

Montreal Weekly Witness

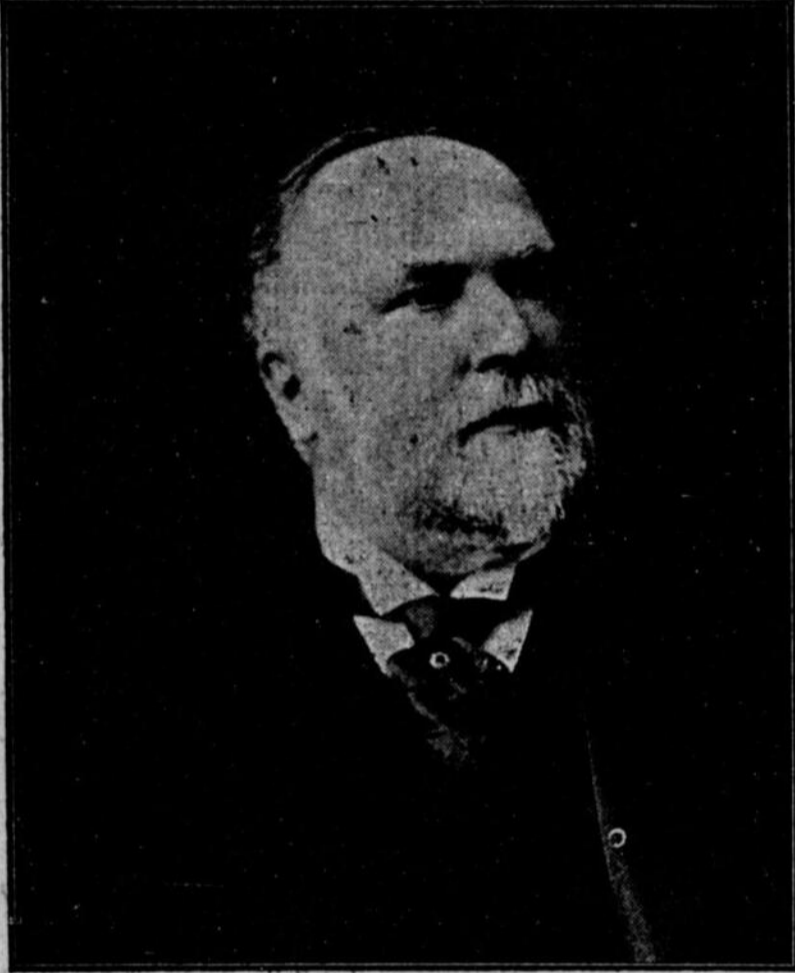
and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1905.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
\$1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

Diamond Jubilee Appreciations.



THE HON. SIR MELBOURNE TAIT,
Acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court.



The Judges' Chambers

Montreal, Nov. 29, 1905.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son,
Proprietors of 'The Witness',
City.

Dear Sirs:

I would like to join with your numerous friends in offering you congratulations upon the jubilee of your paper.

I have been a constant reader of it since I commenced to read anything solid. Many hundred copies of it have I distributed to subscribers in an Eastern Township Village Post Office where my father was Postmaster, and where it was a favorite, as indeed it always has been throughout the Townships.

My appreciation of its educational influence and general usefulness has increased from year to year, and this, among other reasons, because of its high moral tone; of the unvarying sound sense and literary finish of its leading articles which have rendered them at once a fund of instruction and a source of pleasure to the reader; of the general accuracy of its information and avoidance of all that is sensational and vulgar.

That it may long continue in its good and useful work is my sincere wish.

I am,
Yours truly,

M. Tait

(The Alexandria 'Gleaner,' Dec. 1, 1905.)

The Montreal 'Witness' is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee. In merit, as well as in years, this journal deserves the hearty congratulations of the press for its noble stand against fakirism in the newspaper world. Here's to the good old 'Witness' for a good send-off on the centennial march.

THE THEATRE

A Second Warning From Archbishop Bruchesi

A HINT TO THE MANAGERS OF A LOCAL THEATRE.

Another circular letter from Archbishop Bruchesi, on the subject of theatres, was read in all the Catholic churches of the city on Sunday.

The following is the text of the document:—

'Beloved Brethren,—In raising our voice last Sunday against bad theatres and in asking you not to attend the reprehensible plays which were to be presented during the week we were only acting in the discharge of a conscientious duty which our position as first pastor imposed upon us.

'In spite of all that has been said to the contrary we know that our words fell upon attentive ears. Many, in fact, or the most distinguished citizens in order to meet our wishes sacrificed the tickets which they had already purchased, and such an act being a noble example to others we are happy to offer them our congratulations.

'A great many others unfortunately took no notice of our letter and went to hear plays in which the Church is insulted and Christian morals are trampled underfoot; and we have to confess to-day that such conduct on their part fills us with grief and surprise.

'The excuse has been made that the pastoral warning came too late, but this is a sad excuse, indeed; for when the warning was given the plays had been announced and, perhaps, the tickets were purchased, but the theatre was not open. If you were to learn, very dear brethren, that a medicine which had been sold to you as an excellent remedy was nothing more than a fatal poison, would you take the same even if it had been paid for?

'It has also been said that these plays were interpreted by an artist of incomparable merit, but does this fact render them less immoral or less dangerous?

Oh, how little logic there is in some minds, and are not religious convictions very far from being deeply rooted in certain souls?

'We defy the most brilliant orators and the most celebrated actresses to come here to our city and ridicule our history or insult the honor of the Canadian name. They would receive hisses rather than applause, for the patriotic sentiment would be wounded.

'Remember also, very dear brethren, the excitement caused recently in society circles by the appearance of a novel quite insignificant in itself but in which some not very flattering things for our people were said as well as for certain persons evidently aimed at in the writings.

'No one appeared to notice very much the plot which was immoral, but how many protesting articles were written, and how much displeasure was manifested because of the wounding of our national pride?

'Likewise at the theatre, no one would be permitted to attack our country, or the memory of our departed statesmen. But in the present case it is simply the Church which is insulted. Her history is falsified and her blessed influence down through the ages, is strangely ignored. It is simply morals whose sacred laws are despised. The scenes offered to the spectators are, after all, but scenes of criminal passion, of vengeance, of jealousy, of adultery, of murder, and of suicide. Need one be sufficiently scrupulous to be afraid or to flee from these scenes? The evil is exhibited with the seduction of genius and is this not a sufficient reason for contemplating it and applauding the actor or actress who flaunts it before our eyes?

'Alas! this displays a condition of the soul, painful in the extreme to realize.

'Believe us, very dear brethren, we would never have dreamed of warning you against plays that might be of a nature to instil into our minds elevated thoughts or noble sentiments. To-day, however, we invite all sincere men, who risked themselves and saw the plays to which we refer, to tell us, with their hand on their hearts, if we were not within our prerogatives and if we were not in the right in speaking to you as we have done. It is Catholics to whom we are addressing these words, and we say to them that it was not us but God whom they offended. Can they think whom they offended. Can they think of it without remorse? The enjoyment of it is of short duration, but how humiliating is the stain that is left in the soul.

'Journalists, whom we consider as friends, and whose excellent disposition, as well as Christian sentiments, we have often ascertained, considered that they could publish favorable notices on these plays, which they elsewhere declared bad and condemnable. They have tried to conciliate that which can never be conciliated, and they will permit us to say to them that they have grieved us very much.

'But a French morning paper has done more, and, after publishing our pastoral letter, it took upon itself to give a long list of citizens noticed at the theatre. Protests sent have shown us that this list contained the names of most honorable families, not one member of which, however, was present. We resent, of course, this affront, which a Protestant sheet from another province did not fail to notice. But the injury does not stop with our person; it reaches the authority with which we are vested, and we leave the task to Catholics to qualify it as it deserves.

'Now, very dear brethren, let us say

to you that it is less against certain theatrical plays than against bad theatres in general that we have put you on your guard. In the name of our holy religion; in the name of the young, who are dear to us; in the name of the innocence of your children, we beseech you to be faithful to our paternal counsels.

'There is in our city—no one ignores it—a theatre in particular where an entertainment of the most obscene nature was recently given, and where very often dramas of the most perverse kind are played, and against which complaints have reached us of late from many quarters. Let the managers of this theatre remember that here in Canada the Criminal Code condemns very severely scenes of this nature. It is, then, a serious obligation for the civil authorities charged with the protection of good morals, to watch and to act. We take upon ourselves to remind them of this. As for us, in the legitimate exercise of our right and of our episcopal authority, we now warn those managers that if they continue in the course they have been following for some time past, we will use against them measures of a moral order, still more efficacious perhaps than the sanction of the laws of the state.

'We will not shrink from our duty, and we will then see who are those who wish to be the submissive children of the church and those who scorn its commandments and its morals.

It is our most ardent desire, however, not to be under the necessity of exercising this painful duty, and we ask our Lord to console us in hearing our prayer.

'PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.'

Commenting on the circular in St. James Church, the Rev. Curé Charrier referred especially to the clause on the duty of the civil authorities to protect morals, and declared that if said authorities did not display the needed energy the citizens would have to do here, as was done elsewhere—organize protective committees to force action. A mere glance at the show windows of certain booksellers and other stores was sufficient to show what poor protection is given to morals. Montreal was certainly a progressive city, but true progress must rest on good morals. He concluded with an earnest appeal to his parishioners to hear the voice of their pastors, who had no interest to deceive them and simply wished to secure their temporal and spiritual welfare.

Commenting in its turn, the 'Canada' explains that in publishing a list of the principal citizens present on the opening night of the Sarah Bernhardt engagement, it simply followed the usual custom on such occasions, and it adds:—
'We wish to assure the Archbishop of Montreal that, in following that custom for the Sarah Bernhardt opening night it never occurred to our mind to be wanting in deference and respect towards him, and if our reporter mentioned as being present at last Monday's play persons who were not there that error was surely unintentional on his part.'

ADMIRALTY REFORMS

FOUR LARGE ARMORED CRUISERS TO BE BUILT ANNUALLY.

London, Dec. 3.—An official memorandum issued by the Admiralty states that as the result of recent reforms the next estimates for the navy will show a reduction of \$7,500,000 beyond the reduction of \$17,500,000 made last spring. The Admiralty considers that the present strategic requirements will necessitate the building of four large armored ships annually, and remarks that 'however formidable foreign shipbuilding progress may appear on paper we can always overtake them in consequence of our resources and power of rapid construction.'

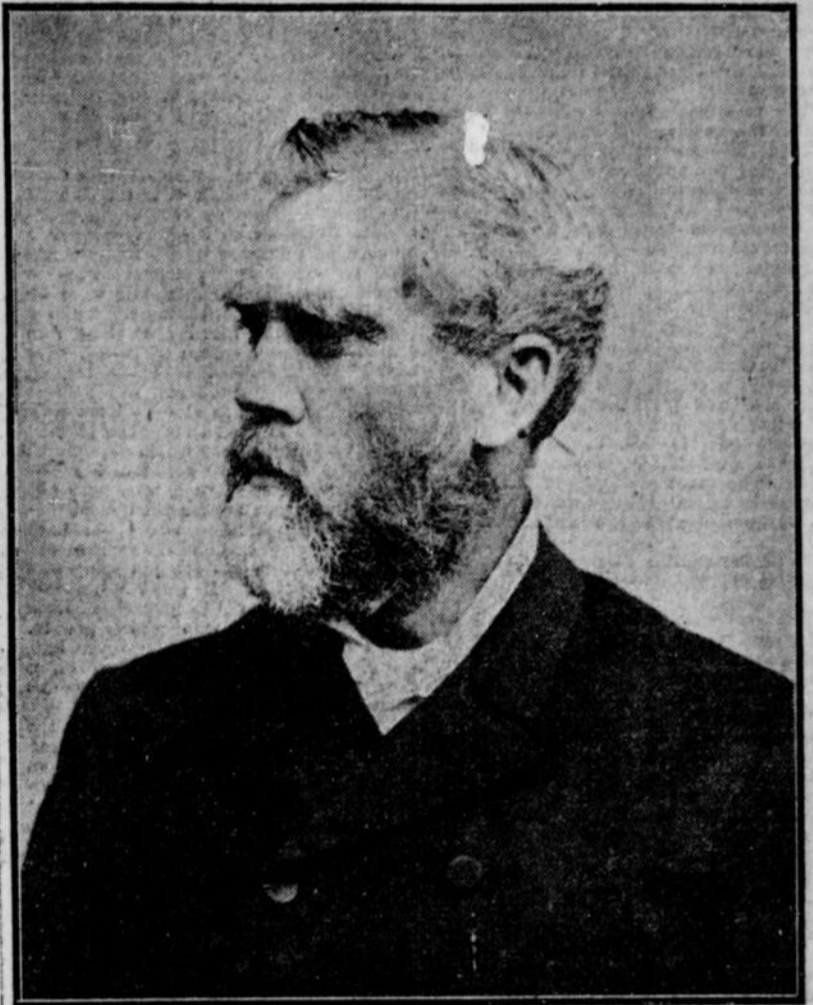
Lord Cawdor, First Lord of the Admiralty, however, accompanies this explanation by warning the public that a reduction in estimates cannot be continued in future years if foreign countries make unforeseen developments in their shipbuilding programme.

A FIGHT WITH DEATH

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF MOUNTED POLICEMAN IN AN ALBERTA BLIZZARD.

Macleod, Alta., Dec. 3.—Constable S. Robertson, of the North-West Mounted Police, was out on the prairie last night when a blizzard raged. He had left his camp in the Porcupine Hills early in the day, intending to make Peigan Detachment, where he would hand over his returns to the officer in charge, to be forwarded to Macleod barracks. The weather was stormy, but he paid little attention to this, and struck out, unconscious of what awaited him. The storm increased, and soon the blizzard was upon him. The snow rapidly filled the low places, making progress difficult. Horse and man plunged into and floundered through the gathering drifts. The horse was soon played out, and, dismounting, Robertson kept on, leading his tired horse, which soon after had to be abandoned altogether. Night set in at last, finding the policeman still stumbling, knowing that to give in meant death, sure and speedy. During the hours of darkness the struggle was kept up, and when daylight dawned he knew where he was, and was able to reach the police detachment. He was pretty far gone, and undoubtedly a few hours longer on the open prairie would have settled him. He has since been admitted into the police hospital, where he is receiving every attention. The storm was one of the worst experienced here at this early season in years. A colored man also spent the greater part of the same night on the prairie. He was picked up the next morning, with face, feet and hands somewhat frozen. He will recover.

Diamond Jubilee Appreciations.



THE REV. DR. SHAW.

Dr. Shaw, principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, sends the following letter to the 'Witness' on the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee.

Wesleyan Theological College,
REV. W. C. SHAW, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.,
420 University Street,
Montreal.

I join with tens of thousands in Canada & elsewhere in sending greetings to the Witness & congratulations on the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee. The Witness & I have not always agreed, but as one of its readers for 38 years I have never failed to appreciate its honest independence, its editorial ability & its defence of all that is pure & best in public & social life. May it live to enjoy many more jubilees.
William J. Shaw.
Nov. 15, 1905

St. Martin's Rectory, Montreal.

For the 'Witness'

Sir,

I am deeply interested to hear of your approaching Diamond Jubilee. My personal acquaintance with the 'Witness' began with my arrival in this city nineteen years ago, and every passing year has deepened the respect and admiration with which I have watched its consistent, patriotic, and Christian career. I was honored with a recent opportunity of looking over the Prospectus of the 'Witness,' as set forth in the original issue of December, 1845, and you are certainly entitled to the highest praise for your persistent fidelity to the lofty principles therein set forth.

I noted with special interest and pleasure the scriptural portion under the heading of 'Daily Bread,' manifesting the same spirit which breathes in the excellent helpful Bible Notes still published daily in your columns.

I rejoice in the 'Witness' for the following reasons:—

1. Because it is first of all loyal to our Lord Jesus Christ, and endeavors to keep His Kingdom in the forefront, as wide open to all believers of every race and nation under heaven.
 2. Because in politics it consistently puts country above party, which is the only true patriotism.
 3. Because from its first issue it has been wide awake to the fearful abuse of the liquor traffic, and has honestly striven to make Canada both free and sober.
 4. Because it is absolutely fearless in its exposure and denunciation of vice in all its demoralizing forms.
 5. Because it is a safe and large-hearted guide for the young, who are our country's hope.
 6. And last, but not least, because in this mercenary age the 'Witness' is free from the enslaving love of money and has sacrificed large sums in the maintenance of its principles.
- May God continue to bless the 'Witness' and its publishers even more richly in the future than in the past. The relation between the 'Witness' and its readers is close and sacred, and eternity alone will reveal the extent of its influence for righteousness in the family and in the state.
- If I may add one word, I would express my earnest conviction that all true lovers of their country and their God should add the strength of their subscription to the 'Witness' that it may with unfettered hands go on and prosper.
- G. OSBORNE TROUP.

Nov. 9, 1905.

THE AXE IN ONTARIO.

Trouble Over the Dismissal of Three License Inspectors.

THREE ONTARIO LICENSE COMMISSIONERS RESIGN.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—As the result of the dismissal by the government of the three Ontario license inspectors and the appointment of three other men in their places, the three license commissioners, Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Colonel J. Davidson and Major Murray, appointees of the Whitney Government, and all prominent men, have resigned in the following letter sent this afternoon to the Provincial secretary:

'We view with deep regret the course which the government has decided upon taking. We are unanimous in our judgment that the proposed action is a direct reflection upon the work of the commissioners, and we are compelled to refuse to continue in office when we have lost the support of the government in the impartial and non-partisan administration of the law.'

COMMISSIONERS EXPLAIN.

The commissioners have issued a statement to the press, in which after speaking of the good work of the inspectors, they say in part: 'It was known to the board that some party workers were engaged in intrigues against the inspectors and the commissioners, but they refused to notice the intrigues or intriguers, as they considered it unthinkable that the government, who have committed to a body of men the enforcement of the law, would act upon the advice of such intriguers without consulting with the commissioners. The retaining of the chief inspector for nine months and then, without a word of consultation with the commissioners, dismissing him at a time when his experience, fidelity and capacity were so much needed by the board in carrying out its policy, gave such plain evidence of a deliberate purpose to render abortive the non-partisan policy of the commissioners, who had no ends to serve, but an impartial administration of the law, that no course was left to them but to resign and to place the responsibility for their action upon the government. The course followed seems to have been designed by men inflamed with passion for office or for dispensing patronage, who determined to get rid of commissioners who refused to play the part of party followers. The government, by their action, have approved of this course, hence the usefulness of the present of hired men subject to the dictation of commissioners is at an end.'

MR. WHITNEY SPEAKS.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—There was a prolonged meeting of the cabinet this afternoon, but at its close Mr. Whitney said there was nothing for publication. The successors to the Toronto license commissioners had not, he said, been appointed. He declared straight out that deliberate misstatements, calculated and intended to put the government in a false position before the public, were being made by the Toronto 'News' and other papers. The crusade started by the 'News' was still apparently in full blast, and facts were considered of little consequence in comparison with the Premier's anger. The fervid indignation against the dismissal of the three license inspectors of Toronto is in sharp contrast with the silence with which over forty similar changes made in other portions of the province during the past eight months were received. I may say that I do not care to continue this discussion. The government is quite content to abide by its record and by the facts, but I am not disposed to pass over deliberate misstatements made with the intention of injuring the government and deceiving the public.'

ADDRESS TO JUSTICE CLUTE.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 28.—Mr. Justice Clute, who made his first appearance today in this city since he went on the Bench, was presented with an address by the Bar of Belleville, to which he graciously replied.

Advertisements.

All Run Down

Wanting in vitality, vigor, vim,—that is a condition that no one can safely neglect, for it is the most common predisposing cause of disease. The blood is at fault; it needs purifying or enriching, and the best medicine to take is

Hood's Sarsaparilla the great alternative and tonic, builds up the whole system.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on 'That Tired Feeling,' No. 8, C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

The Men Under Examination at Toronto Committed for Trial.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The members of the Master Plumbers' Association and Plumbers' Union, charged with conspiracy, were committed for trial by Magistrate Denison this morning. The defendants are Frederick Armstrong, P. Hayes, R. W. Harrison, C. H. Beavis, K. J. Allison, Lewis Legow and W. J. Mason, master plumbers, and W. J. Story, Wm. Bush, F. Lawlor and Chas. Conner, of Local Union No. 46.

Mr. John B. Reeves, whose secession from the Master Plumbers' Association was the genesis of the events which led up to the exposure of the combine and its operations, had some scruples owing to his obligation, in giving details relating to the payment of bonuses, but the magistrate informed him that no body of men could club together to another things up so that crime could not be investigated. He then gave a number of instances where bonuses had been paid to master plumbers, who figured on jobs, by the men who were selected to put the lowest tender and get the work, at the meeting of those who figured. These bonuses, he stated, were added to the amount of the tender, which was fixed upon, and five percent added. If he had in the great majority of cases only allowed twenty-five percent profit in the figure which he quoted when the tenders got together he would not, he said, have been near the average, but would have been much below it, and, therefore, would not have got any contracts. The selection of the man who was to get the job was made in various ways. If there were only two tendering on the job they often tossed up to see who would get it. When there were three they drew lots, and if more than three were 'in' on it they struck an average, and the one nearest to the average got it.

J. Harrison, a former member of the association, swore that he had not collected more than one of his bonuses on contracts, because he felt that the arrangement was illegal and that the men would end up in jail. It was shown that the association had been levying percentages on all the jobs passing through the offices of Toronto architects, whether in the city or not. Further evidence showed that the ramification of the supply combine extended as far as British Columbia. Harrison also swore that Mr. Stevenson, of Stevenson & Malcolm, Guelph, claimed the job on the Guelph Sanitarium because it was his city. His claim was conceded, and Stevenson gave each of the four other tendering firms an I.O.U. for \$200. This, with the five percent collected by the association, was added to the contract.

PLUMBERS ARRAIGNED.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 30.—At the Police Court this morning sixteen master plumbers were arraigned on a charge of conspiracy to raise prices and to prevent competition. They pleaded not guilty. Thos. Davis, secretary of the association, was called by the Crown. Each member of the association, he said, made a solemn obligation to abide by the constitution and paid \$100. Davis admitted that Toronto supply houses had agreed to sell to no person not of the association. He also admitted hiring a man to watch the premises of a plumber not in the association, to see where he got his supplies. Davis will be on the stand again to-morrow.

ONTARIO BY-ELECTIONS

Aurora, Ont., Nov. 28.—The official count of the votes polled at the recent Dominion by-election in North York was made at Aurora this afternoon, and resulted as follows:—Number of votes polled for the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, 2,720; for Mr. Arch. McCallum, 2,233, giving Mr. Aylesworth a majority of 497. The total vote polled was 4,964. In the last Dominion general election last year, the total vote polled was 4,438, of which Sir William Mulock obtained 2,650, and Mr. Roehle, his opponent, 1,888. It will thus be seen there were 626 more votes polled at the present by-election than at the general election, and Mr. Aylesworth polled 72 votes more than Sir William.

Dundas, Ont., Nov. 29.—The official count in the North Westworth by-election was held here this morning by the returning officer, W. E. S. Knowles. Mr. H. C. Gwyn was present in Mr. Smith's (Conservative) interests and Mr. J. W. Lawson represented Mr. W. O. Sealey. It was found that there were nineteen spoiled ballots and thirty-two others were rejected. The total vote was: Smith, 2,983; Sealey, 2,963, leaving Smith's majority at 18.

Sarnia, Ont., Nov. 29.—Official figures of the returning officer in West Lambton gives Mr. Pardee (Liberal) a majority of 246.

CANADIAN HOGS SCARCE

PACKERS CANNOT GET ENOUGH TO KEEP CONCERNS GOING.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—The live stock commissioners' branch of the Agriculture Department is now investigating a scarcity in the available supply of Canadian hogs suitable for making bacon. The packers say that they cannot get enough to keep their concerns going and that in Quebec, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick it is not possible to get more than enough to supply the local demand. If the live stock commissioner finds that there is money in this industry for the farmers he will advise them to devote more attention thereto.

GALES ON GREAT LAKES.

Reports up to Date Show that Nineteen Vessels were Lost

NINE OF THE CREW OF THE 'MATAAFA' LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Reports received up to early to-day, show that nineteen vessels were wrecked in the storm which swept over the great lakes on Monday night and yesterday. One life is known to have been lost and it is feared eight others have perished as a result of the storm. Six vessels are reported missing. The following is a list of the vessels wrecked and missing:—

Wrecked.—Crescent City, steel steamer, wrecked near Duluth; Mataafa, steel steamer, driven ashore at Duluth; R. W. England, steel steamer, wrecked near Duluth; Rosemount, Canadian steamer, of Montreal, ashore near Fort William, Ont.; Isaac L. Elwood, steel steamer, disabled in Duluth harbor; J. H. Outhwaite, steamer, ashore and burned near Cheboygan, Mich.; City of Holland, passenger steamer, stranded at Rogers City, Mich.; D. O. Whitney, steamer, ashore near Port Washington, Wis.; J. M. Spaulding, schooner, ashore near Port Huron, Mich.; Mary Mitchell, schooner, stranded near Cheboygan, Mich.; 'Harvey Bissell, schooner, broken up at Alpena; F. A. Geiger, schooner, dismantled on Lake Michigan, towed to Cheboygan, Wis.; Oliver Mowat, ashore in Lake Ontario; Jim Sheriffs, steamer, dismantled on Lake Huron; Vinland, schooner, waterlogged at Alpena; unknown vessel, reported ashore at Presque Isle, Lake Huron; Charles M. Warner, steamer, ashore at Nine Mile Point, near Cheboygan, Mich.; steamer Mariposa, ashore at Split Rock; scow, George Herbert, sunk off Two Islands, Lake Superior.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Little Current, Ont., Nov. 30.—Thirty hours without food or fire, exposed to the full fury of the storm, in a vessel with her deck awash, was the harrowing experience of two men and a boy on a schooner on the Georgian Bay, resulting in the death of the boy from exposure. On Monday night the tug 'Edna Ivan' left Meldrum Bay with the schooner 'George Penman', loaded with wood, in tow, for Gore Bay. About two o'clock on Tuesday morning the 'Penman' broke her tow line, and the tug was unable to pick her up in the blinding snowstorm. The schooner was accordingly left at anchor near Cape Roberts, with two men, George Burns and James Butchart, and a boy, Alex. Conner, on board. Two tugs left Gore Bay on Tuesday, in search of the vessel, but on account of the snowstorm were unable to find her.

In the meantime the schooner had become waterlogged, sank as far as the deck, dragged her anchor, and drifted as far as Cockburn Island, a distance of 25 miles. When picked up at 8.30 yesterday morning by the tug 'Edna Ivan', Conner was found dead from exposure, and Burns suffering severely with cold, but Butchart was apparently unharmed.

Parraboro, N.S., Nov. 28.—The schooner 'Urban B.' Smith, master, which left this port yesterday for Bridgetown, with coal for Longmire Brothers, went ashore early this morning at Port George, on the Annapolis shore. It is probable that the vessel and cargo will be lost. It is supposed that the vessel went ashore during the snowstorm that prevailed in the bay last night.

The 'Urban B.' was built at Bellevue's Cove, eighteen years ago, and registered ninety-eight tons. She is chiefly owned by the captain and his brother.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1.—The 'Journal' to-day says one hundred and forty-nine lives have been sacrificed, over seventy ships wrecked, and a loss of nearly \$7,000,000 has been sustained in the three big storms on the Great Lakes this season. That this is the most disastrous season in the history of shipping on the lakes is beyond doubt.

SALVATION ARMY.

The following subscriptions towards the cost of the Salvation Army's appeal against the judgment in the St. Louis case have been received by the 'Witness':—

Henry Armstrong... \$1.00
T. Eerovd... 2.00
G. B. Cramp... 10.00
Total..... \$13.00

A FOUL CRIME

SUSPECTED PERSONS ARRESTED.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 1.—Dr. E. A. Preston, of St. John, arrested here today, is held on suspicion of performing a criminal operation on Edith Clark. He has not been admitted to bail. Howard D. Camp, a young man who has been friendly with the deceased girl, is under arrest and held on suspicion. Coroner Berryman has empanelled a jury, and adjourned the inquest until next Monday evening. Friends had gathered for the funeral to-day, when orders from Coroner Berryman were received postponing the obsequies. Meantime the Rev. R. P. McKim, Episcopal clergyman, of whose church Miss Clark was formerly an attendant, had become suspicious, and gave information to the police, and Dr. Preston was arrested. Soon afterwards Howard D. Camp was arrested at the home of the dead girl, where he had gone to attend the funeral. Miss Clark was 24 years old.

MR. FRANK McGRATH DROWNED. Ottawa, Nov. 29.—Mr. Frank McGrath, of Ottawa, employed on the Transcontinental Railway survey, has been drowned near Maniwaki.

CABINET COUNCIL

Tariff Revision to be Proceeded With at Approaching Session.

MEETINGS OF COMMISSION IN SASKATCHEWAN WILL NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTIONS.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—As the outcome of yesterday's cabinet council it is announced that the government will adhere to its original intention of proceeding with the tariff revision at the approaching session of parliament. This means, however, that the parliamentarians are not likely to be called together before March, as the preparation of the new tariff schedules is a task of considerable magnitude that calls for careful consideration in every particular before the Finance Minister presents his handiwork to parliament. The tariff commissioners, however, are hurrying up the conclusion of their enquiries and hope to have these completed by the middle of January.

The Territorial Grain Growers' Association have made representations to the effect that they would prefer that the sittings of the tariff commission in Saskatchewan be postponed until after the pending elections. The commissioners, in compliance with this request, have re-adjusted their programme so that the Saskatchewan meetings will take place after those in Alberta, instead of earlier, as had previously been contemplated. The revised programme for Alberta and Saskatchewan will be as follows: Calgary, Dec. 8; Edmonton, Dec. 12; Prince Albert, Dec. 14; Regina, Dec. 16.

No change has been made in the Manitoba programme, which is as follows:—Winnipeg, Dec. 4 and 5; Brandon, Dec. 6. The 'Canada's' special Ottawa correspondent writes that it appears to be definitely settled that there will be but one session of parliament in 1906, the proposed meeting of the House in November next being cancelled on account of administrative difficulties arising from the fact that the present fiscal year will end only on June 30. As regards the following year, arrangements can be made so as to have the fiscal term end after nine months, on March 31, 1907.

The correspondent adds that, although the date for the opening of the House was not fixed at Friday's meeting of the cabinet, it seems probable that it will take place in February, rather than in September.

THE PENNIE CASE

PREPARATIONS WILL AT ONCE BE MADE FOR BY-ELECTION IN KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 29.—The 'Whig' says the unseating of the Ontario member is no surprise here. 'The injustice,' it says, 'appears when the character of the petitioning party is considered. For weeks before the contest the Liberals were met on every block by the challenge, "We have the money this time, and we are going to win." The vim shown at the meetings and in committees on that side is ever a sure sign of profuse provisioning. The means seem to beget sure confidence. The evidences of its use were flagrant throughout the city. The law is sane and righteous in negating elections in which illegal practices are used; it is unjust and absurd in allowing men steeped to the lips in corruption themselves to be the prosecutors, with the bait of the better chances of gaining the seat by the usual favoring of government candidates in a by-election.'

Preparations will at once be made for the by-election. It is understood that the Conservatives are anxious to have the contest over before the municipal elections, so that about Dec. 20 or 21 may be a probable time. If not then, it will go over well into January. It is probable the former candidates, Messrs. Pennie and McIntyre, will stand again.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 29.—An order for the return of the \$1,000 statutory deposit, made by Mr. E. J. B. Pennie, M.P.P., in connection with his cross-petition, was made this morning by Justices Teetzel and Street.

PLUMBERS' COMBINE

CROWN ATTORNEY BRINGS OUT SOME IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—The Crown Attorney (Mr. Curry) entered upon another phase of the conspiracy charges against the master plumbers and the Supply Association, and brought the local union and its methods into the limelight this morning in the Police Court, and made considerable progress with witnesses, none of whom seemed to relish the line of testimony asked of them. A strong point adduced came in the testimony of a plumber who had been working for Mr. J. B. Reeves, and who left the latter's service because clause 9 of the union rules forbade him working for a non-member of the association, from which Reeves had just been expelled. Two other ex-employees of the complainant Reeves were placed in the box to show that the union took action to make them leave their work, and during the remainder of the sitting George Kingswood, recording secretary of the union, went over the minutes of that organization with the Crown Attorney.

Other plumbers made admissions more or less valuable to the prosecutor in his efforts to connect the workings of the three units—the union, the plumbers and the supply men—with the conspiracy which is charged. The hearing was adjourned for another week at the request of Mr. Curry.

A VETERAN PILOT.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 28.—Captain J. A. McDonald, who pilots the large grain-laden vessels from Kingston to Montreal, has just completed his last trip of the season—the fifty-sixth. This is his forty-ninth season of navigation.

A WARNING

A Voice from the United States to Canadian Parents

The United States ecclesiastical correspondent of the 'Semanne Religion', writing from Albany, under the name of Henri Bayard, says:—'If no others only knew to what they expose their children when they allow them to come alone and live in the United States, they would, perhaps, be more prudent, and would perhaps less easily grant that dangerous permission. There is at present here a band of infamous men who try by every possible means to enlist in their army of crime all Montreal girls they can find and I know that they succeed in their infernal work. The city of Albany alone counts over one hundred of their victims. The white slave trade, say the newspapers, the loss of souls, may we add, the loss of souls for whom our Lord Jesus Christ shed so much blood. But how can those helpers of Satan attain their object, how can they succeed in shutting up in their earthly hells those flowers of God? Their process is very simple. They go to Montreal, they ask whether they could not find a few young girls to become shop clerks in the United States, servants, telephone girls, etc. The salary will be very high, lodgings quite comfortable, a day off every week, etc., etc., and thus the trick is played. Later on, when they come to know the truth, they cannot return—and perhaps they do not want to return. The word of the Master is always true: 'He who commits sin is the slave of sin,' and the wages of that sin is death, death for all that is noble, beautiful and great—the death of souls. Oh! mothers, do not allow your children to come to the United States.'

SUPREME COURT

APPEAL ALLOWED IN G. T. R. VS. PERCAULT.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—In the Supreme Court to-day judgment was rendered in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway Company vs. Percault, allowing the appeal and restoring the judgment of the Superior Court. Costs in all the courts against the respondent. Iddington, J., dissented as to the damage claimed and the costs.

Judgment was also given in the case of Andreas vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway. This action was instituted by the administratrix of Nicholas Andreas, who was killed by a train of the company, under the provisions of the Northwest Territorial ordinance, corresponding to Lord Campbell's Act. The deceased and his nephew were about to cross the railway when a freight train was passing, followed by an express train. Deceased attempted to cross after the freight train passed, and was killed by the express, his view of which was obscured by a tool house near the track.

At the trial the plaintiff had a verdict with \$6,000 damages for the death of her husband and \$400 for loss of horse and wagon. The negligence found by the jury was the excessive speed of the train, and they found that the deceased was not guilty of contributory negligence. The full court ordered a new trial on the ground that the Grand Trunk Railway vs. Mackay (34 Can. S. C. R., 81) decided that travellers on the highway could not take advantage of the section of the Railway Act requiring a limited rate of speed if the track was not properly fenced. The respondent's counsel admitted that this judgment could not be supported, and that the verdict must stand unless the respondent could establish its right to a non-suit moved for at the trial on the ground of contributory negligence and verdict against evidence and weight of evidence. The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal with all costs against the appellant, Andreas, in all the courts, Justice Iddington dissenting.

The argument in Beach vs. the King before the Supreme Court, was concluded to-day and judgment was reserved.

The Maritime list was then taken up, the first case heard being the two Halifax election appeals. In these the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, on hearing preliminary objections, admitted the evidence of corrupt acts, which might disqualify the petitioner, but held the evidence not sufficient and dismissed the objections. The only point raised on the appeal was whether or not a promise to pay for a team on election day, the team not being furnished, would disqualify the petitioner from voting at the election under sec. 113 of the Elections Act, 1904, or must the team be furnished the offence being a promise to pay for a horse.

Another point was that the Chief Justice was not properly assigned to try the election petition by rota or arrangement by the judges. The court refused to entertain this as a ground of appeal. On the other point judgment was reserved. Mellish, K.C., for appellant; W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., and Lovitt for respondent. Both were dismissed with costs.

The appeal in British and Foreign Bible Society vs. Tupper was then taken up. This case was argued in May last, and judgment was reserved, but a rehearing was argued on special points mentioned. As, however, the court is now differently constituted, the whole case must be now re-heard. In 1901 Abraham N. Tupper, deceased, made a will bequeathing legacies to some of his relatives and the residue of his estate to the Bible Society. A few days before his death, in 1902, he made another will, by which his entire estate was bequeathed to relatives and the residuary bequest to the Bible Society was revoked. The latter will was refused by the Surrogate judge, but his decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in banc, which held the will made in 1902 to have been validly made by the testator while he was of sound mind, memory and understanding. The Bible Society appeals on the ground that the testator was under duress and mentally incapacitated at the time he made the second will.

W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., for appellant; Newcombe, K.C., and Mellish, K.C., for respondents. The arguments were not concluded at the time of adjournment, and will be continued to-morrow morning.

NAVIGATION CLOSURES

Last Ocean Vessel in Port Left on Thursday.

The season of navigation was practically closed Thursday by the departure of the C. P. R. S.S. 'Lake Michigan'. The 'Lake Michigan' was not to have left here until to-morrow morning, but owing to the cold and snow of yesterday it was decided to expedite her departure. This is the fifth time since 1850 that a vessel has left port on Nov. 29, although in 1864 the last departure for sea was as late as Dec. 7. The earliest date for the last sailing was in 1851, when the last ship left port on Nov. 19. The average date of last departure for sea for the past twenty-one years is Nov. 25. Mr. Boucher, the buoy engineer, will commence to-day to take his buoy out of the channel between Montreal and Quebec. The following table shows the closing and last departure of sea-going vessels in the harbor of Montreal since 1850:—

Table with columns: Year, Closing of Navigation, Last Departure for Sea. Rows list years from 1850 to 1905 with corresponding dates.

CANADIAN CRUISERS.

Mr. Prefontaine Speaks of Warships on Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Nov. 30.—The Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, who is in London, is quoted as saying in an interview that 'we contemplate placing one cruiser on the Atlantic, another on the Pacific and a third on the great lakes.'

London, Dec. 1.—The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine has an appointment for Monday with the officials of the Admiralty and War Office. He leaves next week for the Continent.

CANADA AND MEXICO

GRAND TRUNK ARRANGING FOR EXCURSIONS OF BUSINESS MEN TO LATTER COUNTRY.

Mexico looms large in the eye of the Canadian public at the present time. A very large amount of Canadian capital is being used in the development of the country, and since the Canada-Mexico steamship line has been established, the trade between the two countries is rapidly growing. With a view to giving business men an opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the country, the Grand Trunk Railway Company are arranging excursions to the country, the first of which will start from Montreal on Jan. 29. The excursion will be under the personal direction of Mr. Reau Campbell, general manager of the American Tourist Association, the author of the Mexican Guide Book, and one of the best posted men on Mexico on the continent.

The party will leave Montreal on the International Limited, and will transfer at Chicago to a special Pullman train, leaving that city at ten o'clock on the morning of Jan. 30. The tour will include every city and point of interest in Mexico, not excepting the wonderful Aztec ruins in that country. The best cars, specially adapted for the trip, will be used, and the dining car attached to the train will be the largest in the world. In addition to that, there will be an open-top observation car, so that the party will have every opportunity of viewing the mountains. One of the attractions of the excursion will be a side trip on the way back from New Orleans to Havana, Cuba. The excursionists will get back to Chicago on March 5, and will reach Montreal on the following day.

The second excursion will leave Montreal probably about the end of February.

THREE YEARS FOR SCHURZ.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 29.—The prisoner, Schurz, convicted of shooting at a Galician in Edmonton, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

MUTINEERS OVERCOME.

Official Despatch From General Kaulbars.

COUNT WITTE AND HIS ASSOCIATES RELIEVED AT THE NEWS—THE GENERAL STRIKE OF TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL EMPLOYEES

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—The Minister of marine has received a telegram from Sebastopol stating that the Black Sea fleet, having overhauled the cruiser 'Otkhakoff,' called upon her to surrender. The mutinous squadron, which had replaced the cross of St. Andrew with the red flag, responded by hoisting the signal to engage. The north battery then received orders to fire on the squadron, but the artillerymen took sides with the mutineers, refusing to obey orders, and turned their guns instead upon the town, and upon the southern battery particularly. Half the town was destroyed. The 'Otkhakoff' also sank the auxiliary cruiser 'Dnieper,' while the 'Kniaz Potemkin' and three torpedo boats went ashore. During this time the Bragat regiment took the north fort, storming it at the point of the bayonet. Lieutenant Schmidt, who was in command of the mutinous ships, was wounded, and on ascertaining this the mutineers decided to surrender, which they did at 5 o'clock. Five thousand men were killed or wounded during the fighting.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—The Admiralty announces that it has received from General Kaulbars, governor-general of Odessa, the following telegram, addressed to him by Vice-Admiral Chouknin, at Sebastopol, dated Nov. 29:—

'We wished to terminate the affair on Nov. 28 by surrounding the mutinous division with troops and issuing an ultimatum for unconditional surrender. The mutineers, however, commenced to attack on the night of Nov. 27, seizing the torpedo boat 'Svirepoi' and three others, which had drawn near the cruiser 'Otkhakoff.'

'All these vessels hoisted red flags, after which the 'Otkhakoff' flew the signal that Lieut. Schmidt was in command of the fleet. Then the lieutenant, who was on board the 'Svirepoi,' sailed along the squadron, his crew cheering, but the other vessels did not respond to these cheers. Lieut. Schmidt afterwards proceeded to the port and released those who had been arrested under his orders.

'Armed detachments of mutineers continued to seize the small craft in the harbor, which were not guarded by troops. Armed parties in sloops, from the 'Otkhakoff' went to the 'Panteleimon,' on which there were no arms, captured the officers and took them on board the 'Otkhakoff.'

'We were compelled to tolerate such doings, inasmuch as the fleet had been disarmed in view of the dangerous attitude of the sailors.

'One after another the craft on the eastern shore of the Southern Bay were seized by the mutineers, and red flags hoisted.

'The plan which was first proposed was abandoned, and it was resolved to adopt energetic measures to prevent the situation from becoming worse.

'The officers captured by the mutineers were taken on board the 'Otkhakoff' in the belief that their presence on that vessel would prevent fire being opened on it. Lieut. Schmidt informed the assembled officers that he would hang them if the troops on shore took action.

'At 3.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 29 fire was opened by field artillery on the ships in the southern harbor flying red flags. These flags were immediately lowered, and Lieut. Schmidt signalled: "I have many captured officers."

'The 'Otkhakoff' then opened fire, to which the north shore battery and the loyal ships, whose breech locks had been restored, replied. The 'Svirepoi' advanced to the attack, but was met with a strong fire from two cruisers, the 'Captain Sacken' and the 'Pamyat Merkurya,' and from the battleship 'Rostislav.' The 'Svirepoi' was immediately put out of action, as were also two other torpedo boats, one of which sank.

'The 'Otkhakoff' had fired barely six shots when she hoisted the white flag and the squadron ceased firing.

'A conflagration broke out on the 'Otkhakoff,' and boats were sent to the rescue of the survivors, and to transfer those who had been wounded.

'Lieut. Schmidt, who was dressed as a common sailor, escaped, but was arrested later.

'When the firing began a mining vessel, which had on board three hundred mines, fearing an explosion, was sunk by her commander.

'Captain Slavotshinsky, commanding the seventh naval corps, started for the mining ship, but was severely wounded while on the way.

'During the firing against the 'Otkhakoff' the field batteries bombarded the naval barracks, which replied.

'The number of wounded has not yet been ascertained.

'The 'Otkhakoff' is still burning, and it is impossible to extinguish it.

'General Kaulbars telegraphed later that he had just received a telegram from Captain Bergel, chief of Admiral Chouknin's staff, saying that during the night about 1,500 mutineers had surrendered, with ten quick-firing guns, to the Brest regiment, and that the barracks were occupied by troops.

'General Kaulbars also forwarded an additional despatch from Admiral Chouknin saying that the barracks in which the mutineers had defended themselves had been occupied by the troops.

The 'Otkhakoff' is floating, but her interior is gutted. The town is quiet. Captain Bergel telegraphs that Captain Slavotshinsky has died of his wounds.

MINISTERS RELIEVED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1, 3.20 a.m.—The official despatches announcing the decisive crushing of the great mutiny at Sebastopol and the capture of all the mutineers, including the fanatical commander, Lieutenant Schmidt, has raised a great load from the hearts of Count Witte and his associates in the government. At a protracted cabinet council yesterday long and serious consideration was given to an even graver problem, the general strike of the telegraph and postal employees, which has completely paralyzed the interior communication of the empire, and which, if continued, will mean nothing else than the economic and industrial death of Russia. Rumors were flying last night that Count Witte had decided to sacrifice M. Durnovo, the acting Minister of the Interior, because of his action in discharging the leaders of these employees because of the strike. It is believed, however, that M. Durnovo will be given a final opportunity to rectify his error. According to telephonic information from Moscow, the telegraphers there approached Baron Miden, the prefect, who promised to present a petition for the re-employment of those who had been discharged if work was immediately recommenced. The government, perhaps, will accept this egress from its difficulty in this regard.

The interruption of telegraphic communication with the interior is complete and the Associated Press is able to forward foreign despatches only by special arrangements. The situation here was tense yesterday. In the absence of definite information from Sebastopol the wildest rumors were in circulation. The revolutionists eagerly seized the opportunity to spread reports that the mutineers had been completely victorious. They worked especially among the troops, talking to every soldier and sailor whom they encountered in the streets. The government finally recognized that it was a tactical mistake to hold up the news, but the official announcement of its victory at Sebastopol came too late to undo much harm.

The despatches show that the resistance of the mutineers, when they were convinced that the government meant business and could count on the active support of the troops in the forts, was faint. As the 'Otkhakoff' fired only half a dozen shots before hauling down its flag, the damage to the city of Sebastopol may be far less than had been expected. Lieut. Schmidt and other leaders of the mutineers probably expect short shrift, and it is certain that the government will show them no leniency. Lieutenant Schmidt, for a short time, commanded one of the torpedo boats built for Russia by Lewis Nixon. He is well known to Mr. Nixon, who says he is rattle-brained and incompetent. The lieutenant was retired a few weeks ago.

SCENE AT TSARKOE SELO.

London, Dec. 3.—The 'Post's' St. Petersburg correspondent cabled on Saturday:—The wildest rumors placing a tragedy at Tsarkoe Selo are circulating in St. Petersburg. The extreme reticence of the officials of the Imperial household lends color to the sensational reports. However, latest information received from Tsarkoe Selo declares that the Emperor was in his usual health this afternoon.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The government version of the arrest of soldiers of the guard at Tsarkoe Selo places an entirely new complexion on the affair. According to this version, the soldiers were incensed at the mutiny in Sebastopol, and at the public insults to which they were constantly subjected, even in the streets of Tsarkoe Selo, and they demanded to be led against the revolutionaries and the 'Intellectuals' in the capital. When their officers tried to quiet them the men became so obstreperous that they had to be arrested. The reactionary influences at court and the imperial guard are making desperate efforts to unhorse Count Witte, to proclaim a dictatorship and to fight the revolution with bullets and bayonets. Their candidates for dictator are General Count Alex. Ignatieff and General Skalon, Governor-General of Poland.

JEWS FEAR A MASSACRE.

(Undated, sent by courier by way of Podwolocziska, Galicia, Dec. 3.)

Odessa.—This despatch is sent at the request of the Jewish community which fears a fresh massacre by the local garrison.

It is asserted that a proclamation is being circulated in almost every regiment calling on soldiers to exterminate the Jews and to destroy the newspaper offices in revenge for groundless accusations against the troops of their participation in massacres of rowdies.

This is exciting the population against the army. The Jews assert that the officers deliver anti-Semitic speeches in the barracks after removing the Jewish soldiers, and that Governor-General Kaulbars himself has confessed that the officers are burning for revenge on the Jews, and that he is unable to guarantee the preservation of order.

In view of the fact that this city is entirely cut off from St. Petersburg, and thus is entirely in the hands of the local authorities, the Jewish community implores all civilized nations and their governments to take all possible measures at St. Petersburg to prevent a catastrophe, which may exceed anything that has yet occurred.

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MUTINY OF SAPPERS.

London, Dec. 4.—The 'Daily Mail's' Kiev correspondent, in a despatch dated Dec. 2, and forwarded by way of Podwolocziska, says:—Early yesterday morning a company of sappers, dissatisfied with the martinet commander, mutinied and persuaded a second company to join them. They left the fortress fully armed, and by threats compelled the remainder of the sappers' battalion to join them. Numbering a thousand, the mutineers marched to the barracks of the 125th Kursk Infantry, which, however, remained loyal.

Jewish musicians marched at the head of the mutineers. Several attempts were made to induce other troops to join them, but these likewise failed.

A body of Cossacks allowed the rebels to pass them in the street. Finally the mutineers arrived at the barracks of artillery division, and the Azoff infantry regiment. The Azoff men answered their appeal with insults and rebels opened fire upon them. The Azoffs answered with three volleys. A portion of the mutineers fled, but the others continued firing. The Azoffs replied with deadly volleys, and finally the rebels fled headlong, throwing down their arms. Two hundred of them surrendered, and were conveyed to their barracks by Cossacks. All was over by 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon. Fifty dead and one hundred wounded mutineers were left on the ground.

A court-martial has been convened and a notice issued that any further attempt at mutiny will be quelled by artillery.

A GREAT FIRE.

Warsaw, Dec. 2.—The railway telegraph operator at Moscow says that a great incendiary conflagration is raging there.

A TAME AFFAIR.

London, Dec. 2.—The correspondent of the London Times, who has just returned to Odessa from Sebastopol, reports that the mutiny at the latter place was really a tame affair. Quiet has been restored, and, in fact, the resistance of the mutineers was very slight. The reports of thousands of casualties, he says, are absolutely untrue, and hardly any damage was done to the town.

Admiral Skrydloff succeeds Admiral Chouknin in command of the Black Sea fleet.

MUTINY AT KIEFF.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—A despatch to the 'Lokal Anzeiger' from Kieff, via Podwolocziska, Dec. 3, noon, says:—One company of a pontoon battalion mutinied to-day and, fully armed, marched through the streets trying to persuade other troops to join it. One of the engineer corps did so. The mutineers, then two thousand strong, continued their march. Two hundred Cossacks were sent to prevent their advance, but General Drake, in order to prevent bloodshed, subsequently withdrew the Cossacks and permitted the mutineers to pass. General Drake made repeated and kindly efforts to persuade the mutineers to abandon their foolhardy course. A part of them had complied when Governor-General Suchomiloff telephoned an order that energetic measures be taken against the mutineers and that the latter be fired upon on the first opportunity. The mutineers halted before the barracks of an Azoff regiment which was called upon to join the marchers. During the demonstration at the barracks several mutineers fired, wounding an officer and two or three soldiers. The troops then fired upon the mutineers, who returned the fire and fled, after several more volleys from the troops. The casualties on both sides were about seventy dead and three hundred wounded. Two hundred mutineers surrendered.

MEETING OF MINISTERS

MORE CONFIDENT FEELING IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES.

St. Petersburg, Saturday evening, Dec. 2.—(By courier to Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 23).—There is perceptible a more confident feeling in government circles to-night. It is believed that the danger of an immediate general political strike and railway tie-up is past and that the workmen's council will stand by a compromise under which governmental and private factories will be opened. This would leave the hands of the government free to deal with the telegraphists, and M. Savastianoff, superintendent of posts and telegraphs, tonight issued a notice to all telegraph and post employees that unless they returned to work to-morrow they would be discharged and their places filled.

The prefect of St. Petersburg, General De Dioulin, also issued a proclamation warning walking delegates, and agitators that any attempts to dissuade employees, either of private or public concerns, by threats of violence, to leave factories, mills, or public institutions, would lead to their arrest and the imposition of a fine of \$250 and imprisonment for three months.

Furthermore, the government has received reassuring news concerning the new outbreak of troops in the Baltic provinces.

M. Petrunkevitch, the well-known zemstvoist, and president of the Moscow Agricultural Society and his colleagues, at the invitation of Premier Witte, participated in the sitting of the Council of Ministers this afternoon, when the election law was discussed. This also is interpreted favorably, but nevertheless it is realized that the situation may at any moment change for the worse, should the leaders of the revolutionaries and Social Democrats, who seem to hold the fate of the country in their hands, suddenly alter their plans.

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

Investigation to be Extended as a Result of Publication of Evidence Already Taken.

PROMINENT CANADIAN INSURANCE MAN ON THE SITUA-TION—MR. MCGURDY'S RESIGNATION.

New York, Nov. 28.—Just before the insurance investigation committee adjourned to-day, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, produced a policy written by the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company upon the life of an unnamed man, which policy stipulated upon the first page that the insured should pay a fixed and stated premium 'fixed to other benefits and requirements elsewhere stated.'

On page 2 of the policy he read a clause that the legislative committee of the committee should require the holder of the policy to pay any multiple of the amount of the premium stated on the first page which the committee saw fit. Geo. D. Eldridge, vice-president and actuary of the company, to whom Mr. Hughes read the policy, said that the number of such policies was small.

Previously, Edmund D. Randolph, treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, had said that it was true that he removed \$700,000 worth of New York city stock from the vaults of the company, and put a cheque of the Central National Bank for that amount in place of it in Jan. 5, 1905.

Mr. Randolph understood that the bank wanted the stock for clients, one of which was the Merchants' Trust Company. He promised to give the committee later the names of any officers of the New York Life Insurance Company in the Merchants' Trust Company. The deposition of George H. Squire, formerly financial manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in which he described some of the operations of the syndicate, which included officers of that society, was read. Mr. Squire stated that in 1901 the Equitable Society bought 2,000 shares of the stock of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company and resold 1,500 shares to several of its officers and directors at the purchase price of \$174. Some of the Equitable Society's stock was sold to the Equitable Company at \$310 to \$350 by the firm of Williamson & Squire. That firm might have bought it from the officers of the Equitable Society, Mr. Squire said, but he did not know. Mr. Hughes also brought out that a profit of \$22,000 had been paid to Mr. Squire for the sales of stock of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to the Equitable Society, and that Mr. Squire had divided profits from an unknown operation, aggregating \$18,900, among four officers of the Equitable Society—Jas. W. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Thomas D. Jordan and W. H. McIntyre.

The fact that the New York Security & Trust Company paid \$18,000 to Andrew Hamilton, the legislative agent, out of moneys belonging to the New York Life Insurance Company, was brought out to-day by Mr. Hughes.

W. S. Fanshawe, a dealer in investment securities, told the committee that in 1904 he bought New Orleans traction bonds of a face value of \$1,250,000 from the New York Life Insurance Company and Geo. W. Perkins, trustee of the 'Nylie' fund, giving them his cheques amounting to \$937,500, in payment, and then borrowed \$937,500 from the New York Life Insurance Company, using the bonds as collateral. He then sold the bonds, giving the New York Life Insurance Company 95 percent of the profits and keeping 5 percent.

Edmund D. Randolph, treasurer of the New York Life, was the first witness before the Insurance Committee to-day. Mr. Hughes, counsel for the committee, asked him if he had been ordered by President John A. McCull to turn the \$40,193 cheque from Kidder, Peabody & Company, of Boston, over to Vice-President Perkins. Mr. Randolph replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Randolph said the loan of \$930,000 to Kidder, Peabody & Company was not acted upon by the finance committee of the New York Life because it was not customary to report loans to that company. Asked why he did not cash the cheque for the New York Life, Mr. Randolph said it did not belong to their records. The company's share was five percent interest on the Mexican Central bonds.

'And to furnish all the money?' said Mr. Hughes. Asked about the removal of \$700,000 worth of New York city stocks in the vaults of the New York Life Insurance Company for a few days and the substitution therefor of a cheque of the Central National Bank for \$700,000, which was told yesterday by Cashier Theodore F. Banta, of the New York Life, Mr. Randolph said the statement was correct in the main. He did remove the stock as Banta testified, he said, but at that time he was not the treasurer of the company, but chairman of the executive committee. He probably acted under instructions from Mr. Gibbs, then treasurer, and who is now dead.

'Who got the stock?' asked Mr. Hughes. 'I do not remember. Only three men then had access to the vaults,' he said. Mr. Randolph stated that during a period of financial stress some Massachusetts bonds and New York city bonds belonging to the New York Life Insurance Company were deposited with the United States Government for the First National Bank of this city. This was done because the Secretary of the Treasury was demanding a high class of securities against government deposits. The New York Life received for the transaction \$60,000 besides interest, said the witness.

MR. MCGURDY'S RESIGNATION.

New York, Nov. 29.—The resignation of Richard A. McCurdy as president of

the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was the most important development of the life insurance situation to-day. Mr. McCurdy succeeded temporarily by Frederick Cromwell, the treasurer of the company, but it is understood that the position has been offered to James H. Eckels, who was comptroller of the currency during the administration of President Cleveland, and is now president of the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago. Mr. McCurdy's management of the affairs of the company has been the subject of enquiry by the legislative investigating committee, which brought out the fact that during his presidency large commissions were paid to his son, Robert H. McCurdy, and his son-in-law, Louis A. Thebaud.

Mr. McCurdy said he was impelled to resign by consideration of his health. The outcome of the struggle to secure control of the Mutual Life Insurance Company is awaited with interest.

One interesting feature of the insurance investigation to-day was the issue of a 'Thanksgiving proclamation' to the policy-holders by Senator W. A. Armstrong, chairman of the investigation committee, in which he advised them against allowing their policies to lapse because of anything revealed in the investigation, and told them they are in a better position now than before the investigation began, and that the company would recommend legislation to safeguard their interests.

EQUITABLE DIRECTORS.

New York, Nov. 29.—At the monthly meeting to-day of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, it was decided that the advances to agents which have been carried by various trust companies, should be taken over and carried by the society.

The following were elected directors: Sir William C. Van Horne, of Montreal; William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, and John D. Kernan, of Utica, N.Y.

STATE SUPERINTENDENCE.

New York, Dec. 1.—The 'Times' to-day is authority for the statement that as the result of the publication of evidence taken in the New York Armstrong insurance investigation charging that the ex-state superintendent of insurance, Mr. Louis F. Payn, received \$40,000 from the Mutual Life in connection with a report by his examiners and of other alleged facts brought out by the committee pointing to relations between the insurance companies and the state insurance department, the investigation will be extended to the state superintendence of insurance.

This decision of the legislative committee and its counsel became known this week. It is understood that the investigation of the state insurance department will be no less rigorous than that which has been given to the great insurance companies over which it has superintended. That the superintendent of insurance, Mr. Hendricks, will be called to the stand in the next few weeks is now a certainty. Attaches of his department will also be called.

A possible, if not probable, result of this will be to extend the investigation over into 1906 by a renewal of authority to this committee by the incoming Legislature or by the appointment of a new committee, with most of its members chosen from the present Legislature. As Mr. McKeen, Assemblyman, of Brooklyn, is the only member of the Armstrong Committee who does not go back to the Legislature, there will be no substantial obstacle in the way of this plan.

FEELING IN CANADA.

In answer to questions from a 'Witness' man, a leading life insurance official gave the following interesting opinions upon very important and widely-discussed life insurance matters:—

1. What is your opinion of the present life insurance situation? Unsettled, but not serious. There are no grounds for the assumption that life insurance companies are less strong financially to-day than they have been, but rather the reverse. They are stronger than ever. As I stated at a recent meeting of the Toronto Insurance Institute, life insurance is not on trial—only the methods employed by certain companies. The fundamental principles on which the great business existent has been erected, are intrinsically sound and the slight deviation in practice from correct lines which has come to light in the New York legislative investigation does not weaken the confidence of intelligent people in the institution of life insurance.

2. Are policy-holders paying too high a rate for insurance? A life insurance policy is a contract that must be provided for in full, perhaps far in the future. Its payment must be undoubted. The fixing of the premium is a scientific demonstration, based upon the actual mortality experience of the life insurance companies that have been in existence for at least from one-third to half a century. The tables of mortality deducted from that experience are unassailable. The rate of interest available under the investment of the premiums in the future being a prime factor in making provision for the payment of policies at maturity, the premium must not only be sufficient on the basis of exact tables, but must cover any and every possible deviation that may be created by the effect of future conditions, which cannot be foreseen, arising either in mortality or interest. The premiums at present charged by Canadian life insurance companies are not too high, even under the present conditions. I will go even further and predict that within ten years life insurance premiums will be increased by reason of the gradual reduction of interest on long investments of undoubted security. Life insurance is an exact science, but the conditions on which the calculations are based are not always permanent.

3. Are the expenses in managing insurance companies not exorbitant? The existing conditions must govern my answer to this question. The companies are not looking around for reasons for spending money. They all try to get their business as cheaply as possible; but owing to the pace set for new business in the last few years by some of the leading United States companies, it has become largely a question with the smaller ones in this country, if they are to accumulate some business, whether to obtain it at the rate it has been made to cost, or lose it. The investigation now going on in New York brings out the fact that business is obtained at a much higher cost there than in Canada. The fact, however, exists, that even here the business costs more than the managers feel it should, but they have, for such causes, been almost helpless in bringing about a change. It is undoubtedly true that too much is paid for new business, but with the probability of the high pressure becoming slackened through the New York investigation, there is no doubt that Canadian companies will take advantage of the situation to get their business at a more reasonable rate of cost.

4th. Do you think the government should demand an investigation into the Canadian insurance business? There are no conditions existing in this country in life insurance of the nature of those that have arisen in New York, which brought about the appointment of the legislative investigating committee there. Those who are familiar with matters from the start, know that the internal quarrel in the Equitable precipitated the appointment of that committee with extraordinary powers. That was undoubtedly necessary, from the fact that no regular annual investigation is made of the life insurance companies by the Insurance Department of New York State. It would be too great an annual task to examine even one of the big companies, let alone the full number. The annual statement is filed under oath, as required by law, and if the company is solvent, the regular license to continue business is issued by the superintendent. In Canada it is different. The companies file their annual statements under oath, as required by the Insurance Act, and an annual inspection of each company is made by our Insurance Department before the superintendent's report is issued. The methods of each company in the conduct of its business are subjected to the scrutiny of the department, and specimens of all policy contracts issued must be filed with the department. An investigation into our Canadian companies by the government could do no harm; in fact, it would set at rest the carpings of critics wise in the business in their own estimation, but lamentably ignorant of the principles and practices of life insurance. In a matter of this kind, politics should and must be absolutely debared.

5th. Is there anything that you might suggest that would benefit the insurance situation, especially in Canada, as regards the policy-holders? This is a matter on which individual opinion can be of little account. I must again state that the insurance situation in Canada does not call for special attention, excepting in so far as amending the Insurance Act to meet the changed conditions is concerned, particularly the investment of the company's funds. The powers of the Superintendent of Insurance under the act might be better enlarged, so that the public seem to want; but certainly nothing revolutionary is called for. The financial position of every company is clearly set forth in the present form of returns, and the test of solvency is very severe. The largest part—in fact, nearly all life business—is now based, both premiums and reserves, on three and a half percent interest, so that as long as the companies can earn a sufficient margin on investments over that rate, our companies will maintain the present high standard of security under their policies. It would benefit the insurance situation in Canada and elsewhere if it were discussed only by those familiar with the subject and competent to pass judgment.

6th. Are ratios in a life insurance company's business a true index to its profitability or actual cost? No; ratios based on totals may be equal in a number of companies, and with others may widely differ, and in neither case may the proper proportions be obtained. Ratios are frequently quoted in ignorance in statements, in competitive literature and advertisements, and when brought to bear on the proper accounts, the proportions are frequently reversed. Ratios are generally unintelligible, unreliable and frequently grossly misleading as correctly indicating the actual conditions of a business, and especially the business of life insurance. It is in the latter respect that figures are so frequently made to lie.

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MR. SEARGEANT DEAD.

FORMER GENERAL MANAGER OF THE GRAND TRUNK PASSES AWAY.

Mr. L. J. Sargeant, formerly general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, died in London last week at the age of 80 years.



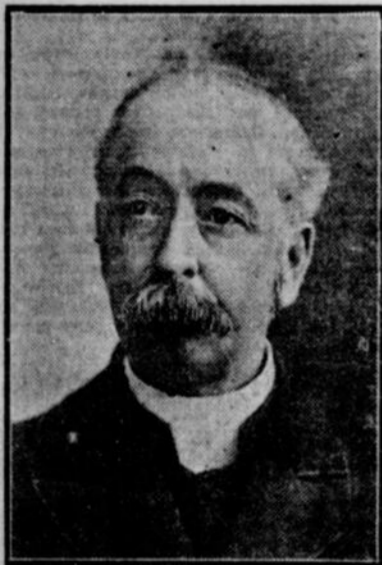
THE LATE MR. L. J. SEARGEANT.

ly connected with the Great Western Railway. He resigned his several offices in England in 1874, and came to Canada to join the staff of the Grand Trunk Railway, and was appointed to the office of vice-president of the executive council, Sir Joseph (then Mr. Hickson) being the president. He also became vice-president of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company, and other affiliated lines, while his position on the parent road was that of traffic manager. This was the first time that the office of traffic manager had been created on this continent, and Mr. Sargeant made it such a success that the example was followed by many American roads.

THE REV. DR. MACKAY

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE PASSES AWAY AT WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 28.—The Rev. Dr. W. A. MacKay, for the past thirty years pastor of Chalmers Church, of this city, and ex-president of the Dominion Alliance, died this morning at 2.30 o'clock after an illness extending over a year. He had been unable to occupy his pulpit the past six months. He is survived by



THE LATE REV. W. A. MACKAY, D.D.

his wife and the following sons and daughters: John F. MacKay, business manager of the Toronto 'Globe'; Robert MacKay, of Toronto; W. D. MacKay, of this city; Mrs. H. G. Doyle, Mrs. D. C. Coutts, and Miss E. MacKay, of this city. He was one of the most prominent Presbyterian divines of Canada.

The Rev. William Alexander MacKay, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, was the eldest son of the late John MacKay, and was one of five brothers who all entered the Christian ministry. Born in the county of Oxford, Ont., on March 11, 1812, he received his primary education in the neighborhood of his birth, and commenced life as a school teacher. Entering Toronto University (B. A.), with first rank honors in logic, metaphysics and ethics, and also in Oriental languages, 1839, he pursued his theological studies at Knox College, graduating in 1870. Ordained the same year, he became pastor successively of Cheltenham and Mount Pleasant, and of Baltimore and Cold Springs. He was inducted to the charge of Chalmers Church, Woodstock, Ont., a large and influential congregation, in May, 1878. He

received the degree of D. D. from the Presbyterian College, Montreal, in 1883. Dr. MacKay was a frequent contributor to the press on a great variety of topics, chiefly, however, in advocacy of temperance and social and political reforms. He was also widely known as a platform speaker. It was characteristic of him that in his fiery denunciations of evil practices, he was no respecter of persons. For some years he had served as president of the Dominion Alliance, but resigned that position. He was for many years president of the Oxford Prohibition Association. Politically, Dr. MacKay was thoroughly independent, but in sympathy with the general policy of the Liberal party. He took strong ground against the coercion of Manitoba on the school question. In October, 1893, he married Amelia Jane, daughter of the late Joshua Youngs.

Among his published works are: 'Immersion, a Romish Invention,' 'Baptism Improved,' 'Thoughts for the Sick Room,' 'Outpourings of the Spirit,' which has attained a wide popularity in the United States, and 'Our Pioneer Fathers: Their Trials and Triumphs.'

LIEUT.-COL. BACON DEAD

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS, HE PASSED AWAY ON SATURDAY.

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Bacon, ranger of the Drill Hall, Ottawa, and one of the best-known of the old militia men in Canada, died on Saturday at his residence, Cartier square, Ottawa. He was stricken with paralysis two weeks ago, rallied a little, then became worse on Thursday last, gradually sinking till his death. The late Lieut. Colonel Bacon was born in England, on May 21, 1825, and came to Canada as one of the engineers on the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, somewhat over fifty years ago. He went to Ottawa from Montreal as brigade-major, about twenty-four years ago, and later entered the Militia Department. He was for several years secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, and by his ability and general manner did much to advance the interests of rifle shooting. He had also the honor of commanding the Canadian team at Wimbledon. Deceased also had been connected at one time with the Grand Trunk Railway Regiment. He wore the Fenian Raid medal and the long service medal.

Col. Bacon was married twice. By his first wife, who was Miss Emma Hills, he leaves three sons, Frederick and Thomas Bacon, of Bacon Bros., Montreal; Frank, of Goulton, B.C., and four daughters, Mrs. Birch, of Montreal; Mrs. A. H. H. Powell, Mrs. S. L. Shannon and Miss Bacon. Twenty-three years ago he was married to Mrs. Woodward, of Lindsay, the issue of this marriage being one son, Lieut. Sheffield Bacon, of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Quebec.

The interment will take place privately to-morrow morning in Mount Royal Cemetery from his son's residence, 339 Prince Arthur street.

THE LATE MR. O. R. ANDERSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. O. R. Anderson died at Stanbridge, East, at his beautiful home on Wednesday, Nov. 22. He had been ailing for some time but did not give up business till about a year ago. About six months ago he began to fail very fast and, for the last few weeks, could see only those of the household, he became so weak and feeble. It seemed like slow paralysis. At last he fell on sleep and left the weary body. Though never a robust man, he was full of energy and interest in every thing about him for the good of the pie and humanity.

Mr. Anderson came to Stanbridge when a young man and so was identified with all its life and interests—was one of its very own. He married in 1862, Miss Elizabeth Beatty, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Beatty. Together they have reared and educated a family of boys and girls to take honorable positions in life and to be now a 'stay and staff,' as well as a comfort, to their mother in her declining years. Mr. Anderson was what we so much need—a pattern for our boys. He never touched tobacco nor liquor in any form, was diligent in business, faithful to duty and loyal to friends and party. His influence was a blessing and in that respect he 'still lives,' though there is such loneliness in the home and circle of friends. At the funeral on Friday, Nov. 24, the church was filled and the tenderly, well-rendered church hymns and burial service were most impressively conducted by the Rev. Mr. Goring and were gratifying tributes to the departed. He will be missed and his family has the sympathy of the community.

THE LATE DR. WARDEN

THE REV. DR. CAMPBELL, OF MONTREAL, ASSISTED AT FUNERAL SERVICES.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—The session of the Church, the members of the presbytery, and Knox College students attended in a body the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Warden, which took place this afternoon from the residence of his son, Spadina avenue. There was private service in the house for the family. The public service was held in Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, and was in charge of the Rev. Dr. Wallace, the pastor. The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, moderator of the General Assembly, and the Rev. Principal Gordon, of Queen's University, gave addresses. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, and the Rev. Mr. Rossack, moderator of the Toronto Presbytery, also took part. There was a large and representative attendance of private citizens. The pallbearers were: Mr. D. Morrice, Montreal; Dr. E. Scott, Montreal; Mr. James Rodger, representing Erskine Church, Montreal; Dr. McPhedran, Mr. Hamilton Cassels, K.C., Mr. W. D. Ross, of the Metropolitan Bank; the Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, Prof. Kilpatrick, Senator Frost, of Smith's Falls; George Tower Ferguson

and Robert Kilgour. The chief mourners were the three sons of the deceased, William, Alexander and Leslie; the sons-in-law, Messrs. H. A. Dunton and F. W. Fairman; the Rev. Dr. Lyall, of Hamilton, and Mr. W. K. Cameron, St. Thomas.

The office of the 'Westminster' was closed and the members attended in a body. Members of the Women's Home Missionary Society were present. The Metropolitan Bank, the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company, and St. Andrew's Society were also represented.

DEATH OF MR. MORFORD.

A St. Thomas despatch announces the death of Mr. J. B. Morford, assistant to the general manager of the Michigan Central Railway. He was formerly superintendent of the Canada Southern division of the former system. He was seventy years of age.

R. J. WHITLA.

Winnipeg, Dec. 2.—Mr. R. J. Whitla, one of the leading figures in western commercial life, died last night. Mr. Whitla came to Canada from Ireland when a very young man, and for several years clerked in Toronto, afterwards engaging in business in Ampror, Ont. He came to Winnipeg in the early eighties and laid the foundation of the wholesale firm which has since become one of the largest enterprises in Winnipeg.

MR. MALCOLM McNAUGHTON.

Mr. Malcolm McNaughton, of 'Hillcrest,' Huntingdon, Que., one of the best known and most respected farmers of the community, passed away suddenly at his home on Nov. 25. He was the eldest son of the late Malcolm McNaughton, of Hinchinbrooke, Que., and was born in the year 1833. At his father's death, when but 18 years of age, he bravely took the responsibilities

of his sons, Dr. Francis McNaughton, M.A., a physician in Montreal; Wm. G. McNaughton, B.Sc., is chemist to the Canadian Rubber Co., Montreal, and Malcolm M. McNaughton is on the homestead. The funeral service, which was very largely attended, was held in the Huntingdon Methodist Church on Nov. 29, conducted by the Rev. R. G. Power, assisted by the Rev. R. L. Hutchison, of St. Andrew's Church. The sermon was preached from the appropriate text, 'For he was a faithful man and feared God above many.'

MR. DONALD CAMERON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Though three score years and ten was said by the Psalmist to be the desirable limit of man's life, the many warm friends and acquaintances of Mr. Donald Cameron, of the Township of Cambridge, County of Russell, Ontario, will regret to learn that though he reached that limit on the first of November, he passed away in the early morning of the twenty-ninth. Up to a year ago it was not considered probable that the end would be so soon, but about ten months ago the system seemed to break down, and since then he suffered much and ineffectually.

Nearly sixty years ago, as a lad, he left Chatham, in the County of Argenteuil, Quebec, with his family for the south-east corner of the Township of Cambridge, there to hew out of the vast forests, which covered almost the entire peninsula between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, a new home. For more than a generation after their principal markets were Ottawa and Cornwall, and a journey to either was an event from which time was counted. Donald, inured to hard and honest work, and trained in an extremely simple, truthful, upright life, grew up rough, but wholesome, strong, but simple, and with but few opportunities for mental training and expansion. His mental range, therefore, was not extensive, but like the clearing he wrought in the wilderness, it had no hazy views, nor obscure prospects; to him all was simple, clear and easily understood.

Our Daily Jubilee Award.

Probably none of those who secured the awards expected them on such small remittances.

We continue to receive daily, most congratulatory letters concerning the "Witness" Diamond Jubilee, all of which are heartily appreciated. These letters are being reproduced in our columns.

Our friends all over the Dominion are joining with us in celebrating our sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the "Witness." In another place will be found the special Diamond Jubilee club offers, including in addition to reduced rates THE GIFT of one of our Red Letter colored plate illustrated Bibles. One of these handsome books is given each day to the subscriber from whom we receive the largest amount of subscription money (net), for our publications.

(Remittances from news agents or from Sunday School clubs for the "Northern Messenger," or from publishers or from any one who is not a subscriber to one of our publications, do not count in this offer.)

The Bibles awarded free appear good value for four dollars.

The list of successful club raisers for last week, with the amount of subscriptions each sent in is as follows:—

- Nov. 27. Monday, W. H. Austin, Freeton, Ont. . . . \$2.00
Nov. 28. Tuesday, Mrs. A. H. Brown, Hamilton, Ont. . . . 2.00
Nov. 29. Wednesday, E. G. Dyer, Sutton, Que. . . . 8.50
Nov. 30. Thursday, Robt. Darling, Toronto, Ont. . . . 6.00
Dec. 1. Friday, D. E. Copping, Joliette, Que. . . . 5.00
Dec. 2. Saturday, A. L. Harvey, Toronto, Ont. . . . 6.20

Each of the above will receive one of these red letter illustrated Bibles free.

Who will be the successful subscribers for next week? The smallness of the amounts sent in should encourage others to go and do likewise or a little better. See our JUBILEE OFFERS on another page.

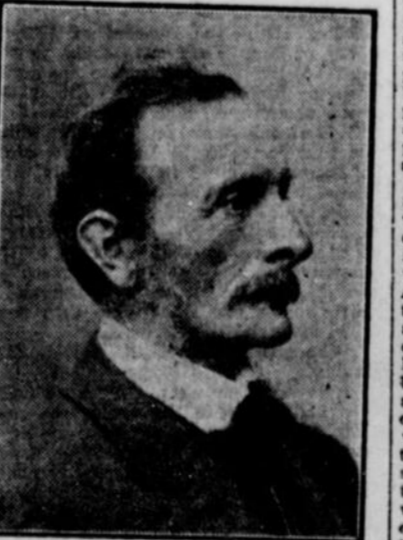
A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

Dear Sirs.—The Bible premium came to hand last night, and was quite a surprise I assure you. I had no idea I would get so handsome a present for sending in so small a club. The "Witness" was taken by both my grandfathers long before I was born, and the habit has descended to the present generation, who are also able to appreciate a good thing. With jubilee congratulations and hoping the next sixty years may see as much done for our country through the agency of the "Witness" as has the past, I remain, yours truly,

J. E. McINTOSH.

'Elmhurst Farm,' Breadalbane, Ont., Dec. 1, 1905.

of the family, with ten brothers and sisters, his juniors. Mr. McNaughton served his township faithfully many years as councillor and school commissioner. He was an official of the Huntingdon Methodist



THE LATE MALCOLM McNAUGHTON.

Church, and always took an active part in Sunday-school work. From his boyhood days he was a reader and admirer of the "Witness." Malcolm McNaughton married in 1870, Amanda C., daughter of the late Francis Carr of Compton, Que., who predeceased her husband two and one-half years ago. They had three sons and seven daughters, all of whom survive them, and were present at the father's funeral. Of

JUDGE MEREDITH SWORN IN.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—Justice P. M. Meredith was sworn in this morning at Osgoode Hall as junior judge of the Court of Appeal in succession to Justice Maclean, who has been transferred to the Supreme Court. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., whose place in the Supreme Court has been taken by Justice Maclean, offered congratulations on behalf of the bar.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 28.—Leave to withdraw appeals in the cases of the Rossland and Kootenay Mining Company vs. the Centre Star Mining Company and the Centre Star Mining Company vs. the Rossland and Kootenay Mining Company. The cross appeal was consolidated.

London, Nov. 28.—The proposed memorial in London to colonialists who fell in the Boer war will not be erected. The committee have given instructions for the return of all subscriptions, and have decided to abandon the idea. The reason stated is that it has been found impossible to find a site appropriate for the purpose.

London, Nov. 28.—The Colonial Office has informed the Canadian Associated Press that the omission of several knights bachelor from the 'Gazette' of Nov. 9 is due to the fact that knights bachelor are not gazetted until they are invested by the King or letters patent are issued.

London, Nov. 29.—The 'Standard' in referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's invitation to the Jews of Russia to make Canada their home and refuge, says the reason he gave was one which must especially appeal to ourselves. The love and admiration of his countrymen for those British institutions and equal rights for all. We congratulate Sir Wilfrid, and ourselves upon so remarkable an endorsement of the principles which have led us in a like manner to afford hospitality we have never had reason to repent.

London, Nov. 29.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine's present mission to this country is a welcome sign that the Dominion Government is alive to its Imperial responsibilities.

London, Nov. 29.—Edward Farrar has a very lengthy article in the 'Fortnightly Review' on the next Colonial Conference. He says Imperialists are endeavoring to persuade Canada to return to forms of government she has long outgrown in order, as they conceive, that she may become more useful, not to herself but to the Mother Country. It would have been a lighter thing, we are told, to make a shadow on a dial of a haze go forward ten degrees than to make it go back ten, and surely when a change takes place in the relations between England and the larger colonies, it will not be a retrograde movement, but an advance on their part to complete their political independence. Canada will shortly demand the treaty-making power to be exercised under limitations. By-and-by there will be a demand for the right to elect a governor-general, that 'we are tired of the prancing pro-consuls' appointed of late. 'They pay no heed to the warning,' says Mr. Farrar, concluding.

London, Nov. 1.—Some time ago the Pacific Cable Board approached the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company with a view to the abolition of competition and a reduction in the working costs and suggested pooling profits. The Canadian Associated Press understands that the Board has received from the Eastern Extension Company provisional terms of an agreement, but New Zealand emphatically protests against the board accepting the terms offered.

London, Nov. 30.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that Canadian manufacturers are enquiring in the Midland markets regarding large supplies of steel strip for tube-making, not being able to obtain sufficient supplies from United States or their own mills.

The report of the British Columbia Canning Company shows net profits for the year ending May 31 of £6,100. A dividend of seven and a half percent was declared.

Another long letter appears in the 'Times' on the postal rates to Canada, emphasizing the swamping of the country with United States publications.

London, Nov. 28.—At a meeting of the General Medical Council the president said that the effect of the Medical Amendment Act of 1905 was that the provinces in Canada, previously debarred might apply on their own behalf for admission to the privileges of medical reciprocity with the United Kingdom. There was reason to hope that before long efforts would be made to obtain from great provinces like Ontario and Quebec a position in relation to the British register similar to that enjoyed by the states of the Australian Commonwealth.

London, Nov. 30.—Would it be believed that there are in Canada over a hundred United States government and commercial agents and not one for Great Britain, asks Mr. Geoffrey Drage, in the 'Fortnightly Review,' on the subject of 'Imperial organization from a business point of view.' The article is the result of his visit to Canada in company with Messrs. Pollock, Pitt and Kennedy. He advocates the formation of a first Imperial Council or Intelligence Department for the civil affairs of the Empire and a second Imperial Council or Advisory Committee. Mr. Drage thinks the government might appoint the first and the Colonial Conference the second. In an appeal for greater unity of legislation, Mr. Drage points out the different laws at Hull and Ottawa, and refers to the law on copyright, and appeals for cheaper postal and cable rates.

London, Nov. 30.—The Manchester 'Guardian' referring to the evidence before the Canadian Tariff Commission, says:—'Whether the Canadian ministers will see fit to act on the timely and disinterested evidence thus submitted or not, is a matter open to question. One fact, at least, is brought into clearer light as a result of the investigation, and that is that the manufacturing class of Canada would scarcely be induced by any preferential treatment of colonial corn to extend to British goods

a preference that would be really operative in the Canadian market.

London, Dec. 2.—The 'Outlook' on the subject of the loosening of the Empire in referring to Canada asking to make her own treaties, says: 'The request implies the growth of Canadian conviction that Canada is not concerned with the interests of Great Britain in Europe, and that she must be prepared to work out her own political destiny by herself and for herself in the sphere of American politics, and deep down in the national consciousness of the Canadian people is the idea that if a treaty of mutual preference cannot be made with the Mother Country then it must be arranged with the United States in order that the younger polity may not be molested during its growing time.'

London, Dec. 2.—Sir Frederick Pollock in the 'Nineteenth Century' on 'Imperialism and Canadian opinion,' in referring to his recent visit to Canada, says Canadian loyalty was among the elementary things. We had no need to talk about it, and if I were a Canadian I think I should prefer to hear no more of it. Surely it is rather an ambiguous compliment as between citizens of the Empire to assure a man effusively that one does not suspect him of treasonable or seditious intentions. My own belief is that some of our mouthings over Canadian loyalty is dangerously near a kind of cant, which might well offend self respecting Canadians, and obscure our own perception of the facts.

Referring to the proposed Council of the Empire, Sir Frederick says our discussions in London had ruled out at an early stage all proposals which would invest the Council of the Empire with any kind of compulsory authority to fix contributions for Imperial purposes, not only because it would be a grave constitutional innovation at home, but because there is no prospect of obtaining the consent of the self-governing colonies to the creation of such authority. That conclusion has been amply confirmed by all I could hear from one end of Canada to the other, but for a mere handful of enthusiasts who are still wedded to the old project of Imperial federation, but are not an effective power in Canadian politics. English, no less French-Canadians, would meet any plan of that kind with the most determined opposition. Mr. Pollock is of the opinion that if there is to be an Imperial Council it seems clear that it can be nothing else than the existing Colonial Conference made continuous and reinforced.

London, Dec. 1.—Colonel Lamb, chief of the Emigration Department of the Salvation Army, spoke enthusiastically today to the Canadian Associated Press of the prospects for next year. Last year, he said, we had sixty thousand applicants, and we sent out four thousand. This year we expect an increased number of applicants, and are making preparations to send out ten thousand. Our first steamer sails on March 1. We have chartered three steamers. We were offered inducements to go out and seek a conference with the steamship lines, but our steamers will be Allan, Dominion and C. P. R. He added that the Army's business department had so increased that they have had to secure more commodious premises.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED

INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE OF THE DEATH OF JAMES CANNON.

Guelph, Ont., Dec. 2.—High Constable Merweather has returned from Goldstone, where he has been investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of Jas. Cannon, who was supposed to have been killed by a G. T. R. freight train on the night of Sept. 6, half a mile south of Goldstone. Cannon's remains were scattered along the track for some distance. People who visited the scene of the accident declare that signs of a violent scuffle were visible next morning on the north side of the tracks, where the train struck deceased. The latter was in a position with his head on the rails, as shown by the toe and knee marks in the earth surrounding the rail. Whether Cannon was dead or alive when the train struck him is the question to be solved. There is much regret in Goldstone that an inquest was not held at the time of the accident. One man said he saw Cannon ehcw a roll of thirty dollars on that night, but the statement lacks corroboration. Only four dollars were found in his clothes. The investigation will likely be continued.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey were present at the St. Andrew's Ball in the Windsor Hall on St. Andrew's night, coming down from the Capital for the occasion. They also visited the Maternity Hospital on Friday morning, and St. Margaret's Home in the afternoon, and on Saturday afternoon His Excellency laid the cornerstone of the new Senior School on Sherbrooke street. They returned to Ottawa on Saturday evening.

THE RUSSIAN MASSACRES

The Montreal relief fund for Jews in Russia now exceeds four thousand dollars.

MONTREAL MAYORALTY

Ald. Ekers and Senator Cloran are the only candidates said to be definitely in the field as yet for the mayoralty of Montreal. The election takes place early in February.

FIRE IN WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 30.—The Brown block, Main street, was destroyed by fire shortly before midnight, the total loss being about \$150,000. The building, which was owned by the Misses Brown, of Winnipeg, was valued at \$40,000. The principal losses were Gilbert, Rideout & Co., carpets, \$80,000, insurance \$40,000; Adams & Morrison, boots and shoes, \$10,000; Porter's China Fall, \$20,000.

A FEW MOST EXCELLENT PREMIUMS

To Stimulate Activity in Greatly Extending the 'Witness' Sphere of Usefulness.

After examining a large number of articles, we selected the following as being the most attractive and desirable Premiums that could possibly be offered. They are all such as will add to the attractiveness of the home; some by way of usefulness and beauty, others by way of joy and merriment. For instance, the game 'Din,' and our Stereoscope will be like 'bundles of joy' and 'loads of fun.' If any one member of a family got to work at once, these premiums might be easily earned one after another. How much more quickly if several members of the family started out. And the friends who subscribed for any of the 'Witness' publications, would have full value—and might be invited to enjoy the game and stereoscope too. Other premiums will be announced next week.

New Subscribers.

When new subscribers are stipulated it means absolutely bona fide new subscribers. That is people in whose homes the paper subscribed for has not been taken within the past two years, or whose name appears in our subscription list of two years ago. We only need to make this matter plain to have it faithfully carried out by our canvassers

Those working for the following premiums, must of course send full rates for each subscription—and must mark NEW or RENEWAL opposite each.

Renewals.

In all of the following offers two renewal subscriptions will be accepted instead of one new one. One reason is that renewals are not difficult to get, but the chief reason is that renewal subscriptions are the main support of the 'Witness,' and therefore we have to depend upon them.

NOTTINGHAM LACE BED SET. A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

CONSISTING OF THREE PIECES.

THIS VERY HANDSOME BED SET consists of one Lace Bed Spread, size 72 by 54 inches, and one pair of Lace Pillow Shams, each 31 by 34 inches. This set is a reproduction from a real Nottingham design, overlook edges, with ribbon effect, and Fleur de Lys centre.

READ OUR VERY LIBERAL PROPOSITION.

The complete set, consisting of Bed Spread and Two Pillow Shams, will be sent, post paid, for only Four New Yearly Subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1 each; or only Three New Yearly Subscriptions to 'World Wide' at \$1.50 each.

"DIN."

The New Game DIN



Very Funny.

This is the very latest and the funniest game yet devised. It consists of eighty cards representing the animals and fowls found in a barnyard.

The unique feature of the game is the mirth created by the various players in their attempts to imitate the cries of the different animals. The result is a side-splitting din. Just the game for these long winter evenings.

Full directions for playing sent with each game.

Any subscriber can have this great game of DIN free of charge who sends \$2.00 for two subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness.'

Any 'Weekly Witness' subscriber can have this game free who sends \$1.50 for his own renewal to the 'Weekly Witness' and two new subscriptions to the 'Northern Messenger.'

Any 'Weekly Witness' subscriber can have this game free who sends us \$2.50 for a year's subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.'

This is the very latest thing in Lace Curtains and is a decided novelty, having a Lambrequin Thrower, the entire Curtain being woven in one piece. This Curtain is strongly made, having overlook edges, while the design is of a neat and dainty floral pattern.

This unique curtain fits one window, being 4 yards long and 60 inches wide, divided down the centre. It will at once appeal to the housewife whose attempt at artistic arrangement has often proved an unsatisfactory and trying task. Simply throw the Lambrequin top over the pole facing it outward, drape back the sides and it is complete.

One Yearly Subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' and One Lambrequin Thrower Curtain, post paid, for \$2; or, One Yearly Renewal and One New Yearly Subscription to the 'Weekly Witness,' and Two Lambrequin Thrower Curtains, post paid for \$3.50; or for one renewal and two new subscriptions with \$2.00, we will give one pair Lambrequin Curtains; or for new subscriptions to any of our publications at full rates to the value of three dollars will secure one pair postpaid.

ONE-PIECE LACE CURTAIN With Lambrequin Thrower.

REVERSIBLE SMYRNA RUG

(Size 2 1/2 x 5 feet.)

These Handsome Smyrna Rugs are made of the best wool dyed in fast colors and reversible, being same on both sides. They are of the popular size, 2 1/2 x 5 feet, and are made up in Oriental Medallion and Floral Patterns. Great taste and harmony characterize the coloring. Having made a contract with the manufacturer to supply us with these Rugs at a very low price we are able to offer them on very reasonable terms. Though this Rug would be cheap at four dollars in any of the city carpet stores we will give it away to any subscriber sending only five dollars' worth of new subscriptions ('Daily Witness' at \$3.00; 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00; 'World Wide' at \$1.50; 'Northern Messenger' at 40c a year).

The express charges will be collected of the receiver of the Rug by the Express Company, which can be ascertained as the weight being under eight pounds.

Each new subscriber will receive in addition a copy of our '1905 in Caricature,' being a collection of about a hundred and fifty of the best cartoons on the most important events of the year.

FRUITGROWERS MEET

NIAGARA ASSOCIATION DECIDE ON SIZE AND SHAPE OF BASKETS.

St. Catharines, Ont., Dec. 1.—The adjourned meeting of the Niagara District Fruit Growers' Association was held here on Saturday afternoon, to receive the report of the committee appointed to decide on the size and shape of uniform fruit baskets. The sizes decided upon were as follows: Eleven-quart baskets, 18 and three quarters by eight inches at the top, sixteen and three-quarters by six three-quarters at the bottom, with a depth of five and three-quarter inches. The six-quart size to be fifteen and one-eighth by seven inches at the top, thirteen and one half by five and five-eighths at the bottom, with a depth of four and five-eighths inches. It was also decided to do away with the Lamo covers as much as possible and to use wooden covers. Another meeting is to be held in a short time, to discuss the question of the duty on fruit.

TO FIGHT FOR LOCAL OPTION. Flesherton, Ont., Nov. 29.—About two hundred ratepayers who were incensed at the action of the members of Arctesia council in refusing to submit a local option by-law to a vote, met in the town-

NASSAU LIBRARY.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

We have been fortunate in securing this great variety of books on terms that permit of our giving a choice of any one book to every subscriber in a club of five for 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or two books for each absolutely new subscription to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each in a club of two or more:

- Adventures of a Brownie. Mulock.
- Aesop's Fables.
- Alice in Wonderland. L. Carroll.
- Bilbeldale Romance. Hawthorne.
- Book of Golden Deeds. Yonge.
- Child Harold's Pilgrimage. Byron.
- Child's History of England. Dickens.
- Christmas Carol. Charles Dickens.
- Courtship of Miles Standish. Longfellow.
- Cranford. Mrs. Gaskell.
- Crickets on the Hearth. Charles Dickens.
- Elizabeth and Her German Garden.
- Ethics of the Dust. John Ruskin.
- Evangeline. H. W. Longfellow.
- Grandfather's Chair. Hawthorne.
- Heroes and Hero Worship. Thomas Carlyle.
- Hiawatha. Longfellow.
- Holly Living. Jeremy Taylor.
- House of the Seven Gables. Hawthorne.
- Idylls of the King. Lord Tennyson.
- Imitation of Christ. Thomas a Kempis.
- It Memoriam. Lord Tennyson.
- John Halifax. Miss Mulock.
- Laddie and Miss Toosey's Mission. Lady of the Lake. Sir Walter Scott.
- Lalla Rookh. Thomas Moore.
- Lays of Ancient Rome. Macaulay.
- Little Susie Stories. E. Prentiss.
- Longfellow's Poems (Selections).
- Lowell's Poems.
- Marmion. Sir Walter Scott.
- Mornings in Florence. John Ruskin.
- Natural Law in the Spiritual World. Drummond.
- One Hoop Shay and Other Poems. Holmes.
- Paradise Lost. John Milton.
- Past and Present. Thomas Carlyle.
- Phillips Brooks' Addresses.
- Professor at the Breakfast Table. O. W. Holmes.
- Prue and I. G. W. Curtis.
- Queen of the Air. John Ruskin.
- Rab and His Friends. Dr. J. Brown.
- Rasselas. Samuel Johnson.
- Robert Browning's Poems.
- Romola. Vol. I. George Eliot.
- Romola. Vol. II. George Eliot.
- Samantha at Saratoga. Josiah Allen's Wife.
- Sketch Book. Washington Irving.
- Stepping Heavenward. E. Prentiss.
- Tanglewood Tales. Hawthorne.
- Tales from Shakespeare. Lamb.
- Ten Nights in a Barroom. Arthur.
- Thoughts from Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Through the Looking Glass. Carroll.
- Twice Told Tales. Hawthorne.
- Vicar of Wakefield. Goldsmith.
- Water Babies. Charles Kingsley.
- Willy Reilly. William Carleton.
- Wonder Book. Hawthorne.

DRIVEN OUT TO SEA

SEVEN SCHOONERS BELIEVED TO BE IN PERIL.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 3.—Three of the ten schooners driven seaward during the heavy gale of last Thursday have reached port safely, but no word has come from the others, and fears are felt as to their safety. Reports received from coastwise points tell of many fishing vessels being driven ashore during the gale, and also indicate that much damage was done to fishing property.

GOLD ON THE G. T. P.

Portage La Prairie, Man., Nov. 28.—Traces of gold were discovered by G. T. P. graders, north-west of Austin, recently. Several miniature nuggets were picked up by men of Street's gang. The grading was in progress in a slough bottom, which it is thought was an old river bed. Mr. M. Heaton, one of the foremen, secured quite a valuable souvenir in the form of a nugget the size of a small pebble.

FIRE AT NOMININGUE.

The saw mills of Felix Dancreau, at Nominingue, were completely destroyed by fire on Monday night. The loss is \$10,000.

HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Richford, Vt., Nov. 28.—Wallace W. White, a druggist, his son Almon, and his daughter, Eva, were arrested to-day charged with manslaughter in causing the death by poisoning of three persons. White and his son are charged with causing the death of Mary Legrande, of St. Armand, Que. Another warrant charges the father, son and daughter, with causing the death of Marshall S. Smith, and still a third warrant alleges manslaughter against White and his son, in causing the death of Nelson Royesson. It has been alleged by the police that the deaths were caused by wood alcohol, which was sold. It was charged, by White and his children, who acted as clerks in the pharmacy.

SHIP HALL LAST NIGHT

selecting candidates for councillors who would pledge themselves to support the measure. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and a number of spirited addresses were delivered. The following were endorsed as standard-bearers for the next municipal campaign: As reeve, Alex. Muir; councillors, Robert Best and T. R. McKenzie, the two sitting councillors who supported the measure, and Alex. White and Henry McLoughley. A warm contest is anticipated.

YORK COUNTY SAVINGS CO.

Hamilton Shareholders Hold a Meeting to Consider Proposed Merger

THE MAYOR AND OTHERS APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

A meeting of people interested in the York County Loan & Savings Company has been held in the Board of Trade rooms at Hamilton, and was largely attended, more than half of the number being ladies. Ald. Gilbert presided. Mayor Biggar advised that before any proxies be given to anybody the Hamilton shareholders unite in investigating the company's affairs. The proposed amalgamation with the Dominion Permanent Loan Company, he said, might be a good thing, and it might not. Mayor Biggar, Ald. Gilbert, and J. L. Leitch were appointed an investigating committee, and a resolution was passed asking the shareholders to refrain from signing proxies pending the report of the committee.

No steps towards holding such a meeting have yet been taken in Montreal, but the shareholders are watching developments with keen anxiety, many of them being puzzled to know what to do. In spite of the statement of the local manager, Mr. Goodchild, in the 'Witness,' that all shares were being paid out on demand as they matured, shareholders complain that they cannot get their money. In some cases a shareholder states that he was offered fifty percent of the amount due, and told she would get the remainder from the company with which it was proposed to merge.

The company is protected from large immediate withdrawals by stipulations on the certificates that the moneys paid to the corporation shall not be legally recoverable except upon thirty days' notice in writing given to the corporation, and after the expiration of at least three years (and in the case of some shares, five years) from the issue of the shares.

In the case of a fully-paid terminating share, one of the conditions attached is as follows: Pursuant to Government Department By-law, Section 4 (6) the company may, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the shareholder at any time after the withdrawal period of five years satisfy and cancel said share by paying him the par value of said share and any interest due at the time of the date of the expiration of notice.

This share is one of the principal of which cannot be withdrawn until five years from date, the interest meanwhile to be five percent per annum, payable semi-annually on the presentation of coupons at the office of the company in Toronto.

In the case of an instalment share, payments are to be made in advance at the rate of, say, twenty-five or fifty cents per week, with interest at the rate of three percent per annum, but to encourage persistence in saving, a shareholder entitled to withdraw after three years, but who continues to make payments on his shares until the full period of five years or upward, is allowed interest at the rate of four percent per annum, as from the beginning. The holders of shares who have pledged shares not in arrears who have paid six months, and whose shares have been in force six months, are entitled to borrow a sum not exceeding fifty percent of the amount paid on the shares, upon executing such a note or other instrument as the company may require, together with an assignment of his shares as collateral security. The borrower has to pay interest on these loans at a rate to be fixed by the board of directors.

On Friday Mr. Goodchild stated to a 'Witness' reporter that there was plenty of money on hand to pay out the shares at present maturing, the only difficulty apprehended being in regard to the payment of shares maturing in the future. Yet on Saturday a number of shareholders in the company have put themselves in communication with the 'Witness' office stating that they cannot get their money on shares which have matured. In some cases it is four months since their shares have matured, yet although they have given the thirty days' notice required, the money is not forthcoming.

There is a general feeling that the Montreal shareholders should meet to discuss the situation before returning the proxies sent to them by the President of the company.

PREMIER McBRIDE IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Premier McBride, of British Columbia, accompanied by his colleague, the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, interviewed Sir Wilfrid Laurier this morning regarding fisheries and other questions in which the Pacific coast province is interested.

FOUND DEAD.

St. Johns, Que., Dec. 4.—Mr. Francis Bedard, contractor and milk dealer, was found dead on Sunday morning, in a newly excavated cellar on Grant street. It is supposed he was passing and stumbled into the cellar. A coroner's inquest was opened this morning. The scene was visited by the juryman and the body examined. Doctors Duval and Morau were instructed to hold an examination and report at the adjourned inquest to-morrow evening.

FOLLOWED CANADA'S LEAD.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The New Zealand educational authorities have decided to copy Canada's example by introducing nature study into her school courses on the lines that have been introduced here through the munificence of Sir William Macdonald. New Zealand has asked Canada to send her a competent instructor at a salary of £400 to superintend the introduction of nature study.

IRISH HOME RULE

QUESTION WILL BE FORCED TO THE FRONT BY UNIONIST PARTY.

London, Dec. 4.—Evidence of the intention of the Unionist party to force the question of home rule for Ireland to the forefront in the impending election struggle is shown in a message sent by Mr. Balfour (Premier) to a Unionist candidate in a by-election in which the Premier says he hopes the electors 'Will set an example of determined resistance to those home rule proposals, which, as we have recently heard from the leader of the Opposition, once again threaten the country.'

The political gossips are busy with cabinet making for the Liberal party. The names suggested are interesting as forecasting the return to office of Sir Charles Dilke, who has been for twenty years without portfolio.

The 'Daily Telegraph' somewhat curiously predicts that the chief secretary for Ireland in the Liberal Cabinet will be Sir Antony Macdonnell, at present under-secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Complete silence was maintained throughout the day in official circles concerning the cabinet crisis. Secrecy regarding Mr. Balfour's actual intentions is absolute. The Premier is playing golf but will return to the city on Monday. The King will hold a privy council on Tuesday. It is considered possible that the Premier may tender his resignation on Monday, but it is believed that no announcement of it would be made until after the Privy Council meeting on Tuesday.

The fact that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will return to London from Scotland on Monday and the positive assertions made by persons well informed on political events lead to the belief that Sir Henry has decided to accept the responsibility of forming a cabinet if the task should be offered him.

It is believed that much depends upon the decision of the King himself, who, it is said, is likely to request Mr. Balfour to retain office until a verdict of the people is given.

The Associated Press was informed today that the King favors this course, but that he would yield in the event that Mr. Balfour decides that he cannot with credit to himself remain in office during election.

COTTON IN COREA

STEPS TAKEN FOR ITS CULTIVATION.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The Canadian Commercial Agent in Japan writes that acting on the advice of an association of Japanese capitalists, the Korean government has taken steps to encourage the cultivation of cotton among their farmers and will establish thirty farms to grow the cotton seed for distribution, and will spend from \$35,000 to \$50,000 for three years to help put the industry on its feet.

Combination among the Japanese manufacturers has received further stimulus from a movement now on foot to unite the fifty-two Japanese match factories to pool their interests.

CONGRESS OPENS

Washington, Dec. 4.—The first session of the fifty-ninth Congress convened today at twelve o'clock. Vice-President Fairbanks called the Senate to order, while the House was called to order by the clerk, Mr. McDowell.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

Until exhausted, but with a guarantee to December 31, 1905, we will send to every one remitting full subscriptions to the 'Witness' or 'World Wide,' a copy of '1905 CARICATURED' and exact MINIATURES of the front pages of the first issue of the 'Witness' sixty years ago, and of the 'Witness' as it is to-day.

'1905 Caricatured'

gives a complete history in 'funny picture' style of all the principal events of the year.

And will impress many epoch making events in a way that nothing else would do.

The miniatures of the first and latest 'Witness' will be much appreciated, we feel sure. We would like to send them to everybody, but the cost would be enormous, but those who really want them can get them by our coupon plan. Renewals will of course invariably date from expiry of present subscription.

This Coupon if sent with a full subscription to 'World Wide' or 'The Witness' will entitle you to a copy of the '1905 Caricatured' and exact Miniatures of the front pages of the first issue of the 'Witness' sixty years ago, and of the 'Witness' as it is to-day.

BRITISH CABINET STEPS DOWN. Mr. Balfour Placed Resignation in the Hands of the King

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN SUMMONS THE LIBERAL STATESMEN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE KINGDOM.

London, Dec. 4, 5.05 p.m.—The Hon. A. J. Balfour, Premier, visited the King at Buckingham Palace, this afternoon, and, it is understood, tendered the resignation of the Cabinet.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN SUMMONED.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been summoned to an interview with King Edward forthwith. It is expected that an official announcement of the resignation of the ministry and the King's acceptance of the resignation will be published to-night.

LIBERAL PREMIER PRESUMPTIVE.

London, Dec. 4.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal Premier-presumptive, arrived in the city to-day from Scotland and the Liberal statesmen were hurriedly summoned from all parts of the kingdom to confer with him, presumably in the composition of the new Cabinet. Messrs. John Morley, James Bryce, Herbert Henry Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Herbert John Gladstone, all of whom are believed to be slated for secretaryships, were cloistered with Sir Henry.

THE 'TIMES'S' COMMENT.

(Montreal 'Gazette,' London 'Times,' and New York 'Times' Service.)

London, Dec. 5.—The 'Times,' in its editorial discussion of the political situation, says it is not cause for surprise nor despondency that the Unionist party, after being in power practically twenty years, came to such a pass that it was not a satisfactory instrument of government. It is well, therefore, that the Unionist party should give way to its rival for a time sufficiently long to enable it to find itself. In this view the 'Times' expresses the hope that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will succeed in constructing the best possible cabinet out of the material at his disposal. It warns him that in going to the people he has to count for success upon an appeal to a great body of fluctuating opinion. The country, it says, wants a change, but though it wants Balfour out, it has no particular desire to see Bannerman in his place. He takes that place because he is there to take it, but he must not imagine that he has any reserve of enthusiasm to play with.

SANDERSON ELEVATED.

London, Dec. 5.—Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, permanent under-secretary of the Foreign Office, has been elevated to the peerage. He has held a number of offices under the government and was assistant of the British Government at Geneva in the arbitration of the 'Alabama' claims.

ITALIAN MINISTERS RESIGN.

Rome, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the Council of Ministers to-day, Signor Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Majorana, Minister of Finance; Signor Carcano, Minister of the Treasury; and Signor Rava, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, who were responsible for the commercial modus vivendi with Spain, which is causing dissatisfaction, placed their portfolios at the disposition of Premier Fortias. The Premier said he would prefer to receive the resignations of all the members of the Cabinet. It is expected that these resignations will be handed in as soon as the measures now pending in parliament have been discussed.

CATTLE EMBARGO

SUBJECT OF REMOVAL DISCUSSED BY LEEDS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 29.—At a meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce one subject on the agenda had reference to the removal of restrictions on Canadian cattle. Mr. Zossenheim thought the subject was more a matter for the agricultural bodies than for them. Alderman Matheson—Don't you want cheap meat? Mr. Zossenheim—We don't want diseased meat. The subject was passed over.

THE EX-MINISTERS' PENSION.

A rumor comes from Ottawa that the amendments to be proposed concerning the indemnity voted at the last session for ex-ministers, will include the obligation for the said ex-ministers to show that their financial position is such as to justify the payment of such indemnity.

DR. BARNARDO'S WILL.

The late Dr. Barnardo, whose estate has been valued at £12,485, directed that one-tenth of his property should be given to the Homes for Waifs and Strays, established and directed by him and loved to the last.

HONORS FROM THE KING

HIS MAJESTY WILL CONFER ORDER OF MERIT ON OYAMA AND TOGO.

London, Nov. 30.—The King has decided to confer the order of merit on both Field Marshal Oyama and Admiral Togo.

RIOT IN DEMERARA Conflict Between Police and Strikers at Georgetown.

HOUSE OF GOVERNOR ATTACKED AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS BESIEGED.

Georgetown, Demerara, Dec. 1.—A strike of wharf laborers, which is in progress here, assumed a serious aspect this morning when the police were compelled to fire on a riotous mob. It is reported that five of the rioters were killed.

Later in the day the rioters attacked the Governor's house. The Governor and other officers are now besieged in the public buildings. The arrival of warships is anxiously awaited. The strike, which was the result of a demand for higher wages, began on Tuesday last, and since then the strikers have been parading the streets. Some acts of violence were committed yesterday, but they were not serious. They resulted, however, in the reading of the riot act and the issuing of a proclamation by the Governor closing all the retail spirit shops from 6 p.m. until 6 a.m. until further notice. The Governor called on all peaceably-disposed citizens not to join the gatherings in the streets and to avert the risk of being killed or injured. He announced that he intended to forcibly suppress all riotous proceedings. As the result of to-day's trouble all business has been suspended.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Dec. 1.—The British cruisers 'Sappho' and 'Diamond' have gone to Demerara.

Georgetown, British Guiana, Sunday, Dec. 3.—Nothing serious occurred here on Saturday as a result of the wharf laborers' strike disturbances (which began on Nov. 28), but rowdiness prevailed all day. Respectable citizens were stopped in the streets and threatened with a beating unless they gave the rowdies money. The streets are patrolled continuously by militia, police and special constables. Bluejackets from the British cruiser 'Sappho' are now assisting in maintaining order.

SASKATCHEWAN NOMINATIONS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 4.—Nominations took place to-day all over the new province of Saskatchewan, proceedings in most cases being purely formal. Mr. Haultain stands a good fighting chance of winning, though it is admitted by all hands that the contest will be remarkably close in any event. Every one of the constituencies, with the exception of Humboldt, will be contested, Mr. W. C. Smith, provincial equal righter, having retired there, leaving Dr. Netley to be elected by acclamation. The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, in Qu'Appelle North, and Mr. Frank Moffat, in Qu'Appelle South (government candidates), are ill, and cannot take an active part in the campaign just now. Mr. P. B. Boucher has taken the place of Mr. E. P. Benoit (C.P.R.), who will contest Batoche against Mr. William Grant. The following is the list of nominations made this afternoon: Battleford—A. Champagne, government; R. F. Chisholm, provincial righter; Batoche—William Grant, government; P. B. Boucher, provincial righter; Cannington—J. D. Stewart, government; E. S. McDiarmid, provincial righter; Humboldt—Dr. Netley, government (acclamation); Kinistino—Thomas Sanderson, government; Dr. Shadd, provincial righter; Lumsden—The Hon. Walter Scott, government; F. C. Tate, provincial righter; Maple Creek—John Dixon, government; D. J. Wylie, provincial righter; Moosejaw City—O. B. Fysh, government; J. H. Wellington, provincial righter; Moosejaw District—J. H. Sheppard, government; S. K. Rockwell, provincial righter; Moosomin—A. S. Smith, government; Dr. Ellis, provincial righter; Qu'Appelle, North—The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, government; Dr. Rutledge, provincial righter; Qu'Appelle, South—Frank Moffat, government; F. W. G. Haultain, provincial righter; Prince Albert City—Hon. J. H. Lamont, government; Wm. Cowan, provincial righter; Prince Albert Dist.—P. D. Tyerman, government; S. J. Donaldson, provincial righter; Red Berry—Geo. Langley, government; S. A. Hamilton, provincial righter; Regina City—J. F. Bole, government; H. W. Laird, provincial righter; Regina, South—Hon. J. A. Calder, government; J. B. Hawkes, provincial righter; Rosthern—G. Ens, government; A. D. McIntyre, provincial righter; Souris—Dr. Lockhart, government; J. T. Brown, provincial righter; Saskatoon—W. C. Sutherland, government; Dr. E. Munro, provincial righter; Whitehead—A. Cowan, government; A. B. Gillis, provincial righter; Wolsley—Levi Thomson, government; Dr. Elliott, provincial righter; Yorkton—J. Garry, government; W. D. Dunlop, provincial righter.

DR. WORTHINGTON RESIGNS.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 5.—Dr. A. N. Worthington yesterday resigned his seat as Conservative member for Sherbrooke, acknowledging contravention of the election act on the part of his agents without his knowledge or consent. The Stanstead election trial is postponed from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15. In the bill of particulars, filed in connection with the Sherbrooke case, there was but one charge against the member personally. An affidavit published in the local press to-day shows this single charge to have been without foundation. It is expected that the Compton election will be brought on early in January, the date of the Sherbrooke election being fixed for a week or so later.

PORTE BACKS DOWN. Will Accede to Demands of the Powers Regarding Macedonia.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—It is stated that Count Goulowski, minister of foreign affairs, informed the diplomatists at a reception to-day that it was expected that the Porte would soon completely accept the financial scheme proposed by the powers for Macedonia, which would enable the withdrawing of the international squadron from Turkish waters. It is asserted from other sources that the Porte's acceptance will be announced on Friday.

Constantinople, Nov. 29.—It is again persistently rumored that Ferid Pasha, the grand vizier, is about to be dismissed. This is taken to mean that the Sultan is seeking an excuse for giving way, a change of policy being frequently preceded by a change in the head of the temporal government. The blame for the failure of a policy is always thrown on the outgoing grand vizier.

QUIET AT MITYLENE.

Mitylene, Island of Mitylene, Nov. 29.—All is quiet here to-day. The landing of the international contingent on Sunday afternoon with the subsequent occupation of the customs and postal buildings was carried out without rousing any demonstration on the part of the Turks. So peaceful is the population that 500 out of the 600 men landed from the allied fleet were subsequently withdrawn, their continued presence ashore being deemed by the commanders to be quite unnecessary and only a hundred sailors of different nationalities remain in occupation of Mitylene.

TARIFF COMMISSION MEMBERS TO TOUR MANITOBA AND THE TWO NEW PROVINCES.

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 27.—The tariff commission opened its meeting in the Court House here to-day at one o'clock. There was a fairly good attendance. Mayor Waterhouse opened the session with a brief address of welcome, after which the commission heard the different parties present. W. C. Good and Thos. Brooks made effective addresses on behalf of the farmers, for protection. The onion growers' question was presented by F. H. Malcolm, artificial flowers and settlers' effects by J. S. Dowling, dextera and stoneware by J. Rudd.

Mr. F. Cockshutt, for the hosiery industries, asked that a reduction of about twenty per cent be made on yarns for stockings, socks, etc.

Mr. H. Harris, for the glue industry, asks for a specific duty of three per cent per pound on low grades of glue. The present duty on high grades of glue and gelatines was satisfactory, he said. He also, on behalf of the manufacturers of screw nails, stated that thirty-five per cent duty was satisfactory, but asked that it be changed to specific.

Mr. Birge spoke, supporting the specific rate. Mr. Harris asked that a duty of three cents per pound be placed on casing.

Mr. Ellis, for envelopes and box works, asked that the duty on cigar box wood be raised to thirty-five per cent, also that ten cents per pound be placed on paper packages.

Mr. C. A. Butterworth asked for a re-adjustment of duty on nails. Guelph, Ont., Nov. 29.—The farmers of Wellington County, represented before the Tariff Commission, in session here yesterday, stoutly maintained that they could not possibly bear the burden of any more taxation via a higher protection policy. The manufacturers who appeared urged in most cases that tariff revision along the line of increased protection was a matter of life and death with them.

BERLIN SITTING.

Berlin, Ont., Nov. 29.—The Tariff Commission, composed of the Hon. Messrs. Paterson, Fielding, L. P. Brodeur, and Mr. Bain, secretary, arrived here this morning and were met by Mayor Kranz, Mr. C. P. Mills and Mr. E. P. Clement. They were taken through the plant of the Ontario Sugar Company and commenced their session at 11.30. Manufacturers from Berlin, Wateloo, Galt, Preston and Hespeier were heard before the commission, in all ten lines of manufacturers being represented.

ONTARIO FARMERS.

Peterborough, Ont., Nov. 30.—The Tariff Commission opened its sitting here this morning. The representatives of the farmers were the principal witnesses heard. Delegates from Peterborough, Lennox and Frontenac counties asked for a reduction in the tariff to a revenue basis.

Mr. G. Watts, speaking for the Canadian General Electric Company, said there was practically no protection for his industry at present, the tariff on finished material being 25 per cent, and on raw material 20 per cent, leaving only five per cent net protection against the world, with the exception of Great Britain.

The American Cereal Company, which has a large factory here, wrote from Chicago approving of the tariff on cereals.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—The three members of the Tariff Commission, the Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Brodeur, returned to the Capital this morning and after an all-day conference with their colleagues, set out to-morrow for a tour of Manitoba and the two new provinces, in the course of which they will visit Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Prince Albert, Calgary, Edmonton. On the way back they will sit at the 'Soo's and reach Ottawa about Dec. 20. The present plan is to set out immediately thereafter for the Maritime Provinces.

THE KAISER SPEAKS His Majesty Explains the Position of Germany

CONTENDS THAT GERMAN WAYS OF THINKING ARE CONSTANTLY MISUNDERSTOOD.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Reichstag was opened by the Emperor to-day; in the speech from the throne, the Kaiser, referring to foreign affairs, said that the German Emperor held correct relations with all, and good and friendly relations with most of the foreign powers. It had filled him with the greatest satisfaction to be able to support the President of the United States in his successful efforts to bring about peace between Russia and Japan.

The Emperor said he welcomed Japan's entry into the ranks of the great powers with cordial wishes for the civilizing mission of this highly endowed people. The liveliest sympathy accompanied the efforts of a friendly neighbor empire in making a new order in its international conditions. Speaking of Germany's international position, the Emperor complained of the constant misunderstanding of German ways of thinking and of the opposition to progress of the German industries thence arising.

He then cited as an example of this the Morocco incident, the difficulties with regard to which had been caused solely by an inclination to settle matters in which Germany was interested without reference to this country. He was glad to say that this matter diplomacy had been able to reconcile with the interests and honor of Germany and France.

He concluded by declaring that the signs of the times had imposed upon the nation the duty of strengthening its defensive power against unjustifiable attack, thus enabling the peaceful objects of the triple alliance to be observed. The speech contained a strong appeal for an increase in the navy.

SMALLPOX IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—Ten persons are quarantined in a lodging house on Brunswick avenue, and another smallpox patient has been removed to the Swiss Cottage Hospital. The patient is a man about fifty-five years of age. He arrived here about a week ago from either Halton or Grey county, and took a room at the house on Brunswick avenue. A medical student who lodges at the same house, noting the stranger's face, became suspicious, and summoned Dr. Sheard, city health officer. There are now seventeen patients at the hospital.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 26.—Smallpox has made its appearance in the township of Sidney, and several people suffering with the disease have been quarantined in their houses. Two residences have been quarantined in the village of Frankford, one of them being the house of Dr. Simmons, medical health officer of the township, who caught the disease from a patient, and the other that of a hired man who works for the doctor. On discovering that he was suffering from smallpox, Dr. Simmons placarded and quarantined his own house, then went in and turned the keys in the doors. The disease was diagnosed as chickenpox when it first made its appearance in Sidney, and large numbers of people have been exposed to it.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—Five cases of smallpox have developed in a hotel in Barrie, and the whole establishment has been placed under quarantine.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 2.—Information has been received here that a young man, formerly a resident of this city, has been sentenced to be shot in Chihuahua, Mexico, for helping to murder a man in connection with life insurance frauds. The young fellow, whose name was Richardson, worked while here for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was arrested here for fraud on a farmer, and given a suspended sentence. Then he disappeared. It seems that Richardson was an insurance agent in Mexico, and that he and a man named Mason, his brother-in-law, and a doctor named Harle, were tried and convicted of causing the death of a man named Ned Devers, whom Richardson had insured. The condemned man, though he lived here, had no relatives in this vicinity.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR

Toronto, Dec. 2.—Mayor Boles, of Ingersoll, has been rebuked by Chief Justice Meredith for refusing to sign a lighting by-law. A ratepayer named Kennedy desired an order in court directing Mayor Boles to sign the contract recently sanctioned by a small majority in council. The gas company were given a five-year contract for lighting Ingersoll. Thinking that a better contract could be made with the electric light company, the mayor declined to sign the contract, hoping that the ratepayers by their votes at the approaching election would have the opportunity of giving their views. His idea was that the present contract would introduce a 'ridiculous system of lighting.' Chief Justice Meredith characterized Mayor Boles' action as despotic, and added that it was his duty to sign the by-law. 'It was impudent of him not to sign it,' he added. He also said that the mayor should forthwith sign the order, but that a reasonable stay should be granted until the people, if they felt so disposed, might institute legal action against the council to restrain them. Judgment was, however, reserved for the consideration of several technical objections.

NOBEL PRIZES

Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 4.—The Nobel Prizes Committee is understood to have decided to award the prize for literature to Henry Sienkiewicz, and the prize for medicine to Prof. Robert Koch.

UNRULY MOB Jeer the Princess Royal at Opening of Church Army Tents

TENTS AND ENDOWMENT WERE FROM THE KING AND QUEEN.

London, Nov. 29.—Egged on by the Social Democratic Federation, the unemployed mustered in strong force around the Church Army tents, off the Strand, to-day, and jeered and hooted the Princess Royal (the Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, eldest daughter of King Edward), who performed the ceremony of opening the tents which were presented by the King and endowed with \$5,000 from Queen Alexandra's fund, to house and feed great numbers of the unemployed, who are to chop firewood for their relief. Shouts of 'religious swaters,' and 'curse their charity,' greeted the Princess, and the crowds became so boisterous that large numbers of police had to be summoned to disperse them.

London, Dec. 1.—Queen Alexandra has not given up her interest in behalf of the unemployed, and has sanctioned a unique plan to raise more funds for them. This will be in the shape of the issue of a Christmas book, which will be entitled 'The Queen's Christmas card.' It will consist of poems, stories, sketches, drawings and music by persons prominent in the world of art and literature of Great Britain. Algernon Charles Swinburne, Alfred Austin, the poet laureate; Thomas Hardy, Marie Corelli, Hall Caine, George Meredith, Arthur Wing Pinero, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Edwin A. Abbey, W. Holman Hunt, Sir Edward John Poynter and Sir Edward Elgar are among those who will contribute. The production of the book will be practically gratuitous. It will sell for half a crown, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Queen's unemployed fund.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

Kingston, Dec. 2.—The Farmers' Association of Frontenac purpose calling a public meeting at an early date to discuss the revision of the tariff, and to make representations on behalf of the yeomanry.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Is Larger and More Interesting Than Usual Owing to Diamond Jubilee Appreciations.

Parkhill, Ont.

Gentlemen: I congratulate you on this, that the good old 'Weekly Witness' has this year attained the venerable age of sixty years. I received the first number of the 'Witness' in the township of Sarnia, where I then lived, and have been less or more a regular reader ever since. It was a lusty and stalwart youth at its birth, and since then it has grown to vigorous and noble manhood. It is now three times as large as it was at its inception, and may the good old 'Witness' continue as in the past, for centuries to come, the zealous advocate of all that is good and noble, and the fearless and vigorous denouncer of all that is wrong and vicious in principle and practice. The 'Witness' is a good, clean sheet, and the best family paper that I know of. No father or mother will be afraid of having their children's minds corrupted by having the 'Witness' placed in their hands. Success to the 'Witness.' Yours respectfully,

ROBERT BURNS.

Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, Fresno, Cal., Nov. 22, 1905.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find postal order for my subscription for another year for the 'Daily Witness.' I enjoy it greatly, and it helps to keep the old homeland and her people and interests dear to my heart. I am pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Southern California Conference. Faithfully yours, (Rev.) HARCOURT W. PECK.

St. Mungo's Manse, Cushing, Que., Nov. 27, 1905.

Dear Mr. Dougall.—Enclosed I send post-office notes to pay subscription to 'Daily Witness' for the current year. The Montreal 'Witness' used to come regularly to my home when I was a small boy (in Quebec), and was much prized by my father. Since I began subscribing for a paper for myself, the 'Daily Witness' was my first choice, and it has continued its daily visit except, when owing to my neglect, it, to my misery, ceased for a week or so at a time. And here I may say that I decidedly approve of stopping the paper when the subscription terms runs out. I am, yours faithfully,

JAMES FRASER.

Michipicoten River, Ont., Nov. 11, 1905.

Dear Sirs.—The 'Witness' is a first-class paper. In fact, the editorials are splendidly written, and I am more favorably impressed with its general tone than by any Canadian paper I have seen. ANGUS GIBSON.

High Bank, P. E. Island, Nov. 13, 1905.

Dear Sirs.—I may say I am very much pleased with the 'Witness,' therefore I have introduced it into three homes where it has never been taken before. I would love to see it visit every home on Prince Edward Island, as its tone is elevating and we have so much need of good, independent literature in our homes for the rising generation. Wishing you continued prosperity, I remain, Yours truly,

C. L. SENCABAUGH.

Calumet, Dec. 1, 1905.

Gentlemen,—May a country subscriber

THE 'OHIO' MISSING Fears for Schooner and Her Crew, Which Left Grand Banks on Nov. 15

Halifax, Dec. 4.—The schooner 'Ohio' left Grand Banks, Nfld., on Nov. 15 for North Sydney, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she has been lost with all hands. She was 55 tons and carried a crew of six men.

A SERIOUS CHARGE

Toronto, Dec. 2.—As the result of a complaint that certain circulars posted by a local business man were not reaching those to whom they were addressed, Amos North, letter carrier, was arrested to-day in Inspector Henderson's office at the central post-office, on a charge of destroying mail matter. A trap was set by the postal authorities, and North was caught, the post-office people say, in the very act of tearing up the decoy letters and circulars and throwing them into the furnace. North was taken into Inspector Henderson's office, and kept until the arrival of Detective Newton, who took him into custody.

SAN DOMINGO CRISIS

San Domingo, Nov. 27.—At a cabinet meeting to-day the Minister of War resigned to become commander of the army. President Morales had informed his ministers that he desired their resignations and he wanted a new head for the army. The minister agreed to resign on condition that a new cabinet be formed with the approval not only of the President, but of Vice President Caceres. This condition the President refused to grant, claiming that he had a legislative right to appoint his cabinet. The President left the palace for his residence and called a cabinet meeting there, but the ministers said they would meet only at the palace. The Minister of War then took charge of the fortress for the purpose of maintaining order. Great excitement followed, and several arrests were made. Quiet has been restored and the crisis is considered over.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE SCARCITY OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—It is my impression that if the Protestant Committee knew how difficult it is to get Normal trained teachers in parts of Quebec, they would endeavor to make some arrangement to meet the case. Take a school section near by as a sample of such. A year ago, both the secretary-treasurer (an excellent man), and the officials of the district tried to get a teacher, but failed. Rather than have the school closed for the year they engaged a Roman Catholic teacher. The same thing was repeated this year, but with no better success. As regards paying a higher salary, they do not feel able to do so. What is there to be done to meet such cases? In my estimation the Hon. Mr. Weir's suggestion is a long step in the right direction, but I'd go a little further in the way of trying to solve the difficulty. Let the Council of Public Instruction empower county inspectors to grant one year's permit to teach, to young ladies over seventeen years of age, who have passed first grade Academy. Should such young ladies prove to be successful teachers, then, at the end of the first year, let the permit be extended two years more. But let it be distinctly understood that such teachers are not to be engaged where Normal trained teachers can be secured. By so doing the Council of Public Instruction will not be going backward. It is only opening the way out of a difficulty created by its own legislation. Matters are getting worse every year. So many avenues are opening up for young girls to get other employment that Normal trained teachers cannot be got for many rural school districts.

D. STEWART.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS, THE LIQUOR TRADE, AND THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have been thinking some of this wonderful organization which has just come into existence in Montreal, namely, 'The Benevolent and Protective Society.' The prospectus of this new venture is gotten up in a somewhat attractive drapery of words. That is, however, usually the case with documents of that kind. They are generally paraded before the public with a good deal of high-sounding phraseology. What a wonderful catalogue of great and precious promises. Cows, drygoods, and provisions absolutely free. It would need a sort of omnipotence for a man to give effect to them all. As I understand, the father and founder of this marvellous piece of new-born philanthropy is the president of the Licensed Victuallers' Association; and, further, I find that according to the papers the tavern-keepers and bar-tenders are raising en masse around this ingenious invention of charity. These facts throw a dark cloud of suspicion over the whole business. It is well known to every intelligent man that an immense proportion of all the wretched pauperism and desolation, the misery and sorrow, the sin and shame, the horrible records of crime, come from the use of liquor. One of the most effective steps, in the way of benevolence and protection in Montreal would be to put a stop to the evil traffic in strong drink. There would be very little need for any special organizations for the relief of the poor if it were not for the frightful ravages of intemperance. One of the grand promises in the programme of this society is 'protection for women and children.' There is one society already in the city for that purpose, at 772 LaGauchetière street. Hundreds of poor, wretched women and children have testified there of the kind of protection they get from the drink trade. It will be interesting to observe in what way a society largely made up of tavern keepers, and bar-tenders, will protect women and children from the brutality of drunken husbands. The president of this benevolent society asks for suggestions. As a loyal and somewhat observant citizen of Montreal I would respond to that request. There are two or three suggestions I would like to offer. My first suggestion is this, that the president and all his conferees of the Licensed Victuallers' Association do forthwith quit the bad business of selling intoxicating liquor. That would be a practical and indeed a splendid preliminary to the somewhat dramatic programme of charity, which is at present going through the process of incubation. There would only be a tiny modicum of poverty left were it not for drink. It would be much easier to exploit this new-fangled scheme of benevolence but for the harvest of pauperism produced by whiskey. 'Prevention is better than cure.' Stop the liquor, and you prevent the poverty. I agree most cordially with Mr. Wilson and his friends as to the importance of relieving the poor; but I contend that the first step should be to prevent the chief cause of poverty, that is, drink. Tammany in New York is neither more nor less than a very acute form of moral leprosy. It would be a matter much to be deprecated if any form of it should be imported into Montreal. It may be that some reader might ask why I adopt a three-fold title, namely, 'Municipal politics, the liquor traffic,

and the newly-fledged, benevolent society.' My answer to such a question would be very brief, and very definite. In the present movement, 'These three are one.'

G. G. HUXTABLE.

CHARLES ALEXANDER AND MACKAY INSTITUTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—It is with deep sorrow and sympathy I read of the death of Mr. Charles Alexander, my old friend and co-laborer in starting the Mackay School for the deaf in Montreal. A short time before the sad loss we have all sustained he mentioned in his last letter to the writer how our correspondence reminded him of the 'old times' we had together in getting up the school, and how glad he felt to have been spared to see the fruits of our labors in this particular work. In spite of his other numerous philanthropic works, he found time to converse by the slow and tedious process of writing, and thus informed himself of the needs and condition of the school we had started on Cote St. Antoine Road. Few know how hard he worked and aided the writer in the beginning. It was an undertaking which the public was very little acquainted with, and they had to be educated in the matter, as well as the deaf mute children. He was one of the first friends and supporters of the school. The files of the 'Witness' as far back as 1868 will show how Charles Alexander and John Dougall were the two pillars supporting the writer's efforts to start a school for Protestant deaf mutes in the Province of Quebec in the midst of opposition in one quarter and indifference in another. After the school was started, with Mr. F. Mackenzie as secretary, Mr. Alexander as president, and John Dougall as one of the managers, 'hard times' came on in 1873, caused by the disastrous financial panic, the subscriptions fell off alarmingly. This was very hard on the school, and many of the managers thought of closing it up till better times, as the school was deeply in debt, and much distress prevailed. A meeting of the managers was called to discuss the matter of closing the school, with only Mr. Alexander, Mr. Dougall and Mr. Mackenzie present. They decided to hold on and trust in the Lord for help in time of trouble. This was Mr. Alexander's resolution, and showed his strong faith in the good work and the divine promise of support. It was Mr. Alexander who interested the late Joseph Mackay in the school. He visited it, accompanied by the late Miss Gordon, his niece, who noticed the overcrowded state of the small building. Mr. Mackay said a larger building was needed, and Miss Gordon said, 'Why not build it yourself?' That decided the matter, and the next day Mr. Mackay and his architect took the writer out to select a site, and to supply data and plans for a building. This was to be kept secret from Mr. Alexander till the plans were completed, as Mr. Mackay wanted to 'surprise' Mr. Alexander, and show how highly he appreciated his benevolent work. A few days afterwards Mr. Alexander was invited to Mr. Mackay's home and shown the plans of the fine building, which filled him with delight and gratitude. Meeting the writer on the street, he rushed up and gave him a sound clap on the back and said: 'Mr. Mackay has given us a fine new building for a school. Hurrah!' He danced about like a school boy who had won a good prize. I never saw a man look so pleased and thankful as Mr. Alexander looked that day. He thought he would surprise the writer, who kept the secret and allowed him to enjoy the reward of his disinterested labors. By the death of Charles Alexander the deaf have lost a sincere friend, and they owe more to him than they or the public imagine. My intimate association with him during my seventeen years' residence in Montreal endeared him to the writer personally, and he would suggest that a monument be erected to his memory, and the deaf be allowed to contribute towards the cost. An appropriate inscription would be something like this:—'Charles Alexander, the friend and benefactor of humanity.'

THOMAS WIDD.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 16, 1905.

WRECK OF THE SS. 'ATLANTIC.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In your issue of Nov. 7 you speak of the death of Charles Alexander, late of Montreal. You also spoke of his birthplace being in Dundee, Scotland, and of his leaving his native place to settle in Canada in the year 1840 in a vessel called the 'Atlantic,' and that she ran ashore, and was wrecked at Torbay, near St. John's, Nfld. I am a resident of this place about forty-five years, and when I came here it was common talk hearing of the wreck of the 'Atlantic' and the loss of the boy as the only one being lost, and I was speaking to one of the old residents to-day. I think the only one alive of that generation, and he, with his parents, was living about a quarter of a mile from where the vessel ran ashore in the night. She ran in a gulf in the cliff till her foreyard caught on the cliff on both sides, and that is how the crew and passengers landed in the night and made a fire, and that is how they were seen in the morning by the fire, as there were but very few people living in the place at that time, and it was mostly woods, and that place has been called the Dundee Gulf ever since, as the vessel hailed from Dundee, and I think there is one house in the place where part of one of the stoves is in use to-day, as stoves formed part of her cargo, but this man says that it was May 9, instead of May 5, that she was lost, so it was Torbay Cove, about eighteen miles from St. John's, and not Torbay, where the 'Atlantic' went on shore. My office is not half a mile from the place,

and the old man that I speak of lives nearer still, and although he is over 80 years of age, he is able to tell of everything in connection with the wreck. It was in reading the columns of the 'Witness' about Mr. Alexander that brought those things to my memory that I heard of so many years ago. I thought I would drop you a line about the same. JOHN B. EASTERBROOK. Pouch Cove, Nov. 23.

WESTERN HOSPITALITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—To-day's mail brought the 'Witness,' with editorial on some fault-finders, also a letter from a lady who went from the east two years ago to Alberta. The Countess says: 'Hospitality and courtesy must not be expected.' My friend's letter gives the other side: 'The sermon this morning was on Lydia. When he spoke of her hospitality he referred to the open homes of the present day, and especially on these western prairies, and wished that he might be worthy of the great kindness shown him, with a query if he were. Every one was touched. It affected me for myself, for people have done so much in this way for me. Well, if I had really been a special friend I could have expected no more. And, then, people will thank me for coming. I certainly have seen the good side of the west. The writer has been in Calgary, Edmonton, and out in the country. Travelling alone, among strangers, she has met with unfeeling kindness and consideration. E. Nov. 21.

SOUND OPINION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—A review of that solid statesman, M. Hanotaux's 'Contemporary France,' draws attention to a significant paragraph, in Chapter VIII. of the work. All the readers of the 'Witness,' and especially our French citizens, will do well to ponder over the remark made by a statesman with so splendid a record for patriotism when in office, and since, for his country's benefit. M. Hanotaux refers as follows to Britain: 'The prodigious prosperity which it (England) owes to Cobden and his disciples.' This opinion from such a quarter surely is worthy of our utmost consideration at the present time. D. C. BARKER. Montreal.

CANADA IS GOOD ENOUGH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—If we Canadians had a better opinion of our country, and talked Canada in preference to all others, it would be better for us—it is our duty. We have the men, we have the soil, our banking system is nearly perfect, and our laws are well enforced. In comparison with the country to the south we make a very good showing. How many life insurance companies have gone to the wall in the United States? The list is a long one. In all Canada not a single life insurance company has ever failed. We Canadians do not take the trouble to ask or find out facts, we go it blind, and we are now paying about \$3,500,000 annually for premiums in American companies; good money going out of Canada, a large portion, a very large portion, never likely to come back. Our Canadian companies are good enough for any one, and Canadians owe it to their country to invest in their own institutions, keeping the money right here. Would any of our board of directors retain in their employ an officer who had been found out pilfering the assets and simply cut his wage in two? Hardly. Let us hold up our heads and say 'Thank God we have not a McCurdy or an Alexander.' I have been looking for the calling of a meeting of policy-holders in the Mutual and New York Life Companies, to talk over matters, and framing resolutions. No one seems brave enough to make a start. We should at least frame a resolution expressing admiration for Mr. Hughes, who is conducting the investigation. Right here in Canada our laws are better enforced, frauds such as have been found out in New York could hardly happen; our government look after the policy-holders' interest and results show for it. Not one failure of a Canadian life insurance company in Canada. Figures and facts talk. We Canadians should wake up and hustle. We have the country, we have the goods, the men, the soil. Montrealers, have some faith in your city; let us appreciate what we have. Get up on the mountain and look and see what is going on, 400,000 now. Will we have 800,000 in ten years? If we only have faith and invest right here, we will surprise ourselves. Did the United States ever produce a man that fitted out a regiment of soldiers and paid for their outfit to fight for his Mother Country? We are dubbed slow, sleepy, frozen up and all such stuff. Let us shout Canada and make the Yanks change their tune. 'MONTREALER.'

A RULER WHO SLEEPS ON THE FLOOR.

The Shah of Persia never, under any circumstances, sleeps on a bedstead; and no matter where he has stayed, whether it be in royal palaces or hotels, he has either had the bedstead removed from his sleeping apartment or else has relegated it to some remote corner, so as to enable him to sleep in the exact centre of the room on a couple of huge cushions or soft Oriental mattresses stretched upon the floor. And just behind the cushion upon which his head rests there is always a small table, upon which are five portraits. The centre one is of himself. It is flanked on either side by those of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, while beyond them on either side are the pictures of the Emperor and Empress of Russia. These portraits accompany him everywhere, and may be said to watch over his slumbers in his own dominions as well as abroad.—London 'Tatler.'



White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1006. (By H. Honey Davis, Bristol.) First prize (equal) in half-yearly tournament 'Football Field.' Black 5 pieces.

White 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1007. (By E. Maurice, Leigh.) First prize (equal) in last half-yearly tournament in 'Football Field.' Black 11 pieces.

White 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in TWO moves.

CANADIAN CHESS PROBLEMS.

'Senex' writes to Brother Stubbs as follows. The comment is so timely that we give it in full for number and excellence. The present condition of the problem art in Canada shows a marked decline. Thirty years ago, or less, when weekly chess columns were known in the banner province of Ontario, as in the 'Globe' and 'Mail,' Toronto, the 'Advertiser' of London, and the 'Citizen' of Ottawa—the country rejoiced in quite a number of aspiring composers, some of whom showed promise of future excellence. To-day Ontario does not boast a single chess column, and the problem composition in that province, at least, seems to be a lost art, even the game itself appears no longer in vogue. Montreal, in the sister province, possesses some weekly chess columns, and there the practice of the game flourishes, but an original composer, as a Canadian composer is now a rarity. Probably the strenuous life of a new and growing country is unfavorable to the cultivation of an art which only attains its best development in conditions of leisure, but the facts are as we describe them. A glance over the pages of 'Canadian Chess Problems'—a volume for which we are indebted to the energy and enterprise of the chess editor of the St. John 'Globe'—will emphasize our statement. In that collection, published in 1890, twenty-five composers are named, and of whom were then living, with a single exception—Mr. W. Atkinson. More than half this number have since been removed by death, and those yet with us are mostly silent. Mr. W. E. Perry, the leading contributor to the point of number and excellence, has but recently departed this life. Of those still to the fore the best known is undoubtedly Mr. C. F. Stubbs, who all too rarely attempts any new work. Mr. E. St. Maurice, a composer of skill, seems to have abandoned the field. Mr. E. Naraway 'King of dropped problems for the game.' Mr. R. H. Ramsey has become a resident of Philadelphia, but happily retains his old-time skill in the problem art, as an occasional example in the American chess columns shows. Some of the other contributors to the volume are doubtless still on the floor, but their recent work is not in evidence. Among the living Canadian composers not represented in the book there seems to be a general lack of activity. Mr. C. T. Anstey, of Montreal, has done some excellent work, as has Mr. E. St. Maurice, Jr., of the same city, who gives evidence of an unusual grasp of the principles of problem composition—yet I have noticed nothing from either in some time. Mr. N. H. Greenway, formerly of Manitoba, but now resident in California, we are glad to see has not entirely abandoned composition. Dr. J. H. Graham, of Prescott, and Mr. W. J. Jones, of Belleville, are the only residents of Ontario whose work has been visible within a few years, though in very limited quantity. Of course there are scattered throughout the Dominion a small number who have at different times essayed composition, but their output has been too small for special mention. A remedy for this unfortunate condition of affairs is hard to find. The only suggestion I can offer is to organize a problem tournament, exclusively for Canadian composers. Problems to be in two or three moves, and a modest prize list should be provided. The contest ought to be well advertised, and considerable time allowed for preparation. This might have the effect of arousing some of the veterans from their lethargy and developing new talent. SENEX.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Simultaneous chess at the Montreal Club to-night at 8. Score last week:—Short won 10, lost 12. Winners Wilson, Griffith, Dreyfus, Carnegie, Kirkham (2 each), Haviland and Rosenbaum.

F. J. Lee goes to Trinidad for a three months' engagement, afterwards to Australia and Japan. The Bishop of Trinidad, who is arranging this visit, will be remembered by English players as the Rev. J. Welsh.

Concentrate on the Canadian Chess Congress in Montreal, January next. Mr. Marshall returns to America shortly and will doubtless visit Montreal.

Here are three more games of the M-T. match. The list will be completed next week with four Queen's side openings. Note to game 14 by Van Vliet.

GAME NO. 1000. (Seventh Game—King's Bishop Opening.)

Chess game notation for Game No. 1000. White: Marshall, Black: Tarrasch. Moves listed from 1 to 47.

GAME NO. 1160. (Petroff's Defence.)

Chess game notation for Game No. 1160. White: Tarrasch, Black: Marshall. Moves listed from 1 to 44.

(a) This game was contested at a stage when the only hope for Marshall was to play to win. Yet he adopted a line of defence which may draw, or may lose; but which could hardly be expected to win against Tarrasch.

(b) There was nothing for R. White threatened 15. Kt-B5, with a markedly superior position. Black might have played 14-Kt K2, but then 15. B-Kt 5 would have been extremely awkward for him. And as it was, White remained with two bishops against two knights, quite enough for a master like Tarrasch.

(c) The able manner in which White makes the most of his advantage is decidedly interesting. All of Black's moves since 13. P-K R3, were practically forced, which, incidentally, proves that the defence adopted was inferior.

(d) There is no hope for Black after this. His game is lost.

(e) If K-Kt sq. White mates in four moves by 27. B-R7 ch, etc.

(f) If K-B7. 29. Q x Q P, threatening 30. Q-K5 mate.

(g) Perhaps P-K B4 might have prolonged the agony.

(h) An ingenious idea, which enables White to hasten the end.

(i) If now again K-B end. 41. Q-R8 ch. K-K2; 42. Q-Kt7, etc., winning easily; 40. Q-Q5 ch, was, probably, only in order to gain time. The move seems otherwise unnecessary.

(j) 'Never say die!'

GAME NO. 1101. Sixteenth Game—Sicilian Defence.

Chess game notation for Game No. 1101. White: Tarrasch, Black: Marshall. Moves listed from 1 to 27.

PRESIDENT OF Y.M.C.A.

LORD KINNAIRD SUCCEEDS SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS.

London, Dec. 1.—Lord Kinnaird has been elected president of the Y. M. C. A. in place of Sir George Williams, deceased.

Lord Kinnaird is well known in philanthropic circles as one of the most enthusiastic and liberal-minded of men. Born to great wealth, he has utilized a by no means inconsiderable portion of it in aiding philanthropic institutions that have won his approval. He

is a foremost figure in all movements having for their objects the amelioration of harassing conditions in the lives of the people. He takes the keenest and closest interest in religious work. In conjunction with his sister, the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, he has been closely connected with the Y. M. C. A. for a number of years, and his election to the presidential chair of that institution will give general satisfaction. Lord Kinnaird is 58 years old, but has for a long time suffered from indifferent health, though this has apparently not hindered him from doing much good work for the causes which he has so much at heart.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

MEETING IN LONDON TO PROMOTE BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO.

London, Dec. 1.—A well attended meeting took place at Caxton Hall to-day with the object of promoting better relations between Great Britain and Germany. A resolution declaring that the main body of the people of Great Britain entertain cordial friendship and respect for the German people was adopted, and it was decided to appoint an Anglo-German friendship committee. German and American residents of New York sent this cablegram: 'We, the undersigned, Americans of German birth or descent, heartily wish you and your associates Godspeed in your efforts to promote friendship between Great Britain and Germany.'

'Carl Schurtz, James Speyer, Herman Ridder, Dr. A. Jacobi, Geo. F. Vickor, Herman Siecken, Chas. Schieren, Gustave H. Schwab, Hubert Cillis, Oswald G. Villard, E. M. Burghard, Henry Hentz, George Ehret.'

Lord Avebury, president of the Society of Antiquaries, presided. He was supported by a representative gathering, including Count Bernstorff, secretary to the German embassy.

Lord Avebury, in opening the meeting, urged that there was no ground for the ill-feeling which unhappily exists between Germany and Great Britain. Of course, he pointed out, Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, could not attend such a meeting, but Lord Avebury said he knew the secretary was in accord with the objects of the gathering, and the British Government was aware that there was no question between the two countries to give rise to difficulties.

'We would like to see Europe federated like the United States,' said Lord Avebury. 'If Europe continues its tremendous expenditure for armaments we shall be unable to hold our own against the United States.'

Other speakers expressed similar views. The resolution was supported by numerous orators, including Sir Leonard Courtenay, who asked whether it would not be practicable for some British statesmen to approach President Roosevelt and the Emperor William, between whom there was a close bond of friendship, with the object of inducing them to take steps towards the reduction of armaments.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.

ALBERTA RANCHER TAKES CONSIGNMENT OF CATTLE TO ENGLAND.

'We have a great country and when I tell you that within the next ten or fifteen years the Canadian west will be a strong rival of the east you can form a fair idea as to the possibilities of the new provinces.' This statement was made by Mr. R. J. Phin, a well-known ranch owner of Mossburn, Alberta, who was introduced on 'Change yesterday by Mr. Alex. McFee.

Mr. Phin is leaving for England with a large shipment of cattle by the S.S. 'Lake Michigan,' which sails from Montreal on Friday next. He will place the cattle on the British markets in hopes of obtaining advantages by arriving in time to catch the Christmas trade in the Mother Country.



LORD KINNAIRD. President of the Y.M.C.A.

Advertisement for Dr. A. W. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Price 25c. Text describes the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

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PREMIUMS AND CLUBS. New High Arm Drop Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for \$10 worth of new subscriptions.

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

DECEMBER, 1905. It is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid issuing a single copy. Mr. Roosevelt to King Haakon. Christiania, Norway, Nov. 28.—King Haakon to-day received this cablegram from President Roosevelt: 'I appreciate Your Majesty's announcement that you have taken possession of the royal power and on my own behalf and that of my countrymen I offer cordial wishes for your personal welfare and the happiness and prosperity of the Norwegian people.'

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, DECEMBER 5, 1905.

Details from Sebastopol show the story of the mutiny there and its suppression to have been wildly exaggerated, even though it reached us in similar terms both from Odessa and St. Petersburg, which last was supposed to be telegraphically cut off. In the voluminous despatches of to-day there is not another word about the extensive peasant uprising, the news of which on Saturday was by all odds the most important that has reached us, as it would seem to rob us of hope from the moderate counsels of the zemstvos.

If the Czar in his prime had had as much decision as the aged Emperor of Austria, there seems every reason to believe that he could have headed off what now bids fair to be a revolution of the French sort, though, of course, we are not prognosticating how it shall end. Father Gapon has given up hoping for a good end from any such revolution.

Mayor Laporte is ill, and retires for the present. Alderman Ames refuses to re-enter the Council. Alderman Carter is also talking about retiring. So is Alderman Robertson. Others on whom Montreal has depended for the protection of public interests are withdrawing, and there is a general sense of helplessness in view of the persistency and the success of the blandishments of the great money interests which are ceaselessly applied till a majority is secured.

We have to congratulate the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa on its announced purpose of issuing an atlas of Canada. There are few more crying needs in the country. The work has doubtless been thus long postponed because of the proximity of great changes. No more fitting time could have been chosen than when the division of the

country has been in a manner completed by the erection of the last two provinces that we are likely to construct for a long time to come. We do not imagine that things are now going to change no more. On the contrary, we are certain that a new set of maps will be needed ten years hence. Province boundaries are likely to be altered very soon, and long before the ten years are out hundreds of towns and villages will have been born of which we now know nothing.

The government has already paid for half the cost of Grand Trunk improvements at Bonaventure station. Now the Grand Trunk wants it to pay half the cost of double-tracking the line from St. Hubert to St. Rosalie, a distance of twenty-eight miles. No wonder the Intercolonial Railway does not pay, and never will pay if the government agrees to be bled in this way by the Grand Trunk.

It is a significant fact that of the twenty deaths in the United States attributed to football, five were due to concussion of the brain and four to fractures of the skull. In other words, nearly fifty per cent of the deaths were caused by accidents to the head. The pertinent question arises, is it, after all, so much the fault of the game as the manner in which it is played? It is perfectly safe to say that the majority of accidents to the head are caused by that feature of the American game known as 'bucking,' and in the close formations technically known as 'mass-play.' Just how far the 'coaches' are responsible for these objectionable features it is hard to say, but it is interesting to note that Mr. Walter Camp, the chief football authority in America, is advocating a more open style of play as a remedy for the disagreeable—we should say murderous—incidents which, this past season, have so marred the game in the United States.

Mitylene, the Lesbos of the ancient Greeks, recently seized by the allied fleet to compel the Sultan of Turkey to consent to reforms in Macedonia, is the largest and most salubrious island in the Grecian archipelago. In ancient days it contained five cities, gaining from them the name of Pentapolis. It lies about forty miles south-east of Lemnos, near the coast of Asia Minor, from which it is distant only ten miles. It has an area of about six hundred square miles and a population of less than fifty thousand, of which nearly one-third are Turks, the other two-thirds being Greeks.

life, seldom visited by tourists, and sunk in lethargy. Castro is probably the port seized by the fleet, though it is not mentioned in the reports. The ruins of the ancient capital city of the island lie a few miles to the west of the town. From these remains of bygone greatness the island takes its modern name. Horace celebrates it wines, but the modern product is poor stuff. To classical students it is chiefly interesting as the birthplace of several poets, dramatists and historians, the most famous of whom was Sappho. The entire year's revenue of the island could not pay expenses of the fleet for one day, the population numbering about seven thousand, mostly engaged in lumbering and gathering gull nuts.

Another prominent life insurance official of long standing in Montreal has answered in a reassuring manner a series of questions propounded to him by our reporter on such questions as the rates of premiums, the expenses of management, the advisability of a government investigation into Canadian companies, and as to whether the published ratios in a life insurance company's business are a true index of its profitability or actual cost. These questions he discusses clearly and interestingly. He regards the life insurance situation as 'unsettled, but not serious.' Life insurance, he tells us, is not on trial. The fundamental principles are sound beyond question, and intelligent people have every confidence in them.

The Grand Trunk Railway has notified the Railway Commission that it intends putting up a new station on the north side of St. James street, Montreal, and that it will elevate its tracks, thus doing away with all the level crossings. The estimated cost is six million dollars. It is not unlikely, in view of the company's request to have the government assume half the cost of double-tracking the Grand Trunk from St. Hubert to St. Rosalie, and the fact that the government has already paid for half the improvements made at Bonaventure, that the government will also be asked to assume half the cost of the new station, and the elevated approaches to it, three million dollars, for the benefit of the Intercolonial. The city, some long while ago now, offered to pay two hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards the cost of elevating the railway from St. Henri to Bonaventure station, but the management would not accept these terms and demanded half a million. The six millions estimate includes four elevated tracks as well as a new station north of St. James and east of Windsor street, and, perhaps, a grand hotel. If Mr. Hays can get a substantial sum from the government in aid of this scheme he may then consent to receive the quarter-million dollars as the city's contribution, and the railway will be left very lightly. The raising of the tracks will be hailed with enthusiasm by every one. So will the new railway station, but it is difficult to see why the government should be called upon for any substantial subsidy in the connection.

The people of Manitoba continue to be as desirous of building a railway to Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, and shipping the bulk of the North-West wheat crop that way to Europe as ever they were. Their belief in the practicability of the route will be strengthened by the statement of Major Moodie, who has had

charge of the Mounted Police stations on Hudson's Bay the last two years, and who has just returned to Ottawa. He is convinced that with the Hudson's Strait and Bay properly charted, light-houses and beacons along the route, and good wharves at Churchill, there is nothing to prevent the successful working of the Churchill to Liverpool route for four months in the year. As a good deal of the North-West grain is now diverted to United States ports because of the short season on the Great Lakes, and the sparsity of shipping facilities there, the east has no good cause to interpose objections to the building of a railway to Hudson's Bay, and the institution of an experimental fleet of ships in those waters. The railway would at least open up a great deal of country, whatever it may be like, and would probably, like the government's cross-Canada line, pay the country as a whole in that way, even if the water route should fail to prove a commercial proposition. Of course, wheat and other cereals that might reach Europe by way of Hudson's Bay would have to be kept by farmers or dealers in the elevators of the North-West until the opening of the Hudson's Bay in the following summer. Whether the saving in the cost of transportation would more than offset the loss of interest on what would practically be so much idle capital for seven or eight months, remains to be proved.

In reaffirming before a joint deputation of the two great commercial bodies of Montreal the principle of his commercial travellers' tax, the Provincial Treasurer assumed to know more about the commercial interests of the province than the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce put together. He knows that this tax has made not only the province but Canada obnoxious to the world, and particularly to the Mother Country, which sees in it a slight offered to that bond in which we are the debtors, and she the benefactor, and a sharp rebuff to certain commercial favors which we have been asking at her hands. It has hitherto been urged that the tax had been imposed as a matter of disagreeable financial necessity. We have been assured by those with every chance of knowing, that the government can and we see every reason to hope that it will through good and honest management, save off Crown lands and timber administration, as compared with the recklessness and boodling of the past, a hundred times what this miserable tax would supply. But the Provincial Treasurer has now boldly set forth that the object of the tax was deliberately to prevent commerce between this province and the rest of the world. Mr. McCorkill has, no doubt, his advisers in this matter, but they must be of the huckstering sort. They are clearly not the representatives of our large commerce. Montreal, it should be remembered, is not a local city. It does not live upon its neighborhood, as Toronto, or even Chicago, does. There are few cities in the world that are so essentially entrepôts of world commerce and so dependent on distant connections for very existence. It seems a peculiar misfortune that Montreal should become the victim of such hayseed politics as this measure illustrates, whose object would seem to be to crush out Montreal's larger existence. What if the other provinces and other countries of the world should retaliate and greet our business men, wherever they went with a heavy fine for offering to do business with them. The origin of this humiliation, no doubt, lies in that barbarism of the business tax. Why should men be fined for doing business. Tax incomes, tax the land, but do not tax people for the mere fact of doing business. This is a singular blunder, which this petty development of protectionism accentuates.

Liberia, the negro republic founded on the west coast of Africa in the year 1822 by American philanthropy, with the object of giving the colored people an opportunity for showing their capacity for progress and self-government, has proved a lamentable failure. Recently its government made an agreement with Great Britain and France, whose territories adjoin it, whereby those powers would assume control of its fiscal affairs and undertake its internal development. This aroused the jealousy of Germany, as in the case of Morocco, though her interests in the little republic are extremely slight, and the new arrangement is now a subject for diplomatic adjustment. It was hoped by the white projectors of the Liberian experiment that the negroes of the United States, who had been given an education, would gladly go to a country where they would be free to govern themselves and aid in the civilization of Africa. But comparatively few took advantage of the offer, and, though the colony overcame the initial difficulties of settlement and was fairly prosperous for a time, the people relapsed into habits of indolence, the black administrators showed no capacity for progressive development of the country, and for many years the republic has been steadily retrograding. Possessed of a healthy and fruit-

ful tableland interior, settlement is still confined to a narrow strip along the coast, the finances have been woefully mismanaged, trade has declined, and now the Liberians practically confess their incapacity for self-government by placing their affairs in the hands of the two powers nearest and most interested in them. The change cannot but be beneficial, for Sierra Leone and French West Africa, adjoining Liberia, are both flourishing negro colonies ruled by white men, while the Black Republic is stagnant, rivalling Montreal in population, but with this city fast rising towards the four hundred thousand mark, it has a wide margin to work on. The great advantage is in having a homogeneous population not only within its limits, but throughout its environment. This obviates some difficulties and removes some drawbacks which this city has had to contend with.

The United States sold to Canada last year goods to the value of one hundred and sixty-six million dollars, or sixty-two per cent of our total imports. During the same period the United States sent to Canada twenty-five thousand settlers, who have taken up land and become British subjects. The value of these immigrants' effects are placed by Mr. Pepper, special agent of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, at ten million dollars, which is less than in either of the two preceding years. In the last three years, however, over seventy-five thousand agriculturists have emigrated from the United States to Canada, bringing with them more than thirty million dollars' worth of property. It would be difficult to estimate in money the value of seventy-five thousand of the most desirable class of American citizens, when it is considered that these people are a permanent addition to the human productive forces of our most important industry—that of agriculture. Mr. Pepper estimates the wheat production at ninety million dollars, with a prospect of unlimited expansion. He shows that, while the United States sends us the larger part of our total imports, Canadian factories of iron and steel, textiles and ready-mades are rapidly springing up and must in time predominantly supply the home markets. A considerable part of the exports to the Dominion is machinery plant for manufacturing, a fact which may be taken as significant of the growth of Canadian independence of foreign manufacturers. Altogether it appears from Mr. Pepper's observations that much of what we import is composed of permanent additions to our means of production. The extent and intimacy of the relations between the two countries must be of enormous value to both, or they would not increase every year as they do.

Commenting on the proposal of the Canadian Northern Railway to duplicate the Canadian Pacific Railway from Port Arthur east, the Montreal 'Herald,' the organ of the government, says that, considering the cost of such a work, the unproductive country through which it will run, and the comparatively small demands on the parallel line of the Canadian Pacific, it would appear the part of wisdom for that road and Canadian Northern to come to an agreement for the joint use of the Lake Superior line of the former road. A great economic waste will be involved in the construction of a third line, unless there are potentialities in the territory which are not yet proved. This is all very true, but it suggests the enquiry as to what was the need for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific through this section, when a similar arrangement with the Canadian Pacific might equally have served every commercial purpose. If the demands on the C.P.R. Lake Superior section are so small that they would admit of a running arrangement with the Canadian Northern Railway, what would hinder a similar arrangement between the Grand Trunk Pacific being entered into? All will admit the difference between the two cases in the fact that the primary purpose of the eastern part of the Grand Trunk Pacific was to connect Quebec direct with Winnipeg by a more northern route, thus opening up a new hinterland for settlement. But this suggestion on the part of the 'Herald' discounts all the eloquence that was spent in prophesying the great commercial service the line was to render. The Canadian Northern is building a line from Toronto to Sudbury. The Grand Trunk has a line to North Bay, so that both the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific could run over the C.P.R. from Port Arthur to Sudbury and North Bay respectively and reach their own lines.

EDUCATIONAL INVESTIGATION. Speaking on the education question at St. Jerome recently, Archbishop Bruchesi is reported to have said: 'Let me tell you that a public investigation of our system of education would be a fatality. It is possible that when our

country happens to be weak on some point, there should be people ready to 'insult it and place arms in the hands of its enemies?' If we cannot agree with the reasons advanced by the archbishop against a public investigation of our education system, there is a sense in which we can agree with him. A public investigation might be an expensive affair, and if his views as to the fatality of bringing out the truth prevailed generally, the investigation would not be very searching. That would be one good reason for saving the expense on the part of a department that seems to be in dire need of every cent it can raise. Another reason against investigation is that there is enough matter available now for our legislators to act upon, as far as it is possible to act at present. The reports of the Superintendent of Education furnish plenty of information. The inspectors, Catholic and Protestant, report to the superintendent for the benefit of the public; and what they have to say is clearly put and frequently outspoken.

On the other hand, an investigation carried on with great publicity might so reveal to the country its own backwardness as compared with neighbor communities no better circumstanced, as to inspire it with new ambitions in this matter. The situation in many parts of the province is as bad as it can be, let apologists say what they will. And the worst of it is that the conditions are likely to last just as long as high authorities continue to regard as an insult the recognition and declaration of facts as they are, unless a freer spirit is manifested on the part of the people themselves. During the last few years our province has had a good deal to say and do with regard to education in the other provinces. We are now on trial ourselves. The great question is whether we are going to place ourselves in line with modern progress or not. We are not in line with it now, so far as the people at large are concerned. The classical colleges of the province may be doing good work, as the Hon. Mr. Prevost contends, but they are doing it for the good of those who can afford to attend them, and not for the mass of the people. It is our elementary education which is behind the times, and which must be amended. This is no new discovery. The truth has been urged for years, and, unfortunately, it is still valid as a reproach. The hopeful sign about the archbishop's remarks at St. Jerome is that he admits the fact that the weakness exists. Logically, this leaves the way open for amendment. Reform must come, and the people will look for it at the hands of the Legislature. If the people are not able to afford as much for the education of their children as other communities no more fortunately placed, it is their education that is at fault. If they are not willing to give it it is still their lack of education that is to blame. Our rulers might profitably spend some time upon the study of things as they are and as they should be. We might then have an interesting as well as a valuable session to look forward to.

IMMIGRATION PERILS.

Dr. E. D. McLaren, who is the Presbyterian bishop in the new regions of Canada, under the title of mission secretary, has set before the General Ministerial Association of Toronto the perils attending the immigration to our north-west, taking the ground that the government should cease to aid or encourage in any way immigration from central and southern Europe. Those who come to us from those regions should not, he thinks, receive the franchise until they have had large opportunities of assimilation. He also deprecates the colonization of such foreigners in groups where they will preserve their languages and their peculiarities. As to the last point we assume that the government has always been very much alive to the dangers involved in it, and only falls in with the segregation principle as it seems to be unavoidable, and we have always presumed that provision was being made against such segregation being of permanent effect. Those who are seeking to do religious work very naturally find these foreign masses hard to attack. It is just possible, however, that the same people, had they been scattered, would have been neglected. Foreigners thus gathered in groups will certainly cling to their native languages and customs, and will even seek to perpetuate these peculiarities in the institutions of the country, as German and Scandinavian settlers in blue have done in some of the western states. But time has proved all such efforts futile. While many of the first generation of immigrants remain foreigners to the end of their lives, the assimilative forces of an English-speaking continent are too strong to allow their descendants to continue in racial and linguistic isolation. The young people drift out into the world, and rapidly become Americanized in the broad meaning of the term. The Mennonites, who settled in Manitoba when it was first formed into a pro-

vince are an instance in point. No people could be more solid in themselves than these Russian Quakers. But their young men and women moved out to better themselves and, though their settlements have flourished, the younger generation is hardly to be distinguished from other people. The same may be said of the Icelanders and settlers of other nationalities. To get along at all they must speak English. Even the French-Canadians, though the utmost efforts were made to segregate them, are submitting by necessity to the same process. Dr. McLaren is clearly right in insisting on the teaching of English in all public schools. It is in the direction of education that the best service can be rendered to some of these groups.

But the larger matter in Dr. McLaren's important utterance is that the note has at last been sounded that Canada has not a welcome for all who may seek prosperity in her bounteous bosom. We cannot look on such questions from the point of view of our own eclectic satisfaction, as a land owner accepts one class of tenants and evicts another class at his pleasure. We must remember that we hold this country in trust for the children of men. Of course there is a difference between admitting people when they come and making efforts to bring them. The latter depends on whether their advent is a benefit to this country as well as to themselves or not. All we have heard would go to show that these have proved a great advantage and gain to the country, and that while they are ignorant and inert in our ways, they are industrious, frugal and pious. Of course there is political danger from the explosive elements they have among them. The revolutionists, however, are not likely to go settling in the North-West. They are the peril of our great cities. We certainly want no more of the dynamiters, who have been vaunting themselves about Montreal, and who are plotting to raise money here for anarchic purposes in Russia. We think some steps might be in order, to stop the immigration of such. A generation of indoctrination has set these people against all government and inspired in them the most despotic and diabolical notions as to how to enforce their impossible conceptions of liberty. Dr. McLaren's suggestions with regard to the suffrage are worthy of the most earnest consideration. There is no absolute ground in ethics, either here or in Russia, for universal suffrage. No one has a moral right to rule men who have no competency for it. The best argument in favor of manhood suffrage is the difficulty of making distinctions, but we think our western provinces, which are still in the formative stage, might well consider whether the time has not come when an educational standard might be imposed, excluding all who have not passed a given school grade or an examination equivalent thereto. It cannot be assumed that the man who cannot read is in all cases less competent to vote than the man who can. No rule will hold in all cases. But the presumption is that the man who cannot read is unfit to vote, and, as there is nothing to hinder every one learning to read, there can be no hardship in excluding those who will not. It is probable that this rule will be reached some day.

THE BRITISH CRISIS.

The cable is authority for the forecasting of Mr. Balfour's resignation, which may or may not be accepted. Whenever it takes place, it is of course the wish of the Unionist party to fight the general election on the question of Home Rule. On the Irish question the Liberal party on that question is a house divided against itself; as the Unionist party, on its side, is sharply divided on the fiscal issue. It is said, though it is hard to believe it, that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has decided to accept the responsibility of forming a cabinet if the task is offered to him. That would be a tactical mistake for reasons we have already pointed out. If he refuses to accept office on the ground that he has not a majority of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour would have to dissolve the House and appeal to the country with some constructive policy, or to hand the reins to Mr. Chamberlain, who has captured the Unionist party organizations, and who is constitutionally the leader in whom the command should devolve. In either case the Liberals need be little more than critics and censors, whereas, if they appeal to the electors as ministers they will be judged on the questions which divide them, and they will have to define where they stand on those questions before they know what backing they are going to get. Sir Henry and those who act with him may be so confident of the result in any case as to disregard the advantage the Liberals would have in the elections as an Opposition. No doubt the King approves, as asserted, of the course that would be most in the spirit of the British constitution, and that is, of course, that Mr. Balfour should dissolve and appeal

to the country, rather than try to force that course upon the present Opposition. It is easy, however, to see what a ridiculous spectacle Mr. Balfour would present if he appealed to the country for votes as Prime Minister of a party that no longer follows him. If he just resigns now and recommends the King to send for Mr. Chamberlain, he could then go off and play golf and leave politics for peace. Mr. Chamberlain would perhaps prefer not to lead the party officially just now, but as it is his policy which has split the party and precipitated the elections at this time, it is logically for him to take the reins and drive the Unionist coach as best he can. The cabinet makers are already at work and have included Sir Charles Dilke in the list. But while Sir Charles is undoubtedly one of the ablest statesmen in Great Britain his moral character is so hopelessly besmirched that it does not seem likely the people would tolerate him even now, after twenty years in the wilderness. There have been those intimately connected with him who have been fully convinced, if not of his innocence, at least of his not being guilty of the infamies ascribed to him, but it would be impossible for a general election to take place with him in the position of minister without reviving a horrible amount of disgusting crimination.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL CONTRACT.

The sole consideration governing the Dominion cabinet in the disposal of the Atlantic mail contract, upon the expiry in the near future of the present arrangement with the Allans, should be to secure the fastest boats available for the service, without regard to what company owns them. The Allan Line deserves credit for the enterprise that prompted the addition of the 'Victorian' and 'Virginian' to its fleet this past season, and the whole country regrets the loss that the firm recently sustained in the stranding of the 'Bavarian'. Owing to the mishap to the 'Victorian' and the temporary withdrawal of her sister ship, the 'Virginian', after her present trip, this leaves at present only the 'Tunisian' on the Canadian route of the four mail carriers that the Messrs. Allan have been operating during the season of 1905. No doubt both the 'Victorian' and 'Virginian' will reappear ere long in the Allans' sailing list, and will be available as mail carriers, but no good reason can be urged why the government should not utilize also for mail purposes the two fast liners that are now building for the Canadian Pacific Railway, dividing the subsidy between the two companies. With alternate sailings, this would give the fastest mail service that Canadians have yet enjoyed other than by the New York route. The Messrs. Allan are understood to have objected to such a plan as impracticable, but the public will find it hard to understand why a joint service by the four fastest liners on the St. Lawrence route ought not to be as feasible in every way as the joint arrangement that existed some years ago between the Dominion Line and the Allans. The mail subsidy is payable at so much per trip, so there ought to be no difficulty on that score. Whatever contract the government agrees to should be elastic enough in its terms to ensure that the best boats available, and only the best, be used for mail purposes. On this account it is to be hoped that the ministers will not adhere to their reported intention of giving the present contractors, the Allans, a contract that would last for ten years to come. The deplorable casualties of the past season on our national route furnish an apt illustration of one of the reasons why a ten years' hard and fast bargain with any single company would be far from serving the public interest. The enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Company in building twenty-knot boats for the Canadian route is also deserving of consideration, and all the more so if the ultimate intention of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's directorate is to use them in conjunction with a faster railway service across the continent and an improved service by the Pacific in order to make this the main route of travel between Britain and the Far East.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL SPORT.

Writing in the New York 'American' Mr. Julian Hawthorn says of American football:

For every week of football this season, between two and three men have been killed. The advantages of a game must be great, the virtues which it inculcates must be signal, to counterbalance that record! And it happens, oddly, that many of the most successful and valued players, in whom, therefore, these virtues ought to shine most radiantly, are hired professional thugs, actuated by no other motive than to get money dishonestly; and who, in the game, resort to every treacherous and shameful device to maim their opponents, instead of fairly defeating them. If they can, by superior strength and address. College football is supposed to be amateur sport. The spirit of amateur sport is to win if possible by open, fair and honorable means; to lose rather than win by any means that are not honorable, fair and open; to have at heart, even more than

victory, the cleanness, credit and improvement of the game. Amateur sport does not imply or involve—on the contrary, it disowns and repudiates—any personal animosity against opponents. If, upon trial, they prove themselves the better men, the amateur sportsman is the first to give them credit and congratulate them; if they lose, the amateur sportsman never dreams of jeering them, crowing over them, insulting them in their defeat; but he is eager to grasp their hands, to say, 'You did well!' and to courteously ascribe the issue to the fortunes of war. Such is the amateur spirit; the feeling toward one another of gentlemen who compete in games. How much of that feeling and spirit has been noticeable among the college football teams which have competed in this country this season?

All fair-minded people will agree with Mr. Hawthorn in speaking as he does of the spirit of amateur sport. The sole object of any athletic sport should be, primarily, the provision of recreative physical exercise, and, incidentally, the exercise of self-control and self-discipline—in fact the mens sana in corpore sano.

The mere winning of a game should be a secondary consideration. When the grief caused by the loss of a game by his side causes such mental depression in a player as to lead him to take his own life, as happened recently in the United States, there must be something radically wrong in the idea of the purpose of sport. It may 'go against the grain' to be on a losing side, but the mere fact of losing should serve as an incentive to greater efforts on the next occasion. Players, in any game, who in their efforts to win, 'resort to a treacherous and shameful device to maim their opponents, instead of fairly defeating them, if they can, by superior strength and address,' must be woefully lacking in mental balance. Sir Walter Scott says 'Life is itself but a game at football.' If the youths and young men at college resort to tactics such as the above to win a game, what can be expected of them in their career in after life? The prospect is not pleasant to contemplate. Mr. Hawthorn is for abolishing the game altogether. He says:

American football cannot be purged of its evil features; for, if this were done, no game would be left. The only alternative from letting it remain as it is to abolish it altogether. It is a bad game, and it engenders a bad spirit, which makes it worse. It corrupts or lowers the morale and the ethics both of the universities and of the public. It is for those who defend it to show what good it does to compensate for these evils. They have nine months in which to formulate their plan; and we have as long to think the whole matter over. Let us meanwhile remember that what cannot be made better is certain to get worse.

That the degenerating influence exerted by games played in a vicious spirit extends beyond the players themselves cannot be denied. Mr. Hawthorn asks:

How happens it that so large a number of highly civilized Americans should be willing to pay money, risk the perils of the crowd, and submit for a couple of hours to great inconveniences, with the intent of seeing a man killed or maimed for their trouble? Does it not indicate that, like the spectators at Spanish bull-fights, and at the fights in the Roman amphitheatre two thousand years ago, custom has bred in us a callousness against the imputation of which we would have protested indignantly a couple of decades since? We are not normally bloodthirsty—are we?—and yet there is a savage latent in us all; and if we are not on our guard against him, and do not erect cautious barriers against his emergence, he will declare himself in some moment of excitement, and carry all before him for a few tingling moments, and then, perhaps, leave us with a corpse on our hands. There is intense fascination in the spectacle of battle and death; and there are conditions in which it carries no after-precise; but when we seek it in the innocent name of sport, and by our presence and applause stimulate the fighters to greater efforts—to deathly efforts, in fact—we carry a perfectly clear conscience home with us?

A question that each must answer in his own way.

Although the general consensus of opinion of the college authorities in the United States would seem to condemn the game, it is interesting to hear the other side. Mr. Wm. Morley, the Columbia football coach, says:

When you consider that during the football season, probably one hundred thousand payers engage in the game, the death rate is wonderfully small. And I believe it is considerably smaller than in such sports as automobileing, steepchasing, polo on horseback, and other sports. I will say, further, that players run no more risk of meeting with death than the whole human family does in the ordinary risks of life.

This last statement of Mr. Morley's deserves closer notice. The American football season lasts rather more than two months. During the present season twenty players have met with deaths resulting from accidents sustained while playing football. On Mr. Morley's supposition that 100,000 take part in the game, the death rate for the season is approximately one in 5,000, or one in \$33.33 per annum. Be it remembered that the players do not play football every hour of the twenty-four. On the supposition that the game is played by each of the 100,000 players for one hour every day but Sunday during the season, (which is allowing a very wide margin), that is for sixty-six hours, from Sept. 10 to Nov. 30 inclusive, it will be readily seen that one fatality occurred every 3.3 hours. And this, Mr. Morley naively asserts, is a 'wonderfully small death rate' amongst young people taking

part in a physical exercise the object of which should be to enable them to take a stronger hold on life.

It is refreshing to turn from these gruesome details to the condition of affairs in the home of football, Great Britain. There the football season is of eight months' duration and it is estimated that, last season, in England alone, upwards of 1,300 games under Association rules, and 1,200 under Rugby rules, were played, all by teams of the first class and ranking in the same category as the great American college games. But these 2,500 are not a tithe, nay, not a twentieth part, of the actual total of games played. And yet in this large number, involving vastly more than a hundred thousand players, there was not a single accident resulting in death. It is true that the American and English games differ, but they started from the same point. Previous to 1876 football in the United States had been a kind of perversion of the English Association game. But in 1876 Harvard and Yale adopted the English Rugby rules just as they stood, and from that time on they have been so varied and modified that now the two games bear only the slightest resemblance. It must not be imagined that the English games are any less strenuous than the American, but toul tactics are not tolerated in the slightest degree, and the football days of the man who loses his temper on the field are numbered. A feeling of bon camaraderie pervades the course of the whole game, and whether a team is winning or losing the idea is to go on playing the game.

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Stewart's letter with regard to the scarcity of teachers places the difficulty in a clear light. But, inferentially, he affords a solution different from the one that he directly proposes. If, as he suggests, pupils who have passed first academy grade are available, let the local boards recommend such pupils to the Department of Education when they are asking for a permit. A permit is asked for by a school municipality when it has exhausted all possible means of obtaining a qualified teacher and has failed. Sometimes the efforts made are not very strenuous; sometimes they are. The case Mr. Stewart refers to is plainly one in which there has been conscientious endeavor. Sometimes a little extra effort on the part of the school boards makes quite a difference. A member of the Protestant Committee tells us of a case in which a chairman of a rural school board complained to him that the board was unable to secure teachers for its four schools. The suggestion was made that the fifteen dollars a month salary might be increased, but the reply was that the people (of a really well-to-do community) would not stand it, and that the only way out of the trouble was for the Protestant Committee to go back to the old way of certifying teachers. However, a few months later our informant, meeting the school commissioner, enquired how the matter had been settled. The reply was good-natured but significant. 'Oh, it is all right now. We have got 'the teachers back at sixteen dollars a month.' The dollar a month, apparently, made all the difference. Mr. Stewart does not say what the salary is in the case he refers to. For the purposes of a thorough discussion that should be stated as well as the valuation of the taxable property, the rate of the school tax and that of the general tax. This is the practical way of finding out what a community can do or cannot do, always bearing in mind, of course, that in communities where there are trustees as well as commissioners, the Protestant rate cannot well be raised above the Catholic rate and vice versa. More information along these lines would be interesting and valuable for the purposes of comparison with what similar communities are doing elsewhere.

MR. PREVOST'S PROBLEM.

The effort of Mr. Prevost, Minister of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, to ensure the efficient protection of fish and game in Quebec province is worthy of the co-operation and whole-hearted support of all interested in the preservation of the tenants of forest and stream. There has been in the past a singular indifference on the part of the authorities to the ruthless destruction of fish and game. There is no doubt a utilitarian reason for a change of attitude in the fact that in primitive times game is an important stand-by of the early settler, and any regulation that prevents him taking what is nobody's to eke out his living, has in his eyes an appearance of despotic cruelty, and all local public opinion is ranged against the enforcement of such laws. Now however that the sportsman has become a source of larger advantage to the pioneer than the game, it is in the interest of the local people,

as well as that of the government, and of the nation, that which attracts him should not disappear. As the virgin forest recedes before the march of settlement it is but to be expected that the 'little wood folk' will to a certain extent disappear. But settlement is not the greatest enemy they have. In the province of Ontario, during the present season, it has been reported that 'sportsmen' equipped with firearms of the most deadly properties have been destroying game simply for the sake of the gun practice obtained thereby. Quail were killed literally by the hundred and left to lie where they fell. To its credit be it said that the Department took immediate steps, as far as lay in its power, to remedy the evil. That the settlers themselves are keenly alive to and indignant at the havoc that is wrought by slaughterers of this type is shown by the experience of two gentlemen who made a trip to the Abitibi river at the latter end of the summer. Along the route taken, they, everywhere, experienced a difficulty in obtaining the services of guides, the ostensible reason being that fish and game were scarce, and the food supply consequently limited. This eventually proved to be the very reverse of the truth, but the incident serves to show the suspicion with which the woodsman is coming to regard the sportsman from the city. In our own province the killing of large numbers of deer in the Eastern Townships, for the purpose of shipping to market has been reported. Many of the carcasses were seized by the game wardens, but undoubtedly many escaped detection. During the past few years the Laurentian lakes nearest to Montreal have been depleted of trout and other game fish to an extent that no amount of legitimate fishing could account for. Dynamite, night-lines, and out-of-season fishing have, no doubt, all played their part in the matter. With such a large area to cover the difficulties of supervision are necessarily very great, but all true lovers of the forest and its natural inhabitants will wish Mr. Prevost every success in the solving of the great problem that he is undertaking.

CALLED TO WINNIPEG.

Hamilton, Dec. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Ross has accepted a call from a Methodist congregation which is building a church at Winnipeg, and he will leave Centenary Church at the end of the conference year. The Quarterly Board had the name of a well-known Toronto minister under consideration last night, but nothing definite was decided on.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Canada's Destiny—Lecture by Sir Gilbert Parker—The 'Standard,' London. The Coming Political Fight in Great Britain—Manchester 'Guardian.' Speeches of Mr. Balfour and the American Ambassador at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—English Papers. How I Would Help the Unemployed—Mr. Crooks, M.P., in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.

Haakon VII. Reaches Norway—People Acclaim Him—American Papers. The New King of Norway—From an Article by Hroif Wieby, formerly Mesemate of the King, in the American 'Review of Reviews.'

The Odessa Reign of Terror—English Government's Story—'Daily News,' London. Letters from Jews Who Escaped the Massacre at Odessa—New York 'World.' A Statue of the Devil—New York 'Evening Post.'

Death of Lady Florence Dixie—'Daily Telegraph,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Lesson of Bouguereau—From an Article by Frank Fowler, in 'Scribner's Magazine.' The Art of the Musician—A Guide to the Intelligent Appreciation of Music—The 'Independent,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

'L'aus Mortis'—Poem from 'Love Triumphs,' by Frederic Knowles. The Wandering Singers—By Sargolof Naidu, from 'The Golden Threshold.' Why We Believe—By Canon H. S. Holland, in the 'Commonwealth,' London. Mr. Mallock's 'Reconstruction of Belief'—'Westminster Gazette.' The Alps and the Inn—By E. V. Lucas, in the 'Outlook,' London. A Mountain Idyl—The New York 'Times.' Scottish History—Influence of the Waverley Novels—The 'Standard,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

English Students and Colonial Universities—By Principal Peterson, of McGill University, in the 'Empire Review.' Faith Healing—Bishop of London on True Christian Science—'Daily Chronicle,' London. The Treasure of Hercules—Providence 'Journal.' The Purpose of Disease—Sir F. Treves on Popular Misconceptions—Manchester 'Guardian.' Forest Preservation—The Buffalo 'Express.' Why the Earth is a Magnet—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

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So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terenus. 'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

MR. WHITNEY'S SURRENDER.

The Toronto Board of License Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. J. W. Flavell, John I. Davidson and John A. Murray, has resigned, charging the government with such interference as rendered its administration nugatory. In a statement issued by the commissioners, they say that they accepted office reluctantly, as a public duty, on the personal assurance of the Prime Minister, and the written statement of the Provincial Secretary, that the government desired a fair, fearless and non-partisan administration of the License Act. They further declare that during the period in which they have held office they have sought to be sane, fair-minded and just in the discharge of their singularly unpleasant and personally distasteful to all the members of the board. To insure what was fair and just, the commissioners decided that they would only take such action as secured their unanimous approval, and they relied in the discharge of their duties upon the assistance of the Chief Inspector of Licenses, Mr. Thomas Hastings. Mr. Hastings, they say, was always efficient, honest, fearless and non-partisan, and neither by direct nor indirect means did he seek to influence the commissioners in any matter under discussion. In fact, he has acted entirely under the direction of the commissioners in carrying out the policy laid down for him by their unanimous decision. In spite of their honesty, loyalty and efficiency, the commissioners say they have for some time known that party workers were intriguing against them, but they could not conceive that the government would act upon the advice of such intriguers without consulting with the body of men to which it had entrusted the enforcement of the law. However, after retaining Inspector Hastings for nine months, the government, without a word to the commissioners, dismissed him at a time when his experience, fidelity and capacity were more than ever needed by the Board in carrying out its policy. This, the commissioners consider, gave such plain evidence of a deliberate purpose to render abortive their non-partisan policy, and to interfere with their course as a body of independent men, who had no ends to serve but an impartial administration of the law, that no course was left open to them but to resign and place the responsibility for their action upon the government.

They conclude their arraignment by stating that it is with no ordinary sense of regret they are compelled to say that the whole episode is at complete variance with the spirit of the Prime Minister's and the Provincial Secretary's statements, when, as commissioners, they were asked to take office, and their letter ends in this trenchant way:

The course followed seems to have been designed by men infamed with passion for office or for dispensing patronage, who determined to get rid of Commissioners who refused to play the part of hired men, subject to the dictation of party followers. The government, by their action, have approved of this course, hence the usefulness of the present Commissioners is at an end. They accepted at full value the statements made by the Premier and his responsible Minister, the Provincial Secretary, that they desired an honest, non-partisan enforcement of the License Act, and as no other administration would be possible while the office was held by the present Board, they step aside to permit the government to secure a Board in accordance with their present policy.

The Board of License Commissioners, which has thus dramatically retired, was appointed by the present government in the early part of the present year and held its first meeting on April 8. When the commissioners took office the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Hanna, issued a circular letter to them in which the policy of the government was outlined. Among his instructions to them he wrote: "many counties there are places called 'hotels which are merely drinking places, the bar being made the first consideration, and accommodation for man and beast secondary. Make the licensees of such places live up to the requirements, or refuse their licenses. Make them 'keep hotel'."

Following these instructions and in explanation of their own intentions, the commissioners issued a notice to the public and the trade on April 26 in which they stated that they deemed it their duty

To visit personally a number of hotels in Toronto, and in many cases found them merely drinking places. While the technical requirements as to six bedrooms above those required by the hotel help were met they were seldom used. The sanitary appliances were in many cases wholly bad. Over 100 out of the 160 hotels in Toronto could not be entered by the public outside licensed hours until the proprietor, in response to a knock, unlocked the door. This showed the prevalence of the idea that as soon as the bar was closed the house could be locked. They found that many houses were 'tied' by brewers, or others, by means of chattel mortgages. The Commissioners stated that they found themselves confronted, not so much with direct violations of the law, or violations of the technical requirements, as a failure in the spirit to 'keep hotel,' as required by the Provincial Secretary.

The Commissioners were led to believe that six bedrooms above those required for the hotel help was altogether inadequate in a city like Toronto, and that if the requirements as to adequate accommodation for the public in each hotel were met there would be found to be so many hotels in the central part of the city that the question of the reduction of the number of licensed houses would have to be considered by the City Council. In visiting the hotels the Commissioners were struck with the prevalence of drinking among women, who were served through side doors. The use of side drinking rooms by women was also too common.

The notice issued by the commissioners went on to declare that: "While the power of reducing the number of licensees rests with the Commissioners, it would seem, having regard to existing conditions, and what has led up to them, to be an overstraining of their authority if they were to reduce the number of licensees in the city for any other than one reason, namely, a failure to comply with the law in spirit as well as in letter, after due notice had been served upon the present holders of licenses. The Commissioners view their duties in the light of a public trust, and will not allow individual hardship, however regrettable and unfortunate, to interfere with their plain duty, as they may understand it. The License

Commissioners will seek to enforce the law in a high-minded and just manner, and in doing so, will know neither politics, creed nor corporation."

One of the most significant sentences in the notice was that in which the commissioners said that in their judgment probably forty and perhaps more of the houses which were licensed on May 1 of next year, if the physical conditions of the properties were the same as they were then, or even if, where the physical conditions of the properties were fair, there was no adequate effort made to entertain guests. It is to be remembered that no saloon licenses are issued in Toronto. The commissioners also declared significantly that they viewed with distinct disfavor the 'tied' houses and believed it was entirely contrary to the spirit of the law for brewers and wholesale liquor merchants to be the actual holders of licenses, as they were in so many instances at present, through the chattel mortgage system in vogue.

In place of such houses being kept by qualified public house men, they were kept by men whose chief qualification was to build up a bar trade, and who cared little or nothing about serving meals or giving good accommodation to guests. The Commissioners were of the opinion that one of the reasons why so many of the existing houses were simply saloons was that they were still held as 'tied' houses, or had commenced as such, and that the keepers, therefore, were only interested in conducting a saloon business. It was pointed out by the Commissioners that the Licensed Victuallers' Association would be well advised if it recognized that the one basis for securing the favor of the Commissioners was an observance of the law in letter and in spirit; that if it acted under the impression that political, social, Church, or any other influence would affect the Commissioners in the discharge of their duty, it would be well for it to be now undeceived, that all such influence, accumulated as it might be, would not deter the Commissioners from deciding each case, as they might understand its merits, hence all the attention and consideration should be given to a betterment of their premises, a strict observance of the law, and the keeping of houses of entertainment satisfactory to the travelling public.

Before and after Mr. Whitney came into power, he declared most convincingly that the law in regard to hotels should be strictly enforced, and that such a reform would mean a far better state of things than had held for years under the Liberal régime, whose badness formed one of the principal campaign cries of the general election. It must be said that he commenced well with the appointment of the three commissioners who have now retired, for they were three of Toronto's leading and most respected citizens. Mr. Whitney, however, in the words of the heading of a 'Globe' editorial, would seem to have 'surrendered' to the malign saloon influence and his party's machine. The 'Globe,' indeed, says that 'obviously Premier Whitney has surrendered to the worst, the most vulgar, the most corrupt type of political Tammanyism now operating in Ontario. There is in politics no other type so base as that incarnated in Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. And to him the Premier has weakly surrendered.' Other leading Toronto papers echo this opinion. The 'Globe' says further: 'The action of the license commissioners was inevitable. That it was not foreseen by the government argues uncommon obtuseness and stupidity. How any man with any knowledge of the world could imagine that Mr. J. W. Flavell, and Colonel John I. Davidson, and Major Murray would submit to the treatment offered them, the utter breach of faith on the part of the Premier and the Provincial Secretary, is a marvel. The appointment of those three leading citizens, and their acceptance of office, early gave hope of really creditable and high-minded leadership from Mr. Whitney. To sacrifice their services and the good-will of all other decent people even in his own party at the bidding of a bragging boss is suggestive of incapacity and folly rather than of crime.' By his folly, there is no doubt that Mr. Whitney will alienate a large body of the best of his supporters, many of them Liberals, who voted for him at the last election, because they were tired of the liquor rule that had held sway in their own party. Now that he has succumbed to a Toronto Tammany boss, and to the spoils system in its most discreditable form, many of those who helped to return him to power will have no more of him. His credit has been short-lived. The 'Globe' advises him that he may yet have time to redeem his political life from the dishonor of this surrender if he takes the Nesbitt-Gamey element by the throat and strangles it to its political death.

HONESTY.
At a convention of the Maryland Bankers' Association, recently held at Annapolis, an address, which possessed some remarkable features was delivered by Mr. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York. Mr. Simmons begins in most approved statesmanlike fashion by glorifying United States history and achievement. Soon, however, he touches another chord. Many an empire, he says, has crumbled into dust only a few years after it appeared to be at the height of its power, and it therefore behooves the people of the United States to make sure that the canker worm is eating the very vitals of their commonwealth. He hears voices everywhere deploring the universal spread of selfishness in its meanest and most repulsive form—the form of dishonesty. The Senate, the halls of justice, the executive department, the municipal council, law, commerce, life assurance, are almost tempted to believe Walpole's dictum that 'Every man has his price.' In the face of all this, he reiterates the principle that absolute honesty is the basis of all prosperity. He regards honor, honesty, justice and worthiness of confidence as the very palladium of banks and bankers, and holds that the existence and prosperity of the state are no less dependent upon these old-fashioned qualities. He says that one-half the nation cannot be expected to make sacrifices for its existence while the other half pursues its selfish aims in defiance of all law, human and Divine; that men

cannot be expected to die on the battlefield for a country which permits the strong to defraud the weak and poor.

Mr. Simmons then examines the position of education in the Republic and questions whether the intellect has not been trained too much and the moral sense too little. He further points out the absurd inconsistency of men who in private life are stainless and yet who in the interest of a business corporation will 'have recourse to every villainy damned in the Decalogue.' While believing in the necessity of a tariff, he condemns as dishonest the man who imposes a duty, or leads another to impose a duty, merely to fill his pockets at the expense of the public. He calls for a fearless investigation into the methods of great corporations, demands that the strictest sort of justice be meted out to the director or trustee who steals, bribes or misappropriates, and concludes by asking every man in the assembly to emphasize honesty as to-day the most vital need of private character and of civic life.

Now regarding Mr. Simmons' address there is much that might be said. First of all it is encouraging to note the strong ethical stand taken by this prominent business man. Of late years business and ethics have in no way related. The question whether one can be a Christian and at the same time a successful business man has often been answered in the negative, and the epigrammatic phrase that 'Business is business' has been held to justify all sorts of sharp practice, trickery and fraud. The truth of the matter is, however, that honesty, so far from being incompatible with business, is its very life blood and without it our commercial structure would crash into irremediable ruin. In like manner the word that 'Righteousness exalteth a nation' is the surest and most practical of political truces. Go where we may we can no more escape the tremendous power of the moral law than we can successfully contend with the force of gravitation or the procession of the seasons. Again we may note Mr. Simmons' query whether the intellect of the generation has not been trained at the expense of the moral sense. We can hardly consider that intellectual training has been too efficient in this province, and yet we may gain some warning from the suggestion. Parents these days are perhaps often so anxious that their children should rise upon the social scale that they neglect to enforce the old faith that truthfulness, honesty of conduct and integrity of character lend a lustre to the humblest position in life which is unattainable by mere success. Our school teachers are often made painfully aware of the very disingenuous teaching of children receive from their parents at home. Cleverness at the expense of truth is often lauded by parents. The story has reached us of a boy, whose explanation of his conduct would have been accepted, had not further examination of him proved it untrue, who was reproached by his father, who was present, not for having told a false story, but for not being man enough to stick to it.

Mr. Simmons is possibly a little too hard on his own generation. It is always easy to fall under the illusion that the former days were better than these. History loves to remember the virtues of those who are gone and rapidly as possible to forget the meanness, the ugliness and the dishonesty that existed in past days. When, however, we look back upon the fraud, the profligacy, the cynical scepticism which marked even the golden age of the United States—the eighteenth century—we must be struck at once by the braver and much superior spirit of these strenuous times. Nowadays, at least, there is a fight put up against wrong-doing, whereas it was once considered so much the order of the day that it was thought almost foolish to combat it. There is no doubt that under all the materialism, the fraud, the pleasure-seeking of these days, there is an influence working which is gradually leading society upward. True, this spirit does not work independently of the individual, but every patriot, no matter how humble, can ally himself with it, and by standing for right and truth himself can aid materially in bringing his country a little nearer the ideal state which we call 'The Kingdom of God.'

MEDICINE FOR MONEYLENDERS.

If our usurers were treated to similar medicine to that administered to a moneylender in the City of London Court recently it would probably soon cure them of a few of the more malicious of their unscrupulous microbes. A registered moneylender under the name of J. Roland, of Edgeware Road, applied to enforce payment of ten pounds. The defendant in the suit told the Court that the plaintiff had treated him very badly. He had borrowed \$175 in August last year, had paid back \$225, which included the loan and twenty-eight percent interest, and he was still made out to owe fifty dollars. Judge Rentoul said the Moneylenders' Act required him to go into the whole details, whereupon the defendant said that the money-lender threatened to get him put in jail for sixty days unless he paid 12s. 6d. (three dollars) a month. He also said that the firm already had sent two young men to jail. He only earned thirty-five shillings, or less than nine dollars a week. The judge, after hearing the evidence fully on both sides, declared that he was not disposed to be hard on money-lenders, because sometimes they might be of assistance to a man, if they kept their interest within bounds, and he did not lose sight of the fact that they ran risks. But the case before him was a very bad one. His hands were tied, and he was compelled to make an order; but it would be for payment of the ten pounds at the rate of a penny, or two cents, a month. As there are two hundred and forty pennies in a pound, it follows that the order of the judge gives the debtor two hundred years to pay the ten pounds in, and it was practically a verdict for the debtor. In another case, however, where it was stated that the debtor had been living at a West-end hotel and paying eighty dollars a week, Judge Rentoul made an order for payment in a month,

with committal for thirty days in default. That was the sort of debt he would do his best to get paid, he said. It is a fiction of English law that one cannot be sent to jail for debt, but it works out about the same as if one could, the judge having power to treat neglect to pay as he has ordered, as 'contempt of court.' Upon the practical working of money-lending and borrowing Judge Rentoul has had a good deal of experience, and his views are entitled to respect. There are no doubt times in many lines when a few pounds or dollars would be of great assistance, if not what, in the language of the people, is often called a 'god-send,' if it could be obtained at reasonable rates of interest and repay 'out.' Failing that, many are driven to the pawnshop with its lowest rate of five cents a dollar a month, or 60 percent a year, with a specific small charge in addition every time a ticket is given out or renewed. Still there is not the least doubt that much of the borrowing from usurers is the result of extravagance and the worst vices, and unhappy is the man or family that is driven or drives itself to such a recourse. The advice that 'Lewis Carroll' gives in the 'Jabberwock' might be applied to one about to enter the den of a money lending shark: 'Beware the Jabberwock, my son. The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!' The case, indeed, must be an exceedingly rare one where an intending borrower from a usurer would not do infinitely better to abandon such an intent and bear those ills he has, rather than fly to others that he knows not of, but which he may take for granted will be worse. Such medicine as Judge Rentoul administered we should like to see given more frequently.

THE GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE AND TARIFF.

From even the purely selfish viewpoint of party politics, the Laurier Cabinet must recognize that it cannot afford to yield to the manufacturers' plea for higher customs protection. The evidence presented from day to day before the Tariff Commission only makes this fact the more evident. Dilicult as it is for the voice of the consuming public to find adequate expression before an enquiry of this sort, the Finance Minister and his associates have obviously seen for themselves that the call for increased duties comes only from employers, with their own ends to serve. The great mass of the people will not willingly submit to a higher scale of taxation than is needed to raise a revenue for the public services, and they want the money taken from them to go into the public treasury, and not into the pockets of their neighbors or into over-expensive production. It was not the votes of the high protectionist element that gave Sir Wilfrid Laurier office in 1896, and theirs is not the quarter to which the present government will appeal for support with any prospect of success when its high tide of popularity has passed and the day of adversity draws nigh. So long as times remain good and his protection is undisturbed, and so long, moreover, as the party fortunes of the Opposition continue at the present low ebb, the protectionist manufacturer sees that it would not be good business policy actively to oppose the candidates of this government. But let not the Liberal leaders be deceived. The manufacturer whose industry depends on the artificial stimulus of the National Policy knows perfectly well with which political party his business interests are linked, and when the opportunity presents itself it will not take him long to choose between the moderate protection he is enjoying under the Fielding tariff and the forty and fifty percent rates he would count upon with the return of Mr. Borden's party to power.

This government still depends for its chief support upon the agricultural classes, the fishermen, and the more thoughtful type of the Canadian working-man, and for Mr. Fielding and his colleagues to pass lightly over the wishes of these would alienate and cool the only elements of the population they could otherwise depend on. Long years of Opposition schooled the Reform party in patience, but that patience will hardly stand the strain if they find a ministry devoted to power by Reformers' votes raising itself to carrying favor with its enemies, instead of giving effect to the high ideals it preached in days gone by. Of all the witnesses that have come hat in hand before the Tariff Commission during the last two months pleading for more protection, there has been scarcely an individual who upon cross-examination has not been forced unwillingly to admit that under existing conditions he is doing well. Even in Montreal and Toronto, the hotbeds of Canadian protectionist sentiment, the low tariff men had the better of the argument before the Tariff Commission, and the remaining portion of the Commission's tour through the agricultural sections of Quebec and Ontario, through the Maritime Provinces and the wheat fields of the North-West cannot fail to emphasize the settled desire of the consuming classes that the protectionist duties of the present customs tariff should rather be reduced than increased in the rearrangement that is shortly to be carried out.

STUDYING GREEK IN BOSTON.

(Boston 'Record'.)
Opportunity to learn modern Greek has never been so good as at present in Boston. Fruit stands run by Greeks are in spots more numerous than cigar stands. Their owners are glad to give all the information possible about their native tongue and they subscribe to and exhibit a number of newspapers printed in Greek. To those who have studied the Greek of Xenophon it is not difficult to make out what the newspapers contain, and it is a pleasure to find modern instance parading in clothes of an ancient tongue. Modern Greek seems easy to learn. A young Irishman became employed in a Massachusetts avenue Greek fruit store and in the course of a year spoke the language of his employer with astonishing proficiency.

FOBS WORN BY NAPOLEON

RELICS OF THE SARACEN WHICH DANGLED FROM HIS CHAIN NOW IN AMERICA.

The French government is paying good prices for relics of the Emperor Napoleon I., but there are two articles once owned by the great Bonaparte that thus far agents of the republic over the seas have not been able to secure. They are owned by Dr. Gyula Ullman, of Chester, Penn., a native of France, and once a practitioner in his native land. These relics of Napoleon consist of two watch charms, both very curiously wrought. One is a lion's tooth, incised in a pencil shaped holder of silver, delicately wrought and containing a ruby at the top to be used as a seal, in accordance with the custom of the Orientals, the whole design being of Asiatic type. The other ornament is a watch key riveted upon a tablet of mother-of-pearl, with silver trimmings very delicately engraved and fringed with fleur de lis. Experts who have examined the relics believe them to date back to the days of the Saracen and his great conflict, and Napoleon is said to have come into possession of the charms while engaged in his Egyptian campaigns. However, they dangled from his watch chain at Marengo and Austerlitz, and he still wore them when he entered Vienna as a conqueror in his memorable campaign of 1809.

In the battle in which the Archduke Charles was defeated, at Eckmuhl, a Hungarian officer of the family of Zsemberg was captured and sentenced to be shot on the charge that he was a spy. The allegation was indignantly denied, and the officer appealed to Bonaparte, asking his captors to decide whether or not a prisoner taken in battle could be thus dishonorably dispatched. Napoleon was in Vienna, and thither the prisoner was escorted into the presence of the French Emperor. The story of the Zsemberg was heard with interest by the great Frenchman, who was so struck with the defence that he declared at once that the sentence was unjust. Taking his watch, chain and charms from his person, Napoleon presented them to the Hungarian officer as a token of good will and in amelioration of the indignity that had been offered by the French troops. The officer was dismissed on parole. The act of the French Emperor greatly touched the noble Hungarian and his family subsequently became residents of France.

Count Zsemberg, a grandson of the recipient of the gift, now an old man, came into the ownership of the relics upon the death of his father. He and Dr. Ullman were warm friends during the residence of the physician in his native land, and before the latter sailed for America the charms were presented to the doctor as a token of friendship. No offer has ever tempted Dr. Ullman to part with these historic ornaments, which he guards with jealous care and exhibits to but a few people, and never to strangers.

PICTURES OF MOUNT ROYAL.

I.
THE PASSING OF AUTUMN.

Senescence reigneth over all supreme,
Save where, in these vast desolated halls,
The lowly moss clings to the granite walls,
Or a lone weed dispels a barren dream;
The golden-rod has spent its latest gleam
On the sere grass; the yellow bramble spraws
Where the last petal of the aster falls,
And where the crisp fern rustles by a stream.
No more the joyous bird-notes trill and flow;
A silence reigns—as in a city old,
Buried and still; the glory of the leaf
Has passed away; life lies in overthrow.
Benumbed with the nepenthe of the cold,
The winds proclaim the bare world's silent grief.

II.
WINTER—THE FIRST SNOW.

How tenderly this white-winged silence lies,
From grove to grove. Upon this couch
of down
A multitude of tired things are strown,
And some but rest, and some no more snarl
rise.
Where the wan maple boughs beseech the
skies
A dead leaf shivers; and the sun's last
frown
Is purple in the distant woods of brown,
The shadows lengthen and the daylight dies.
The silver billows and the fair bright moon,
The quiet stars, and yonder gleaming
shore
Have charmed the winds and they forget
to blow.
It is a peace that passes all too soon:
These voices threaten, skies are dark-
ling, o'er
You onward strides the storm; come,
let us go!

W. E. HUNT.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS BACK

SUFFERED EIGHT MONTHS WITH KIDNEY TROUBLE. WOULD HAVE TO STAY IN BED FOR THREE DAYS AT A TIME

Doan's Kidney Pills CURED HIM

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Hazeldean, Ont., writes us as follows: "I was a great sufferer from kidney trouble for eight months. I had terrible pains across the small of my back. I would have to stay in bed for three days at a time and could not do any work. I tried several remedies but of no avail, and also plasters but they were of no use.

One day a neighbor of mine advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I was so much discouraged I told him I was tired of trying remedies, but he urged me to try one box so I purchased one, and before I was through using it, I found a change for the better so I got five boxes more, and I have had no trouble with my kidneys since. I would not be without Doan's Pills in my house."

It is really not difficult to cure kidney trouble in its first stages. All you have to do is to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. They are a never-failing cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They quickly relieve the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health.

Doan's Kidney Pills 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

TESTS OF SOBRIETY

EMINENTLY UNFAIR WAY TO DISCOVER PERSON'S ABSTEMIOUSNESS.

An English writer regrets that tests of sobriety should be so frequently applied in his country, and he finds it a sad reflection upon the national common sense that similar tests are not applied throughout the land, and that they are not of a character rendering them fair to all nationalities.

The word is a dangerous one. Judge Rentoul used to tell a story of an eminent lawyer who taught himself French and went to Paris, where he was at once jugged for drunkenness—his speech was so alcoholic to French ears. Still, word tests are applied by physicians, police officers and at home, where the test is an instance of harassing domesticity. At Leicester, England, not long ago, a physician testified that the accused was not guilty, because he had unincubated clearly 'British constitution' and 'parallopipedon,' and the judge gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, although the question was asked whether the 'truly rural' test had been applied. At Cardiff the test word is 'heredibility.' The Irish artillery, 'The Marquis of Salisbury,' 'ipeacuanha,' 'encyclopaedia,' 'coronation' and 'chrysanthemum,' once popular among questioners in English courts, are now considered obsolete. In Scotland 'shoes and socks shock Susan' and 'burgess' fish sauce shop' are much in vogue. In the United States, 'National Intelligencer' was long the favorite test, though we were unhappily present when a Bostonian of fine literary taste, returning from a dinner given to a sentimental poet, was unable to pronounce 'solidity' to the satisfaction of his wife—it was a sad occasion.

Word tests are eminently unfair, and English magistrates have recognized the fact, as Paul Taylor, who said not long ago that few men could stand the test of 'truly rural' early in the morning; as the Lambeth magistrate, who protested against the application of 'round about the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran,' inasmuch as there are prohibitionists who could not repeat the line correctly. A few days ago an accused in a London court was asked to read aloud a section of the Education Act. Suppose a prisoner in a Boston court were called on to read from one of Henry James' latest novels. Would it not be fairer to ask him to stand on one leg and pick up a match? Yet there are singularly gifted beings whose legs are never weary after potatoes pottle deep. — Boston 'Herald.'

A SWIMMER'S PERIL.

I am a pretty good long distance swimmer, and several years ago I arrived at a town on the East Coast of Scotland resolved to have a few hours' practice. The day was an ideal one for my purpose, and the sea was as smooth as glass. While 'taking' the water I observed what appeared to me to be a buoy about half a mile distant. Acting upon a sudden impulse, I struck out, and, after a long swim, I reached the floating object. It proved to be a large barrel, with a flag placed upon a platform. As I stood gazing around me, a flash of fire, followed by a cloud of smoke, near the town suddenly arrested my attention. The next moment a shell burst over my head, the fragments tearing up the sea all around. At last the dreadful truth flashed across my mind. I was standing on a floating target! I instantly plunged into the sea and struck out for the shore. Again I heard a loud explosion, and a cascade of water thundered down on my head. I managed to land safely at last, after an agonizing suspense, expecting every moment to be struck, and then I learned that the artillery militia had begun their annual training.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

TRIUMPHS OF THE GOSPEL AT CHANG-TEH, HU-NAN.

(By Mr. T. A. P. Clinton, in 'China's Millions.')

The first few months of the year were specially marked by a spirit of love and prayer amongst the members.

Towards the close of another of our meetings another man asked to be allowed to say a word.

Another man, a perfect stranger, called on us one day and told us that two years ago he had bought some Christian books here.

Another day a gentleman sent in his card, accompanied by a pretty piece of rock-work he had brought from the mountains.

When I think of cities and towns at home, with their scores of ministers, hundreds of Christian workers, and perhaps thousands of nominal Christians, I wonder what kind of consciences some people have when such loud calls for reformations from the heathen field meet with so little response.

WAS SENT HOME AS INCURABLE

Then Jos. Boone Found Health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He was Unable to Work for Seven Years Before he Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Cottol's Cove, Nfld., Dec. 1.—(Special.)—The days of miracles are past, but the cure of Joseph Boone, of this place, almost ranks with the sensational cures of the earlier ages.

Lord's will, refuse to do it. Since the troubles of 1900 the officials, to protect us, or, rather, as one of them put it, to protect themselves, have had a military guard stationed opposite us.

An interesting group of enquirers comes from the country, about fifteen miles from here. They are all farmers and have invited us to pay them a visit.

In all the work our two evangelists very ably assist. I don't know however we would manage without them.

A VISIT TO THE CALCUTTA LEPER ASYLUM.

I am sure that you will be interested in hearing that Miss Longhurst and I have just been out to the Leper Asylum: It is a good half hour's drive through a most dirty and vile smelling part of Calcutta.

a Sunday-school paper. She is the only European woman now in the asylum, one having died recently.

We then went over to the native women's quarters, passing one or two of the men's buildings, where the verandahs were crowded with the poor creatures come out to have a look at the visitors.

Mary and Martha, of whom you have no doubt heard, are a perfect treat. They are little things, both of them, and the reverse of the Bethany Mary and Martha, Martha being the quiet one, and Mary the one to wait on her.

The lovely red hibiscus, tuberose and jessamine in the compound are more beautiful in the gorgeous evening light: all was so beautiful that it was hard to realize that it was a place of such suffering.

The Huguenot College, Seminary and Training School are located in Wellington, forty-six miles from Capetown.

THE MARY LYON OF SOUTH AFRICA.

PRESIDENT OF MISS FERGUSON, THE COLLEGE AT WELLINGTON.

The Huguenot College, Seminary and Training School are located in Wellington, forty-six miles from Capetown.

Our work was founded by Dr. Andrew Murray. The way in which he was led into the work is very interesting.

Dr. Murray immediately became interested in the work and wrote to the principal of Mount Holyoke for a teacher to come out and found a Mount Holyoke in South Africa, and it was in response to that call that I went out thirty-two years ago.

girls who became interested were daughters of the Dutch Reformed ministers, and many of these girls were anxious to be fitted for a life of service.

There has been a wonderful interest aroused and a waking up through the war, an interest especially in missionary work.

The growth in mission interest has been quite remarkable. Just at the present time, sixty of our girls are out in mission work, while one thousand are out as teachers.

Some of the thousand who have gone out from our school as teachers have gone to very neglected parts, and in the wilds have found a great work to do.

There is a high school for boys in Wellington where they are under very helpful influences. This is a work in which Dr. Murray has been much interested.

Dr. Murray is now seventy-seven years of age. He suffered much during the war, from an overtaxed brain, and was obliged to go away to Switzerland for eighteen months.

REVIVAL IN PILIBHIT, INDIA.

We are glad to report a gracious revival in our midst. From the beginning of the year prayer has gone up for the regeneration of every one in the mission.

openly declared themselves in the devil's side, but all the time deep conviction was taking hold on them.

When we read of the revival in Wales and Assam we longed to see with our own eyes and hear with our own ears such glorious things and now God has let us see them in our own work.

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There is a high school for boys in Wellington where they are under very helpful influences. This is a work in which Dr. Murray has been much interested.

Dr. Murray is now seventy-seven years of age. He suffered much during the war, from an overtaxed brain, and was obliged to go away to Switzerland for eighteen months.

Our work was founded by Dr. Andrew Murray. The way in which he was led into the work is very interesting.

Dr. Murray immediately became interested in the work and wrote to the principal of Mount Holyoke for a teacher to come out and found a Mount Holyoke in South Africa, and it was in response to that call that I went out thirty-two years ago.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Bishop Hartzell says that the white man's sin is responsible for the death of 20,000 black men in Africa every year, by the disease that it induces.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS

Will Find a Certain Cure in the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood. Every doctor now admits this to be the fact. Doctors used to think that rheumatism was brought on by colds in the joints and muscles.

If you are suffering from any disease due to bad blood or disordered nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure you, because they make new rich blood, which goes right to the root of the disease and drives it from the system.

Torrey has tendered his resignation. He has at present before him an invitation to visit South Africa when the American campaign beginning in January next is completed.

Mr. Sloan, superintendent of the Bridewell Prison, Chicago, in his annual report, states that 970 men, women and boys who were sent to the Bridewell last year were slaves to morphine, cocaine or some similar drug.

LABRADOR FUND.

We have received for Dr. Grenfell's mission in Labrador the following sums: J. J. Lagache, Manitoba ... \$.60

Total for this mission received up to Dec. 1. ... \$1,287.29

This amount has been subscribed by 'Witness' and 'Northern Messenger' readers to purchase cots, a hospital launch and komatic for Dr. Grenfell's new hospital now in course of construction at Harrington, on the Canadian Labrador coast.

By a mischance the acknowledgment of subscriptions for this fund last week appeared in connection with a report of the Montreal Association of the Labrador Medical Mission, and it gave that association the appearance of having received a good deal towards the two thousand dollars it has undertaken to raise.

IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS.

There is an interesting account in 'Woman's Life' of the first time little Franz Vecsey, the clever violinist, visited Buckingham Palace. The Queen was engaged, and the visitor was told to go into the garden and play with another little boy who was there, and who turned out to be Prince Edward.

SPECIAL DIAMOND JUBILEE CLUB OFFERS.

We want each reader of the "Witness" to send us one of the clubs below.

If each reader of the "Witness" accomplished this, and we are sure it is possible to almost everyone—then the "Witness" would have the largest circulation of any publication in the Dominion, and would make a number of improvements without delay—improvements that each reader would immediately recognize and appreciate.

Table with 3 columns: Club Name, Value, and Price. Includes 'Weekly Witness', 'World Wide', 'Northern Messenger', and 'Daily Witness' options.

SAMPLES FREE—Agents and Club Raisers will get further information and samples on application.

NOTE—These rates will be subject to our usual postal regulations, as follows:—POSTAGE INCLUDED for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, Transvaal, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, also to the United States, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands. POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the foregoing list, as follows: Daily Witness, \$3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, \$1 extra; Northern Messenger, 50 cents extra; World Wide, subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only \$1.50.

Note—New subscribers will get the remainder of this year free.

Note—Subscribers getting up clubs are entitled to charge full subscription rates from new subscribers and to retain the difference between these and the above club rates to cover their expenses.

Note—To stimulate further effort, and as some will find it easy to get more than three or four subscribers, we will in addition to the foregoing remarkable offers, commencing November 15th, 1905, and until further notice, AWARD EACH DAY to the subscriber sending us in the largest amount of subscription money for our various publications on that day.

OUR RED LETTER COLORED PLATE ILLUSTRATED BIBLE.

These Bib'es would appear to be good value at four dollars each.

If there should happen to be a tie for the largest amount in any given day the premium will be awarded to the one farthest away, because his remittance will have been mailed earlier than the other.

NOTE.—Sunday School Clubs for the "Messenger" will not count under this offer because they are not secured individually; because usually no one in particular is properly entitled to the premium; and because they are generally large, and to include them would only discourage those working up small individual lists. Neither will remittances count from news agents, from publishers, or from any one who is not a subscriber to one of our publications.

Those who prefer, instead of working on the basis of the above club offers, may take subscriptions for any of our publications at the full rates, and we will allow a commission of twenty-five percent (one quarter) on renewal subscriptions, and fifty percent (one-half) on new subscriptions. But these terms are only available for those sending five dollars or more at a time.

NOTE—New subscribers are people who have not been readers of our publications, or who have not for at least two years lived in homes where they have been taken.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Building, Montreal.

FOOTBALL FATALITIES

NINETEEN PLAYERS KILLED AND 137 SERIOUSLY INJURED IS THE RECORD FOR 1905.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Nineteen dead and 137 seriously injured is the record of the football season of 1905. This year's record of deaths is more than double that of the yearly average for the last five years, the total for that period being 45.

A significant fact is that the teams playing an open game have escaped with less than their usual quota of accidents. Of those killed 11 were high school players, and 10 of them were immature boys of 17 and under.

Three hardened, seasoned, and, presumably, physically fit college men were slain. The others were amateurs.

Here is the awful list:— Oct. 19.—James Bryant, 16 years, at Florence, Colo.

Oct. 3.—Miss Bernadette Decker, 18 years, at Cumberland, Me. As a member of the girls' football team she received injuries in a scrimmage which brought on a fatal illness.

Oct. 22.—John C. Dondero, 26 years, at Jewett City, Conn.

Nov. 4.—Arthur W. Foote, 13 years, at Salem, Mass.

Nov. 20.—C. G. Ficken, 18 years, at New Orleans, La.

Nov. 1.—William J. Kelley, 15 years, at Buffalo, N.Y.

Oct. 24.—Scott Kerr, 24 years, at Newcastle, Penn.

Nov. 9.—Horatio T. Knight, 18 years, at Exeter, N.H.

Sept. 13.—Joseph Latimore, at Mulwono, Wis. He was 'rubber' for the Northwestern University team at the training camp at Mulwono. He had been left at quarters while the team went for a row. Latimore was drowned.

Nov. 25.—Harold P. Moore, New York.

Oct. 10.—Howard Montgomery, 17 years, at Farmville, Va.

Nov. 11.—John Meehan, 15 years, at Pacific Grove, Calif.

Nov. 11.—Herman G. Norgaard, 17 years, at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Nov. 25.—Carl Osborne, 18 years, at Belmont, Ind.

Nov. 6.—James Squires, 16 years, at Alton, Ill.

Oct. 8.—John S. Summerville, at Chester, Penn. As half-back on the Franklin College team he had been kicked in the stomach and later in the head and rendered unconscious. Revived, he had started to walk home, when he fell and died.

Nov. 4.—Clarence Van Bokelen, 19 years, at San Jose, Calif.

Nov. 2.—Leslie Wise, 14 years, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Nov. 2.—Vernon Wise, 17 years, at Oak Park, Chicago, Ill.

Of the dead there were:— High school players, 10; college players, 3; girl players, 1; other players, 5. Seventeen years old or under, 10.

Of the 137 seriously injured there were 78 college players, 39 high school players, seven grade schools, 7 athletic clubs, all others 6.

Among the injuries that did not result fatally were: 19 broken collar bones and shoulders, 31 broken legs, nine broken arms, 19 fractures of some portions of head, three broken ribs, three

spinal injuries, three concussions of the brain.

Body blows, producing internal injuries, were responsible for four deaths; concussion of the brain claimed six victims; injuries to the spine resulted fatally in three cases; blood poisoning killed two and other injuries caused four deaths.

The record is not yet complete. A few games will be played next Thursday and they will swell the list of maimed. And in addition to the certainty of more accidents, can be added the logical development of serious injuries that always follow a football season.

FISH AND GAME

CONGRESS CALLED FOR NEXT MONTH BY THE HON. MR. PREVOST.

The following circular has been issued from the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries:—

Quebec, Nov. 27, 1905.

Sir.—The more extensive knowledge of the value of our wild game and inland fisheries which has come to me during my brief charge—as minister—of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, has confirmed the impression which I had previously formed in regard to the necessity for certain reforms to better assure the efficient protection of our fur, fin and feather fauna. My earnest desire is to improve existing conditions in this respect that sportsmen may always find here the success which is dependent upon an abundant supply of fish and game.

I am more than ever convinced, too, that there is room for quite a large increase in the revenue to be derived by the province from those who come here to enjoy the sport afforded by the pursuit of the inhabitants of its woods and waters.

Before enacting the reforms which I believe to be desirable, I am anxious to meet and to confer with a number of those who are most interested and most experienced in the angling and the hunting of the Province of Quebec, and with this end in view have resolved to invite them to join me in a fish and game congress, to be held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Dec. 13 and 14 next.

You are therefore cordially invited to attend this convention, and to send to me, at my department in Quebec, not later than Dec. 1 next, any suggestions that you may propose to offer thereat, in order that the propriety of their consideration may be carefully studied before the preparation of a programme of proceedings.

It is clearly understood, of course, that time will not permit of any important deviation from the programme of business that will be placed before the congress.

If any of your acquaintances, interested in fish and game matters, wish to attend the convention, I shall be glad to have their names and addresses, in order that they may be notified how to take advantage of the specially reduced rates that the railway companies are offering for this occasion.

Awaiting the pleasure of your reply, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Yours very truly,

JEAN PREVOST, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec.

ANOTHER TRANSCONTINENTAL

Mackenzie and Mann will extend their System from Ocean to Ocean

THEIR LINE TO JAMES BAY WILL ALSO BE COMPLETED IN NEAR FUTURE.

Mr. C. W. Spencer, general manager of the Mackenzie & Mann interests, was seen by a 'Witness' representative yesterday, with reference to the rumors that the system he represents intends in the near future to have a trunk line running from ocean to ocean.

While declining to discuss in particular the future plans of his company in respect to new lines, Mr. Spencer admitted that the company intended to have lines extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. During the time of construction of such lines, he said, every consideration would be given to the opening up of new territory, having in view always the importance of providing profitable feeders in the way of branch lines, to ensure absolute success of the great trunk line.

On being questioned as to the lines under construction, Mr. Spencer said that apart from further extensions of the Canadian Northern, which reached Edmonton on Friday of last week, there was under construction the James Bay Railway from Toronto to James Bay, and a portion of this line between Toronto and Parry Sound would be completed at the close of this year. The work north-west from Parry Sound was well under way.

The construction work in connection with the Halifax and South-western Railway was also being rapidly pushed forward. This year the new portion of the line from Halifax to Liverpool, N.S., a distance of 112 miles, was in operation. The balance of the main line from Liverpool to Yarmouth, a distance of 150 miles, would be completed and opened for traffic by Aug. 1 of next year.

Mr. Spencer was next asked about the new line between Middleton and Victoria Beach, which passes through the famous Annapolis Valley, the land of Longfellow's 'Evangeline.'

He said that this line would be completed by the close of the year.

And what about the extension to your Quebec line, Mr. Spencer?

'That extension,' he replied, 'is under construction, and we hope to have it completed by October of next year.'

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS FOR A NAME.

The recent use of names foreign to Canada by large corporations whose interests are essentially Canadian has brought about much adverse criticism, not only in Canadian newspapers, but journals published in other countries, and to eliminate this criticism and to overrule any objection of this nature, the Grand Trunk Pacific are giving the people of Canada an opportunity to offer suggestions and submit names for the terminus of the new Transcontinental Railway. With this end in view they have decided to offer a prize of

\$250 cash for a name that will be in every way appropriate and suitable. This will give any one an opportunity of putting on their 'thinking cap,' and competing in an open contest to decide the name, incidentally receiving this handsome prize, and the honor of naming a city whose birth means the evolution of a new era in Canada's twentieth century prosperity. The only conditions governing the contest are as follows:—

Name not to be more than three syllables or contain more than ten letters and to be purely Canadian, preferably significant of British Columbia, and not to conflict with other names of towns or post-offices now existing in Canada. Use paper not larger than eight by ten inches, and write in ink on one side of the paper only.

Each competitor allowed to submit three names, on separate sheets, one name to appear on each sheet. Accompanying each name, a short article of not less than fifty words, nor more than three hundred words, explanatory of the title. Name of competitor, with full Post-Office address, to be signed at bottom of sheet. Names to be forwarded addressed, Pacific Coast Terminus Contest, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada. Competition will close at noon, Dec. 15, 1905. As soon as a competitor has been decided, and name chosen, the name of successful competitor will be announced through the columns of the daily newspapers. In case the name chosen has been selected by more than one competitor, then the explanatory articles will be judged on their merits, and decision rendered accordingly.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

WILL SIT IN MONTREAL ON DEC. 14

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada will hold sittings in the Board of Trade Building, in the city of Montreal, on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 10 a.m., to hear the following applications:

Application of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for the restoration of the old rule No. 2, governing mixed carloads of freight, as in effect prior to the issue of Canadian freight classification No. 12, on arrangements between points west of and including Port Arthur, and from points east of Port Arthur to points west thereof; and as now in effect between points east of Port Arthur.

Complaint of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that rule No. 6, Canadian Freight Classification No. 12, respecting the minimum charge for articles necessitating platform cars for carriage is excessive and discriminatory as between United States and Canadian shippers; reduction being asked for from minimum 5,000, as at present, to 4,000 pounds.

Application of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for reduction in the additional charge demanded by the carriers under rule 7 of the Canadian Freight Classification in the case of goods classified to be carried at owner's risk, but shipped at carrier's risk.

Application of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for reduction of the minimum charge for single consignments, commonly known as the 'small's' rate, as defined in rule 50, Canadian Freight

Classification No. 12, from 35c to 25c. Consideration of proposed car service rules submitted for the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

GREAT COAL BEDS BRITISH CAPITALISTS ARE DEVELOPING LARGE AREAS IN CAPE BRETON.

Mr. J. A. Gillies, ex-M.P. for the county of Richmond, N.S., was at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, and in the course of an interview spoke of the great importance of the work being carried out by Mr. Horace Mayhew and his associates of the Cape Breton Coal and Iron Company. Those British capitalists, he said, are about to develop vast coal areas at Cochrane's Lake, Cape Breton County, which in the opinion of experts, will assume very large proportions in a few years, and constitute a valuable factor in the total mineral assets of Eastern Canada. Mr. Horace Mayhew, who is a colliery owner in England, has convinced himself that the coal beds embraced in his Cape Breton companies are simply inexhaustible. A good many thousand tons of coal are already on the dump, and the sinking of shafts and systematic development work in keeping with a great coal property is constantly being carried forward. Already the company has spent at least \$150,000 during the past year in developing the property. The headquarters of the company's enterprise is called Broughton, named after Broughton Hall, the English home of the company's chief promoter, and some twelve or fifteen miles of streets have been laid out. Broughton is about sixteen miles from Sydney, and the same distance from Louisbourg, and the plans of the Cape Breton Coal & Iron Company call for the building of these 32 miles of railway at a very early date. Mr. Gillies said that in time it was also hoped that a number of subsidiary iron enterprises would be established, the development of iron shipbuilding in Sydney Harbor being one of the developments looked for.

ONTARIO FARMS THEY ARE VALUED AT OVER A BILLION DOLLARS.

Toronto, Nov. 27. — One billion one hundred and twenty-seven million nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars. That, according to the report of the Bureau of Industries, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, is the value of the farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock in Ontario at the end of 1904. This is an increase over 1903, when the total was \$1,086,822,085. Each class shows an increase over last year, the figures being:—Lands, \$640,544,541; buildings, \$257,995,484; implements, \$65,992,210; live stock, \$163,383,103. Values are also increasing. The average value of an acre is \$26.53, as compared with \$25.95 in 1903. Rentals also show a slight increase. Market prices in all products show a marked advance, which may have a bearing on the increased cost of living in cities. 'There is an increase in the rate of wages paid to every class of workers on the farm,' says the report.

'PERILS OF IMMIGRATION.'

THE REV. DR. McLAREN SOUNDS A NOTE OF WARNING.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—The Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, home mission secretary of the Presbyterian Church, read a paper yesterday before the General Ministerial Association on 'The perils of immigration,' in the course of which he said: 'The great majority of our foreign settlers possess many excellent qualities, and, if only we are able to do our duty by them and by ourselves, will eventually make satisfactory, and even creditable, citizens. There were two things, however, that he would like to say as emphatically as he could: The government should no longer, either directly by the efforts of its own immigration agents, or indirectly, through subsidies to steamship companies, seek to increase the stream of immigration from central and southern Europe. In the case of the more ignorant and narrow-minded of these foreign immigrants, from whom it would be unreasonable to expect any intelligent acquaintance with our country's history or any loyal attachment to her ideals and institutions, the franchise should not be bestowed until the process of their assimilation into our Canadian nationality has gone on to a very considerable extent.

The most gratifying feature of the immigration of the past four years was the large increase that had taken place in the number of Anglo-Saxon settlers, the figures for those years being 66,732, 51,648, 96,203 and 109,462. But the number of foreigners was sufficiently large—both absolutely and relatively—to awaken anxious thought. For the three years ending last June they numbered 36,716, 34,128 and 36,804. The process of assimilation was retarded and rendered more difficult by the policy that was adopted of settling these foreigners in large solid masses.'

In the discussion following the point was made that English should be spoken in all the schools.

ROSES AND WINE.

The Lady with the Mandoline Brought Roses from the South; She filled the Vase of Life to the brim With the spicy Wine of Youth,— It was sparkling and ruby red, And, oh, she was fair to see: 'Light Love of a Day soon flies away, So drink my love with me!'

The Lady with the Mandoline Had roses in her hair; She led me, all by a Primrose Way, To the Marshes of Despair; And her mocking laughter it rang Through the Sloughs that held my feet: 'Light Love of a Day soon flies away, But the Poul may n'er be Sweet.'

With her ting-a-ling-a-ling, And her Roses from the South,— But the leaden lees of her spicy wine Are the ashes in my mouth! W. B. HEWITT.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOW FALLS, VT.

THE IMPROVED U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR
WINS **GOLD MEDAL**
The Highest Award

at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon. At the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, The U. S. Separator established and continues to hold the

WORLD'S RECORD
For Clean Skimming

As there was no skimming contest at the St. Louis Exposition last year, the U. S. Separator continues to maintain undisputed right to the title of the best machine of its kind.

These facts concern every cow owner who is in the market for a cream separator. To all such our free catalogue telling all about the U. S. Separator should be equally interesting. A copy is free for the asking. Address

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
18 centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the United States and Canada.

JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS.
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY CO.

The most serviceable and keen

KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind.

This 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.

Arthur Matheson, Dundas, P.E.I., writes: The knife came to hand promptly, and I am very pleased with it. It is a beauty. Thanks for it.

gineer did not stop or slow down, but continued his journey towards Newport. Mr. Short's lifeless body was found by some of the yard employees and brought to the undertaker's.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY
IT WAS OBSERVED IN MANY CITY CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.

Sunday last was world's temperance Sunday. In many of the Montreal Sunday-schools temperance lessons were taught, that being the subject of the international series of lessons. The pastors of a number of city churches also preached temperance sermons. The usual arguments were used against the traffic, and many telling illustrations were used to add force to the talks given, which were of a very practical nature.

A special despatch to the 'Witness' from Vancouver, says:

'The criminal statistics of this city for 1905 up to Sept. 30, a return of which, analytical in its nature, has just been forwarded to Ottawa by Mr. H. G. Hall, police magistrate, furnish food for considerable reflection, inasmuch as it is demonstrated that intemperance and crime are closely associated. There were 64 indictable offences, excluding from consideration the 394 lesser offences against the code, and the several hundred infractions of city-by-laws and provincial statutes. Of the 64 indictable offences dealt with summarily by the magistrate, 23 of the accused were moderate drinkers; 26 immoderate devotees of drink; and one not defined. Of the remaining 14, two were Chinese, one a Japanese, and eight boys sixteen years and under. This leaves but three, and these were acquitted. These three alone were total abstainers, and the one undefined was also discharged. The fact stands out boldly that of the 64 cases of indictable offences tried summarily in this city in the first three-quarters of the year, not one conviction was entered against an adult white total abstainer. The police say, too, that in all of 1904 they do not know of a single total abstainer convicted of serious crime in this city or its environments.'

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS. READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Farm and Other Lands.
FOR SALE—FARMS, STORES, HOTELS, Blacksmith Shops, Mills and Residences, in all parts of Ontario. Send for list. WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD., London, Canada.

BARGAIN LIST OF VALUABLE FARMS for Sale—All descriptions, located in Fruit and Canning Factory Districts and elsewhere in Ontario and North-West, suitable for all kinds of farming and ranching. Get our lists before buying. Colonies located. We list farms free. ALF. Brown, Dept. H., Picton, Ont.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES
WANTED—ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, Albany, New York, Training School for Infants' Nurses, eight months' course; full class now forming. Send for circular.

Live Stock.
FOR SALE—AT LIVING PRICES, Choice stock in Berkshire Pigs; Coillie and Fox Terrier Dogs; Buff Orpington and Silver Wyandotte Fowls. JAMES H. ESDON, Bainsville, Ontario.

FOR SALE—OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young Sows in farrow; choice Young Pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

FOR SALE—A FRESH AYRSHIRE COW, out of famous butter and cream stock, now her second calf; also a Jersey; she can make 2 lbs. butter a day. Box 18, Brookfield, Col. Co., Nova Scotia.



—Contributed by O. S. Walsh.
TROUBLE AHEAD.

The Powers—'See here, little boy, if you can't stop these massacres, we'll have to make you.'

Turkey—'Don't you touch me, or I'll tell my big brother, and set this dog loose, too.'

It is easier to prevent than it is to cure. Inflammation of the lungs is the companion of neglected colds, and once it finds a lodgment in the system it is difficult to deal with. Treatment with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will eradicate the cold and prevent inflammation from setting in. It costs little, and is as satisfactory as it is surprising in its results.

Jack—'Yes, I had a little balance in the bank, but I became engaged two months ago, and now—'

Tom—'Ah! love makes the world go round.'

Jack—'Yes; but I didn't think it would go round so fast as to cause me to lose my balance.'

Great Medicine—'Tont!, one of the pioneers of French Canada, lost a hand and wore an iron hook as a substitute. He was in the habit of boxing the ears of refractory Indians with this iron hand and they have remarked that it was 'great medicine.' Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is great medicine; it takes hold of pain with an iron hand and knocks it out of the system.'

FRIENDS NO MORE.
For years they had been the best of friends, but a moment's absent-mindedness made them deadly and irreconcilable enemies. It was Mrs. Hawkins' fault. Mrs. Brumley had been ill for a month, and was telling her friend all about it.

'Yes, Mrs. Hawkins,' she said, 'I was very ill. They were afraid of my losing my mind.'

'Oh, and did you, Mrs. Brumley?' ask Mrs. Hawkins with cordial interest.

That was all.

Just the Thing That's Wanted.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canal, so as to clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative, and an alterative in one.

Eggs and Poultry.
FOR SALE, WHITE LEGHORN, BUFF and Golden Wyandotte Hens, Cockerels and Pullets; good stock; low prices. A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL SELECTED BARRED ROCK Cockerels and Pullets. Prize-winners. Prices right. A. E. DONAGHY, Colborne.

FOR SALE—60 BRONZE TURKEYS, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair; 30 Toulouse Geese, \$5.00 per pair; 60 Pure Bred Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.00 each. Prices for one month only. D. K. SINCLAIR, Maxville, Ont.

FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED STANDARD-bred birds of great laying strains; must go this month. Houdans, White Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns, \$3 to \$4 per pair. GEO. M. CUNNINGHAM, Collingwood, Ont., Box 199.

FOR SALE, CHOICE LOT OF BARRED Rock Cockerels. The birds are well bred and will please. Prices reasonable. Write A. S. WERDEN, Bethel, Ont.

FOR SALE, SIX BLACK LANG SHANG pullets and three cockerels, from prize-winning stock, to be sold cheap; also cock and cockerels from White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas; must be disposed of to make room for other stock. R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B.C.

FOR SALE—TEN GRAND BUFF ROCK Cockerels, at \$1 each; also Scotch Coillie Puppies, bred from good game heifers. Full pedigree. Prices low. W. J. JOHNSTON, Box 216, Meaford, Ont.

FOR SALE—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK thoroughbred chickens hatched in May. Apply to ALEX. MATTHEW, Sawyerville, Que.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Hayville, Ont.

Situations Vacant.
WANTED, ON COUNTRY PLACE, Married man, English or Scotch, for gardener, and man of all work. No liquor, tobacco or profanity. Address, P.Q.R., care 'Witness' Office, Montreal, P.Q.

Agents Wanted.
AGENTS WANTED.—WOULD YOU LIKE to have a route of regular customers and employ sub-agents. If so, don't wait until the territory you want is allotted to someone else. ALFRED TYLER, Teas, London, Ont.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR OUR Choice New Varieties of Seed Potatoes; latest and best sorts. Elegant outfit free. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

WANTED—AGENTS, WILSON BREAD 'Toaster, for gas, gasoline and oil stoves; great seller; good profits; send for circular. WANZER LAMP CO., General Agents, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVERY town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED—RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$900 per year, or \$75 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

Miscellaneous.
FOX TRAPPING.—I TEACH YOU NINE secrets free. No fake. I buy four fur-enclose stamps, E. W. DOUGLASS, Stanley, N.B.

PICTURE POSTCARDS, 13 FOR TWO TEN-cent pieces. DOMINION SUPPLY HOUSE, Hamilton, Ont.

Stock Breeders Directory
AYRSHIRES.
CLARK, J. G., Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa.
GIBBS, H. W., Montebello, Que.
STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.
SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
VARCOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.

GALLOWAYS.
McCRAE, D., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.
SHORTHORNS (Cattle).
BIRREL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.
CHESTER WHITE (Swine).
CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.
SCOTCH COLLIES.
GANTON, D. G., Elmville, Ont.

YORKSHIRE PIGS.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.

YORKSHIRES.
CHAPMAN, P. M., Andley P.O., Ont.
DORSET HORN SHEEP.
HUNTER, JOHN, Wyoming, Ont.

FOUND IN HARLEM RIVER
BODY OF MR. JOHN N. TISDALE, FORMERLY OF SIMCOE, ONT., RECOVERED.

New York, Dec. 1.—The body which was found in the Harlem river on Wednesday night was positively identified by relatives yesterday as that of John N. Tisdale, the president of the Alaska Snettisham Gold Mining Company, who disappeared recently from the Hotel Seville. It will be taken to-night to Simcoe, Ont., for burial.

'Mr. Tisdale was subject to fainting spells,' said Wm. W. Corlett, his stepson, yesterday, 'and it was doubtless during one of these attacks that he wandered off and suffered his tragic ending.'

Mr. Tisdale was born 56 years ago at Simcoe, Ont. He early moved to Wyoming and went into the cattle business. From this he drifted into mining. Besides his interest in the Alaska Snettisham Mining Company, he leaves valuable properties in Alaska.

CUBAN SITUATION
SHOTS FIRED BETWEEN RURAL GUARDS AND REBELS.

Havana, Nov. 28.—The first shots between rural guards and insurrectionists were exchanged yesterday near the centre of Havana province. A telegram has been received from the captain of the rural guards saying that his detachment discovered a party of twenty insurrectionists, led by Marino Robau and Rafael Castillo, who, after an exchange of shots, fled, some towards the mountains and others across the fields. Nobody was hurt except a sergeant of the guards, who was thrown from his horse. It is reported that Robau was wounded, but this is not confirmed.

Earn Over \$10 a Day.
Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

EARLY SHOPPING.
The Consumers' League of Buffalo is sending out the following appeal to Christmas shoppers:—
Women who are about to begin your Christmas shopping, take a moment to read these few suggestions as to how you can lighten the work of those who are to wait upon you, and to whom the season means longer, harder hours, and fatigue to the point of exhaustion. A little thoughtfulness on your part will help to spread the spirit of kindness to the children, clerks and working people who are laboring for you and to make their Christmas a joyous instead of a hard period.

1. Do as much of your shopping as possible early in December.
2. Have it all done one week before Christmas.
3. Shop early in the day.
4. Carry home as many parcels as possible.
5. Do not ask to have parcels delivered on the day of purchase.
6. Do not ask to have articles sent home on approval.
7. If you can help it do not shop during lunch hours, thus shortening the hour for the clerks.
8. Please give this leaflet with its message to others who may not understand the condition of things at Christmas.
9. Please ask your clergyman to speak to his congregation on this matter.

The above advice is as applicable to Montreal as to Buffalo shoppers. The rush, it is expected, will be, if anything, greater the coming Christmas shopping season than in former seasons, owing to the generally prosperous times and the fact that the people have the money wherewith to make generous purchases. The holiday season comes hard upon the merchants and clerks. The hours are long, the stores are very often overheated owing to the crowds frequenting them, and they have to work at fever heat. The public should take this into consideration and begin their Christmas shopping early. Shop in the daylight if possible. Begin to-morrow.

A MODERN EPITAPH.
(Detroit 'Free Press').
A chauffer lies beneath this stone. Beware! if you'd not follow hence, To ripe old age I might have grown. Had I not tried to ride a fence.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

'That coat looks shabby,' remarked Hicks to his intimate friend, the poet: 'why don't you have it turned?'

'Do you think this coat has three sides?' asked the impetuous one, sadly; and nothing more was said on the subject.

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc., even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

'Why does he behave in that silly fashion when he's with her?' 'Oh, that's his fiancée; she simply owns him.' 'What has that to do with it?' 'Well, under the circumstances, it's natural for him to behave like one possessed.'

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.'

NEW DRUG COMPANY
APPLYING FOR INCORPORATION WITH A CAPITAL OF \$75,000.

An application is being made to parliament for a charter for a new drug company, and the matter is now in the hands of a number of well-known drug men in this city.

At a meeting of the promoters of the scheme held on Wednesday afternoon an authorized capital of \$75,000 was subscribed and a board of management appointed.

This fact will be of interest in connection with the recent amalgamation of the wholesale druggists of Canada.

It is understood that the company will devote its attention especially to patent medicines and druggists' sundries.

The head office will be in Montreal. The retail drug trade, it is stated, will have a direct interest in the new organization that will help them in their struggle with the cut-rate business.

Until the charter has issued the personnel of the directorate and management cannot be given out.

Mr. Henry Miles, president of the Leeming Miles Company, Limited, was seen at his office yesterday in connection with the formation of the new drug company, and asked if his company was interested in the proposed corporation.

Mr. Miles replied that he was aware of such a move regarding the formation of a new company, but that he was not in a position to give out particulars, as he was not sufficiently conversant with all the details to speak with any amount of authority.

'Then a new drug company is being formed?' Mr. Miles was asked.

'From what I have been told I believe such is the case,' was the reply.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers
MONTREAL.

Fits Cured Free
KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders.—No Opium or Stramonium used. Send 10c to Dr. H. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,
J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,
1670 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NEW WESTERN RAILWAY.
The country east of Winnipeg, in the Rainy Lake and Fort Frances districts, is to experience a considerable impetus through the extension of the Virginia & International Railway through Northern Minnesota to Fort Frances. The present terminus is Ashawa, one hundred miles from the border, but the grade has been made twenty-five miles further toward the Canadian line. The intention is to connect with the Canadian Northern at Fort Frances. Bonds for \$2,000,000 are to be issued and construction will be commenced next spring and finished before the close of next season. Logging spurs will be run from the main line into the rich timber country, which the line will open up, and the distance from Fort Frances to Chicago will be reduced by one hundred and fifty miles. The construction northward will affect Canadian grain business, as it is expected that considerable will find its way to the head of the lakes by the new route, which will have direct connection with Duluth.

25,000 CARS ORDERED
NEW YORK CENTRAL GIVES THE BIGGEST CONTRACTS EVER MADE.

The New York Central Railway has placed orders with several manufacturing companies for a total of 25,000 freight cars, calling for the expenditure of \$25,000,000, says the New York 'Times.' The orders are for delivery all through the year 1906. The cars will be manufactured by a number of concerns as follows:—The Pullman Company, 10,000 cars; Haskell & Baker, of Michigan City, Ind., 7,500; the Pressed Steel Car Company, 3,000; the Western Steel Car and Foundry Company, a concern allied with the Pressed Steel Car Company, 2,000; and the American Car and Foundry Company, 2,500. The order placed with the last named company is in addition to other orders recently placed with it by the New York Central.

FATAL LEVEL CROSSING
MR. WILLIAM SHORT MEETS HIS DEATH AT FARNHAM.

Farnham, Nov. 27.—A fatal accident occurred here when Mr. William Short met his death at the upper level crossing on Main street. The unfortunate man left to drive home about 6.25, and that was the last seen of him alive. It is not known what train struck him, but it is supposed to have been the C. P. R. Newport local. The train crew evidently did not know of the accident, as the en-

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

What's the best way to get the most out of your garden? ... To get the most out of your garden...

GENERAL.

FATE.

Gordon.—Will you give the poem, 'Fate,' once more, beginning, 'Two shall be born the wide world apart? ...'

LORD STRATHCONA.

A Reader, Cornwall.—Will you give me a sketch of the life and work of Lord Strathcona? ...'

RECITATION WANTED.

A Subscriber's Daughter asks for a recitation, some lines of which are: 'This woman keep an apple stand, ...'

POEMS WANTED.

J.R. would like to get the words of a song, part of the chorus of which is: 'Remember when you're young the days to you will come, ...'

L.T. asks for a poetical recitation, 'Molly,' in which a young girl complains that 'Robert' had not a chance to have 'his say.' ...'

Mrs. A.A. Saskatchewan, asks if some reader will please send the poem, 'The Water Cure.' ...'

'There lived not far from here a farmer and his wife; A comfortable, happy pair, ...'

Who dearly loves his drop, And as he oft in shame confessed He knew not when to stop. ...'

Also, 'Gulky or not guilty,' beginning: 'She stood at the bar of justice, A girl of fifteen or so.' ...'

A Montreal reader asks who is the author of a Scotch poem containing the lines: 'Oh, dinna let your epistles fa', ...'

The darkest clouds will disappear, Misfortune seems will flit, See triumph in God and persevere A wee while langer yet! ...'

Can any of our readers say who the author is? ...'

A Constant Reader, Cornwall, will be glad if any of our readers can help her to the poem containing the lines: 'Faither, settle Sandy, he's aye a-jeer, a-jeerin' ...'

An' will na let me be, 'Faither, settle Davie; it's him that willna' gree; I daurna speak, I daurna look, I daurna move a limb, ...'

R.W., Feversham, who kindly sends a copy of 'The Star of Bethlehem,' asks if any of our readers can help with a poem written on Napoleon in exile, one line of which is: 'He dreams of glory when he sleeps, and wakes up broken-hearted.' ...'

B.B.P. would like to obtain a poem, 'Molly,' beginning: 'When folks grow old, I wonder why they seem to forget their youth gone by.' ...'

TO COLOR LACE CURTAINS.

Mrs. C., Pennsylvania.—I have been helped by many recipes in your paper. Can you tell me how to color lace curtains in the pretty shade used now, so that they will not fade? ...'

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

A Bonaventure Subscriber.—Where was Cleopatra's needle taken from to be brought to London? ...'

In 1891, but was not removed. Later Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Erasmus Wilson offered to pay expenses, and the 'Cleopatra' with the obelisk sailed from Alexandria, and on Jan. 20, 1878, after encountering severe storms, was towed into London. ...'

CLEANING FEATHERS.

A Christmas Worker.—What is the best way to thoroughly clean feathers and down that have been used in sofa cushions? ...'

LORD STRATHCONA.

A Reader, Cornwall.—Will you give me a sketch of the life and work of Lord Strathcona? ...'

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Food should be strictly limited; all starchy foods to be reduced to the smallest possible quantity. A moderate amount of fat is allowable. ...'

The snow came down fast, and in large flakes the evening, covering the sward of grass, and the garden paths and borders, till it seemed as if winter might really be here. ...'

Who remembered that 'Probe' predicted rain to-morrow? ...'

'God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform.' ...'

The window plants looking out at the white drift, send out a spicy odor; they, too, are resting ready for another day of growth, but living their part to-night in the privacy of storm that bars the gates of traffic. ...'

There is a great individuality in backyards, and although this is hardly the season to see them at their best, it was interesting to note the difference in these back-yard aspects. ...'

From a window looking down, another yard showed evidence of having been utilized as a playground for children during the summer. ...'

A contrast to this was over the fence, where a large elevated bed, flanked by tubs, that had held flowers, gave a clumped look to the back-yard, and a dark prove real stumbling blocks on a night. ...'

H.J.—It looks as if your geraniums lacked drainage, and had been over-watered. The best thing to do is to take out the earth and bake it in the oven to sterilize it. ...'

Miss A. McC.—There are so many Euphorbia that I hardly know to which you allude, but the one called 'Crown of Thorns' (Euphorbia Splendens), will thrive best in a sunny, dry, exposed situation. ...'

We all know the Poinsettia, which belongs to this family, and has bright scarlet bracts that remain bright all winter. ...'

The grass is doubtless a species of Papyrus, but not the Egyptian Paper Reed. It grows well about southern gardens, but I was not aware it could be cultivated here. ...'

Mrs. D. McC.—Directions for the winter treatment of Gloxinias are given in another column. ...'

The light and given a moderate supply of water. This bulb is classed as summer flowering, and does not require the same treatment as the spring flowering varieties. ...'

Two bulbous plants. Mrs. M. asks the often repeated question as to the treatment of Gloxinias and Tuberous Begonias now, and in the future. ...'

We will suppose that from reading these columns, or other experience, the bulbs are now dormant in a dry, warm place. ...'

That they do not receive moisture to start growing until March, when they should be re-potted and given gentle heat. ...'

The Begonia starts readily, but sometimes the Gloxinia, if very dry, is slow to start into growth. ...'

Care must be taken not to over-water, for the soil must be moist, but not wet, or the bulbs will decay instead of putting out new growth. ...'

The Tuberous Begonia is one of the finest bedding plants, and does not attain its finest excellence in a pot. ...'

Our northern seasons are too short for the bulbs to mature if planted directly in the ground, so they require to be started in pots and transplanted in June. ...'

The Gloxinia is a dainty beauty, and looks best in a pot, where its rich veined leaves are in themselves very attractive. ...'

The mottled throat of the flower is quite fascinating, and it has been called the drawing-room favorite, probably on account of its rich coloring, and general appearance of being unfit for outdoor cultivation. ...'

The same treatment, if potted to bloom in the summer, is required for these two bulbous plants. ...'

The miserly tree in winter. E.P.—It is not possible for nurserymen to get all their trees dug in spring, so it is the custom to dig in the autumn and store them in a cellar or packing house for early spring shipment. ...'

Derivilla. Lilla.—You are both right for while the French call this plant 'Weigelia,' it is named in German 'Derivilla.' ...'

It is a valuable genus of plants from Japan, producing in June and July large trumpet-shaped flowers that are very effective in borders and groups of trees. ...'

Amateur.—Slips of half hardened wood, such as we find on the Abutilon and other shrubby plants, will take root at any time in a cup of wet sand, with a glass bell or tumbler, turned over it. ...'

Leaves of Begonia Rex, if placed in a saucer of water, and set in a dark closet, will yield little plants at every tiny transverse cut on the main ribs and along the edge of the leaf. ...'

Date Palm seeds, taken from the preserved fruit, will germinate readily if soaked in warm water before planting. ...'

The HOYA will form new plants from leaf cuttings put into sand and kept very warm. ...'

Sandewia will propagate from fragments of leaves, or the long shoots, if cut into pieces, the raw end dipped in charcoal dust before planting in sand. ...'

Phycocactus and others having surface roots are easily propagated by cutting out a bit with root attached and placing in wet sand. ...'

VELVET PLANT. E.M.B.—It is not a desirable plant for a window, because it is easily affected by changes of temperature, and loses its leaves, as yours has done. ...'

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

The snow came down fast, and in large flakes the evening, covering the sward of grass, and the garden paths and borders, till it seemed as if winter might really be here. ...'

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RAILWAY RATES.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 29.—The Senate commissions on interstate commerce to-day read a copy of the rate bill prepared by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to be submitted to Congress for amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Law. ...'

The bill defines the word transportation, as used, so as to include all instrumentalities employed by the carrier, including elevators, terminals, cars, wheeled carriers, and other parties for refrigeration, ventilation, or other purposes, and requires the carrier to furnish such transportation upon reasonable request of the shippers. ...'

It makes the through or joint rate where goods are shipped from one part of the United States to another through a foreign country, subject to the control of the Inter-State Commerce Law and enforces this provision by making the merchandise through a foreign country from one port in the United States and delivered in the United States, subject to the custom duties at the frontier unless the through rates is filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission and published as required by law. ...'

The commission, through inspectors, is authorized to examine the accounts of interstate railways. The bill forbids the keeping of any other books of account except those prescribed by the commission, and requires roads to make many reports. ...'

It gives the commission the power, where rates and practices of railways are complained of by individuals or corporations, including other carriers, trade organizations or municipal corporations, as unjust or unreasonably discriminatory, to determine, upon full hearing, what a just and reasonable rate or practice is which should take the place of the rate or practice condemned by the commission and in discharging this duty the committee is given the power: ...'

To fix a maximum rate; to fix a differential, and to prescribe both maximum and minimum rates; to enforce the same when that may be necessary to prevent discrimination forbidden by the bill, but not otherwise; to change the classification of any article. ...'

The bill also gives the commission the power, in case it fixes a joint rate, and the carriers interested are not able to agree on its apportionment, to make a supplemental order apportioning the same. A similar power is given to establish through routes and joint rates and to fix the terms and conditions under which routes shall be operated, if the carriers fail or refuse to agree upon the same. ...'

It also provides that where the owner of the property transported renders any service in connection with the transportation, or furnishes any instrumentally used, the commission may, upon complaint, demand what is a reasonable charge to be paid by carriers for such service or instrumentality. ...'

It provides for the collection in the courts of over-charges found due by the commission, and the penalties for the failure of the carriers to observe final orders of the commission. ...'

It provides that the final orders of the commission shall take effect within 30 days of the time they are served on the carrier and unless vacated by the courts said orders will remain effective for the space of one year. ...'

In case the carriers complained of object to putting orders of the commission into effect, their right to have the same reviewed in the Circuit Court of the United States is provided for and an elaborate form of procedure is outlined, differing only in one important particular from the procedure now established for the courts of the United States, namely, that the chancellor may, upon notice to both parties, extend the time within which such orders shall take effect, not to exceed ten days from the date of service of the orders on the carriers; and that the court may also, if it plainly appears that the order is unlawful, but not otherwise, suspend its operation within the discretion of the court. ...'

An appeal from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court without supersedeas is allowed. The bill provides that no costs shall be allowed the petitioner in the Circuit Court. In the cases appealed to the Circuit Court, the United States is the defendant, and if the proceedings are dismissed the defendant shall have judgment for its costs. The defence in these proceedings is conducted by the government through the District Attorney in the district where action is brought, under the direction of the Attorney-General; the cost to be paid out of the appropriations for the maintenance of the courts. ...'

Complaints may be made by the Railway Commission of any state or territory, and shall be investigated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission or the Commission may initiate investigations. ...'

If a carrier does not comply with the final order of the commission, or if any of the officers or agents knowingly fail or neglect to obey the same, they shall forfeit to the United States \$5,000 for each offence. ...'

Each violation shall be deemed a separate offence and a continuance of the violations each day shall be deemed a separate offence. These penalties shall become applicable unless within the time-limit proceedings to vacate the order shall have been begun or unless the commission by supplemental proceedings has modified or suspended the same. ...'

Concord, Mass., Nov. 29.—At the conclusion of an inquest to-day into the accident at Lincoln last Sunday on the Boston and Maine Railway, when eighteen persons killed and twenty other persons injured, Horace W. Lyons, the engineers of one of the trains in collision, was held in \$10,000 bail for the Grand Jury, on the charge of manslaughter. ...'

NEW MEASURE OF INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION WILL AMEND PRESENT LAW. ...'

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It provides for the collection in the courts of over-charges found due by the commission, and the penalties for the failure of the carriers to observe final orders of the commission. ...'

It provides that the final orders of the commission shall take effect within 30 days of the time they are served on the carrier and unless vacated by the courts said orders will remain effective for the space of one year. ...'

In case the carriers complained of object to putting orders of the commission into effect, their right to have the same reviewed in the Circuit Court of the United States is provided for and an elaborate form of procedure is outlined, differing only in one important particular from the procedure now established for the courts of the United States, namely, that the chancellor may, upon notice to both parties, extend the time within which such orders shall take effect, not to exceed ten days from the date of service of the orders on the carriers; and that the court may also, if it plainly appears that the order is unlawful, but not otherwise, suspend its operation within the discretion of the court. ...'

An appeal from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court without supersedeas is allowed. The bill provides that no costs shall be allowed the petitioner in the Circuit Court. In the cases appealed to the Circuit Court, the United States is the defendant, and if the proceedings are dismissed the defendant shall have judgment for its costs. The defence in these proceedings is conducted by the government through the District Attorney in the district where action is brought, under the direction of the Attorney-General; the cost to be paid out of the appropriations for the maintenance of the courts. ...'

Complaints may be made by the Railway Commission of any state or territory, and shall be investigated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission or the Commission may initiate investigations. ...'

If a carrier does not comply with the final order of the commission, or if any of the officers or agents knowingly fail or neglect to obey the same, they shall forfeit to the United States \$5,000 for each offence. ...'

Each violation shall be deemed a separate offence and a continuance of the violations each day shall be deemed a separate offence. These penalties shall become applicable unless within the time-limit proceedings to vacate the order shall have been begun or unless the commission by supplemental proceedings has modified or suspended the same. ...'

Concord, Mass., Nov. 29.—At the conclusion of an inquest to-day into the accident at Lincoln last Sunday on the Boston and Maine Railway, when eighteen persons killed and twenty other persons injured, Horace W. Lyons, the engineers of one of the trains in collision, was held in \$10,000 bail for the Grand Jury, on the charge of manslaughter. ...'

NEW MEASURE OF INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION WILL AMEND PRESENT LAW. ...'

Washington, D.C., Nov. 29.—The Senate commissions on interstate commerce to-day read a copy of the rate bill prepared by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to be submitted to Congress for amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Law. ...'

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

PROTECTING AN INVENTION.

J. G. & Co., N.S.—An inventor sends a model and application to his attorney with a check enclosed. The attorney does not file the application paper with the patent office, and makes no attempt to do honest work. ...'

PERSONAL TAXATION.

Algoma Subscriber, Ont.—I am assessed for property in one municipality and have been working in another municipality for the last year. Last spring I received notice of assessment from the assessor of this municipality in which I am working giving notice of assessment for personal taxes as I do not hold any property in this municipality. ...'

RAILWAY CATTLE GUARDS.

A Subscriber, Clarendon, Man.—Kindly state the law in the Province of Manitoba respecting cattle guards on the railway lines. These guards in this section of the country are extremely inadequate, being a mere mockery of the thing they are intended to be. ...'

WHERE TO LEARN.

G.G.—Is there any school in Ontario where young men can learn to be railway engine drivers and firemen? ...'

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor 'Witness', Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and \$1. physician's fee, be enclosed with each question.]

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

'Dorothy' asks if there is any remedy for superfluous hair on the face, one that will leave no mark or bad result. ...'

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TUBERCULOSIS.

W. M. A.—Would you let me know, through your valuable paper, what are the symptoms of tuberculosis in cattle? ...'

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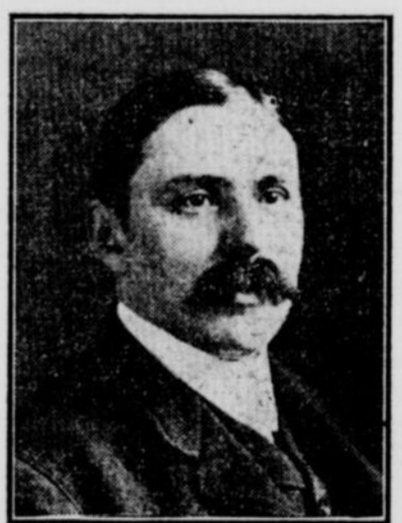
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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

A GREAT HARVEST.

United States Government Values Product of Soil at \$6,415,000,000—Comparison With Countries Containing Equal Acreage Very Interesting—Sensational Market Conditions in New York.

It requires a mental effort to grasp the significance of the figures contained in the annual report of Mr. James Wilson, United States Secretary for Agriculture, recently published at Washington. They give the true secret of the abounding prosperity of the Republic, while their unprecedented magnitude bears testimony to the intelligence, energy and enterprise of its farmers. The harvest of 1905 was the greatest ever gathered, Mr. Wilson placing its total value at six thousand four hundred and fifteen million dollars. This sum would more than pay the United States national debt twice over. It would pay the public debt of France, with enough remaining to reduce that of Russia about one-half. The excess over last year is two hundred and sixty-six million dollars. Of the total year's production, eight hundred and seventy-five million dollars' worth is available for exportation. In sixteen years these agricultural exports amounted in aggregate value to twelve thousand million dollars. During the past five years the value of farms and farming property has increased 33.5 percent, or an amount approximately equal to six thousand one hundred and thirty-three million dollars. Here is a record which may well make the rulers of European countries feel the hopelessness of attempting to compete with the producers of the United States. Yet the soil of those countries is as fruitful and the agricultural area as large as in the Republic. But Europe is divided into many nations with mutually hostile tariffs, weighed down with enormous military burdens and, with the exception of France, cursed by feudal land systems which only permit the tiller of the soil a bare subsistence. It is because the United States farmer owns the land he cultivates, is highly intelligent, scientific in his methods, comparatively free from military burdens and in the enjoyment of what for him amounts to continental free trade, that he is rich and prosperous. There is a famine now in provinces of European Russia, perhaps, as agriculturally productive as the Western States. This dreadful condition has been brought about by oppressive land laws, lack of intelligence, wrong methods of cultivation, and downright robbery of the cultivators by landlords, taxgatherers and devouring ecclesiastical system. So long as this economic contrast continues between Europe and America all the devices governments can invent in the way of tariffs, bounties and subsidies will be powerless to wrest from the United States its industrial supremacy, or even equalize the conditions on which successful production depends.

Sensational, even for New York, has been the condition of Wall Street stocks during the past week. Advances of half a dozen points, recessions of an equal number of points; money at less than five percent, and money at around nine percent. No wonder the pendulum of the stock market is violently agitated, and working at fever heat. It seems as though the several pools on that market have completely lost their heads, and are wallowing in a financial slough that will eventually swallow the weaker ones. It is fortunate that the public has kept out of the market, although at the same time it is rather startling to find the professional operators pitted against each other rather than against the 'easy' public. There will sooner or later be a heavy reckoning, but there may not be an extreme 'bottom' price owing to the industrial and agricultural prosperity of the country. An almost unexampled year of production in the United States, and as a matter of fact, pretty much the whole world, has given an enormous addition to the individual wealth of the nations, and this additional capital will soon be looking around for suitable and remunerative investment. Locally, there is little change to report, the market here being in very much the same position as a week ago. With the reduced commission, and the application of a few modern methods to entice business, there should be a better market in this country in the early part of next year. At present, there must of necessity be some restrictions in business here, owing to the difficulty of gauging the New York partial collapse, which is generally expected at no distant date. But with this influence removed there is no reason why the market here should not participate in the surplus earnings of our own people, who will shortly be in the financial field, looking for safe and profitable investments. The Stock Exchange has many of these on its shelves, and if the brokers will take the acknowledged and assured way of bringing these investments, with all their good qualities, before the public, there may, in fact there will be, a great renewal in activity in the stock market that provides for the buying and selling of industrial and other stocks. It be-

hooves these financial shopkeepers to drop the old idea that the public will come to them, and it should be remembered that the 'bucket shops,' whose alluring advertisements are daily seen, are gaining the public ear, and incidentally a considerable share of its cash. These 'shops' have an inferior article to offer, while the broker has a straightforward proposition which only needs to be put before the people to receive a ready response.

The future of Canada will be the future of Winnipeg in a very marked degree, as Canada must chiefly depend for all time on the wealth produced from the farm. It is on the farm the forest and the mines that all other industries live. If unnatural industries are forced on the country whose output cannot be produced as cheaply here as elsewhere, the whole extra cost is taxed on the above sources of all our wealth. We succeed pretty well in skinning the farmer. But so long as there is such a rapid development of farming and mining as is going on, the country can endure it, however mistakenly. All our cities are dependent chiefly on this farming expansion, but Winnipeg most directly so, and allowing for speculative ups and downs, its prosperity is a gauge of that of the country. We are not likely for a long time to come to have any great falling off to chronicle in grain production in western Canada, but a high average of production can never be guaranteed, owing to the uncertainties of the climate. The Canadian climate is not unique in being uncertain. The English farming communities also have their restless and anxious nights, and are no more exempt from a nipping frost or a plant disease than the people of this country. There is, indeed, a great element of risk in most farming countries. The past year has been a wonderful one for the farmer throughout the entire land, which was largely the result of the beneficence of Providence in the distribution of admirably suited weather at the different periods of growth. The record of Canadian grain cultivation has shown good and bad years, and this must always be expected, although the increase in the actual acreage will have a tendency to balance any falling off that might be incurred.

Winnipeg is just now having such an ebb tide in real estate as comes to cities which bound forward by rapid leaps. It is interesting to hear that the speculations in real estate in that city has now ceased altogether. It is said that hundreds of houses are now awaiting tenants, and that householders are looking upon the reverse side of the picture of a few months ago. Rents in that city have dropped, in some cases, nearly fifty percent, making living, of course, much more reasonable than before. The Montreal citizen is still in the bonds of the landlord, as he is of those of the builder, but tenants may take courage from the present conditions in Winnipeg—a city that is growing infinitely faster than Montreal. Winnipeg, with its surplus houses, may now be said to be in an ideal state from the tenant's point of view. This will make a more general distribution of cash possible, whereas, in the recent past it flowed to the landlords. It is only a few years since a similar situation to that of Winnipeg was experienced at the Canadian 'Soo.' In that case the partial collapse of the industrial works created great suffering and losses on the part of the speculators in real estate.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks, respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday noon:

Table with columns: Div., Par, High, Low, Last, Buy, Sell. Lists various stocks like Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

Table with columns: Div., Paybl., High, Low, High, Low. Lists various stocks like C.P.R., M.S.R., etc.

IMPORTANT COTTON BULLETIN.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The cotton crop bulletin issued to-day by the department of agriculture estimates the total yield at 10,167,818 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, not including linters. The area picked and to be picked is estimated at 26,117,133 acres, a reduction of 852,220 acres, or 3.3 percent reduction from the acreage estimated as planted.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Exceptionally Heavy Traffic Earnings Recorded for October—Some Interesting Comparisons

The statement of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway system for October are out and show an extraordinary record of expansion in traffic earnings. Big things are now in the air in the great overland system, but the October returns must have been satisfactory to every stockholder in the company. Net profits were \$2,274,071 compared with \$1,776,018 in September, and \$1,791,000 in August, while the comparison with the month of October last year shows an increase of \$707,957. Oct. expenses in relation to gross receipts showed a satisfactory reduction when compared with September of this year. The percentage of expenses to gross in the latter part of the year of 1905 was 62.28 percent, while in October this item was kept as low as 60.26 percent. In the face of the exceptional grain moving operations during October when the company had, to quite a considerable extent, to sacrifice much of their profits in an endeavor to rush the grain to shipping points, the low rate of working expense must be accepted as being particularly gratifying. Gross earnings for the four months of the fiscal year amounted to \$20,021,261. These figures will perhaps be better understood, when it is recalled that in the latter year of 1902 gross was only \$17,540,000; in 1903, \$18,357,371; in 1904, \$16,469,132; and in 1905 (ending June 30), \$20,481,882. There is, therefore, every reason to expect enormous figures at the end of the present fiscal year. Operating expenses for the four months were 62.64 percent of gross. Net profits for the year to date show an increase of \$1,667,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The official figures are appended:

Table with columns: July 1 to Oct. 1905, Oct. 31, 1905. Rows: Gross earnings, Working expenses, Net profits.

Net profits for October, 1905, were \$1,667,000 compared with \$1,100,000 for the same month last year. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore, for October, \$707,957; and from July 1 to Oct. 31, \$1,667,000.

A CHEESE TRUST

Western Ontario Dealers Alleged to Have a Dairy Combine in Contemplation

The Montreal wholesale produce trade is currently the subject of the movements of certain Western Ontario produce merchants in an endeavor by the latter to organize a Cheese Trust, in which, it is said, the local trade has been invited to participate. Several prominent wholesale dealers were seen this afternoon, and they declined to say anything more than that the Montreal trade was in no way concerned in the reported move of the western people. A special meeting of the Produce Association was held in the Board of Trade at noon yesterday with the president, Mr. Harry Hodgson, in the chair. The question of the formation of the proposed cheese trust was not before the members, but a lengthy discussion took place regarding the shipment of cheese. It appears there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction with the local market, and an effort is being made to have all participate. It was decided to hold another meeting this afternoon when matters relative to the trade will come up for discussion. After the meeting yesterday, it was learned that Montreal merchants are strongly opposed to the formation of a cheese trust, and that without the co-operation of the local trade any attempt to control the produce market would prove a failure.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Dec. 1.

There was an unusually small attendance at the Farmers' Market this afternoon. It being rather cold for the market gardeners to expose their truck, and the farmers' teams are not shod for coming out on such hard roads. At this date last year there was good sleighing here and a good fall of snow would be very welcome now. Cattle, 10c to 12c per lb.; sheep, 10c to 12c per lb.; hogs, 10c to 12c per lb.; chickens, 10c to 12c per lb.; turkeys, 10c to 12c per lb.; ducks, 10c to 12c per lb.; geese, 10c to 12c per lb.; corn, 10c to 12c per bushel; wheat, 10c to 12c per bushel; oats, 10c to 12c per bushel; barley, 10c to 12c per bushel; rye, 10c to 12c per bushel; clover, 10c to 12c per bushel; timothy, 10c to 12c per bushel; alfalfa, 10c to 12c per ton; hay, 10c to 12c per ton; straw, 10c to 12c per ton; manure, 10c to 12c per ton; bones, 10c to 12c per ton; blood, 10c to 12c per ton; feathers, 10c to 12c per ton; skins, 10c to 12c per ton; hides, 10c to 12c per ton; tallow, 10c to 12c per ton; lard, 10c to 12c per ton; butter, 10c to 12c per lb.; cheese, 10c to 12c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 12c per dozen; fruit, 10c to 12c per bushel; vegetables, 10c to 12c per bushel; fish, 10c to 12c per lb.; poultry, 10c to 12c per lb.; game, 10c to 12c per lb.; miscellaneous, 10c to 12c per lb.

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts by rail and canal in the port of Montreal for the week ending Dec. 2, and for the week previous.

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Flour, Meal, Eggs, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Beef, Mutton, Ham, Bacon, Tallow, Leather, Raw hides, Dressed hogs, Apples, etc.

NOVEMBER LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns: Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Havre, South Africa, Total.

THE MARKETS.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

The fluctuations in the price of wheat on the Canadian and American optional markets have had little or no influence on the flour market which remains firm at unchanged prices. The demand for spring wheat patents for local consumption has been good and in spite of the advance in railway freight rates to the winter schedule a fair number of orders have been received from country points. On the whole a good business has been done and the market is active for the season. A fair export trade has been worked and some round lots have been sold for shipment within the next month from St. John and Portland. One of the large milling concerns made shipments recently of over 20,000 barrels to St. John's, Newfoundland. The market for winter wheat patents is unchanged, and millers, taking advantage of a shortness of supplies and the firm tone of the market, are holding prices up to a point from 10c to 15c per barrel over the figure that exporters are willing to pay. There has been a good trade to supply the domestic demand at steady prices. Receipts of oats continue small and the market is firm under a good local demand which absorbs very nearly all the offerings. There are no changes in the prices of day which quote No. 2 white at 95c per bushel, No. 3 at 85c, and Manitoba No. 1 at 40c per bushel at North Bay. Rolled oats are about steady at 25c per 90 lb. bag. This is the nominal association price, but rolled oats can be bought on retail trade at a considerable reduction on this question some lots having been sold this week as low as \$2.40 and \$2.45 per bag. Trade is moderately active and there is a quiet export business being worked. The local market for millfeed is strong on account of the light stock of Ontario millers who are to be hooked ahead for some time to come. The local demand is good and some export business has been refused on account of the impossibility of filling orders in the required time. Increased supplies of best hay on the local market has caused an easier feeling today although the actual quotations to-day are unchanged. There is a good demand from the local consumer and an active trade is passing on the market. There is little or no export business being done on account of the high rates that have to be paid for ocean freight room. The market for beans is firm and there is a good demand reported from local and out of town dealers. Quotations are steady at \$1.75 per bushel for prime pea beans, and \$1.85 for large white beans. The market for lentils is also steady at \$1.65 per bushel for West St. John and Portland. The export business is quiet as the offerings of No. 2 grade peas are not large. Most of the dealers are in the market for splitting and the better grades, after being cleaned, for soup purposes. Receipts of butter during the past week were 6,222 packages against 5,275 packages for the week previous, and 5,155 packages for the corresponding week last year. Exports from Montreal during the past week were 604 packages against 570 packages for the same week last year, making the total exports for the season from the port of Montreal 553,303 packages, against 457,588 packages for the same period last year. The market has ruled decidedly easier during the past week owing to the small export demand and the falling off in the local export requirements for the time being. The offerings of No. 2 grade peas are not large. Most of the dealers are in the market for splitting and the better grades, after being cleaned, for soup purposes. Receipts of eggs during the past week were 1,112 cases against 10,072 cases for the week previous, and 3,222 cases for the same week last year. Exports from Montreal during the past week were 6,585 cases against 12,272 cases for the same week last year. The egg market continues firm on the basis of prices reported last week. There is a good demand in the local market for straight gathered eggs, and quotations are steady at \$2.50 and for selected 2c to 2c in the ruling price with sales of No. 1 stock at 21c.

The market for live hogs advanced this morning from 25c to 30c per hundred and straight lots offered at \$6.60; some 6c per cwt. The market is firm and packers say that a further advance is by no means improbable. The local price for abattoir dressed hogs has been advanced, quotations are steady at \$6.75 and for selected 2c to 2c in the ruling price with sales of No. 1 stock at 21c.

The potato market has shown very little change during the past week. The firm feeling reported has been fully maintained, and there is a good demand for local consumption and also from Western Canada. Sales this week were made on track at 55c to 60c per bag of 90 lbs., and in a jobbing way 58c per 100 lbs. The market for manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.50; strong takers, \$4.40; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.50, and straight rollers, \$4.15 to \$4.25, in bags, \$4.00 to \$4.15. ROLLED OATS—\$2.55 per bag of 90 lbs. PRIME HOMOINY—\$1.25 to \$1.20 in bag of 90 lbs.

MILK FEED—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$19 to \$15.50; shorts, in bags, \$20 to \$20.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$16 to \$17; shorts, \$19 to \$20. No. 1, \$2.50 to \$3 per ton on the track; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$2; clover, 10c to 12c; clover mixed, 8c to 10c. OATS—No. 2, 35c per bushel; No. 2 at 25c.

BEANS—Choice primes, \$1.75 per bushel; black-picked, \$1.85. PEAS—Boiling, in car load lots, \$1 to \$1.05 per bushel. POTATOES—New potatoes in bags of 90 lbs., 50c to 55c; in bags of 90 lbs., 60c to 70c. HONEY—White clover in combs, 15c to 16c per pound; extracted, 75c to 80c per lb. PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21; light short cut, \$18 to \$19; American short cut, \$19; American cut clear fat back, \$18.50 to \$20; compound lard, 65c to 7c; Canadian pure lard, 75c to 115c; lard, 14c, according to size; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$5.75; alive, \$6.60; mixed lots select, \$6.75. BGS—Straight stock, 20c to 21c; No. 1 candied, 20c. BUTTER—Chocelat creamery, 23c to 25c; undergrades, 22c to 23c; dairy at 12c to 20c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 12c to 12c; Quebec, 11c to 12c. ASHES—First pots, \$3.30 to \$3.35; seconds at \$1.70; first pearls, \$7. Montreal Clearing House Statement for week ending Nov. 30: 1905, \$36,929,761; 1904, \$37,729,423; Corresponding week, 1905, \$21,351,737.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Dec. 4.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves, 400 milch cows and springers and 200 sheep stock lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong and there was an active demand and firm prices paid for good cattle, but the common stock were slow of sale. A few of the best cattle were sold at 3c per lb., but they were no choice; pretty good animals sold at 3c to 4c per lb., and the common stock at 2c to 2c per lb. Milch cows sold at 30c to 35c each. Grass fed calves sold at 2c to 2c per lb.; young veals at 3c to 4c do. Sheep sold at 3c to 4c per lb. Good lambs were scarce and sold 5c to 6c per lb. Fat hogs were scarce and high priced. Good hogs sold at \$6.50 to \$6.60 per 100 lbs.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Cattle, receipts, 34,000; steady to 10c lower; beefs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; cows and heifers, \$1.25 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.15; Texans, \$3.40 to \$4.10; westerns, \$3.25 to \$4.75. Hogs, receipts, 52,000; 5c to 10c lower; mixed and butchers, \$1.60 to \$1.95; good, heavy, \$1.80 to \$1.95; rough heavy, \$1.60 to \$1.70; lights, \$1.55 to \$1.90; pigs, \$1.15 to \$1.40; bulk of sales, \$1.75 to \$1.90. Sheep, receipts, 30,000; steady; sheep, \$1 to \$1.85; lambs, \$4.75 to \$7.75.

East Buffalo, Dec. 4.—Cattle, receipts, 5,700 head; active and 10c to 15c higher; prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.85; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.35; butchers, \$4.25 to \$5.15; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$4; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.25; fresh cows and springers, steady, \$3.00 to \$6.00. Veals, receipts, 800 head; active and 25c lower, \$5.50 to \$9.25. Hogs, receipts, 20,000 head; fairly active and 5c to 10c lower; heavy and mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Yorkers, \$5 to \$5.10; pigs, \$3.10; roughs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; steers, \$3 to \$3.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 23,000 head; active; sheep steady; lambs, 20c to 25c lower; lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$3.25 to \$5.50; sheeps, \$5.50 to \$5.75; and ewes, \$2.25 to \$5.50; mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.75; Canada lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—A fairly good trade was doing in all lines of cattle at the Western Market this morning. The run was not very large, but the demand for choice cattle was active in all lines. Cattle and sheep prices were steady, with a firm tone, and hogs are quoted at a further advance of 25c per cwt. The run amounted to 92 cars, and included 1,472 calves, 2,521 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs and 60 calves. Export Cattle—The offerings of good cattle are still very light, and trade is quiet on that account, but the demand for good stock was rather more active, and prices had decidedly a firmer tone. Quotations are unchanged. Choice are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.60, good to medium at \$4.60 to \$4.10, others at \$3.75 to \$3.85, bulls at \$3.50 to \$4, and cows at \$2.75 to \$3.50. Butcher Cattle—The demand for good to choice cattle was more active. Sales in almost all lines were brisker, and prices had a better tone. A fairly large number of common to inferior cattle were on the market, but the better feeling in the higher grades was reflected by a brisker demand for the poorer stock, and everything was cleared up fairly early in the day. Prices are quiet and steady. Choice are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50, good to choice \$3.75 to \$3.90, fair \$3.25 to \$3.60, common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25; a.s. tanners, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Stockers and Feeders—The number of these cattle offerings is now much smaller than was the case a week or so ago, but there is still a demand for the better class of both kinds. The distillers are pretty well supplied, but a good many farmers were on the market looking for good stock. Prices have a firm tone, but are quoted unchanged. Sheep and feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$4, good feeders at \$3.40 to \$3.65, medium at \$2.50 to \$3.30, and \$2 to \$2.75. Good stockers run at \$2.80 to \$3.30, rough to common at \$2 to \$2.70, and bulls at \$1.75 to \$2.50. Milch cows—The demand for choice cows is still active and the market has a firm tone. The range of prices offering is quoted unchanged at \$30 to \$60 each. Calves—Trade was steady. Quotations are \$2 to \$10 each and 3c to 5c per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was good, and although the run was heavy, prices were steady to firm, and everything was cleared up early in the day. Sheep are quoted unchanged at \$4 to \$4.25 for export ewes, and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks and culs. Lambs are quoted at \$5 to \$5.65. Hogs—The market has held a firm tone since the last advance. The sale of 25c per cwt. came rather as a surprise. It is evident that throughout Ontario hogs are not any too numerous, and predictions are made that prices will be still higher. Selects are quoted at \$5 per cwt. and lights and fats at \$5.75.

SOUR CURDS IN CHEESE

The following communication was received this morning from Mr. Summerhill, of the Department of Agriculture, Dairy Commissioners' branch, at Ottawa, in reference to the recent despatch reporting a case of cheese adulteration which was given some considerable publicity a few weeks ago: There is an article going the rounds of the papers in reference to my finding sour curds worked into cheese exhibited at the Beachburg Fair. To the casual reader it would appear that the man who made the cheese lived in the Beachburg section, which, of course, is a wrong impression. The cheese referred to were obtained in Montreal, and were taken to the fair purely as an educational feature. Kindly mention this fact in your paper so that their will be no misunderstanding.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close. Lists various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, etc.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat was a large fraction higher to-day on the continued and pronounced advance of trouble in Russia. Corn showed a slightly sympathetic advance for the future options. Oats were also a fraction higher. The Winnipeg market was about steady to strong at 75 1/2c Dec, 75c Jan., and 75c Feb.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 2.—White wheat, per bushel, 75c to 77c; red, 75c to 77c; spring, 70c to 77c; peas, 60c to 61c; barley, 45c to 50c; oats, 35c to 37c; corn, 50c to 60c; clover, red, \$6 to \$6.50; timothy seed, \$1.50 to \$2.25; white wheat flour, per brl., \$4.40 to \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.60; dressed hogs per cwt., \$7.50 to \$7.75; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 75c to \$1.25; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 50c to 50c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 18c to 21c; butter, in 5 lb. tins, per lb., 15c to 18c; eggs, per dozen, 23c to 25c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Dec. 4.—White wheat, 75c to 78c per bushel; red fall wheat, 75c to 75c per bushel; peas, 60c to 60c per bushel; barley, 52c to 54c per bushel; corn, 60c to 60c per bushel; oats, 32c to 34c per cwt.; oatmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; butter, 25c to 30c per lb.; creamery, 27c to 30c per lb.; eggs, 25c to 26c per dozen potatoes, 70c to 80c per bag; live hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt.; flour, \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt.; bran, \$17 to \$18 per ton; shorts, \$18 to \$19 per ton; hay, \$5 to \$9 per ton; hides, \$9 to \$10 per cwt.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—If the present situation of the fowl market is any criterion, the more severely felt than a drought in other produce. Scarcely a dozen of the birds were offered for sale at the market places this morning. The reason assigned for this, say the farmers, is the dreaded disease that carried inland from the turkey off-shore that carried inland from the turkey off-shore for breeding purposes. And, again, better prices are being offered in foreign markets, particularly the Boston market, for what few there are to be sold. The result of the Cape Cod cranberry crop failure will likely be good for turkey. Christmas is at it, in prices for the turkey accompanied are steadily soaring skyward and two weeks hence the berries will command a fancy price. Prices in other lines are unchanged.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—Wheat—Ontario—Firmly tone. No. 2 white and red, 75c; others, 75c to 75c outside. Good to 75c spring the same Manitoba wheat steady at 86c for No. 1 northern and 83c for No. 2 northern at lake ports. Flour—Ontario, dull at \$3.05 to \$3.10 for 90 percent patents, buyers' bags, outside. Blends sell for domestic use at \$3.25 to \$3.55. Manitoba, 74c to 75c; turkey, \$18.50 to \$19.50; in car lots at on-land and equal freight points. Oats—35c to 36c for No. 2 outside. Barley—50c to 51c for No. 2, 48c to 49c for No. 3 extra, and 45c to 46c for No. 4 at outside points. Rye—71c to 72c outside. Buckwheat—52c to 53c outside. Peas—75c to 76c outside. Corn—Canadian, new offered earlier tone at 45c, Chatham freights; 42c bid; American 41c to 52c for No. 3 yellow at Toronto. Butcher—Choice lines are firm in tone. Much of the receipts have a turpish taste. Demand good; prices unchanged. Eggs—Firm in tone and unchanged at 22c to 23c for fresh, and 20c to 21c for limed. Cheese—Firm at 12c to 13c.

DAIRY EXPORTS

Table with columns: Local, Tho', Total. Lists various dairy products like Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, etc.

BUTTER.

Table with columns: Local, Tho', Total. Lists various butter products like Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, etc.

THE CATTLE SEASON

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—Cold weather has put a stop to cattle shipping in Alberta, Mr. McMullen, C.P.R. Live Stock Agent, has made this report: "The range country, that is, from Cochrane and Cowley on the C.P.R. main line, and on the Crow's Nest on the west, to Moosejaw on the east, has disposed of 70,000 head of cattle; 60,000 were export stock and the balance were slaughtered in Canada. Last year the export stock numbered 34,000. The fall of 1905 leaves very few animals which come under the class of exports still on the range. Those which have still to go out will probably not number over 2,500 head. The export cattle shipped during the season will number as follows: April, 87 head; May, 836; June, 2,648; July, 8,662; August, 10,127; September, 11,525; October, 11,642; and November, to date, about 5,000; total, 80,688. Strathmore has now become the principal shipping point in Alberta. Previously stations along the south line held the premier position, but the ranchers' enemy, the fence, has spoiled them, and the cattle men look for more open ground when making their shipments. The sheep ranchers have both had a fairly good season. The few cattle which are still remaining may still go forward if the weather permits. It is several years since the range has been as clear of marketable cattle as it is now."

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information regarding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm: Nos. 96,226, Messrs. Roy & Godbout, Quebec, shoe; 96,223, Myer Moss, Lunenburg, N.S., wrist protector; 96,222, Wm. F. Earl, Athens, Ont., acetylene generator; 96,208, Albert Collet, Paris, France, motor vehicles for running on road and rail; 96,278, Frank E. Holt, Vancouver, B.C., dust-guard; 96,285, Dr. Wilhelm Michaelis, Villingen-Raden, Germany, sound producing and recording apparatus; 96,283, August Tardieu, Brussels, Belgium, vehicle wheels; 96,314, Malcolm B. Jackson, Hamilton, Ont., portable book rack.

NO ONE WHO HAS EVER SEEN OR HEARD THE HELPLESS CHOKING OF A CONSUMPTIVE CAN THINK LIGHTLY OF A COUGH

A single dose of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will convince you that it will stop the cough, soothe the throat, and start you on the road to recovery.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, skillfully combined with Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks. It is a pleasant, safe and effective medicine for Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

Be sure and do not accept a substitute for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The genuine is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cts.

HAS NO EQUAL

"I had a very bad cold which settled on my lungs. I tried many remedies but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend I procured a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Before the bottle was half finished I had not the slightest trace of a cough, and in my opinion Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, or any affection of the throat and lungs.

J. J. McFARLANE, Woodbine, N.S.

LITERARY REVIEW.

HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

For very little folks, a particularly handsome volume is 'In Fairyland' (Morang). In this fine large book over thirty nursery favorites appear, prettily retold. The text is by Louey Chisholm, the fine colored illustrations by Katherine Cameron. The whole book is a work of art and should be a joy for years to many a nursery. The Edinburgh publishers are E. C. & T. C. Jack.

For those a trifle older, simple stories about animals often prove most attractive. 'A Tale of Two Terriers, Crib and Fly,' by Charles Welsh (H. M. Caldwell & Co., Boston), is one of these, a pleasing account, in quaintly pretty covers, of two well cared-for pets. The tale is apparently true in its main outlines, though details are not vouched for in some of the conversations. For instance:

"You would have deserved it if he had bitten you," said Vic, severely. "Why did you bite his leg?" "Because I wanted him to go away," said Crib.

"I deserve you did," replied his mother; "but you should have remembered that he was doing no harm; and it is folly to nurse the anger of a dog ten times as large as yourself. Little dogs should not be rude to large ones, and young dogs ought not to be impudent to old ones."

"I was trying to do as you told me," said Crib, gloomily. "Then you misunderstood what I meant. I said: Never give in to a dog, meaning, that if a dog attacked you, you should fight as long as you could stand, whether he was large or small."

'Yuppy,' the autobiography of a monkey, by Mollie Lee Clifford (H. M. Caldwell & Co.), is just such a lively history as any youngster will desire. The mischievous tricks of little Yuppy are just such as delight the infantile imagination, and sympathetic care for dumb creatures is subtly inculcated without direct moralizing. Some of the scenes are genuinely funny.

There was a piece of crust rolled out on the moulding-board, all ready to be put over a pie. When Nana came to the pantry to fetch her pie, I was sitting on the handle of the fatiron, tucking the pie-crust under my legs and around my sides as I had seen Koum tuck in his carriage robe.

Nana said she had a great mind to spank me, I was so naughty. She did not spank me, but she scolded me until I cried, then she petted me and told me that I didn't know any better.

Didn't I though? That was as much as Nana knew about it.

'Sidney: Her Summer on the St. Lawrence,' by Anna Chapin Ray (Morang, Toronto), is a bright and yet thoughtful story for girls. It depicts a group of wholesome unaffected young people having a summer's pleasure among beautiful surroundings. Sidney is a stirring girl of sixteen who proves very helpful to an older cousin, enabling him to throw off the depression of invalidism.

The rapid waters and steep mountain trails of the region about St. Joachim furnish the elements of adventure, and the presence of strangers in the French country gives rise to various humorous touches. It is nice mites there, and ten mites back again, and I hate these horses that

can't speak English," she observed, tranquilly, as she settled back on the lumpy seat at Wade's elbow.

"What do they speak?" "French, of course; haven't you found that out?"

He shook his head. "I've not been doing much driving.

"Neither have I. My own trip with Judith, yesterday, was quite enough though. Our animal tried to walk into a barnyard over the top of a baby. I attempted to make him back; but he couldn't understand English, and my French forsook me in such a crisis, so I had recourse to Yolepuk."

Sidney's small brother, Bungay, and an equally irrepressible infant named Ruth supply some of the most original conversations in the story, and crown their escapades by running away, when unjustly treated, as they deem, over the mere accident of getting one's elbows into one's porridge:

With infinite pains, Bungay twisted the sleeves of his blouse until he could see the milky spots.

"Hub! Who cares?" "Owa mother, she scolded. Ruth doesn't like own mother to scold."

Bungay pondered for a long time, gravely, as he belittled the subject. "People are very cross," he announced at length. "Wade made a cross face, and Sidney scolded, and Auntie Jack scolded. I don't see why. Oatmeal is clean stuff, because we eat it for breakfast, and I can suck my elbows."

"Try it," Ruth suggested, practically. However, Bungay swept on. "And nobody doesn't love us, anyhow."

Books of animal stories are increasing in number, and in the hands of competent writers are always interesting and profitable. Two of this type have just been issued by the Copp, Clark Company, Toronto. 'Red Fox,' by Charles J. D. Roberts, is above the average, and very strikingly are portrayed the adventures of sly Reynard. In the preface the author states that all the experiences related have befallen some red fox in the past and may befall other red foxes in the future. In pleasing contrast of many other animals is the closing of Red Fox's history in the hour of victory rather than in defeat and tragedy. 'Northern Trails,' by William J. Long, lacks the sustained interest of 'Red Fox,' and is more impersonal, if this term might be used in relation to animals. Nevertheless, it is a fine descriptive volume, and adds variety in bringing before the reader several characters, including the wolf, the polar bear, the salmon and the wild goose.

Mr. Long does not in any way seek to place animals side by side with human beings, but yet asserts that they have 'a life, not automaton, with its own joys and fears, its own problems and intelligence.' Both are wholesome books and invite closer touch with nature and nature study.

From the same source have come several books of children's stories, which will delight the hearts of young people. 'Three Miller Children,' by Clara D. Pierson, tells how in ingenious ways the Miller family helped one another in increasing their joys and pleasures, and in getting over their troubles and difficulties. As an example of the latter, poor little Jack, on a few boards out on the pond, is made to forget his misery and danger by his mother reminding him that he can stand the cold like a brave sailor out on the ocean in the storm, and when they get a rope to bring him in it will be like pulling a big steamer alongside the dock. Then when the trusty dog takes the rope to Jack those on shore sing 'Pull for the shore,' while the little craft, with its precious burden, is pulled in. 'Queen Zixi of Ix, or, the Story of the Magic Cloak,' by L. Frank Baum, abounds with fairy tales. The magic cloak, which the fairies weave for a mere pastime, is given to the most unhappy person who is found, and its special virtue is the granting of one wish to whoever may wear it, provided it had not been stolen. A little girl becomes the owner, and not knowing its charms, wishes that she may be happy again, when her heart at once bounds with joy. The numerous wishes that are gratified to different people, who throw the cloak over them without knowing anything of its virtue, form interesting and humorous features of the book. The conclusion comes with a knowing and exalted wish of King Bud, the brother of the girl who received the cloak, who wishes that he might be the 'best king that Noland ever had.' 'Sir Toady Crusoe,' by S. R. Crockett, does not find the author at his best. Sir Toady is too precocious and performs unlikely and sometimes rather undesirable things for a boy of his years. The book is profusely illustrated, and will have its full share of interested readers.

RELIGIOUS GIFT BOOKS.

Books of a serious character are frequently in demand for Christmas or New Year gifts, and this season offers a variety in which originality often blends creatively with orthodoxy. Among the most characteristic, as sitting various needs of the age, are the following:— From Hodder & Stoughton: 'The Unlighted Lustre,' by the Rev. G. H. Mor-

rison (Glasgow). 'In the Secret of His Presence,' by the Rev. G. H. Knight. 'The Knowledge of God,' by A. T. Schofield, M.D., 'The Enthusiasm of God,' by the Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

From the Religious Tract Society, London: 'Grace Abounding,' by John Bunyan, new illustrated edition. 'Old Testament Criticism in New Testament Light,' by the Rev. G. H. Rouse, D.D.

From other publishers: 'Man to Man,' by the Rev. R. E. Welsh, Upper Canada Tract Society. 'Husband, Wife and Home,' by Charles F. Goss, Briggs, Toronto. 'The Children's Own' (sermonettes for each Sunday in the year), by the Rev. James Aitchison, Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh. 'Daybreak in the Dark Continent,' by Wilson S. Naylor, Young People's Missionary Movement, New York, cloth.

ALSO RECEIVED.

Report of Bureau of Mines, Part II., by W.G. Miller. (Toronto: Legislative Assembly.) 'A Bit Bookie of Verse,' by Dan McIntyre Henderson. (Baltimore: University Book Store, \$1.) 'A Woman's Problem,' by Kate Speake Penny. (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'Comparative Religion,' by Louis H. Jordan. (Edinburgh, T. T. Clark; Toronto: Upper Canada Tract Society, \$3.50.) 'The Dwarf's Spectacles, and Other Fairy Stories,' by Max Nordau. (Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited, \$1.50.) 'Jesus Christ and the Christian Character,' by Frances G. Peabody. (Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited, \$1.50.) 'The Sunday Magazine' for November. (London: Amalgamated Press, 6d.) 'Good Words' for November. (London: Amalgamated Press, 6d.) 'Century Magazine' for December, Christmas number. (New York: Century Company, 35c.) 'McClure's Magazine' for December. (New York: S. S. McClure Co., 10c.) 'American Monthly Review of Reviews' for December. (New York: 'Review of Reviews' Company.) 'Canadian Magazine' for December, Christmas number. (Toronto: Ontario Publishing Co.) 'The Westminster' for December, Christmas number. (Toronto: Westminster Company, Limited.)

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Austin Dobson, says 'T.P.'s Weekly,' was well advised to publish a volume of 'Selections' from his poems. For those of us who are fortunate enough to possess originals of early copies of 'Vignettes in Rhyme,' 'Old World Idylls,' or 'At the Sign of the Lyre,' this little volume will awaken happy memories, and to those who do not happen to know Mr. Dobson's work well a new world of delight will be opened. Few modern poets have so familiar, so intimate an appeal as he. . . . he is content to reproduce a human mood, to revive a memory, to revivify a period, and always with a faultless art, and the use of the simplest materials. The man who can cut a perfect cameo is as great in his way as he who models marble into colossal statues. Mr. Dobson is of French extraction, which accounts, no doubt, for the Gallic spirit which inspires much of his verse. At one time he intended to follow his father's calling of civil engineer; at another, he thought of devoting himself to art; but though he gained a medal at South Kensington, he decided that he lacked creative power, and wisely abandoned the idea. At seventeen, he obtained a clerkship in the London Board of Trade, and there worked for upwards of forty years until his retirement in 1901. . . . There was a time, in his old Civil Service days, when the light in Mr. Dobson's study burned late; now he works in the morning, devoting the remainder of the day to rest and recreation.

I cannot discuss here, continues the reviewer, Mr. Austin Dobson's prose writings; my concern is with his verse, that 'bunch of fragrance,' which even at its slightest, has the elements of permanency. . . . One recognizes in 'Dobson' in verse as instinctively as one recognizes a 'Constable' in paint. What could be more perfect in its grace and characterization than 'The Curé's Progress'?

Monsieur le Curé down the street Comes with his kind old face,— With his coat worn bare, and his straggling hair, And his green umbrella-case.

You may see his pass by the little 'Grande Place,' And the tiny 'Hotel-de-Ville'; He smiles, as he goes, to the fleuriste Ross And the pomper Théophile.

There's a letter he drops at the locksmith's shop, And Toto, the locksmith's niece, Has jubilant hopes, for the Curé groops In his tails for a pain d'épice.

There is also a word that no one heard To the turrier's daughter, Lou; And a pale cheek fed with a flickering red, And a 'Bon Dieu garde, M'sieur!'

But a grander way for the Sous-Préfet, And a bow for Ma'am'selle Anne; And a mock 'off-hat' to the notary's cat, And a nod to the Sacristan:—

For ever through life the Curé goes With the smile on his blind, old face—

With his coat worn bare, and his straggling hair, And his green umbrella-case.

So also when he addresses the following verses to 'Q.H.F.' we feel at once that the right note is struck. In the mastery of his craft he is himself like Horace:—

'Horatius Flaccus, B.C. 8,' There's not a doubt about the date,— You're dead and buried; As you observed, the seasons roll; And 'cross the Styx full many a soul Has Charon ferried, Since, mourned of men and Muses nine, They laid you on the Esquiline.

And that was centuries ago! You'd think we'd learned enough, I know, To help refine us, Since you last trod the Sacred Street, And talked from mortal fear to me! The hero Crispinus; Or, by your old Diogenes set The web of winter birding-net.

Ours is so far-advanced an age! 'Sensation' tales, a classic stage, 'Commodious' villas! We boast high art, an Albert Hall, Australian meet, and men who call Their sirew gorillas! We have a thousand things, you see Undreamed in your philosophy.

This is light verse, if you will, but it is light verse with knowledge, appreciation, craft, and it will therefore stand longer than many a more sustained and ambitious effort.

I would have everyone, says the writer of 'From a College Window' in the 'Cornhill,' who cares to establish a wise economy of life and joy cultivate, by all means in his power, a sympathy with and a delight in Nature. We tend, in this age of ours, when communication is so easy and rapid, when the daily paper brings the whole course of the world into our secluded libraries, to be too busy, too much preoccupied; to value excitement above tranquillity, and interest above peace. It is good for us all to be much alone, not to fly from society, but resolutely to determine that we will not be dependent upon it for our comfort. I would have all busy people make times in their lives when, at the cost of some amusement and paying the price perhaps of a little melancholy, they should try to be alone with Nature and their own hearts. They should try to realize the quest, unwearying life that manifests itself in field and wood. They should wander alone in solitary places, where the hazel-hidden stream makes magic, and the bird sings out of the heart of the forest; in meadows where the flowers grow brightly, or through the copse, purple with bluebells or starred with anemones, or they may climb the crisp turf of the down, and see the wonderful world lie spread out beneath their feet, with some clustering town 'amoudering and glimmering in the distance, or he upon the cliff-top, with the fields of waving wheat behind, and the sea spread out like a wrinkled marble floor in front; or walk on the sand beside the falling waves. Perhaps the cold-scented sensible man may see these words and think that I am a sad sentimentalist. I cannot help it; it is what I believe; say, I will go further, and say that a man who does not wish to do these things is shutting one of the doors of his spirit, a door through which many sweet and true things come in.

The 'Westminster Gazette' notices a new edition of Hugh Miller's 'My Schools and Schoolmasters,' annotated by Mr. W. M. Mackenzie, of Dingwall, whose recent critical study of the Cromarty sionesean received a good deal of attention in literary circles will be issued next month by Mr. G. A. Morton, Edinburgh. Of this autobiographic work of Miller's, contributed by him to the Edinburgh 'Witness,' (after which, if we are not mistaken, the Montreal 'Witness' was named), after he had passed his fiftieth birthday, Carlyle it may appropriately be recalled, wrote as follows: 'Luminous, memorable; . . . it is really a long while since I have read a book worthy of so much recognition from me, or likely to be so interesting to sound-hearted men of every degree.'

We are indebted to the literary supplement of the 'British Weekly' for the three following notices:—

'Bridget's Quarter Deck,' by Amy Le Feuvre. Miss Le Feuvre, says the reviewer, always writes with a purpose. Her emphasis is always on true ideals, and her new story, like its many successful predecessors, will inspire a multitude of readers with all that goes to the making of true womanhood. 'Bridget's Quarter Deck' is a story of an orphan girl who arrives in England from Ceylon, and unexpectedly, owing to her uncle's death, finds herself stranded in London without a home, and with very little money. A young naval officer who has been one of her fellow passengers to England finds her in this predicament, and, after a good deal of persuasion on his part, induces her to marry him. He takes her down to a country farmhouse and leaves her there, for he is obliged to join his ship immediately. Bridget discovers after her marriage that her husband's family live close by, and for family reasons she is forbidden by her husband to make her identity known. The 'quarter deck' is the old terrace walk on the farm overlooking the sea, where Bridget spent much of her time. How Bridget learnt some of the deepest lessons of life during her husband's

Advertisements. 25¢ That Cough which ordinary remedies have not reached, will quickly yield to GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. It cures those heavy, deep-seated coughs—takes away the soreness—heals the throat—strengthens the lungs. None the less effective because it is pleasant to take. Just try one bottle and see how quickly you get rid of that cough. At your druggists. 25c. bottle. 25¢

absence is the pivot round which this sympathetic and natural story revolves. (Price, illustrated, 6s.)

'Mr. Lion of London,' by J. J. Bell (illustrated by A. S. Boyd, Esq.), is a book which deserves success. It contains capital work, the best work, in our judgment. Mr. Bell has thus far accomplished 'Mr. Lion of London' shows that Mr. Bell is by no means a man of one book. It proves that the keen observation, the bright humor and kindly sympathy which created one of the most famous literary characters of our generation, were not exhausted in a single effort. We have absolute faith in Mr. Bell's future; he has the root of the matter in him. His appeal does not depend, as some may suggest, upon strange twists and turns of speech, his success was not merely a lucky chance. 'Mr. Lion of London' proves that he is an artist, a man who feels deeply and writes from the heart. The volume is made up of what Mr. Bell calls little comedies and tragedies of the heart. So after all he life itself. We have no fear for the success of an author who can put life, as you and I know it, into the printed page.

'On Company's Service,' by W. Pett Ridge (illustrated, 5s), is a book of which this can be said, too, with equal truth. We are not surprised that Mr. Pett Ridge's popularity grows every year. His stories are so eminently pleasing and entertaining—probably the greatest things that have been written have been written primarily to entertain. Mr. Pett Ridge is always good reading, and 'On Company's Service' is of his very best. It abounds in that whimsical humor, those charming glimpses of character which are such a delight to thousands of readers. There is something so spontaneous and hearty about Mr. Pett Ridge. As the 'Daily Mail' says: 'He can extract fun out of the pavements.'

The above books are published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, who have a long and extremely good autumn list now ready.

The death of Mr. G. Lillie Craik, says the 'Westminster Gazette,' removes a notable figure from the publishing world. He had been connected with the firm of Macmillan since 1865, and for many years was chairman of the company. He was a keen lover of the best in literature. With a number of the distinguished men and women who as authors had business dealings with his firm—Tennyson, Huxley, Green, Mr. John Morley, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Molesworth, Mrs. C. M. Yonge, and others—he was on terms of close friendship. Mr. Craik's first wife was Miss Muirick, the well-known author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' and other books Mrs. Craik died in 1887.

The Glasgow 'News' points out that Mrs. Freeman, as Miss Mary E. Wilkins, the authoress, now is, began her career by writing poems, mostly for children's magazines. Then she won fifty dollars for a little story, and that encouraged her to go forward. Success came astonishingly fast, and James Russell Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes both wrote asking Miss Wilkins to come and see them; that they might express personally their delight with her work. Miss Wilkins lived for many years in Randolph, a quiet country village in New England, where she was born. She thinks out the last part of a story first, plans it all in her mind, and then writes swiftly with hardly a correction. She once won a prize for a sensational story entirely quite different from those quiet Puritan sketches with which she made her fame.

THE LARGENESS OF LONDON.

The Statistics of London, the book of seven hundred pages annually published by the London County Council, has just been issued. As usual the figures relating to London's population are rather impressive. London has the habit of being big. In 1904, on the first of January, there were nearly 55,000 men, women and children in the workhouses and 44,000 outdoor paupers, and on the night of Jan. 29, 1904, there were found to be close on to 1,800 men, women, and children homeless, walking the streets and sleeping on doorsteps.

The cost of London's pauperism is £3,500,000 a year to its ratepayers. London seems to be the healthiest of all large towns. Its death rate was 15 per 1,000 in 1903, as compared with 17.9 in Paris and 18.2 in New York. The metropolis is even healthier than most towns in the United Kingdom, being nearly 6 per 1,000 lower in its death rate than Liverpool, and 5 per 1,000 lower than Manchester. The number of slums in London in 1903 was 135,000 as compared with 60,000 in 1881. Alien immigrants arriving in London numbered 38,000 as against 33,000 the year before, but of these the number who were en route to America and the colonies probably numbered nearly nine thousand. The figures relating to crime show that over twenty thousand

MOTHER and CHILDREN Cannot find a better or more pleasant soap for bath or toilet than "BABY'S OWN" SOAP. PURE-FRAGRANT-CLEANING. The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Manufacturers.

indictable offences were recorded in the year 1903, and among the non-indictable offences there were 52,000 cases of drunkenness in the police court. There are 1,002 schools in London provided by the ratepayers, with accommodation for 797,000 children. The marriage rate in 1903 was 17 per 1,000 as against 22 per 1,000 forty years ago—the number of marriages in 1903 was close on 41,000.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF SALT.

Salt has healing and health-giving properties, both taken internally and as an outward application. The efficacy and strengthening qualities of sea baths are well known. Fisher folk will tell you that to drink a little sea water every day for a week or longer is an unfailing cure for indigestion. People who are too delicate to stand the invigorating cold plunge of sea bathing are often recommended by their physicians to take warm sea baths. Old sores, having long defied treatment, have been cured by constant bathing in sea water, which is very good for the skin and complexion, especially if it be a skin with a naturally acid rather than an alkaline tendency. Salt dissolved in milk and applied to the face with a soft rag, after washing in soft hot water, nightly for a week or so, imparts a velvety softness to the complexion. Salt water is also a good for the scalp, as it is the most efficacious, though simplest, remedy known for falling hair. A solution of salt and water is also good for bathing sore eyes. If one has taken too much salt, either medicinally or in food highly seasoned, a little acid, either in the form of lemonade or vinegar and water, will speedily remove the inconvenience.

A bag of hot salt applied to the face or affected part is a great relief in neuralgia. Applied to a cut finger, salt, though it makes it smart very much at the time, will heal the gash quicker than anything else.—'Housekeeper.'

WEATHERLETS.

Who said November's face was grim? Who said her voice was harsh and sad? I heard her sing in wood-paths dim, I met her on the shore so glad, So smiling, I could kiss her feet, There never was a mouth so sweet.

And if no note of bee or bird Through the rapt stillness of the woods Or the sea's murmurous trance be heard, A presence in these solitudes Upon the spirit seems to press The dew of God's dear stirraces. —Lucy Larcom.

The dull sun rose on duller skies Which early darkening soft to touch, A dreary wind with haunting sighs Sobbed hopelessly of grief and pain.

The hills grow wintry white, and bleak winds moan About the naked uplands. I alone Am neither sad, nor shelterless, nor grey, Wrapped round with thought, content to watch and dream. —In November—Archibald Lampman.

November woods are bare and still, November days are clear and bright; Each noon burns up the morning's chill, The morning's snow is gone by night, Each day my steps grow slow, grow light, As through the woods I reverent creep, Watching all things 'lie down to sleep.'

I never knew before what buds, Fragrant to smelk and soft to touch, The forest shifts and shapes and spreads; I never knew before how much Of human sound there is in such Low tones as through the forest sweep When all the wild things 'lie down to sleep.' —Helen Jackson.

The poets surely would have writ More pieces on November, If anything would rhyme with it Except the word 'remember.' —Washington 'Star.' Announced by all the trumpets of the sky, Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields, Seems nowhere to alight: the whited air Hides hills and woods, the river, and the heaven. —Emerson—'The Snow Storm.'

The winds with wonder whist, Smoothly the waters kissed, —Milton.

A YOUNG LOCHINVAR.

A STORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

(Sara Ellmaker Ambler, in the 'Inter-Nation.')
One morning, early in April, preacher Joel Burbaker left his plough in the furrow to take up his pruning knife and go to his vineyard as he had just happened to remember that his Bær's Almanac said that this was the time when the 'sign' was right in the 'down goen,' a sign most propitious for grapes, and that vines pruned while this sign was in the ascendancy would never have light or mildew, nor would there be an abundance of blossom to disappoint one all the more keenly when they fell fruitless to the ground. Preacher Burbaker was governed in all his farm labors by the prognostications of Bær's Almanac, like the rest of the Mennonites and Amish people who live in this part of Pennsylvania.

Being a farmer did not hinder him from being a preacher, and as the head of his flock he was called upon at all hours and for all sorts of reasons. Sometimes for none. He was not to be left long unmolested this morning, for his good wife came to him and announced that Henry Haer, from the Manor, wished to speak with him. The young man soon stood among the trellises using his sharp eyes to try to discover what it was that had always caused the preacher's grapes to be good and abundant while those of the neighbors were scanty and of poor flavor. Some thought that the preacher used some kind of necromancy to make this great difference. The pined the preacher with many questions concerning the proper culture of grapes. Henry Haer was a young man, and although of the Mennonite faith, he had small faith in signs and mysterious charms to make things grow. He had imbibed much unbelief in those things from his association with the English people who lived near them. In saying English it was meant all Americans who were not of their peculiar faith. Henry Haer was even trying to get rid of his accent and manner of speech. He talked of vines until the preacher began to suspect that it was not altogether vines that had called this young man here so early of a weekday morning all dressed in his Sunday clothes. He began to think the youth was trying to dig for something other than grape vines. So he said tentatively:

"If you haf not your vines trimt, Henry, you must do dem right away, for the Wirgin comes back now 'most any day, and then if you trim them they be all blossoms but no grapes."
"Oh, I don't believe in signs," replied the young man with a superior air.
"You mustn't talk that way. You will soon haf no crops. What makes the potatoes and onions hops right up out of the ground, and stop on the top of it with only a thread or two in the ground and nefer grow big when we plants them in the 'up goen'?" Can you tell me that?

"Perhaps if you planted them deeper they would stay down," and Henry with some misgiving as he remembered his own mother's strong faith in the 'signs.' His faith had been shaken by the ridicule of his 'English' friends, but not entirely shattered.
"Huk!" ejaculated the preacher in disgust.
"I don't know much about that, Mr. Burbaker, but I came this morning on a little matter of business."

The preacher's knife stopped on its travels in and about the vines when Henry mentioned business, and as he looked at the young man the embarrassment on his face showed pretty clearly what his business was.
"Vell?" he interrogated, wiping his pruning knife carefully on his homespun breeches. Henry coughed and cleared his throat and moved his stiff broad-brimmed hat awkwardly from one hand to the other, looked as guilty as though he had been stealing horses, and come to confess his sin to his pastor.

"I own a nice farm," he blurted out at last.
"That is goot," encouraged the pastor. "It is well stocked," he asserted.
"Yah, vell? Nosing is nicer as that, but I know that. Vy do you tell me that?"
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"You want a wife, then, I think," intimated the pastor.
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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM. BRUISES. DIABETES. BACKACHE.

contracting parties had sometimes but very few private interviews before marriage, and yet divorce among them is unknown.
'She don't come to our meeting, then?' asked the preacher with vague alarm. 'She ain't one of them proud English girls who don't know how to work, and don't think well of our meeting, I hope.'

'She isn't an English girl,' resentfully, 'but she belongs to the old stone meeting and not ours.'
The preacher looked relieved but not pleased.
'Yet, there be good girls to marry in your own meeting,' he answered sadly, wondering why the young man could not have chosen among the rosy and buxom young girls in his own faith. He knew of several who had intimated their willingness to mate with Henry Haer, for in his way he was a comely young man, rather better educated than the majority of his sect, and son of John Haer, who owned much land and stock.

'Nobly you would tell me her name,' suggested the preacher.
'I know you won't like it,' replied Henry with an embarrassed cough, 'but I want her and for you to go and ask her for me. She is Naomi Engle.'
Preacher Burbaker's dark eyes flashed with displeasure.
'She has high school learning,' he began. 'Her father was told that it would spoil her, but he says that she was delicate and wanted to be a school teacher so she could not haf to work. Do you vant a wife that can't work?'

'My wife needn't work much,' replied Henry with some warmth. 'She can have a maid, and my mother says that Naomi makes the whitest bread and the sweetest butter in the country. And she is the best looking girl I ever saw.'

Preacher Burbaker began to think it useless to argue with a young man who thought so much about a girl's looks and cared so little about her capacity for work.
'Don't expect me to bring you the answer you vant, for Bishop Ely says she refuses to marry his young men when he asks for them. And when she was young she liked a neighbor boy, Kink, I think his name was. Any way she is English, and with her schooling she won't marry among her own people now.'

'She couldn't have wanted him much or she would not have joined the meeting, and she only just went to school with him. He is not here now, and I can't stubbornly continued Henry.
'Vell, mebbe not,' answered the preacher cautiously. 'Any way she is a dutiful daughter and minds her father. She may have you. Vimmen nefer do things like you expect they will.'

Then he promised the young man that, as he was going to the old stone meeting on the following Wednesday, he would stop at Yokely Engle's and present his suit before the family.
The night that Preacher Burbaker stopped at the Engle farm was spent in misery by the gentle Naomi. Always dutiful and yielding to the wishes of her parents as a matter of habit, she found it hard to refuse to obey them when she found that they favored the suit of Henry Haer.

'I do not love him,' she pleaded, her blue eyes filling with tears. 'Why, I scarcely know him. Surely, mother, you do not wish me to go away with a stranger.'
'It is our way of marrying,' insisted Yokely Engle. 'It is your duty to marry the church. True believers must never yoke with unbelievers. I married your mother, and has eet not been vell?'

Naomi was silent. In their way no couple ever lived more happily than her parents.
'You will be a maiden soon, Naomi!'—she was just twenty—and here is a rich and good looking young man likes you. Be good, and say you will let him come to see you,' pleaded her mother.
Naomi knew that if she consented to allow Henry Haer to come and see her it would be considered as a consent to his suit, and that she would be expected to marry him soon.
'I will tell you to-morrow morning,' she said, fleeing to her room. She passed the night in tears, for Preacher Burbaker wronged her when he charged her with infidelity to her meeting. No one tried to adhere so faithfully to the rules of the church as Naomi Engle. Delicate of organization and sensitive to a degree, her faith, since she had joined her father's meeting was one of self-sacrifice. Much as she yearned for her former school friends, her favorite books and her music, she put them all aside and thought of them only as sweet dreams of the past, and dead to her religious growth. And, as she lay in her silence and darkness she could not help seeing the visions of the happy days she had spent with Robert King, her first and only lover. How kind the handsome 'English' boy had always been to her. And she wept afresh as she remembered how often he had shielded and defended her when her quaint accent and funny provincialisms made her the shining mark for her tormentors in school. And how at the Normal, where she felt so timid and lonely among so many strange people, he had always been her loyal friend and comforter. Little wonder that she had given him her girlish heart, but these were things of the past. No doubt he had forgotten her long ago. School was over for both and he was a rising physician in a distant city, coming home it is true from time to time. In these brief visits she would sometimes catch a glimpse of him as he passed and he would bow gravely and drive on faster than ever as though the meeting were painful.

The day of the wedding the old church, newly cleaned, but not decorated even by so much as one flower, was crowded by friends and relatives. Everybody that knew Naomi Engle was interested in her wedding, and some natural curiosity was felt about the bridegroom who had entered the community as a stranger and was carrying off the sweetest girl in meeting so suddenly.

On the left side of the church was a sea of white caps on the heads of the sisters, with a sprinkling of hats and bonnets on the heads of a few strangers, and some of the girls not yet 'in' meeting as born but as yet non-committed members were designated.
The men occupied the other side of the church, and with their cropped heads, shaven faces and collarless coats they might have passed for so many priests instead of the devout Mennonites they were.

The bride was tall and fair and slender, and her severely plain dress of gray poplin was unusually becoming. The softest of white capes relieved the plain waist, while the thin swiss cap could not confine all the waving hair beneath it, and many shining tendrils wandered at will about her white neck and forehead.
With her head bowed in deep humility she sat with the rest of the women while the white haired bishop preached the wedding sermon.

After this sermon was finished there followed a long and strange silence, which seemed to weigh upon every heart as though it were the premonition of impending tragedy. Two or three times the bishop tried to speak, but his throat was dry and choked, for no reason, but at last he cleared his voice and said that the contracting parties could come forward, calling them by name.

Both walked to the altar unattended and the service began without music or prayer. Simple as the ordinary marriage ceremony is the one used by these people is much simpler, the whole matter being concentrated in three questions.
When it came to Naomi's turn to answer the question:
'Do you, as the bride, believe that this your brother is allotted to you by God as your husband?' Naomi's response was clearly and firmly given, 'for, indeed,' thought she, 'he is not of my choosing.'

The good bishop's voice trembled on the next question as though at heart he sympathized with the pale girl before him:
'Are you free in your affections from all others and have you them centred alone upon your brother?' Answer, 'I have.'

Naomi's heart beat wildly. Must she answer that question in the affirmative? She had never told a lie in her life. She had been brought up in the very atmosphere of truth. Was there no court of appeal? She looked at her father—her mother—who had both taught her truth—truth, nothing but the truth. How could she tell that lie? It was a lie. Her mind grew clearer each instant. She could not answer that question without telling a lie. Unless she answered yes, there could be no marriage. Her father nodded for her to answer, and the lie trembled on her lips as she swept the sea of upturned faces all watching her with such expectant eyes.

What was it that caught her soul and held it as in a vice and compelled her to lie? It drew her very life along until she became conscious that at the door stood Robert King with his face set and white and stern. It did not seem strange that he should be there nor that his glance said to her in a silent but powerful language that union with another would be a wrong that could never be righted. It flashed upon her that it was strange that he had always been able to stand between her and harm before, but now nothing but her own wits could save her, and what but a moment ago was a question of conscience only now became suddenly the door of escape from this detested union. Clearly she saw that she must act and swiftly, but her strength of body did not equal that of her newly awakened courage. With a cry that was half groan she screamed as she fell forward:
'No! Robert!'

With one bound Robert King was by her side and it was in his arms that she was lifted from the floor. All he could realize was that Naomi was his in spite of church or people, for her own lips had said it. She began to regain her consciousness before the slow-going Dutch congregation could fairly understand what it was all about. The bridegroom stood and looked on stupidly, too much shocked to say a word. Dr. King turned toward the congregation, saying firmly:
'I have long loved Naomi, but I feared she would not be allowed to wed one out of her meeting. As things are now I claim her as my wife. All I ask now is that she be allowed to choose between me and the man she was about to marry.'

There I caught aim in the morning.
Wherever he went he left a thin trail like glue. I could follow his steps as you can those of a careless boy who forgets to wipe his feet.—Julia McNair Wright, in 'Holiday Magazine.'

SPELLING TRAPS. CRIMINALS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO JUSTICE BY LITTLE MISTAKES.

Handwriting experts have so frequently been proved to be incorrect in their deductions—notably in the Beck case—that juries seldom convict prisoners on their evidence. Curiously enough, however, although the handwriting test has been proved to be unreliable, the evidence of faulty spelling has never failed to bring retribution to evildoers. It appears that forgery is comparatively easy, and that even an expert can be readily deceived by a forged document; but it seems almost certain that if an adult, even of good education, misspells certain words, it is almost impossible for him to spell them correctly from dictation, unless aided by a dictionary.

This strange fact was vividly manifested through the acumen of Justice Darling during the hearing of a breach of promise case recently at Birmingham. The plaintiff relied upon certain letters, which she stated were written to her by defendant, to establish her case. The man, however, denied the authorship, and there were considerable doubts expressed, which the judge shared, as to the incriminating documents being in his handwriting.
'Gross perjury is being committed in this case,' said Justice Darling. And then His Lordship thought of a new test. 'How do you spell the word "awful"?' he inquired of the defendant.

'A-w-f-u-l' was the response.
'That's how the word is spelt by the person who wrote this letter,' observed the judge. And it was this fact that procured the plaintiff £100 damages.
The political history of the last fifteen years has been determined by a mistake in spelling. The fact that an 'e' was used instead of an 'a' rendered the claims of the Irish party to some Rule and other reforms possible as constitutional questions of the Imperial parliament.

It was at the period when the gravest charges were being made against the late C. S. Parnell and other members of the Irish Parliamentary party that the 'Times' electrified the world by publishing a letter, purporting to be from the Irish leader, approving of assassination. The majority of the British people at the same time believed it to be authentic. At the famous 'commission' of three judges, that was held to investigate these terrible charges, handwriting experts swore that this letter was in Parnell's handwriting.

Despite the searching cross-examination of the late Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen (then Sir Charles Russell), subjected them to, it was impossible to shake their evidence, and most people were convinced that Parnell had penned this terrible document.
Then a journalist named Richard Pigott entered the box. 'Write on a piece of paper the word "hesitancy,"' said Sir Charles suddenly.
The witness did so, and handed the paper to the counsel. The word was spelled 'hesitancy,' which corresponded to the spelling of the same word in the incriminating letter. Triumphant Sir Charles pressed his point, and in a few moments the wretched Pigott admitted that he had forged the letter and sold it to the 'Times' for a large sum.

In a similar manner, a mistake in the spelling of the French word 'resplendissant' was instrumental in proving that the unfortunate Marie Antoinette had never ordered the famous diamond necklace 'that has figured so largely in romance.
The order in question was undoubtedly written by the Countess de Lamotte, whose education was defective to a degree, although her manners were charming and her conversation versatile. This incident was one of the principal causes of the Queen's unpopularity, and indirectly was the means of bringing her to the guillotine in the stormy days of the French Revolution.—London 'Answers.'

DEEDS OF SAVAGE MOROS. TALES OF AN AMERICAN BACK FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

A Macon, Mo., despatch says. 'The Moro constable is one of the most thoroughly effective officers in the world in many respects,' remarked Theodore G. Hineky, attorney at law, of Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, who is home from the Philippines, visiting his former classmate in Washington University, City Attorney William Van Cleave. 'He generally has a better idea of what the datto or petty ruler wants done than the writ specifies and he follows out his superior's wishes.
'While I was laid up in the military hospital a datto suffering from a bolo wound was brought in and placed in a cot near mine. After his bandages had been applied he issued a writ for the arrest of the man who had attacked him and gave it to one of his constables to execute.
'In a few days thereafter a couple of strapping big Moros entered the ward. One of them carried a gunny sack. Arriving at my neighbor's cot they untied the sack and out rolled a hideous black head.

The wounded datto studied the features sufficiently to recognize them.
'You have done well,' he said to his desperate looking retainers. 'I throw this thing out to the dogs.
'That was over a year ago. Since then the government has stepped in and put a stop to this summary method of enforcing the law.
'One of the first cases I got on the island was an appointment to defend a murderer in the Court of First Instance, a tribunal corresponding to your circuit courts. A Moro, while laboring under religious frenzy, had started out with the humane purpose of killing every

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Christian within reach—running amuck, they call it.
'The man was not drunk; he was simply seeking a short cut to the happy land, as defined by his creed. He had carved a little girl and several others in his honest attempt to prove himself a sincere believer.
'Insanity wouldn't do, I knew, and there were no juries to disagree, because that system is not employed on the island. I got an interpreter and went into a side room with my client.
'Ask him,' I said to the interpreter, 'if he's got a defence.
'The interpreter repeated the interrogatory, and the prisoner shook his head violently in the affirmative.
'Yes, a good one,' said the interpreter.

'Let's have it.'
'After a voluble interchange of heathen lingo the interpreter blandly delivered the result.
'He had to whack those people because the moon rose red from Basilan Strait and the roosters started crowing at the sight of it.'
'Is that all?' I asked.
'All!' repeated the interpreter, as if I were extremely unreasonable, 'isn't that enough?'
'The fanatic bolo wielder got fourteen years in prison, and I was glad of it.

When I left the island there was a formidable insurrection by a redoubtable chieftain named Ali, who had some 3,000 desperate followers. He went on the warpath because he heard that the Sultan of Sulu was drawing a big pension from the government, and he was left out.
'All is as cunning as an Indian. Time and again he has ambushed scouting parties, slain them to the last man, and confiscated guns and ammunition until he and his crowd were nearly as well armed as our soldiers. Two thousand dollars awaits the party that brings in the outlaw dead or alive.
'His camp is supposed to be somewhere in the Cottabato Valley. The grass and other growth is as tall as a telegraph pole, and the greatest caution has to be observed in passing through it, as the rebels are as silent and as swift as death.

At one time a well-guarded pack train was slowly crossing the valley. There was no danger of attack so long as the soldiers kept together, but one of them stepped out of the path for a moment to gather a piece of fruit. Inside of two minutes he was missed, and his companions found him with his throat cut, a spear thrust in his breast, and his rifle and cartridges gone. Not even a sign of life remained, showing the wonderful expedition with which the sinister enemy had accomplished his work; not a groan was heard, not even a sigh, as the soldier gave up his life.
'Ali's sleuths thus hover around every troop sent out, and their unwearied vigilance and determination are telling on the nerves of the soldiers. If he would meet our men in fair battle nothing would please them better. The struggle would be hot and brief, but against these thug-like tactics the soldiers find their task an almost impossible one.

'Ali's ambition is to acquire enough arms for his own tribe and as many others as he can induce to join him until he has a great army, when he hopes to sweep the United States soldiers from the island and proclaim himself Chief Sultan and lord of all.
'Because of his skulking methods it must not be thought the Moro is a coward. When he attacks the battle line nothing will stop him but a bullet which brings death. He won't surrender. At close range he is a terrible fighter.
'The islanders who have run up the black flag against civilization are merciless, implacable and in deadly earnest. The swamps, the jungles and the mountains aid them, and our troops deserve highest praise for the fortitude with which they are meeting such an enemy.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER. MRS. CHIPPYWEE'S HOUSEKEEPING.

'Mother,' called Louise from the nursery, 'do you think I might take Belinda out on the lawn? It is so warm to-day I'm sure we won't take cold.' Mother thought a minute. It was a bright, warm day. There would be little risk in sitting outdoors, and the warm spring air was fresh and sweet.
Up in the apple tree Mrs. Chippywee was beginning her preparation for housekeeping.
'Chippywee,' she called to her little companion, 'let's gather some twigs and straw from the lawn. But, O dear! what's that? A little girl coming right near our tree. Twitter, twitter, twit! All our chance for work gone!' And Mrs. Chippywee looked very disconsolate.

'Louise,' said mother, softly, 'I see two bright-eyed birdies above your head. Keep still, and watch. Perhaps they intend to begin housekeeping.'
Mother went back into the house; and Louise and Belinda kept so still that presently Mrs. Chippywee ventured out on the lawn—a long way off at first, but, gaining courage, he came nearer, until he

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picked up one straw close to the little brown shoes.
All the afternoon Louise watched the birdies working, until mother came out to say that father was waiting to take his little girl out for a walk.

'Oh, Belinda,' cried Louise, delightedly. 'Keep still, my dear, till I see you again. Oh, my! Oh, my! I can't wait to fix you any finer. We're going for a walk with daddy!' And off flew the happy child and smiling doll.
'Such a dear little girl!' twittered Mrs. Chippywee. 'She never hindered us at all.'
'Sweet, sweet!' assented Mr. Chippywee, gratefully. Just then Mrs. Chippywee gave a long 'Twee!' of astonishment.

'What can it be?' she cried, 'on the lawn? Look, dear, look!'
Mr. Chippywee flew down to investigate. Back he came in a minute to perch on a branch, swing back and forth, and singing.
'It is red,' he sang. 'Bright, beautiful red, like the strawberries. The little girl has left it. She has given it to us. Oh, what a nest! Sweet, sweet! twitter, twee!'
Down flew Mrs. Chippywee, in a great hurry. 'It is made of straw,' she cried. 'We will line it with wool from Mother Sheep. We will make a soft, warm bed for two blue eggs. Oh, sweet, sweet, sweet! Hurry, hurry!' she called. 'I cannot lift it alone.' Two little birds, glad and grateful as birds could be, lifted from the lawn something made of straw, and trimmed with pretty red ribbons. It was quickly fastened to the branch with bits of string, and wound round and round with blue twigs and straw.

'Chipper, chipper, chee! The prettiest nest I ever did see!'
'Mrs. Chippywee, while Mr. Chippywee joined in a hearty chorus. 'Oh, sweet, sweet, sweet!' The gate swung open for Louise, father and Belinda.
'Dear daddy,' said Louise, 'do come with me to find Doll Belinda's bonnet.'
Over the lawn they came, searching and looking, but nothing could be found of the missing bonnet.

'Little girl,' cried the birdies, 'Do look here in the tree; The prettiest nest you ever did see! Thanks, thanks for the straw and the ribbons of red, That made the dear nest that hangs overhead! Chip, chip, chipper, chee!'
'What are the birds making such a racket about?' laughed papa.
Louise looked up in the tree, then stopped a minute in astonishment. 'Why, daddy!' she cried. 'Look at the ribbons! Why, they have certainly flown off with Doll Belinda's bonnet, and turned it into a bird's nest.'
'Would Belinda like me to climb the tree and get her bonnet?' Papa asked it quite soberly, though his eyes twinkled. Louise laid her ear close to Belinda's cheek, so that she might catch the faintest whisper that should indicate Belinda's wishes in the matter.
'Belinda says,' she reported, triumphantly, 'that she would rather wear her sun-bonnet the rest of the summer than have the dear birdies' nest taken away from them. Belinda thinks, daddy,—and Louise nestled close to papa—that it will be such fun to watch the nest. It's really half ours, you know, for we helped build it.'—'Christian Register.'

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LESSONS OF ELIJAH'S LIFE

BY DR. SPENCER S. ROCHE.

Text was from 1 Kings, xix, 9: 'And he came thither, unto a cave.'

From one of the most striking situations in history we are to see Elijah hurled in an instant. The occasion of his fall was one of the slightest of incidents, as when an avalanche which carries down the side of a mountain is started by the waves of the air aroused by a tourist's halloo. Ahab talked with his wife. 'Ahab told Jezebel all that Elijah had done and withal how he had slain the prophets with the sword.' 'I do not understand he spoke in wrath or malice; quite the contrary; he knew he had a tigress to deal with, and used all the tact his lean wit could summon. He was afraid to tell her that he himself had abandoned the sinking cause of the Baalites. He divided his matters, putting the small things first; last of all—her beloved ministers of falsehood and fraud were slain. The tigress rolled her angry eyes, and showed her cruel teeth. She sent this message to Elijah: 'The gods do so to me and more also if I make not thy life as the life of one of them by to-morrow about this time.' Jezebel's blood was up. 'He arose and went for his life.' The man who had confronted the king and his armed retainers fled terrified from a woman.

There is a lesson here for all. Life's victories only lift us to new battlefields. One of Elijah's mistakes was his supposition that all would go well if one event resulted favorably. He succeeded beyond his wildest dreams only to find his real troubles yet to begin.

So we regard the office to which we hope to be elected, the partnership we are anxious to form, the fifty or hundred thousand we are striving to make. When the great achievement is won we are simply like the army landed on a hostile shore under the guns of the fleet. Shut up for weeks in narrow quarters, tossed by the sea, fed on ship's fare, the men long for the land with its fruit and forage. The joy of the landing is quickly exchanged for the sense of insecurity and the fear of sudden attack.

A day or so after Carmel, Elijah was at Beersheba. Ever there he was full of alarm. He fled into deeper solitude. The farther he fled, the lower sank his spirits. See his awful consternation in his inconsistency with regard to life. He had run away to have it. Under the juniper tree he begged it might be taken. So low is Elijah fallen! Now for the second stage of the journey. The prophet is broken down. He thinks the end has come. See how God cheered his disconsolate servant. First he took care of Elijah's body. The prophet was fatigued, famished, spent. Natural law carrying out divine purpose caused the pining and sighing to bring slumber. The discouraged Christian can often do worse than lie down and take a nap. When the world is too much for us, when the strain and worry seem as if they would never cease, when the disappointment is bitter, when the letter comes destroying our hopes, when bereavement leaves the heart desolate, heaven guides the afflicted soul to calm and quiet, and the peace of submission. 'So he giveth his beloved sleep.'

Next God fed Elijah. 'An angel touched him and said: "Arise and eat." And behold there was at his head a cake baked on the coals and a crust of water.' Our depression has at times an intensely physical basis. Elijah slept and ate, and slept and ate again. The repose was natural, the feast supernatural; but the lessons are universally applicable. Calmed and strengthened, his holy spirit asserted itself. He would see Horeb the Mount of God.

'And he came thither, unto a cave.' Notice the parallel with Moses. These two who were united in a post-mortem communion on the Mount of Transfiguration, were granted the most inspiring visions of Jehovah in perhaps the same identical spot. How often in the Old Testament and in the New, as well as in the later history of Redemption, we are reminded that God grants additional favors and mercies in the place where prayer is wont to be made.

We love to apply the term old to our churches, and the world has no more inspiring localities than those areas in some of the great cities of Europe where churches have stood since the days of Charlemagne, of Constantine, and possibly in some cases from the age of St. John. Where God had revealed himself hundreds of years before to Moses he now shows his glory to Elijah. 'What doest thou here, Elijah?' The answer illustrates mistaken, thoughtless zeal. The Tishbite is severe on Israel and careful for his own life, and betrays a wrong spirit. Very good people, even in their religious opinions, their most pious aspirations, err greatly. They show over-

whelming conceit, or unworthy estimates of others, or the most wrongheaded choice of means, or a selfish regard for their own comfort, and even life. Among the mistakes of good men think of the miserable narrowness of those who talk against missions to heathen and refuse to contribute; or the coldness of those who discourage under the term 'shunning' efforts by Christian people to fight the devil in his own strongholds. Elijah, though a good man, made some mistakes. So far has he turned aside that we are tempted to think his estimate is just that he can henceforth be of no service to his Lord. But we shall see that heaven can make abundant use of even cross-grained energy, so only it have a good heart. See his method with this devout, heroic, but misguided saint.

God showed Elijah the impotence of the Carnal. There is no reproach: 'Go forth and stand on the mount before the Lord.' There came sweeping down the granite crags of Sinai a gust and then a blast and then a hurricane that uprooted the ancient trees, and rolled the loose fragments of rock against one another till they flew in pieces like millstones subjected to too swift revolution. The appalled saint knelt breathless, and as the tornado spent its force he lifted his eyes for a nearer view of God. 'But the Lord was not in the wind.' The earth rumbled, the crags were split, the mount itself rocked, the ground opened great fissures, the day of the dissolution of nature itself appeared to have come. He looked again. 'But the Lord was not in the earthquake.' The lightning darted out of the clouds, flash following flash in the terrible splendor of Oriental tempests till the atmosphere seemed charged with continuous flame, and Mount Sinai and the cave and the firmament itself seemed ablaze. Again he strained his vision to discern in the blinding glare one yet more glorious. 'But the Lord was not in the fire.'

As has been finely said, Elijah had conceived God simply as power. His own achievements had been wrought by power. He is now made to recognize the futility of mere force. This is a needful discovery for us. Especially for the world's great ones. The man who in finance or industry has won the greatest success is speedily convinced of the impotency of that which men ordinarily consider victory. What ever teaches us sickness, each is a blessing in disguise if it lifts us out of ourselves and makes us feel that with all the world can give there is something else needed.

He showed Elijah the infinitude, the inexhaustible power and goodness and glory of the Divine. The cyclone was stilled, the earthquake spent, the lightning burned out and yet God came not. 'Then on perturbed and tormented nature a silence rested as when the lashed galley slave is permitted to rest, as when the Atlantic roaring for days falls into a calm.' The cave, in its deepest grotto, was penetrated with the spirit of stillness. No breath stirred. The seer felt an awe, not less, but greater than before, when there came a voice, mysterious, thrilling his heart and asking the old question. The old answer was given, we must believe, with a new meaning, for the great lesson of time and eternity had been taught.

In the cave at Horeb the fundamental truth of the Christian religion is revealed, a truth every mission, however humble; every church, however adorned; every cathedral, however magnificent; must illustrate. Not the earthquake, cyclone, hurly-burly, but the still small voice. Here is the secret of God. Not the startling, but the pleading; not the violent, but the tender; not force, but pity; not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord. 'God is love. Not an unseen God, but a saving Christ.'

Shall we not gather up some of the fragments of instruction which remain? Notice the contrast between the man of appetite and the man of aspiration. With the finest artistic beauty and with immense moral force the history sets Ahab and Elijah over against one another. Take the statement that tells what happened immediately after the tremendous scene with the priests of Baal. 'So Ahab went up to eat and drink. And Elijah went to the top of Carmel.' There are natures absorbed with the honors, pleasures, sensual enjoyments of life, but others leave all such trifles for the joys of the Mount of God. Elijah had made the choice, open to each of us, which despising the carnal, declares for righteousness and truth and peace. Or, again, imagine these two waking from a long restful sleep. Ahab would have been satisfied to sleep and eat to the end of his life, but the Elijahs, once sustained in body, make it clear that their great yearning is not for carnal gratification but for divine illumination. The real difference between man and man lies in the realm of Spirit. It is nothing for Ahab that he is a king; nothing against Elijah that he is a homeless wanderer. It is nothing in your favor that you have money or culture or station. It is nothing against you that you are poor, unknown. Are you swayed by sin-love or God-love? Do you live like Ahab, or do you go groping, even in hunger and weakness and discouragement, groping for the Mount of God? The great and ever increasing glory of the saints! It is so easy to scorn the present condition of many a son of God—Elijah flying before Jezebel; Lazarus rotting at the rich man's door—but in every case if we have eyes to see we may discover the bright aureole above the forehead of every dauntless son and daughter of righteousness.

TURBINES IN GERMANY.
The German Admiralty has adopted a curious attitude on the question of turbine propellers. They seem to be regarded with some favor for cruisers and to be condemned for torpedo craft. The new cruiser 'Wacht', for which provision is made in the current budget, is, unless the authorities should change their minds, to be fitted with turbines. Experiments, however, conducted at Kiel have given a bad impression of turbines in torpedo boats, and, as at present advised, the Naval Department will not put any more of them in boats of this class.—London 'Globe.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Dec. 17.

PREPARATION FOR THE MESSIAH. (Malachi iii., 1-12.)

Golden Text: I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me. (Malachi iii., 1.)

(By R. M. Kurtz.) INTRODUCTION.

Next year will be given entirely to a study of the life of Christ, as given by the Synoptists, the writers of the first three Gospels. It is then doubly fitting that we should have this lesson just before Christmas, when his birth is commemorated, and before the opening of the study of his life.

We do not know positively the date of Malachi's prophesying. Some scholars believe that he prophesied during Ezra's reforms, others after Nehemiah had begun his great work. At any rate Malachi lived in the times we have lately been studying.

We have no account of Malachi's life. His name means, 'My messenger.' The people in his time were again disposed to break God's law and to make their religion an empty form.

Malachi's mode of uttering his message was the dialectic, that of questions and answers. His use of this form of instruction is very skillful, and he has been compared to Socrates, the Greek philosopher, who would be famous for his questions and answers alone.

THE PURIFYING WORK OF CHRIST

1. Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me; and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in, behold, he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts.

2. But who may abide the day of his coming? for he is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' soap:

3. And he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver: and we shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness.

4. Thus shall the offering of Judah and Jerusalem be pleasant unto the Lord, as in the days of old, and as in former years.

5. And I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow, and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of hosts.

6. For I am the Lord, I change not; therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed.'

One of the particular sins Malachi is here charging against the people is their offering of inferior things for sacrifices, when God's law required the best. In chapter two the priests are especially condemned for their shortcomings. That chapter closes with a question and an answer. Malachi charges those he addresses with having wearied the Lord with their words, yet they said, 'Wherein have we wearied him? Then he answers: 'When ye say, Every one that doeth evil is good in the sight of the Lord, and he delighteth in them; or, Where is the God of judgment?'

It is in reply to this last question of the people—'Where is the God of judgment?'—that Malachi is speaking in our lesson.

In verse 1 the word 'messenger' is understood as referring to two persons. The messenger that would be sent to prepare the way was John the Baptist; while the 'messenger of the covenant' refers to none other than Jesus himself, whose forerunner and herald John was.

In verses 2-4 we have a reference to the purifying of the sacrifices and the priesthood from the offences referred to in the preceding chapter. Whose character could stand when this righteous judge should come? Read in this connection Luke iii., 15-17.

When this cleansing had been fully accomplished Judah and Jerusalem should be pleasant unto the Lord. 'The work of Christ in this connection is not yet completed, but he is not yet done with the chosen people, who are being prepared until he shall restore them again to their own land, a restored and chastened people. Notice the list of sins for which the people would be judged, as given in verse 5.

As he was an unchanging God the people were not consumed, for he would keep his covenant with them, and would spare, refine, and purify his erring but penitent people.

THE BLESSING OF OBEDIENCE.

7. Even from the days of your fathers ye are gone away from mine ordinances, and have not kept them. Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of hosts. But ye said, Wherein shall we return?

8. Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings.

9. Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation.

10. Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.

11. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of hosts.

12. And all nations shall call you blessed: for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of hosts.

From the time their forefathers had begun to sin against God he had plead with the people to return to him. Yet they asked how they were to return. Their very question indicated how dull their moral sense had become.

But Malachi proceeds to answer this question in a very direct and pointed manner. What about robbing God? Had they wandered from him by this sin? They had done just that. Well, but how had they robbed God? Mala-

chi represents the people as asking. In tithes and offerings, he answers.

The people were obliged by their law to devote a tenth part of their income to religious purposes. By withholding this, or paying it only in part, they robbed God. Even the whole nation had been thus guilty, and were under a curse.

But there was a brighter side to the picture. From the utterance of a curse the prophet suddenly turns to a glorious invitation, full of love and hope. God invites them to bring all the tithes into the storehouse, and to prove him by so doing. If they would do this, he would open the windows of heaven, a figure employed to denote an abundant rainfall, and would pour out blessings in such abundance that there would be no room to receive them.

From Nehemiah 13 we learn that the chambers forming the storehouse at the temple, into which the offerings were brought, were allowed to become empty during Nehemiah's absence, and one of them was even made into a residence for the heathen Tobiah, Nehemiah's enemy.

The people had of late experienced a shortage of crops, so that this promise of abundant harvests was a most welcome one. But the blessings of obedience would not stop here. The crops and other increase from the farms of the people should be plentiful, both through natural growth and because the 'devourer,' that is insects which injured crops, would be rebuked. This of itself would be a great blessing, but their prosperity should win for them the admiring praise of all nations. No longer would they be a despised and downtrodden people, but a free and prosperous nation.

There is a very significant lesson in these verses for us. Are we devoting that portion of our substance to God that we should give him, or are we robbing God that we may enjoy more comfort and ease in this life? Remember that, not only is such a course sinful, but God has promised all things to those who seek first the kingdom. He has promised to provide for the temporal wants of those who love and obey him.

The lesson for December 24 is, 'The Character of the Messiah.' Isaiah ix., 1, 7.

HOME READINGS.

- Monday, Dec. 11.—Mal. iii., 1-12. Tuesday, Dec. 12.—Mal. iii., 13-18. Wednesday, Dec. 13.—Mal. iv., 1-6. Thursday, Dec. 14.—Mal. i., 1-11. Friday, Dec. 15.—Mal. i., 12-2: 9. Saturday, Dec. 16.—Mal. ii., 10-17. Sunday, Dec. 17.—Is. xi., 1-11.

A JOURNEY IN THIBET

A BRITISH CONSUL ON THE HOME LIFE OF THE COUNTRY.

Very seldom does a government department issue a paper of such human interest as the report of Mr. A. Hosie, His Majesty's consul-general at Chengtu, on a journey to the eastern frontier of Tibet. The distance from Chengtu to the frontier is about six hundred miles, and the road is a great highway by which a considerable part of the trade between western China and eastern and southern Tibet is slowly and laboriously conveyed on the backs of pack animals. The way is comparatively familiar to European travellers, and Mr. Hosié has not much to reveal that is new. The charm of his narrative is its simple record of daily experiences. There is always the consular eye fixed upon the possibilities of trade development, but there is also the frank enjoyment by a man of a novel country and the record of the little incidents of which a journey like this was bound to be full. A very few days after the start of the journey Mr. Hosié records:

From Chengtu southwards I have passed through a country magnificent for the fertility of its soil, the variety of its products when the winter crops are included, and the tireless industry of its population; but with it all there is a lack of comfort that appears incredible to the European. I am writing this in a small room with a soft mud floor, in which, when I arrived, there was neither table nor chair. The wooden bedstead, that would not be tolerated in a prison in England. There is a paperless wooden grating doing duty for a window, and yet, on a board underneath this grating, is written large, in red ink, the one character 'Tien,' meaning Heaven! The son of Han is still much in need of education.

At Ta-chien-lu Mr. Hosié found a mixture of Chinese, Tibetans and half-breeds, and he gives us a rather pleasant picture of the women. He says:

The verandahs of the buildings were crowded with women and children all arrayed in their best. Many of the Tibetan and half-breed ladies wore long silk or satin gowns held in by silk sashes, usually of a yellow color, and long, e-topped boots. In many cases gold had taken the place of the usual silver earrings, chains, brooches, rings and bracelets, and added to the charms of the many beautiful women there assembled. For Tibetan ladies, when clean and well-dressed, as they were on this occasion, will take rank with their European sisters. Level, dark-brown eyes, finely cut features, an excellent carriage, and sprightliness of manner distinguish them from the timid and insipid Chinese. The Tibetan woman is not afraid or ashamed to give vent to her feelings in peals of merry laughter. The half-breed, too, has inherited much of the good looks of the Tibetan, and follows her mother as regards dress and manner, while even the Chinese woman has been infected with the thirst for jewellery.

Mr. Hosié goes on his way meeting many difficulties, from bad roads, from the heavy country, and from the occasional trouble in getting transport. In the Litang district, where he stayed for two days in a Tibetan house, Mr. Hosié records something of the domestic economy of the household. He tells how a meal is prepared and eaten:

Husked barley is baked for a short time in a flat cooking-pot and then ground into flour in the usual stone mill worked by hand. The barley-meal, called tsamba, is collected and placed in a side bag. A handful of brick tea is thrown into a large copper cooking-pot

narrowing slightly at the neck. A little cold water is poured into the pot, and as soon as it comes to the boil more cold water is added. When this in turn boils the contents are removed by copper ladle and passed through a conical strainer into a small churn, wherein some butter (in this case about half a pound) had been dropped; a little salt was also added. The duty assigned to me was to churn the tea and butter together, and, as the churn had no lid, I succeeded in splashing myself with the liquid compound at the first attempt. The dasher, however, must not be worked vertically, as I thought, but sideways, and I soon learned the art of mixing butter and tea. The compound was then ladled out and passed through the strainer into a large copper teapot, whence it is poured into the usual wooden cups. We all sat on the floor—for a Tibetan house is practically devoid of furniture of any kind—holding the cups or bowls in our hands. Each sipped about a third of the buttered tea and then took a handful of tsamba from the hide bag and placed it in the cup, kneading the whole into a dough with the fingers. There are no spoons, forks, or chop-sticks, and pieces of the warm dough are simply carried by hand to mouth. This is the ordinary Tibetan meal, the cups being replenished at will; but several times a month beef or mutton is partaken of in the early morning or in the evening, not with the tsamba meal. It is boiled without salt, divided up by knife, and eaten with salt by hand. It is occasionally eaten raw. So with vegetables, such as turnips: they are eaten uncooked, and a favorite tit-bit is the green husked grains of barley, which they toss into their mouths with remarkable dexterity.

The Tibetan draws water for his household every day, but he uses very little of it on his person:

'Dirt, like the writing on their prayer-flags, is considered a phylactery. We had many visitors during our stay in the Tibetan house, and I asked the men how often they washed their faces. Quite unabashed, they readily replied, 'Four or five times a year.' It was very amusing to watch the women washing their hands. Filling a large copper ladle with cold water, the lady of the house placed the handle between her teeth and tilted it over so that the water fell in dribbles on her hands, which she rubbed together vigorously. No soap or other material was used. This was no isolated case; I saw the same performance in various parts of the country.

At Hsin-tien-tzu—which being translated means New Inn—Mr. Hosié found only four houses, and he tells us:

'I have been trying to discover what the four families of Hsin-tien-tzu do to earn a livelihood. With the exception of a few goats they have neither flocks nor herds, nor do they cultivate the land around them. The latter is only 10,265 feet above the level of the sea, so that wheat, barley, peas and turnips could be grown; but all the hamlet possesses are a few grass plots surrounded by stone dikes, intended to yield hay for the goats during the winter months.'

Plainly, whatever else the families do, they cannot, in view of his other statements, be following the practice of earning a precarious livelihood by taking in each other's washing. Occasionally Mr. Hosié came in for a good deal of attention from the natives. Mou-kung Ting he found a most inquisitive place:

'When I left at noon of Oct. 19, the street in which I lived was simply crowded to catch a passing glimpse of the foreigner, and I was the recipient of that doubtful honor usually accorded to royalty. My sympathies are with royalty. I am, as a rule, astir and away before the bulk of the population are out of bed, but at Mou-kung Ting I was delayed for half a day, owing to the fact that no arrangements for my future transport had been made by the authorities, in spite of due and timely warning and a request for a fresh relay of pack animals.'

Mr. Hosié is always interested in the ladies wherever he travels. At Wokje, he says:

'Some of the ladies were exceedingly good-looking, and, although a little shy, were amused at the interest I displayed in their dress. They wore loose brown gowns, bound with several turns of a red sash. Their legs were bound with cotton cloth of a greyish color, and most of them wore sandals of rather a fine make with uppers. One or two had long cloths or hide belts reaching to the knees. They all had queues, which were drawn once over a blue cloth scarf projecting a few inches over the forehead and falling a foot or so down the back. The end of the queue was then fastened underneath. For ornaments they wore silver earrings of rather stout make, each ring about an inch in diameter, and having one flat end near the joint usually set with turquoise. A flat, dull-red ring of glass or other material was threaded into each earring. They wore long, flat silver rings, one or more set with turquoise or coral, and strung on the queue on the top of the head were similar rings larger in size. On the centre of the queue amid the rings each had a silver miniature of a bird, such as a pigeon or eagle. On their wrists they had silver or copper bracelets nicely chased.'

Even Thibet has heard of agricultural depression. On Oct. 25 he writes in his report:

'When we were on the point of starting this morning the landlady of the inn known as Shao-ch'ap'ing came to the door and began bewailing the badness of the times. She said that the crops had been bad, and that trade was consequently dull; that she kept the inn good; and that her husband did a little lumbering to keep the roof over their heads. There certainly was a roof of boards weighted with stones; but I heard the rain dropping all round me over-night. Her object was, of course, to wheedle something out of me in addition to the ample payment already made, and she was delighted when I ordered an additional 200 cash to be presented to her.'

Last of all Mr. Hosié comes down to the statistical possibilities of trade and such matters, but here the narrative is perhaps less interesting.—Westminster Gazette.

Holland is called the paradise of women physicians. The medical profession has been open to women in that country for twenty-six years, and the number of female practitioners is very large.

'The Earthly Purgatory';

OR, 'THE SUMMIT HOUSE MYSTERY.'

'The Earthly Purgatory' has been brought out here with a new title, 'The Summit House Mystery.' Miss Dougall is one of the cleverest of contemporary story tellers.—'New York Times.'

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For sale at \$1.25. Postage, 10c additional.

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FROST FOR PROF. PEABODY AT BERLIN.

(From the London 'Daily Chronicle'.)

Prof. Peabody's lectures in Berlin University have turned out rather a failure. He is the eminent Harvard professor who is over here in fulfilment of the Kaiser's desire that there should be some exchange of lectures between German and American university luminaries. His first address the other day, when the Kaiser attended, drew a full house, and his second lecture was a fiasco, about ninety students, mostly Americans, being present. His subject was 'Social ethics,' a subject, say German students, on which 'the United States can teach us nothing we don't know.' Besides, Prof. Peabody's lectures are in English.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE.

To the Jew this key was the law. (Ro. ii., 20.) The fault of the teachers of law in our Lord's day was, the undue importance attached to forms and ceremonies, while the greater truths of God and His love were not taught. The lawyers had the truths in Scripture which they should have opened up to the people, but this knowledge they kept from them. When Jesus came He opened up the Scriptures and the common people heard Him gladly. He preached glad tidings of the Kingdom and poor sinners entered in. All this the Scribes should have done, but did not. Those seeking to enter they hindered. (Luke xi., 52.) These Scribes have imitators in our days. The preaching morality apart from the cross of Christ as a means of salvation, the doubts thrown upon the Bible, the denial of the facts of Christ's death and resurrection is locking the door of knowledge. The key of knowledge is the opening up of the Scriptures which are able to make us unto salvation. It is not our opinions that will save sinners, but the knowledge of the Son of God as the only Saviour of men. Go to the Book of God with all your sins and perplexities and faith in God will be the key to unlock all Bible difficulties.

For the Cure of a Cold.

The success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for coughs and colds is due largely to the well-known value of its principal ingredients.

Linseed helps by forming a sort of protective coating over the delicate membranous lining of the mouth, throat and bronchial tubes, thus relieving the coughing and preventing serious results from it.

Turpentine disinfects and stimulates the inflamed and ulcerated parts of the diseased air passages and is especially effective in bronchitis and severe chest colds.

Other ingredients found in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine have a soothing influence on the irritated nerves and a far-reaching effect on the whole system, so that this great medicine instead of being a mere cough mixture is a thorough cure for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and similar affections.

To protect you against imitations every bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine bears the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, 25 cents a bottle at all dealers.

UNWISE LEGISLATION

Great Evil in Canadian Life Assurance

CUT IN PROFITS ON OLD POLICIES PRACTICALLY ORDERED BY THE ACT OF 1899.

If we have an insurance investigation in Canada, said a prominent official of a large Canadian life company, 'one thing which should be probed to the bottom is the working of the amendment to the Dominion Insurance Act, passed in 1899.

DIMINISHED PROFITS.

During the last five years, thousands of holders of old policies in Canadian companies have had to submit to a tremendous reduction in their profits. These have been reduced on some policies to perhaps one-half or one-third of the amounts formerly paid, and on others no profits at all have been given.

to break faith with their old policy-holders, by rendering them unable to fulfil promises made on the strength of the standard which had been fixed by the Dominion Parliament itself. It was shown that our own company, for example, would be required to deduct from its surplus and add to its liabilities about \$1,000,000, if the new standard were enforced at once, and that the difference between the two standards would, in course of time, increase to about \$1,500,000, while in the case of another company the amount would be still larger.

HAS LEGISLATION PROVED SOUND OR OTHERWISE.

Six years have passed and we can now ask whether the arguments by which this legislation was secured have been proved sound or the reverse. Have any other legislative bodies followed the Canadian example? Has the rate of interest fallen further as was then predicted? In short, was that legislation a huge mistake, or was it not? If we have a parliamentary investigation these matters should be probed to the bottom.

One thing at least cannot be denied. Even if it be held that parliament acted wisely in passing the amendment, it must be admitted that parliament did pass that amendment, and that the greater part of the cut in profits on old policies was due solely to its retroactive feature, and would not have taken place but for it.

THE OLD LAW AND THE NEW.

Under the old law the liabilities of the companies were calculated on the assumption that they could earn four and a half percent interest. The mortality table employed was the Hm. table of the Institute of Actuaries, which provides for a much heavier mortality than the American table, the basis commonly used in the United States.

SEVERE RESERVE STANDARD.

Moreover, even when the companies would have succeeded in bringing up their reserves to this new and severe standard, they would still have to set aside a further margin of safety, either by calculating their reserves for their own purposes at a still more stringent rate, or in some other way.

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS DID.

In Massachusetts this question came to a definite issue. A year after the passage of the Canadian act a similar measure was introduced into the legislature of that state. After very careful and prolonged consideration that legislature fixed the interest for new assurances at three and a half percent, but at the same time adopted a more favorable table of mortality than it formerly had, substituting the American table for the old 'combined' table, and thus nullifying to a large extent the change in interest.

WHICH IS RIGHT—CANADA OR THE REST OF THE WORLD?

Canada now occupies the peculiar position of having set up a higher legal standard of valuation for her life companies than any other state or country in the world. In other words, a portion of what even in Massachusetts, the strictest of all the states, would be considered surplus must in Canada be considered a liability.

and all the rest of the world wrong—and possibly they are not.

RATE OF INTEREST.

There is a curious irony in the fact that almost from the day the amendment was passed, the rate of interest, instead of diminishing, as was then assumed as a certainty, has decidedly risen, and is probably higher to-day than at any time in the fifteen years prior to the passage of the amendment.

THE LESSON FOR THE FUTURE.

I repeat, however, that it is not the past with which we are most concerned. That is mere history. It is the future which concerns us. The past shows what mischievous results may follow from unwise legislation prompted by well-meaning but mistaken people, who, however, may happen to have the ear of parliament. Let us beware that history does not repeat itself, and that even worse evils do not befall us.

A CURIOUS FACT.

It is remarkable that most of those who are proposing legislation show two inconsistencies:—

(1) They propose to remedy one kind of evil by legislating against another kind which has not been shown to exist at all. Certain officials in New York got improper commissions or profits on securities sold to the companies, and it is proposed to remedy this by restricting the classes of securities which the companies may buy, as though commissions could not be obtained on one kind just as well as another!

(2) They complain that life insurance is costing too much, and they propose to remedy this by so restricting the investments of the companies that they shall not be able to earn as high a rate of interest as at present, and be thus compelled to pay their policy-holders smaller profits, and possibly even to increase the premiums!

If these remedies were not put forward so seriously, they would be really laughable. If parliament should unhappily be persuaded into adopting them, the public will find them serious enough.

WHY BOMBS EXPLODE.

(From the 'Lancet'.)

When left alone to its natural functions nitrogen pursues a perfectly peaceful course, but when man succeeds in capturing it with other elements it becomes a dire potentiality for evil, as is obvious in the recent events of the war in the Far East and in the crime in the streets of Moscow.

The love of freedom, so to speak, characteristic of nitrogen is terribly exemplified in the explosion of the bomb in which it is imprisoned and bound to other elements. On the slightest provocation—a spark, a shock, a fuse—the nitrogen suddenly expands from seemingly nothing, as regards the space which it occupies, into infinity.

Nitrogen, against its natural disposition, is locked up in uncongenial space in these compounds, from which it is set free by very simple means in an enormously expanded gaseous state with deadly effect, returning, in fact, to its normal peaceful mission once more.

WOLVES STILL PLENTY.

(Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) 'News'.)

Hart Doan, known as one of the most expert wolf hunters in this part of Michigan, was in the city this morning. He brought a wolf hide to State Game and Fish Warden Charles H. Chapman.

'There is no doubt that wolves are killing many deer,' said Mr. Doan to the 'News'. 'We find evidence of it all through the woods. I think the wolves are thicker than they were a few years ago.'

'There is one thing, however, about a wolf that I admire. He will never kill anything unless he is hungry. He doesn't kill for the fun of it. It has been claimed that the wolf has the same instinct as the dog that kills sheep, but I do not believe it.'

'One wolf will kill three times as many deer as a man with a gun. The wolves eat everything from bones to the hair and hide.'

WILLIAM II.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

(London 'Review of Reviews'.)

In the 'Windsor Magazine' Poultney Bigelow has an entertaining paper on the German Emperor, not offensively personal, as are many papers of this kind. Mr. Bigelow has real qualifications for writing such an article, for his father (United States ambassador at the court of Napoleon III.), took his family to Germany to be educated. During the Franco-German war, Poultney Bigelow lived with his tutor at Potsdam, and his father having had personal relations with the late Emperor Frederick, was often invited to spend the holiday with young Prince William. Mr. Bigelow recalls that monstrous stories were manufactured, chiefly in Paris, about the emperor or when he first came to the throne—stories which were greedily swallowed, and even obtained much credence in England.

TRIED A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

TEST MADE BY MAN WHO DESIRED TO 'PROJECT HIMSELF' UPON A FRIEND.

H. Addington Bruce describes the attempt of an English clergyman named Clarence Godfrey to 'project himself' into the presence of a friend at a distance. The attempt was made on the night of Nov. 15, 1886, and is thus described by Mr. Bruce:

The result of his attempt as described in the account written out at his request by the 'percipient,' who, it should perhaps be added, had had no intimation of the experiment, was as follows: 'Yesterday, viz., the morning of Nov. 16, 1886—about 8.30 o'clock, I woke up with a start and an idea that some one had come into the room. I heard a curious sound, but fancied it might be the birds in the ivy outside. Next I experienced a strange, restless longing to leave the room and go downstairs. This feeling became so overpowering that at last I rose and lit a candle and went down, thinking that if I could get some soda water it might have a quieting effect. On returning to my room I saw Mr. Godfrey standing under the large window on the staircase. He was dressed in his usual style, and with an expression on his face that I have noticed when he has been looking very earnestly at anything. He stood there, and I held up the candle and gazed at him for three or four seconds in utter amazement, and then, as I passed up the staircase, he disappeared. The impression left on my mind was so vivid that I fully intended waking a friend, but remembering that I should only be laughed at as romantic and imaginary, I refrained from doing so.'

Arguing from analogy it was held by those advancing the telepathic hypothesis that the mind of a dying person in reverting to a distant friend conveyed to the friend's mind a distinct impression which took the form of a vivid visual hallucination. To the reply that the apparitions were by no means uniformly coincident with the moment of death, and not infrequently occurred only after a lapse of several hours, it was deemed sufficient to point to such cases as that of the Rev. Mr. Godfrey as illustrative of similar deferment of experimental hallucinations. In the Godfrey case the 'willing' began at 10.45 p.m. on the night of Nov. 15, and lasted only eight minutes, after which Mr. Godfrey fell asleep, whereas it was not until 3.30 a.m. of the following morning that the hallucinatory vision appeared to the 'percipient.'

Advertisements.



Ogilvie's Reputation goes into every barrel of Royal Household Flour

If Royal Household Flour were not as good as Ogilvie's say it is, who would be the greatest loser?

You would try it once—if it were not good you would be a small loser, perhaps.

But Ogilvie's would probably lose your custom.

They would also lose the custom of every other woman who tried it and of thousands who had never tried it but had been told that it was not as represented.

Therefore Ogilvie's must make Royal Household Flour the best flour because they stake their reputation upon it, and if you and thousands of others found it was not the best, Ogilvie's would ruin their business.

So Ogilvie's make Royal Household Flour the best flour, in their own protection. Incidentally that is your strongest protection—it guarantees you the best flour because the brand carries with it Ogilvie's Reputation.

Ogilvie's simply ask a trial—knowing that it will make a permanent friend for Royal Household Flour.

A CARELESS PUBLIC

SOME FACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE BRITISH POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The annual report of the British Postmaster-General shows an increase, but an unusually slight one, in the number of letters handled during the past year, but yet another enormous increase in the number of picture post-cards; a decrease in registered letters and in parcels—attributed to 'continued depression in the cheap jewellery trade'—but an increase in the express delivery service.

Lord Stanley finds a double cause for satisfaction in the fact that the number of undelivered letters has decreased, and that the decrease is due to the diminution in the number of foreign lottery circulars posted in this country. He reports, however, in dealing with undelivered letters, that nearly eighteen thousand pounds in cash and banknotes and over six hundred thousand pounds in bills, cheques, money orders, postal orders, and stamps have been entrusted to the post without sufficient address. Over four thousand five hundred 'absent-minded' beggars, posted letters without any address at all, and these have contained remittances to the amount of £9,500. And over eleven hundred pounds in cash and twelve thousand pounds in other forms have been found loose in the post.

The issue of money orders during the year represented the large amount of nearly £35,500,000, and foreign and colonial orders added over £7,280,000 to this total. Postal-orders came to about a million sterling more than the inland money orders, produced a commission of over four hundred thousand pounds, and had nearly two hundred thousand pounds added to them by the affixing of postage stamps.

The Post-office Savings Bank statistics show that there is again a decrease in the number of deposits, but the excess of withdrawals over deposits is not nearly so large as it was twelve months ago. Depositors have been credited with nearly three and a half millions by way of interest, and the amount standing to their credit at the end of last year was no less than a hundred and forty-eight million pounds. There are, altogether, nearly ten million depositors, representing one in four and a half of the population; and of these, it is worthy of note, the thrifty Scot only provides 431,391, or one in eleven of his own particular section of the population—a lower proportion than there is in Ireland. Telegraph business shows a slight improvement; but the bulk of the increase takes the form of press telegrams, which numbered nearly seven millions during the year, and produced nearly a hundred and fifty thousand pounds. As foreign telegrams have increased in number, however, while inland telegrams have de-

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ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

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creased, it is suggested that the growing use of the telephone may be responsible for the state of things. The press telegrams, by the way, have averaged over fifteen and a half million words a week. The work of undermining London has gone on as merrily as ever during the past year. New underground telephone pipes to the length of a hundred and five miles have been laid, making the total length 1,251 miles; cables containing 162,216 miles of wire have been provided.

MURDERS REVEALED BY DREAMS.

(London 'Chronicle'.)

The American hanged at Edmonton, Alberta, on Saturday, was by no means the first murderer against whom a dream had played detective. Penny shows at fair still remind the Suffolk laborer how the body of Maria Martin was found buried in the Red Barn in 1828, nearly a year after she had disappeared, in consequence of her step-mother's repeated dreams of exactly such a discovery. But since Maria was known to have gone to the barn with Corder (the murderer) on the day of her disappearance it was not so very surprising a dream.

Far more remarkable is the case of Stockton, a Grub street victualler, murdered in 1805. According to the contemporary curate of St. Giles, Cripplegate, one Mrs. Greenwood had three dreams. In the first the dead man showed her the whereabouts of the chief murderer; in the second his name and face, whereupon he was arrested, confessed and gave away three accomplices; in the third one accomplice, whom she identified in prison.

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Home Department.

Day by Day.

I heard a voice at evening softly say,
 Bear not thy yesterday into to-morrow;
 Nor load this week with last week's
 load of sorrow.
 Lift all thy burdens as they come, nor
 try
 To weight the present with the by and
 by.
 One step and then another, take thy way—
 Live day by day.
 Live day by day.
 Though autumn leaves are withering round
 thy way,
 Walk in the sunshine. It is all for
 thee.
 Push straight ahead, as long as thou
 canst see,
 Dread not the winter whither thou
 mayst go,
 But, when it comes, be thankful for
 the snow.
 Onward and upward. Look and smile and
 pray—
 Live day by day.

Live day by day.
 The path before thee doth not lead astray.
 Do the next duty. It must surely be
 The Christ is in the one that's close to
 thee,
 Onward, still onward, with a sunny
 smile
 Till step by step, shall end in mite by
 mite.
 'I'll do my best,' unto my conscience say.
 Live day by day.
 Live day by day.
 Why art thou bending toward the back-
 ward way?
 One summit and another thou shalt
 mount,
 Why stop at every round the space to
 count?
 The past mistakes if thou must still
 remember,
 Watch not the ashes of the dying em-
 ber.
 Kindle thy hope. Put all thy fears away.
 Live day by day.
 —The 'Atlantic.'

The Woman Who Could't be Spared.

(By Annis Ford Eastman, in the 'Canadian Baptist'.)

I think it is Milton who calls ambition 'the last infirmity of noble minds.' To this he might have added that the last stay of that infirmity is the ambition to be or to be thought useful. This phase is most prominent in middle age and in the feebler sex, in whom the more acute and less subtle aspects of the disease are quickly cured by Nature and Experience. When the ambition of pre-eminence in beauty and personal charm dies in a woman's breast, when she perceives that, whatever her endowments, her industry, and her patience, the highest prizes in the game of human society can never be hers it is then that she falls prey to the insidious ambition of usefulness.

In this she is aided and abetted by the makers and leaders of public opinion in Church and State, and by the history and traditions of her sex, in the long past. She takes to reading the last chapter of Proverbs instead of the song of Solomon. She persuades herself that the only virtue worth speaking of in woman are industry and frugality, the only sphere for her powers that of the patient, uncomplaining, unexact, unexpected service of men. She thinks herself resignedly as

'A creature not too bright and good
 For human nature's daily food.'

though there was a time when she aspired to be the sauce which gave pliancy and favor to the feast of life. As this phase of her ambition unfolds, she becomes a worker in many and various organizations for the amelioration of the lot of man. She has 'views' and holds meetings; and, when she makes a motion and some other woman seconds it, she feels the old earth tremble towards the stars. She becomes a terror to the gay and thoughtless, a thorn in the flesh to her younger and less enlightened mates in the house of life. Like the woman celebrated by King Solomon, 'She rises while yet it is night to provide meat for her household and tasks for her maidens.' The sentiments of the maidens whose daily tasks were thus early and admirably planned have never, I believe, been divulged. For this classic eulogy of the useful woman was pronounced by her son, not her servant, by one who might well be prejudiced in her favor, seeing that he was the person most profited by her industry.

By slow degrees the ambition of usefulness grows until it engenders upon the chronic stage, when the Useful Woman thinks that not only is her husband known in the gates because of her, not only do her children prosper through her labors and admonitions, but that the schools, the Church, the town in which she lives, and more remotely, but not less surely, the nation and the world depend upon the faithful exercise in her person of these qualities which make her a Useful Woman. Many influences combine to intensify the disease in this stage of its progress. The praises of poets and orators, statesmen and preachers, the resigned acquiescence of her husband in her estimate of her services to him, the flattering tongues of her children, and the companionship of other women suffering from the same 'noble infirmity,' all help to persuade her without her daily toils and night worry the world would soon totter on its axis, and 'the race of men reel back into chaos.' She has long since forgotten to 'look up at the stars, to think of babes and sages, and to live as much as possible in God's outdoors.

At this point the Useful Woman generally dies and finds out her mistake, or at least might find it out if, after a few short months, she should revisit the scenes of her former toils and anxieties, and find all the wheels going round in church, school, society, and home as regularly and as smoothly as when she thought she turned the crank. But the woman whose story I am telling did not die; she went to Europe, which was a more costly, but not less effectual cure, having also the advantage that she is able to point the moral of her own case

for the benefit of her sisters who may be suffering from the same 'infirmity.' When the idea of such a measure was first broached to her, she smiled in contemptuous pity of the person who could entertain the thought for one moment.

'You know I can't be spared,' she said. 'Why waste your breath in talking of impossibilities? What will become of the Church? What will become of the prayer meeting, the societies, the Sunday school? Who will marry and bury the people? Who will keep the house, cook and mend, wash and iron, entertain beggars, drive away agents, write to the children and relatives, and discuss themes with you? You couldn't stand it a month without me. You are the sick one. No, I can't be spared; let me die in the harness.'

How it was brought about the Useful Woman never really knew. By cajolery and threats, by misrepresentations and conspires, as she now believes, she was finally torn from her place of useful toil, and transported across the sea. She had but one consolation, and that was the conviction that her family and friends, and the general public would have a chance to find out her worth at last. 'They'll see how everything will go on just as well! They'll appreciate my work when suddenly they miss it. It will be a pity for the Church to run down, the prayer meeting to dwindle, the congregations to grow small and the Church to go into bankruptcy; but I shall have the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so." Especially will it be a solemn joy to see the pride of a boastful man brought low, a man who fondly dreams that after twenty-five years of moral and aesthetic support from a clinging vine he can weather the storms of life in the naked ugliness of his masculine vanity. The man needs a lesson. It will be worth all it costs.'

Sustained by these and similar devout reflections, the Useful Woman left the world in which she had played, as she fondly fancied, so large a part; but she could not at once conquer the long time habit of usefulness, though there remained no sphere for its exercise. She would wake up at midnight in mid-ocean to ask, 'Have you emptied the water under the ice-chest?' or, 'Did you lock the cellar door?' And as she stood beneath the mighty arches of a great cathedral, and tried to thrill with the emotions proper to the place, she began to wonder whether 'he' would remember to call on Mrs. X every once in so often, whether 'he' would forget the missionary notices, or fail to have the Sunday school schedules ready.

But she was not to be left to the healing offices of time alone. She soon began to receive what the mental scientists call 'absent treatment' for her disease of usefulness. Very surprising letters began to come from her home and the scenes of her labors. 'Congregations were never larger than this fall. Some people are coming to church regularly who have come rarely hitherto. I presume it is because they are sorry for me.'

'Yes,' said the Useful Woman, 'it must be that; they are sorry for him.'

Soon came other doses of the same medicine. 'The people are rallying to the work as never before. Everybody seems anxious to help, and all are so appreciative of my humble efforts in pulpit and social meetings. It is very inspiring.' But the cup of healing was not always proffered by the same hand. A long-time member of the bereaved church wrote: 'Our church never was happier, more united, more filled with the spirit of devotion to every good word and work than now. The minister is opening the hid treasures of the Bible, and of life in the spirit to us in a wonderful way.' Again: 'Annual meeting over and pew rental. Trustees' report most satisfactory. More pews rented than in any former year, more pledges taken, everybody happy.'

(To be Continued.)

Christmas Thoughts.

GIVING IN REASONABLENESS.

'Giving is dissipation, unless you do it within bounds!' declared one of the two, as she sat before the desk at the end of the month, balancing her accounts. 'Holidays always make me extravagant. Here I have spent 45 cents for Easter cards and postage on them, 85 cents for two bunches of flowers, 60 cents for one book, and 40 cents for another, 69 cents for a picture frame, 50 cents in church contribution, 25 cents for the Salvation Army, and 40 cents in fruit for the nervous prostration woman on the second floor, over \$4 in all—which I couldn't afford, in view of needing new shirt-waists and saving for the summer vacation.' The speaker paused and looked reflectively at her pen point.

'Did you feel obliged to give the books and cards and things, leaving church and Salvation Army and invalid woman out of the question?' asked the other. The two girls had recently joined their forces and were living for the sake of economy and companionship in a tiny suite of rooms.

'Yes and no,' came the thoughtful reply. 'You see, at home we always gave away things—flowers and fruit out of the garden, jellies and the like; it was a sort of family tradition not to go to people or let them go from you empty handed, so I had the habit by inheritance. In Holy Week I caught the air of Easter—the cards were enticing, so were the books, so were the flowers. I thought of as many again people to whom I should like to send something. How much did you spend?'

'It sounds little enough, but only about a dollar, much less than I wanted to—all I could afford, however,' answered the other, sententially. 'Eighteen dollars a week salary, with the board bill we are paying and the imperative need to save money, doesn't allow much margin for giving.'

'I remember I starved myself on luncheons after Christmas,' confessed the first speaker. 'I spent a lot more at Christmas than at Easter; you have to—or you think you do,' she corrected herself. 'In fact, I went without new overcoats, and took cold, and ignominiously had to borrow of you to pay the doctor's bill. It is unreasonable; does it mean that I must give up the luxury of giving? Present demands multiply all the time, with holidays and weddings and birthdays.'

'I thought the question out with myself once for all,' said the second and elder of the two. 'I was always behindhand and always having to go without things because I yielded to the instinct of giving. Perhaps I don't have so many presents nowadays, but I am emancipated from the giving-in-exchange habit. If I see something I want to give to somebody, and can afford to, I buy it, whatever the season, and start it on its way; and I just send notes for Christmas and Easter and birthdays if I cannot spare the money for gifts. It is a prosaic way, but I suppose it is a sensible way, to give as one is able.'

'Giving in reasonableness is the only rational alternative for us working folk,' said the younger, with a regretful sigh, as she closed her April accounts.

'It is true for other people as well,' maintained her companion stoutly.—New York Tribune.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

When we were children what a long time there seemed to wait when it was yet a month before Christmas should come and what an excitement to plan all the wonderful gifts our money would buy. As we advance in years how quickly both time and our purses grow shorter. There are so many whom we love to remember at Christmas, and to whom we would prefer to give something expressive of thought rather than expenditure. How pleasant it is to supply a want or satisfy a desire, rather than just to buy a present. Perhaps you have a friend who likes a 'new idea,' here is a novel and dainty cardcase you might make for her:

Take three pieces of medium thin cardboard about two-and-a-half by three-and-a-half inches in size and lay them perpendicular on a strip of white corded silk sufficiently long to cover both inside and outside, leaving a space of about one-third of an inch between each. The outer side should be slightly padded and the three pieces stitched firmly in place. Another piece of cardboard, cut two by three-and-a-half, and notched at one side, should be also covered with silk and placed at one end to form the cardpocket. Fasten a strip of the same narrow white sarsenet ribbon with which it is to be bound at top and bottom of the second fold, leaving a length below sufficiently long to be of use with a small white pencil attached. Under the ribbon when the whole case is neatly bound, slip a piece of paper on which to make out the calling list for the day. The case may be of the same color as the calling costume, if preferred. A more lasting covering may be made by using euede for the outside and the silk for lining only, in this case the top of a long evening glove will be found more than large enough to do service and the suede will be finer and softer than you are likely to get in the place.

If you have a friend who is conscientious about her correspondence, either because she likes to be so, or through necessity, you might be able to help her by giving her a convenient letter holder. To make this a piece of firm cardboard is cut 14 by 10 inches and covered as it may chance to suit the room where it is to hang. Five pieces of thinner cardboard are cut, curved or cut out at the top in the shape of a scold M, covered with the same material and named, one for each day except Sun-

day. These are sewn on to the larger pieces at convenient distances to form pockets for the reception of letters that may require prompt replies. Finish with ribbon to match the covering, to hang it up by. As it hangs always in eight it is a constant reminder and does not allow letters to accumulate as they do in a secretary.

A handy embroidery bag may be made with two embroidery hoops and a piece of soft silk. Have the silk rather oblong, run a piece of baby ribbon through the two side hems and shirr the ends one on each of the rings, which thus form your handles, while remaining free for use as embroidery hoops. Draw your bag together by means of the ribbons.

When travelling one is so apt to lose small articles such as pins and rings through having no convenient place to put them. One who often takes a trip by night could make good use of the following easily made and dainty gift: A yard of ribbon about two inches wide is folded double, after six inches have been cut off, and a corresponding double strip of fannel, buttonholed round, is put inside. The spare six inches is also doubled and stitched up the sides to form a little bag. A brass ring, covered with baby ribbon to match is used to hang it up by. The strip to hold the pins and brooches is folded over this and together with the little bag to hold the rings, is securely stitched on.

A PINAFORE PARTY.

This is a jolly little affair, reviving memories of bygone school days—and is for girls only. Send informal little notes to old friends asking them to join you in resurrecting the old times—days when pinafores and pigtails were the prominent features—to come about five o'clock dressed in the above fashion, prepared to give an anecdote of the school-girl days, and to enjoy their youthful frolics.

Provide for a number of old songs, dialogues, recitations and piano solos, etc., to be given in true 'seven-year-old' style, and the merriment will be guaranteed. After the reception, which should be overlooked by the mother of the 'little girl' hostess, start some of the old games—'musical chairs,' 'hide the slipper,' 'consequences,' 'nine pins,' etc., etc., and then serve a simple little supper of cold chicken, sandwiches, custard, jellies, plain cake and cocoa. At each plate lay a name card having a tiny pinafore drawn on the corner, with pretty quotation beneath—a large vase of flowers and greens serving as a centre.

After supper have the anecdotes, awarding a prize for the best, such as a little needle case, work box or pencil case, then the recitations and music which will cause endless merriment.

Before the guests disperse, which should be early, the hostess will present each one with a box of sweets and an orange.

'A GRANNIE GATHERING' FOR GIRLS.

Every girl has an ideal 'Grannie' in life or imagination—a dainty, quaint side-curved vision of delight—and what could be more unique and interesting than to reproduce these 'grannies' in real life and enjoy not one but a dozen or so! 'Poke bonnets' will be the keynote of this little entertainment, and the girl hostess will fasten a tiny colored paper, one to the left corner of each invitation—lavender, pale blue or pink—whatever the color is to be.

Ask each guest to come dressed to represent her ideal 'Grannie,' to introduce some quaint saying into her speech, and bring some old-fashioned bit of work—tatting, patching or knitting, etc. Also to have a good 'Grannie' anecdote in hand.

After the dainty old lady hostess has received her guests they should be seated in little rockers—a semi-circle of them cozily arranged around grate fire or lamp—and an hour will go quickly with chat, laughter, and work.

Serve a simple tea at six—cold chicken, bread and butter, biscuits, cup custard and jellies, plain cake and tea; the centre will be a quaint 'poke' and crepe paper with long streamers and decorations of flowers and smilax and the name cards will be little 'Pokes' having on one side the very appropriate verses of M. Wilson, 'To a Bonnet,' tiny bunches of violets or pansies, etc., being fastened to them.

TO A BONNET.

Ah, Grandmother's coal-scuttle bonnet,
 You carry our memories back;
 You held in your depths what was proper,
 For coals are but diamonds black.

And whether her bright eyes were glowing,
 Or blazing in glorious strife,
 One spark from those coals was sufficient
 To warm a man's heart for his life.

Then sometimes they strangely ignited,
 You heard a faint sibilant sound;
 A flame, as was natural, surely
 Inside of the scuttle was found.

And when for coals Grandfather hunted,
 No doubt he was wondering oft
 If anthracite hard he would find them,
 Or whether bituminous soft.

After tea there must be old songs and music, and the 'Grannie' anecdotes, and a prize for the best 'Grannie'—a little work bag, shoulder shawl or knitting basket being suitable; and lastly take a shadow picture of each guest, and with a pen-graph make a little silhouette to be arranged on a 'Poke' of cardboard, having the name and date—a souvenir that will be highly valued and enjoyed. The 'Grannie' will depart early, at nine, as old ladies must not be out late.

HILDA.

With the Children.

SAFEGUARDING A CHILD'S PURITY.

My sons are adopted children, the younger of whom is now seven years old. He came to us with his mind unsullied, a strong, manly, upright boy of five. The other was eight when we took him, and had already heard much that was impure. My boys are still little boys. I cannot be sure what the coming years may bring, but I know that at present they are pure

and wholesome in purpose, not removed from the impurity of this world, but fighting contamination as wisely as they can, and telling their mother what most children exert themselves to hide.

Not weeks ago the elder boy called me into their room as I was leaving, after tucking them in safely for the night. 'Mother,' he said, 'I wish you'd tell me how I can keep from thinking of the bad things the boys at school say. Somehow, when they're in my mind I can't help thinking about them.'

Now, if there is ever a time when my words fall on respectfully attentive ears it is at bedtime, when the distraction of the day are over, and the evening prayer has begotten a sweet seriousness in my exceedingly active boys. So I ignored the waiting engagement, and sat down at the foot of the older boy's bed.

'Which do you like better,' I asked. 'English sparrows or wrens?'

'Wrens, of course,' said the boy.

'If you had a bird-house with room in it for just one pair of birds, you would rather have wrens than English sparrows?'

'Course!'

'Pretend your mind is a bird-house, and when there are sparrows in it turn them out. If the bird-house is empty, they will come back and build again. Get some wrens quickly to live there, and the sparrows will stay away. They are the bad thoughts, you know, and the wrens are the good ones.'

This illustration appealed to the boys because we see a yearly struggle between wrens and sparrows for a bird house on our place. Then I told the story of King John and the Abbess Anna, with the quick and true retort of the abbess:

'We cannot hinder the passing
 Of a wild-winged bird overhead;
 But well may we keep her from building
 Her nest in our garden,' she said.

In telling I was careful to adapt it to their understanding, and they were much interested and amused by these lines, which they repeated after me.

'But how can I make myself think good thoughts?' persisted the older boy.

'Pretend you're taking a railway trip, and think what you can see from the car windows,' I suggested; 'or read in one of your books, or do some work just as hard as you can.'

'I don't see why you need to ask mother such questions when she is tired,' remarked the younger boy, indignantly, sitting bolt upright in his bed. 'There's lots of interesting things to think about. You might make believe you are a frog. I like to do that.'

Both boys say, 'It isn't any fun to think or say low things. Only,' they add, 'some of the boys say when we are around, and then we can't forget.'—'Presbyterian Banner.'

Household Hints.

Do not leave scrubbing brushes with the bristles turned up, or the dampness from them will run into the body of the brush and loosen the bristles in their sockets.

When housecleaning the bedroom wash the toilet ware with soap and water, and then fill the vessels with boiling hot soda water; put them out in the air and leave them filled for half a day until thoroughly disinfected.

Never put summer clothes away in a soiled condition. They may be needed in a hurry when the first warm days of spring occur, and then there is much discomfort. Linen and muslins should be packed away unstarched, however, to prevent their becoming yellow.

A glass decanter may be cleaned by breaking up egg shells into small pieces, putting them into the decanter, which is half filled with water, and thoroughly shaken.

Ordinary writing ink may be removed from carpet or colored stuffs as follows: Suck up as much as possible with a blotter, then apply milk with a soft, clean rag, allowing the milk to soak thoroughly into the stain. It will draw out the ink most successfully.

Wicker furniture which has been varnished will not take enamel until the varnish has been washed off with boiling water, in which there is a little washing soda. After it dries rub it thoroughly with a piece of flannel dipped in turpentine, and after this has been aired for 24 hours, rub with sandpaper, after which the wicker may be either painted or dyed satisfactorily.

Selected Recipes.

By an unfortunate mistake the quantity of butter to be used in this cake was not given; we therefore republish it with the correction.

Make Christmas Cake Now.—Make the Christmas fruit cake now. It will be correctly ripe by Dec. 25. An old recipe for the fruit cake calls for ten eggs, two cupsful of powdered sugar, a pound of butter, two cupsful of pastry flour, two pounds of stoned raisins, two pounds of sultana raisins, two pounds of currants, the juice and grated rind of two medium-sized lemons, four ounces of candied lemon peel, half a pound of citron, a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and allspice, a grated nutmeg, half a teaspoonful of cloves, and a cupful of grape juice. Cream the butter thoroughly, and then beat the butter and sugar to a froth. Add the eggs, beaten but not separated, and the flour. Then stir in the seasonings and the fruit, dredging the fruit previously with flour. Bake in a moderate oven for three hours. Old cooks, who were famous for the delicious-

Advertisements.

TEETHING TROUBLE.

Teething is generally accompanied by nervousness, irritability and stomach disorders, which may lead to serious consequences if not promptly treated. Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine in the world for teething children. They allay the inflammation in the tender swollen gums, correct the disordered stomach, and help the teeth through painlessly. Mrs. T. Nutt, Raymond, Ont., says:—'My baby suffered terribly while teething, but as soon as I began giving him Baby's Own Tablets he improved in every way and is now a bright, healthy child.' The Tablets also cure colic, constipation, diarrhoea, indigestion, simple fevers and destroy worms. They are guaranteed to contain not one particle of opiate or harmful drugs, and may be given with equally good results to the new born baby or the well-grown child. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ness of the fruit cake, steamed the cake two hours and baked it for an hour, and some of their scions keep up the practice with advantage to the cake. A cake tin that will hold twelve pounds will be wanted for the recipe given.

This cake, to be at its best, should be made several months before it is wanted. A stone jar is the best place to keep it. A couple of apples were always kept in the jar with it in old days. They were removed and fresh ones put in once a week.

Many fastidious housekeepers hold that chicken, and more especially turkey, should be roasted without dressing, in which case serve with the bird chestnut timbales as follows: Boil one pound of blanched chestnuts and wash fine, adding salt, pepper, and a tiny bit of mace, three egg yolks, well beaten, and cream to moisten well. Whip the whites of the eggs, and fold in the mixture the last thing. Bake in buttered timbale molds in a pan of hot water.

Swiss Eggs—Some slices of cheese, one cup of cream, one teaspoon of mustard, six eggs, a very little red pepper. Line a deep plate with thin slices of cheese; mix thoroughly the cream, mustard and red pepper; pour half the mixture into the dish; then carefully break and pour in so they will keep their shape and pour in the rest of the cream over them. Bake ten minutes. The cheese melts and thickens the cream.



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

SUNSHINE NEWS.
 The regular monthly social meeting of the Boys' Sunshine Club was held on Friday evening, the president, F. O. Call, B.A., in the chair. The entertainment of the evening consisted of chemical experiments by a member of the club. Several new members were added. Books are acknowledged from Mrs. Douglas Armour, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Ross, Mrs. King, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Henry Dwyer, Mr. J. de laet, and others, giving no name. Contributions for Christmas barrels are acknowledged from Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. A. McKay, Miss Dorothy Davidson.

The Happy Hour Sunshine Club, of Westmount, met on Wednesday afternoon, the president, Miss B. Johnson, in the chair. The club has now a membership of forty. The Thinkable Bee, a department is to meet every Saturday afternoon until Christmas to work for the Empty Stomach Fund. The club has promised a barrel of Christmas cheer for a mining district in Nova Scotia. Perhaps there are in every home, toys and books almost as good as new, of which the little ones have grown tired. These if looked up and 'passed on' would give happiness to other children who do not receive many Christmas presents.

The Westover Sunshine Circle, of which Miss Mabel May is president, is making elderdown flannel kimonos for the convalescent boys in the General Hospital, also providing Christmas dinners for several poor families.

The Sunshine Circle of the First Baptist Church is providing Christmas gifts for two missions in Quebec, also helping some in the city.

The St. Hyacinthe Sunshine Branch is making scrap books for the hospitals, and remembering several shut-ins at Christmas. Magazines are sent regularly to families living in lonely districts of the North-West.

The Alden Sunshine Club is sending books to a mining district in the Kootenay Hills and to Fort Wellington, also helping with a Christmas barrel for a mission in Megantic County.

The Boys' Sunshine Club is trying to send sunshine in many directions; they are to give their annual entertainment to the newboys of the city, and have on their list for Christmas cheer three invalid boys and two young men, and several toys living in isolated districts in the North-West. Also a young man to whom they wish to send a wheel chair. The club organizer writes: 'We do not expect to be able to help all we wish to help, so will you write to us for some of these addresses and send a little Christmas gift. Addresses can be had from Miss Mina MacDonald, 4575 Sherbrooke street, Westmount, Que.'

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

BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

FOR WIFE, MOTHER, DAUGHTER SISTER OR SWEETHEART



By this sign
you may know
and will find

SINGER
STORES
everywhere

These machines are now being sold at lower prices, quality considered, than any other. Whether you propose the purchase of a machine or not there is much to interest most women at any Singer Store—all are cordially invited.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

COSTLY WHIMS AND MISTAKES

PROPERTY THAT HAS BEEN LOST AND WON ON THE TURN OF SMALL EVENTS.

(London 'Answers')

The Sultan presents his compliments to the engineer in charge, and wishes him to open the bridge in course of erection in Constantinople in order to let a ship from the dockyard pass through at once.

When this message was delivered into the hands of the contractor responsible for the construction of the bridge he was thunderstruck. He had been working on the bridge day and night, and when the orders for its opening came from the Sultan it was not half finished.

He approached the Ministers of Marine and Finance and said it was impossible to obey His Majesty's command, as he would have to pull everything down, and it would take months to replace the scaffolding and pile-driving machines.

"It cannot be helped," replied the ministers. "If the Sultan says the bridge must be opened, it must be done, or we shall lose our places, if not our heads."

So the bridge was opened, and the ship came out of the dockyard at a cost of over five hundred thousand dollars. It afterwards transpired that the Sultan had found his infant son crying bitterly in the harem because he could not see the flag hoisted on his particular ship from the nursery windows.

To humor the child's caprice the Sultan ordered the bridge to be opened at once, and a large ironclad to be brought out of the dockyard and moored in front of Dolmabahceh. This, no doubt, pleased the boy, but it caused enormous inconvenience to the people of Constantinople, to say nothing of the waste of money which had indirectly come out of their pockets.

The state of Massachusetts lost three million dollars because a man living in Boston left his window open over night. He was a silk grower, and in the hope of producing a new brand of silk he experimented with some gypsy moths that had been sent to him from France. He left the moths under a glass shade by an open window one night, and next morning they had all disappeared. The shade had been overturned and the draught blew the moths into the street. Eighteen months later Massachusetts was swarmed with gypsy moths and they ate the leaves off every tree and bush for miles around. The damage done in two years by the insects totalled three million dollars, and the state authorities spent another seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars trying to exterminate the pest.

A Scottish farmer brought an action against our customs to recover a penny which he alleged they had wrongly levied. He won his case, but it cost the country three hundred and fifty pounds before a jury brought in a verdict entitling him to the disputed penny.

Colonel Alexander Warner, of Kansas, an American banker, was arrested for receiving deposits for his bank when he was aware that it was about to fail. This happened before the old banking law was done away with, but he was not brought up for trial till afterward. His solicitor said that the provision that all criminal offences committed and criminal actions commenced, which was made by the new law, should be construed as one sentence, and that it meant that both the offence and the trial must have taken place before the repeal of the old banking law. The new law particularly pointed out that the provision must be construed as two sentences, as indicated by the comma after the word 'committed.' The judge then said that Colonel Warner's guilt rested entirely upon the construction placed upon the comma by the jury. A bitter legal duel was the result, but the matter was never settled satisfactorily. That comma had involved both Col. Warner and the United States Exchange in a loss of many thousand pounds.

One of the worst famines ever known in Lower Egypt was caused by a couple of John Bull's gunboats. The vessels went up into the marshes beyond Khar-toum, to capture slave traders. The slavers, who had made up their minds not to be caught easily, made a bold bid for freedom by cutting channels through the mass of vegetation which lined the main stream of the Nile. The majority of them escaped in this way, but the channels they cut in their anxiety to get away brought ruin and famine to Lower Egypt. The current carried the masses of loose vegetation down the river, and so completely blocked it that the Nile flooded. The peasantry on the shores lost their crops and many died of starvation. The damage caused by the slavers and our gunboats cost Britain hundreds of pounds, and it took weeks to clear the river of the floating stalks and loose earth.

An attack of sunstroke was the cause of James Outterson Pratt taking up his residence in Guilford workhouse in 1900. Pratt was connected with the East India Company, but during a voyage home to England in 1870 he had an attack of sunstroke, and was landed at Capetown as insane. When he recovered his proper senses some years later he learned that the government had taken over the East India Company's affairs by an act of Parliament passed in 1873—the East India stock redemption act. Further than that, Pratt had been reported dead to the Whitehall authorities, and all his representations and proofs to the contrary failed to have effect. He was told that as he was officially dead the government could do nothing for him, and at last distressed circumstances forced him to seek the shelter of the workhouse.

Mr. George L. Turner, United States Senator, of Washington, lost his fortune and poverty stared him in the face. Turner was a lawyer, and one day a party of miners, well known to him, who had struck a lode up in British America, near Victoria, came into his office and asked him to make some papers out for them.

"We can't give you cash for your services," Mr. Turner said, "but one of the party, after their business had been transacted, but we will give you some stock and call it square."

At first Turner refused to take the stock, as his clients were old friends of his and he preferred to do the work for nothing, but on being pressed he took the certificates and tucked them away in his safe. Two years later Senator Turner was a millionaire through these mining shares, and the mine that brought him the money and made the fortune of his friends is the famous Le Roi, one of the richest in the West.

Two tourists camped on the ridge of a mountain lake near Como, a mining town in Colorado. While in the want of something to pass the time one suggested that the other should dive into the lake and try to discover the bottom. His friend stripped and dived in. He came up half a minute later, saying that he had found the bottom with his head.

After he put on his clothes he began to rub his head with his handkerchief. "Look at the sand," he said, laughing, but his friend, who had been a gold miner, sprang up with a cry of surprise.

"George," he shouted, "it's gold!" And gold it was. The man who had dived into the lake had struck a placer gold mine of the richest kind. To-day the little lake near Como is the finest placer mine in the whole West, and perhaps the most remarkably discovered one on record.

According to a report issued at Simla, the deaths of human beings in India caused by tigers, wolves, and other wild animals, and also by venomous snakes, amounted to 2,157 in 1904, which was a decrease of 362, as compared with those in the previous year.

THE SPIRIT THAT NOW WORKS ETH' IN CHINA.

(By William J. Doherty, from 'China's Millions')

The following remarkable narrative was written by Mr. Doherty at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Helmer, who while on a brief visit to the station of Hsin-chang met the young man who had given up his lucrative business in divination, and had burned his books, etc.

As to the sequel of the story, viz., the burning of houses, etc., Mr. Doherty, in a private letter covering the narrative, writes: I refused to give credence to the statements of the natives until I visited the place personally. Undoubtedly there are things in connection with it that are not to be dismissed with a shake of the head and catalogued as superstition or tricks. All the villagers are in terror of evil spirits, and the native Christians attribute it to the agency of demons. Dogmatising on such things is unwise, but to me the truth is clear that here we have two opposite forces at work, as the result of abandoned wills, the one to follow God, and the other to carry out the evil one's designs. May it call forth prayer.

Ten years ago a Chinaman took as the theme of his prayer-meeting address the incident of the casting out of the demon, when our Lord said, 'This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting.' In his application he startled at least one of his audience by saying, 'In western lands demons are no longer found, but in our Middle Kingdom they abound. Why? Because Christ in his day drove them out of Judea, and his apostles and the succeeding generations of Christians have for almost two thousand years been casting them out in the west, and so they have had to come east to find a dwelling-place!'

This was his way of putting a truth which a learned divine and missionary of long standing recently expressed in the words, 'Demon-possession never continues where the Spirit of God has come.' The Chinaman, poor fellow, had not been west, or he would have had another tale to tell. He might have learned from up-to-date theologians that the miraculous element in Scripture was now eliminated, and that, according to their Kenosis theory, Christ while on earth was either ignorant, or represented the thought of his unscientific age, or accommodated himself to modern beliefs. Medical and psychical scientists would have sat in their study arm-chairs and taught him that all these facts could be attributed to nervous or telepathic influence, and that there was no need to introduce the supernatural into them. The 'man in the street' would have told him:

'Men don't believe in a devil now, as their fathers used to do, They've forced the door of the broadest creed to let his majesty through; There isn't a print of his cloven foot, or a fiery dart from his bow, To be found in earth or air to-day—for the world has voted so.'

But 'facts are stubborn things,' and in China, where demons are feasted and invoked, Satan does not usually appear as an angel of light. Witness the following verified acts, not mere superstition.

In a village called 'Foot of the Western Hills,' lives a man named 'Father Hope.' Of rather prepossessing appearance, and genial disposition, his parents were ambitious that he should become great. But the family resources being limited, his education had to cease when he came to his teens. After a time he began to practice fortune-telling, physiognomy, and geomancy, with other tricks by which so many Chinese fleece the credulous. Gifted with wit and a ready tongue, he soon became well versed in the arts of deception, and read largely the literature (?) of his cult. For more than a decade of his life he had been making a large income, but like the majority of his countrymen, the gambling mania seized him, and all was squandered by him and his boon companions. One day he entered a rude barn-like structure, and heard from a preacher the old old story that sounded so new to him. "Can I be delivered from the overmastering desire for gambling?" was his question, to which he received the answer, "Yes, if you give up your present calling, and trust Jesus." "But I would starve if I did not earn this money," said he. Though assured to the contrary, he went away sorrowful, counting the sacrifice too great. Starting on one of his journeys, he spent the night at a home whose inmates were reading Christian booklets. In conversation, he learned that the man calling on Satan, and urged him to abandon it. The words kept rankling in his mind till his return home, when he began to attend Christian worship in the adjoining village. One day he sat reading Acts, being much interested in the doings of the apostles, and their meeting with Simon the sorcerer, etc. Finally he came to chapter xix., and read with intense feeling how the Jewish exorcists were beaten by the demon, and the conjuring books burned at Ephesus. Going home he brought out his own pile of books, and all the stock-in-trade connected with his divination, and nobly burned them, to the amazement of his neighbors, who thought him demented. Taking to farming, and leading an industrious life, they soon saw he was a changed man.

Joy in heaven, and peace on earth, provoke hate and consternation in hell. Within a short time, in every house of his native village, except his own, he would suddenly break out, frequently on rafters, but sometimes on tables, chairs and other articles of household furniture. This could not be by any human agency, for there was no fire in the kitchen, and even if there had been it was impossible for it to take hold on these articles. It was attributed to the agency of evil spirits, and every known offering was made to appease them, without avail. When several houses had been burned to the ground, and fire kept continually breaking out in others, the villagers approached one of the head men in the district and sought his advice. He volunteered to go to a famous temple, ten miles distant, and consult the oracle there, as to the cause of this strange visitation. At the precise hour of leaving, his new two-story dwelling suddenly flared up, and was burned to the ground. At their wits' end, the villagers came to members of the church in the adjoining village, to take counsel with them. After much conversation several Christians, with a foreign missionary, agreed to visit the place, and exhorted them to turn

from idols and serve the living God. Some were unwilling, so they departed. Still the trouble grew apace. Finally, they expressed their willingness to do anything that would bring relief. A number of Christians again visited the village, when they brought out their kitchen deity and household gods and destroyed them, and then all knelt together in prayer.

From that date, and so long as the people came regularly to the meeting, and worshipped God, the outbreaks of fire ceased. But subsequently when one or two neglected worship, thinking that all was well, the same demons began to appear. The last state of the temporizing few was worse than the first, for returning to demon worship they became bitter opponents of the Gospel. The converted sorcerer was charged with being the cause of all the disasters that had befallen his neighbors, and the fact that his home was immune from trouble provoked jealous hate, that threatened to pull down his home and kill him and his family, except he recanted. 'You may slay me, but you shall never make me dishonor the True Spirit by worshipping false gods,' was his constant rejoinder. His wavering faith was strengthened as persecution grew, and finding that these strange visitations increased as they gave themselves up to devilish practices, his opponents decided to leave him alone. These phenomena and verified facts have created a profound impression in the district. They are now given, not to excite wonder, or provoke discussion, but to show that in China Satan 'has his seat, hoping thus to call forth prayer for those under his sway, and praise for those delivered out of bondage in to the liberty of God's children.

THE OKANAGAN VALLEY. (Weekly Globe, Toronto.)

This valley, with the resonant, mouth-filling Indian name, pronounced Okanagan, and accented on the 'na', is excellently described and depicted in a special edition issued by the Vernon 'News.' The issue was intended for circulation through the medium of the Dominion Fair at New Westminster, and the publishers have chosen an effective way of disseminating information with regard to 'the California of Canada—the land of fruit and sunshine.' Lord Aberdeen is entitled to the credit of having been among the first to discern the capacity for fruit production in this broad valley, sheltered in the 'sea of mountains' and running south to the United States boundary. Okanagan Lake, a large body of water, eighty miles long by two to six wide, has a moderating influence on the climate, and is also largely responsible for the regularity of the fruit crops. A crop failure is virtually unknown, and the prevailing conditions are, in general, so favorable that large crops are produced every year. When proper attention is given to the orchards the fruit is all of the best quality. Apples compare favorably with the choicest in Ontario. Last year sixty cars of fruit were shipped from Kelowna, thirty miles from the head of the lake. The climatic conditions in the southern portion of the Okanagan valley are a distinct and valuable national asset. In no other part of the Dominion is the same equable climate. At Summerland ten thousand acres have been brought under an irrigation system which is one of the most complete and extensive of its kind in Canada. A good stern-wheel steamer runs three trips a week the entire length of the lake all the year round.

In the great expanse of the Dominion the Okanagan valley may seem a small patch of land blessed with a southern warmth and evenness of climate, but it is the scene of extensive cattle ranches, large and important farms and orchards, with many promising centres of trade. Lord Aberdeen's property comprises some 13,000 acres, of which 8,500 are range land, 2,000 under cultivation, and the remainder more or less timbered. It was purchased in 1891, and has since been subjected to continual improvement. Last year 411 tons of fruit were shipped from the orchard, 850 tons of grain from the farm, and from the herd of 1,000 cattle 150 head were sold. Hops, tobacco and such fruit as peaches, prunes and pears are among the products of the valley, and the Vernon 'News' has shown true western enterprise in giving the Dominion at large a speedy glance at its many pleasant features.

TO PROVE WHO YOU ARE IS MORE DIFFICULT THAN YOU WOULD THINK.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the most difficult thing to prove in a court of law is who you are. It is a simple matter if you have still living plenty of relatives of an older generation; but suppose your parents and uncles and aunts are dead, it becomes well-nigh impossible. As a matter of fact, your knowledge of your identity is absolutely hearsay. You know your father and mother called you their son, and to that fact you may testify if the question of your identity should ever come before a judge and jury. But the testimony goes before the jury with the warning from the judge that it is only hearsay, for you have no personal knowledge of the matter.

Official town or parish records are valuable, but by no means conclusive. Suppose you are John Smith, son of Robert and Mary Smith, born at Albany on Aug. 1, 1865. The record of births in the bureau of vital statistics at Albany will prove that a son named John was born to Robert and Mary Smith on that date; the register of the church may prove that John, son of Robert and Mary Smith, was baptized on a certain date, but they do not prove that you are the John Smith of whom these records. To establish the connection between you and the person mentioned in the records—in other words, to prove your own identity—is the difficulty. If your mother is alive she can do it; if any relative who has known you since you were born is alive he can do it. The successive suits for the estate of A. T. Stewart failed on such grounds as these. The plaintiffs, cousins of the late Mrs. Stewart, were unable to prove

High Constable of Quebec

After Suffering For 10 Years With Pain In The Back He Was Completely Cured By "Fruit-a-tives."

"Fruit-a-tives" cures diseased and irritated kidneys when all other treatment fails.

The proof that "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest kidney cure known to science is demonstrated by these tablets removing all pain in the back—making the kidneys healthy—and curing chronic constipation.

ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q., June 10th, 1905.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the great good which "Fruit-a-tives" have done me. I was a constant sufferer from severe constipation and severe pain in the back for the last ten years. I tried many kinds of pills and tablets and physician's medicines but the relief was only temporary. Not long ago



I tried "Fruit-a-tives" and now I am entirely well, no pain, no constipation and my stomach and bowels act naturally. I cannot say enough in praise of "Fruit-a-tives"—they are a grand medicine, mild as fruit in their action and easy to take.

(Signed)
H. MARCHESSAULT,
High Constable.

Do you know that every drop of blood in your body goes to the kidneys to get rid of some of the impurities?

When the bowels don't move regularly, the blood takes up poisons in the bowels and carries them to the kidneys. Then the kidneys get overworked—inflamed. Then comes the pain in the back—headaches—constant desire to urinate—nervousness—sleeplessness.

"Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the Kidneys—cleans, heals and strengthens them—makes the liver give up more bile to move the bowels regularly—and stimulates the glands of the skin to increased action. These rid the system of all poisons and every trace of Kidney Disease disappears.

Fruit-a-tives have cured hundreds of cases of Kidney Disease by stimulating and healing the Kidneys. At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price—50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50.



Manufactured by
FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

their relationship. It was necessary in one of these cases that a man should prove his late father and A. T. Stewart to have been brothers, but he had no personal knowledge of the matter; he had heard his father in Ireland refer to A. T. Stewart as his brother, but the court would not let him testify even to that, and, as the defendants denied the relationship, the case fell to the ground. The identity of a person becomes even harder of proof after he is dead. In the Royal Arcanum there are several hundred thousand dollars of death benefits tied up because of the inability of heirs to prove that the insured man is dead. Very often it is necessary to success in litigation over an estate to prove not only who were your parents, but who were your grandparents. Family Bibles, with the records therein, help out in this, but are not at all conclusive. Birth and marriage certificates are accepted as corroborative, but it requires quite a mass of such matter, together with at least some witnesses who can testify of their own personal knowledge, before a court will accept such a fact as proved to its satisfaction.

All of this illustrates the great value of keeping family records, for these, while not conclusive, are strong corroborative evidence of identity, especially if the handwriting of the successive heads of the family, in which the entries are made, can be proved, which is generally fairly easy. Many a great estate has been lost to its rightful owners solely because of their inability to prove who they were.—San Francisco 'Bulletin.'

ARISTOCRACY OF ITALY

NOBLE LORD WHO WAS A STREET SCAVENGER, ANOTHER A WAITER.

(From the London 'Daily Mail')

There is an old Venetian adage which says 'Conte che non conta non conta niente' (A Count who doesn't count (money) doesn't count for anything). And this cynical proposition represents fairly well the sentiment of the modern Italian. In that country the general feeling toward the titled aristocracy is, I will not say one of contempt, but at best of utter indifference. The lesser sort of titles are regarded as almost valueless, even by their possessors. And now a new and rising aristocracy, supplied from the ranks of industry and commerce are displacing the families of ancient and resounding name, the members of which fall into obscurity and at times into fulfilling the most menial offices.

I have known a case of a noble lord who followed the interesting occupation of a street scavenger. In a café in a certain Italian town I was habitually served by a waiter with the title of Count and a name famous in Venetian history. And I am personally acquainted with a lord of ancient lineage whose title descended from a father engaged in the avocation of railway porter. In general the aristocracy of Italy are miserably poor. They make a brave show, but behind the splendor of personal trappings and adornment there is often the shadow of bare dwellings and empty cupboards. This, in Italy, is possible and easy, for in that country

life is passed in the sun and air, and the obligations of hospitality are much less stringent than in England. The gilded youth of Venice, who, in the immaculate habiliments of a Beau Brummel, and with airs of lords of principalities, swagger across the Piazza San Marco, and set the hearts of fair visitors fluttering with their magnificence and majesty, contrive to do all this on something like three francs a day.

The daily turnout in the Corso or on the Pincio at Rome has a splendor little inferior to those of the Champs Elysees or Hyde Park, yet not a few of these languid ladies and gay cavaliers are better acquainted with the painful yearnings of an unsatisfied stomach than any British mechanic regularly earning his £2 a week.

TURTLE'S SENSE OF DIRECTION.

(From the 'Forest and Stream')

During the summer months from May to August the big sea turtle lay their eggs on the beach. They come possibly hundreds of miles, and if undisturbed will land within a few yards of the same place year after year. They crawl up the beach in the night and make their nest in the sand just above high water mark. I have watched them from behind a sandhill, but a few feet away.

They dig the hole with their hind flippers, and after covering it over, first filling it with eggs, they will go a few feet and make another place. I always felt that as a blind, for one looks just like the other. They lay each month usually during the high tides of that month, beginning in May and ending in August, from ninety to a hundred and eighty-five eggs.

During the summer I found and brought into camp 2,735 eggs. I put some in the sand near our camp and in twenty-seven days the top eggs hatched, the rest in three days more. The little turtles would dig out, raise their little heads and sniff the air a moment, then start for the river, a hundred yards away. It was always a mystery to me how a turtle could find the same place on the shore. When a short distance out at sea it all looks alike—just sandy ridges, with scrub palmetto and coarse grass.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliary Colic, Nausea, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costed Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, etc. Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

PROSPERITY WRITTEN LARGE IN RECORDS OF CANADA THIS YEAR.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the board room at the headquarters in Montreal yesterday only a small proportion of the shareholders attending.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, the general manager, submitted the balance sheet, which summed up the business of the year ended Oct. 31 last as follows:—

Balance of profit and loss account, Oct. 31, 1904, \$583,196.01; profits for the year ended Oct. 31, 1905, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, \$1,638,639.40; total, \$2,221,835.41.

GENERAL MANAGER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Clouston followed up the presentation of the balance sheet with the following report:—

I purpose confining my few remarks to the balance sheet submitted to you, and to one or two matters more closely connected with banking, leaving the general condition of business in the country to be dealt with by the vice-president.

The principal features in the statement are the increase since last year of two million dollars in our circulation, an indication of the universal activity in business, and of \$7,750,000 in deposits not bearing interest, but of this latter a considerable proportion was a temporary deposit made at the end of our fiscal year, and since withdrawn.

The low rate ruling for call money in England and the United States during our fiscal year affected our profits adversely, as we are obliged to carry a large portion of our reserves in those markets, but of late there has been a decided improvement which may be maintained during the winter.

ADVANTAGES OF CANADIAN SYSTEM.

Owing to the magnificent crops and the general activity in business an unusual strain was placed on the circulation, but at the highest point attained by all the banks, about seventy-nine million dollars, there was still a margin of four million five hundred thousand dollars, and with the addition of new banking capital and the increase of branches, it seems as if for some time to come the circulation provided will be sufficient for the needs of the country.

THE BANK OF YARMOUTH.

In March last the Bank of Yarmouth failed under circumstances reflecting much discredit upon those responsible for its condition, and, for the first time since the incorporation of the Canadian Bankers' Association, that body had to exercise the power conferred upon it by parliament in 1900 of assuming supervision of the affairs of a suspended bank.

WHEN ADVERSITY WILL COME.

An interesting event in financial circles was the offering here of a portion of the Japanese loan, the first time in the history of Canada of any foreign loan being issued locally, and, considering the short time at our disposal, the success was surprising.

In conclusion, I may say that the one word written large in the records of Canada this year is 'Prosperity.' Railways, manufacturing industries, merchants, farmers, all are prosperous. Immigration grows steadily; labor has full employment, and is well remunerated.

urers should husband their resources and strengthen themselves in every way. For they are to a great extent prosperous by the grace of their neighbors, and when adversity comes to other countries the American bargain counter will be opened in Canada, and our manufacturers and their employees will surely suffer.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S REVIEW.

Sir George A. Drummond, in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said: 'The position of the bank is fully exhibited in the statements laid before you and the remarks of the general manager. Following, however, the practice of many years' standing, I venture to offer a few observations. The remark has been made before, and is now repeated, that the profits of banking and consequently the cost to the public of the use of money is steadily decreasing. This is due mainly, I think, to the accumulation of wealth in the country, the consequent increase of the number of banking companies and of their capital, and the resulting keenness of competition.

Proof of this is to be found in the following figures:—First, as to the accumulation of wealth. The deposits in all the chartered banks in the Dominion in 1870 were \$49,000,000 in round figures, omitting fractions of a million; in 1880, \$85,000,000; in 1890, \$136,000,000; in 1900, \$305,000,000; in 1904, \$470,000,000. The Dominion Government Savings Bank held in the same year (1904) nearly \$22,000,000, making bank and government deposits, \$532,000,000.

Second, as regards banking facilities. Five new banks have gone into operation since 1900, with an authorized capital of \$9,000,000. Five have been absorbed into other banks, but their capital presumably remains under other control, and one bank, referred to by the general manager, with a capital of \$300,000, has failed. It may also be mentioned that charters have been obtained from parliament during the last three years of eleven new banks, with a capital of \$19,000,000.

As regards our own bank, it has been the care of the directors to advance with the times, and I give you a few figures to show the progress which it has made: In 1863 the capital was \$6,000,000; assets, \$15,236,000. In 1873 the capital was \$11,296,831; assets, \$34,232,000. In 1879 the capital was \$11,969,000; assets, \$36,221,000. In 1887 the capital was \$12,000,000; assets, \$42,000,000. In 1890 the capital was \$12,000,000; assets, \$46,166,000. In 1905 the capital was \$14,400,000; assets, \$138,470,000. Our branches, which in 1863 numbered 29, are now 100.

using up our resources in a most reckless and manufacturing industries may be summed up in the general report of almost unbroken prosperity; probably never in Canada and the United States have crops of all kinds been better in quantity and quality.

In regard to one of our staple industries, the lumber trade, I am tempted to express the conviction that we are using up our resources in a most reckless fashion, certain to end disastrously, unless we take prompt steps to treat it as other crops, and replant on an adequate scale. The increase of manufactures, thereby creating a home market for produce of every kind, is most marked. In this city and neighborhood a great number of large factories are springing up, and whatever may be said of our tariff, it unquestionably has had the effect of inducing the manufacture in this country of goods previously imported, with all the advantages of increased employment and circulation of money in this country.

The value of the home market is not sufficiently appreciated, if the statistics published by a recent writer be true that 'western Canada produced two and a half times as much wheat, twenty-five times as much oats, and thirty-four times as much barley as Canada exported.' The failures in Canada are considerably smaller this year than last, being: 1904, \$11,180,223; in 1905, \$9,511,472.

The feature of the year, however, is the splendid crop which has just been harvested in the North-West Provinces, and in Ontario. As regards the former, the most sanguine anticipations have been realized, and it seems beyond doubt that the following estimates of this season's crop in Manitoba and the North-West Provinces are conservative: Wheat, 90 million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 65 cents; oats, sixty-five million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 25 cents; barley, thirteen million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 30 cents; flax, half a million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 80 cents; rye, one-third million bushels, worth on the spot, say, 35 cents; in all a hundred and sixty-nine million bushels of grain. Of course a proportion of these crops will be consumed by the farmer, as no doubt will all the root crops—of which potatoes alone are estimated at eight million bushels—as well as hay, but of these I take no account.

At the prices set down it is not difficult to reach an approximate sum of seventy-five millions of dollars, or fifteen million sterling, to be distributed among a comparatively small population, and won from a soil which was considered barren, and surrendered to the wilderness, only a few years ago. In addition to the foregoing, and not included in the above estimate, seventy thousand cattle were disposed of during the year in the North-West. Incidentally, I may mention that I am informed by expert millers, that this year's wheat is so good in quality that seven per cent less of it is required to produce a given quantity of flour than an average.

It is asserted that the area so far brought under cultivation does not, from the most accurate information obtainable, much exceed five per cent, and certainly it will under ten per cent, of the area available and waiting for occupants. In this connection I may quote here a

sentence from an able and well-qualified government officer, who has just completed a wide survey of the Territories. He says: 'The immense wealth so long stored in the virgin soil of the great western country will be gradually developed, and the fact that Canada is destined to rapidly become one of the greatest food-producing nations in the world will soon become apparent to all in the volume of her exports.'

The great extensions of the railway systems operating in this country must not be passed over. The Canadian Pacific Company is spending vast sums in improvements and extensions. The Canadian Northern is pushing westward, while the Grand Trunk Pacific is preparing for an extension to the Pacific, and the government of Canada has the necessary powers to duplicate the railway connection between Quebec and Winnipeg, and is now surveying the line.

With general political events, we have nothing to do except as regards their effect on our financial institutions. A note of thankfulness was heard when an end was put to the mighty war in the Further East.

It was specially grateful to this community when a friendly understanding was reached between England and France, and we trust that the portentous cloud overhanging Russia may be dissipated by wise and liberal measures. Meanwhile, it remains an ominous factor, exciting the liveliest apprehensions among Russia's creditors, and the deepest interest in the whole civilized world.

I can only in conclusion echo the general manager's advice that the abounding prosperity of our country should be prudently accepted and used.

DIRECTORS INCREASED.

Mr. A. T. Paterson seconded. Mr. John Morrison supported the adoption of the report, saying its optimistic nature was warranted by the general conditions of the country. It was a good report from a business point of view, but a bad one from a shareholders' point of view, for he did not consider the shareholders were getting as much as they should get. He therefore proposed that \$1,000,000 be given as a bonus to the shareholders, in addition to the present rate of dividend.

Nobody seconded the motion, which therefore fell to the ground. The report was then unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Sir George Drummond, seconded by Mr. Paterson, it was resolved that by-law No. 3 be amended so as to permit the election of ten directors, instead of nine as heretofore. Sir George Drummond explained that up to the last session of parliament the general Banking Act only permitted the election of nine directors to any bank, but this had now been altered, and the shareholders could not elect practically any number they desired.

LORD STRATHCONA AS HON. PRESIDENT.

It was further resolved on the motion of Sir George Drummond, seconded by Mr. A. T. Paterson, that power be given the directors to elect an honorary president. This, Sir George Drummond explained, had special reference to Lord Strathcona, who had occupied the post of president for 18 years, and who expressed the desire last year to be relieved from that post. The directors were unwilling that he should altogether sever the connection which he had so long and so usefully maintained, and this idea of honorary president was adopted under the provisions of the General Banking Act.

MR. MORRISON'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. John Morrison proposed that steps be taken with a view to amalgamation with the Merchants Bank of Canada. Such an amalgamation would save the expenses to the two banks of about one hundred branches, and would add considerably to the profits of the shareholders.

The motion was not seconded, but the vice-president said the recommendation would be duly considered by the directors.

Sir George Drummond proposed that a message be sent to Lord Strathcona expressing the appreciation of the shareholders of his services to the bank.

Mr. E. B. Greenhields seconded, saying they all felt that the bank had been honored in the past by having Lord Strathcona as their president. They knew that when he first went across to London he hoped to be a great deal more on this side of the Atlantic and be present at the meetings. To his great regret, however, he found that he could not be here as much as he expected. He thought that not only should his great services to the bank be noted, but the fact that they as shareholders, as well as citizens, had the very highest opinion of Lord Strathcona as a man. He was very glad that he was to be the honorary president. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously. Votes of thanks to the president, vice-president, general manager, and staff, concluded the meeting. The result of the ballot for the election of directors was as follows:— Messrs. R. B. Angus, E. S. Clouston, Sir George Drummond, E. R. Greenhields, the Hon. Robert Mackay, Sir William C. Macdonald, A. T. Paterson, Robert G. Reid, James Ross and Lord Strathcona. This is the same board as before, with the addition of Mr. Clouston.

MR. FLETCHER HONORED.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 29.—The Mining Society of Nova Scotia to-night presented Hugh Fletcher, of the Canadian Geological Society, with a gold watch and chain and pocket aneroid. Mr. Fletcher has for many years been engaged in geological work in Nova Scotia, where his work is much appreciated by the coal and gold men. He would, he said, result in incalculable benefit to the engineering profession. He also, in another paper, described a new gauge invented by a citizen of Johannesburg, which included a compass, a plummet, small cameras and electric light, all connected with a small clock, and so arranged that the light can be turned on for any length of time after the apparatus has been lowered into the deepest bore-holes.

THANKSGIVING DAY

AMERICANS IN LONDON GAVE A BANQUET.

London, Nov. 30.—The annual Thanksgiving banquet of the American Society in London was held at the Hotel Cecil to-night. Among those present were the Lord Mayor, high city officials and the governor of the Bank of England and others. Among the toasts were, 'The Mayor,' proposed by Capt. Stockton, naval attaché of the United States Embassy; 'Our Guests,' by the chairman, and the 'President of the United States,' by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Solicitor-General of Canada. Replies were made by the Hon. Allan Gibbs, M.P. for the city of London, and Alderman Sir Henry Knight.

Mr. Lemieux said: 'Every true American must feel it an honor to be governed by a man whose name and fame not only belong to his own country, but to humanity itself, and to whom the peace of Portsmouth is a monument which coming generations will respect and revere as the crowning triumph of the uncrowned king of a powerful republic, who has earned the right to the title of diplomat among kings, and king among diplomats.'

MR. LEMIEUX IN PARIS.

London, Dec. 1.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Solicitor-General for Canada, left for Paris to-day. He goes to Rome before returning to London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 2s., marriage notices for 5s., death notices for 1s. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, 2s. extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or eulogies) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BURPEE — At Newport, N.B., on Dec. 1, 1905, to the wife of Robert B. Burpee, a son. St. John, N.B., papers please copy. FERGUSON — At 'Chestnut Cottage,' Cumberland, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ferguson, a son. REAVIE — On Nov. 25, 1905, at Brysonville, a son to Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Reavie. STUART — At Wadena, Sask., on Nov. 13, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Stuart. SUTTON — At Lakeland, Que., on Nov. 29, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sutton.

MARRIED.

BREADY-CLENDINENG — On Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, 1905, in the Methodist Church, Cole St. Paul, by the Rev. James Watson, Fred W. Bready, of Emo, Rainy River District, New Ontario, to Margaret R. Clendineng, second daughter of Mr. Robert Clendineng. BREDDIN-MURRAY — At the residence of the bride's father, 44 Rose avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, on Nov. 23, 1905, Edgar Armand Breddin, of Winnipeg, to Mary Carruthers, daughter of Thomas Murray. CRAIG — SCOBELL — At St. John's Church, Cape Vincent, N.Y., on Nov. 29, 1905, by the Rev. Chas. Tyndall, Miss Gertrude Maria, third daughter of J. A. Scobell, to John Davidson Craig, B.A., B.Sc., Ottawa.

DAWSON — ODELL — At Lacolle, Que., on Nov. 29, 1905, in the Methodist Church, by the Rev. L. M. England, B.A., Hereward F. G. Dawson, of Ottawa, Ont., to Beulah M. Odell, of Lacolle, Que. DULMAGE-REDDEN — In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 27, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, 115 Lower Bagot street, Miss Florence, second daughter of Mr. J. Redden, to Percy Dulmage, of False Ducks Island, Ont. EDDINGTON-EDDINGTON — At the home of the bride's parents, Roseville, on Nov. 22, 1905, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Harwood, Miss Nellie Eddington, only daughter of James and Annie Eddington, to Mr. James R. Eddington, of Centenary.

FREEMAN — BURRELL — At the Salvation Army Barracks, Sunbury, Ont., on Nov. 28, 1905, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, Thomas Freeman, of Sattersea, to Cornelia Burrell, of Texas. GILLESPIE — SHIRLEY — On Nov. 25, 1905, at the home of the bride's parents, St. Paul, Minn., W. Percy Gillespie, of Regina, Sask., and Lillian M. W. Shirley, of Toronto. HENDERSON — ORR — At the residence of the bride's mother, near Howick, Que., on Nov. 29, 1905, by the Rev. John M. Kellock, M.A., Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the late Matthew Orr, to Robert Henderson, of North Georgetown.

McBRIDE-FARR — At the residence of the bride's father, Coleraine, Ont., on Nov. 28, 1905, by the Rev. Henry A. Fish, James Albert, son of Thos. E. McBride, Esq., of Mount Charles, Ont., and Esther I. (Hettie), only daughter of James Farr, Esq. McLENNAN-McNAMARA — On Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Archd. G. Carson, Miss Mary J. Elizabeth, daughter of McNamara, to Thomas J. McLennan, both of Apple Hill, Ont. McMEEKEN — CONROY — At Valleyfield, on Nov. 14, 1905, by the Rev. John E. Ducloux, B.A., David McMeekin, of Valleyfield, to Gertrude Conroy, of Montreal. MOORE-FLATTERS — On Nov. 25, 1905, in St. Margaret's Church, Cummings' Bridge, by the Rev. W. P. Garrett, B.A., David Wilfred, son of Mr. James Moore, of Aylmer, to Josephine Tye (Ody), youngest daughter of the late Joseph T. Flatters, of Aylmer, Que. ONDERKINK-LAGROVE — On Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. MacVicar, Simeon E. Onderkink to Eliza L. Lagrove, daughter of Wm. A. Lagrove, and granddaughter of Mr. Duncan McNaughton, both of Finch. RINGROSE-SMITH — At Ottawa, on Nov. 29, 1905, by the Rev. B. W. Merrill, Miss Mabel E. Smith, daughter of Capt. Wm. Smith, to Thos. J. B. Ringrose, both of Ottawa.

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SHETLER — LOWRY — In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 27, 1905, by the Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., Mr. Matthew Shetler to Miss Laura Lowry, both of Napanee. DIED.

ANNING — At her home, in Belleville, Ont., on Nov. 25, 1905, Mary J., widow of the late James Aning, aged 64 years. BARTON — At his residence, on Britannia street, Stratford, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1905, David Barton, aged 74 years, 2 months and 21 days.

BOYD — On the morning of Nov. 26, 1905, Mary A. Trimble, widow of the late John Boyd, aged 65 years. BRADSHAW — At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Durand, 287 Huron street, Toronto, on Nov. 28, 1905, Jane, elder daughter of the late George Bradshaw, of Hamilton.

BURRITT — On Nov. 26, 1905, at his late residence, Mitchell, Ont., Alden Burritt, senior member of the firm of A. Burritt & Co., in his seventy-fifth year. CAMERON — At his residence, Casselman, County of Russell, Ontario, Donald Cameron, on Nov. 29, 1905, aged seventy years.

CRAWFORD — At Baltimore, Maryland, on Nov. 24, 1905, Dairymple Henry Crawford, eldest son of Dairymple Crawford, late of the city of Toronto. DANZIGER — On Nov. 28, 1905, Herman Danziger died at his residence, 28 Victoria street, in his 84th year.

DICKINSON — At Creemore, Ont., on Nov. 26, 1905, at her late residence, Creemore, Mrs. John Dickinson, aged 55 years. DOWSWELL — Suddenly, at Orillia, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1905, Thomas Dowswell, in his 69th year.

GRANT — At 206 St. George street, Toronto, on Nov. 30, 1905, Margaret Hunter, beloved wife of Robert A. Grant, and daughter of the late James H. Hunter, M.P.P., of Durham, Ont. HASTIE — In Olds, Alberta, on Monday, Nov. 13, 1905, Henry Hastie, beloved husband of Mary McCall, of 55 Conway street, Montreal, aged 48 years.

HAYES — At St. John, N.B., on Nov. 30, 1905, Agnes Hayes, aged 84 years, widow of the late Thomas Hayes, and mother of Mr. G. H. Hayes, Post-Office Department, Ottawa. HUBBARD — On Nov. 26, 1905, at Bradford, Ont., Armiger J. Hubbard, formerly of 'Brundall,' Ancaster, in his 72nd year.

JACK — On Nov. 22, 1905, at his home, near LeRoy, Simcoe County, Ont., Thos. Jack, in his 84th year. MACKAY — At Woodstock, Ont., on Nov. 28, 1905, the Rev. W. A. Mackay, M.A., D.D., in his 63rd year. MACMASTER — At Ottawa, on Nov. 26, 1905, Bridget O'Meara, relict of the late Duncan Macmaster, in her 64th year.

MACMILLAN — In Winnipeg, on Nov. 26, 1905, Mabel Brown, wife of the Rev. J. Alexander Macmillan, pastor Kate Street Church of Disciples. McARTHUR — Suddenly, at Carleton Place, Ont., on the morning of Nov. 25, 1905, William B. McArthur, aged 56 years. McBAIN — At Dundee, on Nov. 24, 1905, Margaret Smith, wife of Angus McBain, aged 75 years and 4 months.

McCALLUM — At Kaslo, B.C., on Dec. 2, 1905, Archibald McCallum, aged 65 years and 11 months. McCUAIG — At Cote St. George, Que., on Nov. 26, 1905, Donald J. McCuaig, son of the late John Ban McCuaig, aged 32 years. McLaurin — At East Templeton, Que., on Dec. 1, 1905, John McLaurin, in his 61st year.

MORRISON — At Millhaven, Ont., on Nov. 22, 1905, Mrs. John Morrison, aged seventy-five years, ten months and fourteen days. PALMER — At 406 Sherbrooke street, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 3, 1905, Edith, third daughter of A. E. Palmer. PATTON — At Worcester, Mass., on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1905, Herbert James Patton, in his 47th year, formerly of Montreal.

PAXTON — On Dec. 2, 1905, John Davison Paxton, aged 36 years. PERRY — At Port Arthur, Ont., on Nov. 27, 1905, Annie, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Perry, of Maynooth, Ont., aged 23. RACEY — At Montreal General Hospital, on Monday, Dec. 4, 1905, Charles E. Racey, aged 69 years. TARYUSEN — At the Montreal General Hospital on Dec. 1, 1905, Tere Taryusen, aged 61 years, a native of Norway.

TONER — In this city, on Nov. 27, 1905, at her residence, 13 McCord street, Ann Corrigan, widow of Michael Toner. TRACY — At his residence, Claremont, Ont., on Nov. 24, 1905, Alfred Tracy, in his 85th year. WARDEN — At Toronto, on Nov. 28, 1905, the Rev. Robert H. Warden, D.D., in his 64th year.

WEEGAR — At the residence of his grandmother, Morrisburg, Ont., on Nov. 30, 1905, Charles Clinton, son of C. J. Weegar, aged 4 years. WHINFIELD — On Nov. 23, 1905, at Calumet, P.Q., Rosetta Grece, beloved wife of N. J. Whinfield. WYNNE — In this city, on Nov. 29, 1905, John E. Wynne, third son of Richard Wynne and Catherine Kelly, aged 19 years and 6 months.

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