch some chickens near enough for us to see them.

Now, watch carefully for more competitions, both for the camera owners and those who have no cameras but want to earn them, and when you see the notice of a competition make a note of the date you must send in your work, and put it where you cannot lose it. Then show the notice to everyone you know who may be interested and warn them to get their work in on time.

the Frenchmen on deck were thrust down the fore hatchway by the three Englishmen. Within twelve hours a fine and favoring breeze brought the ship into Cowes Roads, and when a boat's crew which was signaled came on board they found Mrs. Williams still standing sentinel with a pistol before the lieutenant's door.—'T. P.'s Weekly.'

### IRISH PLUCK.

Here are two stories of re-captures from the French of British merchantmen. In 1760 the ship 'Good Intent,' from Waterford, was taken by a French privateer off Ushant, who carried off her whole crew except five men and a boy, over whom they placed in charge nine Frenchmen. Four of these captive Irishmen plotted, at the instigation of one O'Brien, to regain possession of their ship. O'Brien, watching his opportunity, tripped up the heels of the Frenchman at the helm, seized his pistol, and shot with it another Frenchman who was coming to the rescue of his mate. O'Brien was so well seconded by the other three Irishmen that within a few minutes they had the eight remaining Frenchmen at their mercy. Perhaps the most extraordinary part of the story is the safe arrival at Youghal in Ireland of the captured and re-captured ship, since not one of the Irishmen could either read or write, or had any idea how to navigate the vessel.—'T. P.'s Weekly.'

### DON'T UNDERESTIMATE THEM.

Young men are apt to underestimate the importance of manners. Some people will tell you that if a person is genuine in character it makes small difference what kind of manners he has. This is not true. A man may have the goodness of a saint, but if he is rude, awkward, lacking refinement, a large measure of the value of his goodness is lost. Manners are the language in which the life interprets itself; oftentimes much of the sweetness and beauty of the heart's gentle thoughts and feelings are lost in the faulty translation.—'N. W. Christian Advocate.'

### WHERE COLORS COME FROM.

Cochineal insects furnish many of our most gorgeous colors—carmine, scarlet, crimson and purple. Cuttlefish give us sepia, which is nothing more or less than the inky fluid

the disappointed one, summoning fresh hope. "Believe in it," echoed the captain, meditatively. "I've got to believe in it because I see it going on summer after summer; and it's all right enough for landlubbers, maybe. But as for me, I followed the seal thirty-five years, and during that time enough salt water washed up on to my gilt work to last me the rest o' my days. You get the clerk down to the grocery-store to teach you swimming. It's more in his line than mine."—'Youth's Companion.'

## INDOOR AND OUTDOOR

### Tramp Dogs

'He was only a little tramp dog,' said the item in the daily newspaper describing the incident by which Patsy met his death, and if he belonged to any one none ever knew it, but he was a gentile



FEEDING OUR CHICKENS.  
(By Katie Whitman, Halifax, N.S.)

### PUZZLES.

#### WORD ENIGMA.

Mv first is in lamb, but not in sheep;  
Mv second's in shallow, but not in deep;  
Mv third is in door, but not in gate;  
Mv fourth is in eight, but not in bait;  
Mv fifth is in lady, but not in baby;  
Mv sixth is in Alice, but not in Amy;  
Mv seventh's in neck, but not in peck;

little fellow, beloved by all the school children of the —th district, who shared their luncheons with him daily. "I have met several tramp dogs in the course of my experience," said a philanthropic woman who has worked a good deal in the slums, and whose attention had been called to the above item, "and I have always found them worth knowing. One was a yellow haired terrier named Jim. He never entered a house, and no one knew where he slept, but in the street he had a recognized existence. "Hello, Jim!" "How are you, Jim?" I

such an agonized, appealing look in his eyes, that I simply could not resist. "Give him to me," I said, "and I will be responsible for him." The men hesitated, but they did not relish the job and as I promised to take him out of the neighborhood, they agreed, and helped me to get him into the cab which was waiting for me. The dog was trembling, but obedient, and I drove him far uptown to a livery stable where I jobbed as a stall and the owner of which understood dogs. Union Jack was put into a stall and given a good dose of medicine, and in a couple of days was as lively as ever. To my great relief (for I did not have any idea what to do with him), the livery stable men took a fancy to him and asked to keep him, and he is now the trusted guardian of the place. "There is still another tramp dog I know called Bingo, a white admixture of bull and terrier—a regular Bill Sikes's dog—who is the faithful ally of a gang of little roughts who are not nearly so bad as people think they are, and some of whom I expect will grow up to be useful, respectable men. These boys have given Bingo a collar and he sleeps around with them in their haunts, though he is not altogether a tramp—in fact, he has quite a defined position, and one that he is very proud of."—'Tribune.'

[For the Boys' Page.

## The School-House Favorite.

(By W. O. Throop.)

It was a day in early October. The sun shone from a cloudless sky. Already the sumachs and maples had taken on their most gorgeous coloring. The faintest breath of approaching winter could be felt, while from every side could be heard the sound of dropping nuts.

The squirrels and chipmunks were running to and fro, busily engaged in gathering their winter's supply of food.

The boys in the playground of the Cornu's School were just as full of animal spirits as the squirrels, but were exerting themselves in a different way. Indeed, small was the chance of life of either squirrel or chipmunk that ventured within the bounds of the school yard.

The boys had already succeeded in killing two, when the sharp tones of the bell called them hurriedly from their un-sportsmanlike sport. When once in-

## Great Power of a Water Jet.

DEMONSTRATED BY ITS USE IN WESTERN GOLD MINES.

In some parts of the west there are great banks of pebbles and bowlders in which gold is to be found. It is not there as nuggets, or even as ore, but as fine particles that have been washed down into the depths of the hills by the long-continued action of natural forces. This gold cannot be obtained by the usual methods of the miner; it would not pay him to adopt them, because the particles are so fine and are so scattered that the time consumed in getting them out would be worth more than the product.

To the successful working of these great pebble cuts the miner has adapted a stream of water, which does the work thoroughly, unaided by any force except its own. In many directions, away up on the surrounding hills, sluices and waterways are constructed, so that the little streams and rills will send their waters down to a reservoir which is built somewhere within three hundred or four hundred yards of the cliff that is to be worked and a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet above it. The reservoir having been built, an iron pipe varying in diameter from six to twenty inches, according to the work that is to be done, is laid from it to what is called the working level; that is to say, to the point from which the workmen will direct the stream thus conveyed to them.

At this point a piece of machinery is built, which weighs from one to three tons, and the frame on which it rests is not only securely anchored to the ground, but is weighted down with ten or fifteen tons of rock. And yet it is merely a nozzle pointed to the iron pipe that brings the water from the reservoir. Why it is so heavily weighted down will soon be seen.

The nozzle, heavy as it is, is so constructed that it may be directed at any part of the cliff by the hands of one man, and yet if it should, by any unfortunate accident, get out of the man's control and the water be not instantly turned off at the reservoir it becomes as unmanageable as a tornado.

When everything is ready the sluice gate at the reservoir is opened and the water begins to run with headlong force down the iron pipe and out of the nozzle, which generally has a diameter of about eight inches. The pipeman turns the stream on the cliff and pebbles and bowlders, some of the latter, weighing more than a ton, are knocked down and scattered about like corks in the fury of a hurricane. The force of this stream is almost incredible. It has no power behind it but its own gravity, and as it strikes the cliff makes a roar that may be heard for more than a mile. It will wash down more 'pay dirt' in one day than 10,000 men could handle with the old-fashioned 'rockers.'



A MERRY GROUP.  
(By R. T. Paul, Kelo, Que.)

## Stories of Old Times.

### A PRESS-GANG PANIC.

In the really fascinating autobiography of 'A Master Mariner' (Captain Eastwick), which saw the light only a few years ago, I came upon a strange tale of the old press-gang days. In the year 1803, the 'Lord Eldon,' merchantman, en route to India, hove-to off the Needles in wait for some expected passengers. A sudden fog came down upon her, and under its cover a French privateer approached and anchored by her side, with a view to her capture. No sooner did the crew of the 'Lord Eldon' sight this Frenchman than one and all hid, under the impression that she was a King's ship which meant to board and press them. When, therefore, the French privateer boarded the 'Lord Eldon' there was not a man on deck to resist her capture! Her captain, however, hearing the row the privateer's men made in boarding his ship, hurried on deck to find out what on earth was the matter. When he did find it out, he coolly shouted down to his men to come up and repel boarders; and all to a man rushed up pell-mell, and, after a sharp fight, drove the invaders overboard. The privateer made sail and escaped in the fog.—'T. P.'s Weekly.'

### ENGLISH PLUCK.

Here is another story, of which a brave Englishwoman is the heroine. In 1791, the 'Betsy,' of London, on her return from Jamaica, was captured on her Lizard by a French frigate. The Frenchmen, having taken out of the 'Betsy' her captain and crew, with the exception of the mate, carpenter, cook, and cabin boy, put in charge of the prize a lieutenant and thirteen men. There were left also on board the 'Betsy' a Mrs. Williams and another passenger. Three days later, upon the 'Betsy' being driven by a heavy gale in sight of Guernsey, Mrs. Williams and the three sailors of the captured ship laid a plot for her re-capture. While Mrs. Williams, under the pretence of being ill, kept the lieutenant out of the way, the cabin boy removed all the firearms; and on a given signal that night at eleven o'clock, when the lieutenant was asleep in his berth, Mrs. Williams locked his cabin door, and stood before it with a pistol to prevent its being forced. Meanwhile

which the fish discharges to render the water black when it is attacked. Ivory chips produce the 'vory black and bone black. Prussian blue is made with impure potassium carbonate. This most useful discovery was accidental. Blue black is the charcoal of the vine stalk. Turkey red is the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan. Raw Sienna is the natural earth near Sienna, Italy. India ink is burned camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this and will not reveal its secret.—'Washington Star.'

### EIGHT ARROWS IN THE AIR AT ONCE.

There is also a purely Indian exploit which is recognized as a test of fast shooting,' says Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, in the January 'Country Life in America.' "In this the 'honor' is allowed the archer who can have six arrows in the air at once, and the 'high honor' is given to the man whose record is eight, but not many Indians have made it."

### NOT HIS ELEMENT.

Half a dozen summers spent on the New England coast and an acquaintance with many retired sea-captains have combined to prove to at least one young woman that 'a life on the ocean wave' does not lead to a love of salt-water bathing. One summer—her first at the seashore—she selected in her mind an old captain who had been round the world many times as the best possible person to teach her how to swim.

"You will give me swimming lessons, won't you, Captain Rand?" she said, with her most winning smile.

"Ma? Well, I guess not, young lady," said the captain, glancing benevolently at her for a moment, and then returning to his whittling. "I haven't swum a stroke for more'n twenty years, and I never was what you would call a swimmer, anyway."

"Why, I thought sailors always swam splendidly," said the girl, with reproach in her voice.

"When they do they're apt to be fool-hardy, and make no end o' trouble on board," said the captain, shaking his head. "There's enough uses for their legs and arms climbing aloft and stepping around lively at their work, without flopping into the water every chance they get."

"Well, at any rate, you believe in salt water bathing, don't you?" demanded



ON A ROCK IN THE RAPIDS.  
(By R. T. Paul, Kelo, Que.)

My eighth is in fingers, but not in back;  
Mv whole is a girl's name.

### ENIGMA.

Mv first is in deer, and also in doe.  
Mv second in friend, and hidden in foe.  
Mv third is in cope, and my fourth in hope.  
Mv fifth is in seam, yet never in sew.  
Mv sixth is in boy, and always in bean.  
Mv seventh in hare, and my eighth in tare.  
Mv whole—a month, the merriest of all.  
For Christmas is nearing, and snow-flakes fall.

### DIAMONDS.

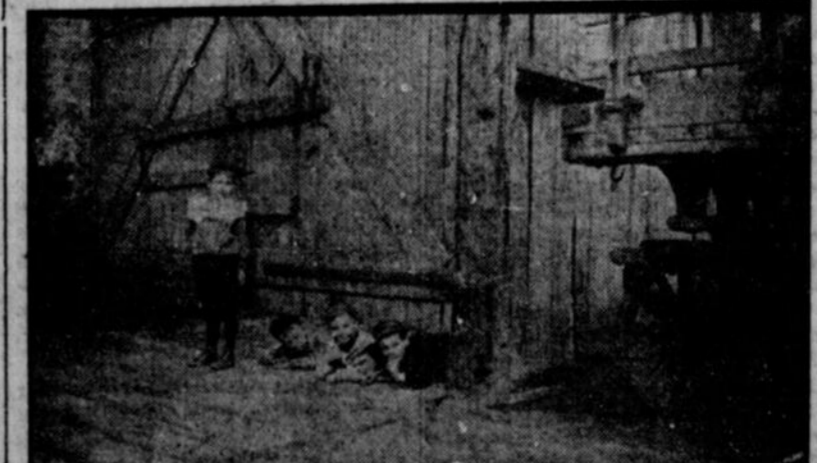
1. A fifth of coats, to strike gently and quickly, small masses of unpacked dough, a beverage, a fifth of coats.  
2. A fourth of peat, a vegetable, calmness of mind, tranquillity, a single point on cards or dice, a fourth of peat.  
3. A fifth of chess, a long fur tippet,

would frequently hear passers-by call out, for Jim seemed to consider that I needed protection, and nearly always joined me on my rounds, waiting patiently for me when I went into a house and never leaving me when he had once joined me until I began to ascend the stairs of the elevated railway, when he would realize that I was about to leave his "beat," and would then turn and trot briskly off. "He is a good dog and never gives trouble," said a policeman to me one day, speaking about Jim, "and he looks well after our street. Many's the drunkard he has sat beside until we hauled the man off, and once he pulled a little girl out from under a truck team by his teeth. If all tramps were like Jim we shouldn't be complaining of them."

"Another tramp dog that I took a great fancy to was a big mongrel called Union Jack. He used to let the children ride on his back and was always ready to carry a bag or a basket for a block or two. One very hot day I met a couple of men with Union Jack between them, with a rope around his neck. He looked



A MOVING JOB.  
(By R. T. Paul, Kelo, Que.)



INQUISITIVE YOUNGSTERS.  
(By John Watson, Point St. Charles, Montreal.)

worn around the neck, pieces of metal on which certain characters are stamped by authority, a girl's name, a fifth of chess.

Life is not so short but there is always time enough for courtesy.

up at me pathetically and I stopped and asked the men what they were going to do with him. "He's got no license," they answered, "and he don't seem well, so we're goin' to shoot him!" That dog, I am sure, understood every word they said, he looked so utterly miserable, with

side the school-room one would never have taken them for the same crowd of boys. An almost perfect silence prevailed, for the master ruled with a rod of iron.

The boys were busily engaged with their studies, when suddenly a small head was thrust through an aperture in the wall, and after much consideration a chipmunk ran a short way across the floor to where an acorn had been dropped, and, picking it up, hurried away with it.

Several of the boys saw him, and more nuts were placed where he could get them. After a time the teacher noticed what was going on, but as he loved to study the ways of birds and animals, he encouraged the boys not to frighten the chipmunk, which in a few days began to make himself quite at home. He had his nest under the school-house, and would take to it all kinds of nuts, even horse chestnuts. If the shell of the nut were broken he would strip the remaining part off and eat it. Nothing but the sound fruit ever went to his nest. Sometimes the little fellow would gather up so many nuts at once that he would be unable to get through the opening in the wall, and would have to drop part of them on the floor.

If given an apple he would not take it away, but to the great amusement of the boys, sit up and eat it. He would hold it up and, after placing his teeth in it, keep turning it, taking off layer after layer on much the same principle as an apple-parer pares an apple.

It was one of the rules of the school if any person dropped anything on the floor he should place it upon the teacher's desk. One of the boys dropped a handful of beechnuts, and reluctantly obeyed the rule. A short time afterwards, to the boy's great delight, he saw the chipmunk scampering off with them.

When the day of the fall show arrived the school was to have a half-holiday, but as half a day was not sufficient time for the country boy to travel several miles and be in time to attend the show, the teacher found that the chipmunk was his only pupil.

Perhaps the boys do not pay quite as much attention to their lessons as formerly, but they are becoming interested in the wild life of field and wood, and many a missile is left unthrown on account of the acquaintance of the school-house chipmunk.

Advertisements.

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### LITERARY REVIEW.

#### THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

'No father or mother you have in the Philippines,' said a kind old gentleman of brown complexion to some American visitors. 'He beamed upon us over his spectacles and opened his arms. "I will be father and mother." It was Buencamino, the leader of the American party in Manila, who thus gave an invitation to some Christmas gaudies described in the 'Century Magazine.' An elaborate lunch was given to prominent professional and business men, some of whom had been thoroughly educated abroad. Through a Presbyterian deacon himself, Buencamino welcomed as one of his most favored guests Aglipay, the self-styled archbishop. The chief celebrity arrived as a surprise to the Americans, and Buencamino reminded them that 'Aguinaldo' means 'Christmas present.'

The influence which the discredited Filipino leader still possesses even with the upper class of his countrymen, is as undoubted as it is surprising. The Filipinos present were all his superiors in education, and probably most of them were also his superiors in affairs, as the western world understands it. Several of the company had at various times been his advisers, had devised for him his policy, and had executed his official acts. They had been behind the scenes, and understood the causes for his rise and fall, knew him as he really was; yet all of them manifested a deference as if for the mythical personality which the populace and peasantry still credit.

Among other interesting things in the January number of the 'Century' is a paper on 'The hand,' by Helen Keller, who describes how much she can perceive by feeling the lines of different objects, and says something, too, of the limitations there are to this in the case of statuary. A well illustrated article by Randall Blackshaw, describes the changes that are taking place in London, old landmarks disappearing and new buildings going up, from great hospitals to model workmen's tenements. A singular phase of New York's commercial activity is presented in the story of how articles from pawnshops are sold at auctions to dealers who make a very small profit on each trade, yet manage often to accumulate fortunes. The trade in precious stones has a particular interest. Experts dressed in the shabby clothes through the room where the auction takes place to examine the stones before the auction begins. They are allowed to handle everything quite freely.

I hold my breath. The dingy little man will probably make off with the ring, and the clerk will have to pay for it. But behold! the dingy man has whisked out a small magnifying glass, such as jewellers use, and is squinting at the diamond as if he were really interested in its value. And the clerk—the clerk is not even watching him! Only when the dingy man passes it to a dingy neighbor does he object. 'Don't pass no goods! Hand 'em back to me!' he growls. So the ring goes into the case again, and while the case is open two or three quite respectable hands reach in and take out gems at will, and the clerk merely borates them for bothering him, and seemingly takes slight interest in the fact that a thousand dollars worth of a precious stone is in the hands of men whose combined outward effects would hardly bring two dollars.

#### THE UNEMPLOYED.

In the 'Independent Review' for January, there is a paper on the problem of the unemployed, by C. F. G. Masterman, which indirectly suggests some thoughts on the difference between English conditions and our own. Here the lack of employment causes distress among the poor in winter, but if any foresight could provide winter trades to correspond to

the summer trades, there would be little to complain of. In England there is apparently more of a continuous scarcity.

An adjustment of public works may be useful for dealing with 'seasonal' distress. The London County Council is setting an example in its definite arrangements for doing as much of its work as is possible in the time of winter slackness rather than in summer prosperity. Such methods prove inadequate when the wave of periodic distress strikes summer and winter alike.

England is suffering at present from one of those periods of depression which recur every eight or ten years, augmenting greatly the distress of the poor. One of the saddest things noticeable in the statistics of poverty is that the year of greatest pauperism in each decade is not the year of greatest poverty, but the year following it. This indicates that so many, thrown out of steady employment, have struggled for months and have then fallen below the level of self-support just when the general prospect was getting brighter. Mr. Masterman suggests that instead of the spasmodic efforts at relief made by the different towns in providing a little casual work in winter, there should be a national reservoir of labor, which would preserve the standing and efficiency of the workman by giving him enough work and enough recompense, under certain restrictions, till the labor market was ready for him again. If this national system took the form of agricultural colonies, it is suggested that this would be useful in reclaiming waste land and tend to physical improvement in the workman. This sort of provision properly carried out would not rank as charity. The line is very clear between the able-bodied person anxious for steady work, and the one who is too weak or too incompetent. But those who work only casually are becoming a class too large to be ignored, and for this Mr. Masterman blames partly those trades that employ boys without training them and turn them loose at nineteen. He suggests shorter hours and compulsory night school, with physical exercises.

The seven deadly sins are, of course, the most fruitful and persistent recruiters for the class of life's failures. And with these legislation can do little. But those familiar with the facts will be far from acquiescing in this as the ultimate verdict upon the whole matter. . . . The hours of work of children of fourteen and fifteen, often from nine in the morning till seven and eight in the evening, represent still a black stain upon England's boasted success, and a kind of clumsy destruction of the costly, laborious effort of the elementary schools.

#### A REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNITY.

Apart from the masterly skill with which Joseph Conrad manipulates the unusual and difficult sequence of events in his latest novel, 'Nostromo' (Harper & Bros., New York, \$1.50), his rich and varied powers of description command attention. The action takes place in one of the South American republics, and embraces the desperate intrigues and exciting plots of one of the revolutions which in more peaceful quarters are often received with but a half-scornful shrug of the shoulders, and a murmured 'another rising.' After reading these pages, however, they must henceforth appear, as the author says, 'more like a bloodthirsty game of murder and rapine played with terrible earnestness by depraved children. The centre of events, the town of Sulaco, lies in a deep embrasure of the mountains on the Golfo Placido, true to its name. The dawn breaks high behind the towering and serrated wall of the Cordillera, a clear-cut vision of dark peaks rearing their steep slopes on a lofty pedestal of forests, rising from the very edge of the shore. Among them the white head of

Higuerota rises majestically upon the blue. Bare clusters of enormous rocks sprinkle with tiny black dots the smooth dome of snow.' At the foot of the mountains nestles the little town, and here under the tropic sun pass and re-pass the olive-skinned populace, at any time ready for the guitar-led evening dance or the next conscienceless revolutionist, the tropilla of pack mules from the construction camp of the new railway, the trudging files of burdened Indians with their hopeless eyes. At the door of the Albergo di Italia Una, his head in a halo of white hair, sits old Giorgio Viola, the lion-hearted friend of Garibaldi, and back and forth on his silver-grey mare paces Nostromo, the incorruptible, trusted captain of cargadores to the steamship company, admired and obeyed of all, a Mediterranean sailor, ashore to make his fortune, with the silver buttons on his coat, and the red sash, from which peeps the butt-end of a revolver, wound many times round his waist. Here, too, through the streets clatters the graceful figure of Charles Gould, perfect in the saddle, the young owner and senior administrator of the immeasurably rich San Tomé silver mine, above these in the mountains, while sitting and standing in groups in the sala of the Casa Gould, with its lofty ceilings and old Spanish furniture, are to be generally found the aristocratic Creoles, men and women, who have suffered with true patriotism for their country, and are now enjoying from day to day the kindly hospitality of Donna Emilia, the administrator's English wife. Besides the passing events of the story, the author constantly digresses in his terse, vivid way to relate incidents in past risings, which thrill with the horror of their recitals. Back and back again he brings his readers to the black twenty years administration of Gurman Bento, of infamous memory. The cells and court-yard of the Castle headquarters appear again filled with racked and wasted prisoners, all men of position, clanking their leg-irons, and apparently existing in order to prove how much hunger, pain, degradation and cruel torture a human body can stand without parting with the last spark of life.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Parts of an interesting review of an extremely interesting work on 'Indian basketry,' by Otis Tufton Mason, are here taken from a recent New York 'Times' Saturday supplement. Mr. Mason, being one of the curators of the United States National Museum, has made a fervent study of his subject, and is, therefore, an indisputable authority. 'The first mention of baskets,' he says, 'is to be found in the Bible in Joseph's interpretation of the dream of Pharaoh's baker.' The Curator of the United States National Museum at Washington assumes that the Egyptian baskets resembled those found in the Hopi pueblos of Arizona, and were of the coiled type. The very oldest baskets known were exhumed at El Armah, on the site of Abydos, in middle Egypt. Precisely the same shapes are seen to-day on the Nile, and they are abundant at Aden and in Hindustan. Some of these baskets must have come to Spain during Moorish times, for the Spaniards carried them to South America, where they were copied. The materials used in Indian basket making are many, and Mr. Frederick V. Colville gives a list of those of a vegetable character. The animal kingdom was also drawn upon, and the skins, hides and sinews of the smaller animals were made to serve useful purposes. Then, too, the feathers of birds and the quills of the porcupine were worked into baskets. From minerals the dyes were derived. Shells, the teeth of the small animals, and wings of insects were added for ornamentation. The basket was of service in many ways. The dead were buried in them. Women carried their infants in them strapped to their backs. Some baskets were so fashioned as to be water-tight, and were used to hold liquids. More than that, they served for cooking, and were closely 'connected with the Indian kitchen.' Traps for the catching of small game were made with particularly shaped baskets, and even to-day we use fish traps made of osiers. Every kind of plaiting and braiding found in Indian baskets is fully explained and illustrated. There is a chapter devoted to symbolism. Mr. Mason writes:

There still survives on the Pacific coast a symbolism more or less connected with Indian cosmogony. The maker is (considered?) a sorcerer. In such tribes as the Hopi this idealism in design is still alive and active. . . . In the birch-bark ware of middle Alaska and Canada, and in the rawhide parfleche receptacles of the Sioux and other plains tribes, the mythical conception is re-awakened. The Ojibwa about the Great Lakes preserve all sorts of ancient patterns in porcupine quill work on birch

bark, while the Sioux, the Arapahoes, and Kiowas paint upon their parfleche baskets the totemic symbolism of their tribes.'

Modern taste in basketry differs widely, but perhaps the palm is to be given to the work of the Thikit Indians. Nothing can surpass them in the delicacy of the handiwork or artistic shape and ornamentation. The researches made by the author extend to South America, and here are specimens of old coiled basketry work taken from the copper mines of Chile. Strange to say, they bear a marked resemblance to the work done by the present Pima Indians. The most skilful makers of Panama hats are to be found in Ecuador. The present centres of the industry are Monte Cristi, Jipijapi, Santa Elena, and Cuenca. The Panama hat is made from a species of palm resembling the saw palmetto. The plant is grown from seeds. When the plant has reached a height of five feet it is cut. The leaves are boiled and then sun-dried. The material must be worked while 'the atmosphere is humid, from about midnight to seven o'clock.' It takes from three to four months to make one of the finest hats. What will interest collectors is the instructions given looking toward the preservation of baskets. Every collection ought to have a card catalogue, and no handling should be permitted. A list is printed of all the leading collections, public and private, in the United States. The illustrations are remarkable for their fine coloring and general effectiveness.

Jerome K. Jerome, says the Brooklyn 'Eagle,' thinks that American husbands are an oppressed race. In 'American Wives and Others,' the London laugh-maker makes the intimation slowly and sadly, but with firmness, that American husbands are fools. Of course, only the wealthier individuals are favored by this Jeronian observation. And he judges them by their wives, whom he has met 'on the Continent.' He thinks that a man with a famous grain elevator in Detroit and a fashionable wife elevating the peacage in Europe are by no means enjoying the best that there is in married life. Perhaps the man at home gets to know about his lady only by the souvenir postal cards that come every now and then with a lithograph of the Eiffel Tower or the Cathedral of Cologne. In any case the husband is not supposed to care. He enjoys himself sending the money and working hard.

Mrs. Pennell's reminiscences of her uncle, the late Charles Godfrey Leland, entitled 'Hans Breitmann,' show the well-known author of ballads as a brilliantly original man, a student of witchcraft, of all things known to the gypsy, and of the sex problems which were the subject of his last book. She reveals many humorous things in connection with the ballad.

In the course of Miss Alice Corkran's interesting 'Chapters from the story of my childhood,' says 'T. P.'s Weekly,' some readable reminiscences are given. Miss Corkran took great pleasure in listening, even as a child, to the literary discussions that took place between her parents and Mr. and Mrs. Browning, who seem to have been intimate friends of the family. The author tells of an interesting visit they paid in company to the great French artist Rosa Bonheur, while she and little Pen Browning waited for their return in the gardens of the Luxembourg.

'My mother has told me,' says Miss Corkran, 'that when they went into the studio there were the glorious works: scattered, but no artist was to be seen, although they had come by appointment. Presently, as they were admiring the pictures—I think 'The Horse Fair' was among them—from under the table crept Rosa Bonheur. She had been fast asleep there. She explained that she had just come home from holding her class at the Garden of Plants, and while waiting for her guests she had got under the table. It was her usual "retraite," she explained. She had had a doze, and had overslept herself. My father described the famous painter as brusque and frank in manner. Her dress was peculiar, a blend of masculine and feminine attire; her short hair, her appropriate gestures, her bright and animated talk all helped to deepen the sense of masculine independence she made, and yet there was so much of what was womanly in the impression she conveyed.'

It will be news to most people, says the London 'Speaker,' reviewing Miss Janet Ross's 'Old Florence and Modern Tuscany,' to hear that the Ginevra dei Beni, painted by Ghirlandajo and by Leonardo or Verrocchio, its is a doubtful question which, was the original of the dolorous English song, 'The Mistletoe Bough.' She it was who hid in a cason, or wedding chest, the night before her marriage, and when the lid closed down upon her was locked fast. 'Years afterwards,' Miss Ross relates, 'when the chest was forced open, the body of the

lovely Ginevra was found, still, it is said, preserving traces of beauty, and with the peculiar scent she used yet lingering about her long fair hair, whilst in her right hand she grasped the 'ewel her bridegroom had given her to fasten the front of her gown.'

#### ONE ADVANTAGE OF ENGLAND'S FOGS.

(Milwaukee 'Sentinel.')

'Should scientists succeed in finding ways and means for dispelling the foggy condition of England's atmosphere, I am afraid that country will lose more than it gains,' said Barrett Norman, of Boston, Mass. 'One of the reasons why English weavers produce fabrics of finer and softer finish than American weavers from the same quality of cotton and other yarn is because of the damp condition of the atmosphere in that country at all times.'

'It is a well-known fact that yarn kept continually and uniformly damp will spin finer and softer than that drying out in the process of weaving. Thousands of dollars have been spent by our weavers in appliances to keep their shops uniformly humid, thus far without success. The fine quality of Panama hats, for instance, if the straw were not kept damp while the process of weaving is on, could not be produced. The straw is not worked under water as many suppose, but is kept uniformly damp by being worked in the early morning hours when heavy dew is falling.'

#### NO MORE NEW YEAR'S HONORS.

There was no list of honors issued by the British prime minister's department in honor of the new year, and it has been determined that no more New Year's honors will hereafter be issued. The publication of a list of birthday honors in November makes it undesirable to continue the system of conferring New Year's honors, but, as before, there will be two lists published during the year, namely, that in November and another in June. When the official celebration of the King's birthday takes place in the coming year the celebration will be probably held on June 22 or 23, the nearest Friday to what was originally intended to be Coronation Day.

#### [For the 'Witness.' THE SEAMY SIDE.

A winter night: a city's mighty stream  
Of life at ebb-tide: few and fewer feet  
Breaking the slumber of each silent  
sheet:  
Young lovers lingering in the rainbow  
beam  
Of Passion's paradise: a scarcer gleam  
Of lights in curtained windows: Slumber  
fleet  
Claiming its kingdom after toll's sick  
beat—  
Ch, happy they with homes wherein to  
dream.  
Who loves not home?—but thou, O pallid  
face,  
Gray wandered in the darkness, home-  
less, drear,  
What of thy watchings in thy pariah's  
place?  
Child of the night and want, what dost  
thou here,  
Left as if God had bid life's ruthless sea,  
Smile on the world, but spend its storms  
on thee?  
H. T. RICHARDS.

## FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

### READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Customer—'Hi, waiter! How much longer am I to wait for that steak, eh?'

Waiter—'Are you in any particular hurry, sir?'

Customer—'Certainly. I leave to-morrow for New York, and I would like that steak before I go!'

Known to Thousands.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood, and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to direction, they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate biliousness and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well known to thousands who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

O'Rourke, who is being lowered down a well—'Hold on, O! want to come up again.'

Finnegan—'An' what phor?'

O'Rourke—'None av your blazness. If you don't stop littin' me down O'll cut th' rope.'

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bick's Anti-Consumptive Syruv will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

'Halloa, Bill, old man! Well, well! I haven't seen you since the old days, when we used to run around together!'

'No, Jack. Ah, these old days! What a fool I used to be then!'

'I tell you, I'm glad to see you. You haven't changed a bit, old man.'

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

'Jabez is gettin' used to public "spunkin," ain't he?'

'Oh, yes. I remember when you could hardly get him to stand up, an' now you can hardly get him to sit down.'

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.

'Some people never thank you, no matter what you do for them,' said a small boy. 'A feller put a bent pin on the teacher's chair the other day, and when the teacher was about to sit down I pulled the chair out from under him to save him from the pin, and if he didn't kick me for it.'

Pain Disappears Before It.—No one need suffer pain when they have available Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. If not in the house when required it can be procured at the nearest store, as all merchants keep it for sale. Rheumatism, and all bodily pains, disappear when it is applied, and should they at any time return, experience teaches the user of the Oil how to deal with them.

At a workhouse concert in England an old lady in the front had watched with deep sympathy the struggles of a young lady in an operatic selection. The moment the music paused the old lady leaned forward and confidentially said: 'Don't 'ee do it, my dear; don't 'ee do it: if it 'urts yer!'

A Sound Stomach Means a Clear Head.—The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live, makes draughts upon their vitality highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings, many of them know the value of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in regulating the stomach, and consequently keeping the head clear.

#### DIAGNOSTIC HELPS.

'Terence, what is the doctor's diagnosis of your case?'

'He hasn't told me yet, but I'm bettin' it'll be 'iv'ry cent av 'is dollars.'

She, on the honeymoon — 'I suppose, George, it must have cost a lot of money to build a railway like this?'

He—'Oh, yes. The tunnels alone cost a million or so—but they're worth every penny of it.'

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

Advertisements.

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Flourfax Fables.

The Young Wife and the Honest Grocer.

A young wife decided to go to house-keeping and do her own marketing. 'Now I want to save all the money I can,' she told the grocer. 'I am going to buy just as economically as I can, and I am going to do my own cooking and bake my own bread.' She saw some eggs. 'How much are eggs?' 'Well, we have them at various prices. The best are thirty cents a dozen.' 'My, how expensive! Haven't you some for twenty?'

FLOURFAX.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER DUTY. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I noticed some remarks in your editorial page a short time ago in regard to the agitation for a lumber duty in British Columbia. I, therefore, take this opportunity to call your attention and that of your readers to the extent of this agitation and the causes of it.

still oppressing them. So they started to pull the wires with the boards of trade, those buttresses of Toryism and privilege. Numerous resolutions were passed with much ado and a great flourish of trumpets. Then the newspapers took it up. Of course it is well known that the large newspapers of British Columbia are owned by the corporations. It is a humiliating thing to confess, but it is beyond dispute. A few hundred dollars will always influence these journals to advocate anything that is not opposed to the interests of their particular masters. Hence all the flabby editorials that have been written in advocacy of this duty. Some very transparent bluffs were tried. Some mills which had not shut down for repairs for two or three years were forced to do so. They gave out that they were forced to do so because of the competition of American mills. The newspapers came out with scare headlines, and the news was despatched hither and thither. It was rather amusing a short time after to see three or four large ships loading at one of these mills, and to find another running full blast on a holiday. But you may say why is the feeling against this duty not more evident?

has no political affiliation: It is most emphatically an independent third party in Ontario, and because it can control a large number of votes, and has a tremendous capital, it can control the politicians of Ontario to its will. And its will is that the liquor traffic shall be taken into close government partnership, and either the present Liquor Dealers' Association, as agents of the government, continue the business, not as private citizens, but as government officials, or that this same association shall receive due value for the surrendered liquor traffic's valuable capital. This value to be taken out of the provincial treasury. Your readers scarcely need to be reminded of the legislation which was enacted in Great Britain very recently, and chiefly the agitation for what is called the Compensation Bill, of which bill many leading people in England were strongly in favor, especially if by inheritance they had pecuniary interests in the traffic. The most hopeful sign in Ontario is, to my mind, the lack of unity. This shows that there are yet a few who can think for themselves, and speak with no uncertainty where a great moral issue is concerned. Our thinkers and speakers, who pose as our leaders in Ontario, cannot but feel the pressure of the political influence of this enormous national cause. If this power is thus intolerable in its interference, for selfish purposes, in the affairs of state, what may we expect of its future development. Mr. Malins, England, World's Chief Templar, says: 'Resist government control to the death,' and he is certainly in a position to know the whole situation. SARA F. TRACY. Minesing, Ont. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S ADDRESS. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—A recent number of 'World Wide' contained an address by Dr. Lyman Abbott, which, I notice, has called forth a letter from a reader of the 'Witness.' I quite agree with the writer of this letter, but, to my mind, it is necessary to consider the doctrine of the trinity in order to combat successfully the arguments advanced by Dr. Abbott. It is hardly necessary to say that this doctrine is surrounded by mystery, and that it will never be fully understood by man, neither in this world nor in the world to come. Dr. Abbott opens his address by showing that the Roman Church believed in an absentee God, dwelling in a far-off world, approachable only through a throng of mediators. The Reformation shook off the authority of the church, and recognized only the authority of the Bible, but Protestantism still retained the notion of an absentee God. In recent times 'little by little,' science has weakened, and for some, destroyed, the supreme and final authority of the Bible, and this being the case, the speaker inquires of science, history and literature for the truth concerning the personality of God. He is told that 'we are in the presence of an eternal energy,' that 'there is a force that makes for righteousness,' that this mysterious influence is 'closer than breathing, nearer than hands and feet.' This, briefly, is the purport of the Christian's conception of God as revealed in the Bible. We believe in three persons of the Triune God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. The Bible represents God the Father as the ruling sovereign of the universe, seated upon the throne of omnipotence in heaven. He is, in some respects, an 'absentee' God. Christ, the Son, was with the Father from all eternity. He was sent from heaven to earth; he was the living Bread which came down from heaven; he knew that he came from God, and would return to God; he ascended from Mount Olivet and returned to heaven, where the martyr Stephen afterwards saw him standing on the right hand of God. He is now, in some respects, an 'absentee' Christ, but only for 'a little while,' for he will soon return as the blessed and only potentate, the king of kings, and Lord of lords. The Holy Ghost is called the executive of the Godhead. At the time of creation 'we are told that 'the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.' Job says: 'The Spirit of God hath made me,' and in Psalm civ. we read: 'Thou sendest forth thy Spirit, they are created; thou renewest the face of the earth.' He is everywhere present, he pervades all nature; through him were all things created, and no life, animal or vegetable, could exist apart from him. He is a person; he is God; he is 'an eternal energy, and we are ever in his presence.' Jesus said of the Spirit: 'He will convict the world in respect of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment.' What true Christian doubts that the Holy Spirit is the one supreme force that makes for righteousness? Again, the Holy Spirit is called the paraclete, which means, literally, 'one by your side,' or 'one within easy call.' Jesus was baptized of the Holy Ghost, and it is every Christian's prerogative to receive the Holy Ghost after they have believed. Their bodies then become the Temple of God, for the Holy Ghost dwells in them. He guides and instructs them; he reveals Christ; he interprets the word; he inspires their prayers; he is the medium through which their prayers ascend to God (through Christ, the one mediator); he conveys and imparts to them spiritual gifts, and through him they have fellowship with the Father and with the Son. Do they not realize that he is closer to them than breathing, nearer than hands and feet? But doubtless these bed-rock truths from the inspired word are, for the most part, regarded as idle tales by Dr. Abbott. It is a pitiable thing to see a minister of Christ allowing the mere conjectures of science to cause him to lose confidence in God's word, to see him casting it aside as a worthless thing. It surely would have been far better for him to have remembered the words of St. Peter, 'Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life.' 'If the light that is in thee be dark-

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The most dreaded results of neglected nervous diseases—Study this chart and the symptoms stated here to learn if you are in danger—DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD will cure you.

To understand paralysis and locomotor ataxia, which is paralysis of the limbs, and their causes, it is well to remember that every movement of the body or its members is due to the contraction of muscle, which can only take place under the influence of nerve force.



As this all-important nerve force is created in the nerve centres of the brain and spinal cord, and conducted along wirelike nerve fibres to the various parts of the body, any derangement of the brain, spinal cord, or nerve fibres may result in paralysis or loss of the power of movement.

Paralysis, then, is the natural result of all neglected nervous diseases.

If you find yourself nervous and irritable, oversensitive to light, sound and motion, addicted to continual movement or tapping of the fingers, twitching of the muscles, sudden startings and jerking of the limbs during sleep; if you have nervous headaches or dyspepsia, are unable to sleep or rest, feel down-hearted and discouraged, and unfit to fight the battles of life; if your nerves are weak and exhausted, and your blood thin and watery, you have every reason to fear paralysis of at least some part of the body, and consequent suffering and helplessness.

Paralysis can always be prevented and partial paralysis actually cured by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The time to begin treatment is when any of the above-mentioned symptoms become apparent. These are indications of a degeneration of the nerve cells, and when nerve force becomes exhausted paralysis is bound to follow.

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acts on the system in an entirely different way to ordinary medicines. It is neither a stimulant to whip tired nerves to renewed activity, nor a narcotic, nor opiate, to deaden the nerves. On the contrary, it is a food cure, which forms new, red corpuscles in the blood, and creates new nerve cells. Every day it is bringing back health, strength and vitality to scores and hundreds who have become discouraged through the failure of doctors and other treatments to cure them. Write for symptom blank and further particulars regarding this great food cure. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

mess, how great is that darkness! (Matt. vi. 33). 'But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another (that is, fellowship with Christ), and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son, cleanseth us from all sin' (I. John i., 7). LAYMAN. Montreal, Jan. 18, 1905.

IS THE BIBLE THE WORD OF GOD?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Having learned that the Rev. J. E. Smith is about to deliver a series of lectures in the city of Montreal on the general subject, 'The sacred Scriptures as the Word of God,' in answer to scientific and rational criticisms thereof, I desire to urge all seekers after truth to embrace the opportunity to hear him. Mr. Smith during his residence amongst us has frequently spoken at our Liberal League meetings, and has always, by strictly logical, scientific and rational methods, won the favor of intelligent and thinking people. During nine years, as opportunity offered, he has been with us, and, in that time, he has met the best talent of the skeptical schools, representing the cities of Philadelphia, Camden and New York, and in one instance the Hon. Charles Watts, of England, agnostic editor and author of wide repute. In justice to Mr. Smith it should be said that, notwithstanding the fact that he has had a large share of controversy, he has never sought it, but it seems to have sought him; and at this time amongst us he is the foremost defender of the faith. Now, inasmuch as there seems to be some stir in the minds of the people of Montreal, as well as elsewhere, upon subjects of such import, and the Bible is now passing through the fires of the 'higher criticism,' all who can do so should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the series of lectures to be given by Mr. Smith. T. BRIFFITH, Chairman of Liberal League, Philadelphia, Pa. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Mr. Elder's letter in the 'Witness' of the 15th, is the most logical that has appeared from a 'believer's' standpoint for a long time. I have always been of the opinion that the proper place for those who looked on the Bible from the higher critics' point of view was outside the Church. The attitude of most of those who call themselves free-thinkers to me is also most repulsive. Though they do not seem to realize it, the influence of priestcraft is plainly seen

in their method of reasoning. The priest says, 'You must believe the Bible, all the Bible, and nothing but the Bible or you have no God, no soul, no religion, and no hereafter to look forward to. When men of shallow minds and superficial education cease to believe in the Bible they generally take the 'nothing,' Most of them become atheists. Now, on this point I am willing to take issue with Mr. Elder on his own conditions. The great minds of ancient Greece and Rome did not depend on the Hebrew Bible for their belief in God, the immortality of the soul and the doctrine of future rewards and punishments. Now, the questions that seem to occupy so much of the time of the higher critics give me very little concern. There are, however, certain sayings attributed to Christ which to me appear to come into conflict with some of his other lofty teachings. For instance, to make it as a first condition of discipleship that one should hate father, mother, wife and children and brothers and sisters is a far more important point than the question of miracles. The Greek and Roman philosophers laid it down as an axiom that a man's first duty was to himself, his friends and his country. That, however, is not the only difficulty in connection with the teachings attributed to Jesus. There is the story of the young man who was told to leave his father unburied, the cursing of a whole flock of pigs, also the duty of turning the other cheek, giving to every one that asks, and to give a supper to tramps in preference to our friends. There is another point that I would like Mr. Elder to try his logic on. How does he know which are the interpretations and which are the genuine sayings of Jesus? For nearly three hundred years the English authorized version of the Bible has been circulated by the million. Now the new revised version is offered with a large number of very important paragraphs left out as being interpolations. NORMAN MURRAY.

Empire with the Opium Traffic,' B. Broomhall, secretary; 'The Women's Anti-Opium Urgency Committee,' Miss R. B. Braithwaite, secretary. Leading men of different churches are united in their efforts to remove the curse of the opium traffic. At a large meeting held in Exeter Hall, on Dec. 9, in London, England, the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Henry Lloyd Wilson, the Rev. Charles Wenyon, Mr. Prebendary Webb-Peploe and the Rev. F. B. Meyer, were the speakers. The Bishop of Durham made a special journey in order to be present, thus recognizing the importance of the work. When discussing the continuance of the opium trade, the Bishop said, 'This question is singularly simple in its main issue. It is reduced to this: Whether righteousness must be sacrificed to revenue, or revenue to righteousness, and can anything be more awfully solemn? ... God is the retributor still, and if we decide for materialism, and not for the spiritual law, what can the future be?' We, as members of the Empire of Great Britain, are deeply interested in all that is of importance to Great Britain. Her attempt now to undo the past is a sign of repenting of the wrong inflicted on the weaker nation. May God grant that the repentance may be accepted, and the curse removed from China along with the heavy reflex suffering which is felt throughout the Empire on which the sun never sets. SEWING MACHINES FOR ESQUIMAUX. (Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer.') A band of eleven Esquimaux from the Aleutian Islands passed through Seattle on their way home from the St. Louis Exhibition, attired in the garments of civilization, and two of the squaws are taking back sewing machines, which will be installed in their ice huts to supplant the bone needle and gut thread which they have been wont to sew their garments. On the down trip the party could not appreciate a bed, and all slept on the floor. Now they take to the beds as naturally as they do to seal oil on their native heath, and, strange as it may seem, none of them are homesick, and all are anxious to return to this country next year. One of the articles that are being taken back by the head man of the party is a stovepipe hat. He saw President Roosevelt wearing a high silk hat at the fair, and when told that it was the President who wore it he at once commissioned Mr. Bales to go out and buy him one. As becomes the dignity of the chieftainship, he will only wear the hat on state occasions. The four children are also dressed in knickerbockers, shoes and stockings, and are very proud of their American garb.

# Home Department.

## The Best of All.

(By Edwin L. Sabin, in the 'Tribune Sunday Magazine.)

Be it ours to gain with the hand and brain,  
 And wealth like the sands create,  
 Or steer o'er the perilous, darksome main  
 The staggering ship of state;  
 If the truth be told neither rank nor gold  
 Buys haven on Fortune's map,  
 Like the spot of old, which two arms enfold—  
 The bourn of a mother's lap.

Gold will do while the world is new  
 And the sun is high o'erhead;  
 But there comes a time when the play is through  
 And the rest of spending sped.

And rank is brave; but there's many a knave  
 Poses in jewelled cap,  
 While princes by right are clear and brave  
 When throned in their mother's lap.

When low the sun, and the east grows dun,  
 What wouldn't you give, friends all,  
 To steal, each one, from his work and fun,  
 Through forest and field and hall,  
 And safe midst the grey let happen what may,  
 And be but a little chap,  
 Tired with the play and the stress of the day,  
 Hugged close in his mother's lap!

[For the 'Witness.'

## THE NESBIT CHILDREN ;

—OR—

### The Last Picture.

(By Edith Eaton, Sul Sin Far.)

When I first came to Hochelaga it was a picturesque village with green banks sloping down to the river in front and wooded hills behind. That was before it had become a part of the city of Montreal, and before the big cotton factory was built. Its people were French, with a sprinkling of English Canadians.

I was governess to the Miss Martins from 1860 to 1875. The Martins were one of the first families in Hochelaga. There were four young ladies; the eldest was a little girl of ten years when she first came under my care. She was a married woman with three children of her own when I relinquished the charge of her youngest sister and became companion to her mother.

It was during the winter of 1868 that there came to the village an English family named Nesbit, consisting of the father and mother, neither out of their twenties, and seven small children, the eldest about seven years of age, the youngest, a child in arms. I well remember the day of their arrival. They drove through the village in a sleigh, the head or ear or tip of a nose of one or other of the children appearing here and there above the fur robe. Two little ones were wrapped in the fold of their mother's skirt at the bottom of the sleigh and not to be seen at all. Such a cold day as it was, typically Canadian. Air, keen and dry; ground hard and white, and the river, which was open to the street, glittering in its frozen beauty under a winter's sun. They put up for the night at a French Hotel kept by people named Rolland, and Madame Rolland yet relates how she thawed out the half frozen babies before the big stove, and how "le gros garçon et son fille," as she called the husband and wife, would not touch a mouthful of the food that was set before them until the little ones had been comforted with bowls of steaming soup from Madame Rolland's "pot au feu." The next morning Mr. Nesbitt rented a cottage, deposited therein some household effects and followed them with his wife and children.

The advent of the Nesbit family caused a flutter of excitement in the village and aroused no little curiosity. True, there were other English people in Hochelaga, but they were English Canadians who had long lived in Canada, whereas the Nesbit family were fresh from the Old Country and betrayed that fact very plainly in many ways. Moreover, the Nesbits did not fit in to any class of the community, for, though they were evidently without means, they were just as evidently people of education and refinement whom it would be impossible for charitable strangers to approach with offers of assistance, especially as they maintained a Spartan like reserve as to their condition. How often did kindly Mrs. Martin say to me: "My heart bleeds for those poor young things. They appear to be so sorely in need, and yet I can offer them no help. They are so different from the rest of the villagers."

So different indeed! If the Hoyts or the Nelsons ran out of sugar or tea, they were as likely to apply to Mrs. Martin as the crocer to make up the deficiency, and if Joseph Masson's wife was sick, it was Madame Desjardins who was called upon to be both doctor and nurse.

Herbert Nesbit was an artist. How he expected to make a living for his family by his profession in a place like Hochelaga I do not know, and why he ever came to the village at all is a mystery to this day. However, he did his best. When he was not painting, he was sketching—and again—there were days when he canvassed his pictures from house to house.

Mrs. Nesbit was a bright little woman who, despite her white hands and straitened circumstances, kept her home and many children daintily clean and fresh looking.

As the years went by and the Nesbit family increased in number, their poverty became even more apparent. Mr. Nesbit gave up canvassing his pictures, there being few patrons of art in Hochelaga or thereabouts, and one of the picture dealers in the city of Montreal was supposed to sell his work on commission. Very few returns, however, must have come in, for the children's dinner often consisted of little more than a piece of bread and molasses—and sometimes less than that. In summer it was easier to live. Fruits and

vegetables were cheap, and the older children during midsummer holidays picked fuel from the beach. It was a sight to see them amongst a crowd of rougher and older boys and girls piling up bark and chips and helping to draw in the stray logs and branches of trees that came floating down the river. Then with their little arms weighed down with driftwood they would stagger and pant up the hill; no sooner up, however, than they would be down again, and so on until the sun set. Unaccustomed though they were to such labor, they were well able to hold their own among the woodgatherers, and clever indeed was the boy or girl who could pile as quick as the Nesbit children. In between times they paddled in the water and discussed the question of nationality with their French comrades, which discussions usually ended in physical exercises disapproved of by parents. They were certainly interesting children. At school they shone conspicuously bright, though they seldom won prizes, and one or other of them was always in trouble. Once when I enquired the reason for such a state of affairs, the teacher replied: "It's their imaginations."

One afternoon I saw some of the Nesbit children passing the house, the eldest girl, Lucy, carrying the baby. I pointed them out to Mrs. Martin, with whom I was sitting in the front bay window. They were walking, not side by side, but in Chinese fashion, one after the other. "Oh! the cute little things!" exclaimed Mrs. Martin and called to them to step up. At first they hesitated, and seemed to be debating amongst themselves as to whether they should accept the invitation. Finally, led by the eldest boy, they approached the door and allowed themselves to be drawn over the threshold, when Mrs. Martin brought forth a basket of rosy fameuse apples for their delectation.

"So you are the little Nesbits that I have heard so much about," said she. Four heads solemnly nodded assent.

"Won't you let me hold the baby for a little while?" she asked Lucy; but the little girl's only reply was a jealous tightening of her arms around the infant.

"A French bird came into our yard today," piped one of the children.

"A French bird!" exclaimed Mrs. Martin. "Why, how did you know that, dear?"

"It was a crow calling, 'Caw, caw, caw,'" and Dick thought it was saying 'encore,' explained the eldest boy.

"Yes," supplemented Lucy, "he ran to mamma crying, 'Oh, mamma! that must be a French bird, it's talking French.'"

We all laughed, and the ice being broken, we learned that our visitors were: Albert, aged eleven; Lucy, ten; Millie, eight and a half, and Dick, seven years. The baby's name was Susan, and she had been in this world up to that day, exactly seven months. There were four more children at home all younger than Dick.

"Daddy me!" exclaimed Mrs. Martin. "How does your mother manage to do her work with so many children around?"

"Lucy carries the baby," announced Albert.

"So I see. Aren't you tired, dear?" asked Mrs. Martin of the ten year old nurse.

"Not now," replied Lucy cautiously. She feared to trust her beloved out of her arms.

"She's not tired now," said Albert, "because she likes the baby; but the day it was born, she told me that if papa and mamma had any more babies she guessed she would be too tired by the time she grew up to carry her own; and I told her not to have any."

"Well, you see," explained Lucy, "there is always a baby. Just as soon as Teddy could walk, Lottie was born, and when Lottie got into short clothes, Susie came. When Bertie and I were babies papa had more money and we had nurses. Some day when papa sells a great picture we will be rich again and then when more babies come, we will have more nurses—but I couldn't bear to give up this baby."

Mrs. Martin produced a doll from a closet. This she gave to rosy-cheeked Millie. "It used to belong to my little girl," said she, "but she is as big as her mamma now and has no use for dolls."

Millie eyed the puppet critically, then laid it carefully on the table.

"I will take it home to the little ones," said she.

"The little ones!" exclaimed Mrs. Martin. "Yes," said Millie; "the little ones at home." "Us four are the big ones."

"The big ones! Oh, you tots!"

Asked if they would like to take a pot of jam home, the children replied that they had plenty of everything in their own house and weren't beggars.

"Of course, you're not," replied Mrs. Martin kindly, "but children can eat jam at any time and one can never have too much."

"Then, why don't you keep what you have for yourself?" questioned Lucy sharply.

Mrs. Martin was non-plussed; but before she could return an answer little Millie chimed in with:

"When I go home I will ask my mamma to send you a pot of jam."

I left the room for a few minutes. The pride and independence of those young ones was too much for me.

"I hope your papa and mamma are well," Mrs. Martin was saying when I returned. "They are quite well, thank you. I hope you are well, too," replied polite Lucy. I suggested a stroll through the garden. This, the children eagerly assented to, and as the baby was asleep I persuaded Lucy to let me have it for a change. The flower garden delighted the children, also the orchard. The apples and pears hung ripe on the trees, and they were given leave by Mrs. Martin to help themselves to the fruit.

(To be Continued.)

## Home Thoughts.

### HOW TO BE MISERABLE.

Think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth, or in heaven either.—Charles Kingsley.

### THE UNCONVENTIONAL WOMAN.

I don't deny the frequent charm of the unconventional woman. She has the absorbing interest we all feel in a thing that is angles in every direction, and that we don't quite know how to handle. There is even a charm in her blunt speech, and the uncompromising directness with which she tells us the truth, but, like certain pungent sauces, a little of her will flavor a great deal of society. After all, it is the conventional woman who is the one with whom it is easy to get along. She may not be exacting but she is satisfactory. She does what you expect her to do. She recognizes your rights, and insists on her own. She knows what to see and when to be blind. She never looks under the crust to see the underside of things. She never makes you uncomfortable. She never brings up forbidden topics. If you lived at the top of a tenement house, and she went there to see you she would never complain of the steps, but insist upon the magnificence of the view, if you served her a fricasseed cat, she would eat it, and talk about the ancient civilization of the Chinese.

It takes a great many things to make this a comfortable world, and chief among them is conventionality.

Now, whenever a woman tells me that she is thoroughly unconventional I always put a black mark against her name on my visiting list. No matter how charming she may be, no matter how desirable she is in other ways, I know she is bound to be a trouble and a worry, and had better be avoided. She is the woman who never can be depended on to do the right thing at the right time. She aggravates your soul by neglecting to reply to invitations, and ruins your temper by coming when you don't want her, and going when you wish her to stay, and imperils the peace of the community by saying the things that should be left unsaid. She is a boomerang in society that is continually flying back and knocking down innocent people.—Dorothy Dix, in Washington Post.

## With the Children.

### PLEASURE IN THE HOME.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut your house lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there.

If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones it will be sought at other less profitable places.

Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour's merriment round the fireside of home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is an influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.—Chicago Journal.

### ON SAYING 'YES.'

(Eleanor A. Hunter.)

I think there are parents who might say 'yes' to their children much more frequently than they do. It is very touching to see a family of children who are

planning for themselves some little treat or pleasure, select the youngest because he is the pet or the one whom they suppose for some reason the most in favor, to go and ask papa or mamma, as the case may be, for the coveted permission; as if papa and mamma were two dread tyrants who must be approached with the utmost tact and discretion, and taken in a general mood, or the little petitioners would not attain the desired boon.

Many a time I myself have been approached by some small friend and requested to 'ask mamma for me; she will do it for you, I know, but she would say "no" right away to me.' And I, feeling that this would probably be the case, have exercised whatever tact I possessed with the mother, and when I have won the coveted permission I have gone with the happy sentence, 'Yes, mamma says you can do it,' to gladden the heart of the little petitioner waiting without.

Surely this is all wrong. It is true that a wise mother is obliged during the course of a day to refuse more than she is able to grant, but every child ought to have an assured confidence that these refusals are the result of no tyranny or caprice, but that they are all given in a spirit of perfect kindness and truest love. Often a busy mother has no time to explain her reasons for a refusal, sometimes it is best not to explain; in either case the child must accept the decision, and he will do it cheerfully if he is absolutely sure that mother would gladly say 'yes' if she could. That is just the trouble. Why should Polly wear the blue frock instead of the garnet one? Why must Jack's new hat be a derby when he wants a soft felt? Why will you make gingersnaps when the children prefer cookies? Why cannot the tastes, ideas, and preferences be suited when it would do no harm? Many people seem to think that the proper way to bring up a child is to cross it as much as possible.

Sometimes it is an excellent plan to allow a child to have its own way even when you know the result will not be in accord with the best judgment. A young girl of my acquaintance went once with her mother to purchase a pair of gloves. She selected a pair which were of a delicate pearl color, while her mother thought it best that she should have brown.

"Mamma," said the girl, "I do want the pearl-colored ones very much."

"It is true," answered the mother, "that they are prettier, but they will not be so durable."

"Mamma, do you say that I must get the brown?"

"O, no," replied the mother. "I wish you to use your own judgment, only remember if you buy the pearl-colored ones that they will soil easily, and yet you must wear them as long as you would if they were brown, for I cannot afford to get you an extra pair."

"Mamma," said the girl, "I will be very careful of them, and they are so very pretty that I think I must have them." So they were bought, and the happy girl went home with her treasure, but of course they soon grew soiled and shabby; still Bertha wore them until they were worn out.

"Mamma," said she when at last she had another pair, "you were right, and I was wrong about those old pearl-colored things. Your judgment was better than mine, and you were so sweet about it. You did not scold me a bit, or say "I told you so," once, but I have learned my lesson. I never will be so silly again."

"That is all I want, my child," answered her mother, smiling as her daughter gave her a kiss and ran gaily out of the room.

Sometimes parents say 'yes' in such a rude and grudging way that the granted pleasure is more than half spoiled.

"Yes, take it and be satisfied."

"Yes, go if you want to."

"Yes, go along. I am glad to be rid of you."

"Yes, take yourself off, do, and I'll have a little peace and quiet for a time."

Have not these sentences a familiar sound? Ah, fathers and mothers say 'yes' whenever you consistently can. The day will surely come when it will be out of your power to make your children happy any more, and when you do say 'yes' say it cordially with all your heart.

"Yes, you may go, and I hope you will have a beautiful time."

"Yes, you may take one; doesn't it taste good?"

"Yes, you may have that. Mamma loves to give it to you."

Such little sentences as these make every privilege twice joyous. They sweeten the cake, make the new dress still prettier, and the party more delightful than it could be otherwise to the loving, sensitive, childish heart, and it is just such little things as these which turn the tide for good or evil in many an impetuous child nature.—'Children and the Home.'

## For the Housekeeper.

### A MEXICAN KITCHEN.

Writing in the February 'Housekeeper' about the Mexican kitchen, Lela Fisher Woodward says: "The predominant idea in the planning of the typical Mexican house seems to be to have the kitchen occupy as much space as possible. There is one argument, at least, to advance in favor of the spacious kitchen, and that is from the sanitary standpoint, for its very dimensions seem to give it an air of cleanliness and good ventilation that otherwise might be lacking. The walls of the Mexican kitchen are made of adobe bricks, two or three feet in thickness. They are plastered on the inside and painted on the outside, while the interior is covered with

frescoes of beautiful and intricate design. The first thing that attracts the eye of the foreigner on entering the Mexican kitchen is the brasero. This is a substitute for our ranges and cookstoves, a huge affair that extends across one side of the room. Sometimes, especially in the kitchens of the hotels, there are as many as four braseros, one traversing the length of each wall, and as the kitchen is usually square they are of equal length.

"The brasero looks like an ordinary work bench made of adobe brick, with several openings in the top which are provided with grates to hold the charcoal used in cooking. Primitive dampers are fashioned by openings along the front, which afford a good draught, for they are so constructed that they lead up to the fire. The shelves and sides of the brasero fairly groan with their load of cooking utensils of various forms, the work of the native Indians. Some of these an American housewife would consider mere ornaments, as she could ascribe for them no possible use, but the Mexican cook requires more utensils than her American sister, and every vessel has its use. And what a vast amount of dish-washing this necessitates!

"All the baking is done in covered pans, and, of course, the Mexican cook, even were she familiar with the process, could not succeed with flaky, light American biscuits, for the brasero is always too hot or too cold. Every kitchen, except in the homes of the very poor, is provided with a sink and a big draining board. Many of the quaint pieces of pottery reposing upon the pantry shelf and regarded as cheap articles of use only, would be hailed with delight as a priceless ornament by the American housewife. Sometimes the poor pawn these beautiful articles, which in themselves may be regarded as works of art, and it is seldom that the owner can redeem them. And thus these former kitchen utensils come to occupy honored places on the mantels and sideboards of aristocratic American homes.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never sprinkle salt over fruit stains on table linen. It does no good and is messy. The stains may be removed by pouring hot water through them before the linen goes into the soap suds.

If the dining-room table has been used for ping-pong to the detriment of the table, it may be improved by repeated polishing with soft cloths and linseed oil. No prepared polish is equal to this simple one.

Bureau drawers that are new and consequently stiff to draw out, may be made to run smoothly by rubbing the edges with soap. If the wood is green when they are made, they may have to be planed down, but ordinarily the former treatment will make them all right.

When paper cannot be retained on a wall by reason of dampness, make a coating of the following ingredients: A quart of a pound of shellac, and a quart of naphtha. Brush the wall thoroughly with the mixture, and allow it to dry perfectly, and you will find this process will render the wall impervious to moisture and the paper in no danger of being loosened.

If the hands are well powdered with talcum before putting on kid gloves in summer, there will be little danger of the gloves being ruined by perspiration.

Choice figs are sold in little round baskets of coiled straw, the cotton cover being stitched on. The figs are worth buying, and the basket is worth saving. Lined with silk and with a loose silk bag attached, they make work or embroidery baskets quite out of the common.

Bamboo furniture, as well as willow and rattan, should be cleaned by scrubbing with salt and water. Use a small brush for the purpose.

## Selected Recipes.

American whitebait are little killies from an inch and a half to two inches long. When properly cooked they are delicious, and quite as good as the English whitebait.

Some persons mix them with oyster crabs but this makes a very expensive dish, as oyster crabs are from three to four dollars a quart. Whitebait alone makes a most appetizing dish, and they are very inexpensive.

Get two pounds of whitebait, wash them well in cold water, and drain them, as dry as possible, in a piece of cheese cloth, then put them in a sieve containing a little flour seasoned with salt and cayenne pepper. Shake them about in the sieve so that the flour adheres to them; then put half of them in a wire frying basket and plunge the basket into a kettle three-quarters full of smoking hot fat. Let the whitebait fry till nice and brown, which will take two minutes; then lift the wire basket out, let the fish drain free from fat, and turn them on a folded napkin laid on a hot platter. Fry the other half of the whitebait; then put them on the platter in a mound. Garnish with sprigs of parsley and serve at once, with quarters of lemon and brown bread and butter.

The bread should be cut very thin, buttered, and two slices laid together. In this form it is piled on a plate and covered with a fringed napkin. The slices are cut about an inch wide and three inches long, and as thin as a wafer.

Pie with Potatoes.—One-half pound liver, one pound scrap meat, onion, one pound flour, one-fourth pound lard, pepper, salt, baking powder, four pounds potatoes. Cut the meat and liver into fine thin slices; chop the onion fine; put a tablespoonful of

### Advertisements.

## A BOON TO CHILDREN

A medicine that will keep infants and young children plump, good natured, with a clear eye and a rosy skin, is a boon not only to mothers, but to humanity. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets, which promptly cure all the minor ailments of little ones, and makes them eat well, play well and sleep well. You can safely take the words of the thousands of mothers who have proved the value of these Tablets; for instance, Mrs. J. R. Standon, Weyburn, N.W.T., says: "I have proved the great value of Baby's Own Tablets in cases of diarrhoea, constipation, hives, and when teething, and I would not be without them." The Tablets are equally good for the tenderest little baby or the well-grown child, and they are guaranteed free from opiates and harmless. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

four, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper on an agate plate; then mix, and dip your meat and liver in this; roll a small bit of onion in a piece of liver, then the liver in a slice of meat, and lay it very lightly in an agate pie dish, heating it in the centre, add water till the dish is three parts full, then cover.

For the crust:—Flour, lard, and a teaspoonful of baking powder, mixed well together, with cold water and a pinch of salt; roll to make nice stiff paste; cover and bake for two hours. Serve hot with potatoes.

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### 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.

### A CHANCE TO SCATTER SUNSHINE.

The usual monthly meeting of the Westmount Sunshine Society was held in Victoria Hall, on Jan. 12, the president, Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, occupying the chair. After the preliminary business the secretary read several letters of thanks for the cheer and help that had been given by the society at Christmas.

The attendance was good and all enjoyed a bright and enthusiastic meeting. There were a number of visitors present and several who were admirers of Sunshine work joined the society. At the close of the meeting Miss Alice Patterson gave a piano solo, after which tea was served. The hostesses for the afternoon were:—Mrs. Brymner, Miss Robinson, Miss Daisy Robinson and Miss Mildred Parkins.

An entertainment under the auspices of the Westmount Sunshine Society will be given at St. Margaret's Home on Feb. 1, at 8 p.m. Any members wishing to attend will be welcome.

As all the books and magazines on hand were distributed before Christmas, the society would be glad of contributions. Address, care Westmount Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall.

Willie Smith asks for picture books for a little boy who is deaf and dumb. The address is Wilfred Kruse, care C. Kruse, Local Post-office, Assin, Can.

A request has been received from the North-West, asking for sacred songs and solos, and Presbyterian hymn book, for use among the Indians.

A great number of cancelled stamps have been received in answer to the request of a missionary in India.

The society acknowledges the receipt of magazines from Mrs. George Shorey, Napassee, Ont., and from Mr. C. E. Jenkins, Huntington, 50c.

### FOR CHEER RECEIVED.

A very grateful letter comes from an invalid of many years, a young man who has been unable even to sit up since 1895, and confined to the house for years before that. He is the only son of his widowed mother, who has a struggle to get along. A number of sympathizing friends in Montreal, St. John's, Que., Marshville, N.S., Ottawa, remembered him at Christmas. He writes: "My dear kind sunshine friends:—From my heart I thank each one who so kindly sent me Christmas and New Year's good cheer. I feel very poorly this winter, and am unable to write to each, and thank you for your kindness, so I take this way of thanking you for making a happy Christmas and New Year for me. You are doing a noble work, I am always pleased to receive letters, but have not strength to answer them all. I will answer all I can, but if any one does not receive an answer to the letter sent, he or she will know that I am unable to answer it. I will close by again thanking you for your kindness to me, and wishing you a very happy, healthy and prosperous New Year, from the beginning to the end of it. I remain, your grateful friend."

### THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

The first meeting of the Montreal branch of the International Society, after the New Year, was held at the home of Mrs. John Hersey, 11 Bayle street. Mrs. Robinson, the president, occupied the chair. Letters from "shut-ins" and others, who had been remembered by the society in its Christmas work, made interesting reading. It was decided to benefit the working fund by giving a "Valentine" tea on Feb. 11, at the home of Mrs. George Robinson, St. Luke's street.

The society continues to send reading matter to people in isolated places, and homes where literature is hardly to be had. Contributions of magazines, etc., for passing on will be very welcome. They may be sent to Mrs. H. M. Boyd, 81 St. Mark street.

Communication regarding Sunshine work should be sent to our letter box Tuesday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Miss Fannie Crosby, the blind hymn writer, is eighty-five years old. She has written more than 3,000 hymns for one publishing house alone, and if those which are scattered in other publications could be recorded, the number would be greatly augmented.

Mr. John Abbey, who left England to organize the work of the South African Temperance Alliance, recently had an interview with the Paramount Chief of Bechuanaland. The chief expressed his surprise on learning that white people were being 'spoiled by drink.' He thought black men alone were its victims.

The Rev. Dr. Fletcher, for more than thirty years pastor of MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, has tendered his resignation to the Hamilton Presbytery. It is Dr. Fletcher's intention to retire from active work, after having been in the ministry for about half a century. He has occupied the highest offices in the gift of the Presbyterian Church.

During January two important gatherings will be held in London to express sympathy with the United Free Church of Scotland. The first is being arranged by the London Presbyteries, and will take place in the Queen's Hall, and the second will take the form of the joint action of the three Boards of Ministers and Deputies of the Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches.

Dr. Hodge, of the Hankow Medical Mission, has recently visited Ireland and addressed large meetings in Belfast and Dublin. Dr. Hodge has a robust faith in the future of medical missions, and works his own on common-sense lines, rendering gratuitous aid to the poor, but demanding from wealthy Chinese who consult him the ordinary charges for medical attendance. In this way he has made his medical mission self-supporting, and able to render wider assistance to the poor and suffering than is possible with medical missions conducted entirely on a gratuitous system.

When some one asked the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon the cause of his marvellous usefulness for Christ, he pointed to the floor of his tabernacle, saying, 'In the room beneath you will find three hundred praying Christians. Every time I preach here, they gather together and uphold my hands by continuous prayer and supplication. There you will find the seat of all blessings.' What a harvest of blessings would come to all our congregations if Christian people as Aarons and Hurs, would uphold the hands of their pastors by faithful, persevering prayer and unsimulated Christian sympathy and confidence.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has received a curiously large proportion of the £200,000 which it has now received towards its Centenary Fund of £250,000 from native churches in Basutoland, the Island of Sangir, (Celebes), China, Sierra Leone, Kumasi, Labrador, Fiji, and even in Borneo, where the fathers of the Dyaks, who now contribute, formerly collected human heads. The Ameyumese of the New Hebrides manufacture arrowroot annually to pay for Bibles, while the aborigines of North Queensland collect oysters for the same purpose. A home for girl widows at Maseti, near Bombay, contributed flour, grain, eggs, sugar, two kids, a hen and chickens, butter-milk, vegetables and fruit, while the printer of the establishment contributed his Sunday turban.

At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting the following resolutions were presented: 'The Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, 910 Walnut street, hereby memorializes you on the national movement it has in hand to secure a "renaissance" of the family altar. Believing the national life dependent on the national moral status; second, that the family altar is vital to that status; third, that to an ominous extent that altar has fallen into decay; therefore, we are trying to awake and concentrate conscience on this subject by scattering tracts on it, also by seeking to interest pastors of churches to preach special sermons on the family altar; these printed pages, and these sermons, to emphasize among others the fallacy of the plea that there is no time for this home religion exercise, especially when the reading of such a chapter as John xiv. takes only four minutes. Yet man, if not most of those claiming not to have time for family worship, have an hour or more daily for secular reading.'—'Advocate.'

The exciting cause of much animated discussion in the press and religious circles of the country has been a sermon by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., to Harvard students, in which he seemed to deny the personality of God, at the same time positively affirming his disbelief in a Great First Cause. To those familiar with what Dr. Abbott has been saying for the last ten years, at least, there was nothing surprising in his Cambridge sermon save the sentence, 'I no longer believe in a Great First Cause.' But the next day brought a supplementary statement from Dr. Abbott which to a large degree eliminated the startling

element in his earlier words, and later in the week he gave a more extended statement of his general theological position. So at the end of the week after a good many words, wise and otherwise, had been spoken by Dr. Abbott's critics, he stood practically in the estimate of the calmer members of the Christian community, where he has always stood, namely, as a pronounced representative of liberal thought, who still believes in the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Bible and other fundamental truths of historic Christianity; and who, while he may not be an equally profound thinker and convincing teacher in all departments of theology which he discusses, nevertheless, is not likely to be dislodged from his influential place in the Christian fellowship.—The 'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

THE CHURCH OF THE NARROW GAP.

(By the Rev. Dwight Mallory Pratt, D.D., in 'Christian Endeavor World'.)

Until comparatively recently it was little known that a race of Highlanders, 3,000,000 in number, lived in the heart of the sunny South, among the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the States bordering them on the east.

In native capacity, and in forms of massive mold, these mountaineers bear the marks of a noble ancestry. But seclusion has done its work. In customs and knowledge the people are a century behind their day. They weave their houses upon the looms of a primitive age, and live, as did their great-grandfathers, in little one-room, windowless log cabins bare of the comforts which have come to be common necessities in other portions of the land. Into the heart of these mountains the arts and institutions of the modern world are rapidly finding their way.

Five miles from Berea College, Kentucky, in a beautiful valley, shut in by pinnacled and turreted mountains, a score or less of these Highlander homes make a little world of their own. The well-travelled road that connects this community with the outer world runs through an opening in the mountains called the 'Narrow Gap.' Here, in 1892, the daughter of Berea's noble pioneer and missionary, the Rev. Joan G. Fee, Mrs. Embree, with the aid of neighbors and students, started a Sunday-school. The little church and school-house in one now bears the rustic sign, 'Church of the Narrow Gap.'

The story of this enterprise, especially from the viewpoint of Christian love, is full of fascination and pathetic beauty. A young lady of talent and consecration from Toledo, O., in 1893 took charge of the department of domestic science at Berea College. A visit to the mountains captured her heart. The work became hers. Every Sunday found her in the little church conducting a song service and teaching the Bible. Every Wednesday she led a service of prayer.

Three devoted years had thus passed, when a serious accident compelled her to renounce all work. She went home, apparently to die. The doctors said she never could be strong again. The enforced idleness soon became intolerably oppressive.

'I may as well die doing good,' she said, 'as to live a useless and burdensome life here. I will go back and live among my Highlanders.'

Her determined purpose and opportunity won the day. 'You may as well die there as here,' said the physician; 'you cannot live long, in any case.' She went. The mountaineers welcomed her, gave her a half-acre of land by the little church, at the foot of their highest pinnacle; cut, hewed and hauled logs, and in 'two days' workings' had a two-roomed cabin ready for the finishing hand of the carpenter. Though cold in winter, this log house, of Virginia style, is the warmest in the valley.

Here, where every man in every home boasted that he had killed his man in family feuds, the invalid took up her abode, her only companion a girl in her teens. She did not die. Her motive and the ozone of the mountain air gave a better tonic than human skill could give. God strengthened her for her work.

For four years this yet unnamed heroine has lived among these people, loved, honored, protected. She is teacher, evangelist, pastor, neighbor, friend, counsellor. The impress of her spirit rests on the region round about. Immorality, profanity, drunkenness, are slowly being shamed into silence and obscurity. Homes are brightening under her influence and touch. Every fireside welcomes her as an angel of mercy in times of sickness and death. Her practical skill awakens the ideas of industry and improvement. The neighborly people come to borrow whatever they need, from a shirt-pattern or a recipe for 'light bread,' to a darning needle for sewing up the 'hunch on the mule's shoulder,' cut by the malice of an enemy.

The leaven is beginning to penetrate the whole lump. 'The children,' writes this missionary heroine, 'are kinder to birds, and animals, and to each other than last year.' Friendships are deepening. More young people assist in Sunday-school and prayer meeting. The improvement in outward conditions proves the discovery of inward need. Weekly the people in great crowds from far and near come to a social in the settlement cabin. For three hours they sing, and learn hymns, and play games. The influence of these evenings, in the companionship and under the guidance of one so loved and honored, is felt on a wide area of family life.

Mothers and daughters are trained weekly in needlework and domestic science. They meet at the schoolhouse for three hours every Tuesday afternoon to mend, darn, quilt, sew carpet-rags, make over garments, and in every possible way utilize materials sent by friends from the North. A life of self-respect, economy, and practical skill is taking the place of impotence and idle content. The one life is uplifting the many. It is the old, old miracle of redeeming love, finding its joy in sacrifice and its

power in self-forgetful ministry. Miss Adelaide Fox, the Christian heroine whose lifework among the mountaineers of Kentucky is thus briefly told, witnesses to a courage and consecration that would, if possessed by the young people of this age, lift a continent into the life and truth of God.

I count it one of the rare and inspiring privileges of my life to have stood in the Church of the Narrow Gap, at the foot of Cow-Bell Hollow, and, while trying to say my word for the Master, to have felt the impress of her modest, retiring, self-renouncing, consecrated, pervasive spirit. Cathedrals in the heart of the world's capitals never saw a nobler sight than can be seen in the log cabin and Church of the Narrow Gap, where a life has dedicated itself to the uplifting of a needy and hungry race.

THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Report of President Francis E. Clark, D.D.

To the Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, December, 1904.

Dear Brethren.—The last three months, from the standard of the president of the United Society, have been months of most encouraging progress. Since our last meeting, I have been twice in the west as far as the Mississippi River, and beyond, and have addressed meetings held in about fifty different cities. In one campaign, made by Mr. Shaw and myself, we visited successively twenty-two different cities, presenting the Increase Campaign, and also the interests of the foreign work of Christian Endeavor. The meetings held in these different cities were beyond anything that we have seen in similar visits to the same cities in the past. The audiences were uniformly large, enthusiastic, and generous. More than seven thousand dollars for the coming year was pledged to enable the missionaries in these foreign lands to carry on their Christian Endeavor work. There was not only an entire absence of criticism of the work, but an eager enthusiasm to help the missionaries of these different boards by the pastors and the young people of all these different denominations.

There were always two meetings, and usually three, in connection with our visit to each city, a conference in the afternoon, and always a social gathering around the supper-table, and a public mass-meeting in the evening. In many cities the largest churches and halls were thronged, standing-room was often at a premium, and sometimes overflow meetings were the order of the day. The whole campaign was an exhibition of the vitality and increasing vigor of Christian Endeavor in our own country such as we have never seen before.

The 'Increase and Betterment Campaign' has been taken up already by many states and many local societies, and before our next meeting I venture to say that large results along the line of new accessions, better work in meetings and committees, addition to the churches and missionary gifts, will come to us such as have never before been reported.

While this good news comes from the home field, the foreign field sends no less encouraging reports of progress. In Sweden especially, great progress seems now to be made in the Lutheran, Baptist and Independent churches as well. In all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Increase Campaign is being taken up with vigor, while the reports that come from China and India are no less encouraging.

The new secretary for India has just begun his work, and early in November the Rev. Carl Stackman, a Connecticut Endeavorer, sailed from New York to become the secretary of the South African union, of which the Rev. Andrew Murray is the president. May I add in this connection that the increasing foreign work adds materially to the labors of your president and treasurer, who are the honorary president and treasurer of the World's Union! Every mail brings its foreign letters, sometimes from many different countries, which require careful and sympathetic attention. The labors of the treasurer of the World's Union, Mr. Shaw, are by no means light in addition to his other duties, but he has undertaken this work voluntarily, and with no compensation, as it is understood that the officers of the World's Union are purely honorary, and that every penny so received goes undiminished to the foreign field to be administered by the Christian Endeavor unions of these countries, of which the missionaries of the different boards are the chief directors.

Plans for the Baltimore Convention are progressing most hopefully, and interviews of the committee with the local committee in Baltimore have convinced us that we are most fortunate in the decision to make Baltimore the headquarters of the next great Christian Endeavor rally and Convention, which promises to equal, if it does not surpass, all of its great predecessors. Most satisfactory arrangements are made in Baltimore for the accommodation of the convention, and the preparation of the programme is well under way. The chief hall in which the convention will be held is seated with sixteen thousand five hundred chairs. A choir of more than three thousand will be trained for the convention, and other halls, churches, and meeting-places will take care of the great assembly that is expected to gather there.

The outlook for evangelism in our societies was never so bright as now. Thousands of them are turning their attention to the winning of new members, by bringing them into the church; to the value and importance of Decision Day, which will be observed next, which, by the way, has been adopted by the evangelistic committees of both the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations; and to all these soul-winning influences which centre about the work of this coming season.

Asking you all to unite with the executive officers in thanking for the unusual blessings of the past three months, and in prayer for even greater progress in the months to come, this report is respectfully submitted.—'Christian Endeavor World.'

TWENTY-SIX YEARS IN SAMOA.

The (English) 'Examiner' says: 'News of the death of the Rev. John Marriott, of Samoa, was received at the London Mission House, by cable from Auckland (N. Z.) on Wednesday of last week. Although it was known that Mr. Marriott had been in ill-health for some time, and had gone to New Zealand in the hope of regaining his strength, there was no thought of so sudden a termination to his illness, and the news of his death will come as a great shock to his many friends in this country. Deep sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Marriott, who was with her husband at the time of his death, and for their children in this country. The deceased missionary, who was barely fifty-four years of age, had been twenty-six years in the mission field. During the whole of this period he had been connected with the famous Malua Institute for the training of native pastors, so that practically the whole of the Samoan pastors and missionaries of to-day have been under his charge. He was a devoted and able missionary, beloved alike by his colleagues and by the people of Samoa, and his death leaves a great gap in the ranks of the mission.'

THE BEST MINISTER.

The story is told of a company of Oxford professors, who, on a certain occasion, had for discussion the qualities of clergymen, and it was finally agreed that the chief test of the minister was not his eloquence or his intellectual gifts or any one quality, but rather his ability to help one in his last hours. So the question was put to each of these learned men: 'Of all the ministers you know whom would you prefer to be with you in your dying hour?' Each one of the company was asked to indicate his choice on a slip of paper. As it happened, the vote was unanimous and indicated a man who was not at all famous, but who had impressed all these thoughtful men as the best minister. Would it not be well for every minister frequently to ask himself the question: 'Does my life indicate that I would be chosen to be with the members of my church in their last hours? Am I so sincere, so devoted, so filled with the Spirit, that men would naturally turn to me in those moments when, if ever, they feel the need of one who can intercede for them with God?'—'N. W. Christian Advocate.'

AFRICAN GIRL PERSECUTED FOR ACCEPTING CHRIST.

In an account of his experiences during his South African tour, Gray Smith says: 'Some of the converts suffer untold persecutions for Christ's sake. At one place we visited, we shook hands with a girl in the heathen dress, which means little in the way of clothing. She had been in the mission school before, but had been taken away by her father and stripped and left naked in the bush till she was willing to put on her heathen clothes again and to stay in the kraal. She had waited and watched for her chance, till finally she had run away back to the mission. The missionaries were arranging to send her to another school, some distance away, where she would have a chance for this world and the next. Only think of this heathen girl, with the little she knows of Jesus, being thus ready to suffer for her Lord!'

'HIS SUNDAY TURBAN.'

The Bible Society has received a curiously large proportion of the £200,000 which it has now received towards its Centenary Fund of £250,000 from native churches in the Foreign Mission field. Money collections from the natives have been made, for instance, in Basutoland, the island of Sangir (Celebes), China, Sierra Leone, Kumasi, Labrador, Fiji, and even in Borneo, where the fathers of the Dyaks, who now contribute, collected human heads, such as English lads collect postage stamps. The Ameyumese of the New Hebrides manufacture arrowroot annually to pay for Bibles, while the aborigines of North Queensland collect oysters for the same purpose. A home for girl widows at Muleti, near Bombay, contributed flour, grain, eggs, sugar, two kids, a hen and chickens, butter milk, vegetables and fruit, while the printer of the establishment contributed his Sunday turban. In face of these gifts from all quarters of the world the society is looking to English Christians to complete the fund during the society's centenary year.—'Christian World.'

LORD GRIMTHORPE'S ECCENTRICITIES.

(From 'Leslie's Weekly'.)

One of the most eccentric characters in England is Lord Grimthorpe, now nearly ninety years old, but still hale and busy. He is a man of many fads and hobbies, and one of these is clock-making. His Lordship is also an ecclesiastical architect of note, and his plans have been followed in the building of churches and restoration of cathedrals. He declines any remuneration for his services, but he insists that his crest, which is a bear's head, shall be prominently displayed in the sacred edifices for which he has made designs. This display of eccentricity on his part is not taken altogether in good part by those whom he has benefited, but there seems to have been no serious protest against it.

As president of the Church of England Burial Association, Lord Grimthorpe is working to abolish the embalming of corpses, hermetically sealed caskets, vaults and tombs, and to bring about the use of wickerwork coffins, which will permit the rapid dissolution of dead bodies. In this latter endeavor he has the approval of the King.

An interesting statement regarding ancient Egyptian preservatives was made at a recent meeting of the Academy of Science at Lyons. In the sarcophagus of Prince Maherpa there were found earthen vessels which had held the fluids used for preserving bodies. Analysis of these vessels revealed the nature of the fluids used; their efficiency was attested by the presence in the same sarcophagus of a goose in a wonderful state of preservation after 4,000 years.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Feb. 5.

JESUS AT JACOB'S WELL.—JOHN iv., 5-14.

Golden Text: Whosoever will let him take the water of life freely. Revelation xxii., 17.

INTRODUCTION.

The Judean ministry has been closed, and in this lesson we find Jesus on the way through Samaria, to Galilee, there to open the great Galilean ministry. He had tarried awhile in Judea with his disciples, who baptized those whom Christ won to himself.

John the Baptist was also still preaching and baptizing, but Jesus was attracting the greater attention and more were being baptized by him, through his disciples, than by John. This aroused some question among the Jews, and occasioned John's further testimony to Jesus, given in John iii., 27-36. The Pharisees knew that Jesus was winning disciples faster than John, and not to arouse their bitter opposition before his ministry was accomplished, he departed toward Galilee, going through Samaria.

The Samaritans were of mixed blood. You will remember that we learned, in our last lessons in the Old Testament, of the fall of Samaria, which marked the close of the kingdom of Israel, the northern ten tribes. In order to the more thoroughly control the country, the King of Assyria colonized Samaria with people from other parts of his realm, and as there seems to have been some Isaelites left there the result was a mixed race. Their religion partook in part of that of Judea, and in earlier times the Samaritans claimed kinship with the Jews, but the Jews despised them, and the two peoples were at the time of our lesson in the attitude of neighboring families that have had a feud for generations.

The time of the events of this lesson was about the close of the first year of Christ's public ministry.

A NOON DAY REST AT JACOB'S WELL.

5. 'Then cometh he to a city of Samaria, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph.'

6. 'Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus therefore, being wearied with his journey, sat thus on the well: and it was about the sixth hour.'

The incident we are now studying took place on historic ground. The names of Abraham, Jacob and Joseph are associated with this district, the tomb of the latter being not far away. Here at Shechem Joshua gathered the tribes after their entrance into the land and here also the kingdom was divided. There is no dispute over the location of Jacob's well.

According to the custom of travellers in that country then, Jesus and his disciples had probably begun this day's journey early in the morning, so that by the sixth hour, that is, noon, they were tired and hungry. His disciples, as we learn in verse 8, had gone into the city for food, and Jesus sat alone on the well to rest. It is comforting to realize that Jesus partook of our physical discomforts and weariness when on earth, so that he is 'touching with the feeling of our infirmities.'

JESUS AS A PERSONAL WORKER.

7. 'There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water: Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink.'

8. '(For his disciples were gone away into the city to buy meat.)

9. 'Then saith the woman of Samaria unto him, How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria? for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.' We have just studied the way Christ dealt with Nicodemus, the learned Pharisee, and have seen how from the first he opened the deeper things of the gospel to him. In this case this great Teacher and Personal Worker chose another method, for he was dealing with another sort of person. It will not do simply to utter the truth to all in the same stern manner. The successful soul winner must learn tact, and must adapt himself to the different natures with which he works, and to the circumstances under which he meets them.

In this instance Jesus resting alone at Jacob's well saw a woman coming toward him from a neighboring town to draw water, it being customary for women to be the water carriers. From what we are told by John we can see that she was the very opposite in character to Nicodemus. She was not earnestly enquiring about salvation, and was not even aware that the traveler resting at the well was no common person. Hence, if such a matter was to be spoken about Jesus must himself introduce it. 'Notice how he does this.

'Give me to drink.' This was a natural and simple request, ordinarily, but on this occasion it at once arouses the curiosity of the woman and sends to questions and further conversation. In the Orient so simple an act of hospitality as the giving of a drink of water means friendly relationship and all that hospitality would imply. The woman recognizing that Christ was a Jew, perhaps from his dress or speech, at once asks how it is that he, a Jew, asks a favor of a Samaritan, the two races being most unfriendly.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

10. 'Jesus answered and said unto her, If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith unto thee, Give me to drink: thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water.'

11. 'The woman saith unto him, Sir, thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep, from whence, then, hast thou this living water?'

12. 'Art thou greater than our father Jacob, which gave us the well, and drank thereof himself, and his children and his cattle?'

13. 'Jesus answered and said unto her, Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again.'

14. 'But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst: but the water that I shall give

him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life.'

Here was an example of entertaining angels unawares. Christ perceives the ignorance of the woman, and arouses her curiosity to the highest pitch by his answer to her first question. He was not seeking to mystify or confuse her, but to fix her attention and make her keen to learn the truth about himself, and what he was alluding to.

This conversation has been called a lesson in teaching, because of skill used by the teacher in leading his pupils to the great truth.

The woman saw before her simply a Jew. Jesus tells her that if she really knew who it was asking her for a drink of water, she herself would have asked of him, and living water would have been given her.

Still this poor, ignorant, and sinful woman does not catch the meaning. How could she receive water from him, when he had no means to draw it from the well. (Even to-day this well is some seventy-five feet deep.) Was this stranger greater than the patriarch Jacob, doubtless held in high respect by the community about for providing this well of sweet water?

So far Jesus had only referred to a living water; now he proceeds to show the difference between the natural water of Jacob's well and the water of which he spoke. Christ here, as on other occasions, was simply making use of a figure familiar to his hearers, in order to explain a great truth, and he is bringing the woman's mind step by step away from the illustration to the truth itself.

Every one who drank from Jacob's well must soon thirst again, but Jesus offered the water of life that would quench the longing thirst of the soul, not for a day, but forever. The natural water must be sought from without, but the living water for the soul would become a fountain perpetually fresh within the believer.

No earthly well, no worldly occupation, no delightful pleasure, no human knowledge, no rank among men, no, not even good deeds, can supply the thirst of the unpardoned soul. But often, when the sinner seeks relief from one of these sources he finds a stranger waiting beside the well to offer him the living water, to become in him a fountain of life.

The well of Jacob is good deeds, works of righteousness, morality, character. But they that drink thereof must only thirst again. The water of life offered by Jesus is pardon, peace, eternal life through him, things not wrought by man but the free gift of God through His Son.

Read the remainder of the incident showing how it resulted for the woman's neighbors.

The lesson for Feb. 12, is 'The second miracle in Cana,' (John iv., 43-54.)

HOME READINGS. Monday, Jan. 30.—John iv., 1-14. Tuesday, Jan. 31.—John iv., 15-30. Wednesday, Feb. 1.—John iv., 31-42. Thursday, Feb. 2.—Ps. xlvii., 1-11. Friday, Feb. 3.—Ezek. xlvi., 1-12. Saturday, Feb. 4.—Ps. i., 1-6. Sunday, Feb. 5.—Rev. xxii., 1-17.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

WISDOM AND FOLLY.

Wisdom is sound-mindedness. To be of a clear, strong, healthy mind. Foolishness is the opposite of silly, weak-minded. God is the only wise God, the source of all wisdom. The wisdom of men is foolishness with God. The wisdom of God is foolishness to men. The first and second chapters of I. Corinthians are full of instruction about this wisdom. Men seek after man's wisdom but reject the wisdom of God. The preaching of the cross as a redemptive power is counted foolishness, but is proved to be by its effects the power and the wisdom of God. The apostles preached not in the words of man's wisdom but in the words taught by God. These words become God's power unto salvation to all who believe. Man's wisdom cannot discover God. It criticizes, rejects, it cannot understand and will not believe. Religious Jews asked signs and Gentiles mocked at God's revelation. (Jno. ii., 18; Acts xvii., 32.) The natural man cannot understand the things of God, for they must be spiritually discerned. Men believe many things on human testimony, which they cannot understand, why refuse to believe the witness of the God of Truth? God gives an understanding that we may know Him. (See I. Jno. v., 9-12, 20.) God's pity says, 'O that men were wise.' True wisdom will say 'Let God be true though it should make every man a liar' (Rom. iii., 24.)

UNION VERSUS NORMAL CONDITIONS.

Mr. John Mitchell has recently stated that in England labor organizations have existed for so many years that the principles of unionism have been transmitted from father to son, and the organization can always count upon a loyalty and a love possible only after such a period of life. In the United States unionism is practically in its infancy, and is no more than an important influence in the individual life of the country. Yet with all that transmissions of principles from generation to generation in England, and in spite of all that 'loyalty and love,' Mr. Mitchell, in comparing labor conditions here and those abroad, says that 'wages, measured both in money and in what money will buy, are higher in the United States than in England.' He also says that 'the standard of living of the American workman is higher than the standard in England,' and that our industrial efficiency is superior because of better conditions of life, not only relatively, but absolutely in matter of food, clothing and housing. In England, says Carroll D. Wright, in his 'Practical Sociology,' 'the unions have great power and usually possess treasuries of no mean proportions.' But with all their power, English trade organizations have not made England the paradise of the workman, nor have they been able to establish social conditions equal to those which have grown in this country chiefly out of mere normal trade conditions, assisted only incidentally by unionism.—'The Record.'

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JANUARY, 1905

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

RENEW! RENEW!

Subscribers whose term of subscription will end January 31, 1905, should have found the usual notice and remitting envelope enclosed in their last issue.

Subscribers can render the 'Witness' a valuable service by having these envelopes returned promptly with the subscription of a new subscriber. In an other column will be found the special clubbing rate for the different publications.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905.

Spaniards, perhaps, more than any people in the world, are addicted to the cigarette habit. Men, women and children smoke continually in public and private. A Spaniard without a cigarette would be as strange a sight as a steamboat without a smoke funnel.

The economic position of the coal miners' strike in Germany, in which nearly a quarter of a million men are said to be engaged, is that the men are not satisfied to work in the mines for the wages the owners are willing to pay so as to preserve their profits and supply the coal to manufacturers and other consumers at prices that these can afford to pay.

It is curious, and we cannot but think that it betrays a lack of duty somewhere, that the discussion of important questions by newspaper correspondence is so largely left to extremists, those most competent to deal with questions maintaining a superior silence.

General Stoessel is paying the penalty of failure. While all the world is applauding his heroic defence of Port Arthur, there are those among his own countrymen who attack him virulently for having, as they allege, failed in the performance of the great duty with which he was entrusted.

met with accusations and abuse, instead of the applause and commendation he deserves. His critics say he could have held out longer, that the garrison was in a better condition of health and morale than he represented, that food and munitions were plentiful, that he was guilty of professional jealousy in ignoring the services of officers who deserved mention and that he surrendered in spite of the protests of his subordinates.

The Cossack General Mistchenko's raid in rear of the Japanese lines recalls similar exploits by Southern cavalry in the war of secession. It is quite probable that in the coming campaign in Manchuria, Russian cavalry will play an important part.

The outbreak in St. Petersburg is not an outbreak of the people but of the governing classes, who have, like a captured bear, only needed the occasion to reveal themselves in their true nature.

In all cities where efforts have been made of late to suppress the gambling evil, the proceedings of District Attorney Jerome to close the resorts kept by professional gamblers in New York are being watched with great interest.

The French procedure upon the resignation of a ministry differs from ours to the advantage, we think, of our own.

In France one minister can, in practice, be dismissed, and the rest of the cabinet wash their hands of his error, the principle of ministerial solidarity being less exacting there than with us. When M. Combes resigned he wrote to the president a plea for his past course and for the continuance of his policy, and published his letter. With us it would seem a little presuming for any minister to offer public advice to the King as to what he should do after the adviser has withdrawn from that responsibility.

THE RUSSIAN MASSACRE. The outbreak in St. Petersburg is not an outbreak of the people but of the governing classes, who have, like a captured bear, only needed the occasion to reveal themselves in their true nature.

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him and trusted him will be the shock at their disappointment, and it is not easy to hope now that he will hand down either the autocracy or any other form of authority to his son.

A FATEFUL LETTER.

Prince Troubetskoï's letter to the Russian Minister of the Interior is regarded in Europe as 'hardly less fateful than even the fall of Port Arthur.'

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS. One of the most momentous and certainly the most bitter of the Ontario provincial elections will be fought out tomorrow, Wednesday, and the fate of the opposing forces will be decided.

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LORD MINTO DECEIVED.

Lord Minto lived in Canada five years. Mr. Morley was here for a few days. Yet Lord Minto has been telling the people of Great Britain that Canada cannot wait forever for them to give her preferential treatment, and that if she receives 'nothing but a bucket of cold water,' she will 'be justified in saying 'there are other opportunities'—the implication being that we shall be ready to sell ourselves to the United States, which is, indeed, hatching plans to steal us away.

the money interests. He has gathered that no government would dare greatly to increase the preference. If he is right in this estimate of the facts there is little to be looked for from negotiations or conferences on the subject. All our representatives could say in effect would be, 'We ask you to tax your bread, and in return we will give you a stone.' The immediate associates of Lord Minto in Canada must, however, have believed that something can be done, which we should indeed be glad to think. Further, he must have gathered from somebody, we cannot imagine whom, that Canada is about to offer her allegiance in trade for what she can get for it. We cannot thank those in Canada who have informed His Lordship to this effect, nor, in so far as he is to be held responsible, can we thank him for proclaiming such an estimate of us. Let us tell those who listened to Lord Minto that Canada will make whatever terms with the United States she chooses—the more she can agree to trade with that country the better—but that she will not give that country an advantage over Great Britain, and she certainly will not be any less British for anything the United States can do. It is her desire not to be a hindrance in the way of good will between the two great kindred countries, and her chief interest is to see those countries attracted to each other in every possible way. The one thing she is not willing to do to promote this good will is to transfer her own allegiance.

END OF THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

The end of the Fall River strike is good news. It has been a Titanic struggle, and has attracted the world's attention, partly, because of the enormous suffering and loss it has entailed, but chiefly because the very existence of the New England textile trade seemed threatened by the demands of the men. The mill owners contended that they could not compete with the southern mill owners except upon the terms they offered, as the southern mill owners have a good supply of cheap labor and are not restricted in their employment of women and children, as the New England mill owners are. They declared that the cost of production not only left them no margin of profit, but that they were actually selling at a loss, and that the two cuts in wages they made were absolutely forced upon them. The demands could have no other effect, they asserted, but to drive the industry out of the place. Their employees were not of the same opinion; they objected to the first cut, they struck at the second, and it has taken six months of idleness and colossal losses to bring them to terms. After all, the strikers have gone back to all the conditions they struck against, excepting that Governor Douglas, who has been instrumental in ending the strike, is to investigate the matter of margins between the cost of cotton to the mill owners and the selling price of the cloth, and submit his conclusions as to an average margin, out of which, if there is margin enough, we suppose, the manufacturers are to pay a dividend of five percent upon wages earned from the present time to April 1. In view of this arrangement, the despatch from Boston, where the strike was settled, says that 'both sides regard the outcome of the deliberations as a victory.' It is a sorry 'victory,' however, for either side. One can thoroughly sympathize with the 'hands,' who objected to have their wages cut down twice in succession; on the other hand, it is evident that the mills could not be run on a non-paying basis indefinitely. The trouble has been that the 'hands' did not believe that the mills were making no profits. It is always liable to be assumed that capital is making great profits and a running business seldom proclaims its losses. When wages are cut the earners are pretty sure to assume that it is done with the purpose of increasing the profits of the wealthy and avaricious. If, six months ago, the mill owners could have shown the men the actual state of affairs, as they have had to do now, it is possible that a strike would have been averted. Governor Douglas pins his faith to arbitration. It pleased him that the mill owners at length consented to accept a modified form of it, and he feels assured that in a few years arbitration will be accepted in labor disputes to such an extent as to prevent a recurrence of the 'demoralizing and pitiful strikes.'

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

Writers on the Jewish press find a likeness between the present Czar and the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and in the troubles that now afflict Russia a repetition in varied form of the plagues of Egypt. They point to the fact that the Jews, who number from five to six millions in the empire, are oppressed, persecuted and massacred, that their appeals for justice, protection and the ordinary

rights of Russian subjects have been refused and that the heart of the tyrant having proved obdurate, war, pestilence, murder, popular discontent, political disorder, industrial revolts have followed as if by divine judgment. Fifty thousand Jews have been drafted into the army in Manchuria, yet since the war began riots, unchecked by the authorities, have brought the Jews of thirty-five Russian towns to absolute ruin and plunged hundreds of families into grief for cruelly murdered fathers, mothers, sons and daughters. All these horrors are taking place before the eyes of the world in an empire that boasts of its Christianity in the twentieth century of the Christian era. If they affected Russia and Russian Jews only other nations might feel that they had no right to protest, but the new exodus caused by Russian misgovernment is crowding every highway in Europe and every ship that sails for America with thousands of refugees fleeing for bare life, and imposing upon other countries the burdens created by Russian tyranny. Lord Palmerston laid down the doctrine that no government, by harsh and unjust laws against any section of its people, could be justified in causing political or economical disorder in other countries, and he acted on that principle on several notable occasions. The present case of Russia and the Jews is a parallel instance. What these people, driven into exile by bad laws, are like may be seen by observation of the eight hundred men who have found their way to this city. Physically stalwart, submissive to authority, silent under suffering, remarkably well educated, and, as we have learned in our own institutions very greedy of education, most of them skilled artisans and all anxious to work, they should be considered the most desirable class of settlers in a new country. That any government should persecute and drive such people into exile seems an economic folly, especially as all experience seems to repeat the old story of Egypt that 'the more they afflicted them the more they multiplied and grew.' The Hebrews have never lost faith in the old weird of the prophet Balaam, 'Blessed is he that bleseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee,' and history seems in a wonderful way to bear it out. Five hundred years ago Spain persecuted the Jews who were the most cultured people she had, and look at Spain to-day. The countries which welcomed the exiles, England and Holland, rose in greatness and wealth as Spain decayed. The problem created for other nations by the sudden flight of so many Jews from the conscription is at the moment a very serious one. In Great Britain it is proposed to grapple with it by an alien exclusion law. In Austria and Germany all efforts are directed to passing the refugees on, while the number is increasing at a rate that is everywhere taxing the means of transportation. The Jews already settled in Great Britain, the United States and Canada are making tremendous efforts to aid in the care and distribution of the immigrants, and in numbers and wealth that element is capable of standing a very considerable strain, but should the movement continue and grow, as predicted, the Jews will bring very strong pressure to bear on all governments to take action that will compel some action by the powers to bring Russia to a sense of her international obligations.

A NEW DEMAND ON THE BURDEN BEARER.

We commend the letter of our correspondent upon the 'British Columbia lumber duty' to our readers. Of late years, he tells us, that the lumber industry of the province has been going ahead by leaps and bounds. The expansion, it appears, has been enormous, and mills have sprung up everywhere. But competition is now being felt, the combine or selling agreement is being broken, extortionate prices are no longer obtainable, and it follows that profits are diminishing. The panacea of the mill men is, as always, protection. Their motto is, 'When in doubt, bleed the public.' So they have shut down their mills with a great calamity cry, preparatory to going to Ottawa to wring the wits of the government with their jeremiads. The fact is, however, that the farmers and others in British Columbia and the Territories are already paying through the nose for their lumber, and if a duty of three or four dollars a thousand were placed upon it, it would check development to a very great extent. Lumber is indispensable to the farmer and the miner, and the government should pause before handicapping them any further. Combines and freight rates have wrought mischief enough already, but the imposition of a duty, such as is now being agitated for by the mill men, would be even a greater menace to western prosperity. We have suggested several times when writing upon the cotton duties that if the duty were taken off cotton manufacturing machinery it would be a boon to the Canadian cotton com-

panies. Our correspondent in like manner suggests that the lumbermen would be better off if the high rate of duty upon their machinery were removed. The strange thing is that neither the cotton manufacturers nor the lumbermen have asked for the removal of the machinery duties affecting them. They do not wish to run foul of other resistant manufacturing interests when it is so much easier to squeeze the soft, unresisting public. The lumbermen of British Columbia, our correspondent avers, have already one thing to their discredit. They got a provincial law passed prohibiting the export of saw logs, with the consequence that the market was so limited as to drive some of the loggers out of business and to place the others at the mercy of the lumbermen. The present government has sufficient economic sins and defections to answer for without adding to the number, and, considering how badly the Conservatives were beaten upon their 'adequate' or high protection cry, it will surely have the courage in future to resist immoral protectionist demands such as those of the British Columbia lumbermen.

KASHGAR.

The Chinese Government made complaint to the powers that Russia had occupied Kashgar. The story has not since been repeated, and must, for the present, be placed among the unascertained allegations of which modern news is so full. The statement has not, however, the impress of great improbability, and, if true, it may have serious consequences, as, in point of form, it amounts to making war upon China. Kashgar is directly north of Bombay and of Kashmir, and directly south of Omei, the first important point on the trans-Siberian railway. It is the westernmost stronghold of Chinese power and the easternmost of those ancient cities of Turkestan whose names resound so sonorously through the Arabian romances of our childhood. The others, from Astrachan, on the Volga, to Samarkand, and Bokhara, in Central Asia, have fallen one by one under the advancing glacier of Russian power. Kashgar has heretofore escaped because it was distinctly within the Chinese Empire. The Russians found this fact a positive check to their advances when they occupied Khokhand, somewhat further north, in 1871, and were driven out of it by the Chinese, in their own leisurely but tenacious way, ten years later. Kashgar, which was in its glory in the days of the 'Arabian Nights,' has known little but vicissitude since the days of Ghenghis Khan, having been on the border between the forces of Mahomedanism and Buddhism. Kashgar took part in the general revolt of the Turcoman chieftains of that region against Chinese rule, which took place in the sixties, and was for a time the prey of warring leaders till it settled down for a time under one Yakub Beg, Jacob the Lion, who established a pretty firm rule for a time, and received a British embassy and made a trade treaty. That whole period was, however, a time of adversity for Kashgar trade, and the commercial population migrated largely within British lines, in Kashmir. Chinese rule was re-established in 1877. The Chinese placed extreme restrictions upon foreign trade, which, situated as Kashgar is, between Russia and India, and at the very ultimate point of Chinese territory, two or three thousand miles from Shanghai, were of ruinous effect. It would probably be far better for Kashgar to become a Russian strapy and its people, though being of every Asiatic race indiscriminately, are in large part Tartar and akin to the countries which Russia has already reduced. The Russian move upon Kashgar, if it has really taken place, is presumably a counter to Great Britain's having roped Thibet within her 'sphere of influence.' The Russians would hope to hold it on a division of the spoils of war, and to make it in some measure cover their loss of prestige with the Asiatic tribes. What China will do remains to be seen. Should she become a belligerent after such a new act of aggression Russia would have no claim for France's co-operation on the score that she is assailed by two powers at once.

CHINA'S PARTIALITY.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Telegraph' is informed that Germany is at the head of a European combination to wrest from Japan the fruits of her victories, as was done at the close of her war with China, when Russia was left in possession of the conquered country instead of the conqueror. It is always to be remembered that St. Petersburg correspondents, since the day when Russia banished the 'Times' correspondent, are apt to be found among those who make it their business to alarm the world with regard to Russia. What the European powers—presumably Germany and France, for Austria no longer counts as much of a force—could

gain by rehabilitating Russia as the aggressor of Asia we find it hard to see. The only construction that could be put upon such a movement would be that the European abhorrence of the English speaking countries was such that to counteract their growing influence they wish to create a genuine yellow peril with Russia at its head. Russia's plan is obvious, namely, the inclusion of China in her empire and the control of the Chinese millions for war purposes. This would be a yellow peril compared with which, as a menace, any combination between Japan and China would be a matter of indifference to the west. Japan and China could only combine on lines of modern progress, constitutional, commercial and industrial, as revealed in the marvellous development of Japan. Indeed, under the present conditions of pressure from without there can hardly fail to be a modernizing revolution in China of the most stupendous sort within the next twenty years. The whole influence of Japan will necessarily be to bring China into the family of modern peoples. On the contrary, should Japan be beaten back, and should Russia gain the ascendancy at which she is aiming, China would become a mere vassal, whose function it would be to do battle on behalf of mediæval despotism. Not only would Russia be able to prevent the progress of liberty in China and Japan, but she would be able to threaten it everywhere, and particularly within her own borders. If there was to be such a European combination it is plain that it would be a combination not against any yellow peril, but against Great Britain and the United States. This is the bugbear which this correspondent appears to wish to call up. His story is probably, however, for the most part a phantom of the troubled Russian brain.

Russia has, for her part, drawn up a big indictment against China for permitting to Japan breaches of neutrality. The most of them are preposterous, such as blaming China for letting the Japanese import supplies at Dalny, the port she took from Russia, and such as having Japanese teachers in her military schools. Russia has, for some reason or other, always seemed to want to pick a quarrel with China, in the presence of which course her professed indignation that the Chinese people should show a preference for the Japanese is absurd. The very bone of contention, indeed, is a Chinese province which Russia had seized and fortified against all comers. One of her pleas with the powers to make China make Japan behave herself is this terrible yellow peril bugbear, but that is surely played out as an appeal to the Anglo-Saxon. Russia's real object in raising this fuss just now would seem to be, if Japanese accounts be correct, to cover her own outrageous breach of neutral territory by using the west shore of the Liao as a base for a raid on the Japanese part of the railway. Meantime President Roosevelt, who is primarily appealed to in these charges against the Chinese, because it was he who took the initiative in defining neutral territory and China's other duties as a neutral, is going to speak seriously to Japan and China about the naughty things that Russia charges against them. Japan has for her part put in a very vigorous counter indictment, declaring, on the evidence of the recent raid, that Chinese regulars are serving in the Russian ranks.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

It has happened not infrequently in the history of the race, at a period when amid rapidly accumulating wealth and increasing luxury, a satiated society was wearily enquiring 'who will show us any good?' that some plain man living in an obscure corner of the world discovered the secret, and found that after all it lay close to the hand of humanity, only that men's eyes were bolder so that they did not know it. Such a preacher of good tidings has lately visited the United States in the person of Charles Wagner, a Protestant Alsatian pastor. Some time ago he addressed a few words of homely wisdom to the young people at a wedding feast, and was persuaded to amplify and publish them, in book form. He did so, and his little volume on 'The Simple Life' soon attained international celebrity. President Roosevelt—the apostle of the 'Strenuous Life'—drew attention to it by a pithy remark which gained for it a sudden and wild popularity, and Pastor Wagner, upon his arrival in that country, found 'all sorts and conditions of men' eager to listen to his words and to express admiration for—even if they did not seek to emulate—his ideal. It is interesting, therefore, to ask in what manner of life Mr. Wagner has discovered the 'summum bonum'—the highest good.

Someone has said of Tolstoy that his unique character consists in his sincerity rather than in his originality, so that what every one else professes he puts in practice. Some such comment might be passed on Pastor Wagner and his work. He preaches the old doctrine of 'Salvation by faith' in a peculiarly charming manner. With him

it is no mere 'theological term,' but a principle warm and vital, and penetrating every department of life. He tells us that 'an imperturbable faith in the stability of the universe and its intelligent ordering sleeps in everything that exists,' and goes on to say that mankind also 'lives by confidence,' and, that, 'to guard this confidence and not to allow it to be shaken by anything,' should be a fundamental aim of life and thought. This is a sort of philosophical equivalent of the 'trust in the Lord,' 'commit thy way unto the Lord,' and 'rest in the Lord,' of the Hebrew poet, and, at bottom, of the life by faith, which is the essence of the gospel. Its proper fruit is a joyous delight in the goodness and beauty with which we find ourselves surrounded. The good Alsatian deplors 'the battle for the superfluous,' which is the cause of nine-tenths of the evil of civilized lands and sounds a retreat to the simple pleasures of the eye and ear, to the voices and silences of nature, to the delights of home, to mutual service and co-operation, and, above all, to the happy simplicity which is the keynote of the New Testament gospels. Mr. Wagner is not the only voice which has lately called men to 'plain living and high thinking.' President Eliot, of Harvard, not long ago wrote a little book upon 'The Happy Life,' which embodies a similar message. The Rev. W. J. Dawson has also recently published a volume on 'The Quest of the Simple Life,' which in 'story' form preaches the same gospel. It is remarkable also that a considerable body of 'Franciscan' literature has lately arisen in England and continental Europe. The 'Little Flowers of St. Francis,' with its naive stories, full of the sweet Umbrian atmosphere, has run through six or seven English editions, and the simple, happy life of the man who—according to Bishop Creighton—'saved Europe,' is receiving more attention than that of any other mediæval personage. All this is the natural, and possibly wholesome, reaction not only from the exhaustive hurry skurry of a rushing civilization that ever craves excitement, but also from the overtasked evangelical conscience feeling the burden of a lost world. A man has to learn that, though he has nothing to do on earth but to serve and save his brother man, yet he cannot do everything, and he can do most by doing well and truly what he is called to do.

There may be some relation between this moral appeal for simplicity and the taste in art which reverts to simplicity, for instance, in the severity and 'old fashioned' character of much of the 'stylish' house furnishing and decoration seen in these days. Of course, this tendency sometimes borders on affectation. There is a 'luxury which apes simplicity,' as well as 'a pride that apes humility,' and both are ugly. It is also possible to emphasize the beauty of 'simplicity' in a manner which forgets the proportion. Rousseau's 'Return to Nature' was not a healthy movement. Thoreau strikes one as being almost selfish. Every one has his own vocation, and some are called to live in green pastures and by still waters, and find a great work there. But many of us have been ordered by the imperious voice of circumstance to life in great cities, and have to seek the simple life on civilized, and not on what are essentially savage, lines. The simple life does not consist in rejecting the comfort with which modern progress has endowed us, nor in painful thrift, that rather adds to than detracts from our cares, but in reducing the strain that is upon our powers to a minimum by enjoying what we have and what it is within our undiminished power to do, rather than constantly to be straining for what we have not or for excitements that cost more time and effort than they are worth to us or any one. Mr. Roosevelt, when introducing Mr. Wagner, expressed the ideal which should animate men as one of 'sweetness and strength.' This is the opposite of the fretful and exhausted conditions which supervene upon the tear and wear of to-day. With nerves sound and powers whole, and a soul that rests on the eternal, a man may be, in his measure, to others less fortunately placed, as 'a hiding place from the wind and a covert from the tempest.'

THE SENATE AND THE TREATIES.

It is suggestive of the delicacy of certain United States senators that the chief reason why they are opposed to the adoption of the arbitration treaties is that among the new conditions these introduce would be that certain southern states might be forced to pay the foreign bondholders their repudiated public debts. The President has pointed out, however, in a letter to Senator Cullom, that this fear is groundless for reasons much better than those originally given for the repudiations. These sensitive senators would be shocked, no doubt, were their debtors to repudiate their obligations, but a state is an entity which in their estimation should not

be troubled by scruples of honor and honesty. Another reason given for objection to the treaties is that they would allow the President to settle disputes with foreign governments independently of the Senate, and without its advice and consent. It is owing to the obstructive conditions which surround its treaty-making processes that the United States is already behind the countries of western Europe in entering into such desirable treaties for the preservation of the world's peace, and it is almost to be wished that the Senate may throw out these beneficent treaties for such reasons as these; as its doing so would afford the world some hope that the United States people would rise up and withdraw from that group of narrow-minded exponents of all the pettiness and selfishness in the nation the power to stultify the nation and its statesmen every time they enter into agreements of any sort with other nations. The president has adopted the right attitude in requiring that the treaties shall be adopted or rejected just as they stand, as is done, as a matter of course, by the parliaments of other countries. The process of amendments to treaties by the Senate entails new negotiations with other powers, or, rather, is the offer of United States dictation to other powers which are thus invited to accept the Senate's own terms or none. The powers already refuse to negotiate with the United States unless the President can give them a fair assurance that the process will not end in a snub of this sort.

WORLD WIDE.

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.' In the Far East and St. Petersburg—The 'Sun,' New York. No Russian Revolution—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York. Thanked by the Czar—Port Arthur's Defenders Warmly Praised—American Papers. Russia's Note to the Powers—Danger of General Uprising in China—American Papers. The Heavy Hand of War—Special Correspondence of the New York 'Evening Post.' Fighting Fifty Years Ago and Now—Earl Roberts's Comparison—From an Article by Earl Roberts in the 'Nineteenth Century.' Russian and Finland Protest by the Diet—English Papers. Venice and its Decay—By Herbert Tourtel, in the 'Daily Express,' London. Railway Rate Regulation—By Paul Morton, in the 'Outlook,' New York. Peary and the North Pole—The New York 'Times.' The Smoot Case—And After—The Providence 'Journal.' Cotton and the Empire—By Benjamin Taylor, in the 'Fortnightly Review,' abridged. The Scottish Church Commission—The 'Scotsman,' Edinburgh. Personality and the Pulpit—By James E. Freeman, Rector of St. Andrew's Memorial Church, in the 'Outlook,' New York. SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS. The New-Old School of Japanese Art—A Lecture by Okakura-Kakuzo, in the New York 'Evening Post.' A Frost-bitten Genius—The Westminster 'Gazette.' CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY. Stanzas Written on Battersea Bridge During the Prevalence of the late South-Westerly Gale—By H. Belloc, in the 'Speaker,' London. Catalogue Your Books—T. P.'s Weekly, London. Edward Burne-Jones—By A. Clutton-Brock, in the 'Speaker,' London. Journalism or Literature?—The Boston 'Herald.' The Twentieth Century New Testament—'Review of Reviews,' London. Poverty in the United States—Robert Hunter Estimates its Extent—By Edwin Markham, in the New York 'Times' Book Review. HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE. The Development of the Boy—The Manchester 'Guardian.' The Heavens in January—By Garrett P. Serviss, in the 'Scientific American,' New York. Winter Negatives and Firelight Studies—'Camera,' in the Westminster 'Gazette.' To Disappoint Fog—Sir Oliver Lodge's Wonderful Experiments to be Repeated in New York—The 'World,' New York. THINGS NEW AND OLD. PASSING EVENTS. 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence. \$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada. LENNOXVILLE OLD BOYS. A DINNER TO MR. BIDWELL THE PRESENT HEADMASTER. 'Old boys' of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, are to gather from all parts of the country on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31, at a dinner to the present headmaster, the Rev. Mr. Bidwell. The dinner will be held at the Place Viger Hotel. Tickets are being sent to all whose names are procurable. The lists, however, are incomplete, and any one who does not receive notice is requested to apply to Mr. C. Gordon Mackinnon, the Royal Insurance building. CLUBBING OFFERS. If your subscription is due it will interest you to consult the clubbing offers made at the head of the editorial page, No. 8.

Advertisements.

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### SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONS.

#### MR. BUCHANAN SPEAKS OF HIS WORK IN ARGENTINE.

Mr. D. Buchanan, a Canadian missionary from the Argentine Republic, is at present studying in the city, and has arranged to give a series of Bible readings in the Evangelistic Hall, from Jan. 16 to Jan. 21. His subjects will be: Monday, 'The gospel'; Tuesday, 'Satisfaction'; Wednesday, 'The Holy Spirit'; Thursday, 'The abundant life'; Friday, 'Mission work in South America'; Saturday, 'The Lord's second coming.' Mr. Buchanan is a native of Toronto, and studied at Knox College.

In conversation with a 'Witness' reporter, he said he was sent to the Argentine Republic seven years ago by the Missionary Alliance of New York, and for the past five years had been laboring in Azul, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, 170 miles south of Buenos Ayres.

'The bulk of the population,' he said, 'is made up of Argentines, Spaniards and Italians, and an intermixture of these races. The Argentine Republic is a great grazing country, and the current of emigration from southern Europe is very considerable. As a field for immigrants, however, it is not to be compared with Canada. Though the people are mostly made up of Latin races, there is a good deal of English capital invested in the country, and the railways are almost entirely owned by English capitalists.'

'Buenos Ayres, the capital, where I worked for a year, is a magnificent city, and very cosmopolitan. The English population numbers about 40,000, and the total population is between 800,000 and 1,000,000. It is the second Latin city in the world. A number of missionary societies are at work in the city, and outside of it the missionary stations are at a distance of about a hundred miles from each other. So far about six millions of the 38,000,000 of people in South America have been reached by the gospel. In my own station at Azul we have a congregation of from 80 to 120, with a church formed of 16 baptized members. The converts in all number between 30 and 40. They have turned away from superstition, and from vice and sin, and are leading consistent Christian lives.'

Their religion is a corrupt form of Romanism, a mixture of Roman Catholicism and Indian superstitions and practices. For instance, in Peru, after three hundred years of Roman rule, the native customs and practices seem to have made more impression on the church than the church has made on the people, and the religion is more pagan than Roman.'

'Is there any Canadian mission in South America?'

'Well, the Baptists have begun a work in Bolivia which has made very little progress yet, but apart from that no Canadian church body is doing any work in South America. The American Presbyterians and Methodists have the largest share in the work.'

'What sort of a country is the Argentine Republic to live in?'

'To me there is no attraction in the country beyond the work. It is like our North-West, only barer—a level stretch of land without scrub. In the railway journey from Buenos Ayres to the seaside town of Bahia Blanca, a journey of 500 miles, if you open your eyes once you see all there is to be seen. There are just two seasons—six months of warm weather and six months of cold; no spring nor autumn. In the cold weather we have slight frosts occasionally, but no snow. The heat is never excessive. It never becomes warmer than in New York.'

'Did you ever see anything of the revolutions in South America?'

'No. There has been no revolutions in the Argentine Republic for the last seven years, but at one time the republic had twelve presidents in twenty months. In Uruguay, just across the river, they are continually in the throes of civil war, and in Venezuela they have had 91 revolutions in 99 years of existence as a republic.'

Mr. Buchanan added that he did not believe it could be said that in any of the South American republics there had ever been an election by the people. A form of election was gone through, but it was manipulated by those in power. The mass of the people took little interest in elections, so much so that municipal elections passed off with scarcely a notice in the paper. He observed signs of progress, however. In the Argentine Republic and the more advanced republics there was full religious liberty, and whereas the priests formerly ruled everything, the power was now passing from them to the state.

### CHILDREN'S CORNER.

#### JACK—THE TAME WOODCHUCK.

A True Story.

(The Rev. George H. Woodward, in 'Congregationalist'.)

Down in a hole underground, on a bed of soft, dry leaves, a baby woodchuck was waiting for his mother to return and give him something to eat. He did not know that she was caught in a cruel steel trap, set in the edge of a corn patch overhead. He only knew that he was hungry, and wanted his mother.

Finally, when he could stand it no longer, he began to crawl along in the underground passage, toward that round spot of light which made his eyes wink and blink as he looked at it.

And so it was that Harry's father found him a few hours later—a little panting, tummy ball by the roadside. Now Harry was an only child, and anything curious must be taken home to him; so the little woodchuck felt himself seized by two great hands and carried to a new, strange place.

The next thing he knew something was poking around his nose, and it smelled like—milk! You see, Harry and his mother were trying to feed the little stranger with some milk in a spoon; and as that was what he wanted, he forgot his fears and began chewing and sucking the end of the spoon with all his might. When he had eaten enough they put him into a nice, soft nest in a bird cage, and he went to sleep feeling that the world was a nice place to live in, even if he could not find his mother.

And this was how it happened that 'Jack,' as they called him, became a member of the family.

As Jack grew larger, he left the cage and made his home on the floor with the

kitten, and the two soon became great friends. They would eat together out of the same dish; but Jack acted more like a little pig than a woodchuck, for he had a great appetite, and would often try to push the kitten away. Once when Harry's mother was feeding them she took Jack in her hands and held him away while the kitten was eating. At this he squirmed and squealed and finally became so furious that he 'chucked' his teeth together, as woodchucks do only when they become very, very angry. As soon as she put him down he let out his spite on the kitten, flying at her and chasing her about the room.

Jack was very playful; he would romp with the kitten, chewing her ears and pulling her tail. When finally the kitten became tired of it, she would escape him by jumping on to the window sill.

While the family were eating, Jack would sit up on his hind legs by Harry's chair, and hold out his paws—which looked like little hands—in front of him. When Harry gave him a piece of cake he would hold it and eat it just as you have seen a squirrel sitting up and gnawing an acorn.

As Jack grew larger, he was allowed to run out of doors and feed on clover. He would whine and scratch to be let out, but on his way would always stop in the doorway and, sitting up straight, would look all around for stray dogs. If all was well, he would scamper out into the grass and go to feeding; but he would stop every few minutes and stand up and look around for danger. If he saw a dog or a team coming he would run for the door and cry to get in.

At night Jack slept with Harry. The bed was a little low one, and Jack soon learned to climb into it. He usually went to bed first, and whenever it came his bedtime off he would march to Harry's chamber. He had very decided notions as to his right to his own side of the bed, and if Harry crowded him he would squeal and protest. One night Harry rolled on to him in his sleep, and Jack at once lost his temper at having his rights ignored in this way, and flew at Harry under the bedclothes, squealing and nipping with his teeth. This was the only time he ever tried to bite.

Early in September, just before the first breath of frost was in the air, Jack selected a spot in the side of a bank near the house and began digging his hole. As soon as breakfast was over, off he would march to his work. First he would dig the earth up with his fore paws, then pull it back under him, and then kick it out of the hole with his hind feet. He would then turn round and put his breast and fore paws against the earth and push it away from the hole. This Harry's father called 'putting the road machine on.' And finally Jack would pack down the heap of earth with his nose. Not very far from where they lived was a factory, and its whistle blew every noon. Jack had learned that dinner always followed the sound of that whistle, and as soon as he heard it he would stop work on his hole and start for the house. It was almost human the way he would drop his work and start on the run when the whistle blew.

For two weeks and a half Jack worked steadily until the hole was finished. Then another half-week was spent carrying mouthfuls of dry leaves into it. And now they noticed that he seemed dull and stupid, as if he were half asleep. One Sunday morning he stayed only half an hour at his hole; then came to the house and crawled under the kitchen stove. Four hours he lay there, until Harry's father carried him back and set him down before his hole—and in he went.

That night Harry anxiously waited for Jack's return, but his father only laughed and wrote something on the calendar above the mantel. Jack had gone to sleep for the winter.

The frost came and whitened the grass each morning. The leaves turned gold and brown, and the cold winds tore them from the trees. The snow came, first in little sputters, then it covered the ground, then it piled up in deep drifts before the winter winds. Harry would often stand at the window and look down toward the bank where Jack had dug his hole, and think of him buried under the snow and ice.

And so the winter wore away, until the snow melted, and the streams broke loose, and the fields began to show their green.

Finally, on Fast Day, just two hundred days from the time Jack had gone into his hole, Harry came rushing into the house, crying, 'Father! here's a woodchuck! I believe it's Jack!'

And sure enough it was Jack—but so thin and poor and starved that they never would have known him; yet there was no mistaking the way he ran to the pantry door and asked for something to eat. But when they fed him he would eat a spoonful only at a time, and it was many days before his old appetite came back again. It seemed like a resurrection. Harry's mother said, to see Jack again.

So Jack took up the thread of his life that he had dropped many months before. To be sure, he found that his old playmate, the kitten, had grown up into a dignified old cat while he had been asleep; but the rest of the world was the same.

The spring slowly turned into summer, when one day Jack was missing. They called, 'Jack, Jack,' but no Jack came running to the door at their call. As the days went by and no Jack appeared, Harry's tears flowed freely for his playmate, and even his mother would wipe her eyes with her apron when Jack's name was mentioned.

It was nearly a year later before one of their neighbors had the heart to tell them how Jack had lost his way in the tall grass one day and wandered into a strange dooryard; how he had knocked, in his way, at the door, and when it was opened dared not go in, for the place was strange to him. While he hesitated—before they could save him—the dog pounced upon him. Poor Jack!

Since then, Harry has grown to be a man. But do you wonder that Harry's mother cannot bear to have anyone kill a woodchuck; and that when Fast Day comes each April, she always thinks of the woodchucks, thin and gaunt and starved, dreading themselves out of their holes into the spring sunlight?

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BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

Lord Roberts has been appointed master gunner of St. James's park. Shortness of temper in officers of the army is in future to rank as a disqualification for promotion.

As a result of the great spiritual regeneration in Wales a hundred and five persons were publicly baptized in the river Lliedi, near Llanely, on New Year's morning.

Edith May Hall, a nurse at the Berks County Asylum, has been sent down for trial by the Wallingford County Justices, charged with causing the death of a patient.

An Aonach, or Irish fair, has been held in London under the auspices of the Gaelic League. Almost all the Irish industries, the work of manufacturers and cottagers, were on exhibition.

A painting by Botticelli, 'The Holy Family,' realized two thousand guineas in a London saleroom. A framed etching by Whistler sold for a hundred and ten guineas.

In the new London directory there are sixteen columns of names with the prefix 'Mac' or 'Mc.' The Joneses and Browns both occupy nine columns in the commercial list.

A collier has been awarded a sum of money and a badge by the Dumb Friends' League for gallantly rescuing a dog which had fallen into a dangerous pit twelve feet deep.

Dr. John Thomas Jones, a well-known physician at Prestalyn, Wales, is dead, as the result of being struck in the groin whilst getting into a wagonette, through the door lying back.

The coroner has declared that four gold and forty silver coins of the reign of Henry VIII. found during excavations at Oswestry are treasure trove, and become the property of the Crown.

Joseph Holloway, laborer; Mary Ann Harman, French polisher, and Herbert Robinson, have been placed on trial in London, charged with forging and uttering Bank of England notes.

Mrs. Thomas, of Caerfynon, Talsarnau, widow of Capt. Lewis Holland Thomas, who was one of the pioneers of the famous temperance singing festivals at Harlech over a generation ago, is dead.

A further dividend of one shilling in the pound will be paid to the depositors in Dumbell's Bank, Isle of Man. This will make 9s. 4d. in the pound, and there will be a final dividend, which may raise the total to ten shillings.

The rumor that the government had decided not to utilize Rosyth as a naval base is denied by the Earl of Selborne.

who states that the past eighteen months have accentuated the future importance of Rosyth to the navy.

There has just come into the possession of Mr. Tom Dewhurst, of Blackburn, a Shetland pony believed to be the smallest in the kingdom. It is four years old, fully grown, and is only 2 1/2 inches high. It was the gift of Captain Omerod.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denies the 'mischievous' statement that if the depositors in the Post-office savings bank wanted their money they would only get 18s. 6d. in the pound. The security of the depositors was the whole credit of the United Kingdom.

The Postmaster-General, in a letter replying to the Association of Chambers of Commerce, states that, owing to the loss of revenue involved, he does not see his way to establish a halfpenny post for monthly trade journals and similar publications.

Dr. Henderson Pounds, a well-known surgeon, died at Derby, as the result of an accident sustained whilst motoring. A dog ran under his car, deflected the steering gear, and threw him into the hedge, causing internal injuries which in the end proved fatal.

Post-office money orders are now obtainable at any money order office of the United Kingdom for payment in Peru and also in the Somaliland Protectorate. Money orders are also obtainable in Peru and Somaliland for payment in the United Kingdom.

A poll was taken at Swansea on the question whether the free library rate should be raised from one penny to three halfpence in the pound, to secure an offer of £8,000 made by Mr. Carnegie. The voting was: For the increase, 3,119; against, 10,605; spoilt papers, 2,731.

The London County Council has rejected a proposal to make every child at the schools under its care learn swimming, and accepted a tender of £55,214 for the erection of dwellings on the site of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, Islington, for the accommodation of 1,388 persons.

A deer, pursued by the County Down staghounds, bolted through a grocer's shop in Crossgar, and then through the scullery and yard into a neighboring kitchen. It overturned the furniture, and tried to jump through the window, but it became wedged in the frame and was captured.

The Devonshire County Council has passed a by-law to prevent the wholesale stripping of the wayside banks and hedgerows to supply wild plants and flowers for Covent Garden market. Hitherto tons of ferns, primroses, daffodils and other plants have been dispatched to London each spring and summer.

The Countess of Clancarty, it is reported, has been cured of cancer by means of Dr. Doyen's cancer serum. Nearly two years ago she was placed under Dr. Doyen's care in Paris, and underwent some severe operations, and as a result of this and the new treatment the doctor declares that she is now free from cancer.

The three-year-old son of Mr. Sinford, dairyman, of Potton, Bedfordshire, was feeding his father's poultry, when a fowl attacked him and knocked him down. The bird then pounced on the child and pecked and clawed his face and arms, inflicting a number of wounds. Attracted by the child's cries, the mother promptly killed the bird.

Mr. George Hincley, one of the very few navy men with the Victoria Cross decoration, is dead. Mr. Hincley, who was aged eighty-five, was a quartermaster when he retired from the navy. He served with the Naval Brigade in the China war, and in face of great danger carried two wounded officers off the field.

The Rev. S. E. Swann, domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Liverpool, deplors the death of curates, and states that the Bishop of Liverpool requires thirty young men every year for the needs of the diocese. He had got twenty-five, and five more were looked for in vain each year. In my diocese the case was much worse.

Mr. Samuel Arthur Chappell, whose death is reported at the age of seventy-eight, was a member of the great Bond street music publishing house, which was founded many years ago by his father, Mr. Samuel Chappell, Mr. J. B. Cramer, and Mr. F. T. Latour. Mr. Samuel Chappell died in 1831, and was succeeded by his sons, William, Thomas, and Arthur.

Probably one of the longest leases known was granted for a small piece of meadow land some sixteen acres in extent, in Surrey. It is for the term of 2,900 years, and was granted on St. Michael's day, in 1651, at the singular rental of a red rose when demanded. It is not stipulated that the rose shall be the product of this land, which is fortunate, for no such rose grows anywhere on the 16 acres.

A lunatic appeared at the Bank of England and demanded five thousand pounds which he said was standing to his credit. Upon being told that there was no account in his name he became very violent, and was with difficulty overpowered. He was brought up at the Mission House, and was ordered to be taken to an asylum.

The Rev. John Mackenzie Bacon, of Coldash, near Newbury, the well-known aeronaut, is dead, from pleurisy, at the age of fifty-eight. Deceased took part in three eclipse expeditions of the British Astronomical Association, to Vado, Lapland, in 1896; to Boxard, India, in 1898; and North Carolina in 1900, and had investigated in acoustics, meteorology, and kindred subjects, largely in connection with ballooning exploits. He was the author of various scientific publications.

During the present year the following centenarians have died:—Mr. Charles Green (Brighton), 110; Patrick McCullough (Ireland), 100; Mr. A. W. Whately (Cirencester), 100; Jane McGuire (Ireland), 117; J. Murphy (Cork), 102; Rebecca Birks (Yorkshire), 104; Mrs. Rouse, 102; Miss Julia Moore, 100; Mrs. Milne (Montrose), 103; Mrs. Sarah Ferguson, 100; Miss E. M. Brown, 105, and Mrs. Barbara Lawington (Surrey), 104.

Mr. George Livsey, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on trade disputes, explained the profit-sharing arrangements which had been entered into by the South Metropolitan Gas Company with their men, and stated that the bonuses given last year to the employees amounted to £35,000. The men had now invested in the company £230,000, many individual workmen having over £100 standing to their credit.

The Duke of Northumbland—who has just been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county from which he takes his title, in succession to Lord Gray, who resigned on his appointment to Canada—is in some ways the most notable of English Dukes. To begin with, he is a member of the Catholic Apostolic, or Irvingite, Church, and among his earliest recollections is the vacant chair which was always left at his father's dinner-table, to signal the second coming of our Lord.

The commissioner of police has issued a warning against a gang who have victimized London tradesmen for large amounts. The procedure has been for a well-dressed man to call at good private residences where tradesmen's carts have been observed to stop and to ask for the account book, alleging that some mistake had been made. Armed with the book the man proceeds to the establishment and states that he has been sent by the customer to pay the account. A forged cheque for a much larger sum than the account is handed in, the man getting the balance in cash.

At the recent general meeting of the shareholders of the United Realization Company a very gloomy report was presented. No dividend on the ordinary shares of the Hotel Cecil, Limited, had been paid, owing to the 'exceptional commercial depression,' nor on the colliery shares. Mr. Stockwell Watts said he regarded the whole thing from a business point of view as a perfect farce, declaring that in the opinion of a financial expert there was not a penny piece to come to the poor shareholders who had been Liberator victims.

The Duke of Newcastle is a somewhat delicate man, whose tastes lie rather in the religious and artistic world than with sport. He is a good amateur photographer, and the story goes that some years ago he and Viscount Maitland, another noble amateur, went into partnership as a photographic firm, and had a studio in Knightsbridge. His Grace employs his camera on the surroundings of Clumber, and is very successful with animals, of which he is, like the Duchess, a great lover. Although not a sportsman, the Duke loves the quieter forms of country life. His Grace also interests himself in education, and has good schools on his estate.

Charles Watts, the Fat Boy of Woodchurch, who was born on Dec. 28, 1880, has now attained a height not far short of six feet, and a weight of twenty-three stone, or nearly double that of an ordinary man. Notwithstanding his enormous bulk, the lad still attends the village school at Woodchurch. He is interested in all outdoor games, and though not exactly active and sprightly in his movements, he takes pleasure in such sport as following the hounds. His parents are not to be tempted by any offers on the part of showmen, though they are not averse from letting strangers see their boy, so long as they contribute to his banking account. They would be glad to see him reduce his weight, but so far from that being the case, he has gained during the past twelve months.

Anne, Countess of Seafield, who has just joined the Auxiliary League of the Salvation Army, is proud to be known as the widow of a workingman peer. In New Zealand in the eighties she shared the many vicissitudes of her husband, the tenth Earl of Seafield. 'When hard times came to us in Oamaru,' says the Dowager Countess, 'and fair-weather deserted us, the poor and exiled son of an ancient race saw no disgrace in toiling with his hands to keep our home together. With a household of babies at home, he could not afford to refuse work, however rough. He toiled as a navvy on the roads, laying down tramlines, digging and fencing, and rabbiting up-country—often sleeping in the open air, or in a hen-house. For three whole weeks I have known him to be rained seeking work, with a single sixpence in his pockets, which he dare not spend.'

SCOTLAND. A cow has just died at Aberdeen from supposed anthrax. The police were notified, but on examination a fish hook was found in the cow's heart. This must have been swallowed when eating at the burn side.

Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), who has not been in very good health lately, has intimated that for the present she will be unable to undertake any public engagements in addition to those already arranged.

Speaking at a public meeting in Glasgow recently, Lord Rosebery said the Scottish Church question was one of those cases in which the application of strict law would work substantial injustice, and he welcomed the announcement that the government had resolved upon a Royal Commission.

Local Government Board officials are making a tour of Scotland, inquiring into the system of Poor-law administration with a view of accounting for the great increase in pauperism. On inspecting the schools at Glasgow, where complaint had been made of indiscriminate relief, the supervisor drew up a list of sixty-two cases in which, in his opinion, relief should not have been granted.

The Burns family Bible, which was purchased at auction in London by Mr. Quaritch for £1,500, has now been repurchased by the trustees of the Burns Monument at Ayr for £1,700, and has been deposited in the poet's birthplace at Ayr. A gentleman who was prepared to give £2,000 for the relic, waived his claim on learning that the trustees were willing to secure it. It is now said that the family Bible owned by Burns's father, and containing the family record, will shortly find its way into the sale room.

Lord Lauderdale, who has just been made chairman of the Great Northern Railway, seemed at one time to have little prospect of attaining to his present title, as he succeeded as cousin to the late peer. One of his hereditary privileges is that of Standard Bearer of Scotland, which authorizes his attendance at coronations. Lord Lauderdale is a descendant of the Duke of Lauderdale, a celebrated minister in the time of Charles II., but as the Duke had no son the higher title became extinct at his death.

The Edinburgh police took the census of vagrants, beggars, and migratory poor within the city police district on a recent Sunday night. The total number reported was 589. Of these 89 were in prison, 79 men, 9 women, and 2 children. In houses of refuge and hospitals there were 244, including 81 men, 75 women, and 12 children. Common lodging-houses contained 222 of the total—178 men, 31 women, and 13 children. In public parks, gardens and brick-works there were 34 persons. Of the total, 437 were Scotch, 99 Irish, 38 English, and there were 5 foreigners. Last year at the corresponding date there were 501 persons included in the census, and the year before 600.

The Highland Railway in one respect occupies a unique position in British railway history; it has, in fact, a remarkable record. Although the first portion of the system was incorporated so long ago as 1856, not a single passenger, we read in the 'Railway Magazine,' was killed until 1894. The first portion was opened in 1858, so that for a period of thirty-six years not a solitary passenger lost his life in a train accident, and although over ten years have elapsed since the fatality, and many millions of passengers have during the period travelled over the system, the total of fatal train accidents to passengers yet remains at one, and may it long continue to do so.

IRELAND. Bessbrook, the only town in Ireland without a police station, a public house or a pawnshop, celebrated on Boxing day the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination and the induction of its Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Thomas Cromie.

The bog slide in the vicinity of Castleroe, County Roscommon, is still causing great anxiety to the inhabitants, but the movement is now scarcely perceptible. The country around presents a desolate appearance, household effects being scattered about on the high ground.

The facts connected with the stranding of the Clyde Shipping Company's steamer 'Garmoyne' at Ballyquinton Point, County Down, have been brought under the notice of Mr. Corbett, M. P. for North Down, who has promised to invoke parliamentary aid. It appears that a lighthouse was built on Port Angus so far back as 1853, but for some reason it has never been utilized. The absence of a light has resulted in several serious mishaps in recent years.

The sale of three extensive estates in Ulster to the tenant occupiers is announced. These are situated respectively near Banbridge (County Down), Letterkenny (County Donegal), and Gleniswilly, in the same county. The terms accepted by the landlords range from 25 percent on first term and 15 percent on second term rents to 33 and 20 percent respectively in each instance. Negotiations have also been completed for the purchase of the estate of Sir Thomas Gratton Esmond, M.P., County Wexford. The tenants have agreed that sporting rights are reserved to the landlord, and the latter in turn consents to wipe out all rent and arrears now due, owing to the poor seasons. The tenants are prepared to pay interest on the purchase money at the rate of three and a half percent from Sept. 29, 1904.

LOST LETTERS.

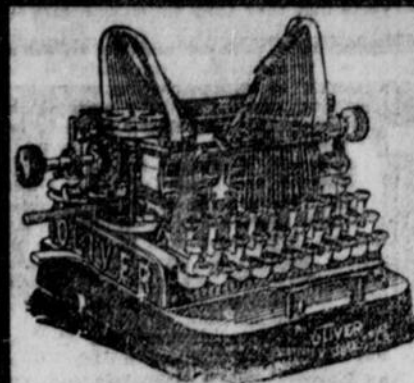
Two on the Way From South Wales to Halifax Reached the 'Witness' Office.

HOW MAIL MATTER SOMETIMES GOES ASTRAY WITHOUT ANY ONE BEING AT FAULT.

When a cover containing a photograph, addressed to the 'Witness' Office, from New South Wales, was opened yesterday, there were found in it two stamped letters addressed, the one to 290, and the other to 214 Robie street, Halifax, N.S., Canada, and bearing the postmark 'Sydney, Dec. 12, 5.30 a.m. '04.' They had slipped into the package in transit.

It was one of those cases which post-office officials simply say occur without qualifying the statement by saying that they occur frequently, or that they occur occasionally. Newspapers are sad delinquents in purloining documents and carrying them to all ends of the earth. Often the documents are not important and little trouble arises. The post-office, of course, regards mail matter merely as first, second or third class matter. To the letter sorter a proposal of marriage, a renewal of a newspaper subscription, an invitation to a snow-shoe party, a business circular or a sample of goods, is merely matter for classification; he is equally careful of all, and when a mistake is made he concerns himself little with the contingent damages. But great issues sometimes spring from small occasions, and it is told as an authentic story, although not of to-day or yesterday, that six months' delay in delivering a letter in Montreal on one occasion changed the current of at least two lives.

Advertisements



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises. THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day. THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do. THE OLIVER is the Standard Visible writing machine. The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled. Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent. You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER. CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Advertisement for a knife. It features an illustration of a large pocket knife with the text 'JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS. SHEFFIELD ENGLAND'. Below the illustration, it says 'The most serviceable and keen KNIFE FREE.' and 'Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide,' at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind. This offer is only made for the month of January. This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.'

Dollar values.

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for:— Daily Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months. Or it will pay for:— Weekly Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 6 Months. Or it will pay for any one of the following:— Daily Witness for four months, Weekly Witness for twelve months, World Wide for eight months.

These offers are good anywhere in the following countries:— Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malia, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar. Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra. For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, 1905.

Dear Sirs,— Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness for \_\_\_\_\_ months, The Weekly Witness for \_\_\_\_\_ months, World Wide for \_\_\_\_\_ months, The Northern Messenger for \_\_\_\_\_ months, as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name ..... and address .....

It was an answer to a proposal of marriage by mail do so at their own risk, and when news items are sent to a newspaper it would be well to enquire the reason within the next few days if they do not appear, and so on, in similar cases. Letters occasionally get mis-sent, for which someone is doubtless to blame. A correspondent forgetful will send a Canadian letter to Australia or vice versa, but it is difficult to guard against or to hold any one responsible for the cases where a letter slips into the folds of a newspaper, or the open envelope of a circular while they are in a letter box. In the present instance, as the letters are marked 'Cards only' on the cover it may be presumed that little inconvenience will have been caused, and even had they been important communications there has been very little delay. The lesson from the incident is not to jump at conclusions and blame a correspondent who does not reply to a letter. A newspaper may have carried it to Paris or to China.

REAL CAUSES OF MOST RAILWAY WRECKS.

Rolling-Stock That Rips up and Smashes the Switches.

FAILURE TO USE THE BLOCK SIGNALS ON ALL LINES.

Frederick Upham Adams in 'Success' for January.)

The abnormally heavy locomotive, now the standard on American railways, is the positive cause of a large percentage of railway accidents, most of which are charged against other factors of equipment or service.

It was discovered that there was an economy in big freight engines, hauling a large number of cars, and thereby doing away with train men.

To haul these heavy cars at high speed required engines of increased size. The mechanical work was surprised when the seventy-ton locomotive was announced.

A passenger locomotive which does not weigh one hundred tons is now considered out of date. To meet the terrific impact of these monsters the size of the rails has been slightly increased, but we still hold them to the ties by the primitive method of spiking them down.

It is an open secret that hundreds of accidents are charged against misplaced switches when the cause should read 'ripped-up switches.'

It is proper to say that the greater safety of British lines is very largely due to almost complete reliance on signals to guard their trains against accident.

Since the block system would prevent a large part of the appalling number of collisions and their resultant injuries and deaths, why then, it is inevitably asked, is not this mechanical supplement to discipline forthwith installed on every railway in the United States?

A few of the best roads, as has been said, are installing the system. The other

roads excuse themselves by saying that their business has so developed in recent years that they have not enough cars and engines and branch lines, so there are many more pressing matters to be attended to before they can afford to give attention to block-signalling.

But would it cost so much money to block-signal the roads of the United States? The number of collisions during 1904 was more than six thousand, and the loss in property was more than five million dollars.

In ten years collisions cost the railways about one hundred million dollars. This amount would come very near covering the cost of block-signalling the roads of the United States.

GRACE OF EASTERN WOMEN.

Passing us occasionally, going to Jerusalem with butter and eggs and little jars of leben that showed their thick creamy throats as they were held up to us, were small companies of women in single file.

They carry themselves, these women, like figures on an antique frieze. As they stride along holding in sure balance on their heads their jars and baskets of homely produce, they tread the stony paths with the grace and largeness of action that we of the occident have grown to regard as belonging only to the age of Praxiteles.

The men are also admirable in the simplicity of their gestures, the big lines of their attitudes, the swing of their draperies. I saw a youth fling his mantle over his shoulder and fold it about him exactly in the manner of the classic Greek, sculptural in his finely unconscious pose.

THE COST OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Capital punishment came near to being abolished the other day in France on account of the expense; and the cost of the institution as figured out in the 'Aurore,' does certainly seem rather high.

ONLY GERMAN SPOKEN.

The largest German steamship line in the East African trade has sent a circular to English shippers containing this advice:

Many boxes and barrels carried by our line to Africa from British and other ports where English is spoken, are marked with such instructions as the following: 'This side up with care, or 'Keep away from the boiler,' etc.

We would call your attention to the fact that instructions in the English language are not understood on our steamers, for the porters, who stow freight and move it on shipboard are Germans.

It is in the interest of all that freight shipped by German vessels should be marked with directions only in the German language.

MAXIMILIAN'S OFFICER WHO SAW HIM SHOT.

A beneficiary of the will of Ferdinand Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, from 1864 to 1867, lives in Vineland, N. J., in the person of Rudolf Stinert, now sixty-two years old. He was a captain of artillery on the ship 'Penosola,' and was sixty-five miles off shore the night General Lopez betrayed the Emperor.

THE KAISER'S THEATRICAL EXPENSES.

Apropos of the Kaiser's latest performances as a conductor of a new opera at a dress rehearsal in Berlin, his patronage as are his excursions into the realms of art, mechanics and chemistry.

BACK TO THE LAND.

(From 'Punch.')

'Ermytrude' and 'Lady Charlotte,' of feminine 'Journal' fame, having impressed upon their readers the delights of a country life, decide to practice what they have preached.



The Milkmaid—Anticipation.



The Milkmaid—Realization.

LIFE IN ITALY

WHAT THE PROFESSIONAL WORKER EARNS AND SAVES.

(Cornhill Magazine.)

The typical Italian professional man has an income of ten thousand lire, or about four hundred pounds a year, with which to get along and bring up four children.

With some exceptions, the Italian professional classes do not mix with the smart society, where alone entertaining on a large scale is done, and even in their own circle they hardly ever give a regular dinner party or even a large reception.

Flats are common in the Italian towns; indeed, detached and self-contained houses are there comparatively few.

On the other hand, such apartments are usually unprovided with modern conveniences. There is no bathroom, there are no hot water taps, except in the kitchen.

Good Italian servants are the best in the world, for no others show so much consideration for their masters, for whom they often entertain a genuine affection.

One of the most interesting settlements in the State of Texas is that of the Japs, between Houston and Galveston.

'One of the most interesting settlements in the State of Texas is that of the Japs, between Houston and Galveston,' said A. D. McDonough, of Brownwood, Tex.

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ROYAL RIGHTS

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S PECULIAR POWERS.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

Great interest was aroused recently by the circumstance that in a grave national crisis, when the King was for the moment inaccessible, the ministers of state were summoned to the presence of Queen Alexandra for consultation.

Of course, Queen Victoria played this sovereign part constantly, but her late Majesty was the head of the state and it was the proper course for her to pursue.

One of the most curious and interesting provisions in the law and customs of the state is that the Queen is, for private business purposes, not regarded as a married lady at all.

Therefore, if such a thing could be imagined as the Queen contracting debts in her husband's name, the King would not be responsible for them, as any other husband would be unless he had given due notice to tradesmen and all others concerned that he would for the future decline to settle all such accounts.

Whist the Constitution is glad to recognize the Queen as part of the monarchy, it cannot lose sight of the fact that after all her position is limited to that of Queen Consort, and therefore she is in a very large sense one of His Majesty's subjects, and in certain cases, which there is no human possibility of occurring in these times, she would be treated as a subject.

Particularly there is the question of high treason. It is generally understood that the King is the only person whom it is high treason to plot against; but it would be high treason also to plot against Queen Alexandra.

The signature 'Edward Rex' is attached to all State documents of such importance as to demand it. But in no circumstances whatever would the corresponding one 'Alexandra Regina' be allowed to be attached, either in conjunction with that of His Majesty or without it.

All this, as has been made clear, is the very strict and essential legal view which the Constitution, having regard to difficulties which have occurred in the past, finds it necessary to take in theory of the position of the Queen; but in the hearts of the people, as we all know, she exercises complete and supreme authority as the first lady, and one upon whom there can be no limitations whilst England is governed as it is.

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Advertisements. No Breakfast Table complete without EPPS'S An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA The Most Nutritious and Economical.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system. Price 50 cents per box, or \$ for \$1.25. WEAK SPELLS CURED. Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows: "I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly."

Salaries Paid At the Rate of \$500.00 a Year To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

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

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address JOHN DUGALL & SON, Publishers MONTREAL.

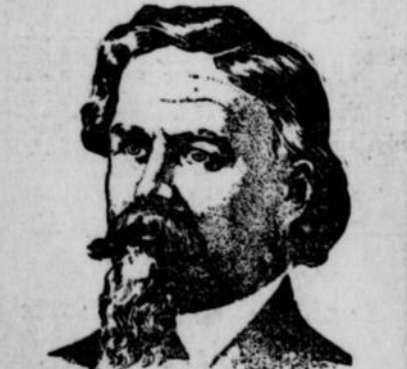
Advertisements.

For Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism.

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

TRIAL TREATMENT 64-PAGE BOOK FREE

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



'None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery.' The test is free, say we will forward a free trial of the treatment and a 64-page illustrated book on the subject to any sufferer who sends name and address. The treatment is a self-convinced cure and the 64-page illustrated book gives the discoverer's ideas on the cure of these diseases, the ingredients of his treatment, and the names of the famous physicians, scientists and medical authorities who endorse them, notably Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. Harry A. Griffin, Dr. S. M. Bricker, Dr. Joseph A. Andrews, a trio of noted medical writers; Dr. H. C. Wood, of the National Academy of Science; Dr. Joseph P. Merrington, F.C.S.; Prof. Hereth, and numerous others. You will find these same ingredients now recommended in the United States Dispensary, the American Pharmacopoeia, Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland's and in every other medical work that is an authority.

Dr. Turnock found a way of combining these ingredients so as to form a perfect cure for all uric acid diseases, for incipient Bright's Disease, for diabetes, syphilis, dropsy, gravel, too frequent desire to urinate, albumenuria, sugar in the urine, swelling of the feet and ankles, pains in the back, legs, sides, and over the kidneys, retention of urine and such rheumatic affections as muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are all due to uric acid poison, in short every form of kidney, bladder and urinary trouble in man or woman. We have letters of testimony from cured patients in every state of the Union and covering every symptom of these diseases. To find out for yourself what the treatment will do in your own case simply send your name and address to the Turnock Medical Co., 732 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and we will send you prepaid a free trial of the treatment and this 64-page illustrated book which goes into the details fully. We wish merely to submit the matter to your own judgment whether you need to suffer when you can just as well be cured by this seeming remarkable treatment; and since you can in no way be anything out, forward your name and address without further delay.

SOME NOTED JAPANESE.

BY WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND, PH.D.

(Author of 'America, Asia and the Pacific, Russia: Her Strength and Weakness,' 'Germany, the Welding of a World Power,' Etc.)

When any of the men of Japan wish to administer a reprimand or express their disapproval of a certain line of conduct, they say, with a smile tinged with irony: 'Okashi ja naika?' that is, 'Is that not comical?'

To be 'comical,' that is, different from what their rigorous etiquette prescribes, is the sum of offending in their eyes. For as with all the Orientals, Japanese etiquette is the law of laws; it provides an inflexible guide to conduct in every sphere and vicissitude of life.

It is all the more remarkable, therefore, that the greatest genius modern Japan has produced, Ito Shunroku, or, as known to the world to-day, Marquis Ito, has dared to rise superior to this inflexible code of popular ethics, has snapped his fingers at it these many years, and yet has not forfeited the high opinion of his countrymen. This one fact speaks plainer than volumes of the extraordinary worth of this man.

According to Japanese notions, the Marquis Ito's whole life is a ceaseless breach of etiquette. What the old man does in this line would scarcely be considered unpardonable by western standards, however. The worst that we would say about it is that privately he leads a rather gay life, one in strange contrast both with his age (for he is going on seventy) and the utter-seriousness of his public activity. But that is our western standard; the Japanese consider him guilty of sundry mortal sins. For, horror of horrors! he even laughs, cracks jokes and tells funny anecdotes to his guests. In fact, his vitality is amazing.

Some time ago, when the heir to the crown, the Mikado's eldest son, was slowly recovering from a long and painful illness that had threatened his life, Prince Yoshihito, the Kotaishi (Crown Prince) was turned over to Papa Ito, to be taught once more the 'joy of living.' The old man took the task upon himself with the utmost gusto. Under his wing this young fellow of twenty-two (now twenty-five), who had been shy and averse to every form of amusement, became sprightly and jocular, and at Ito's jolly evening parties he learned to quaff many a cup of saké, sing a table song, and smoke a cigar. Yoshihito has since become the father of Prince Hirohito, destined to wear himself some day the crown of the Mikado, and all his former reserve and moroseness are gone. Indeed, Marquis Ito is the liveliest statesman that was ever taken seriously. For the many great services done by his country, his imperial master Mutsuhito not only made him a marquis and a peer of the empire, and entrusted the pre-

iership repeatedly to his hands, but also rewarded him with immense donations, representing in the aggregate a value of several millions in our money. For Japan this means fabulous wealth; but the Marquis Ito is so excessively hospitable and such a spendthrift that he has got rid of nine-tenths of this vast fortune. He does not care a button about that, however; for he is still an extremely wealthy man—as that term is understood in Japan—and he owns several fine estates, a couple of profitable saké distilleries; and above all his charming country seat at Oiso, a small place three miles out of Tokio.

It is in this place of his in Oiso that Marquis Ito receives his friends and boon companions, as well as foreign callers, and it is there that he dispenses a lavish hospitality. This country seat lies in the midst of a charming landscape. From the windows of his two houses there the eye takes in a magnificent view over a broad and placid lake, with Japan's sacred mountain, Fuji-san, in the purple distance. Of the two houses, one is built entirely in the English style—everything in it, too, is English, from the furniture and rugs to the engravings and etchings on the walls; even the toys with which his grandchildren play in the nursery above are of British make. Surrounding this cozy home are a park and a garden, again in the English style. The garden is under the exclusive control of his wife, and she grows there rare roses, pinks and other importations.

That, in a word, is the European part of Oiso, and there, too, the Marquis and his charming wife receive their European or American visitors, clad in garments of the latest London or Paris fashion. Scattered all about are English and American newspapers and periodicals, and in the library the shelves groan under the weight of English books. The Marquis will meet his caller with the most affable western smile, and barely a minute will have elapsed before he will open a box of his big, black Havanas and invite his guests to smoke. He himself is an inveterate smoker of these heavy weeds—another remarkable fact in the case of an old man.

The other half of Oiso, though, is thoroughly Japanese—house, garden, park, everything. And to feel at their ease, Monsieur and Madame repair to this portion of their domain, she stretching herself comfortably in her kimono and sipping weak tea, he donning his flowing robe and kindling innumerable tiny pipefuls of Japanese tobacco. In a word, Oiso typifies the quality of modern Japanese life.

To a European visitor who asked him the secret of his phenomenal political successes, the Marquis Ito, of whom his admiring countrymen speak as the 'Bismarck of Japan,' told a little tale: 'There were once, he said, three men who attempted to induce a captive nightingale to resume his song. Nobunaya, the first of the three, tried force—the nightingale did not sing a note. The second one, Hideyoshi, punished and starved the bird—but he did not prevail either.

Only the last, Iyeyasu, declared that he would wait till the nightingale itself felt like singing—and he was richly rewarded by the songster's choicest melodies.'

To bide his time—that has been Ito's great motto throughout his long public career, ever since he returned forty years ago from his adventurous runaway trip to England, undertaken to learn and see for himself the wisdom and the cunning of the west. With it he has accomplished his great feats of constructive and destructive statesmanship, his overcome the enormous obstacles to progress which his countrymen themselves interposed in his path.

In 1868 he opened Kobe for foreign traffic; with Count Okuma he successfully negotiated, in 1872, the first Japanese loan; soon after he carried out the first railway project, the one between Yokohama and Tokio; between 1884 and 1888 he put through a thorough administrative reform system, and caused the adoption of the new constitution; and in 1894-95 he was the soul of that brilliant war with China. And recently, again, the Mikado found no better man to whom to entrust that delicate and important mission to Korea.

Even Gladstone could not boast of such a long and uninterruptedly fruitful public life as this Japanese Democrite, this laughing and smiling philosopher and 'viveur.' It is still a green legend in Japan that masquerade ball-given by Marquis Ito in 1887—the first and only 'blow-out' of the kind which the Empire of the Rising Sun has ever seen; they say that the host's immaculate silk hat that night was tilted at an unorthodox angle.

Ito's great rival, and in all likelihood the 'coming man' in Japan's political life, is Count Okuma, a different type. If Ito may stand for the Bismarck or Disraeli of his country, Okuma is its Gladstone or John Hay. Popularly he is known in Japan as the 'Sage of Waseda'—the last name of that quarter of Tokio where are located his palace and the college and university close by, founded and almost wholly subsisting by his private means, for Okuma is immensely rich and just as public-spirited. When the Japanese wish to explain what is meant by that peculiar form of patriotism and self-sacrifice which they term 'jinsi damashii,' they always point to this man's spirit and life. Count Okuma leans toward American ideals, while Ito admires only one nation and its institutions, the English. The former believes in democracy and republican forms of government—but, strangely enough, with a nominal monarchic head.

Count Okuma is worth knowing. He is smooth-shaven, scrupulously neat and ultra-fashionable in attire (he is the chief of what the Tokioes refer to as the 'High-Collar party'). But under this somewhat foppish exterior are hidden eminent and solid capacities. For years he was Ito's most powerful and valued ally in opening Japan to western influences; but the two have agreed to disagree, Okuma's aims being in the direction of far more radical reforms.

In 1893 Okuma almost fell a victim to his beliefs—a fanatic of the old school threw a bomb at him, and that cost the progressive statesman one of his legs. But an American surgeon provided an artificial limb for him, and only a certain limping gait betrays the fact now. He seems much younger than he is, is a great optimist and lover of his kind, and has the greatest fondness for his magnificent gardens in Waseda.

He is at the head of the second largest political party—opponents of the present cabinet, but as their leader he wields immense influence. He aims at perfect liberty of the press and at untrammelled parliamentary government. With the Mikado, he is in disfavor just now; but that did not hinder him from voting for all the funds and discretionary powers the government demanded at the outbreak of the present war with Russia. He is a great scholar, and the Japanese university students—before whom he often delivers impromptu lectures—fairly worship him. It is predicted that at the close of the war he will once more attain to supreme political power.

Marquis Saionji, leader of the majority party in the Japanese Parliament, is strikingly dissimilar from Okuma. He was educated in Paris, is an aristocrat of pronounced type, and a Voltairian in his views. Like Okuma, he always dresses in the latest European style, and he is generous with his money. But there the resemblance ends. He believes in a centralized, bureaucratic government, and his great political ideal is Germany. He has sent all his sons and adopted sons to the Kaiser's country to be educated. Saionji is considered the best connoisseur in art and literary subjects in Japan, and his influence in this direction has been immense. He is no orator, and his voice is not penetrating, and so his rôle in parliament is more that of a power behind the throne than that of a popular leader. In his private life he is irreproachable, and has done much to counteract the lowering influence on public morals which the phenomenal successes of Hoshi Toru, the Japanese 'Boss Tweed,' had exerted.

Dr. Hiroyuki Kato, the greatest modern philosopher of Japan, is another man of immense influence. One might call him the Herbert Spencer of Japan, for his work, 'The Battle for the Right of the Stronger' (translated into half a dozen languages), and his many sociologic writings stamp him as a man of deeply original and bold mind. But he is not a mere doctrinaire. He has held the post of president of the Imperial University in Tokio since its inception, and is chairman of the Educational Commission for the Empire. Though old and suffering for the past eighteen years, he is indefatigable. A couple of years ago there was a great and seriously meant movement in Japan to 'improve the race by crossing the Japs with taller and more powerful races.' The movement was killed by a pamphlet of Dr. Kato's, his argument culminating in the dictum that a race which was not able to hold its own against the world had better die.

Old Marshal Yamagata is no longer able to take to the field. He earned glory enough for the remainder of his days during the war of 1894-95, when he overpowered the Chinamen with his nim-

SIMKINS'S AWFUL COLD.



Simkins tried first the good old remedies.



He took cayenne in hot water by Jones's advice.



During the night he rehearsed the slaying of Jones.



His aunt says it is whooping cough, and that the modern treatment is lots of open air.



He tried to roast it out.



His Uncle George told him just to brace up. It was nothing but the choke that everybody has been having.



At last Simkins got wild, and took a dose of everything he had, and the cold left.



Quinine made him feel all head.



He is now back at business, a recognized authority on bad colds.



ARE OVERSKIRTS TO BE WORN AGAIN?

The prediction that overskirts are to be a feature of spring fashions seems more and more likely as the winter progresses, for double and triple flounced skirts are now being made in styles that very much resemble the old time overskirt models. Some of these gowns are extremely pretty and graceful, and it is spring styles develop on the same lines there is nothing to be dreaded in the return of overskirts; but if, on the other hand, the puffed and looped-up overskirt of fifteen or twenty years ago should reappear, it is more than probable that dressmakers will have difficulty in persuading women of the present day, who are so accustomed to long, flowing lines, to accept it.

Among the most attractive of these newest flounced skirts is the one shown in the gown illustrated. It is of French hiffon in lovely hydrangea tints, overfitted of the same color, and is made with three deep overlapping accordion-pleated flounces. The lowest one is

straight at the bottom, where it is finished with a double ruche, is made with a slight sweep in the back, and is mounted on the foundation skirt a little above the knees. The next flounce is cut into deep points at the bottom and is also edged with a double ruche and mounted on the foundation skirt at about the hip line, while the upper flounce is plaited into the belt and is cut only into points back and front, but it is likewise edged with a ruche. The effect of the three flounces each cut in a different way, but all finished similarly, gives an indescribably soft and pretty trimming to the lower part of the skirt. The bodice corresponds to the skirt by being trimmed with a deep-pointed ruffle in front, which falls from under a transparent yoke of Princess lace that extends well out over the shoulders, and double flounced elbow sleeves, cut straight on the edge and finished with a ruche. Such a gown is charming for theatre wear or for restaurant or hotel dinners.

ble soldiers and nimbler tactics. But the ancient hero's claim to permanent fame rests hardly on that arduous achievement. He was the Molke of Japan, the man who created and organized the army into the present splendid fighting machine, who transformed it from a medieval throng of recklessly battling shieldmen and sword-bearers of the Samurai (nobility) into the scientific instrument of a modern war lord. Yamagata's greatest individual success, perhaps, is his pupil, Marshal Kuroki, the great Japanese fighting general in this present war. Kuroki is only forty-two, and appears even younger. He is as bluff and hearty as his master, but he is taller and more robust, being probably five feet seven, and of fine military figure and bearing.

It was at the battle on the Yalu, in 1894, when Yamagata had his attention drawn to Kuroki. At the critical point of that decisive battle Kuroki executed, rapidly and faultlessly, a most clever manoeuvre, displacing under the enemy's fire four batteries and a body of sharpshooters to a point up a steep hill. From that eminence he entertained a raking fire upon the centre of the Chinese army, driving them to precipitate flight, and probably deciding the whole engagement. From that day on Kuroki's promotion was rapid, until he became the commander of the First Japanese Army, and his chief strategist. With his men Kuroki is like a father, considerate and kind-hearted. There are many tales about him in circulation, showing his unaffected good nature and dashing bravery. He prides himself on sharing with his troops all the dangers and the coarse and scanty fare of the campaign.

A small, stodgy man, but wiry and tireless—that is Admiral Togo, the chief commander of the Japanese fleet. He was one of the first cadets to enter the newly created naval academy at Tokio, nearly thirty years ago. A small corps of British naval instructors, including Lord Douglas (now in command of the British North Atlantic squadron), taught these raw young Japs the theory and practice of naval warfare. Lord Douglas, in 1891, witnessed the Japanese naval manoeuvres, and, being asked by the Mikado what he thought of them, replied that one of his former pupils, little Togo, would be the future Nelson of Japan. The boldness and efficiency of his handling of his ship and men had brought out the remark. Indeed, Togo of late has justified the high opinion of Lord Douglas.

Admiral Togo is a regular tar—autocratic and exacting toward his men during action and a tartar of a disciplinarian, but affable and thoroughly democratic at all other times. Togo by birth is a Samurai, and he spends his large revenues principally on his men. He is unattractive in appearance, and he neither smokes, drinks nor swears.

Strictly a self-made man is Baron Yeiichi Shibusawa, the 'Financier of Japan.' It is hardly overstating the facts to say that he is the creator of Japan's modern industry and finance. He is a

small farmer's son, served the Shogun during his youth, and went abroad with one of that monarch's relatives.

Several years after his return he set out on his wonderful career. In 1873 he organized the National Bank of Japan, now operating with a capital of fifteen and a half million dollars, and having a couple of hundred branches. He established the Higher Commercial College and the Chamber of Commerce in Tokio. He started the first paper mill in Oji, and the first textile factories in Osaka. He organized the first railway company, and, subsequently, the most important of the present ones, the Nippon Railway Company. He founded the two flourishing Japanese steamer lines, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. He has started the first gas and electric works, and in fact was the soul and moving spirit of that wonderful industrial rise of modern Japan which those acquainted with the facts deem even a greater marvel than that nation's political and military rejuvenation. —New York 'Times.'

A DEBASING AVOCATION.

We are informed that complaint has been made that our remarks are betimes not edifying, which may go to prove that some people think they are pious and they are only bilious. The charge of lack of edification is based on a few words aent the saloon-keeper. We might have referred to his benefactions and recounted the doings of departed worthy and model drink-dispensers. We ought to have dwelt on the well-known joviality of the bar-keeper, and have touched upon the happy family reunion every night after the bottles are corked and the contents of the cash-box noted. But we simply referred to it as a dirty business. It is to our mind a pitiable and debasing avocation—the most repugnant to any one who desires to add to the betterment of the world. A man who fails in everything demanding brains and character can achieve success as a rum-seller. Other fields of human activity call for ambition and self-development; in this nothing that can be coveted by any self-respecting citizen is necessary. The man who cannot gain a livelihood without resorting to a business that trades in and fattens on intemperance, over which hangs a cloud of social and religious disgrace which is responsible for nine-tenths of the misery among the working classes, must be dead to every impulse of true civilization.

Speaking some years ago in behalf of his orphan asylums the late Bishop Hendricken, of Providence, declared that 'in the far greater number of cases, these helpless children were dependent upon alms because saloons ingested their parents.' We might write on, but for the present let us inform the saloon-keeper that he is not by any means a potent personage in the community. He is regarded as a menace to its peace and happiness and religion, and it would do him a world of good to know how he is viewed by wives and daughters and fathers. If he ever had any influence

that day is gone. Our leaders wish to see no Catholic name on the list of rum-sellers and the right-thinking citizen would rather see his son in a coffin than in the business. We write in the interest of the saloon-keeper, because, in the words of a great prelate, we cannot feel in our heart such hatred for any man as to wish him to spend his days behind a bar.—Catholic Record, London, Ont.

Advertisements.

**\$3 a Day Sure** send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. SPECIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 610, WINDSOR, ONT.

**Doctors Said That Lumps and External Swellings Would Turn to Running Sores.**

Mrs. Jacob Kaehler, Zurich, Ont., says that

**Burdock Blood Bitters Saved Her from Many Years of Suffering.**

She writes:—"Now imagine how joyous and great was my surprise when a friend of mine told me that Burdock Blood Bitters would cure me, so that the lumps and external swellings, which the doctors told me would turn to running sores, would disappear. I took her advice, and can say that I have no doubt but that Burdock Blood Bitters has saved me from years of suffering. It is with the greatest of pleasure and with a thankful heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Burdock Blood Bitters has done so much for me, and you are at perfect liberty to use this for the benefit of others similarly afflicted."

Burdock Blood Bitters is the best blood medicine on the market to-day, and is composed entirely of roots, herbs, bark and berries.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

If we receive 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.

THE RURAL FAIR

TOO MANY SHOWS RESULT IN FIERCE COMPETITION.

The rural fairs of Ontario cost the people of the province well up to half a million dollars per year, and the good that a good many of these fairs do the people who thus tax themselves is regarded by many as decidedly problematic. The cause of this state of affairs is the object of a statement recently issued by Mr. H. B. Cowan, provincial superintendent of fairs, who, like his predecessor, Mr. G. C. Creelman, now president of Guelph Agricultural College, has been endeavoring to get this once great engine for advancing agriculture on the track again. Mr. Cowan points out that the fairs of Ontario in 1903 cost the people of the province in all direct ways \$429,000, of which the Ontario Government made a grant of \$81,000. He points out that this was \$137,000 more than the Ontario Government spent on agriculture, including the Guelph Agricultural College, farmers' institutes, experimental fruit stations, provincial winter fairs, dairymen's associations, the three dairy schools, women's institutes, etc. He argues that if results are secured from the agencies above mentioned the fairs of the province ought to show still greater results for the larger sum they handle every year. Against this plausible and charitable supposition, however, he places the actual fact that some of the societies are doing nothing for agriculture, while others, by introducing sideshows, gambling devices and questionable attractions, are really working against the best interests of the people and corrupting the minds of the young.

THE FAIR HAS BEEN SO LONG IN EXISTENCE that some people seem to imagine it must be kept up in any event, quite overlooking the fact that the wealth of the people should not be used to keep up the fair, but that the object of the fair, just like the school, is to increase the intelligence, wealth and happiness of the people.

Mr. Cowan shows that there are too many fairs in Ontario, some counties having as many as a dozen. The competition between these causes them to become mere catch-penny shows, which, in their eagerness to meet expenses, lose sight of their original object. That object, as stated in the agriculture and arts act, is to promote agriculture by four lines of work: (a) By importing new seeds, plants and animals; (b) by offering prizes for essays on certain departments of agriculture; (c) by awarding prizes for excellence of objects or animals exhibited; and (d) by carrying on experiments in the growing of crops and feeding and breeding of animals.

GOOD AND BAD FAIRS. Since competition between fairs five and six miles apart is the prime difficulty it might be supposed that the matter could be easily settled by abolishing all the township fairs and giving their grants to the electoral district societies. But a look at some of the figures given shows that this would not be a safe rule as some of the township shows are immensely better than the supposedly central show. For instance, one township show, which received a grant of a hundred and forty dollars from the government in 1903, paid out \$1,089 for agricultural purposes, while one electoral district show, which drew \$250 by way of government grant, only paid out \$550 for agricultural purposes.

THE CANADIAN BACON HOG.

There is an unevenness in the production of Canadian bacon, but there is enough of the very best produced to show the possibility. Canada can produce bacon equal to anything in the world, and can do it at less cost.

The packers do not discriminate. They quote a price, and that price is for good, bad and indifferent, firm, soft and hard; and this even price is the great cause of uneven bacon.

The regular use of Herbageum enables the feeder to produce the very best of firm bacon at the lowest possible cost. The Herbageum fed hog reaches the bacon weight six weeks or two months earlier than other hogs, and always grades firm. As to the regular use of Herbageum we quote from practical men as follows:—

Holstein, Ont. 'Sirs,—I bought two pigs on April 1st; they were then five weeks old. I fed them Herbageum regularly, and bought all the food I gave them. I charged them with everything I bought for them. I sold them on the first day of September. Their combined weight was then 425 pounds. They weighed a great deal more than the buyer judged, and he said they were the best pigs he ever bought. I more than doubled my money on the operation. Yours truly, Wm. Seaman.'

'During the past three years I have used Herbageum regularly for my pen of hogs, and I find it excellent for the appetite and for keeping them in a healthy, growing condition. At about five months I averaged good bacon hogs of from 140 pounds to 180 pounds live weight. For calves it has proven to be the best preparation I ever used. When fed regularly, it keeps them in a healthy, hearty condition, is a positive preventative of scouring, and a perfect bowel regulator, and with it skim-milk is equal to new. I have also used it for horses out of condition, especially if they had worms, for which I find it a certain remedy. It is positive death to intestinal worms. J. W. Callback, Angus, P.E.I.'

In starting out to investigate these matters it was found that eighty per cent of the fairs of Ontario had no proper buildings. The result is that the stock is either tied to the fence for a few hours, or not even taken out of the wagons in which it is brought to the ground.

IMPROPER ATTRACTIONS. These difficulties are eclipsed, however, by the other evil effect of competition, that of allowing in improper attractions, sideshows, and gambling devices. The reports of the detectives sent out to stop these illegal features in the past two years are veritable eyeopeners. Here are a few extracts:

'Immoral performances, which are generally associated with the most depraved districts of large cities, are boldly conducted in side shows at many Ontario exhibitions. These performances "are frequently advertised as being "for men only," although boys of tender years are freely admitted.

'This exhibition is run on a large scale. The exhibits of agricultural products were not up to those at smaller fairs in this part of the province, but in attractions it certainly excels. This is the first day, and here is the list: Five wheels of fortune, one bagatelle lottery, one stand ringing silver coins, six jewellery stands, one card-drawing lottery for jewellery, ten cents a draw, one quack doctor, and numerous other features, not of such an objectionable nature.

'The great attraction was the performance on the stage. The first was a clown and a Chinaman, the second a slack wire performance, and the third aerial artists, a man and a woman. This was the most shameful performance I ever saw.'

During the past autumn a number of persons were fined for running gambling devices and the devices, some of them expensive, were confiscated.

Then, too, some societies advertise as much as \$2,000 in prizes for horse racing, which is prohibited by law.

The evils being admitted, several suggestions for improvement are offered, and as to the reduction in the number of fairs which is one of the main difficulties. The plan which has met with the most general approval is one which suggests that the Department of Agriculture should be asked to limit the number of societies in each of the districts of the province, and that the question as to which societies should be continued be left for the residents of the counties interested to vote on at their county elections.

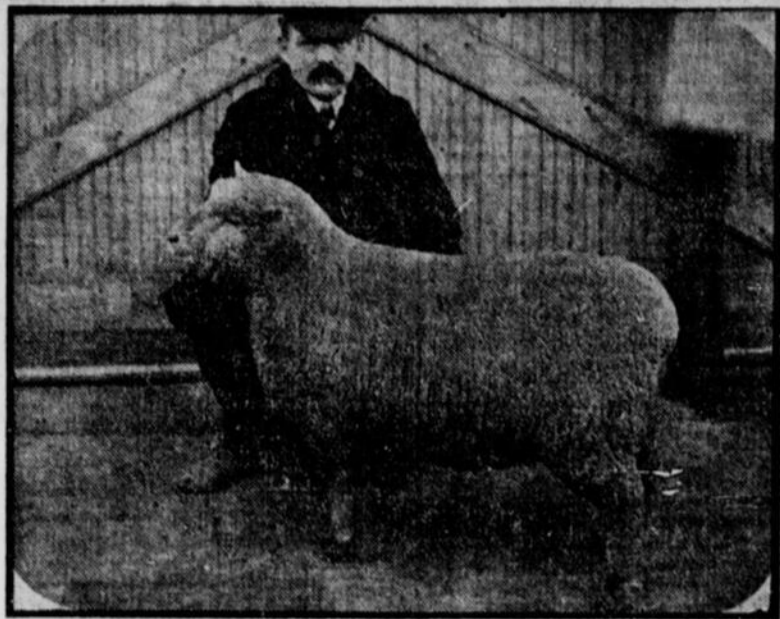
The societies are now discussing the subject, and at the meeting of the Fairs and Exhibitions Associations in February, the whole matter will doubtless be fully threshed out.

TREACLE VS. TURNIPS.

The University of Leeds and the Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education, in a report on bullock-feeding experiments conducted during the winters of 1901-2, 1902-3, and 1903-4, state that, owing to the shortage of roots through the failure of that crop in 1901, it became necessary to find some substitute for the winter feeding of bullocks. Not a few farmers are of opinion that the root crop is a decidedly expensive one, and that, when good and bad years are averaged, its consumption leaves little, if any, direct profit. It is argued by some that, as the chief substances of value in swedes are sugar and cellulose, the former, at any rate, can be supplied more cheaply in treacle; and it was decided to institute a simple test to determine whether treacle could satisfactorily replace roots in a fattening ration. Some cross shorthorn Irish bullocks were purchased, and were divided according to weight and quality into three pens of five each, those in the first pen receiving, in addition to hay, chopped straw and concentrated foods, seventy pounds of pulped roots, for which was substituted, in the case of the second and third pens, two pounds of treacle, while instead of the four pounds of crushed maize which the bullocks in the first and second pens got, those in the third were given three pounds of crushed wheat. The average cost of food per week during the experimental period was seven shillings halfpenny for each bullock in the first pen, six shillings one penny for each of those in the second, and six shillings for each of those in the third. The experiment began on Dec. 14 and ended on April 5, when the animals were sold. The bullocks fed on roots gained almost thirteen and a half pounds per week, whereas the increase in weight of those that received treacle was twelve and a quarter pounds per week, which indicates that for feeding purposes treacle cannot replace roots with equally good results. The report on the carcasses was that those fed on roots killed best on the whole, while the balance left per head for labor and other expenses was £1 16s. 2 3-4d. in the case of the first pen, £1 5s. 3 1-2d. in the case of the second, and £1 2s. 0 1-2d. in the case of the third. Similar experiments were made in the two following years, and the conclusions arrived at are that treacle, though much relished by stock, cannot satisfactorily take the place of roots in a fattening ration; that further tests are desirable to determine whether equally good results might not be obtained from treacle as from roots, if the bulk given in each case were the same; and that treacle may serve a useful purpose in the wintering of young stock when roots are scarce. It does not seem that gluten feed possesses feeding properties equal to a mixture of undecorticated cotton cake and barley meal; while, as better results were obtained from sliced than from pulped roots, it would appear that the extra trouble involved in the case of the latter is not warranted.

HINTS ON BEE-KEEPING

A correspondent sends us the following, which is timely advice for beginners:— Don't wait till spring to send for your hives and supplies, as supply men have large orders to fill that have been received in January and February. If



STETCHWORTH QUEEN. First and champion at World's Fair, St. Louis; also first and champion at Chicago Live Stock Show, 1904. (Property of Sir George A. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.)

you wait you may receive your hives and sections a few days late for this year's use.

Get a good text book on bees, either 'Langstroth on the hive and honey bee,' or 'The A. B. C. of bee culture,' they are both up-to-date.

The beginner had better not take a journal the first year, as a lot that is printed in them needs salt. First get one method, that given by the author of your text book, at your finger tips. After which you will (if you can put your knowledge into use through one season) be able to use the good things in a half dozen journals.

If you intend to make a living out of bees, and if you live near a beekeeper who makes a living out of bees, visit him often and talk bees. Most of the up-to-date beekeepers will give a helping hand to the beginner.

You will not need everything you see advertised in the supply catalogue, and the less cash you lay out the less you will lose if you fail to make them pay.

You will find it one thing to keep bees but another thing to make bees pay.

If you wish to keep only a few hives

12 pounds of stores, as without a surplus of honey brood raising will be slow, and that means a short crop of honey, if you get any at all of the clover honey.

It is the first swarm from which we get the honey, though a strong stock that does not swarm may give more honey.

The beginner had better let one swarm come off if he wants to increase his bees, and place it in a new hive beside the old one, shading it and giving the sections off the old stock after two days.

Seven days after the swarm comes out remove the old stock about noon to a new stand. The old stock will be in fine shape to go into winter quarters.

NEW YORK FORESTRY

The New York Forest Commission is about to plant a large number of trees on Grindstone Island in the St. Lawrence, the first fruits of one of the nurseries established several years ago with a view to replanting denuded state land. The nursery from which this particular lot of trees is to come is in



DRUMMOND WETHER '847. First and champion at Chicago Live Stock Show, 1904. (Property of Sir George A. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.)

for your own use it can be done very easily and it will be found a fascinating pastime.

The foremost beekeeper in the United States started with two hives.

For one who knows nothing about bees two hives is enough to start with.

Get everything ready for the honey flow, which in most parts of Canada starts about June 18 or 20. This can best be known by the beekeeper watching a good strong stock after the 10th of the month, on warm days, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. As soon as you see that your bees have started to whiten along the top sides of the frames in the centre of the hive you may be sure that the bees are getting more honey in them than they need for present use, and that they have started to secrete wax, for that is what is part of the country where there is a lot of fruit trees may do this in May. If they do look out for daily swarms. In May see that your bees have 10 or

Ulster County, and is commonly called the Catskill Nursery. About 50,000 trees (oak, walnut, chestnut and locust, and averaging one to two years old) will be set out. As the island is practically barren and occupies a very prominent place, the experiment is one which will be noted by thousands of summer visitors to the river. The state has been very successful in its efforts to raise trees to reforest waste lands. The first planting by the commission was done in the Catskills, on the Witenburg Mountain, 2250 feet above the ocean. Here five hundred seedlings of Norway spruce and five hundred of white pine were set out in May, 1901. That fall twelve hundred white pine, thirteen hundred Norway spruce and two thousand Scotch pines, all three-year-old trees, were planted on the east slope of Timothyburg Mountain, in Ulster County, on denuded ground, and are growing finely. The success of these trials has led to the es-



PEN OF FOUR LAMBS. Winners of the silver cup at Guelph, 1904, any breed. Ten flocks competed. (Property of Sir George A. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.)

Advertisements.

Advertisement for U.S. Cream Separator. Title: 'A Great Success'. Text: 'Success is in no other business more dependent upon quality than it is in dairying. The best prices are possible only for that perfect flavor and superior quality of butter that the best methods alone can produce. The use of The Improved U. S. Cream Separator Insures Quality. Every Winning Score in the great butter scoring contests at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, and The Sweepstakes on Dairy Butter, were awarded to the product of the U. S. Cream Separator against the world. Quality Won. "The reason why" is another story, but our handsome booklet in colors tells it completely, and tells how simple it is. One cent will bring it to you; drop a postal to THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. BELLOWS FALLS, VT. Transfer houses in different parts of the States & Canada insure prompt deliveries.

Advertisement for Sframotor. Title: 'Did the Blight Spoil Your Potatoes Last Year? The Sframotor'. Text: 'will for \$1.00 per acre, protect the coming season's crop from BLIGHT, BUGS and ROT, and increase the yield over one-half. The machine illustrated will spray 20 acres a day, 4 rows at a time, above and below, by driving the horse between the rows. All the work is done by the horse. The machine can be worked by hand for stationary work, such as large trees, whitewashing, etc., kill the wild mustard plant, and greatly increase the yield of grain. Write for Booklet "B." it's free. SFRAMOTOR CO. 68-79 King St. 107-109 Erie St. LONDON, Can. BUFFALO, N.Y. Agents Wanted

Establishment of extensive plantations in the Adirondack region for the purpose of raising trees to plant the numerous denuded tracts there. In these plantations there are now many thousands of trees which will soon be ready to set out in the great spaces where forest fires and lumbering have wrought havoc. Several of the largest lumber and pulp corporations are about to undertake the work of replanting the ground they have cut over, perceiving that the trees prove a most profitable investment. The commission hopes that its work can be so pushed forward in this particular direction that in a few years it will be possible to furnish trees to farmers for the purpose of restoring their wood lots, just as fish are now furnished freely from the state hatcheries to restock depleted streams.

THE GYPSY MOTH.

Prof. C. L. Marlatt, of the United States Department of Agriculture, after personal observation of the gypsy-moth region in eastern Massachusetts, says that the careful work of the Board of Agriculture had exterminated the moth in many of the restricted outer colonies, and reduced it to inconsiderable numbers in the others. With the cessation of this work, the moth was left to multiply and spread at will, save for work undertaken here and there by individuals and local authorities. The amount annually expended in the past two years nearly equals the amount expended by the state at the time of its most active operations, approaching \$200,000. In general the work done in this way is excellent, but the difficulty is that it is scattering, numerous spots being left for the unchecked multiplication of the pests. While practically as much money is now being expended as was formerly by the state, the results are by no means comparable from lack of uniformity and systematic direction.

ABORTION AMONG COWS.

Mr. M. M. Joslyn, of Stamford, Conn., has issued a pamphlet on 'Abortion among cows,' which contains a good deal of sensible advice, the outcome of practical experience. He says that abortion is caused either by accident or by blood diseases. If it is caused by accident there is no injury to the cow except for the present season, but if it is the result of blood disease the cow should be immediately got rid of; for even if she should rear a calf the abortive blood will show itself in future generations. He recommends care in feeding, remarking that moldy fodder and impure water is the cause of the large proportion of abortion in cows. He combats the idea that abortion is a contagious disease. The pamphlet will well repay perusal by the dairy farmer.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS

There is no one in a better position to make poultry-keeping pay than the farmer, if he will only take the pains to plan his place so the hens can have a

Advertisement for FERRY'S SEEDS. Text: 'The most careful farmers and gardeners everywhere place confidence in Ferry's Seeds—the kind that never fail. FERRY'S SEEDS have been the standard for 40 years. They are not an experiment. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual free for the asking. D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.'

home and proper food in sufficient quantities.

Two of the commonest mistakes in poultry-keeping in small runs, are overcrowding and overfeeding. It is a usual thing to see ten or a dozen fowls in a space not large enough for half a dozen; and an equally frequent sight is to see food lying about on the ground, more having been given than the hens can eat. It is next to impossible under such conditions to keep the fowls in health and to obtain eggs. Four hens with space to move about in, will lay more eggs than twice that number without elbow room.

Scaly leg in fowls is caused by a small parasite that works under the scales of the leg causing sores, but can be easily cured by washing thoroughly with buttermilk and lamp oil mixed in equal parts. Three washings at intervals of from two to three days will cure the worst cases. If you do not wish to take the pains to wash each fowl separately the mixture can be placed in a basin and placed in the door so that the fowls will step in it as they go in and out of the house. The perches may also be washed with it to kill any parasites left on them.

One place where the hen interferes with the farmer's peace is in the garden; this makes a famous place for her to dig and get what she is in quest of. Different firms are now advertising a hundred and fifty feet of wire netting, six feet high, for \$3.50, and at this rate it would not cost much to fence all the garden a farmer would require, and, besides, it is a good fence for all kinds of stock, except hogs, and a very little extra at the bottom would make it secure for them. This done, it is done for years. The increase in garden stuff will soon pay the cost.

The West Virginia Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va., concluded after two 120-day experiments that there was little if any effect on the production of eggs, or their fecundity by feeding hens hard grains instead of mash. The test was conducted with Leghorns and it is not probable that heavier fowls would give different results. The grains fed were corn, wheat and oats and the mash was made of the same cereals, ground. They are mixed in equal quantities and were fed in litters. Beef scrap was fed dry to each lot.



FARMERS' MEETING

Details of Lectures Under Auspices of Farmers' Institute

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has forwarded a list of the Farmers' Institute meetings to be held during the present season. It shows that the services of a large and competent staff of experts have been secured, while the lectures to be delivered cover every department of agriculture. The dates and places of the lectures will be given from week to week in the 'Witness.' As these talks and demonstrations by experts are of great educational value, it is to be hoped the public will show their appreciation by attending the meetings in large numbers. Details and lists of fixtures are appended:—

REGULAR MEETINGS. DIVISION 1. Mr. W. F. Kydd, Simcoe: 'Am I raising the most profitable horse?'; 'The dairy cow; her summer feed and winter care'; 'Small fruits, care of grape vines, peach and plum trees.' Evening subject: 'Stitch in time.' Mr. G. Barnour, Crosshill, Jan. 30, Feb. 16, Feb. 23-25: 'Selection, breeding and feeding of beef cattle'; 'Cultivation of the soil'; 'Care of manure.' Evening subject: 'Farmers' sons.' Miss L. Gray, 630 Bathurst street, Toronto: Feb. 17-22: 'The value of fruits in our diet'; 'Domestic science on the farm'; 'Why should we use a mixed diet?'; 'Nutritive value of foods in health and disease'; 'Making home attractive.' Kincairdine, Town Hall, Centre Bruce, Jan. 30. Ripley, Township Hall, Centre Bruce, Jan. 31. Duncannon, Agricultural Hall, West Huron, Feb. 1. Auburn, Temperance Hall, West Huron, Feb. 2. Brussels, Town Hall, East Huron, Feb. 3. Wroxeter, Town Hall, East Huron, Feb. 4. Teeswater, Town Hall, South Bruce, Feb. 6. Lavery's School House, Union, Feb. 7. Lakelet, Temperance Hall, Union, Feb. 8. Cargill, Public Library, South Bruce, Feb. 9. Port Elgin, Town Hall, West Bruce, Feb. 10. DIVISION 2. Mr. Fred. A. Sheppard, Queenston: 'Propagation of fruit trees and vines, and care of orchards and vineyards'; 'Clover, corn and roots'; 'The importance of soil moisture'; 'Small fruits for home and market—varieties and cultivation'; 'Insects and fungi injurious to our fruit crops.' Evening subject: 'How can we make farm life more attractive?' Mr. John Donaldson, Port Williams, N.S., Feb. 11 to March 7: 'Cost and value of manures and fertilizers'; 'Care and management of an apple orchard'; 'Marketing apples'; 'Breeding and management of dairy cattle.' Evening subject: 'Agricultural achievements and possibilities.' Miss Blanche Maddock, Guelph, Jan. 31 to March 2. Mr. A. B. McDonald, Appin, Jan. 31 to Feb. 10: 'Beef'; 'General cultivation'; 'Rotation of crops'; 'Corn and the silo'; 'Farmyard manure'; 'Feeds and feeding.' Thamesville, Town Hall, East Kent, Jan. 31. Tecumseh, St. John's Hall, North Essex, Feb. 1. Essex, Town Hall, South Essex, Feb. 2 and 3. Woodslee, St. Lawrence Hall, North Essex, Feb. 4. Valetta, Township Hall, West Kent, Feb. 6. Romney, Township Hall, West Kent, Feb. 7. Rodney, McCallum's Hall, West Elgin, Feb. 8. Highgate, Township Hall, East Kent, Feb. 9. Dutton, Town Hall, West Elgin, Feb. 10. DIVISION 4. Mr. G. H. Hutton, B.S.A., Easton's Corners: 'Breeding and feeding of bacon'; 'Artificial incubation or fitting fowl for fancy prices'; 'Seeds and seedlings.' Evening subject: 'The need of the farmer of the future.' Mr. J. L. Holborn, Leamington, Jan. 31 to Feb. 27: 'Planting and care of an apple orchard'; 'Planting and care of a peach orchard'; 'The growing of early tomatoes and melons for market'; 'The application of business principles to horticultural work'; 'Cement.' Evening subject: 'Improving home surroundings.' Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Feb. 28 to March 6: 'Breeding and feeding of cattle'; 'Sheep raising'; 'Horse breeding.' Miss Millar, Guelph, Feb. 11 to 13. Mrs. Joy, 317 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, March 6. Scotland, Foresters' Hall, South Brant, Jan. 31. Oshweken, Council House, South Brant, Feb. 1. Ancaster, Town Hall, South Wentworth, Feb. 2. Stoney Creek, New Hall, South Wentworth, Feb. 3. Campden, Fry's Hall, Lincoln, Feb. 4. St. David's School House, Lincoln, Feb. 6. Niagara Falls, Town Hall, Welland, Feb. 7. Humberstone, Town Hall, Welland, Feb. 8. Pelham Centre, Town Hall, Monck, Feb. 9. Cambord, Town Hall, Monck, Feb. 10. DIVISION 6. Speakers and Subjects.—Mr. T. H. Mason, Stratfordville, 'The hog as a money maker'; 'Feed and care of dairy cattle'; 'Sheep raising'; 'Red Clover, 'Corn for grain and silage.' Evening subject: 'Some national problems'; 'Changing conditions in Canadian agriculture.' Mr. Harold Jones, Maitland, Feb. 10-March 10: 'How to manage our fruit orchards'; 'Planting, cultivating, fertilizing, harvesting, packing, etc.'; 'Life history of some of our troublesome insects'; 'Spraying and why we do it,'

'Potato culture and treatment for blight and rot.' Evening subjects—'The balance of nature'; 'Bird life and the insect world.' Mr. Anson Grob, Preston, Jan. 31-Feb. 9: 'The Farmer's wood lot'; 'Breeding, feeding and management of a dairy herd'; 'A dairy farm and a farm dairy'; 'Rearing and feeding of bacon hogs'; 'Systematic rotation of crops'; 'Soil moisture; its importance and conservation'; 'Doubling the revenue of the farm in five years'; 'Clover and lucerne.' Evening subjects.—'The stairway to success'; 'The farmer and the sun'; 'Farming.' Feversham, Orange Hall, Centre Grey, afternoon, Jan. 31. Maxwell, Orange Hall, Centre Grey, evening, Jan. 31. Badgerows, Orange Hall, Centre Grey, Feb. 1. Dundalk, Town Hall, Centre Grey, Feb. 2. Ventry, School House, Centre Grey, Feb. 3. Priceville, Watson's Hall, Centre Grey, Feb. 4. Markdale, Marsh's Hall, Centre Grey, Feb. 6. Holland Centre, Price's Hall, Centre Grey, Feb. 7. Walter's Falls, Oddfellow's Hall, Centre Grey, Feb. 8. Rocklyn, Township Hall, Centre Grey, Feb. 9. Kimberley, Union Church, Centre Grey, Feb. 10. DIVISION 11. Speakers and subjects.—Mr. C. W. Nash, 94 Lee avenue, Toronto, 'Chemistry of the soil'; 'How plants grow'; 'Breeding of domestic animals'; 'The value of our birds'; 'Our insect pests'; 'Nature about the farm'; 'The enemies of the pea crop and how to deal with them.' Mr. D. M. Wilson, Kempsville: 'Common taints found in milk, and their action in cheese and butter-making'; 'The patron's relation to the factory'; 'Unnecessary loss in cheese making'; 'Points to be looked for in a dairy cow'; 'Silos and silage'; 'Co-operation in dairying.' Vankleek Hill, Town Hall, Prescott, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. Glen Robertson, Johnson Hall, Glangarry, Feb. 2. Maxville, Public Hall, Glangarry, Feb. 3. North Branch, school house, Cornwall, Feb. 4. South Branch, Patrons' Hall, Cornwall, Feb. 6. Northfield, Town Hall, Cornwall, Feb. 7. Osnabruck Centre, Town Hall, Stormont, Feb. 9. Newington, Ranborough Hall, Stormont, Feb. 9. Russell, Town Hall, Russell, Feb. 10. SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS. DIVISION 3. Dr. W. G. Reed, Georgetown: 'The influence of natural laws in the breeding of live stock'; 'Breeding horses to meet the present market'; 'The care and feeding of horses with a view to preventing diseases'; 'Diseases of the digestive system of cattle'; 'Diseases liable to attack newly-calving cows and preventive treatment'; 'Unsoundness in horses and the best means of detecting it.' Evening subjects.—'A talk to farmers' sons'; 'Development and training of young horses.' Mr. J. L. Warren, Acton, Feb. 13 to March 11: 'Clover as a feed and fertilizer'; 'Corn and the silo'; 'The institute as an educator for farmers' sons and daughters'; 'How to make the institute successful.' Mr. G. Murdie, Seaford, Feb. 2 to 6: 'The best animal from pail to block'; 'The care of the dairy cow'; 'Mistakes in farming'; 'Co-operation.' Mrs. Colin Campbell, Goderich, Feb. 7 to 9. Tiverton, Town Hall, W. Bruce, Feb. 2. Underwood, Town Hall, W. Bruce, Feb. 3. Burgoyne, church vestry, W. Bruce (afternoon), Feb. 4. Southampton, Town Hall, W. Bruce, (evening), Feb. 4. Allenford, Orange Hall, W. Bruce, Feb. 6. Mar, School house, N. Bruce, Feb. 7. Spry, School House, N. Bruce, Feb. 8. Lion's Head, Town Hall, N. Bruce, Feb. 9. DIVISION 4. Robert Thompson, St. Catharines: 'Poultry raising'; 'Incubators and poultry houses'; 'Swine breeding and feeding'; 'Corn growing'; 'Small fruit and fruit trees'; 'Gathering and marketing of fruit'; 'Underdraining and cultivation of the soil'; 'Good seed an important factor in profitable farming.' Evening subjects.—'The farmer of the future and his prospects'; 'Poultry raising for boys and girls'; 'Hints on canning fruits and vegetables.' D. James, Langstaff: 'Destruction of weeds'; 'Home dairying'; 'The bacon hog'; 'Rotations and general cultivation.' Evening subjects.—'Elements for successful farming'; 'Some mistakes made by farmers.' Tavistock, Public Hall, South Perth, Jan. 31. Sebringville, Foresters' Hall, South Perth, Feb. 1. Fullarton, Township Hall, South Perth, Feb. 2. Staffa, Public Hall, South Perth, Feb. 3. Kirkton, Aberdeen Hall, South Perth, Feb. 4. Granton, Harmony Hall, North Middlesex, Feb. 6. Lucan, Town Hall, North Middlesex, Feb. 7. Lobo, School House, North Middlesex, Feb. 8. Adelaide, Town Hall, North Middlesex, Feb. 9. Sylvan, Macabees' Hall, North Middlesex, Feb. 10. DIVISION 6. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Feb. 1 to 27: 'Care and selection of seeds'; 'The noxious weeds on our farms'; 'Growing and curing alfalfa'; 'The bacon hog'; 'Manure; its care and application'; 'Improvement of our public roads.' Evening subjects.—'Poultry; the proper type of fowl'; (illustrated); 'The incubator; eggs in winter'; 'Care of the honey bee.' A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Feb. 3 to 11: 18 to 27—'How to improve our live stock';

their cure and feeding.' 'The bacon hog and export trade.' 'Cultivation of corn and the silo.' 'Growing sugar beets for the factory.' 'Home dairying.' 'Noxious weeds.' Evening subjects.—'The farmer's fruit garden'; 'Agricultural development'; 'Up-to-date methods in agriculture.' A. B. McDonald, Appin, Feb. 13 to 17: 'Beef'; 'General cultivation'; 'Rotation of crops'; 'Corn and the silo.' 'Farmyard manure'; 'Feeds and feeding.' Princeton, Dake's Hall, N. Oxford, Feb. 1. Drumbo, Town Hall, N. Oxford, Feb. 2. Innerkip, Foresters' Hall, N. Oxford, Feb. 3. Hickson, Foresters' Hall, N. Oxford, afternoon, Feb. 4. Cassel, Town Hall, N. Oxford, evening, Feb. 4. Brookdale, Foresters' Hall, N. Oxford, afternoon, Feb. 6. Embro, Foresters' Hall, N. Oxford, evening, Feb. 6. Thamesford, Town Hall, N. Oxford, Feb. 7. Dorchester, E. Middlesex, Feb. 8. Harrietsville, E. Middlesex, Feb. 9. Glanworth, E. Middlesex, Feb. 10. DIVISION 7. W. S. Fraser, Bradford: 'Soil tillage'; 'Clover; its value to the farmer'; 'Underdraining'; 'Noxious weeds'; (illustrated); 'Sheep; their management and care'; 'Bacon hog; economical feeding'; 'Fodder crops'; 'Tree planting for shade, windbreak, etc.' Evening subjects.—'Farm life'; 'What farmers need.' W. E. A. Peet, Freeman: 'Strawberry culture'; 'Tomato growing'; 'Plum culture'; 'The cherry'; 'A young man's duty to agriculture'; 'Ways and means of controlling insect life.' L. H. Newman, Ottawa: 'The production and care of high-class seed corn, and a practical demonstration in corn judging'; 'Improvement of farm crops by seed selection, and the part played therein by soil conditions'; 'Some recently introduced weeds; how they have been introduced and methods of combating them.' Corinth, East Elgin, Jan. 31. Port Durwell, Oddfellow's Hall, East Elgin, Feb. 1. Mount Salem, Royal Templars' Hall, East Elgin, Feb. 2. Mapleton, East Elgin, Feb. 3. Cowal, Foresters' Hall, West Elgin, Feb. 4. Middlemarch, Orange Hall, West Elgin, Feb. 6. West Lorne, Town Hall, West Elgin, Feb. 7. Duart, East Kent, Feb. 8. Ridgetown, Town Hall, East Kent, Feb. 9. Blenheim, East Kent, Feb. 10. DIVISION 8. G. C. Caston, Craighurst: 'Succulent foods and fodder crops'; 'Soil problems and nitrogen traps'; 'The export bacon trade'; 'The orchard fruits of Ontario; their care and culture'; 'Picking, packing and shipping fruit.' Evening subjects.—'Cold storage and transportation'; 'The land we live in.' Chas. E. Shearer, Victoria: Jan. 30 to Feb. 2: 'Breeding and feeding the dairy cow'; 'The cream separator and home butter making'; 'Corn and silage'; 'Clover.' Evening subjects.—'The farm as a home'; 'Past, present and future.' George Carlaw, Warkworth, Feb. 11 to March 3: 'How to improve a dairy herd'; 'Care and cultivation of orchards'; 'Spraying for insects and fungous diseases'; 'Butter making on the farm'; 'Cultivation of the sugar beet'; 'Education of the farmer.' Miss Lillian Gray, 650 Bathurst street, Toronto, Feb. 3 to 10. Mrs. Jean Joy, 317 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, March 1 and 2. Smithville, Brant's Hall, Monck, Jan. 30. Wellandport, Misener's Hall, Monck, Jan. 31. Marshville, Town Hall, Monck, Feb. 1. Dunville, Town Hall, Monck, Feb. 2. Canfield, Chosen Friends' Hall, Haldimand, Feb. 3. York, Town Hall, Haldimand, Feb. 4. Clansville, School House, Haldimand, Feb. 6. DeCewville, Town Hall, Haldimand, Feb. 7. Rainham, Town Hall, Haldimand, Feb. 8. Cheapside, Town Hall, Haldimand, Feb. 9. Nanticoke, Town Hall, Haldimand, Feb. 10. DIVISION 9. Elmer Lick, Oshawa: 'Growing apples'; 'Marketing apples'; 'Cultivation of the soil'; 'Cement blocks in house building'; 'Corn growing.' Erland Lee, Stoney Creek, Feb. 1-15: 23-25: 'The codling moth and apple scab'; 'Conservation of soil moisture'; 'Breeding and feeding the dairy herd'; 'Care of milk for the factory and creamery'; 'Home dairying'; 'Treatment of milk fever.' Evening subjects.—'Improvement by selection.' Miss B. Millar, Guelph, Feb. 14: 'Butter making'; 'The farm end of the dairy business'; 'Hints for the home nurse'; 'Women's institutes'; 'Domestic education.' Col. McCrae, Guelph, Feb. 14: March 3: 'Beef'; 'Heavy hogs'; 'Sheep raising'; 'General cultivation'; 'Rotation of crops'; 'Corn and the silo'; 'Field roots'; 'Forage plants; with special reference to grasses and clovers.' Miss Lillian Gray, 650 Bathurst street, Toronto, March 4-10. Mrs. Andrew Kinney, Grandview, Feb. 13-14. Allenburg, Town Hall, Welland, Feb. 1. Quacker Road School, Welland, Feb. 2. Crowland, Town Hall, Welland, Feb. 3. Air Line, School House, Welland, Feb. 4. Willoughby, Town Hall, Welland, Feb. 6. Ridgeway, Town Hall, Welland, Feb. 7. Stevensville, Johnson's Hall, Welland, Feb. 8. Brown Road, School House, Welland, Feb. 9. Virgil, Public Hall, Lincoln, Feb. 10. DIVISION 10. Major James Sheppard, Queenston: 'Macadam roads, their cost and construction'; 'Care and improvement of common country roads'; 'Planting and care of orchards'; 'Propagating fruit, grafting,

budding, etc.' 'Tomatoes for home and market'; 'Soil tillage for fertilizing and moisture.' Evening subjects.—'Transportation as it affects the farmer'; 'Three historic days on the Niagara river'; 'Opportunities on Canadian farms.' Mr. J. S. Pearce, London, Feb. 3 to 7; Feb. 23, Mar 2: 'The selection and care of seeds'; 'School grounds and their surroundings'; 'Planting of trees for timber'; 'The education of the farmer.' Miss Isabel Rife, Hespeler, Feb. 27, March 1, 2: 'Benefits and pleasures of a Macdonald Institute training'; 'Mutual helpfulness in women's institutes'; 'Sunshine, pure air and the bath as aids to health'; 'Prevention and home treatment of consumption'; 'Hygienic influence of laughter and song'; 'Gymnastics in the home.' Mulligan's School House, N. Brant, Feb. 3. Langford, Town Hall, N. Brant, afternoon, Feb. 4. Cainsville, Town Hall, N. Brant, evening, Feb. 4. White's School House, N. Brant, afternoon, Feb. 6. Moyle's School House, N. Brant, evening, Feb. 6. Man's School House, N. Brant, afternoon, Feb. 7. Glenmorris, Township Hall, N. Brant, evening, Feb. 7. Brantford, Forester's Hall, S. Waterloo, Feb. 8. Galt, Town Hall, S. Waterloo, Feb. 9. Hespeler, South Waterloo, Feb. 10. DIVISION 11. Mr. A. J. Reynolds, Scarboro Junction, Jan. 31 to Feb. 6: 'The dairy cow, her care and feed'; 'Corn and the silo'; 'Clover growing'; 'Objects and methods of cultivation'; 'Seeds fairs'; 'Sugar beets.' Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, Jan. 31 to Feb. 6: 'Manufacturing on the farm'; 'Beef production'; 'Growing lambs for profit'; 'Water system for house, barns and fields.' Evening subjects.—'Life on the farm'; 'The building up of a flock.' Mr. Thos. McMillan, Seaford, Feb. 7 to 18: 'Breeding and feeding of draught horses'; 'The best animal—iron pail to block'; 'Soil cultivation and crop rotation.' Evening subjects: 'Encouragement of Canadian agriculture'; 'The journey of life.' Mr. John Gardhouse, Highfield, Feb. 20 to 22; Feb. 24 to March 9: 'Horse breeding for profit'; 'Care and management of horses'; 'How to select and feed beef cattle'; 'Care of sheep'; 'Raising feed for live stock.' Evening subjects: 'How to improve present farm conditions'; 'How to interest young people in the farm.' Mr. Ralph Eaton, Kentville, N.S., Feb. 6 to March 9: 'Cost and value of manures and fertilizers'; 'Care and management of orchards'; 'Marketing apples.' Evening subject: 'Education for the farmer's son.' Miss Isabel Rife, Hespeler, Feb. 7; 9 to 13; 15, 18. Mr. C. W. McDougall, Guelph, Feb. 23. Everett, Orange Hall, W. Simcoe, Jan. 31. Creemore, Leonard Hall, W. Simcoe, Feb. 1. Duntroon, Slow's Hall, W. Simcoe, Feb. 2. Singhampton, Grant's Hall, W. Simcoe, Feb. 3. Nottawa, Orange Hall, W. Simcoe, Feb. 4. Angus, Orange Hall, S. Simcoe, Feb. 6. Thornton, Orange Hall, S. Simcoe, Feb. 7. Adjala, Sloan's Hall, S. Simcoe, Feb. 8. Grand Valley, E. Wellington, Feb. 9. Kenilworth, Township Hall, E. Wellington, Feb. 10. DIVISION 13. Mr. G. R. Cottrelle, Milton, Jan. 31, Feb. 16: 'Poultry; eggs in winter'; 'Preparation for market'; 'Poultry houses'; 'Hatching and raising chickens naturally and artificially.' Mr. Alex. Yuill, Carleton Place, Jan. 31 to Feb. 16: 'Breeding, care and management of a dairy herd'; 'Corn and the silo'; 'How to restore an impoverished farm'; 'Care of farm horses.' Evening subjects.—'How shall we utilize our winter evenings?'; 'Farming as an occupation.' Mr. C. W. Nash, 94 Lee avenue, Toronto, Feb. 17 to March 2: 'Chemistry of the soil'; 'How plants grow'; 'Breeding of domestic animals'; 'The value of our birds'; 'Our insect pests'; 'Nature about the farm'; 'The enemies of the pea crop and how to deal with them.' Mr. Wm. Channon, Oakwood, Feb. 17, 24: 'Cultivation of corn and roots'; 'Making improvements on the farm each year'; 'Farm buildings, fences and drains.' Evening subject: 'Home life on the farm.' Mr. S. Rennie, 454½ Ontario street, Toronto, Feb. 25 to March 2: 'Is sugar beet a profitable crop for the farmer to grow?'; 'Root culture and rotation'; 'Destruction of weeds'; 'Selecting cattle for beef production.' Mrs. Jean Joy, 317 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, Feb. 9-11. Miss L. Gray, 650 Bathurst street, Toronto, Feb. 25 to March 2. Altona, School House, N. Ontario, Jan. 31. Goodwood, Town Hall, N. Ontario, Feb. 1. Zephyr, Music Hall, N. Ontario, Feb. 2. Udora, Orange Hall, N. Ontario, Feb. 3. Sunderland, Town Hall, N. Ontario, Feb. 4. Cannington, Village Hall, N. Ontario, Feb. 6. Brechin, Village Hall, N. Ontario, Feb. 7. Upthegrove, Public Hall, N. Ontario, Feb. 8. Oakwood, Township Hall, West Victoria, Feb. 9. Little Britain, Temperance Hall, W. Victoria, Feb. 10. DIVISION 14. Mr. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton: 'How to make an orchard profitable'; 'Planting, pruning and grafting'; 'Spraying as a preventive of insects and fungous diseases'; 'Co-operative packing and shipping of apples'; 'Conservation of soil moisture'; 'Small fruits for the farmer's garden.' Evening subjects: 'Small fruit culture'; 'Breeding, feeding and marketing poultry'; 'Beautifying the farm home.'

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Mr. R. H. Field, Addison, Jan. 31 to Feb. 17: 'Plant life'; 'Cultivation'; 'Bacon'; 'Noxious weeds'; 'Requirements of a dairy cow; her care and management.' Evening subject: 'Farming.' Mrs. Jean Joy, 317 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, Feb. 4 and 18-27: 'Food and its relation to the body'; 'Digestion—food in health and disease'; 'Infant and child feeding'; 'Water, milk—beverages'; 'Meats, vegetables'; 'Ventilation and sanitation.' (Feb. 18 to Feb. 27.—Name and subjects to be sent later.) Fourth Line, Orange Hall, W. Peterborough, Jan. 31. Ennismore, Township Hall, W. Peterborough, Feb. 1. Stewart's Union Hall, W. Peterborough, Feb. 2. Westwood, Town Hall, East Peterborough, Feb. 3. Havelock, Town Hall, East Peterborough, Feb. 4. Warsaw, Town Hall, East Peterborough, Feb. 6. Douro, St. Patrick's Hall, East Peterborough, Feb. 7. Hillier, Town Hall, Prince Edward, Feb. 8. Wellington, Town Hall, Prince Edward, Feb. 9. Bloomfield, Town Hall, Prince Edward, Feb. 10. DIVISION 15. Speakers and subjects:—I. Glendenning, Manilla: 'Feeds and feeding'; 'Cultivation of the soil, and rotation of crops'; 'Weeds and how to destroy them'; 'Clover, the farmer's friend'; 'The growing of red and white clover for seed'; 'The dairy cow'; 'Feed and the feeding of the bacon hog'; 'The farm water supply'; 'Spraying for insects and fungous diseases.' Ale. Hume, Menie, Jan. 31 to Feb. 18: 'How to prepare cheap food for the dairy herd'; 'Selection and care of the dairy herd'; 'Curing of clover hay'; 'Rotation of crops and application of manure'; 'The bacon hog.' Evening subjects.—'The farm labor problem'; 'How to keep the boys and girls on the farm'; 'Leaks on the farm.' D. M. Wilson, Kempsville, Feb. 20-28: 'Common taints found in milk, and their action in cheese and butter making'; 'The Patron's relation to the factory'; 'Unnecessary loss in cheese making'; 'Points to be looked for in a dairy cow'; 'Silos and silage'; 'Co-operation in dairying.' F. R. Mallory, Frankford, March 1-6: 'A practical talk on the dairy herd'; 'Rearing the dairy calf'; 'Corn, silo and silage'; 'Farmyard manure'; 'Clover; its value.' Evening subjects.—'Some improvements farmers must have'; 'Education and the farmer.' Bath, Town Hall, Lennox, Jan. 31. Odessa, Town Hall, Lennox, Feb. 1. Silsilville, Town Hall, Lennox, Feb. 2. Switzerville, School House, Lennox, Feb. 3. Selby, Town Hall, Lennox, Feb. 4. Enterprise, Merrill's Hall, Addington, Feb. 7. Tamworth, Town Hall, Addington, Feb. 7. Tweed, Town Hall, East Hastings, Feb. 8. Queensboro, Orange Hall, North Hastings, Feb. 9. Eldorado, Town Hall, North Hastings, Feb. 10. DIVISION 16. Speakers and subjects.—Mr. J. H. Smith, Preston: 'Feeds and feeding'; 'Weeds'; 'Clover'; 'Good seed'; 'From soil to plant.' Evening subjects: 'Choosing an occupation'; 'Agricultural education.' Mr. H. C. Emerson, Corbyville, Jan. 31 to Feb. 16: 'Judging and breeding the dairy cows'; 'Selection and care of the brood sow and young pigs'; 'A practical talk on corn.' Evening subject: 'The land we live in.' Mr. W. C. Shearer, Bright, Feb. 17 to March 3: 'Selecting and breeding a profitable dairy cow'; 'The bacon hog'; 'Rotation of crops and selection of seed grain'; 'Growing corn for silage'; 'Manure and turnips.' Evening subjects: 'Pure bred poultry for boys and girls'; 'Farming as a profession.' Mountain Grove, Town Hall, Central Frontenac, Jan. 31. Sharbot Lake, Town Hall, Central Frontenac, Feb. 1. Bradshaw's School House, Central Frontenac, Feb. 2. Picadilly School House, Central Frontenac, Feb. 3. Caintown, Presbyterian Church, Brockville, Feb. 4. New Dublin, Town Hall, Brockville, Feb. 6. Addison, Ashwood Hall, Brockville, Feb. 7. Row's Corners, School House, Brockville, afternoon, Feb. 8. Fairfield East, Foresters' Hall, Brockville, evening, Feb. 8. Maitland, Workmen's Hall, South Grenville, afternoon, Feb. 9. Algonquin, Temperance Hall, South Grenville, evening, Feb. 9. Maynard, Methodist S. S., South Grenville, afternoon, Feb. 10. Donville, Epworth Room, South Grenville, evening, Feb. 10. DIVISION 17. W. Elliott, Galt: 'Restoring and maintaining soil fertility'; 'The dairy cow from calf to maturity'; 'The growing and feeding of the bacon hog'; 'Corn and the silo.'

Evening subject: 'How to improve present farm conditions.' W. C. Shearer, Bright, Jan. 31 to Feb. 15: 'Selecting and breeding a profitable dairy cow'; 'The bacon hog'; 'Rotation of crops and selection of seed grain'; 'Growing corn for silage'; 'Manure and turnips.' Evening subjects.—'Pure bred poultry for boys and girls'; 'Farming as a profession.' A Dairyman, name and subjects to be announced later, Feb. 1-28. Toledo, Town Hall, N. Leeds and Grenville, afternoon, Jan. 31. Frankville, Montgomery's Hall, N. Leeds and Grenville, evening, Jan. 31. Easton's Corners, Meth. Church, N. Leeds and Grenville, Feb. 1. Bishop's Mills, Temperance Hall, N. Leeds and Grenville, Feb. 2. Hockton, School House, N. Leeds and Grenville, afternoon, Feb. 3. Miller's Corners, School House, N. Leeds and Grenville, evening, Feb. 3. Burritt's Rapids, Victoria Hall, N. Leeds and Grenville, Feb. 4. North Gover, Town Hall, Carleton, Feb. 6. Manotick, Harmony Hall, Carleton, Feb. 7. Merivale, School House, Carleton, Feb. 8. Stittsville, Green's Hall, Carleton, Feb. 9. South March, Town Hall, Carleton, Feb. 10. THE KLONDIKE. MR. JOSEPH BOYLE STILL ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Joseph Boyle, mine and lumber operator, and manager of the Klondike hockey team, who is in the city, was one of the pioneers of the Klondike. He went in before there had been a single 'strike' made; he has remained ever since, roughing it, when that was to be endured, and enjoying the subsequent comforts, when these were offered. At the Windsor Hotel the other day Mr. Boyle said the Klondike would last indefinitely. There were hundreds of millions of yards of paying gravel which only needed the application of water to be worked at a fine profit, while in addition there are enormous possibilities for mining if the latter were worked with modern machinery, and through the amalgamation of capital. The chief want was water. That would have been supplied through the Treadgold concession, but that charter had been abrogated. There was this great flaw in it, that a maximum price was fixed for the miners, which would have been prohibitive, but Mr. Treadgold, in any case, would have been obliged to sell the water for what the miners could pay. This gentleman had certain independent rights with respect to the bringing of water from Rock River Creek, forty miles from Dawson, but the proposition was not alluring to capitalists. At any rate, there must be a way found for the obtaining of water. Mr. Boyle speaks highly of the administration of justice in the Yukon; referred to the popularity of Judge Dugas, to the efficiency of the Mounted Police, and to the freedom from gambling in Dawson City, which had now some four thousand people. In regard to the cutting down of the federal estimates for the administration of the territory, and which, it was claimed, had been done because the Leuter Government had not received as many members from the Yukon as it expected, Mr. Boyle said as the excitement over claims had spent itself, as there were few changes now in regard to new ownership and the like, the government felt it could dispense with mine inspectors, and other parts of the official machinery, and save, in his belief, at least a hundred thousand dollars. He did not believe politics had anything to do with it. A laboring man now in Dawson City got \$6.50 per day. Out of this he paid two dollars per day for his board. Mr. Boyle likes the climate, which is much like that of Montreal, he says. The summer was delightful, and the continuous daylight from May till August was much enjoyed. Mr. Boyle was the originator of the idea of the Klondike hockey club coming east.

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY. The eighty-fourth anniversary of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society is announced to be held on Thursday evening, Jan. 26, in St. Andrew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill. Gordon Archibald and the Rev. Dr. Bishop are to be the speakers, and His Grace the Archbishop will preside. The anniversary of the Bible Society used to be one of the important events of the year, and the committee this year is hoping to make this an old time anniversary. All that remains to be done is for all friends of the Bible Society to attend, and give the inspiration of their presence to the occasion. The speakers have a grand story to tell and can tell it well. A conference of Bible Society workers will be held on Thursday afternoon, at 3.30, in the Lecture Hall, to which all friends are invited.

THE WAR.

USE OF CHINESE TROOPS.

JAPAN ACCUSES RUSSIA OF NOT ONLY USING THEM, BUT OF DRESSING MEN LIKE THEM.

Tokio, Jan. 18.—According to Japanese official advices it is evident that many Chinese regular troops are aiding the Russians. A report comes from the Manchurian headquarters of the Japanese army that with the Cossack detachment that raided the district west of Niu chwang were a large number of Chinese regular cavalry. The Russian casualties in the fighting on Jan. 14 were over 300. The report states that the Russian force repulsed on Jan. 16 consisted of 6,000 Cossacks, with 10 guns. They retired in a north-easterly direction through Lao ut niw lou. The same force, when encountered later, appeared greatly fatigued. Many of the Russians were dressed entirely in Chinese costume, even to queues. From other sources it is reported that lately Cossacks attacked a Japanese position near Hiu lung tun, south-east of Mukden. Eleven Japanese were missing after the action.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

ASSURED NOW, AS HERETOFORE, SAYS A HIGH OFFICIAL.

Pekin, Jan. 20.—A high official of the Chinese Foreign Office said, in an interview, that the neutrality of China was assured now, as hitherto. Every precaution has been taken, and he could only suppose that the present Russian complaints were intended to constitute a pretext for further demonstrations as compensation for the loss of Port Arthur. The official emphatically denied that there was any connection between Chinese neutrality and anti-foreign feeling.

INCONSISTENT POLICY.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—It is semi-officially stated that, although Russia, at the beginning of the war, agreed with the other powers to observe the neutrality of China so long as Japan and China herself did, she specifically included within the sphere of hostilities the territory between the Liao river and the Yin kow and Sin min tun railway.

RUSSIAN PESSIMISM.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—The Foreign Office expressed satisfaction at the action initiated by Mr. Hay at Pekin regarding the necessity for China's adhering rigidly to neutrality, and in communicating the action of the United States to the powers, in the hope of securing joint action. It is distinctly asserted here that Russia does not desire, unless forced to do so, to extend the area of hostilities to China. Russia's notification to the powers that she considers herself free to act in protection of her own interests, it is pointed out officially, is in the nature of a formal warning of her position, but she has no intention of moving except compelled to do so. As a matter of fact, a very pessimistic view is taken here of the situation in China, regardless of the professions of the Pekin Government. According to Russian official reports both the Chinese Government and people are falling more and more under Japanese influence, especially since the fall of Port Arthur.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA

RUSSIA PRESENTS HER NOTE ON NEUTRALITY.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 16.—China's attention has again been directly invited by the United States Government to the necessity for a faithful maintenance of her neutrality, not only in her personal interest but in the interest of the world's peace. Mr. Hay, on the receipt of the full text of Count Lamdorff's note expressing Russia's belief that China's neutrality had been repeatedly violated, to-day prepared instructions for the United States charge at Pekin, directing him to make enquiry of the Chinese Government regarding the situation. It is specifically declared that this action cannot in any way be construed as indicating that the United States Government assumes responsibility for the charges made by Russia. The government has received no information through its legation at Pekin, nor through the various consulates in China, that the Chinese are violating the rules of neutrality. Nevertheless, in view of Russia's expressed anxiety over the situation in China, which her investigation discloses, the United States Government is ready to do what it can to save China and the other neutral powers from the far-reaching complications which it is feared would follow an extension to Chinese territory of the zone of hostilities.

JAPAN PROTESTS

CHINA'S ATTENTION DRAWN TO BREACHES OF NEUTRALITY.

Tokio, Jan. 19.—Japan forwarded to Pekin to-day a strong protest against the presence of Chinese regulars among the Cossacks, who raided the vicinity of Niu chwang and Yin kow last week. Victor Degrosse, the former Russian governor of Yin kow, participated in the raid and was severely wounded.

dorff to call to the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the government to which they are respectively accredited, the fact that at the beginning of the war the Imperial Government, for humanitarian reasons, agreed to the proposal of the Washington Cabinet regarding the localization of military operations and the recognition of the neutrality of Chinese territory, and announced its decision to the powers last February. That Russia, however, distinctly specified as a condition precedent to her agreement a strict observation on the part of China of the duties of a neutral, and also a loyal attitude on the part of Japan toward the spirit, the purpose and the intent of the Washington Cabinet's proposal, as expressed in the circular note which Mr. Hay addressed to the powers last February. That the experience of the past eleven months has made it evident that China either is unable or does not wish to adhere to her given pledges; that without going further back than the 'Ryehshteni' incident at Chefoo, it would be easy to state many cases in which the rules of neutrality have been violated by China to the advantage and profit of Japan; that it has been established many times that certain bodies of Chinese mounted bandits have operated on neutral territory, and that they have been commanded by Japanese officers; also, that whole detachments of these bandits have been enrolled in the Japanese army, and are receiving a regular remuneration from the government at Tokio in payment for their services, and that Japanese instructors have been admitted to the Chinese military service, and accompany the Chinese troops stationed on the northern border of the Province of Chi li professedly for the purpose of maintaining neutrality.

EVASIVE PROMISES. That it has been ascertained that since the outbreak of the war the Japanese have used the island of Macao as a base for their naval operations. That many importations have been made by the Japanese into Dainy without interference of contraband of war shipped from Chefoo and other ports on the Chinese coast; also that the government factories at Han yan furnished iron ore to the Japanese for the use of their soldiers. That to all the representations and protestations of the Imperial Government to the Pekin Government regarding these incidents the Chinese minister of Foreign Affairs gave vague promises and evasive answers; that reports recently received indicate that the Chinese Government, not content with the violations of neutrality of this kind, flagrant as they are, are now seriously preparing to take an active part in the military operations; that an agitation against all the whites, without exception, has taken hold on the people and is being constantly stimulated. That the Imperial Government finds it impossible not to call the attention of the powers to these facts, which prove clearly that its efforts to assure the neutrality of China have failed, solely because of the character of the acts of the Japanese and their intimidating pressure upon the government at Pekin, and that in case the actual situation in China, which attention is now earnestly invited, shall continue, Russia, in consequence, will find herself obliged to consider the neutrality of China from the standpoint of Russia's interest.

PORT ARTHUR. DRY DOCK UNDERGOING RENOVATION. Tokio, Jan. 18.—Twelve hundred workmen are repairing the dry dock at Port Arthur.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Tokio, Jan. 18.—The Japanese Government is now prepared to house 35,000 Port Arthur and other Russian prisoners of war—5,000 at Tangabaya, 20,000 at Zama Ton, near Osaka, and the remainder scattered in groups of from 350 to 4,000 at different places. Lieut. Mirsky, a Russian prisoner of war at Matsuyama, will probably be imprisoned for life owing to his repeated attempts to escape.

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RUSSIAN PAPERS EXPLAIN.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 17.—The government has not renewed the state of siege in many Russian cities at the opening of the new year, civil law in such places replacing military rule. The Russian papers protest against the imputation that General Mitchenko's cavalry violated Chinese neutrality even if, of which there is at present no evidence, they crossed the Liao river above Niu chwang, claiming that a small strip on the west bank is distinctly reserved as included in the sphere of hostilities. While the daring cavalry raid on the lines of Japanese communications was received with a happy augury of the operations of the new year, the general staff does not give encouragement to the idea that it is a precursor of a serious Russian movement.

DUTCH STEAMER TAKEN.

Tokio, Jan. 17.—2.30 p.m.—A Japanese torpedo boat destroyer captured the Dutch steamer 'Wilhelmina,' which was carrying Cardiff coal to Vladivostok, in the Tsushima Straits, on Monday, and brought her to Sasebo.

JAPANESE CONSTRUCTING THEIR OWN BATTLESHIPS.

Tokio, Jan. 17.—2.30 p.m.—A first class

armored cruiser is being constructed at the naval dock at Kure.

PRINCE SADURU FUSHIMI.

Tokio, Jan. 17.—Prince Saduru Fushimi, who arrived here last night on his return from a tour of the United States, was received in audience by the Emperor to-day. The prince expressed his appreciation of American hospitality and said he was much impressed by the friendliness manifested for Japan.

RUSSIA OCCUPIES A CHINESE CITY.

London, Jan. 18.—A despatch to the 'Morning Post' from Shanghai says that China denies the charges contained in the Russian note of protest, charging her with various violations of neutrality. The Chinese government complains that the Russians have occupied Kashgar, the governor of which has appealed to the Chinese foreign board to open negotiations for the withdrawal of the Russians.

Kashgar is the most western city in Eastern Turkestan and has a population of 50,000.

STOESSEL AT SHANGHAI

WILL PROCEED FOR EUROPE AT ONCE.

Shanghai, Jan. 19.—The French steamer 'Australian' arrived here to-day from Nagasaki with General and Mme. Stoessel, Generals Gorbatowsky and Reuss, Admirals Gregorievitch and Lochinsky, and 500 other Russians from Port Arthur. About half of the Russians will continue the voyage on the 'Australian,' while the other half will wait here for another steamer.

PEACE AGITATION.

EMINENT RUSSIAN CITIZENS DRAW UP AN ADDRESS, CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT.

New York, Jan. 17.—A despatch to the 'Times' from London quotes the London 'Times's' Russian correspondent saying that an agitation in favor of peace is being started by a number of eminent citizens of St. Petersburg, who have drawn up an address to the Czar representing the uselessness of the war and urging that, as the government has not proved itself competent to carry the war to a successful issue, it should not be allowed to continue to prove its incapacity at the cost of blood and tears of the nation.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET

HOPES OF SAVING SOME.

London, Jan. 18.—The 'Times' correspondent at Port Arthur, detailing the damage to the Russian fleet, says the battleships 'Peresviet' and 'Poltava' can easily be floated, but the former's superstructure is greatly damaged, and that the battleship 'Paluda' and the armored cruiser 'Bayan' apparently are not seriously damaged and can be refloated. The four vessels, the correspondent says, may be saved after great expense, but the difficulties will be great, as there is no dock in Japan for battleships. The battleships 'Retvizan' and 'Pobieda' seem to be hopelessly damaged. As regards the armaments, the turret guns were all destroyed before surrender. Some of the guns of the secondary armament are intact, but most of the small guns were removed to the forts. Three days before the surrender the ships were set on fire with kerosene and mines were exploded alongside. Russians state that the fleet was unfit for service after the engagement of Aug. 10. Coal was abundant, and it was used to protect the decks of the war vessels against howitzer shells. On the capture of Roju Hill the ships were sunk by opening sluices.

THE BALTIC FLEET

WILL IMMEDIATELY CONTINUE ITS JOURNEY TO THE FAR EAST.

London, Jan. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Times' claims to have trustworthy information that the Baltic fleet will immediately continue its voyage to the Far East. He says that Russia has been for some time aware that the presence of the fleet at Madagascar has been no infraction of French neutrality, for which French authorities could not curtail the fleet's stay. The same correspondent says he learns that pour-parlers are going on between the powers on the questions of Chinese neutrality raised by Russia.

GOING SOUTHWARD.

Perim, Jan. 18.—The Russian squadron passed Perim (Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb) at six o'clock this morning, going towards Jibuti, in the Gulf of Aden.

ON THE SHA KHE

RUSSIANS LOSE HEAVILY.

Tokio, Jan. 17.—The Russian right, recently advanced on the right of the Hua

river, entrenching at Sefangpao, Shalingpao and Hzienschang. There are reports of an engagement on Jan. 6, near Wangtzling, in which the Russians lost one hundred officers and men and two guns.

ESPIONAGE.

A MAN WHO SOLD MILITARY SECRETS TO RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

Yokohama, Jan. 19.—H. B. Collins, a man of Portuguese blood, but who has long been a resident of Japan, was publicly tried to-day on the charge of disclosing military secrets. The evidence showed that Collins visited Port Arthur and Tien tsin last year and received a thousand yen from General Ogorodnikov and General Dessano, together with a private cipher that he might transmit information. Last October Collins wrote from Yokohama detailing the proposed dispatch of Japanese troops, giving their number, their destination and their purpose, to General Dessano, but the letter was stopped at Nagasaki. The maximum penalty for the offence is six years imprisonment. The passing of sentence was deferred until Jan. 24.

NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

Great Britain says no Japanese Vessel was Near.

RUSSIA CLAIMS THE PRESENCE OF TORPEDO BOATS.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The international commission, appointed to inquire into the North Sea incident, began its public sessions this afternoon. The meeting of the commission was held in the state dining hall of the D'Aray Palace (Foreign Office), which was crowded with high officials, diplomats and representatives of the navies of the principal maritime powers. Several members of the staff of the Japanese legation were among the diplomats present. Admiral Fournier (France), presided, with Rear-Admiral Beaumont (Great Britain), and Admiral von Spaun (Austria).

BRITISH SHIP CONDEMNED.

Tokio, Jan. 20.—The British steamer 'Koseki,' which was captured by the Japanese cruiser 'Tokawa,' in the Sea of Japan, on Jan. 11, while bound for Vladivostok, with a cargo of coal, has been condemned by the prize court at Sasebo.

INTEGRITY OF CHINA

MR. HAY ASSURED BY THE POWERS THAT THE 'OPEN DOOR' WILL BE MAINTAINED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State, has secured positive assurances from the powers that there shall be no attempt made upon the integrity of Chinese territory. Recently it was reported that some of the powers contemplated extending the territorial possessions they already had in China, at the conclusion of the war, in order to maintain what they called the balance of power in the East, asserting that the outcome of the war would be a readjustment of Chinese territorial boundaries. A circular note was despatched by Mr. Hay to the powers based on this information, with the result that they have now all positively disclaimed any such attention.

IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The French Government and other powers have received a communication from the United States Government, which, if approved by the powers, will exert a far-reaching effect in preventing the territorial break-up of China when peace is eventually made between Russia and Japan. The United States initiative in this direction is distinct from the recent note relative to Russia's protest against China's alleged breach of neutrality. This latter note treats of the continuation of China's neutrality in the pending war, but the other communication treats of Chinese territory after the war is concluded.

HOSTILITIES REOPENING

JAPANESE ATTACKING VILLAGES.

Russian Headquarters, Huan shan, Manchuria, Jan. 16.—The activity of the Japanese is increasing along the whole front. They are attacking villages between the lines, and are opening artillery fire at night. The Japanese are putting Chinese troops in training. From an observation tower at Gadyanzi Russian officers watched the Japanese instructing Chinese bandits, who have been formed into regular companies to storm the heights. The first Japanese reinforcements from the army which was besieging Port Arthur began arriving at Liao yang on Jan. 11.

STATES PRISON FOR LIFE.

New York, Jan. 17.—Edward J. Hendry, 30 years old, a member of the insurance patrol, was sentenced to States Prison for life, by Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Hendry shot and killed Charles Miner, a former light-weight pugilist, in this city, last August, in a fight over a game of cards. Hendry has a wife and three children.

HE OBJECTS TO MR. WHITELAW REID.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A vigorous protest against the appointment of Mr. Whitelaw Reid to be ambassador to Great Britain, made by Mr. Francis Wayland Glen, of Brooklyn, was communicated to the President to-day. Mr. Glen charges that Mr. Reid is so excessively intimate with the Canadian government that if he is given the place for which he is elected, he will so shape the negotiations and relations between the United States and England that they will redound to the benefit of monarchial ideas and thoughts.

UNITED MINE WORKERS

SIX HUNDRED DELEGATES MEET IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.—The sixteenth annual national convention of the United Mine Workers of America was opened yesterday by President Mitchell. Nearly six hundred delegates were in their seats. Reports from all the districts show a shortage in work compared with previous years. The approaching joint conference of the central Pennsylvania district, at Altoona, is being conducted with some anxiety by the mine workers. It is believed the operators will endeavor to force a heavy reduction in the scale. President Mitchell, in his annual address, began by referring to the compromise between miners and operators a year ago, whereby the 15 percent reduction that was at first insisted upon by the operators was reduced to 5.55 percent, and accepted on a referendum vote of the miners. Mr. Mitchell said:—'The result of that referendum vote stands as a monument to the sagacity of the members of our organization and proves that government, whether of unions or of nations, is safe and secure in the hands of the people. Continuing, he said:—'Except for the year of the anthracite strike, this is the first time that I have been unable to report any material growth in the membership of the organization. The average membership for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, shows an increase of a little less than four thousand over the preceding year, while the membership for the month of December, 1904—based on the tax received for that month—shows a decrease of about twenty-five thousand members. The greatest loss sustained is in the eastern bituminous and anthracite fields. At no time since 1897 has work been so irregular and the coal trade so demoralized. I feel confident that our organization has suffered no permanent loss in strength or influence and that with the revival of business and industrial activity we shall, in the near future, regain this apparent loss and surpass our former strength. Mr. Mitchell submitted a statement showing the operation of the sliding scale as established by the anthracite strike commission, and said:—'I fear the anthracite mine workers will be unable to secure any further concessions or even to maintain their present standard, unless they take immediate steps to perfect their organization. On the subject of the strikes of the year, Mr. Mitchell said:—'In no other year since the formation of the United Mine Workers of America have there been so many men continuously on strike and at no previous time in the history of the organization, with the exception of 1902, have we been compelled to expend so much money in the maintenance of those involved as in the year just closed. In conclusion, Mr. Mitchell referred to the approaching termination of the joint agreements, saying:—'It may not be amiss at this time to call your attention to the fact that one year from next April our joint agreements expire in practically every coal-producing district—both bituminous and anthracite—in the United States. Reference to the reports of commercial agencies and trade journals seems to indicate an approaching revival of business and a period of industrial activity. If these predictions are realized we should be able to regain the loss in wages sustained one year ago and to improve conditions of employment in those districts in which no reductions were forced upon us. It is, of course, necessary to say that our ability to make further advancement, or even to retain our present standard of living and wages, will depend in no small degree upon the strength and solidarity of our union.'

GERMAN MINE STRIKE

MOST FORMIDABLE OF THE KIND GERMANY HAS EVER HAD.

Essen, Germany, Jan. 16.—The association of mine owners, notwithstanding the efforts of an important minority, rejected the demands of the strikers this afternoon. The Emperor William intervened personally in the coal strike. Commerce Minister Muller intimated to a few of the most influential owners that it was His Majesty's wish to see the strike settled and certain mine owners on Sunday afternoon opened up negotiations with the strike leaders. The strike of coal miners, which began to-day, is the most formidable affair of the kind that Germany ever has had. There had been no serious trouble in the coal industries since the strike of 1889, but this strike eclipses the one alluded to, all labor organizations taking part, whereas in 1889 only the socialist unions were concerned. The present movement has been largely engineered by the so-called Christian unions, which otherwise oppose the Socialist element. The social and financial classes are greatly concerned lest the strike be settled speedily. The government is also deeply concerned, and the ministry is keeping the wire busy in communicating with the military and police authorities in the mining country. Chancellor von Buelow had a long consultation on Monday, in the Diet, with a government commissioner, who has just returned from Dortmund.

HE OBJECTS TO MR. WHITELAW REID.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A vigorous protest against the appointment of Mr. Whitelaw Reid to be ambassador to Great Britain, made by Mr. Francis Wayland Glen, of Brooklyn, was communicated to the President to-day. Mr. Glen charges that Mr. Reid is so excessively intimate with the Canadian government that if he is given the place for which he is elected, he will so shape the negotiations and relations between the United States and England that they will redound to the benefit of monarchial ideas and thoughts.

HOSTILITIES REOPENING

JAPANESE ATTACKING VILLAGES.

Russian Headquarters, Huan shan, Manchuria, Jan. 16.—The activity of the Japanese is increasing along the whole front. They are attacking villages between the lines, and are opening artillery fire at night. The Japanese are putting Chinese troops in training. From an observation tower at Gadyanzi Russian officers watched the Japanese instructing Chinese bandits, who have been formed into regular companies to storm the heights. The first Japanese reinforcements from the army which was besieging Port Arthur began arriving at Liao yang on Jan. 11.

STATES PRISON FOR LIFE.

New York, Jan. 17.—Edward J. Hendry, 30 years old, a member of the insurance patrol, was sentenced to States Prison for life, by Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Hendry shot and killed Charles Miner, a former light-weight pugilist, in this city, last August, in a fight over a game of cards. Hendry has a wife and three children.

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VICE-ADMIRAL SIR LEWIS ANTHONY BEAUMONT, British Representative at the North Sea Commission.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Eloquent Speech of Mr. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou.

'THE MAN WHO EMPLOYS ARTIFICIAL MEANS TO CONSOLIDATE THE EMPIRE MAY PROVE THE EMPIRE'S VERY WORST ENEMY.'

Mr. G. E. Foster, the Acting Leader of the Opposition Declares the Elections Were Won on the Race Cry—Reply by the Premier.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The address in reply to the speech with which the Governor-General opened parliament last Thursday, passed the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. There was nothing in the subject matter of the speech to furnish material for a very hot debate, and the attendance was not large on either side of the chamber. The mover, Mr. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, is a practised debater, who won his spurs years ago in the legislative halls of Halifax. He is an acquisition to the larger sphere of the House of Commons. Mr. George Parent, son of the Quebec Premier, the youngest man in the new House, showed himself a speaker of more than ordinary force and ability. In fluency he easily beats his distinguished sire, who was present in the gallery during the debate yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. George E. Foster, acting leader of the Opposition, was heard for the first time in four years. He accused the government of having won its last election on the race cry and by unfair means.

The Premier, who summed up for the government, was in fine form, and delivered an address that stirred his following to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The leader of the House repudiated the charge of unfair dealing, and denied that the race cry had formed any part of his party's campaign.

THE MOVER OF THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Macdonald, in opening, congratulated Mr. Sutherland upon his election to the Speakership. For his own part he accepted the honor of proposing the 'address' as a compliment to the country of Pictou. Coming to the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Macdonald commented upon the optimism of its several paragraphs. It announced the birth of a new province, the initiation of a new railway enterprise, and the remarkable prosperity in the country's finances and commerce. As regards the tariff, he accepted the vote of last November as a thorough endorsement of this government's policy in that connection. The framing of a customs tariff was a business proposition pure and simple. The tariff should be made to conform to the country's needs. Friendly trade relations with our neighbors of the United States were most desirable, but as Sir Wilfrid Laurier intimated in Montreal, the time has passed for the despatch of any more reciprocity deputations to Washington.

CANADA'S BROADENING HORIZON.

The elevation of the North-West Territories to provincial status was a fair time to recall the progress which Canada has made since the confederation of the first four provinces was accomplished in 1867. In the year of the union Canada showed a railway mileage of 2,000 miles, a postal revenue of \$1,000,000, and bank deposits of \$38,000,000. In 1904 the railway mileage had grown to 20,000 miles, the postal revenue to almost \$6,000,000, and the bank deposits to \$600,000,000. In 1867 there was but little appreciation either of our resources or our possibilities among the Canadian provinces. Their outlook and aspirations were provincial and narrow. The people were almost unacquainted with one another. Their only tie was the constitutional tie. But how different are the conditions to-day! Within the last four years 324,898 new settlers have found their way into the North-West Territories. The grant of full autonomy to this portion of the country will round off the Canadian confederation.

OUR DUTY TO THE EMPIRE.

Although our outlook in Canada has grown much wider of late there is still abundant room for our expansion within the British Empire. To those who are preaching the consolidation of that Empire, he would say that the man who employs artificial means for this end may prove the very worst enemy of the cause he desires to advance. He was pleased to see Canada taking up her share of the Imperial burden by the adoption of a small navy of her own. Whatever is done, however, in this direction Canada must retain the expenditure of whatever sums she feels at liberty to appropriate for naval defence. Some sacrifices may be necessary on our part for Imperial ends, but co-operation must come from all parts of the Empire alike.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Survey north along the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Pacific has shown that the natural difficulties of the route were greatly exaggerated by the Opposition in the last parliament. Instead of the 'stunted poplar and muskeg' which Conservative members had promised the surveyors in this northern district, found splendid forest wealth, rich agricultural areas, valuable mineral deposits and water powers. Why, then, should the Conservative party longer battle against this great enterprise. Instead of the insuperable barriers which the Opposition pictured along the route of the new line between Quebec and the St. John Valley the survey parties were gratified to find comparatively easy grades.

In conclusion, Mr. Macdonald reminded the House of the magnificent sweep which the government had made of his own province in the last general election. Nova Scotia's parliamentary delegation was raised to-day, to a man, be-

hind 'the greatest colonial statesman of the British Empire.'

MR. PARENT SECONDS THE ADDRESS.

Mr. George Parent, son of the Quebec Premier, seconded the address, speaking in French. He pleaded for the burying of all racial differences, and co-operation among Canadians of all races, to develop the country. He hoped the free and fragrant breezes from the Rocky Mountains would cross the plains of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Assiniboia without encountering the contamination of race and creed discussions.

THE HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER.

The Hon. George E. Foster, in rising to respond on behalf of the Opposition, facetiously craved the kindly indulgence which the House invariably extended to a new member. He welcomed the new Governor-General to Canada as one of a long line of ancestry that had done grand service to the empire. He welcomed Earl Grey besides for the work he had to do in this country. Mr. Foster congratulated both the mover and the seconder of the address. He had noted that both dwelt with pleasure upon the country's prosperity. 'Yes,' answered Mr. Foster, 'Canada is prosperous. But who laid the foundations?' The acting leader of the Opposition answered his own question by giving a large share of credit to the Conservative party. Although our prosperity is acknowledged, what has the present government done to help these conditions along? After all, it is only in some branches of industry that prosperity reigns. Many lumber mills throughout Canada are idle because of unfair competition from the United States, a competition which should be at once reduced. The government policy towards the mineral industry does not appear to have done much good to that department of national activity.

It was not the policy of the Laurier Government, but the growing transportation system and the proven fertility of our western plains that resulted in recent years in pouring immigration into that region.

DISCREDITABLE LIBERAL METHODS.

The causes which gave Sir Wilfrid Laurier his large support in parliament today were far from creditable to the Liberal party. Never before in Canada's history had there been such a hard and fast bargain between a government and a corporation as was employed in the late campaign to supply votes for the present administration wherever the Grand Trunk Railway extended.

The argument of the 'material' was also employed to an extent unprecedented in our previous history. The great argument put before the electorate from ocean to ocean was the dangling bribe of public works promised by Liberal candidates and endorsed by Liberal ministers through letters and through word of mouth. The mover of the address had boasted of a 'solid Nova Scotia' for Laurier. 'And in heaven's name,' commented Mr. Foster, 'why should it not be solid? In one county alone sixty-six public works were undertaken to hold a seat for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In opposition days, Liberals of the old school had denounced alliances between the political parties in Dominion and provincial affairs. What had become of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's principles in that connection? How could he justify this stand with his attempt in Ontario to rescue the Hon. Mr. Ross's government from the defeat which it so richly deserved? If Liberals believed in keeping federal and provincial affairs apart, what excuse could be offered for Mr. Parent's conduct in sweeping Quebec in the wake of the Dominion general election?

RACE AND CREED CRIS.

The government owed the presence in parliament of some of its supporters from Quebec to racial and creed crises. He regretted especially the defeat of the Hon. T. C. Casgrain in Montmorency, which was due not to the policy of the Conservative party or to any fault found with Mr. Casgrain himself, but to the race and creed cries raised against him. Through the dexterous use of judicial and senatorial appointments the government had obtained the services of a party organizer, who was now in the Senate. Mr. Foster read from 'Le Courrier de Montmagny,' which, he said, was controlled by this new party organizer, an appeal to the French-Canadian electors of Rimonski to support the Liberal candidate against Mr. Harry Price, an English fanatic and a Protestant. He followed this by quoting another appeal in the same paper on behalf of Mr. Armand Lavergne, the Liberal candidate in Montmagny. Was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he queried, proud of a majority swollen by such appeals? Did he approve of this method of political canvass?

The speech from the throne was apparently sprung from barren and unfruitful soil, due either to utter exhaustion on the government's part or to its being a product of supreme and proud carelessness on the part of the administration. The only item of legislation promised was provincial autonomy for the North-West Territories. For his own part he was opposed to cutting the country up into small provinces, and hoped that large geographical limits would be given to the new province. He hoped the government would deal with it in no spirit of stinginess, and that powers so definite, clear and full would be conferred on it as to avert recriminations and grievances in times to come.

CANADIANS LIVING IN FOOL'S PARADISE.

He hoped that something would be done this session in the line of tariff revision. Mr. Foster called attention to the alleged inadequacy of the present Audit Act, and closed with an appeal for greater liberality in our provision for national defence. There was not a single seaport in Canada to-day equipped with guns strong enough to protect shipping against even a gunboat of any enemy. We have not rifles enough to arm our people in the event of a national emergency. There are no facilities in Canada for the manufacture of ammunition and the implements of war for even a fair and reasonable defence. It is living, therefore, in a fool's paradise if we do not equip this country for its proper defence, and so that it may maintain its self-respect as well. The Dominion Parliament should give these and kindred matters their full and serious consideration. Every step in our material progress has contributed towards the strengthening of the Empire. But the time has come when we should consider the wisdom of doing more for defence than we have hitherto.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER REPLIES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on rising was accorded an inspiring round of applause. At the outset of his brief address he congratulated both Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Parent for the manner in which their parts had been discharged. The former had already earned a reputation in the Nova Scotia Legislature. The latter had proven himself the worthy son of a worthy sire. He had shown once more the truth of the old adage that blood always tells. If the electors of North Toronto had been true patriots they would have left the Hon. George E. Foster at home and elected instead Mr. Urquhart, the present Mayor of Toronto. But Toronto was a peculiar city. It was intellectual, cultured and hospitable, but it had a fatal mistake. In matters literary, military or municipal it knew a good man when it saw him but in matter political its vision was deformed. That was why Mr. Foster was chosen and Mr. Urquhart left at home. However, if North Toronto was to be represented by a Conservative member he was pleased that their selection gave the House back Mr. Foster.

He had hoped during Mr. Foster's absence from parliament that experience would have taught him some useful lessons and that the ex-Finance Minister would be led to change the tenor of his ways, his manner, his methods and his principles. He was sorry to observe, however, that the last four years, which might have given his opponent ample time for profitable reflection, were absolutely lost upon him. Mr. Foster was a real Bourbon; he had learned nothing and forgotten nothing; his speech, just delivered, was exactly the old speech that parliament had heard so often between 1896 and 1900.

Mr. Foster's remark about the Liberals carrying the country last November on account of the influence of the Grand Trunk exerted in their behalf reminded Sir Wilfrid that the acting leader of the Opposition must be gauging the Liberal party by his own. Mr. Foster must still be thinking of the old alliance between the Conservatives and the C. P. R. However, if the honorable gentleman would look about him he would see that the most signal success won by the Liberals in the last campaign were in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, where there was no Grand Trunk influence to help them.

DENIES USING RACE CRT.

Coming to the charge that Mr. Casgrain was beaten in Montmorency by racial and religious prejudices the Premier remarked that the 'Courier de Montmagny' cited by Mr. Foster, was not even published in Montmorency. This paper was what might be called a kicker in the traces of the Liberal party. It had taken him to task as Prime Minister for not administering the country according to its views.

'However,' said the Premier, 'I have only this to say, that it is altogether too late in the day to charge against the Liberal party in Quebec any appeal to race or religion. We have never won by these methods and we do not propose to win by them, and as one swallow does not make a summer so one newspaper in a country does not make the policy of a party. I shall not say more on this subject, but if my honorable friend chooses to discuss it at greater length I will be happy to go through it with him. At the present time, I have only to say that he has no cause to make the accusations he has made.'

Sir Wilfrid next came to the speech from the throne, which Mr. Foster had criticised on the score that there was nothing in it. The truth was the speech was short because the government had little legislation to propose. The only measure of prime importance would be one to confer provincial status upon the North-West Territories. The preparation of this bill was already under way, but in regard to three or four salient features the government thought it best to wait for a conference with representatives from that part of the country.

The appointment of an International Waterways Commission to deal with problems arising along the great lakes and in other border waters was matter of prime importance to both countries; it is to the interest of both that the

levels of the lakes should be maintained and that nothing shall be done to interfere with navigation. There were complaints by Canadians against the United States that Americans have been permitted to divert waters which should flow through Canadian channels. A like complaint was made by our neighbors against us, and it is to the mutual interest of the two countries that these questions should be investigated so that concurrent legislation may be adopted where it is necessary. The commission has no power to decide anything. It is simply to study the conditions and report wherever it is possible to devise remedies to meet an existing evil.

The questions of the tariff, the Audit Act and national defence, he would not discuss at this juncture. The session, he hoped, would be a short one, and in order that this might be accomplished he trusted that both sides of the House would endeavor to control the flow of eloquence.

TRIBUTE TO EARL GREY.

'We meet,' said the Premier, in conclusion, 'at this time under a combination of happy auspices. We have not only a new parliament, but a new Governor-General. It has become a trite observation that Canada has been exceptionally fortunate in the character of those who have been entrusted with the high prerogative of representing the Crown in this, the first of all the British dominions beyond the seas. Our present Governor-General has been received with perhaps more favor than any of his predecessors, and there is cause for this. His Excellency has the good fortune to bear a name dear to all the friends of liberty and constitutional government in every part of the empire, and especially in Canada. The illustrious name of Grey recalls the name of the great man whose persistent energy wrung from unwilling peers and a reluctant king the measure of reform which changed the face of England, which averted a revolution, and which transferred the government from a class to the nation.'

The name of Grey also recalls to the people of this country the illustrious names of Durham and Elgin—the name of the man whose bold genius conceived and designed the policy which has revolutionized the colonial system of England by transferring the government of Canada from the hands of a grasping oligarchy to the people themselves; and lastly, it recalls the name of a man whose strong courage carried that policy to a successful issue and final adoption. Therefore, I say that we meet under happy circumstances, and there is reason to hope and expect that the illustrious name of Grey will be connected with further blessings to the people of Canada.'

MR. MACLEAN, OF SOUTH YORK.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, devoted the greater part of a half hour speech to a fierce denunciation of corporation interference in public affairs. Many of the men who distinguished themselves in the last parliament by their championship of the corporations had suffered defeat at the hands of an outraged electorate in the general elections of last November. Let this be a lesson to those who would think of selling out their support to the moneyed interests of the country. For his own part he hoped the day would come when we would get no more governors-general from England, but would rule ourselves as an independent nation under the British Crown. He favored the government replacing the five and ten dollar bank notes by an issue of Dominion notes in the like denominations. The time was ripe for such a reform. The country should make all the profit there is to be made out of the currency. Reverting to the subject of the corporations, Mr. Maclean declared that their influence is felt everywhere. Most of the newspapers of the country were under their control, and a peculiar thing was that most of these corporation papers sided with the Laurier administration.

Mr. Maclean resumed his seat a few minutes before six o'clock. The question was at once put and the address to His Excellency adopted.

Mr. Charles Marcl, of Bonaventure, was unanimously chosen Deputy Speaker of the House.

A number of departmental reports were brought down, and the House rose at six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

BILL INTRODUCED PROVIDING FOR A CENSUS IN 1911.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons lasted a little over half an hour. At the opening of the sitting the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher introduced a bill respecting census and statistics, which directs that the next Canadian census shall be taken in June, 1911. An office is to be established, the business of which will be to collect industrial and other statistics. One of its missions will be to take a special census of the population and agriculture of Manitoba and the North-West Territories in 1906.

The Minister of Agriculture moved also that the House approve the principle of a resolution affirming the necessity for legislation to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. He hoped this measure, which has already been considered at two previous sittings, would be passed into law this year.

MR. BLAIR'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, said he had hoped the Premier would have offered the House and country some explanation of the Hon. A. G. Blair's sudden resignation from the Commission in the midst of the recent electoral campaign. In fact, government organs like the 'Toronto Globe' and the 'Montreal Witness' had demanded an explanation of this matter. So far as the proposed transfer of a Supreme Court judge to the Railway Commission was concerned

that seemed to him like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Before the Premier rose to reply the Hon. George E. Foster, the acting leader of the Opposition, interposed with a question as to whether the cases heard by the Hon. A. G. Blair and Commissioner Mills throughout western Canada last summer would now have to be argued all over again by reason of Mr. Blair's retiring without first rendering judgments in these matters.

Sir Wilfrid replied that Mr. Foster's fear was all too true. All these applications would have to be reheard as there was no provision in the act by which a commissioner could give judgment in a case which he had not himself heard. As to Mr. Maclean's references to the Blair resignation, Sir Wilfrid regretted his inability to satisfy the rather fastidious desire of the member for South York for information in this connection. It was almost notorious that Mr. Blair had not consulted him (the Premier) before resigning. For his own part, he knew nothing about the matter.

Mr. Maclean was not satisfied with this response, and insisted that the country must have this matter cleared up. The 'Globe,' the 'Herald,' Senator Dandurand and others had offered explanations of the Blair resignation and serious charges had been made that involved the names of Cabinet ministers. It was incumbent on the leader of the government as the guardian of the House's honor to see that these matters were explained.

Sir Wilfrid answered that he had never heard of any charges being made that involved the names of Cabinet ministers. This was the time and 'his was the place for Mr. Maclean to bring forward his charges, if he had any to make.'

ESTIMATES BROUGHT DOWN

SIXTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS REQUIRED FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The main estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1905, were laid before the House of Commons when it assembled on Wednesday.

The estimates provide for appropriations totalling \$58,495,187, chargeable to consolidated fund, and \$10,169,210 chargeable to capital, a grand total of \$68,664,397, compared with \$62,035,338 in the main estimates of last session. The votes which the government recommends are, following the precedent of the last couple of sessions, brought down at an unusually early stage of the session. It is true the Auditor-General's report is not yet distributed, nevertheless there is no reason why the House should not enter at once on the voting of the non-contentious items of supply.

The total estimates for the current year totalled \$74,970,049. On the face of the thing it would look as though there was a reduction in the scale of proposed expenditure, but such is not the case. The supplementary estimates to be brought down later in the session will probably bring the total up to that of 1904-1905.

Following is a summary of the estimates for 1905-1906. It should be explained that the comparative figures for 1904-1905 include the supplementary as well as the main votes accepted last session.

Table with columns for 1904 and 1905. Rows include Public debt, sinking funds, charges of management, Civil Government, Administration of Justice, Police, Penitentiaries, Legislation, Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, Quarantine, Immigration, Pensions, Superannuation, Militia, Railways and Canals, Income, Public Works—Income, Mail subsidies and steamship subventions, Ocean and river service, Lighthouse and coast service, Scientific institutions, Marine hospitals and sick and distressed seamen, Steamboat inspection, Fisheries, Superintendence of Insurance, Subsidies to provinces, Geological Survey, Indians, Mounted Police, Government of the North-West Territories, Government of the Yukon Territory, Dominion Lands—Income, Miscellaneous, Customs, Excise, Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric, Light Inspection, Adulteration of Food, Minor Revenue, Railways and Canals—Collection of Revenue, Public Works—Collection of Revenue, Post-Office, Trade and Commerce, Inspection of Staples, Culling Timber, Total Consolidated Fund, Militia—Capital, Railways and Canals—Capital, Public Works—Capital, Dominion Lands—Capital, Total Capital, Grand Total, Redemption of Debt.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

The amount asked this year for surveys and construction work along the national transcontinental railway is \$1,323,500. There is a new vote of \$80,000 as a subsidy for a direct steamship service between New Zealand and a Canadian port. It is understood that New Zealand will provide a like amount. The vote for the Australian steamship service is reduced by \$24,000. The following new votes appear among the appropriations for the Lachine canal:—Rebuilding wharf below Lock 1, \$10,000; Rebuilding wall, Basin No. 3, \$7,000; Building spare gates, Lock 5, \$5,000; Rebuilding portions of Lachine wharf \$2,500; Paving bridge approaches, \$15,000; To provide a gate lifter, \$5,200.

FRIDAY'S SITTING.

WRIGHT AND CARLETON BY-ELECTIONS.

At yesterday's sitting the Speaker announced his issue of warrants for by-elections in Wright and Carleton counties.

There is the same long list as last session of votes for harbors and rivers and public buildings, but no new votes among them. The vote of last session of \$75,000 for improvements in the Montreal harbor below St. Mary's current is increased to \$90,000. There is an increase of \$104,751 in the amount asked for the pay and allowances of the militia. The vote for the permanent corps is increased by \$95,000, but there are decreases in other militia votes which bring the total down to about the same figure as last session, \$3,761,000. There is a new vote of \$20,000 to organize a miner's branch in connection with the Dominion lands service. Two hundred thousand dollars is to be taken for the branch of the Royal Mint, which is now under contract in Ottawa.

As will be seen by the summary statement quoted above, there is a big cut in the votes for the government railway system. The appropriation for immigration is increased \$94,923. The accustomed votes for the North-West Territories do not appear in the estimates for next year because of negotiations which are still under way to confer provincial autonomy on those parts. The appropriation for the provincial subsidies is increased by \$75,830, which will no doubt go to Manitoba by reason of its increased population.

As a result of Thursday's sitting these items were passed: Governor-General's secretary's office, \$20,650; Privy Council office, \$44,800; Department of Justice, \$33,815; Secretary of State, \$50,455; Controller Mounted Police, \$16,255; Auditor-General, \$61,987; Customs Department, \$72,115; Agriculture Department, \$98,520; Railways and Canals Department, \$59,150; Public Works Department, \$68,700; Post-office Department, \$362,189; Trade and Commerce Department, \$28,960.

THURSDAY'S SITTING.

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MEXICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Sir William Mulock, replying to Mr. Foster, explained the position of the project for establishing steamship communication between Canada and Mexico. Each of the governments agreed to give a subsidy of \$50,000 a year in gold to a double service, one line on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific. Tenders were asked for and received, but the sum asked was in excess of the vote. Negotiations were then entered into with Weir & Co., of Glasgow, with regard to the Pacific service. A representative of the firm went to Mexico to see the government of that country, but Sir William Mulock had not heard the result. When Sir William was in Mexico last November representatives of the Mexican government expressed disappointment, and asked that the matter should stand over till the arrival of Sir Wheatman Pearson, an engineer, who was carrying out large works in the country, and whom it was deemed to consult. Sir William Mulock intimated that Mexico was willing to contribute \$100,000 a year if Canada would do the same for the establishment of the two services, one on each coast. Apparently, however, this proposition has not yet been acted on, as the estimates submitted to parliament only ask \$30,000 for the service.

CANADA ATLANTIC PURCHASE.

In reply to Mr. Haggart, who desired to know if any action had been taken by the government to secure running rights for the Intercolonial over the Canada Atlantic, Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied, in effect, that none had been taken, and that the transaction was one between the Grand Trunk and the Canada Atlantic.

ROYAL TOUR RECORD.

Mr. Bergeron drew attention to the book prepared by Mr. Joseph Pope, being the official record of the tour in Canada of the Prince and Princess of Wales. He was informed that it had been translated into French, but was not yet printed, and desired to know the cause of the delay. Mr. Pateron, for the government, replied that it was the intention to have it printed, and the subject dropped.

PETITIONS AND NOTICES.

Mr. Ames to-day presented the petition of the Molsens Bank for an amendment to the charter authorizing a re-division of the shares of the bank, which are now valued at \$50, and substituting therefor shares of a par value of \$100. Mr. Pringle, M.P., will inquire how many extra employees were engaged on the Cornwall canal in the months of last October and November.

Mr. Sinclair, M.P., Guysboro, gives notice of a bill to amend the act respecting the safety of ships. It proposes, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade in England, to authorize the carrying of timber upon the shelter decks of vessels in the winter time, in the North Atlantic. At present cattle and other produce can be carried on shelter deck vessels in winter, but not more than three feet of timber is allowed above the main deck. Mr. Sinclair holds that the full space of the shelter, seven or eight feet, could be utilized for the carriage of timber with perfect safety.

The former is caused by the retirement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has decided to retain the seat in Quebec that has honored him with its unflinching support for close on thirty years.

INCREASED PAY FOR N. W. MOUNTED POLICE

A resolution was adopted providing increased pay for the North-West Mounted Police. The maximum for the constables is raised from seventy-five cents to one dollar a day.

DEPARTMENT SALARY VOTES.

The salary votes for the Labor Department were accepted, also a portion of those for Marine and Fisheries.

IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR DAVID MOVES ADDRESS IN REPLY.

The Hon. L. O. David, in the Senate on Tuesday afternoon, proposed the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

After having said that we would be grateful to the government of His Majesty for having sent us as Governor a member of one of those illustrious families of England where traditions of loyalty, honor and patriotism are transmitted from generation to generation, I declared that the advent of His Excellency in our midst coincided with an era of general contentment, and that a happy people is always easy to govern.

There was a time when it was thought that the diversity of nationalities was an element of weakness, but, on the contrary, it is an element of strength by applying to the general interest the special talents, aptitudes and faculties of each race of each nationality.

History relates that the great cathedrals of Europe, which are admired by the whole world, were built by the religious feeling of the Christian populations, each man, even the poorest, considering it a duty to furnish a stone, a piece of decoration.

Well, we also are building a monument more than a monument, a nation, and each nation, each nationality must contribute their share of intelligence, of energy.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The division of the North-West Territories and their admission into Confederation as provinces constitute an important incident of the history of the progress of Canada.

There was a time when it was thought by many that the two old provinces should retain their revenues for their own benefit, for their own agricultural and industrial development, for colonization and educational purposes, in order to keep and increase their population, instead of making sacrifices for the advancement of young provinces, which were destined to become competitors to be reckoned with.

These vast and vigorous provinces have cost us millions of dollars, but we do not regret the sacrifices we have made for them; we cherish them, we are proud of their progress, we have the greatest confidence in their future.

But in order that all these elements of progress which I have mentioned, and all the sacrifices made to annex and develop those large territories be not lost, several conditions are required.

1st. The government will, no doubt, in the organization of the new provinces, remove all causes of friction, of religious and national disputes.

2nd. All the sections or provinces of Confederation must be united by the cement of mutual help and protection; they must always be prepared to take such measures as may be necessary for their individual development.

The policy of patriotism is, after all, more beneficial to a country than the policy of egotism. The strong nations are those where each province, each city, each man is always ready to make sacrifices for the general welfare of the country.

FEDERAL SUBSIDIES.

3rd. I may add that, in order to promote the moral and material development of the provinces and place them

in position to meet the pressing needs of colonization and education, the Dominion Government should readjust the federal subsidies and increase them. There is no doubt that these subsidies were based on erroneous hypothesis and inaccurate calculations, and that as years roll on, the disproportion between the custom and excise duties ceded by the provinces and what they receive as compensation becomes more evident and striking.

4th. It is also necessary that not only the provinces be wise enough to recognize their special interest with the general interest of the Dominion, but also that the different nationalities be convinced that the welfare and prosperity of our country will depend upon their spirit of harmony and conciliation.

The path which we should follow and the means which we should take to be the true servants of God and of our country are indicated to us in the following episode of our history:

In the last struggles for supremacy on the Plains of Abraham between the French and the English, a fact, a dramatic fact, strikes the minds of all those who read the history of that memorable period. It is the death of Wolfe and Montcalm, of the conqueror and the conquered, of two heroes equally worthy of the admiration of the two great nations they represented.

It was under the influence of this generous feeling that both French and English agreed to erect a monument to Wolfe and Montcalm and to declare that they deserved to be united in the same immortality by a common memorial, and that not far from that monument, which recalled an English victory, they erected an obelisk to commemorate the last battle, which was a French victory.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH JOINED HANDS.

In the great struggle for a parliament and responsible government, French and English joined hands, and even in 1837 and 1838, the chiefs of the insurgents were two Englishmen, Wolford and Robert Nelson.

Without their advice and example, we have reason to doubt whether the population of Lower Canada would have taken up arms.

But it was especially in 1842 that this mutual feeling of union and fraternity achieved the most remarkable results. It was really through the auspicious alliance of Baldwin and Lafontaine, those two illustrious and upright men, who deserve as much as Wolfe and Montcalm the admiration of the two nations they represented, that we definitely conquered responsible government and the consecration of the principle of equality before the constitution of men of all creeds and nationalities.

That noble feeling passes through periods of national friction and meets with great difficulties, but it does not disappear and continues to inspire our public men and to guide them. On several occasions the two great political parties of this country accepted as their leaders prominent men without questioning their nationality, and now the Prime Minister and leader of the House of Commons belongs to the French and Catholic minority. I may say, without fear of being disproved, that he is the most eminent representative of his race, and that his talent and lofty character are admired even by his political adversaries.

This evidence of good will and tolerance has had a beneficial effect upon the minds of our people, and has contributed more than anything else to create the conviction that the different nationalities living in Canada may unite on a common ground to promote the advancement of the country without ceasing to cherish the traditions of their origin.

I may be allowed to state here that after all faithfulness to the glorious remembrances of the past, to the memory of ancestors must be respected, and the extraordinary achievements of the Japanese in the present war are a striking illustration of the powerful influence of that noble feeling. Nations are always thirsty for ideals, are inclined towards poetic aspirations, and veneration for the past is a source of ideal poetry, patriotism and heroic deeds, of generous inspiration and feelings of self-denial, less to be feared than the cold reasoning of egotism, than the subversive theories of men whom no country claims and who impede the progress of the world.

At a time when the worshippers of the Golden Calf are so numerous, when materialism exercises so dangerous an influence, let us take great care not to demolish the altars upon which pious hands keep up the fire of self-denial and sacrifice.

The spirit of union and fraternity which enabled our great statesmen to achieve such noble deeds will also enable us to continue their good and patriotic work and to give a noble and comforting sight to those who never cease to proclaim the sublime words which greeted the birth of Christ: "Peace to men of good will."

This spirit will, moreover, make Canada one of the most remarkable fields of human activity, a truly promised land, where all the nations of the world will come to live happy and prosperous, to enjoy the benefits of liberty and the

respect of their national feelings and religious belief.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL ADVISES TRAINING SHIPS.

Senator Black seconded the address and was followed by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who remarked that if the Imperial Government intended closing its dockyards and withdrawing its troops from Canada he hoped that the Canadian Government would assume the responsibility of these works as soon as possible.

The Hon. R. W. Scott remarked that all that was known about the rumored withdrawal of the imperial troops from Halifax was newspaper talk. With Canada's prosperity it would be unwise to disturb business conditions. No one was complaining. Even the manufacturers were extending their premises and their business was expanding.

The address was then adopted.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—In the Senate today the election of the following chairmen of committees was reported:—

Internal Economy—The Hon. Robert Watsan.

Banking and Commerce—Sir George Drummond.

Railways, Telegraphs and Harbors—The Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain.

Miscellaneous Private Bills—The Hon. H. J. Cloran.

Divorces—The Hon. Mr. Cowan.

Revision of the rules of the Senate—The Hon. L. G. Power.

Standing Orders—The Hon. F. H. Young.

The Hon. Mr. Wood moved for a return of the reports of the surveyors employed on the G. T. P. Railway upon that portion of the line between Quebec and Montreal.

The Hon. Mr. Scott stated that there were no reports available.

The Hon. Mr. Wood said he was moved to make the motion from reports printed in Toronto papers, giving details of grades.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said there was no authority for the statements. The government had no information whatever, and any reports were purely exploratory. The government assertion ought to be taken in place of that by Opposition newspapers.

The Edward Alfred Murphy Divorce Bill was read a first time.

The following gentlemen have been added to the Railway Committee of the Senate:—The Hon. Senator Wm. Mitchell, of Drummondville; L. J. Forget, of Montreal; P. A. Choquette, of Quebec; Mr. Ross, of the Yukon, and Mr. Davis, of the North-West Territories.

SENATE CHAIRMANSHIP.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain succeeds Sir Alphonse Peletier in the chairmanship of the Senate Railway Committee this term.

SENATE ADJOURNS.

The Senate adjourned till Feb. 8. Two special committees were named, one to confer with the Speaker regarding the prayer to be used at the opening of the House, and the other to revise the rules, orders and forms of procedure.

SEAT FOR MR. BORDEN.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Mr. Edward Kidd, M. P. for Carleton, Ont., handed his resignation to the Speaker today, in order to make a way for the reentry of Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, to enter parliament.

QUEBEC CENTRE ELECTION.

Quebec, Jan. 19.—Mr. Arthur Lachance, advocate, and member of the legal firm of Turgeon, Lachance & Ahearn, was elected this afternoon member of the House of Commons in the Liberal interest to fill the vacancy in Quebec Centre, caused by the resignation of the old member, Mr. Albert Malouin, who accepted a judgeship. There was no opposition.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

SHOW AN INCREASE OF OVER FIFTY MILLIONS.

The public accounts of the Dominion for the last fiscal year, as laid before the House of Commons on Tuesday last, show receipts of \$70,609,816 for the fiscal year up to July last, leaving a surplus of \$15,036,984 over the expenditures. The outlays chargeable to capital were: \$4,498,556 for railways and canals, \$1,369,396 for public works, \$748,853 for Dominion lands, \$1,209,910 for the militia, \$2,046,878 for railway subsidies, and \$1,130,041 for iron and steel bounties. The net reduction in the public debt of the country was \$739,270.

LIBERAL CAUCUS.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The Liberal senators and members held their first caucus of the session this morning.

Dan Gallery, Quebec; Alexander Johnston, Maritime Provinces; Robert McPherson, British Columbia; J. G. Turfiff, Manitoba and North-West Territories. The assistant chief whip is a new position. Mr. Grant succeeds Lieut.-Col. Andrew Thompson.

The Prime Minister delivered an inspiring address to his party following and the gathering broke up shortly after noon.

FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS.

FOR THE HALF YEAR UP TO DEC. 31.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The foreign trade returns for the half year up to Dec. 31, 1904, show combined imports and exports of domestic produce only amounting to \$243,601,930, which is a decrease of \$4,596,504 over last year.

For the month of December alone the returns prove a conspicuous development in both branches of our foreign commerce. The imports were larger by \$5,326,744. The domestic exports were larger by \$1,534,928.

Table with columns for Imports and Exports (domestic produce) and sub-items like Durable goods, Free goods, Coin and bullion, etc.

Foreign produce... 998,589 762,191 Returns of the trade for the six months are as follows:—

Table with columns for Imports and Exports (domestic produce) and sub-items like Durable goods, Free goods, Coin and bullion, etc.

THE PREMIER

WILL SIT FOR QUEBEC EAST.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The Prime Minister has elected to retain the representation of Quebec East in the House of Commons. Under the rules of the House he cannot sit for two districts at once, so a by-election will accordingly be held in Wright on Feb. 3, nominations one week earlier.

OBITUARY.

MRS. J. P. WILSON. Belleville, Ont., Jan. 19.—A widely esteemed and most estimable lady died in this city today in the person of Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. J. P. Wilson, pastor of Bridge Street Methodist Church.

MRS. CATHERINE MACKELCAN. Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Catherine Mackelcan, wife of the Dr. George S. Mackelcan, died very unexpectedly this morning at her home, after a brief illness.

Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 14.—Mr. John Gough, one of the oldest residents of Bedford, died at his residence on Friday night last at the advanced age of 86 years.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 19.—The wife of the Rev. J. P. Wilson, president of the Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church, died last night after a long and very painful illness.

MARCONI WIRELESS. Victoria, B.C., Jan. 18.—The Dominion Government has provided a hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of a Marconi wireless telegraph service.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The Liberal senators and members held their first caucus of the session this morning.

CANADIAN CABLES.

LORD MINTO URGES THE WELDING TOGETHER OF THE GLORIOUS YOUNG COLONIES.

London, Jan. 16.—Mr. Fielding, in the course of an interview with the 'Standard' correspondent at Vienna, stated that, with the exception of comparatively few, all Canadians were in favor of the British preferential tariff, as all events for the present.

Lord Minto yesterday afternoon was presented with the freedom of Jedburgh in recognition of his success as a soldier and statesman. Lord Minto, in reply, said he left Canada with warm feelings for the Dominion and its people.

Lord Strathcona has been unanimously re-elected president of the city of London International Commercial Association.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has passed a unanimous resolution supporting Mr. Chamberlain's preference plans.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at St. Andrew's University, Liberal Association, said Liberals must fight on the fiscal problem because it was a more dangerous crisis than anyone ever faced during a living generation.

London, Jan. 18.—Lord Morpeth, in a speech at Birmingham on imperial consolidation, said the colonies were rather afraid of being drawn into what some of their newspapers called the 'vortex of militarism.'

Commenting on Lord Morpeth's speech, the Birmingham 'Post' says the British empire is so constituted that its existence is bound up, to a large extent, in some system of mutual defence.

SIR GILBERT PARKER.

London, Jan. 18.—Sir Gilbert Parker, speaking at Capetown, said the preferentialists asked for a reciprocity alliance.

London, Jan. 17.—The Australian Government has rejected the Orient Company's tender of £140,000 a year for the conveyance of the mails to Great Britain.

London, Jan. 20.—With the object of bringing the knowledge of the British colonies before the people of this country, a course of lectures is now being given in Caxton Hall every Sunday.

Speaking to his constituents at Stirling, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said he only objected to a Colonial Conference if it sought to fasten on the Mother Country the injury of accepting or the odium of refusing proposals which their people, if left to themselves, would not accept.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, the Canadian Government representative, delivered a comprehensive lecture on Canada and its resources at the City Hall, Glasgow.

LORD MINTO ON PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

London, Jan. 17.—Lord Minto, former Governor-General of Canada, speaking at Minto, near Hawick, to-night on the proposed Colonial Conference, and the question of preferential treatment, said Canada could not wait forever, and if she received nothing but a bucket of cold water she would be justified in saying there were other opportunities before her.

London, Jan. 19.—The Postmaster-General has denied that letters going to Canada are ever stamped 'foreign mail,' as recently stated.

Following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Mr. Joseph Deely, tariff reform candidate for Ealing: 'I do not myself recognize any difference in principle between Mr. Balfour and myself. If we differ at all it is

only on the question of methods and tactics, but Mr. Balfour has advocated the objects which I have in view as strongly as any tariff reformer could desire.'

London, Jan. 19.—Whilst reading a novel and smoking a cigarette, G. W. Hives, said to be a well-to-do Canadian, suddenly expired at the Nursing Home, Portland Place.

London, Jan. 20.—At the annual dinner of the Manchester Wholesale Provision Association, Mr. James Smylie, the president, said it behoved this country to take deeper interest in the British colonies for there were great possibilities as to their food supplies in the future.

Mr. R. Graham said the only country from which provisions were delivered in Manchester by the ship canal was Canada. This trade had grown enormously in a few years, as in 1897 the number of boxes of butter imported was thirteen and cheese 7,611; while in 1904 there were 40,677 boxes of butter and 90,355 boxes of cheese imported.

London, Jan. 20.—Lord Strathcona has gone to Edinburgh to-day to preside at the Morayshire dinner to-night.

London, Jan. 20.—Messrs. W. A. and Ernest Barry, the double scull racers, challenge any two men in the world for the championship of the Putney Mortlake course, for £200 a side.

London, Jan. 20.—Mr. Walter James, agent-general for Western Australia, has been a frequent caller at the Canadian Emigration Office, seeking information regarding Canadian methods of pushing emigration.

London, Jan. 20.—The Peddie wind gauge sight, invented by Private J. T. Peddie, of the 5th Royal Scots, Montreal, will be allowed in all unlimited competitions of the National Rifle Association of Bisley, this year.

London, Jan. 19.—The proceedings of the council of the British Empire League meeting yesterday were private, but the Canadian Associated Press understands that in addition to the question of colonial marriages, it was decided to hold a banquet in honor of Lord Minto in recognition of his services in Canada.

London, Jan. 19.—At the annual meeting of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce, in February, among the resolutions to be discussed is one of the Birmingham chamber regarding newspaper postage to Canada and a resolution that a memorial be addressed to the Postmaster-General calling his attention to a resolution passed at the last annual meeting in reference to the rate of postage on newspapers and magazines despatched to Canada.

London, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of the British Empire League, presided over by Lord Derby, a resolution was moved by Lord Strathcona on the status in Great Britain of the offspring of marriages made in other parts of the Empire.

This resolution was probably aimed to secure recognition of the marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the non-recognition of which in Great Britain recently caused a strong protest from Australia.

London, Jan. 20.—The Glasgow 'Herald,' in commenting on Mr. John Morley's speech, says apparently he has not discovered in Canada a crisis in the history of the British Empire, or any sign of that remarkable 'truth' being trumpeted here by all sorts and conditions of men, that if we don't do it pieces, and Canada in particular will link herself to the United States.

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MONTREAL VETERANS '66 AND '70.

Capt. C. E. A. Patterson presided over a representative gathering of Veterans on Thursday, in the officers' quarters of the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers. The secretary was instructed to write to the Hon. S. N. Parent as to when he would be in Montreal, and if he would give an interview relative to grants of land to those who took part in repelling the Fenian raid of 1866 and 1870.

CALLED TO LANCASTER.

At a meeting of the congregation of Knox Church, Lancaster, Ont., held on Monday evening, it was decided to call to the vacant pastorate the Rev. E. McRay, of Sherbrooke, N.B.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

of Candidates for To-morrow's Contest.

Table listing candidates for Ontario elections, categorized by Conservative and Liberal parties across various regions like Addington, Algoma, Brant, etc.

allegiance. Personally he intended standing by his old friend Mr. Ross.

Sir Wilfrid gave way to the Ontario premier, who received a splendid reception throughout his address of more than an hour.

In reply to the Conservative cry that 'Ross must go,' he put the question—'But why should the Ross Government go? Not because its administration is bad,' he said.

In proof of his defence, the Ontario premier appealed to the record of the election courts of the province.

MR. WHITNEY SPEAKS

RECEIVES A WARM RECEPTION IN RUSSELL HOUSE ROTUNDA.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—A reception of an impromptu character, but none the less warm, was given to Mr. J. P. Whitney last evening in the rotunda of the Russell House.

The Ross demonstration in the Russell Theatre had just concluded when Mr. Whitney entered the hotel, accompanied by Messrs. Murphy and P. D. Ross.

MR. GRAHAM AT KINGSTON.

The Hon. George P. Graham, Provincial Secretary, spoke in Kingston on Tuesday afternoon in the Whig Hall in the interests of Frontenac Liberals.

SOUTH TORONTO.

At the Liberal convention, Mr. John J. Hunter, a compositor and well known in city labor circles, was nominated as the candidate against Mr. J. J. Foy.

NORTH TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Mr. Hugh Blain's committee in North Toronto claim to be highly encouraged by the result of their reports of their canvassers which have covered the district.

SKIT SKETCHES.



THE CHAMPIONS HANDICAPPED BY SCANDALS.



Manitoba—'Now, then, you overgrown prodigy, make room, will yer? N. W. T.—'G'way, you little fatty, and mind who you're shovin'.'

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

THE EUROPEAN WONDER.



Chorus—'Marvellous! What will he do next?'



Canada—'Shall I say welcome? What can I do with them all?' —Contributed by Violet Barnjum.

WEATHERLETS.

It's boy-time when it freezes, It's boy-time when it snows, The youngster is the one whose lot is happiest when it snows.

I crown thee king of intimate delights, Fireside enjoyments, home-born happiness, And all the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturb'd retirement, and the hours Of long, uninterrupted evening, know.

'O winter, ruler of the inverted year, I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st And dreared as thou art.

'Tis winter now; the fallen snow Has left the heavens all coldly clear; Through leafless boughs the sharp winds blow.

But though abroad the sharp winds blow, And skies are chill, and frosts are keen, Home comfort draws her circle now, And warmer glows her light within.

All Nature feels the renovating force Of winter, only the thoughtless eye In ruin sees. The frost-contracted glebe Draws in abundant vegetable soul.

O Winter! ruler of the inverted year, Thy scatter'd hair with ash-like ashes gild; Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks Fring'd with a beard made white with other snows.

I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st, And dreared as thou art. Cowper—'Task,' Book IV, Line 120.

JANUARY RENEWALS.

Subscribers whose term of subscription will end January 31, 1905, should have found a circular and remitting envelope in last week's issue.

TWO PREMIERS SPOKE.

Monster Meeting at Ottawa in Interests of Provincial Nominees.

AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN SIR WILFRID WILL CAST HIS VOTE FOR HIS OLD FRIEND, MR. ROSS.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—One of the most largely attended political meetings in the history of Ottawa was held last evening in the Russell Theatre, in the interests of the two Liberal nominees in the Capital.

The Russell Theatre seats two thousand people, but it is within the mark to say that about as many more crowded every inch of standing room.

Among those on the platform, in addition to the two premiers and the Liberal candidates, were the Hon. H. W. Scott, Secretary of State; the Hon. Wm. Templeman the British Columbia representative in the Federal Cabinet; the Hon. N. A. Belcourt, the Hon. Thomas Greenway, Senator Cloran, several members of parliament, the Rev. William McIntosh, of the First Congregational Church; the Rev. J. H. W. Milne, of the Glebe Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. D. M. Ramsay, of Knox Church, and the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of the Western Methodist Church, and a score of leading party workers in the Capital.

The candidates were first heard very briefly, after which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was introduced and stepped forward amidst enthusiastic applause.

Sir Wilfrid in opening, said he appeared as a resident of Ottawa, and as such he had a duty to perform, and it was

in the performance of this duty that he appeared on the platform to give his vote and voice to his old friend Mr. Ross. He was not carried away from his moorings by the present campaign of mud-slinging in Ontario.

Another of the Ontario Liberal leaders was Alexander McKenzie, as good a man as ever breathed God's air. But what was said of him by his Conservative opponents? He was vilified, abused, traduced with a malice that never was surpassed. He was called a hoodler and corruptionist.

It was not his fault, and he believed Mr. Ross would free his party from these reproaches.

It was no fault of the Ontario premier if ballot-switching had occurred in some quarters, but it would be his fault if he did not purify these things. For his own part Sir Wilfrid saw no reason why Liberals in Ontario should change their





PLAN OF ST. PETERSBURG.

MAP REFERENCES.

1. Stock Exchange.
2. Academy of Sciences.
3. University.
4. Academy of First Corps of Cadets.
5. Academy of Arts.
6. Mining Institute.
7. Physical Observatory.
8. Winter Palace.
9. Statue of Peter I.
10. Senate and Synod.
11. Cathedral of St. Isaac.
12. General Staff Buildings.
13. Hermitage Gallery of Art.
14. Cathedral of Virgin of Kazan.
15. Town House.
16. Gostinyi Dvor.
17. Public Library.
18. Amtekhoff Palace.
19. Orphanage.
20. General Post-Office.
21. Military storerooms.
22. Theatres (Great and Marinski).
23. Moscow Railway Station.
24. Medical Academy.
25. Hospital.
26. Courts of Justice.
27. House of Detention.

WHERE IS THE CZAR?

Mystery Surrounds the Whereabouts of His Majesty.

SINCE FRIDAY THE EMPEROR HAS BEEN FLITTING FROM PALACE TO PALACE.

London, Jan. 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says that few know the Czar's dwelling place. It has been surrounded with the usual mystery since Thursday. When after returning to the Winter Palace, official information was issued that His Majesty was starting for Tsarkoe Selo, whereas, he really repaired in the evening at the Antiochoff Palace, on the Nevski Prospekt, where the Dowager Empress resides. He spent the night there, and on Friday morning went to the Winter Palace. Saturday morning, he is reported to have gone to Tsarkoe Selo,

whereas, he really remained in the Winter Palace. Where he was to-day nobody appeared to know.

CZAR'S MANIFESTO

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—It is rumored that the Emperor Nicholas will issue a manifesto to-morrow declaring St. Petersburg to be in a state of siege.

LETTER TO THE CZAR

FATHER GOPON MAKES FINAL APPEAL TO HIS MAJESTY.

The following is the text of a letter addressed by Father Gopon to the Emperor last night: 'Sovereign,—I fear your ministers have not told you the full truth about the situation. The whole people, trusting in you, have resolved to appear at the Winter Palace at 2 p.m., in order to inform you of their needs. If, vacillating, you do not appear before the people, then the moral bonds between you and the people who trust in you will disappear because innocent blood will flow between you and the people. Appear to-morrow before your people and receive our address of devotion in a courageous spirit. I and the representatives of labor and my brave working men and comrades guarantee inviolability of your person.'

MESSAGE FROM GOPON

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—A deputation from the Liberal Committee, entered the Alexandrinsky Theatre early this afternoon, and addressed the audience, asking them to honor the deaths of those who died for liberty by causing the amusements to cease. The audience warmly applauded the committee and left the theatre in a body. At a meeting of the committee late to-night Maxim Gorky, the well-known Russian author, read the following letter to the workmen from Father Gopon, who was wounded:—'Comrades and Russian workmen: There is no Czar. Between him and the Russian nation, torrents of blood have

flowed to-day. It is nigh time the Russian workmen begin without him to carry on their struggle for national freedom. You have my blessing. For that fight to-morrow, I will be among you. To-day, I am busy working for the cause. (Signed), FATHER GOPON.'

UPRISING IN FINLAND.

EMPLOYEES OF ALL FACTORIES STRIKING.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Grave news has been received from Finland, where the employees of all the factories are striking, and a general rising is feared.

'LONG LIVE POLAND.'

REPORT THAT TROOPS FIRED ON MOB AT LODZ, AND CAUSED SOME DEATHS.

New York, Jan. 23.—A Paris despatch to the 'Times' says: A despatch from St. Petersburg gives an account of a public demonstration at Lodz, a manufacturing town in Russian Poland, in which the crowd carried flags and raised cries of 'Long live Poland.' Troops stationed in houses along the route of the procession fired upon it through the windows. Some persons were killed and several wounded. Great excitement prevails.

CIRCIASSIANS REVOLT,

London, Jan. 23.—Nothing is known here of the report from Constantinople which has reached Captain Cullen, of the Imperial Marine Association of Tokio, now at Victoria, B.C., to the effect that 1,500 Circaissians have revolted and killed the Russian guard at Slavini in the Caucasus, and that Russians and Turks in large numbers are crossing the frontier into the Caucasus to spread the revolution to Tiflis province, the capital of which, Tiflis, is alleged to be in a state of siege.

The Gazetteers available do not mention a Slavini in the Caucasus or elsewhere.

ADMIRALTY WORKS IN FLAMES.

Sebastopol, Jan. 23.—11 a.m.—The vast Admiralty Works here are in flames.

Sebastopol is the principal military port of Southern Russia, and is the best port in the Black Sea. It was founded in 1784, and is strongly fortified.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Orangeville, Ont. Enclosed you will find express order for four dollars and twenty-five cents (\$4.25), being amount of subscriptions for names on accompanying list. We have taken the 'Weekly Witness' for over twenty years, and the 'Messenger' for quite a number of years also, and we wish you continued success with your publications, and a very prosperous New Year. Your sincere friend, MRS. D. McPHERSON.

Westchester Station, N.S., Jan. 12, 1905. I write to say I appreciate your publications more and more. From no paper I read do I get so many illustrations and suggestions for sermonising. I shall have to continue my subscription even if the price does advance. I recommend the 'Witness' and 'World Wide' to all. I wish you large and larger success in your work. Yours truly, (REV.) H. S. SHAW.

Orangeville, Ont. 'World Wide' is 'better and better,' and to one whose time for reading is limited, almost indispensable. Yours with best wishes, T. C. SOMERVILLE.

St. Catharines, Jan. 13, 1905. Enclosed please find renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.' I thought I would reduce some of the periodicals which come to us, but we cannot get along without such a clean, just, undenominational

paper, fit for any boy to read. It is a pity there are so few like it. Yours sincerely, C. WALTON.

Winchester, Me., Jan. 14, 1905. I enclose a subscription for another year to 'World Wide,' and beg to thank you for the liberal terms of your renewal offer. I must also mention my appreciation of the beautiful number recently issued, which contained the collected cartoons and a comprehensive and easy-working index to the valuable articles published in the splendid reprint during the past year. Yours truly, GEO. R. McCORD.

Yarmouth, N.S., Jan. 12, 1905. I enclose post-office order for three dollars and fifty cents, together with a list of subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness.'

I have been a subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' ever since I have been a housekeeper, and should find it hard to give it up now. It is so thoroughly reliable in all its departments that when in doubt we feel it safe to follow the 'Witness.' Wishing you every success in your good work, I am very sincerely yours. S. R. HILTON.

Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1905. With the 'Witness' and the 'Christian Herald,' of New York city, I can glean considerable information of what is transpiring in the Christian and missionary world. There are but few weeklies that will give much space to temperance and most of them will ignore the Sunday question. I sincerely hope that there ever will be a Dougall to champion all these good qualities. Yours in the cause, (MRS.) L. M. CULVER.

Newburgh, Ont., Jan. 18, 1905. Enclosed you will find subscription fee for 1905. I am well satisfied with 'World Wide.' It beats them all. Hoping this is not too late in sending, I remain, yours respectfully, H. P. FAIRBAIRN.

Parry Sound, Ont., Jan. 13, 1905. Please find Post-Office order for re-

newal for 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.' I am pleased to inform you that in my opinion the 'Witness' is the very best and cleanest paper published. Wishing you continued success, I am, gentlemen, yours truly, J. FARRER.

Salem, Oregon, Jan. 10, 1905. If my name has been left off the list for the 'Weekly Witness,' as it deserved kindly put it on again and accept the enclosed order. The number for Jan 3 reached me to-day. Kindly send those for Jan. 10 and following. My family will make things uncomfortable for me if they miss any part of the story. Yours sincerely, J. D. ALEXANDER.

Buckingham, Que., Jan. 18, 1905. Enclosed please find one dollar, renewal subscription to the 'Weekly Witness.' We find your paper invaluable, and would not be without it for twice the price. Yours truly, ROBT. FERRIS.

Fort Wiliam, Ont., Jan. 18, 1905. Received the fountain pen all right, for which I am very thankful, and highly pleased, as it is a beauty, and an easy writer. You did not mention if there was any difference coming to you. Really, I think such a splendid pen is worth more than the little that I did for your worthy publications. Yours respectfully, HENRY MAGEE

Treadwell, Ont., Jan. 6, 1905. We still enjoy your papers very much. 'World Wide' is capital, and no one who knows it, and is able, will begrudge the new price. And the 'Witness'—to say a good deal—is at least as good as ever. Especially valuable, I think, is your 'World's Welfare' page, which seems to be much needed to keep up a connection between the best efforts for humanity. We also prize your accurate news. One gets very tired, unless time hangs heavy, of reading to-day a lot of denials of exciting assertions made yesterday. Your very respectfully, GORDON L. LAMB.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET BUT FIRM.

There is a quieter feeling in the market for cheese, and while prices are firm they do not appear to be any business in progress.

BUTTER MARKET VERY STRONG. The strength which has characterized the butter market of late has been more pronounced the past few days and prices are fully 1/4 higher.

EGG MARKET STEADY—NO IMPORT-ANT CHANGE. Although the receipts of eggs show a marked increase over those of week ago, yet the undertone to the market has been steady and prices show no important change.

TURKEYS SELL AT LOW RATE. There has been quite a large turnover during the week but the bulk of sales were made at very low prices in order to work off some of the stock which has been held over since the holidays.

MARKET FOR DRESSED HOGS FIRM. The tone of the market for dressed hogs has been firmer, in sympathy with an advance in prices for live hogs of fully 25c per 100 lbs.

HONEY QUIET. Business in honey is quiet, and prices show no material change. We quote: White clover, in comb, 12 1/2c to 13c; extracted white, 8c to 10c.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN MAPLE TRADE. There has been no improvement in the demand for maple products. Syrup, in kegs, 5c to 5 1/2c; wise measure, in tins, 40c to 45c, as to quality, and sugar, 6 1/2c to 7c.

DRIED APPLIES. The demand for these still continues fair at about 3c per lb.

Game—Hares are plentiful and selling at 15c per pair. The season for the sale of these closes Feb. 15.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$5.80, and strong bakers, \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.80.

ROLLED OATS—\$2.05 and \$2.07 per bag, of 50 lbs. \$4.20 to \$4.15 in barrels.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk, at \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$21.

BEANS—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.35 to \$1.37 1/2 in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.80 to \$17; American clear cut fat back \$20; compound lard, 6 1/2c to 7c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Jan. 20. There was a very large attendance of the farmers at the markets this forenoon, some of them coming upward of forty miles from the north country.

fronts, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c do.; lamb's mutton, 7c to 8c do.; sheep's mutton, 5c to 6c do.; turkeys, 15c to 17c do.; geese, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c do.; ducks, 12c to 15c do.; chickens, 10c to 12c do.; oats, 95c to \$1.00 per bag; buckwheat \$1.20 per bag; turnips, 60c do.; carrots and beets, 75c do.; parsnips, \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel; celery, 40c to \$1 per doz.; tub butter, 50c to 55c per lb.; prints, 55c to 30c do.; new laid eggs, 50c to 60c per dozen; older eggs, 20c to 30c do.; apples, \$1.50 to \$3.50 per barrel; Jamaica oranges, \$2.50 per box; lemons, \$2 to \$2.25 do.; Almeria grapes, \$5.50 per keg; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bunch; hay, \$7 to \$8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

TRADE REVIEW

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR THIS YEAR.

Bradstreet's advice says of Montreal trade:—While wholesale trade here has not yet entirely recovered from the quieting influence of the holidays there is still a fair trade doing compared with this time in previous years.

Toronto—General business conditions continue quiet, although there is a fair movement in some lines of winter goods. The country roads are in good condition, and this has helped in the movement of stocks.

Winnipeg—General trade here is of satisfactory volume, although, as is usual at this time of the year, some lines are a little quiet.

GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS ARE UNCHANGED.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday Jan. 21, will say of Montreal trade: General trade conditions at Montreal are about as last reported.

General trade conditions at Montreal are about as last reported. The boot and shoe factories are all again in full operation.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Jan. 23.

About 1,000 head of butchers' cattle, 50 milch cows and springers, 40 calves and 25 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—With but few cattle left over from the previous day's trading, and a light run, there was no opportunity for business in the western cattle market this morning.

Butchers' Cattle—A few odd lots of poor stock were on the market, and they sold about steady with yesterday's prices.

LONDON WOOL SALES

DEMAND FROM ALL SECTIONS AND COMPETITION KEEN.

London, Jan. 21.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 12,825 bales. Demand came from all sections and competition was keen.

at steady at \$5.10 per cwt. for selects and at \$4.95 for lights and fats. Chicago, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 32,000; market steady to 15c lower; good to prime steers, \$5.70 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25; calves, \$1.25 to \$4.00; heifers, \$2 to \$5.10; canners, \$1.25 to \$2.45; bulls, \$2.10 to \$4; calves, \$2.50 to \$7.

SHIPBUILDING AT HALIFAX

OPERATING COMPANY WILL BE ORGANIZED—A SIX-DOLLAR PER TON SUBSIDY SPOKEN OF.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 12.—The Board of Trade and City Council of Halifax some time ago appointed a joint committee on a shipbuilding establishment at this port.

NOT ACCORDING TO SAMPLE

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS UNFAVORABLY COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

London, Jan. 19.—Considerable complaint is made by members of the Canadian export trade in Great Britain as to the treatment they receive at the hands of Canadian manufacturers.

CANADIAN FRUIT COMBINE

A TENDENCY TO BOYCOTT CANADIAN CANNED GOODS—COMBINE SELLING DIRECT TO RETAILERS THE CAUSE.

London, Jan. 19.—Canadian and American fruit and meat canning industries are being brought in sharp contact as regards trade with Great Britain.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, Jan. 23.—Wheat is quiet and fairly steady although the tendency of the market is towards firmness.

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MR. R. M. BALLANTYNE HITS FROM THE SHOULDER—BUT ALSO SAYS KIND THINGS OF ONTARIO CHEESE.

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Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs, May, July, etc. and values.

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FOREIGN GOVERNMENT STOCKS LOWER.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

The directors of the Royal Bank of Canada have given a substantial bonus to the officers of the bank throughout the entire service on account of the excellent financial success the bank has attained during the past fiscal year.

CLUBBING OF

THE WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO AND WINNIPEG FAIRLY STEADY.

The Chicago wheat market opened at a slight decline on Saturday's final prices, but during the day there was an improvement of nearly 1/2c in the May and July options.

SUGAR ADVANCES TEN CENTS.

Local sugar advances have advanced prices

New South Wales—3,500 bales of scoured, 1s to 2s 1/4d; greasy, 5/4d to 1s 1d. Queensland—2,900 bales; scoured, 1s 2d to 1s 11d; greasy, 9/4d to 1s 1d. Victoria—1,900 bales; scoured, 10d to 2s 6/4d; greasy, 9d to 1s 5d. South Australia—3,000 bales; greasy, 6d to 11d. New Zealand—4,200 bales; scoured, 11d to 1s 7/4d; greasy, 7/4d to 1s 8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—900 bales; scoured, 8/4d to 1s 6/4d; greasy, 6/4d to 1s 11/4d. River Plate—200 bales; scoured, 9/4d to 1s 8d.

FINANCIAL

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Annual Statement of Toronto Railway.

The Toronto Street Railway Company's annual statement gives the gross earnings for the year at \$2,444,334, as compared with \$2,172,088 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of \$272,246, or 12.5 percent.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. John A. Willoughby, Mayor of Georgetown, is only twenty-eight years old.

Mr. F. McKeehan, K.C., has been elected president of the Hamilton Law Association.

Mr. Charles Unwin has been appointed to succeed Major Villiers Sankey as city surveyor.

The 'Ontario Gazette' announces the appointment of Mr. John Williams, of Belleville, as county clerk and registrar of the Surrogate Court of Hastings.

The Fort William Board of Trade and the local branch of the Lord's Day Alliance are at loggerheads over the demand of the latter for the closing of the post-office on Sundays.

The trustees of the Central Methodist Church, Windsor, have received intimation from Mr. Andrew Carnegie that he will pay the last half of the price of the new organ to be installed at a cost of \$3,500.

A young lady who resides near Arthur was packing a case of eggs, on one of which she wrote her name.

Mr. John H. Clark, chief assistant United States Commissioner of Immigration in Canada will succeed Mr. Watchorn, recently appointed to Ellis Island.

Mr. W. H. Lash, of Westmount, secretary-treasurer of the Canada Tag & Label Company, died suddenly in Quebec on Wednesday, just an hour after his marriage.

QUEBEC.

The Rev. T. S. Chapman, Dudswell, recently celebrated his eighty-first birthday.

The recent provincial elections in Stanstead and Compton counties will not be protested.

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill has been elected president of the DUNDONALD Rifle Club, Cowansville.

Mr. John Leonard has been elected Mayor of Sherbrooke and D. McManaway and E. Sylvestre as councillors.

Work on the survey of the route in connection with the Quebec & Lake Huron Railway has been commenced.

A Finlander working at St. Alphonse de Chicoutimi had both feet badly frozen a few days ago, and it is feared amputation will be necessary.

The monastery to be constructed at Chicoutimi by the St. Sacrament Sisters will cost in the neighborhood of \$21,000.

Work will start in the spring.

Arthur Bourret, the Montreal strong boy, is only eighteen years of age and weighs only a hundred and nine pounds.

yet he can lift an ordinary horse weighing from a thousand to twelve hundred pounds.

The massive floating ice in the River St. Lawrence opposite the city has worked serious injury to the new extension pier at Quebec in connection with the breakwater alignment under contract for the enlargement of the Louise docks, and better steamship accommodation.

Veterans of the South African war met in St. John on Saturday evening to further discuss the outlook for forming an association, but nothing very definite was arrived at.

The veterans may hold sports later in the season.

WESTERN CANADA.

From office boy to mayor sums up the career of Mr. Frederick Buscombe, who has been elected to the chair of chief magistrate of Vancouver, B.C.

Colonel T. D. B. Evans, who commands the Royal Canadian Dragoons in Winnipeg, has declined the offer of a position on the headquarters staff.

Four Galicians have been arrested in Winnipeg, accused of murdering George King, a colored resident, who was acting as peace-maker during a fight in a house near the C. P. R. yards.

Alexander A. Walters, alias Cyril Byron Scott, a deserter from the North-West Mounted Police, a young Englishman, 24 years of age, has been sentenced by a Vancouver magistrate to three years in the penitentiary for theft.

A despatch from Dawson says that a wholesale reduction in the government force is being made in the Yukon Territory through Acting Governor Major Wood.

Thirty employees are being dismissed, among them all the mining inspectors and recorders.

Twenty-five million five hundred thousand bushels of grain were inspected at Winnipeg during the period beginning Sept. 1 and closing Dec. 31 of last year.

The previous year the figures were 23,500,000 bushels, or an increase in favor of the present year of 2,000,000 bushels.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

William Keddy, of Hall's Harbor, N.S., aged 80, wandered from the road during a snowstorm and died from exposure in a field.

Robert William Taylor, who murdered his wife in Winnipeg last November, and who was in jail there awaiting trial, died on Wednesday of consumption.

He belonged to Tonawanda, N.Y.

The Rev. Charles Elliott McKenzie, the new Archbishop of Columbus Episcopal Convocation, diocese of Southern Ohio, was born in Pietou, N.S., in 1858.

He was rector of Shediac from 1888 to 1892.

Molly Cope, the Indian woman, aged 111, who died at Beaver Dam last week, was well known to travellers who were accustomed to the old squaw at the roadside near her home, where she asked alms for tobacco.

The Dominion Government cruiser 'Canada,' flying the blue ensign of the Canadian Confederation, will sail from Halifax the middle of next week on a two and a half months' cruise through the British West Indies.

In the election petition trials in Cumberland, Cape Breton, and Pictou, the counsel for the respondents tendered evidence to show corrupt acts on the part of the petitioners, under which it was alleged they could not legally petition.

This was argued for several hours, when judgment was reserved, to be given on Jan. 27.

James Debison, of Little Bras D'or, an employee of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company quarries at George's river, left his home at Little Bras D'or, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 28, to go to work at the quarries, intending to take a short cut through a half mile of wood between his home and the railway track leading to the quarries.

Since that time nothing has been heard of him.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Several city hotelkeepers have had their licenses cancelled for violation of the law.

The new Grand Trunk offices are being found rather too small for present requirements, for the installation of the Grand Trunk Pacific staff.

William Blount, a Montreal letter carrier, has been caught red-handed robbing the mails, and will be tried at the next sitting of the Court of King's Bench.

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The new councillors elected in Westmount on Monday, were Messrs. Knox and Lee, re-elected; Mr. Tremblaine and Mr. John Rogers, the candidate of the Citizens' Union.

Mrs. P. A. Jodoin, mother of Mr. R. E. Jodoin, advocate, of this city, is dead at Beloit, of pleurisy, after an illness of but two days.

The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr. Rappael Bellemare, of Montreal, and was aged 45 years.

Ald. St. Denis, chairman of the Police Committee, moved at Monday's meeting to amend the law respecting the closing of barber shops on Sunday to permit of their being kept open from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., but failed to find a seconder.

The amendment was therefore declared out of order, on motion of Ald. Couture, which motion carried.

Thirty-four people took their lives at Montreal last year, one man was scared to death, thirty-three killed in railway accidents and thirteen by street cars and twenty-two men and women were burned to death.

There were 1,342 reports investigated, 68 of the inquests being by jury. Twelve persons were sent before the criminal courts to stand trial on a charge of murder.

There are many who for one reason or another wish to add to their income—and if you are not one of these perhaps you know of such an one.

It is, it would be a kindness all round to draw his or her attention to our prize and percentage offers, full particulars of which will be supplied on application.

Money can be had for the asking—the asking of subscriptions to our publications.

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MILLAR — LAWSON — At St. Paul's Church, Port Erie, Ont., on Jan. 19, 1905, by the Rev. A. W. Woods, Robert Millar, of Oxnard, Cal., to Edith Ross Lawson, of Bridgeburg, Ont., daughter of James Lawson, Collector of Customs.

PARTIDGE — RUTHERFORD — On Jan. 18, 1905, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., George Partridge, of Percy, Ont., to Jennie, eldest daughter of Abram Rutherford, of Seymour, Ont.

SUDDARD — RAYMOND — At Toronto, on Jan. 19, 1905, by the Rev. C. O. Johnston, Edward Suddard, of Kingston, to Miss Minnie Raymond, of Toronto.

THOMPSON — McLEOD — At Elkhorn, Man., on Jan. 18, 1905, by the Rev. N. Macphie, Mr. Wellington John Thompson, editor of the Elkhorn 'Advocate,' to Miss Mary Ashley McLeod, both of Elkhorn.

TROTTER — McCUTCHEON — At the residence of the bride, 237 Robert street, Toronto, on Jan. 18, 1905, by the Rev. W. T. Ellison, of Carleton Place, Ont., cousin of the bride, Sara M. McCutcheon, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCutcheon, to Charles L. Trotter, both of Toronto.

WOODSIDE — RICKABY — At the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, on Jan. 18, 1905, by the Rev. Lennox W. Williams, Dean of Quebec, Ernest Henry Sheppard Woodside, to Constance May Elizabeth, daughter of David S. Rickaby.

DIED.

AYLEN — At 178 Notre Dame street, city, on Jan. 23, 1905, Kathleen Helen, infant (twin) daughter of E. D. Aylen, M.D., aged 4 months and 14 days.

BLASDELL — At Minneapolis, Minn., on Jan. 14, 1905, Horatio N. Blasdell, aged 63 years. Deceased was born in Ottawa, and was a son of the late Horatio Blasdell, a former resident of Ottawa, and nephew of the late T. M. and N. S. Blasdell.

BRONSON — On Jan. 16, 1905, at the residence of her son, W. G. Bronson, 70 Concession street, Ottawa, in her 91st year, Editha Pierce, widow of the late H. F. Bronson.

BROWNE — On Jan. 16, 1905, Maria Louisa Litchfield, dearly beloved wife of Dunbar Browne, M.A., D.C.L., and daughter of the late John P. Litchfield, M.D., late medical superintendent Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, and Professor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

CARLETON — At Quebec, on Jan. 19, 1905, after a long and painful illness, Bridget Loughran, relict of the late Christopher Carleton.

CARLISLE — On Jan. 14, 1905, aged 76 years, Matilda Grafton, wife of Frederick Carlisle, of Chicago, formerly of Montreal, and cousin of Mr. F. E. Grafton, of this city.

CARMICHAEL — At Scotch Concession, Riverfield, P.Q., on Jan. 14, 1905, James Carmichael, aged 32 years, 3 months and 24 days.

CAVE — At 623 Wellington street, on Jan. 19, 1905, George Cave, native of the Isle of Wight.

COWIE — At Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 16, 1905, at her son-in-law's residence, 438 Princess street, Hannah Keller, widow of the late Thomas Cowie, aged eighty-five years.

DALGLISH — Suddenly, on Jan. 19, 1905, George DalGLISH, in his 76th year, at his late residence, Wrightville, Hull, Que.

DRUMM — At his residence, 40 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Dec. 30, 1904, William Drum, late of Montreal, aged 52 years.

DUNBAR — At his residence, 10 Oak street, Toronto, on Jan. 19, 1905, John Dunbar (late of Post-office Department), aged 63 years.

DUNCAN — At Portmouth, Ont., on Jan. 21, 1905, Isabella McLeod, relict of the late George Duncan.

ELLIOTT — On Dec. 23, 1904, at Edinburgh, Scotland, Rebecca, only sister of J. D. Elliott, Royal Ordnance Factories, Woolwich, aged 49.

FRASER — At the residence of her brother-in-law, James McCarthy, Eastman's Springs, Jane Fraser, in her 76th year. The deceased was a daughter of the late Major Donald Fraser, of Williamstown, Gungahary, Ont.

GEE — On Jan. 4, 1905, at Sherwood, West Bournemouth, England, his mother's residence, William Gee, M. Inst. C.E., eldest son of the late William Gee, of Southwell, aged 52.

GERMAN — At Echo Place, near Brantford, Ont., on Jan. 20, 1905, the Rev. Peter German, father of the Rev. Dr. John F. German, of Toronto, in his 90th year.

GOODFELLOW — At his home, near Thornbury, Ont., on Jan. 19, 1905, Mr. Adam Goodfellow, aged 75 years.

GRACE — In this city, on Jan. 20, 1905, of pneumonia, Esther Murphy, aged 60 years, widow of the late Joseph Grace. Boston and Louisiana papers please copy.

GYLFE — On Jan. 18, 1905, Catharine Frances Hare, the dearly beloved wife of Charles Gylfe, and daughter of the late James Hare, Birmingham, England. Birmingham, England, papers please copy.

HANSON — On Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, 1905, at Restormel, Westmount, Mary Ann Hanson, relict of the late Captain Joseph Hanson, aged 86 years.

HENDERSON — On Jan. 21, 1905, at Paris, Ont., J. B. Henderson. Service will be held at his late residence, on Tuesday, Jan. 24th, at 10 a.m., thence to G.T.R. train at 11.30 a.m. to St. Catharines. Funeral from his son-in-law's, D. B. Crombie, at 2.50 p.m.

JEMMETT — At Prescott, Ont., on Jan. 19, 1905, Francis S. Jemmett, local manager of the Merchants Bank, eldest son of the late Rev. George Jemmett, of Ottawa.

KERR — On Dec. 25, 1904, at the residence of her cousin, Mrs. Peter Morris, Large, Miss Mary Ann Kerr, only daughter of the late James Kerr, merchant, Belth, Ayrshire, Scotland, and sister of Daniel Kerr, Chatham, Ontario, in her 72nd year.

LINDSAY — At Gaspe Basin, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1905, Ruby Lowades Lindsay, the fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Lindsay, aged 19 years and 5 days. Huntingdon papers please copy.

LUMSDEN — At Wood Neuk, 1 Elm ave., Rosedale, Toronto, on Jan. 19, 1905, Mary Anne Lumsden, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Lumsden, of 'Dee Mouth,' Aberdeen, Scotland.

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MACFARLANE — At the manse, Frankton, on Jan. 16, 1905, Annie Craig Howie, beloved wife of the Rev. Alex. H. Macfarlane, aged 53 years. MACFARLANE — On Jan. 19, 1905, at the residence of her husband, 368 St. Andrew street, Ottawa, Jane Taylor Beckett, beloved wife of John Macfarlane, in her 72nd year. MACKELCAN — At her late residence, 110 Catherine street north, Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 19, 1905, Caroline J. S., wife of Dr. George L. MacKeigan, aged 66 years. MARKS — On Jan. 15, 1905, at his residence, 80 Cameron street, Toronto, Simon Marks, in his 80th year. McFARLANE — In Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 15, 1905, Robert McFarlane. McINNIS — On Jan. 15, 1905, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Wright, 62 Mansfield avenue, Toronto, Donald McInnis, in his 80th year. McKAY — At the residence of her brother, Mr. Hiram Robinson, 150 McLaren street, Ottawa, in her 77th year, Elizabeth Robinson, widow of Alexander McKay. McKEAND — Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 20, 1905, Anthony McKeand, in the 57th year of his age. O'MALLEY — At Quebec, on Jan. 16, 1905, Johanna O'Malley, aged 90 years, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland. O'REILLY — At Quebec, on Jan. 15, 1905, Mary Edith, youngest daughter of the late Edward O'Reilly, at the age of two years and four months. PHILPOTT — On Jan. 20, 1905, at No. 267 Bleury street, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Hannah Cosgrove, wife of Geo. C. Philpott. REAY — At Beauharnois, on Jan. 17, 1905, Jean Stewart Reay, aged 48 years, 2 months and 13 days. ROBINSON — At his father's residence, Newbyrne, Leeds County, Ont., on Jan. 16, 1905, John Franklin, aged 22 years, youngest son of Thomas Robinson, Esq., and brother of Dr. R. P. Robinson, of Ottawa. RODDICK — At his late residence, 'Mount Fortune,' Cobourg, on Jan. 2, 1905, Janet Dinwoode, relict of the late Wm. Roddick, in her eighty-first year.

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ROWATT — At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Stewart, of Taylorville, Ont., on Jan. 8, 1905, Jean Hay, aged 83 years, relict of the late Wm. Rowatt, of Kilmarnock, Scotland.

SHIBLEY — At Yarker, Ont., on Jan. 15, 1905, at 9 a.m., Sarah Ann Shibley, relict of the late John A. Shibley, aged sixty years.

VINCENT — At Plainfield, New Jersey, on Jan. 15, 1905, Mrs. Ann R. Vincent, mother of the late Mrs. Chester D. Massey, of Toronto, in the 80th year of her age.

WEBSTER — At 301 Barrie street, Kingston, Ont., Patience E. M. Connors, beloved wife of William Webster, in her 73rd year.

WHITNEY — At his home, Fayette, Iowa, William A. Whitney, on Jan. 13, 1905, aged 81 years, formerly of the village of Scotland, Brant County, Ont.

WHYTE — In this city, on Jan. 22, 1905, John King, third son of Henry Whyte, aged 2 years and 6 months.

WILLIAMS — At the home of her son-in-law, Frederick W. Garvin, East Orange, Ont., Rebecca Clark, wife of the late Rev. John A. Williams, D.D., General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada.

WILSON — At the Bridge Street Methodist Church parsonage, Toronto, on Jan. 15, 1905, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. P. Wilson.

WORTHINGTON — At his residence, Alexandra Apartments, University avenue, Toronto, on Jan. 20, 1905, Edward E. Worthington, son of the late John Worthington, in his 49th year.

YOUNG — At 377 Church street, Toronto, on Jan. 17, 1905, Sarah Renwick, relict of the late Rev. W. C. Young.

IN MEMORIAM. ECCLESTONE — In loving memory of William Thomas Ecclestone, born at Bungay, Suffolk, England, passed away at his residence, Erie ave., Hamilton, Ontario, on Jan. 13, 1899, in the 73rd year of his age. He rests from his labors, and his deeds follow him. ROSS — In loving memory of our dear sister Jessie A. Ross, daughter of W. F. Ross, Hopetown, Que., who died of typhoid fever in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Jan. 15, 1899. 'Safe beyond all grief and pain, Death for Thee was truest gain.' WHITE — In loving memory of the late W. C. White, who departed this life on Jan. 19, 1899. 'Thy will be done.'

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