Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1905. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

SIR HENRY IRVING DEAD.

The Noted English Actor Passes Away at Bradford.

WAS TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL AT HIS HOTEL AFTER THE PLAY, AND EXPIRED BEFORE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ARRIVED.

London, Oct. 13.—Sir Henry Irving died suddenly at Bradford to-night. The death of the distinguished actor was totally unexpected. He was engaged in a tour of the provinces appearing nightly. His last appearance was as 'Becket,' in Lord Tennyson's play of that name.

Sir Henry was giving a series of farewell performances at Bradford. He appeared at the Theatre Royal and was apparently enjoying his customary health. He returned to his hotel, where he was suddenly attacked by syncope at 11.30 o'clock, and he died in a few minutes, without speaking.

Physicians were summoned immediately the seizure occurred, but apparently they could have done nothing to save him, even had they been present when he was attacked.

All the performances billed during Sir Henry's stay had been carried out punctually. He had acted the exhausting part of Mathias, in the 'Bells,' the previous night with all the vigor of his past days.

Although he had never been quite the same man since his illness at Wolverhampton, none of his intimate friends imagined that his life was so near its end. He, however, when talking to friends, and in his public speeches, referred to the approaching close of his life. It was only on Wednesday, when he was a guest of the Mayor of Bradford, at a public luncheon, that he described himself as one, the sands of whose working life were fast running out. This and similar allusions were interpreted sympathetically as the natural platitudes of a hard-worked man, who was nearly seventy years of age. It is doubtful if they were otherwise intended. The occasion of the luncheon was the presentation of an address by his admirers, regretting that it was his last visit to Bradford. Sir Henry, replying to the address, re-advocated establishing municipal theatres, a scheme which was always dear to him. He said:

'Money is spent in this country like water on a great variety of philanthropic and educational objects. Scholarships are founded for the pupil of learning and handsome endowments are made for schools of painting and colleges of music, but who among you ever dreams of endowing theatres. I am sure the time will come when the theatre will be regarded as necessary to a liberal education.'

SIR HENRY'S LAST WORDS.

Sir Henry's last words as the curtain was rung down on the death of Becket, 'Into thy hands, O Lord; into thy hands,' were practically the last he uttered, as he never spoke after his collapse in the hall of the hotel, where he died.

Flags are half-masted over the Town Hall and other public buildings at Bradford to-day, and telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the country.

In view of the doctor's certificate, the coroner has decided that an inquest is not necessary.

Miss Ellen Terry was greatly distressed at the news. She said: 'I know all this has happened as he wished. He worked to the very last in full possession of his faculties. It rejoices me that he finished his evening's work.

'His last expressed wish, the wish of his life, was for a municipal theatre where everything would be of the highest order, where the standard of true drama as distinguished from miscellaneous entertainment would be successfully upheld. A realization of his wish would be a fitting monument to him.'

MESSAGE FROM THE KING AND QUEEN.

The King and Queen, through General Sir Dighton MacNaghten Probyn, keeper of the privy purse, and extra equerry to the King, to-day sent a message of sympathy to the family of Sir Henry Irving, in which their Majesties said: 'He will indeed be a great loss to the profession, of which he was such a distinguished member.'

Messages of sympathy have been received from President Roosevelt and Director Jules Clareti, on behalf of the Comedie Francaise.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

John Henry Brodribb, who afterwards took the name of Irving by Royal license, was born at Keinton, near Glastonbury, in 1838. He was educated in London, and afterwards served as clerk in a city business house. But his heart was on the stage, and through the aid of an actor friend he secured his first theatrical engagement at Sunderland, in 1856. He played Gaston, Duke of Orleans, in 'Richelieu,' and a little later represented Cleomenes in 'The Winter's Tale,' with indifferent success. After playing for a year in Sunderland, he appeared in turn at Edinburgh, London, Glasgow and Manchester, but it was not until his second appearance in London, on Dec. 13, 1869, as Richard Chevenix, in 'Uncle Dick's Darling,' that he achieved a real triumph, and emerged from comparative obscurity into the full light of public favor. His reputation was enhanced by his Digby Grant, in Albert's comedy of 'The Two Roses,' and further still by his marvellous impersonation of Mathias, in 'The Bells.'

THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING.

On Sept. 27, 1873, it was decided to revive 'Richelieu,' and Irving's representation of the principal character was described by the 'Times' as 'Tragic acting in the grandest style.' It may be questioned whether the frenzy with which Irving's performance of 'Richelieu' was then received has ever been exceeded.

Irving first played 'Hamlet' before a London audience on Oct. 21, 1874. He had played the part once before, at Manchester, but with scant success. He had a splendid audience in London, and they cheered him on another triumph—and one, this time, in the highest branch of his art. In costume and make-up the player studiously avoided anything which would be ostentatiously impressive, 'and yet,' wrote a critic at the time, 'nobody could doubt for an instant that he was indeed the Prince of Denmark.' The field of Shakespearian drama was thus opened to him and he was acclaimed at the head of the dramatic profession in England.

He has been a noble successor of Garrick, Macklin, Kean, Kemble, Macready in the phalanx of artists of genius who have put their whole soul into their creations of Shakespeare.

After 'Hamlet,' in 1874, Irving created 'Macbeth' in 1875, 'Othello' in 1876, 'Richard III.' in 1877.

In 1878 he became the manager of the Lyceum Theatre, and he signalized that event by a splendid revival of 'Hamlet,' in which his portrayal of the Prince was associated for the first time with the 'Ophelia' of Ellen Terry.

In 1883-1884 Irving made his first tour through America—which was another splendid triumph for him. After that he crossed the Atlantic every three or four years, and on the occasion of each visit he played in Montreal, appearing in old characters and new ones, and winning with his brilliant acting praise and admiration from the audiences who gathered in their thousands.

His last appearance in the city was in 1903, when he gave the first intimation that he was making a final tour. Responding to the shouts and cheers that rose from all parts of the Academy of Music, he told his listeners he had been coming to Montreal for twenty years, and to an artist it was a pleasure to think that his visits had been remembered.

Then came a word or two of deep pathos, as viewed in the light of what has now occurred, when he said, 'As gratifying as it is to be aware of that affection, you will not, I may say, remember me as I shall remember you.'

The rest of the speech was listened to with deep interest. It was Sir Henry's farewell to Montreal admirers. The looked-for visit next year has become a booking that cannot be fulfilled, but in the minds of those who saw the actor in his great characters, he will be remembered for many a day.

If ever actor was born to the stage, Henry Irving was an instance. The stage was his world. He believed that the highest phase of the art of acting was impersonation, and to this end he used all his powers. He went back to fact and history, and followed the author's meaning from his survey of the natural materials whence he drew his characters. The long gallery of the portraits which Irving set forth in an actor's medium numbered more than six hundred.

So long as he was an individual player, Sir Henry could not show whole plays as he thought they should be shown—with all parts complete and in harmony and proportion each with and to the other. It was for this reason, rather than from ambition or desire of gain, that he took over the cases of management. For over twenty years he did at the Lyceum Theatre what in many other countries is done by the nation, the municipality or the court. And his single-handed venture made his theatre, as well as himself, illustrious and known all over the civilized world. He had been given, what no man of set purpose wins, a personal devotion unparalleled in artistic history, from countless numbers of persons whom he has never seen except in cheering masses.

Sir Henry Irving found in the maintenance of an extravagantly large company a field for generosity. He retained faithful old members of his company long after their services might have been dispensed with if only business considerations prevailed.

The great actor was devotedly fond of children. When he was playing 'Olivia,' the juvenile part was taken by a little lad about nine years old. The little fellow kept himself very tidy, but his clothes were old, and it was evident that he was extremely poor.

'Where do you live, my boy?' asked Irving one night.

'Beyond Hammersmith,' answered the lad.

'And how do you get home?'

'I walk, sir,' was the answer with surprise, at the inquiry.

'Yes, yes. But after this, you must ride.' And Irving gave orders that the lad's 'bus fare was to be paid thereafter. Some time after he noticed that the little fellow had a troubled look on his face. He asked him if he enjoyed riding. That brought forth the fact that the boy had been saving the 'bus fare, as his mother was ill and his father out of work. Irving immediately ordered that the child's salary be raised. Through the summer, although the company was not playing, the child received his salary just the same, at the personal order of his great patron.

Irving twice refused his title, and finally agreed to be knighted only after he had been convinced that it would redound to the advantage of the profession at large.

Henry Irving was the first of his profession to be knighted, an honor which was deservedly granted to him in 1895.

AN APPRECIATION.

The passing of Sir Henry Irving snaps the last link with the dramatic school of the past; the only tragedian who, in the past half-century, has proved his claim to the title as it was understood by the Greeks, he created for himself and for the ideals he endeavored to perpetuate, an atmosphere which has had a potent influence on the drama of the past few decades in so far as the character of its presentation is concerned. And in this atmosphere he lived and worked as few devotees of his art have ever labored.

Sir Henry was first and foremost the exponent of Shakespeare; that was his life's work, the goal he set before him and towards which he ever aimed. To him not England alone, but this continent, owes a debt not easily to be measured, for he was the pioneer of the movement since so ably assisted by Mr. F. R. Benson and Mr. Ben Greet, and which had for its primary object the familiarization of the British public, not in London alone, but throughout the country, with the works of their greatest dramatist in such a manner as to enable them to appreciate his nearness to the inner heart of things, his humanity, and the lessons he offered humanity. It was with this object always in his mind that Sir Henry selected those plays which in his opinion conveyed the most impressive and most forcible lessons.

While he thus gave to the public of his best as an interpreter of Shakespeare, at the same time he revolutionized the conditions under which English drama had, up to the time of his advent as a dominant factor in English dramatic life, been produced. He was the first English actor to insist on—and to obtain—all the most effective stage settings and mechanical adjuncts calculated to accentuate the realism of the drama produced. His 'Faust' created a tremendous sensation, when first played by the weird magnificence of scenery and general lighting and mechanical stage devices employed, which attracted widespread attention on the Continent, and was the subject of a keen discussion between the most eminent dramatic critics of the day.

Sir Henry was faithful to the last to the high standard he set himself when he began. All his productions were characterized by lavish expenditures and setting as perfect as, in his opinion, it could be made without detracting from the power of the play itself. He drew the barrier line which Mr. Beerbohm Tree overstepped, and this, and the fact that Irving was a tragedian while Tree is but a past-master in the art of make-up, indicate sufficiently clearly the wide gulf that lies between the dead actor and the man who, of all living actors, has striven most to imitate, and has most overdone it.

Opinions differ, will always differ, as to the respective merits of his various interpretations. Individually, some have been excelled, doubtless, while others have been rendered anew in a manner that admits, not of comparison, but rather of separate praise. At the present moment, when the great actor lies dead, detailed criticism is unnecessary; that will be the work of later days. It suffices to say that a noble and powerful personality has been removed from the stage which he did his best to elevate and purify and dignify, and when the British public, and the American public, fully realize that they will never see again the tall, spare figure, never hear again those sharp, clear-cut, memorable accents, nor note the striking gait that he had made his own, then, and only then, will they begin even to approximately recognize the greatness of his work, the unselfish devotion with which he labored, and his lofty conception of the priceless heritage which he did so much to enable his fellow-men to profit by and understand.

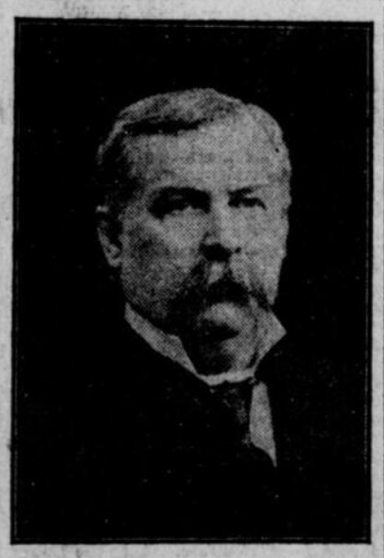
DEATH OF DR. BULLER

One of Canada's Most Eminent Physicians Passes Away.

MOURNED BY HUNDREDS WHOSE SUFFERINGS WERE RELIEVED BY HIS SKILL.

Dr. Frank Buller, the eminent specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, passed away at his residence, 111 Drummond street, at 4.15 p.m. on Wednesday. The end was not unexpected, as the doctor had been ailing since last June and had not been able to perform any professional duties since that time. He spent some weeks at Kennebunk, Maine, for the benefit of his health, but, about the beginning of September, finding that his condition was not improving, he was brought back to the city and had been at his home ever since.

Dr. Buller was the fourth son of the late Mr. Charles G. Buller, of 'Hillside,' Campbellford, Ont., by his wife Frances Elizabeth Boucher, second daughter of the late Mr. R. P. Boucher. He was born at Campbellford on May 4, 1844, and was educated at the Peterborough High School and Victoria College, Cobourg, where he graduated in medicine in 1869. He carried on further professional studies in England and Germany, devoting his attention specially to diseases of the eye, ear and throat. While at the University of Berlin he enjoyed the advantage of personal instruction from Helmholtze and von Grafe. He also served as an assistant surgeon in the military hospitals of North Germany during a portion of the Franco-Prussian war. Before returning to England in 1872 he had been on the staff of the Grafe-Ewers Ophthalmic Hospital of Berlin. In England he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and senior house surgeon in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. Dr. Buller commenced practice in Montreal in 1876, and had been for years in the forefront of his profession, enjoying an extensive practice in his own special field. He held the posts of ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital for seventeen years, resigning to take the same position in the Royal Victoria Hospital. He was also professor of ophthalmology and otology at McGill University. Dr. Buller married Lillie, daughter of the late Peter Langlois, of Quebec, who died on Nov. 20, 1895. Two daughters, Miss Marguerite and Miss Cecil, were the issue of this marriage. About seven years ago Dr. Buller married Miss Brian, of New York. To them were born two children, a boy and a girl, who, with the widow and the two daughters above mentioned, survive.



THE LATE DR. BULLER.

Dr. Buller was M.D., C.M., of McGill, and M. R. C. S., England. He was the first professor of ophthalmology and otology at McGill University, having been appointed when the chair was founded in 1883, and he held the professorship at the time of his death. He was a past president of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a member of the American Ophthalmological Society and of the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain. He was a member of St. George's Church. He was at one time an active member of St. Paul's Lodge A. F. & A. M.

Dr. Buller was a cousin of General Sir Redvers Buller, their fathers having been cousins; and persons who knew both or who were acquainted with the doctor and have seen good pictures of the general have noted a very remarkable resemblance in their features. Naturally, the doctor was greatly interested in the South African war. He would discuss it by the hour. At the close of hostilities he wrote a lengthy communication to the Home Government on the dual language problem in South Africa. It is understood that he was strongly opposed to the dual language system, and cited the inconveniences, expense and labor connected with the dual system existing in some parts of Canada as arguments against the perpetuation of two official languages in any of the British possessions, colonies or dependencies.

'Canadians have, not infrequently, gone to Germany and other countries to consult famous oculists without receiving the hoped for benefit. Then, they have come, in some cases recommended by the physicians in the Old Country, to Dr. Buller, and, in many instances, he has cured or relieved them. He was jealous of his reputation, and in very delicate cases, where he feared to trust patients in the hands of untrained attendants, and they were too poor to hire professional nurses, he has been known to stay with the patients all night, after an operation, and attend to the dressing himself, lest the eye, so tender and in such a precarious condition, might suffer needless pain or be injured through a slight mistake. The poor were given the same attention as the rich.

'Dr. Buller was devoted to his patients, and the only thing that would lead him to give more care or study to one case than another was the fact that it was a more difficult case to treat or to understand. He seemed to go about his work with a kind of intuition. He not only knew what to do, but exactly when and how to do it. It is quite true that he has lectured extensively and contributed largely to medical literature on the subject of the eye and the ear: and his papers and addresses were always most valuable. He could expound his theories, but he could not impart his intuition or genius, and that is just why there is no one to-day that approaches him in success in ophthalmology.

'He would never admit defeat; this was one of Dr. Buller's strong points. It inspired confidence in the patient, and study was often and often rewarded with success in cases which others had given up as beyond human aid. For the sake of the suffering it is to be sincerely hoped that a worthy successor to Dr. Buller may soon appear among the many physicians who are now making a special study of this branch of medical science. His death has cast a deep gloom over the ranks of the profession wherever his name and services to humanity are known.'

The funeral on Friday afternoon to Mount Royal Cemetery was very largely attended by the professional men of the city and representatives of McGill University.

WASHED OVERBOARD.

Five Steerage Passengers on Steamship 'Campania' Lose Their Lives and Over Thirty are Injured.

DISASTER CAUSED BY HUGE WAVE WHICH SWEPT THE DECK OF THE VESSEL WITH AWFUL SUDDENNESS.

New York, Oct. 14.—Five lives are known to have been lost and more than thirty persons injured, some of them seriously, on the Cunard Line steamer 'Campania,' last Wednesday, when a gigantic wave rolled over the vessel and swept across a deck thick with steerage passengers. So sudden was the coming of the disaster and so great the confusion which attended and followed it that even the officers of the steamer themselves were unable to-day upon the vessel's arrival here to estimate the full extent of the disaster. It is possible that the five persons known to be missing from the steerage may constitute the full number of dead.

When the 'Campania' reached quarantine to-day ten of the injured passengers were still in the ship's hospital, some of them seriously hurt, and a score of others were nursing minor injuries.

The steamer was ploughing along under full headway last Wednesday afternoon. A heavy quartering sea was running, but the weather conditions were far from unpleasant and the big boat's decks were crowded with passengers. The steerage deck was covered with merry-makers and there was nothing to indicate the approaching disaster, when suddenly the vessel lurched to port and scooped up an enormous sea. The wave boarded the steamer about amidships on the port side and swept clear across the steerage deck, completely filling the space between that deck and the deck above, and carrying everything with it. The steamer's side was buried so deep that the passengers on the deck above were submerged to their waists as the immense volume of water rolled aft and then surged forward. All the cabin passengers on the upper deck succeeded in clinging to supports while the waters surged around them, and were saved, but the unfortunates on the steerage deck found themselves utterly helpless. The irresistible rush of waters, sweeping toward the forward part of the ship, carried everything before it. Nettings, heavy railings, and other obstructions which had been arranged near the railings to prevent passengers being washed overboard, served their purpose only in part. So great was the volume and force of the rushing waters that a door in the rail was smashed and through this opening five of the helpless ones who had been caught by the wave were swept to their deaths. Others who were dashed against the rails and other like obstructions, escaped death, but many of them received severe injuries.

When the wave cleared the vessel, the forward part of the deck was strewn with injured and for hours Dr. Verden, the ship's surgeon, aided by a number of physicians among the cabin pasengers, was busy in attending to their hurts. In the meantime an inspection of the steerage was made by the ship's officers and it was learned that five of the passengers were missing. No further information regarding the result of the inspection was given out.

From one of the steerage passengers, who escaped death or serious injuries in the disaster, it was learned that the lives of several children were saved by a stewardess, Miss Cotes, and a deck steward. The little ones were playing about the deck when they were caught in the swirl of water and carried aft with the others. On the return rush of the wave the children were being carried directly toward the open door, through which the five, who lost their lives, had been carried, when Miss Cotes and the steward rushed to their rescue and dragged them back to safety.

Wednesday's disaster marks the first time in the Cunard Line's history of more than sixty years that a passenger has been lost from one of its steamers by accident.

John C. Hart, of Ithaca, N.Y., who came over in the steerage of the 'Campania' with his sister, said:

'When the wave fell on the ship my sister was about twenty feet away from me near the port rail. I saw her engulfed in the water so that she was covered from my view. Then the gate broke and the water, running back off the deck dragged her with it. I dived into this stream and caught her dress. The water took us to the edge of the broken gate, where I managed to catch hold of a stanchion. Both of us were half-drowned before we were rescued by two deck stewards.'

Although some of the passengers thought that the 'Campania' should have been stopped in an attempt to save those who were washed overboard, the officers say this was practically an impossibility. Some of the waves in Wednesday afternoon's gale broke as high as the top of the smokestacks. An hour before the accident an officer on the bridge was struck by the descending crest of a wave, knocked down and rendered unconscious.

Many steerage passengers upon landing at the dock to-day fell upon their knees and offered prayers of thanksgiving over their safe arrival.

Wednesday's disaster marks the first time in the Cunard Line's history of more than sixty years that a passenger has been lost from one of its steamers by accident.

The 'Philadelphia,' which ran into the same storm last Wednesday that swept five of the 'Campania's' passengers overboard, arrived here to-day and reported that the storm was one of the worst that the 'Philadelphia' ever encountered. Scarcely was the 'Philadelphia out of the storm zone when a wireless message apprised her of the disaster on the 'Campania.' This news was withheld from the 'Philadelphia's' passengers until they arrived at port to-day.

All passengers on the 'Philadelphia' were kept inside during the storm, which lasted forty-eight hours.

New York, Oct. 14.—An experience with the same storm which caused the loss of five passengers on the 'Campania' was reported by the steamer 'Savoie' on her arrival here to-day. Last Wednesday the 'Savoie' ran into a north-east hurricane. Madame Calve was a passenger on the steamer, and, when the storm was at its height the passengers were locked in the cabins, many of them badly frightened. Mme. Calve appeared, and announcing her faith that the storm would be passed through in safety, she sang until her fellow passengers were again in good spirits. Among the passengers was C. Blondel, the French minister to Mexico.

MET THE TREASURER.

Manufacturers Protest Against Commercial Travellers' Tax

IT IS LIKELY TO BE REDUCED TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

A deputation from the local branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association waited on the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, at the government offices, St. Gabriel street, on Wednesday. The delegation was headed by Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, the president of the Association, and the question of the removal of the government tax on commercial travellers doing business in this province, as representatives of outside houses, was gone into. Mr. Ballantyne referred to the inconvenience of this particular tax to the wholesale trade of the province and gave several reasons why the tax should be removed. Speeches were also made by Messrs. J. J. McGill, J. S. N. Dougall, Lorne McGibbon, W. McMaster and C. B. Gordon.

The Hon. Mr. McCorkill, in his reply to the deputation, said that he was pleased to have the members of the local branch of the Manufacturers' Association call and discuss the matter with him. He referred to the conference held at Quebec yesterday with manufacturers and merchants of that city on the same question, and after talking the situation over it was agreed that a reduction in the tax from $300 to $100 would prove satisfactory. Mr. McCorkill referred to the heavy debt of the province, and stated that this year no less than $1,700,000 in interest had to be paid out of the treasury, while the sum of $700,000 had been voted this season to the administration of justice in the province. In Ontario he said only $500,000 was required, and considerable of this sum was paid by the counties in support of their district jails, but the Quebec Government was bound to meet the full amount.

The debt of the province, Mr. McCorkill said, was about $26,000,000 and it was a continual 'worry to the government to meet the situation of the constantly increasing expenses of the province. Something had to be done to meet their obligations.

'Do you want the government,' said the minister, 'to go bankrupt? Then, if not, you must assist us to pay our debts.'

The sum of $50,000 has been spent this year in advance of last season in education, and this alone, Mr. McCorkill claimed, was another heavy burden to handle.

'Then, again, the government desired,' he said, 'to spend more money on education and on colonization.'

The minister assured the deputation that he fully realized the situation and he promised to take their request into consideration and place the matter before his colleagues at a future meeting of the Cabinet.

The members of the deputation were Messrs. C. C. Ballantyne, J. J. McGill, J. S. N. Dougall, S. D. Joubert, C. B. Gordon, D. Lorne McGibbon, William McMaster, S. W. Ewing, S. S. Boxer and C. T. Smith.

TAX MAY BE REDUCED.

Quebec, Oct. 10.—As a result of a meeting to-day between a delegation of local merchants and travellers on the one side, and the Quebec Government on the other, it is likely the three hundred dollar tax imposed on travellers entering the Province of Quebec will be reduced to a hundred dollars. This was the general feeling at the interview, during the course of which many of those present spoke on the matter.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 9.—The chief feature of the Lord Mayor's procession next month will be emblematic of the British colonies. Canada will be represented by one of her farming sons seated in front of a painted representation of acres of golden wheat and a group of miners and fur-clad traders of the Hudson's Bay Company, of which the new Lord Mayor is a director, in a barter with Indians. It is possible that some of the crew of the 'Stork' will also be present.

London, Oct. 9.—The imports from Canada during September were as follows: Cattle, 16,394; value, £279,037. Sheep and lambs, 3,951; £6,516. Wheat 491,600 hundredweights, £175,887. Wheat meal and flour, 79,900 hundredweights, £39,95. Peas, 720 hundredweights, £430. Bacon, 148,450 hundredweights, £360,604. Hams, 34,317; £5,321. Butter, 55,613; £273,599. Cheese, 221,101 hundredweights; £587,173. Eggs, 7,460 great hundredth; £3,448. Horses, 13; £490.

London, Oct. 11.—Mr. Watson Griffin, of Toronto, writes to the Manchester 'Guardian' a long letter denying that Mr. Jollicoe was told what he says he was, by members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the 'Victorian.' The 'Guardian,' commenting, says:—'Mr. Griffin takes a good deal of space to show Mr. Jollicoe was not told what he says he was, but when he comes to state what in his opinion Canada will not do he simply confirms all Mr. Jollicoe said. "It is perfectly true," writes Mr. Griffin, "that we are determined not to surrender the fiscal independence of Canada, and do not intend to sacrifice our Canadian home industries."

'Precisely, this is what Mr. Jollicoe said. Mr. Griffin, however, imagines that Mr. Chamberlain has never asked Canada to do either of these things. He had better read Mr. Chamberlain's speeches more carefully.'

London, Oct. 11.—Marie Persia, a Canadian, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment at Sloeura, Switzerland, for a series of robberies on Swiss express trains. Her accomplice, Jeanne Laporte, a French woman, got eighteen months.

London, Oct. 8.—The government of Ontario has appointed Mr. Charles P. Wilson, solicitor of Dublin, a commissioner to administer oaths and take depositions for the Ontario courts in all parts of Ireland.

London, Oct. 14.—Mr. James Long, writing in the Manchester 'Guardian,' on land for the unemployed, referring to Mr. H. Rider Haggard's Canadian settlement scheme, says his own belief is that the report, however it may be regarded, is pigeonholed, and that as far as the Colonial Office is concerned, we shall hear no more about it.

London, Oct. 13.—At the first meeting of the pupils of the Physical Society at Guy's Hospital yesterday, a dinner was given to Professor Osler, which was followed by his address on some reminiscences of Sir Thomas Browne.

Sir Samuel Wilkes said the occasion was historical and a date of imperial significance. Professor Osler was the first representative of Great Britain whom Oxford had called from over the seas to fill a professorial chair.

This was Dr. Osler's first lecture in London as regius professor of medicine in the University of Oxford.

QUADRENNIAL CONFERENCE

MONTREAL METHODISTS WILL ENTERTAIN CHURCH LEGISLATORS NEXT YEAR.

The seventh general conference of the Methodist Church will meet in St. James Church, in this city, next year, the sessions commencing on Sept. 12

This decision was arrived at by the General Conference committee which met in Toronto on Thursday. At the last general conference which was held in Winnipeg three years ago a pressing invitation was extended the delegates and officials by the people of Vancouver, supported by the British Columbia Conference to hold the next quadrennial sessions in the coast capital. The expense of transporting about three hundred delegates across the continent to the extreme west, was, however, the great objection to this wish being carried out. As a general conference had not assembled in Montreal for fifteen years it was considered that this was an opportunity which the Methodists of this city should embrace and extend an invitation to the next conference to meet here. Yesterday morning a telegram to this effect was sent to Toronto, and in view of all the circumstances it did not take the committee long to decide that, in the interest of economy and, perhaps, the general welfare of the cause throughout the Dominion, it would be advisable to meet at the centre of the territory.

The general conferences of the Methodist Church since, and including, the year 1883, when the union was consummated, have been held at the following dates and places:—

No.	Dat.	City.	Church.
1.	Sept. 5, 1883.	Belleville.	Bridge Street.
2.	Sept. 1, 1886.	Toronto	Metropolitan
3.	Sept. 10, 1890.	Montreal	St. James.
4.	Sept. 6, 1894.	London	Queen's Avenue
5.	Sept. 1, 1898.	Toronto	Metropolitan.
6.	Sept. 4, 1902.	Winnipeg	Grace.

The growth of Methodism in the Dominion in the same period is shown by the following statistics:

Date.	No. of Ministers.	No. of Members.	Value Church property
1883	1,644	169,803	$9 130 807
1886	1,610	197,469	9,896,298
1890	1,748	233,868	11,597,491
1894	1,996	260,953	13,194,973
1898	2,061	280,537	13,473,381
1902	2,089	291,895	14,190,908

The general conference is the supreme governing body of the Methodist Church in Canada. It is composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates. The last conference was attended by 298 delegates. The ministers are elected by the annual conferences, of which there are now thirteen, including Newfoundland and Japan. Assiniboia and Alberta conferences have been constituted since the last quadrennial conference.

The general superintendent of the Methodist Church from the time of the union, which came into effect on July 1, 1884, to the present time, has been the Rev. A. Carman, D.D., a former bishop of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, one of the four uniting churches.

EXAMPLE OF GOOD FEELING.

On the occasion of the recent blessing of the new Catholic Church at St. Charles, Manitoba, a banquet was held in the afternoon in honor of Archbishop Langevin and the visiting clergy. A number of speeches were made, and among them was one by Mr. Parker, a Protestant farmer, who has been living in the neighborhood for nearly thirty years. He wished to say that the Protestants of the district had always highly appreciated their French countrymen. They have never had, in public or private matters, any disagreement worth mentioning. The French were the first to build a church there, although the Protestants preceded them in the district by fifteen years. Mr. Parker had already attended one dedication of a French church; it was at Lasalle, and he never heard a more liberal sermon than was preached that day by the late lamented Archbishop Taché. The Protestants of the district had received the most valuable help from their French neighbors. He was glad to hear Archbishop Langevin speak so eloquently of the greatness of Canada.

ARMY WILL APPEAL

LAST HAS NOT BEEN HEARD OF THE GAUTHIER-ST. LOUIS CASE.

It was stated yesterday by Mr. A. R. McMaster, of McMaster & Cook, counsel for the Salvation Army in the case of Pierre Gauthier, of Maisonneuve, who was charged with disturbing a religious service in the town of St. Louis, on Sept. 6 last, that an appeal from the decision of Judge Sicotte, as rendered last Monday, would be made to the Court of King's Bench. It is expected that the case will be heard at the close of the November term of the court, when the presiding judge sits to hear cases in appeal from the courts below.

The Quebec provincial officers of the Salvation Army are at present in Toronto, attending the annual territorial council of war and the anniversary of the advent of the Army to Canada. When they left, early in the week for Toronto, they took copies of the evidence and legal advice to lay before Commissioner Coombs, the territorial commander. As this question is considered by the Army to be a matter of principle involving the liberty of public meeting and free speech, in which all Canadians are vitally interested, it is expected that a public appeal will be made for subscriptions to an appeal fund, so that the expenses of this legal fight may not draw on the general funds for evangelistic work.

AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS

MURDERER OF WILSON HOLTON LIKELY TO BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 12.—After seventeen long years of untiring watchfulness, it is probable that Sandy McDuff, alleged to have murdered the old miser, Wilson Holton, on the night of July 1, 1888, will be captured and brought to justice within a few days. The Crown has been actively at work upon the case for the past month, in conjunction with the department at Toronto, and Mr. Rogers, provincial detective, is expected shortly to complete the coup.

On the night of the murder, Wilson Holton, an old bachelor of seventy years, reputed to have hoarded a considerable sum of money, was attacked in his log cabin in Tilbury, where he lived alone, by masked men, who clubbed him, and then shot him. They then rifled the hut and secured something over $400, hidden in the wall, making their escape by horse and rig.

INDIANS IN FAR NORTH

DOMINION COMMISSIONER SAYS THEY ARE HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—Mr. Conroy, Dominion Indian Commissioner, has returned from paying treaty arrears to the Indians of the far north. He was accompanied on the trip by Mr. Bell, secretary, and Mr. West, inspector, of the North-West Mounted Police post at Lesser Slave Lake. The treaty was paid at the following places: St. John's, Dunvegan, Peace River Crossing, Vermillion, Red River, Chippewian, Fond du Lac, Smith's Landing, Fort Smith, Fellers, Hay River, Fort Murray, Wabicata, White Fish Lake, Sturgeon Lake and the Cepron of Lesser Slave Lake. The Indians were found to be in good health and prosperous. The year's hunt was good, moose, bear and caribou being plentiful. Mr. Conroy is enthusiastic over the agricultural prospects of the Peace River region, and other districts in the north country, south of Sturgeon Lake, which is rolling prairie with an incline to the south, and has every appearance of being splendidly adapted for agriculture. Along the Lower Peace River there are 600 square miles of splendid land, which, owing to the latitude, is admirably suited to grain-raising. Tomatoes were ripening on vines in the open at Wabiscaw on Sept. 2, and no frost occurred there up to that date. The party had new potatoes from the Hudson's Bay gardens at Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, on Aug. 25. Mr. Conroy leaves on Thursday for Ottawa.

TWO OF FAMILY DEAD

WIFE PUT ARSENIC IN MISTAKE FOR BAKING POWDER IN THE BISCUITS.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Oct. 12.—John Holliday and his wife are dead and their grandson, Harry Holliday, is expected to die before morning from arsenic poisoning. Mrs. Holliday used arsenic in biscuits, mistaking it for baking powder.

GAYNOR AND GREENE

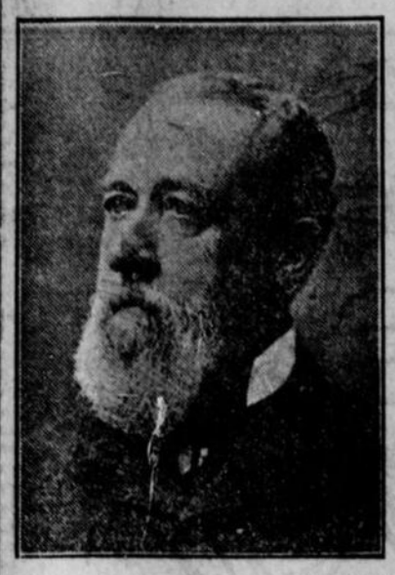
TRIAL AT SAVANNAH WILL LIKELY TAKE PLACE NEXT MONTH.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 11.—The trial of Gaynor and Greene, charged with conspiracy, will probably take place during the November sitting of the United States Court for the southern district of Georgia.

THE HON. ARTHUR TURCTTE

PROTHONOTARY OF THIS DISTRICT DIES SUDDENLY.

The Hon. Arthur Turcotte, prothonotary of the district of Montreal, died suddenly at his office in the Court House on Thursday evening.



THE LATE HON. A. TURCOTTE.

The physicians are of opinion that death was caused by syncope of the heart.

The Hon. Arthur Henri Rene Turcotte was born in Montreal, on Jan. 19, 1845, and was the son of the late Hon. J. E. Turcotte, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. He commenced his studies in St. Mary's College, Montreal, and completed his course at Stoneyhurst College, Lancashire, England. Called to the Bar in 1867, he was made a Queen's Counsel in 1879. Mr. Turcotte practised his profession in Three Rivers, of which city he became successively councillor, alderman and mayor. He was elected to the Legislature as member for Three Rivers in 1876, and represented that county for several years. In 1878 he became Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and held that position until the dissolution of the House in December, 1881. Defeated at the general elections which followed, he was re-elected in 1884, and upon the formation of the Mercier government in 1887, accepted a seat in the provincial cabinet, without portfolio. In 1888 Mr. Turcotte became Attorney-General, and acted as Premier during the Hon Mr. Mercier's absence in Europe. At the general elections of 1890 although his party was returned by a large majority. Mr. Turcotte was himself defeated, and he then accepted the position of prothonotary for the district of Montreal.

During his parliamentary career Mr. Turcotte carried through several measures amending the civil code and simplifying legal procedure, and he likewise carried an act exempting from seizure one-half of workingmen's wages.

In private life the deceased prothonotary was a man of exquisite politeness and kind disposition, and the many friends whom he had made will deeply regret his loss.

In 1873 Mr. Turcotte married Marie Eleanor Isabella, daughter of the late Angus Macdonald, of Becancoeur, who predeceased him by a few months. He leaves two sons and two daughters, who resided with him at 150 Laval avenue.

DEATH OF MR. S. TOBIN.

Mr. Stephen Tobin, who was twice mayor of Halifax, N.S., and was widely known in this city, passed away on Tuesday at the Home for Incurables, at Notre Dame de Grace. The late Mr. Tobin was born in Halifax in 1831, and received his education at Stoneyhurst College, England. He at first entered into business with his father, Mr. D. S. Tobin, a West India merchant, but later engaged in the insurance business, assuming the Halifax agency of the Queen's Insurance Company, which he held for several years. About fifteen years ago, he came to Montreal. Mr. Tobin was prominent also in Dominion politics, representing Halifax county for the Conservatives after Confederation. Two years ago he was the victim of a fall, from which he never fully recovered. He leaves a widow, one son, Thos. F. Tobin, barrister, and an unmarried daughter.

MISS HELEN PEABODY DEAD.

Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 10.—A telegram received at the Western College last night announced the death at Pasadena, Cal., of Miss Helen Peabody, the first president of the college, and one of the foremost woman educators in America.

Miss Peabody was about eighty years old. She was a graduate of Mount Holyoke, and became president of Western College when it was founded in 1853, remaining there until her retirement in 1886. She was principal adviser of the Durants when they founded Wellesley College and was tendered the first presidency of the institution.

SENATOR FULFORD.

Newton, Mass., Oct. 15.—Senator Geo. T. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., died at the Newton Hospital this afternoon as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident a week ago to-day. Senator Fulford's injuries, which were at first regarded as slight, developed into the paralysis of the vital organs and for the past two days there was no hope of his recovery.

The accident occurred on Walnut street, in this city, on Sunday afternoon last, the automobile in which Senator Fulford was riding with Wm. T. Hanson, of Schenectady, N.Y., coming in collision with an electric car. The entire party, including the chauffeur, Louis Zeriax, of Albany, N.Y., were thrown out. Zeriax died three days later, but Mr. Hanson escaped without serious injury.

Although somewhat dazed by the accident, Senator Fulford did not appear to be seriously injured, but nevertheless was taken to the hospital in another automobile, in which were riding his wife and Mrs. Hanson.

The body will be taken to Canada to-morrow.

Brockville, Oct. 15.—Though the death of Senator Fulford occurred at three this afternoon at Newton, Mass., news was not received here until after eight o'clock this evening, and it spread quickly, causing a profound sensation among all classes of citizens, by whom the deceased was so well known, and in whose hearts he occupied a warm place by reason of his generous hospitality. The Senator left here on Monday, Oct. 2, in splendid health, going to Montreal, where he attended a meeting of the Ogilvie Milling Company. From there he proceeded to Schenectady, N.Y., joining Mrs. Fulford and his daughter. The family subsequently started out in company with Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, of Schenectady, on the fatal auto car trip to Boston.

Senator Fulford was a Brockville boy, and was fifty-three years old. Commencing his career as a druggist, he eventually made his way to the front as a manufacturer of patent medicines, amassing an immense fortune in a few years. His wealth is placed at fifteen million dollars. Though travelling extensively in the winter months, he made his permanent home in Brockville, occupying a palatial home on the river front at the east end of the town, known as 'Fulford Place.' He took great delight in fishing and boating and owned a magnificent private yacht. He was a member of the Constitutional Club, the Capurine of Paris, the St. James of Montreal, the Rideau of Ottawa, and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto. He was a member of the town council for twelve years, and in 1900 was called to the Senate of Canada.

In politics he was a Liberal. In 1880 Senator Fulford was married to Miss Mary Wilder White, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., who survives him; two daughters also survive, Mrs. A. C. Hardy and Miss Fulford, and one son, Master George; also a brother and two sisters, John H. Fulford and Mrs. Hitchcock, of Brockville, and Mrs. W. H. McNish, of Lynn. The body will be brought here for burial. The funeral will be held on Wednesday.

OTHER DEATHS.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 9.—Peter Vankleek, of Madoc, died to-day in his eighty-first year. During his life time he had been one of the most prominent men in the Hastings section, having been reeve of Madoc township and a member of the County Council. Until two years ago he held the position of superintendent of roads and bridges for Hastings county. Mr. Vankleek was a Liberal, and had unsuccessfully contested North Hastings for both the Legislature and the Commons. He was beaten for the latter by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and for the former by the late Dr. Boulter.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 9.—News has reached here by cable of the death of Samuel Gurney Sheppard, of London, England. Mr. Sheppard was, and had been for many years, prominent on the board of directors of the Quebec Central Railway. He was the head of the well-known house of Sheppard, Pellys & Co., of Old Broad street, London. He also acted for many years as honorary treasurer of Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Yarmouth, N.S., Oct. 9.—The United States consul, Mr. Martin J. Carter, died suddenly this morning. Complaining of pains in his left side and limbs, his wife took him to the bathroom, where she bathed his feet in hot water, which gave him relief. On returning to the bedroom he fell, striking his head against the brass bed, and when his wife reached him he was dead.

Caledonia, Ont., Oct. 9.—Matthew Howard, postmaster, of this place, died to-day after a few days' illness. He was in his seventieth year, had been postmaster about ten years, secretary of the School Board for twenty years, and secretary of the Caledonia Agricultural Society for twenty-one years.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 9.—Lewish Fish, aged 87 years, the senior member of the New Brunswick Bar, is dead, at Woodstock.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 9.—Mr. Peter Fisher, K.C., of Woodstock, died to-day, aged 85 years. He was for several years the senior barrister in this province, and was for 53 years judge of probate for Carleton county. For 28 years consecutively he was mayor of Woodstock. He is supposed to have left an estate of at least half a million, from which the Provincial Government will get $50,000 in succession duties.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 10.—Mr. Peter Fisher, K.C., of Woodstock, died yesterday, aged eighty-five years. He was for several years the senior barrister in this province, and was for twenty-three years judge of probate for Carleton county. For twenty-eight years consecutively he was mayor of Woodstock. He is supposed to have left an estate of at least half a million, from which the provincial government will get $50,000 in succession duties.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 10.—Mr. Warren W. Price, station master at Petitcodiac, is dead, after a long illness. He was one of the oldest employees in the Intercolonial service, having been on the road since it was opened. Mr. Price started in the railway service when the line between St. John and Point du Chene was known as the European and North American Railway. He worked at the construction and built Anagance and other stations between St. John and Moncton. He was 77 year of age, and is survived by Mrs. Price and a large grown-up family. Two of the sons—Mr. C. W. Price, train despatcher, and Mr. E. B. Price, locomotive engineer—are employees of the Intercolonial Railway. Other sons are Dr. O. B. Price, dentist, and Mr. Horton Price, of Sydney. Five daughters also survive. The late Mr. J. E. Price, superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, was a brother of deceased.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 10.—Frank Sobrano, aged 87 years, one of the largest property holders at the 'Soo,' is dead here of old age and complications. He was born in Winnipeg, but moved to Sault Ste. Marie when a child. Though he had lived here only four years, he was one of the best known men in town. His father fought in the Napoleonic wars, and the uniform worn by him through the campaigns was still preserved by Mr. Sobrano, who expressed a wish before his death to be buried in this same uniform.

Westfield, N.Y., Oct. 10.—Mr. S. Fred. Nixon, Speaker of the New York State Assembly, died late this afternoon.

Mr. Nixon was born in Westfield, N. Y., in 1860. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1881, and three years later was elected a trustee in Westfield. After holding the office of supervisor, he was elected to the Assembly in 1887. He was re-elected fourteen times, and was for seven terms chosen Speaker. He was re-nominated the fifteenth time after he was taken with what proved to be his last illness.

Ottawa, Oct. 11—Mr. Sam Short, European buyer for the C. Ross Company, of this city, died suddenly this morning on the train from Swanton between Valleyfield and Coteau Junction. He was returning from a trip abroad where he had been buying the late winter and spring stocks. The announcement came as a great shock as he was regarded as in extremely good health.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Mr. Tristram Carleton Coffin, manager of the Ottawa branch of the Quebec Bank, died this morning from the effects of rheumatism. He was fifty-five years of age and had worked his way up from the lower positions in the bank. He had been in the bank at Montreal and was also manager at Three Rivers previous to the Ottawa appointment.

Sarnia, Ont., Oct. 11.—The death of the Rev. J. S. Scott, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, occurred at ten o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's Hospital, London. Deceased was 39 years old, and formerly was pastor at Hespeler and Brantford.

London, Oct. 11.—A. Stuart Wortley, founder and president of the Society of Portrait Painters, died to-day. He painted many well-known pictures of shooting. He was also a brilliant shot.

A. Stuart Wortley, portrait painter, was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford. He studied art at Dusseldorf, at the Slade School, University College, London, and was a pupil of Sir John Millais, Bart., P.R.A. He was the founder of the Society of Portrait Painters, and had been its president from the beginning. He painted a portrait of His Majesty the King, as Prince of Wales.

Guelph, Ont., Oct. 12.—Dr. Stephen Lett, superintendent of the Homewood Sanitarium, died at the institution at noon yesterday. Since 1901 he had been gradually weakening from paresis, the main cause of his breakdown being probably the shock resulting from plunging into the icy water of the river to save a boy's life. Deceased held appointments in asylums for the insane at London, Toronto and Hamilton before coming to Guelph, and wrote and published various articles on mental and nervous maladies, alcoholism, and the opium habit. He was on active service at Port Colborne, Welland, and Fort Erie during the Fenian invasion.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—Former Chief Justice M. Paxson, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, died to-day at his home in Bycot, Pa. Death was due to a complication of diseases. He was eighty-one years of age.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 12.—The death occurred this morning of Dr. John A. Mackenzie, assistant superintendent of the Nova Scotia Hospital. The death took place on Dr. Mackenzie's fortieth birthday, and the third anniversary of his wedding. The late Rev. William J. Mackenzie, missionary to Corea, was a brother.

London, Oct. 12.—Lady Isabel Wilson, sister of the Duke of Roxburghe, died to-day at Warter Priory, Yorkshire. Lady Wilson gave birth to a stillborn daughter on Oct. 4. She was a bridesmaid at the wedding of her brother (who married Miss May Goelet in 1903) and was married in 1904, to Guy Greville Wilson, formerly of the Eleventh Hussars.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—Death has removed a well-known and much-honored resident of Ottawa in the person of Mr. G. R. L. Fellowes, C.E. He passed away last night at his residence, Lisgar street. The deceased gentleman was sixty years of age, and was a son of the late G. B. L. Fellowes, who was a member for the county of Russell in the ante-confederation days.

CANON ROBERTS DEAD

FATHER OF MESSRS. CHARLES G. D. AND THEODORE ROBERTS, THE CANADIAN WRITERS.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 11.—The death took place to-day, in Fredericton, of Canon G. C. Roberts, who was one of the best known ministers in the Episcopal Church in this diocese, and long rector of Fredericton. He had been in poor health for some time. He was the father of Charles G. D. Roberts and Theodore Roberts, the well-known writers. Canon Roberts was a scholarly man.

ADMIRAL SASO DEAD

WAS JAPANESE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Tokio, Oct. 10.—Admiral Saso, inspector-general of naval construction, is dead. His death is deeply lamented in naval circles as a heavy loss to the nation.

Advertisements.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease originating in impure blood and requiring constitutional treatment acting through and purifying the blood for its radical and permanent cure. Be sure to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Nasal and other local forms of catarrh are quickly relieved by Catarrhets, which allay inflammation and deodorize discharge.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, all druggists, $1

Catarrhets, mail order only, 50 cts. For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Catarrh, No. 4.

C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK

Postmaster-General Has Retired From the Federal Cabinet

HIS SUCCESSOR MR. A. B. AYLESWORTH, OF TORONTO.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Official announcement will be made in a few days of the retirement of Sir William Mulock from the Postmaster-Generalship and from the Federal Cabinet. The reason assigned for this step is Sir William's poor health. The Postmaster-General has hitherto refrained from making any statement upon the subject of his future plans. Nevertheless the assertion that he is going out is undoubtedly true. His successor is almost certain to be Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, the eminent Toronto lawyer, who accepted an offer to join Sir Wilfrid's administration without portfolio last winter but suffered defeat in the general election then pending. Mr. Aylesworth is a man whose legal attainments have won him distinction from end to end of his

THE HON. WILLIAM MULOCK.

native province. He came into the public eye in an even wider sense through the part he played as one of the Canadian commissioners on the Alaska Boundary Commission in London two years ago. Although possessed of no political experience Mr. Aylesworth's name has been very much on the public lip of late as a cabinet possibility.

REASONS FOR RETIREMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Although neither the Premier nor Sir William Mulock would say anything on the subject of the proposed cabinet changes the following is a statement of the reasons that prompted Sir William's retirement, obtained by your correspondent from an authoritative source.

In the winter of 1901 Sir William Mulock was sent by the government to Australia to represent Canada at the inauguration of the parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, and during a somewhat stormy passage across the Atlantic contracted an attack of neuritis, which lasted for many months, leaving behind it a rheumatic condition which in a man of his years is intensified by the severe strain of public life. Though the trouble thus arising is more or less dormant he has been advised that he must seek occupation less exacting, less wearying upon the nervous system if he is to maintain his health. Accordingly, he has decided to withdraw from public life, and as a step to that end has placed his resignation in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's hands. He leaves the cabinet with the deepest regret not only because of his interest in public affairs, but of the personal attachment to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. He has been nearly twenty-four years in parliament, fourteen years in opposition and ten years in the government, a pretty long portion of the working period of a man's life. But there is still much work in him, though it never again can take the form of strenuous public life. The Premier is tendering his colleague a farewell dinner on Monday evening, which will be attended by all the cabinet ministers who are in the city.

SIR WILLIAM'S FUTURE.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—It has been learned on the highest authority that Sir William Mulock will be appointed Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the Ontario High Court, a position created several years ago, but never filled hitherto.

knows that for some time past the Premier has been desirous of enlisting his services.

From a financial point of view Mr. Aylesworth's acceptance of a portfolio means a large sacrifice for he is to-day in receipt of an income from his legal practice at least three times as large as his cabinet appointment will yield. In this respect his case much resembles that of Sir William Mulock, into whose shoes he is stepping. The present Postmaster-General is a man who worked his way from very small means to a position of affluence. To him nine years' cabinet service has undoubtedly involved a considerable money loss. The Postmaster-General's compensation has been the untiring interest he has taken in his public duties.

MR. AYLESWORTH SWORN IN

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL TAKES UP HIS DUTIES AT ONCE.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The new Postmaster-General of Canada, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, was sworn in before Earl Grey shortly after one o'clock this afternoon and takes up at once the duties of his responsible office. The oath was administered to the new minister at Government House in the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir William Mulock and the Hon. Charles S. Hyman. Mr. Aylesworth will undoubtedly present himself for election in North York. The prevailing impression is that the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's administration of the post-office department will only be temporary and that before long his legal services will be employed as Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.

Sir William Mulock is sixty-two years of age, and was born at Bond Head, Ont. After graduating with distinction from Toronto University he was called to the bar in 1868. He was first elected a senator of Toronto University in 1873 and vice-chancellor in 1881, an office which he continued to hold until five years ago. He has represented the North Riding of York in Parliament continuously since the general election of 1882. After fourteen years' service in the Opposition ranks he was made Postmaster-General when the Laurier Cabinet came into office in 1896. His most conspicuous reforms in that branch of the public service have included the reduction of the domestic letter rate from three to two cents, his important part in the realization of imperial penny postage and his success as an administrator in converting an annual departmental deficit of something like half a million dollars into a comfortable surplus. He was sent as a delegate to represent his country at the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament and accepted knighthood in 1902.

Allen Bristol Aylesworth, K.C., is a native of Newburgh, Ont., and fifty-one years of age next month. Like Sir William Mulock, he enjoyed a most brilliant career at Toronto University and was called to the bar in 1878. His eminence in the legal profession was recognized by his appointment as Q.C. by the Ontario Government in 1889 and by the Dominion one year later. He is a bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada and a senator of Toronto University. In religion the prospective Postmaster-General is a Methodist. His wife is Adelaide Augusta, daughter of Mr. C. H. Miller. As stated above, he served as one of the commissioners on the Alaskan boundary tribunal and won loud applause in this country by his outspoken protest against what he regarded as an invasion of Canadian rights. Last winter he was invited by the Premier to a seat in the cabinet without portfolio, and offered himself for election in Durham County, where, however, he was defeated by Colonel Harry Ward, Conservative. If Sir William Mulock's purpose is to retire from the House altogether Mr. Aylesworth will no doubt be found a seat in North York.

JUDICIAL CHANGES

Official Appointment of Chief Justice Mulock—Vacancy in Appeal Court

MR. F. H. CHRYSLER, K.C., MAY GET VACANT POST IN THE ONTARIO HIGH COURT.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—Sir William Mulock, the retiring Postmaster-General, attended his last cabinet council on Saturday afternoon, and took a formal farewell of his colleagues. After his departure the order was put through appointing him to the Chief Justiceship of the Exchequer branch of the Ontario High Court, a new office which parliament provided for two years ago at the request of the Ontario authorities. Its functions will not differ in any essential respect from those of the other branches of the High Court in Ontario. It has authority to try the very same class of cases as have hitherto been heard before the Court of Common Pleas, the Chancery division, or the King's Bench division.

Rumor says that either Judge Britton or Judge R. M. Meredith, of the High Court, will be advanced to the vacancy in theAppeal Court of Ontario that was caused by Justice Maclennan's transfer to the Supreme Court of Canada. This in turn would leave a vacancy on the High Court, which might go to Mr. F. H. Crysler, K.C., of Ottawa.

An order passed council on Saturday appointing Mr. P. E. Wilson, of Nelson, to the County Court judgeship of West Kootenay.

ST. SAUVEUR ELECTION

DR. COTE, LIBERAL, DEFEATS MR. J. ABEL ROCHETTE.

Quebec, Oct. 15.—In the by-election on Saturday for St. Sauveur division, to replace the Hon. S. N. Parent in the Legislative Assembly, Dr. Eugene Coté, who ran as a Liberal candidate, with the support of the labor classes, defeated Mr. J. Abel Rochette, advocate, Liberal, by 783 votes. The vast majority of the electors in that constituency are members of labor unions, who, almost to a man, and also with a large Conservative vote, supported Dr. Coté against Mr. Rochette, who had acted for the manufacturers in the arbitration suits last year.

Mr. Rochette also had the support of Mr. Parent's friends, while Dr. Coté has for years been opposed to the late premier of this province.

There was great rejoicing in St. Sauveur last evening over the result, and the successful candidate was driven triumphantly through the division.

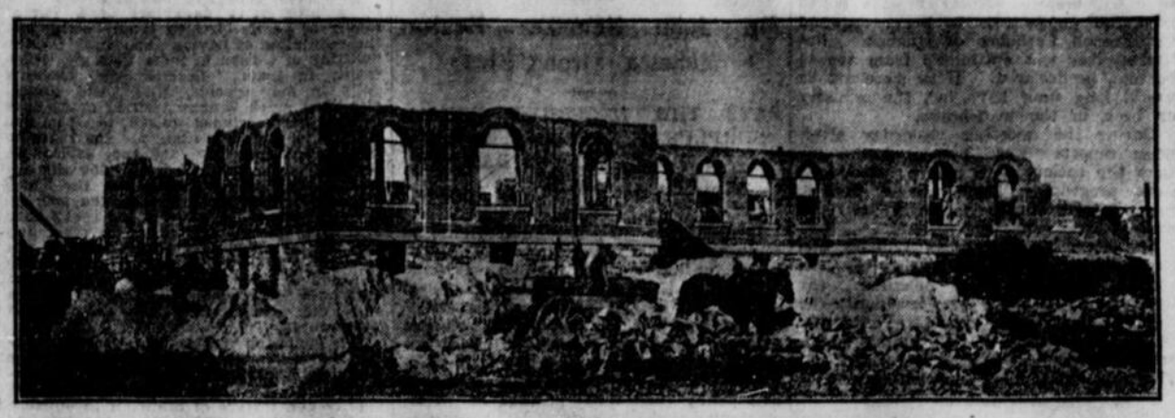
LORD MINTO'S COACHMAN INJURED

London, Oct. 14.—John Wilkes, Lord Minto's coachman, a Canadian who came over from Canada with His Lordship, is in a precarious condition through the horse bolting. He was thrown from the box and is suffering from a fracture of the skull and severe injuries to the spine.

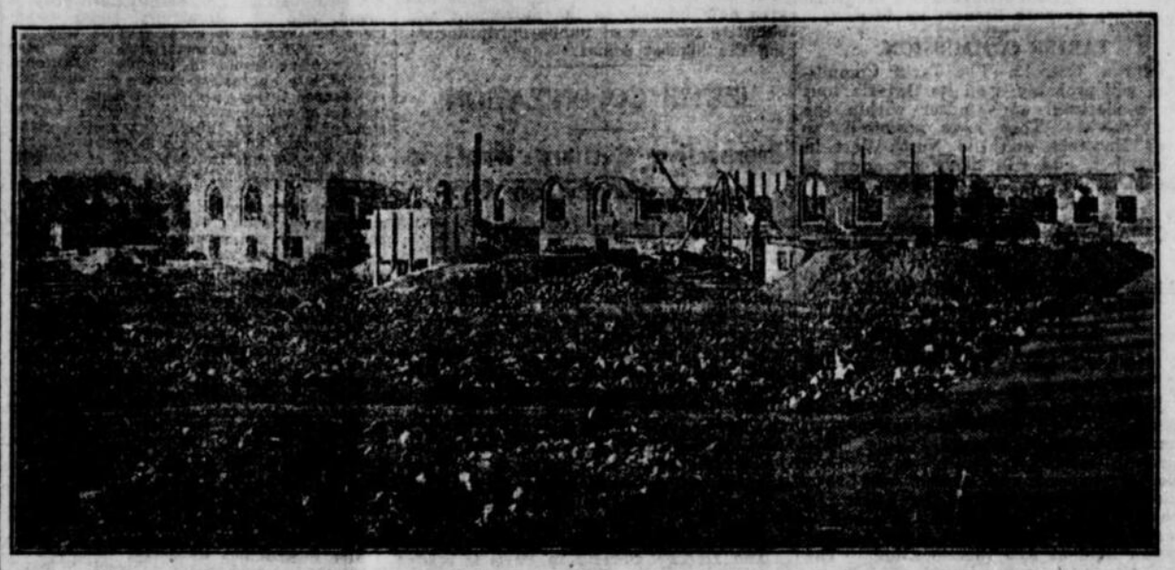
GARRISON BREAKING UP.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 14.—The break up of the Fifth Royal Garrison Regiment commenced to-day, and it is expected will be completed by Oct. 21. About 150 men take their discharge within a fortnight. Six sergeants and at least about eighty men will leave for the west to settle there, and forty of the men will join the Royal Canadian Regiment.

BUILDING THE MACDONALD AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT ST. ANNE'S.



The accompanying snap-shots, taken this week at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, shows the progress which is being made with the Agricultural College which Sir William Macdonald is having erected at that pretty riverside village. The upper photograph shows the end and a portion of the front elevation of the new building, and the lower is a general view of the facade of the same building, as seen from the road that runs along the bank of the Ottawa river. In addition to this structure, there will be two other blocks, standing on the right and left of this main building, nearer the river. These are to be residences for the young men and young women students. These residential buildings in front will be balanced by laboratory buildings at the back, and all five blocks are to be connected by covered corridors. Thus the appearance of a courtyard will be presented from whichever point the college is viewed. Though the photographs indicate to some extent on what a generous scale the college has been planned, they give but a faint idea of the magnitude of the work. Both from an architectural point of view and from the nature of its aims, the institution will be one of which the whole province may well be proud. A large army of workmen is engaged on the work of construction, and it is expected that the buildings will be ready for students by the autumn of 1906. The fact that the main lines of the C. P. R. and G. T. Railways run close to the college is a great convenience, for by means of temporary tracks laid down, building material can be conveyed right on to the site before being unloaded. A freight car on one of these temporary tracks is to be seen on the left of the larger photograph. The residential accommodation will be sufficient for no fewer than 450 students—300 women and 150 men—who, at the close of their course of training, will be qualified not only to teach the ordinary subjects of education, but also manual training, nature study, and domestic science. Both youths and maidens will be able to earn enough by their work on the college farms to carry them through their course of training.



PULP WOOD DUTY

Action of the United States a Serious Blow to Quebec Lumber Interests

Sherbrooke, Oct. 12.—The action of the United States Government in placing a duty of twenty percent on all pulpwood entering the United States is a serious blow to the lumber interests in this section of the province. Several of the firms that ship from along the Central Quebec district, and Eastern Townships Railway will have to stop, for the contracts in most instances call for a cancellation in the event of any change in the customs tariff. Within the past few years the price of pulpwood has been well maintained, and this encouraged farmers to devote their whole attention to pulpwood in the winter, and then dispose of it at the railway siding to lumber dealers. The shippers whose contracts call for delivery at the mill on the other side, and whose contracts do not provide for such an increase, will suffer considerable loss, because they will have to pay the extra duty. One prominent lumberman stated to-day that it would seriously affect the lumber business. With the increased duty the Americans can now dispose of their pulpwood, even with a long haulage, at a considerable less figure than can the Canadians. 'When the agitation was on to put an export duty on pulpwoor those who favored such action on the part of the legislature, stated that the Americans could not do without the Canadian pulpwood, but this action of the United States Government certainly looks as if they can,' said the same gentleman.

GLENGARRY ENDEAVORERS

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION AT NEWINGTON.

Cornwall, Oct. 13.—There was a large attendance at the annual convention of the Glengarry Christian Endeavor Union on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and stirring addresses were given. Among the speakers were the Rev. D. N. Coburn, B.A., B.D., Lunenburg; the Rev. Dr. Harkness, Cornwall; the Rev. J. E. Lidstone, Newington; the Rev. R. McKay, of Maxville; the Rev. A. Fitzpatrick, B.A.; the Rev. J. McL. Sutherland, Lancaster; D. Robertson, Maxville; Miss Kirkpatrick; Miss Meek, North Lunenburg; Bert Macdougall, Maxville; Joseph Cordner, Montreal; Mr. Auld, Montreal; the Rev. Geo. Edwards.

The following officers were elected:—President, Rev. R. Harkness, D.D., Cornwall; first vice-president, Rev. W. A. Morrison, Dalhousie Mills; second vice-president, Miss M. Meek, North Lunenburg; recording secretary, Mrs. (Rev.) K. Gollan, Dunvegan; corresponding secretary, J. McL. Sutherland, Lancaster; treasurer, J. J. Wightman, Maxville; junior superintendent, Mrs. (Dr.) Munro, Maxville; committee, Rev. J. D. Mackenzie, Lancaster; Miss Lottie Jardine, Newington; Mrs. (Rev.) D. N. Coburn, Lunenburg; Mr. N. McCrimmon, McCrimmon's Corners; Mrs. Weegar, Maxville; Miss Annie Sinclair, St. Elmo; A. Dickson, Lancaster; Rev. W. C. MacIntyre, Wales.

The banner for the largest amount per member contributed to missions, $4.35, was presented to the Bloomington Society.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY

The monthly meeting was held on Thursday afternoon at the Bible House. In the absence of Archbishop Bond, the Rev. Principal Shaw presided. The attendance of members was good. At the last meeting the secretary was instructed to convey to His Grace Archbishop Bond, president of the society, the congratulations of the committee upon his attainment of the ripe age of ninety years. The following reply was read: My Dear Dr. Tory,—Yesterday I received your kind letter conveying the heartiest congratulations of the general committee of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society on my passing my ninetieth birthday.

I am very grateful to the committee for the assurance of their 'profound respect and love,' such feelings are more precious than rubies to an old man whose life is far spent.

The work of the Bible Society has been near to my heart for more than sixty years, and has been amongst my greatest blessings in serving our gracious Saviour, to whom with the Father and the Holy Ghost be all the honor and glory, world without end.

Pray for me.

Affectionately yours,
W. B., MONTREAL.

A communication was read from Mrs. McCuaig, Vankleek Hill, gratefully accepting the terms on which the bequest of her late husband was received, and instructing that any surplus that the investment might yield should be used for the extension of Bible Society work.

The reports of the general agent, the travelling secretary and the colporteurs were read. The past month was a fairly good one in the work of the society. The number of copies of Scriptures issued was greater than in the corresponding month of last year; there was a small decrease in revenue in some of the branches.

Colporteur Daigneau was allowed an increase in salary to enable him to keep a horse. He was transferred to Missisquoi County and Mr. Clement to the County of Argenteuil. The Salvation Army acknowledged a grant of Scriptures made at the last meeting, and, upon application, a grant of French and English Bibles was made to the Methodist French Institute, Montreal. A circular letter from the parent society was read. It suggested that a suitable thanksgiving service should be held in view of the success which has attended the effort to raise a centennial offering of two hundred and fifty thousand guineas. It was agreed to make this a special feature at the anniversary meeting in January next.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the property, the investments, the relation of the Auxiliary to the parent society and the Canadian Pible Society. The treasurer reported that since the last contribution of five thousand dollars was sent to the parent society the Auxiliary had received a little over that sum in bequests.

AMERICAN POACHERS

UNITED STATES TUG 'BERTHA C. COCKRELL' CONFISCATED.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—As a result of a judgment of the High Court, delivered by Chief Justice Falconbridge this morning, the United States fishing tug 'Bertha C. Cockrell,' of Erie, Pa., will be confiscated and sold or otherwise disposed of by the Canadian Government. The 'Cockrell' was captured by the Canadian cruiser 'Vigilant' on Sept. 12, while poaching in Canadian waters.

CASE OF THE 'VALIANT.'

Erie, Pa., Oct. 11.—From instructions received to-day from Mr. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury at Washington, Mr. Brown, the collector of the port, expressed the opinion that both the United States and Canada would recognize a fishing zone along the boundary line in midlake that would allow for the drifting of nets. Mr. Shaw refused to sustain the action of Mr. Leach, collector of customs, of Cleveland, in seizing the fishing tug 'Valiant,' of the Booth Company, when the captain of the boat protested that he was only pulling the nets, which had been set on the American side and had drifted across the line. Inspector Brown says that Capt. Dunn, in comamnd of the Canadian cruiser 'Vigilant,' which patrols the lake, always allows the fishermen one mile in which to pull drifted nets, provided the evidence of the nets having been set in Canadian waters is not too plain. The fishermen had decided that they would not attempt any more fishing until the matter was settled, and they have been encouraged by Mr. Shaw's decision in their favor.

NEUTRAL ZONE.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries has received no word as yet of the United States desire for a neutral zone through the middle of the Great Lakes within which nets set by either Canadian or American fishermen were safe from interference. The suggestion, however, is not unfavorably received, providing that our neighbors are not looking for a bargain too much in their own interests. It is quite recognized that when nets, often as much as four miles long, are in use in the middle of the lakes they are liable to be carried across the international line without any deliberate intention on the part of the fishermen themselves. Any fair plan that Uncle Sam feels like proposing to avoid the recurrence of seizures will be favorably considered. Some time ago our United States neighbors asked Canada to join in a scheme by which the international line through the lakes would be marked by buoys all the way. The Dominion declined though, on the ground that it invilved an unnecessary large outlay.

THE FARMERS' BANK

Proposal to Found New Monetary Institution in Montreal was Unsuccessful

WHEREABOUTS OF PROMOTER IS UNKNOWN HERE.

It was announced some weeks ago that a new banking institution would begin business shortly in Montreal. This naturally attracted a good deal of attention in banking and commercial circles, and more markedly so when there appeared in the windows of the new Leeming-Miles building, at the corner of Notre Dame street and St. Lambert Hill, sign cards bearing the statement, 'Provisional offices of the Farmers' Bank of Canada.' These signs were printed in both French and English.

This bank secured a charter from parliament two years ago, and the applicants were gentlemen residing in the Province of Ontario. The head office was to be in Toronto, but the promoters decided to make a change, viewing it that a better opening for business presented itself in Montreal. With this idea an active effort was made to interest Montreal capitalists and business men in the enterprise, and if successful to change the headquarters from Toronto to this city.

Mr. Durand was apparently entrusted with this important work, and for some three months past he has been energetically seeking to get the necessary capital subscribed and, with that, a satisfactory board of directors. Failure has attended this effort, and enquiries at the 'provisional offices' for Mr. Durand or representatives of the new banking proposition fail to elicit any information other than that Mr. Durand has left the city and given up the enterprise.

It having been learned that quite a number of enquiries were being made for this gentleman, a 'Witness' representative had an interview with Mr. Henry Miles, who controls the building, and asked some questions with regard to the bank and certain street rumors.

'Can you inform the public if Mr. Durand is in the city, or as to his present address?' Mr. Miles was asked.

'I am informed that Mr. Durand left the city about ten days ago for Toronto. I am not aware of his address.'

'Can you give me the names of the proposed Montreal board?'

'I cannot inform you. I know nothing of it.'

'It has been stated that you were taking a prominent interest in the organization of this bank; that you were slated for president, and that your name was printed and used in that connection.'

'If my name has been used in this connection—printed or otherwise—it was certainly without my knowledge or sanction, and the only interest I had in the matter was that of a landlord.'

'Did the Farmers' Bank rent premises from you?'

'The representative of the bank, Mr. Durand, rented the corner offices for a term of years, signing as pro-manager, his act to be confirmed by the board. Having faith in Mr. Durand and his principals, I allowed occupation and refused other opportunities of renting.'

'Have you had any enquiries in regard to the bank that would indicate that there were others who would lose in this matter?'

'I have had many. I don't think there can be much loss in the matter. I refused to have official connection with the enterprise, and not knowing of any prospectus or the printing and use of my name I presumed the enquiries came to me on account of the bank's signs in the windows of this building.'

COLONIAL CONFERENCE

NO INVITATION TO TAKE PART YET RECEIVED BY SIR WILFRID.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—No invitation has yet reached Sir Wilfrid Laurier to take part in the Colonial Conference which is to be held in London next year.

SUPREME COURT ADJOURNMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The session of the Supreme Court, which was to have been opened to-day, was adjourned for a day on account of there being no quorum. Justice Girouard returns from Europe this afternoon. Justice Sedgewick is still on the sick list.

EARTHQUAKE IN WEST INDIES

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 14.—Two earthquake shocks of unusual duration and affecting the whole of Jamaica, were felt here this week. The first shock was on Thursday evening, and lasted nearly a minute. The second, the most severe, occurred to-day, and lasted for a minute and a half. The undulating motion of the ground made some persons ill. There was no damage to property.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 14.—A severe earthquake shock to-day, following one yesterday, has caused general alarm. Several houses were damaged by the disturbance to-day.

Milan, Oct. 14.—Despatches received here from Reggio, Monteleoni and Messina say that further violent earthquake shocks have occurred, and that considerable damage was done to property. The despatches add that the people are panic stricken.

THE FAMINE IN SPAIN

Seville, Spain, Oct. 14.—Over a thousand farm laborers, made desperate by the existing famine, invaded the market place at Ecija, 48 miles from Seville, today, seized the entire stock of food and money, destroyed the market, and threw the town into a panic. The authorities hastily applied for military relief.

CANOE UPSET.

Four of Surveying Party Drowned in the Winnipeg River

MESSRS. CROOKS, PORTER, BROWN AND A NORWEGIAN NAMED LARENSON.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—News reached here to-night of another wholesale drowning accident to a survey party in the Lake of the Woods district this morning.

This is practically a repetition of a similar horror which overtook Major Sankey's party on the same route this summer, when he and three of his men were drowned.

To-day's accident occurred on the Winnipeg river, 15 miles from Kenora, when four men, belonging to a party of seven of Transcontinental surveyors, lost their lives.

Chief Engineer C. L. Miles was in charge of the outfit, which numbered 19 men, and he was moving his camp from Jacob's Point, situated 18 miles from Kenora, down to what is called 'The Cache,' another supply point, about five miles nearer.

Four canoes were embarked in, in the second of which were the following: Fred Crookes, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; John Brown, Fredericton, N.B.; Wm. Porter, Ottawa; F. C. Moffatt, Pembroke, and Anton Larenson and Bert Gibson, Norwegians. The weather was fine, and when about three miles down the river the canoe capsized. Larenson, being a powerful swimmer, struck for the shore, followed by Moffat, but the latter found he could not make it, and turned back to the canoe. Crokes and Porter sank immediately their craft overturned. Brown, who had swallowed a lot of water, was pulled on to the back of the canoe by Moffat, but, when only 100 feet from shore, he fell off again and sank and was not seen again. Larenson, who had evidently taken cramps through the extreme cold, for he was an exceptionally powerful swimmer, threw up his arms and disappeared. Gibson and Moffat, however, stuck to the frail barque and, after two hours' of terrible suffering in the icy and turbulent stream, were washed ashore. So completely exhausted were they that in crawling up the rough bank through the brush, they fell every two paces. None of the other canoes were in sight and, therefore, didn't witness the accident, and the third boat that passed, hearing their feeble cries from the shore, thought they were Indians. The fourth boat, however, pulled closer in shore and noticed something unusual, and took them in their care. It was hours before Gibson could be resuscitated. Messengers were rushed to Kenora this evening and reported the accident to Major Hodgins, divisional engineer of the G. T. P., who has taken out a search party, with grappling irons and other paraphernalia, to the scene of the accident.

GRANDE LIGNE MISSION

THE REV. DR. GORDON SPOKE YESTERDAY OF THE NEED OF EVANGELIZING QUEBEC.

The annual meeting of the Grande Ligne Mission Society was held Thursday afternoon and evening in the First Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Gordon presiding. At the evening meeting there was a good attendance. The Rev. David Hutchinson, pastor of the Main Street Baptist Church, St. John, N.B., in the course of an address, said the Grande Ligne Mission was an object lesson. It stood as a monument of liberty in the midst of those who were ecclesiastically oppressed. It would mean much to the Canadian people as a nation, one hundred years hence, whether the rapidly-increasing French population were Protestant or Roman Catholic. There was much to discourage them, but it should be remembered that it was only seventy years since the mission had been founded, and in that time there had been seven thousand converts, all won over through the instrumentality of the mission.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, pastor of the First Baptist Church, followed. He said the recent Provincial Autonomy Bill in the House of Commons was one of the greatest strokes of missionary enterprise. Proceeding to refer to the various discouragements that came in the course of the mission work, he said the first discouragement was the natural perverseness of the human heart. This was bad enough in itself, but when it was accentuated by religious superstition it was much worse, and a hard problem to deal with. Another discouragement was the systematic boycott making self-sustaining, independent churches impossible. The speaker declared that so long as the Pope had a hand on the political pulse of Canada just so long things would not be right. Canada was governed farther afield than Ottawa. The province of Quebec must be evangelized, and then only would the country be free from the governing hand of any ecclesiastical head. Only when Quebec was evangelized would Canadians be free. A political exigency was a great incentive to missionary enterprise.

Another discouragement mentioned by Dr. Gordon was the lack of response to appeals for laborers in the Canadian field. Plenty of young people, he said, would volunteer for work in India or South America where they would have to spend many years acquiring a new language before they could be of any estimable worth, and yet it was the greatest difficulty to procure a worker for the field in Quebec, where the people were on an altogether different plane than those in either India or almost any of the foreign fields, and where the difficulty of language was at a minimum. The French were people who had swayed our political life. Why had the French people of Canada been sandwiched in between Ontario on the west and the Maritime Provinces on the east? It simply meant that they had been laid at the door of Christian workers. It was a call to work right at the door. It seemed about as possible to besiege Gibraltar with boiled peas and popguns as to bring around the French Catholics of Quebec. But the speaker was optimistic from top to bottom, he declared. If he were not he would long since have left the ministry or been in the mad-house.

During the meeting yesterday afternoon reports were presented showing that the society was making steady, if slow, progress. There was a growing necessity for funds to carry on the work.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Lafleur was elected honorary president, the Rev. Dr. Gordon was re-elected president, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour vice-president, the Rev. J. R. Webb secretary, Mr. D. Bentley treasurer, J. C. Simms assistant treasurer, and the Rev. A. L. Therrien, missionary superintendent.

LOCAL OPTION IN ONTARIO

CONFERENCE CALLED BY ONTARIO ALLIANCE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—About two hundred delegates from all parts of the province are attending a conference called by the Ontario Alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic. The object of the conference is a general local option campaign in Ontario this fall. Mr. G. F. Marter presided. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Chown, Methodist temperance secretary; the Rev. Mr. Oliver, Sarnia; the Rev. G. C. Pidgeon, Toronto Junction; Mrs. Stevens, president of the Toronto district W. C. T. U., and ex-Ald. Carter, Guelph. This evening a mass meeting will inaugurate a campaign to reduce Toronto licenses by fifty.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The Tariff Commission will probably open its Ontario tour by a meeting at Windsor within the next week. They have promised to visit Manitoba and the North-West in November, and will likely get down to the Maritime Provinces in December.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

ALEXIS DESROCHE, OF PENETANG, ONT., ALLEGED TO HAVE KILLED WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

Barrie, Ont., Oct. 12.—On April 12 last, Mrs. Alex. Desroche, of Penetang, and her daughter, Annie Prisque, were brutaly murdered with axes, their bodies stripped and hidden with their bloodsoaked clothes in the cellar of their house. The woman's husband is charged with the murder, and his trial began here at 9.30 this morning. The case for the Crown closed at 3.30 to-day, the most important witness being Constable Marchildon and Dr. Bowman, of Penetang, dealing chiefly with statements made by the prisoner after his arrest. In these he admitted the deed and seemed to gloat over what he had done. The defence admits that Desroche murdered the two women, but is endeavoring to save him from the death penalty by proving his irresponsibility owing to an unsound mind.

SNOW IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 12.—Ontario's first snowstorm of the season came this morning. Western districts were the scene of the descent. St. Mary's was one of the points visited, while snow and sleet fell on the Lakes. In the west the weather is fine.

LIGHT SENTENCE FOR GOW

FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER AND SENT TO JAIL.

Peterborough, Oct. 11.—In the charge of manslaughter against Chas. Gow, the outcome of the death of Thos. Edward Hill, the eleven-year-old Dummer boy, who was shot and killed at the home of his father, Robert Hill, on the night of Aug. 24, the jury this afternoon brought in a verdict of guilty, after being out for two hours.

The coroner's jury exonerated Gow from all blame, but the Ontario Government took the matter up. He was brought to trial, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the common jail.

The story of the tragedy is as follows:—There had been a feud for a long time between the family of the deceased boy and members of the two families named Dewart and Murphy, and about midnight on Aug. 24, Gow, in company with one of the Dewarts, was driving past the Hill residence. Two of the Murphys and a lad named Gallagher were on ahead, and as they passed Hill's house they shouted. The noise awoke the inhabitants of the house, and the deceased boy and his sister Mabel went to the window of the room in which they had been sleeping to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Gow says he heard a shot from Hill's verandah and that he fired three shots to show that he was also armed. The deceased boy was found shot through the breast, while his little sister was wounded in the hand. At the inquest the jury regarded the affair as an accident and exonerated Gow, whereupon he proceeded to Ottawa to take part in the Dominion Rifle Association matches. From there he returned, however, to face the charge which the Crown subsequently preferred against him.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The steamship subsidy payments met by the Dominion the last fiscal year totalled $1,027,074, an increase of $175,327 over the preceding year. The amount paid for the weekly service to Great Britain by the Allans was $239,000, an increase of $64,000. The subsidy towards the Australian line was $194,000, an increase of $78,000.

'UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE.'

Mr. John Henniker Heaton Makes a Strong Plea

SAYS THE EXCESSIVE POSTAL SURPLUS IN BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GERMANY IS BAD FINANCE.

London, Oct. 10.—Mr. John Henniker Heaton, Conservative member of parliament for Canterbury, known as the 'Father of the imperial penny postage,' established in 1899, publishes this morning a strong plea for a universal two-cent postage. He points out that no expensive machinery would be involved in making the change, saying: 'An international half penny (one cent) postage on printed matter already exists. If two ounces of printed matter can be sent anywhere for a half penny, why should not a half ounce of written matter be sent for one penny? The world's post-offices are worked at a profit. In Great Britain nearly five millions of pounds ($25,000,000), and in France and Germany nearly £3,000,000 each ($15,000,000) of excessive postal surplus is bad finance, because it taxes initial commercial operations.'

Mr. Heaton says it costs five cents to send a letter twenty-one miles to France, and only two cents to send one 11,000 miles to the Fiji Islands, a 'glaring anomaly that cannot be defended.' He says that he spent several days in June with Mr. John Wanamaker, formerly United States Postmaster-General, discussing the scheme, and adds: 'Mr. Wanamaker visited Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and I know that the result of their deliberations will give new interest to the movement and show an example of public spirit deserving the highest praise.'

JEWISH COLONIZATION.

Prospective Settlers Want to Borrow Money on Government Lands

A movement is on foot among leading Hebrew citizens of this city to send a large number of their people to the North-West during the next year.

It is proposed that they should ecsive from the Dominion Government free grants of land for agricultural puposes.

Mr. Goldstein, advocate, has the matter in hand and he is circulating a petition among senators, members of parliament and prominent citizens, asking the government to grant permission to the proposed settlers, to borrow money on the lands granted them in order properly to stock and equip their farms.

The Hebrew Society in Paris is ready to supply the funds necessary for this purpose provided permission is received from the federal authorities at Ottawa, to mortgage the lands for the time being.

The petition will be presented to the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interio r on Wednesday next, by a deputation of Hebrew citizens who will be introduced to the minister by Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P.

INDIAN MISSIONS

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY MISS SORABJI.

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Miss Susie Sorabji, of Poona, India, in Synod Hall the other evening, when she delivered a very interesting lecture on 'Missionary principles and problems.'. There was such a large attendance that many were compelled to take advantage of standing room. His Grace Archbishop Bond presided, while with him on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Baylis and Rural Dean Dart. His Grace addressed the meeting briefly, expressing an optimistic view of the missionary cause, after which Miss Sorabji's pupil, Timothy, who has accompanied her to Canada, sang 'All hail the power of Jesus name' in Hindustani. The Archbishop then called upon Miss Sorabji to deliver her address.

The missionary prefaced her lecture with a vivid description of India, referring to it as a land of magical and tropical beauty. This address, she said, could easily be a description of India's great architectural pyramids, and the artistic temperament and beauty of the Orient, but there were pictures in India which glowed only because there were shadows behind. It must be confessed that the country was still in a state of heathenism, and 300,000,000 of her people were degraded, downtrodden and debased. The only solution to the problem was the religion of Jesus Christ.

'Our people feel the great obligation which we are under to the west for its religion. It is taking such a hold on India as ultimately will raise her from the abysmal depths in which she is at present,' said the speaker. 'Perhaps the greatest problem confronting the missionary is the degradation of womanhood. The customs and religions of the people are difficult to combat, but the education of the young offers the missionaries an opportunity to gain a foothold in the homes of the people.'

Miss Sorabji then spoke of the great Mohammedan Educational Conference at Bombay, at which she was the only lady present, and gave an address on the rse of womanhood.

'The next great problem,' the speaker continued, 'is that of caste, a most rigid system, which presents many difficulties to the missionary. To fuse the various elements into one body politic is no easy task. In this connection the schools are of the greatest benefit in inculcating the principles of humanity. The work is boundless, but there is sufficient money and power to solve the problem even in this generation.

Miss Sorbaji spoke of the loyalty of the Sepoys and of their disappointment at not being called to participate in the Boer war, and closed her address with a stirring appeal for more missionaries. The lecture was one of a series of six to be given under the auspices of the Diocesan Missionary Loan Exhibition Committee.

Miss Susie Sorabji is one of a family of seven progressive daughters of a Parsee family of gentle birth, a family which has the reputation of having done more for the uplifting of women in India than any other family in India. Besides her teaching daily in four schools, Miss Susie Sorabji also does much Zenana visiting among the homes of the secluded women, to whom she talks chiefly on Christianity. She takes to them gospel messages, and very seldom do the men of the family object. She sits out in the court with the women of the house gathered around her and often the men go out to listen to her as well and speak with her. She teaches the women to read, and this is a great advantage, for only six out of every thousand of them are able to do so, and it is quite pathetic to see the eagerness with which some of the high caste old women study over the simplest little words.

'We found, on visiting Miss Sorabji,' says the 'Phrenological Journal,' 'that she, like her sisters, possessed great delicacy of organization. She has a size of head and quality and texture of brain far in advance of the average proportion of her weight. For instance, her head measurements are as follows:—Circumference, 21¼ inches; height, 14¼ inches; length, 13⅝; width with calipers, six inches by seven inches in length. She is remarkably slight in build, as her weight is but ninety-six pounds; but her height is half an inch above the average, being five feet four and a half inches.

'The vital and motive temperaments are subordinate to the activity of the mental, and she daily runs the risk of using up her vitality faster than she can generate it; and were it not for her wiriness and her large vitativeness she would prematurely exhaust herself. Fortunately, her recuperative power is remarkably developed; thus she is able to renew from day to day her normal strength which supplies her with vitality again to continue her work after she has drawn heavily on her nervous energy. She throws her spirit, ardor and enthusiasm into her work in no half-and-half way; hence does not spare herself at all when she has a mission to fulfil. Disease does not easily attack her, because her body is sound, and her circulatory power nourishes her system in a remarkable way.

'Her salient characteristics are: Her strong attachments to friends; intuitional insight into character; respect for superiors and sacred things; a sense of justice; adaptibility of mind; ambition to excel; logical ability to reason things out from given data; fluency of language in expressing her ideas; energy and independence of thought, and keen sympathy with her fellow creatures.

'The maternal spirit is very strong in her and this she shows very largely among the children, for she gives out her personality to the little ones in such a way as to win their affection and interest.

'There is a distinct love for the artistic in her nature. Her intellect shows itself in a remarkable manner, though her power of speech, her concise way of analyzing character, her power to differentiate between one bent of mind and another, which enables her to see how the Indian children can be taught more through their imagination and poetic sentiment than the practical English children. "Indian children think," says Miss Sorabji, "but they do not put their thoughts into action, and the kindergarten school will help to bring out this practical side of their natures. They are quick to grasp the inspiration of a story, and the latter is sure to make some impression upon them."

'Miss Sorabji has wonderful versatility of talent, and is able to adapt herself to many people and to many different circumstances in one day. She has more of the moral and intellectual trend of thought than of materialistic inclination. She venerates character wherever she finds it, and cares less for forms and ceremonies than she does for sincerity of heart and righteousness of conduct.

After analyzing the characteristics of this interesting woman, the 'Phrenological Journal' says in conclusion: 'Miss Sorabji's influence would be on the side of moral persuasion, of practical reasoning on the affairs that concern her countrywomen the most. She will use her independent spirit, her faith in the protection of the everlasting arms that are thrown about the children of God, and the intense earnestness of her nature that comes through a consecrated ambition, not only to work but to work for a high moral purpose. She will have great influence through her logical ability to throw out practical ideas concerning the vast importance of educating the children of her native country.'

BEER AND TOBACCO

WHAT THE INLAND REVENUE FIGURES SHOW.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The Inland Revenue Department has compiled tables showing the per capita consumption in Canada during the last fiscal year of spirits, beers, wines and tobaccos. The result shows 1.031 gallon of spirits per head of population; 4.972 gallons of beer; .090 gallon of wine, and 2.686 pounds of tobacco. The drinkers and smokers together contributed what represents a little more than $3 per head to the revenue of the country. This is made up as follows:—$1.840 per head on spirits; .207 on beer; .04 on wine, and $1.005 on tobacco.

Comparative figures show that the consumption of spirits shows a marked decrease as compared with the period between 1869 and 1876. The consumption of wine is almost stationary. The consumption of beer and tobacco has greatly

HOMELESS POOR

FOR LACK OF HOUSES, DESTITUTE CITIZENS TAKE POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

An extraordinary example of the difficulty which the poor experience in obtaining living room in Montreal has just come to the notice of the authorities in this city, and will doubtless afford food for speculation of an unpleasant kind to those who possess crowded tenement houses in the poorer districts.

Last fall, it appears, the Post-Office Department at Ottawa purchased from Mrs. James McCrory for $25,000 a block of property on Cathedral street, facing the Grand Trunk station, with the intention of using it for a branch post-office, with pneumatic service to the general office.

The property in question contains from twenty-five to thirty small tenements, and on May 1 last a number of poor people, who had sought in vain for dwelling places throughout the city, broke open the doors and took possession. They refused to pay rent, and declined to stir when called upon to do so. The civic Health Department notified the post-office inspector, Mr. Desjardins, that the premises were unfit for human habitation, and on Tuesday of last week

Advertisements.

An Increase in Profits

Here is the way it figured out for this man—
$52.52 received the month he used the U.S.
25.00 received the month he didn't.
$27.52 gained in one month. At this rate
$330.24 is the total for the first year, and
100.00 deducted for his machine, leaves him
$230.24 net gain, with his machine paid for.

Read the signed statement below.

Delhie, Minn., June 6, 1905.

"I purchased a No. 6 U.S. Separator Feb. 1, 1905, and sold cream the first month to the amount of $52.52, the product of 8 cows. The month previous to getting the Separator the 8 cows produced me about $25. This herd of cows is about the average herd, three of them being heifers. I can heartily recommend the U.S. to all who want a first-class Separator."
"H. A. DRYER."

Pretty profitable investment, wasn't it? Isn't it worth investigating? That costs you nothing. Send for illustrated Catalog No. 350-B, which will tell you all about it and show you how and why the Improved

U. S. Cream Separators

MAKE THE LARGEST PROFITS

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, Vermont

18 Distributing Warehouses throughout U.S. and Canada

he gave the squatters twenty-four hours' notice to quit.

A deputation of these poor people thereupon went to Ald. Gallery and asked him to appeal to the post-office authorities on their behalf and try to obtain an extension of the notice, as they had tried everywhere and were unable to secure any living rooms anywhere within the city limits. Ald. Gallery took the matter up, and found that the people were respectable enough, and that their story about being unable to secure accommodation was true. He therefore interviewed the superintendent, Mr. Desjardins, and got him to agree to an extension of the notice. Ald. Gallery next saw the medical officer, Dr. Laberge, and told him that there were a number of houses in Montreal in a much worse condition than those tenements, and asked him to consent to a postponement of the eviction. Dr. Laberge agreed to leave the matter over until May 1 next, and Ald. Gallery will now visit Ottawa and see the Postmaster-General with a view to getting him to consent to this arrangement.

CUSTOMS OFFICER ARRESTED

Three Charges of Neglect of Duty

THE OFFENCES ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED AT DRUMMONDVILLE.

Jules Paré, late sub-collector of customs at Drummondville, Que., was arrested on Thursday by Detective Charbonneau and brought to Montreal, where yesterday he was arraigned before Mr. Lafontaine and charged with having committed on or about May 28, 1904, an offence stated in section 221 of the Customs Act (Revised Statute of Canada, chap. 32), in respect of the following goods in bond under manifest at Drummondville, namely, 101 cases of gin. He was also charged with having committed on or about May 12, 1905, a second similar offence in respect to 150 cases of gin; and a third offence is alleged against him for May 31 this year in respect to 31 1-4 casks of brandy.

The charge against Paré has been laid by Mr. Daly O'Mara, inspector of customs, and this morning Mr. Arnold Wainwright appeared to represent the prosecution.

No facts were stated, the accused, who pleads not guilty, being formally remanded for enquete.

Mr. Lafontaine agreed to accept bail, in two bonds of $500 each and accused's own recognizance of $1,000.

CALLED SIR WILFRID NAMES

Rev. Mr. Vining's Contract to Lecture in Britain has Consequently Been Cancelled

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 11.—The Rev. A. J. Vining, representative of the Baptist College, Brandon, who is here in the interests of Western Canadian missions, endeavoring to secure financial assistance for Canadian Baptist work, had been booked by Mr. Preston, the Canadian Immigration Commissioner, for a number of lectures on Canada during the coming season; but, in an address before the Baptist Union on Monday, he is reported as having in emphatic language described the action of the Roman Catholics invading the Canadian North-West, and during the course of his remarks, said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his capacity as Premier of Canada, was a traitor and a Jesuit on account of the favor that he was showing Roman Catholics.

Mr. Preston having verified the reports of Mr. Vining's speech as being correct, notified him that all arrangements made with him for lectures had been cancelled, and that his services could not be made available for this purpose by the department during the coming season.

EARL SPENCER STRICKEN.

Lies Unconscious at His Shooting Box in Norfolk.

London, Oct. 12.—Earl Spencer was stricken with paralysis to-day while at his shooting box at Faxenham, Norfolk, and is now unconscious.

John Pynez Spencer, fifth Earl Spencer, is the Liberal leader in the House of Lords. He was twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been twice Lord President of the Council and was First Lord of the Admiralty. He was born in 1835.

BREACH OF PROMISE

Court of Review Decides Important Point as to Parental Responsibility

MR. INTERNOSCIA'S ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST MR. BONELIE.

The Court of Review, composed of Sir Melbourne Tait and Justices Loranger and Doherty, rendered judgment on Saturady in the interesting case of Internoscia vs. Bonelie.

By this action, Mr. Jerome Internoscia, advocate, sought to recover damages arising out of, or connected with, an engagement of marriage between him and Mr. Bonelie's minor daughter, and the latter's refusal to fulfil that engagement.

By the declaration Mr. Bonelie was held responsible for the damages claimed, both because as father he was liable for damages caused by his minor child, and because he took an active part in bringing about the engagement, and then acted in such a manner towards his daughter as to bring about its rupture.

This action was met by a demurrer, and the first court maintained that demurrer and dismissed the action, on the ground that the father could not be held responsible in law for the consequences of his minor daughter's refusal to marry.

In giving the decision of the Court of Review on the appeal from that judgment, Mr. Justice Doherty held as follows:—

'I find it impossible to accept this holding in the absolute terms in which the proposition is set forth. I can see no reason why the father is not responsible for the damages resulting from the breach of promise to marry on the part of his minor child, in precisely the same way that he is responsible for the damages caused in any other way by such minor child, that is, subject to his being relieved of such responsibility by establishing that he could not prevent it.'

Continuing his remarks, the learned judge held that, unless the declaration in an action directed against the father of a minor, setting up an unjustified breach of promise to marry by such minor, and claiming damages from the father in consequence, show on its face that the father could not have prevented the injury done the plaintiff by the minor, it is not demurrable.

Again, the fault that gives rise to responsibility in damages in the case of breach of promise may consist principally, or even entirely, in the entering into the engagement, rather than in its rupture. Where that engagement has been inconsiderately entered into, and further reflection induces the conclusion that its fulfilment would result in happiness to neither party, refusal to fulfil it might be not only a right but a duty, and still the party refused, and who on the strength of the promise had been put to expense should in all equity, be indemnified. In such a case, the rash promise rather than its non-fulfilment would be the fault. And, even where the fault would be on the refusal, rather than on the promise, while it is perfectly true that a parent would have no right or power to constrain his child to fulfil his or her promise, it does not at all follow that in all cases he would be without power to prevent the refusal. A wise exercise of his influence over his child, by counsel, and persuasion might certainly result in preventing that child from wrongfully and entirely without reason or by mere caprice breaking off an engagement prudently entered into.

The learned judge then went over the different items of the claim and held them to be proper ground of action, and proceeding to render the unanimous judgment of the full court, he reversed the first judgment and rejected the demurrer.

THE 'KALMAR' WRECK

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Kenora, Ont., Oct. 12.—In the Kalmar wreck case, before Judge Chapple at the Sessions the jury found William Bowen, former operator at Rennie, guilty of manslaughter, and acquitted C. S. Morris, train despatcher. The judge, in passing sentence of six months took into consideration the length of time that had elapsed since the accident happened, the remorse which the prisoner experienced during that time being to a certain degree part punishment for the offence.

THE 'MATIN' STORY

Statements of France and Britain Accepted by Germany

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME—PUBLIC OPINION IN FRANCE — ITALY FRIENDLY OVER MOROCCAN AFFAIR.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The 'North German Gazette' prints at the head of its columns this morning an important semi-official paragraph regarding the 'Matin's' revelations. It exonerates the French Government fully of any connection with the so-called revelations, and accepts frankly the British Government's denial of an offered alliance. The article continues: 'We can state that the British Government spontaneously sent here a communication of similar contents, and it was received on the German side with the same loyalty with which it was given. An incident between Germany and Great Britain has not been created by the assertions of the 'Matin.' Moreover, Great Britain's communication was marked confidential, and, according to the wishes of the London Government, it cannot be made public.

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The disclosures in France of alleged British offers of alliance against Germany are so thoroughly believed here that the powerful Naval League, with its 600,000 members, and all the apparatus of agitation, is already moving for a new naval programme that shall further increase Germany's defensive resources against Great Britain. Popular distrust of Great Britain has naturally swollen to great proportions, and the semi-official denials in London can scarcely overcome the convictions now formed that Germany had a narrow escape from a war in which, although she might have been victorious on land, the result would have been her being crushed at sea and damaged along the coast, with the consequent destruction of her over-sea commerce. The events of the last four months have silenced the opponents of a naval increase, except the Socialists and Radicals. While time and money beyond Germany's resources would be necessary to equal Great Britain's present navy, not to speak of her future buildings, yet the feeling is that Germany must for defensive reasons build as many more ships as the country's finances will bear.

PUBLIC OPINION IN FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Public opinion has been wrought up during the present week by alleged revelations of Great Britain's readiness to invade Germany on behalf of France. These revelations, following the Franco-German controversy over Morocco, and the open declaration of Prince von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, favorable to a Russo-German rapprochement, created a feeling that France was the centre of dangerous enmities and coalitions. From the mass of contradictory revelations and denials, the facts stand out that the Morocco controversy too Germany and France dangerously near the verge of war, and that Great Britain, while not officially promising military aid, stood ready to give France her loyal support. The bitterness aroused by the incident is indicated by the calling of a special meeting of the Association of the Parisian Press for Oct. 18 to consider charges made that certain journals are under the influence and in the pay of foreign governments.

ITALY'S ACTION FRIENDLY.

Rome, Oct. 15.—In connection with the alleged revelations regarding the events which preceded the resignation of the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, the following semi-official communication has been issued here:

'The action taken by Italy at Paris, London and Berlin in connection with the Moroccan affair was absolutely friendly and conciliatory, and in the interests of peace. The action was not fruitless, as owing to it France accepted the conference proposed by Germany, which the former originally opposed, while Italy was able to induce Germany to agree to the fundamental conditions claimed by France as to the substance of the questions to be discussed by the conference. Signor Tittoni, Foreign Minister, communicated this to M. Barrere, the French ambassador to Italy, and nothing else.'

It is understood that the Italian Government will continue its influence at Paris and Berlin, for an understanding between France and Germany.

The relations between Italy and France continue to be most friendly, the French Government having emphatically denied a phrase attributed to M. Rouvier, the French premier, which was considered disrespectful towards Italy. Indeed, as one evidence of these good relations, France will send a naval squadron to Genoa to greet King Victor Emmanuel, who is going there on Oct. 18 to inaugurate the new harbor works.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT

PROROGATION TAKES PLACE AMID STORMY SCENES.

Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 10.—Parliament was prorogued to-day by royal rescript until Dec. 19. Acting Premier Baron Fejervary and his colleagues did not attend the brief sitting of parliament. The Baron merely sent the president of the Lower House the rescript signed by the King-Emperor Francis Joseph, proroguing Parliament, and explaining that the step was necessitated by the fact that no success had been attained in forming a new Cabinet on a basis which would secure parliament against disorder.

Shouts of 'Scoundrels,' and similar epithets, mingled with queries of 'Where is the constitution?' greeted the reading of the rescript, but there were no Cabinet ministers present to take note of the insults hurled at them.

Count Julius Andrassy rose and denounced the ministers, who, contrary to precedent, failed to appear before Parliament.

'The government,' he said, 'has thereby shown contempt of the House and has abandoned all pretense of conforming with the laws. There is nothing left to the opposition but to protest. We will not allow ourselves to be led to acts of violence. With the right on our side we do not need to resort to noisy demonstrations. A protest against the prorogation has become necessary because no one knows what the morrow may bring forth. Perhaps the last act in this tragic comedy will be the dissolution of the House.

Count Andrassy then read a comprehensive protest against the government's procedure.

It asserted that the continued prorogations of parliament are unconstitutional, because they render it impossible to impeach the Fejervary Cabinet, while the coalition, being the parliamentary majority, should long ago have been entrusted with the direction of the government. It further declared the King-Emperor opposed the will of the nation and that the Cabinet crisis had now become a constitutional crisis.

Count Stephen Tisza, the former premier, followed with a brief speech explaining that he refused to continue the debate, which he considered inadmissible after Parliament had been prorogued. Then, with his colleagues, the count left the hall.

A Socialist deputy proposed that the royal rescript be disregarded, but this proposal was ignored, and Count Andrassy's resolution was adopted practically unanimously, and the House adjourned.

BRITISH OFFICERS AT TOKIO

Flags and Flowers Decorate the Route of Imperial Carriages

THE UNION JACK EVERYWHERE IN EVIDENCE — GARDEN PARTY AT HIBIYA PARK.

Tokio, Oct. 12.—Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Henry Noel, commanding the British squadron, now at Yokohama, and a numerous suite, arrived here to-day by special train from Yokohama, and was received at the railway station by officials.

After an exchange of greetings the British admiral and his party entered imperial carriages and were driven through the streets, lined by thousands, to Hibiya Park, where the Mayor of Tokio gave a garden party in honor of the distinguished visitors.

The streets were decorated with flags and flowers to an extent which recalled the rejoicings over the Japanese victories in the Russian war, the difference to-day being that the British Union Jack was everywhere in evidence. The feeling of depression of the last weeks had completely disappeared, and had been replaced by one of buoyant good humor.

Admiral Noel was met by distinguished officers of the navy and army, and also by the Marquis Ito, president of the Privy Council, and cabinet ministers. At Hibiya Park a magnificent triumphal arch with 'Welcome' had been erected. The park was crowded with guests who had been invited to attend the Mayor's garden party.

Among the high officers present was Mr. Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, who studied in England years ago.

The programme to-day included fireworks, fencing, jiu-jitsu and wrestling. Many bands played continuously during the athletic exercises. Prior to the commencement of the programme the Mayor delivered a speech of welcome. He said he was honored and delighted to receive an admiral of a navy with such a brilliant history and belonging to a country which Japan was proud to call her ally in guarding the peace of the Orient. He regretted that Tokio was unable more adequately to express the sincerity of Japan's welcome.

Admiral Noel replied briefly. Both speeches were enthusiastically applauded.

This ceremony was followed by a luncheon and the regular programme of athletic sports.

During the day about 1,000 British sailors and marines arrived here, and were everywhere treated with the greatest friendship.

The whole population of Tokio, irrespective of age or sex, turned out to greet the visitors. Such a welcome to foreign visitors and such happy crowds in the streets had never been seen in Tokio.

A dinner, attended by one hundred British officers, was given at the Maple Club to-night. The dinner, which was served by Japanese girls, daintily costumed, was followed by an informal dance. The town to-night is brilliantly illuminated.

GERMANS DEFEATED

HOTTENTOTS VICTORIOUS IN A FIGHT IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

London, Oct. 12.—A despatch to a news agency from Capetown says that a telegram from Ossington gives the information that the Hottentot chiefs, Marengo and Morris, captured the German camp at Jerusalem, between Warmbad and Saudrift, South-West Africa, after severe fighting, in which a lieutenant, five soldiers and a farmer were killed on the German side and eight men were seriously wounded. The Hottentots, it is stated, suffered no losses, and captured all the stock and the stores. Several Germans were captured by the Hottentots, but were allowed to return after they had been disarmed, bearing to Gen. Von Trotha, Governor of German South-West Africa, and commander of the forces, a letter from Chief Marengo, stating that the Hottentots were in a position to take the offensive, and would fight to the bitter end. The garrison at Nkaas has been strengthened by 900 men and a battery of artillery.

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

Messrs. McCurdy and Olyphant and Dr. Gillette of the Mutual Life Testify

AN ADJOURNMENT MADE ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH OF MR. S. F. NIXON.

New York, Oct. 10.—The sessions of the insurance investigating committee were terminated for the week at the adjournment to-day, because of the death of Mr. S. Fred. Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, at his home in Westfield, just about the time the committee was adjourning for the day. The committee was holding a meeting to consider what action to take in the event of his death, which had been expected al lday, when an Associated Press despatch was received announcing the end. Senator Armstrong at once announced that there would be no more sessions of the committee until after the funeral, and that the committee would probably hold a two days' session next week. The committee will assemble at the usual hour tomorrow, but will immediately adjourn, the purpose being to have the official adjournment recorded.

Mr. McCurdy testified that he never knew what Mr. Thebaud, his son-in-law, was getting out of the business of C. H. Raymond. He said the latter company did the commissions, and that was all he made.

Toward the close of the session Mr. McCurdy made the startling statement that an insurance company was not an institution founded to make money for the policy-holders, but was, or should be, a great philanthropic enterprise, founded to increase and spread its benefits over the entire earth.

'There has been a great mistake,' he said, 'about the real province of life insurance companies in these latter years. People have been led to believe that the main purpose was to make money for its holders. In my view, that is not the purpose of such companies. They are eleemosynary. When a man insures in a company he should take into consideration the fact that he has entered a great philanthropic concern, that is in duty bound to spread itself, even though this growth prevents him from realizing as much as he expected.'

The first witness was Mr. Robert Olyphant, chairman of the expenditure committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. From him it was expected to learn what became of $75,000 charged to legal expenses. This sum was spent in three instalments of $25,000 each, the last instalment being paid the day after the Presidential election last year. Mr. Olyphant said there was no limit to the money the committee on expenditure may authorize to be paid out. The Mutual Life Insurance Company maintains a confidential fund for legal expenses. The details of payments for this fund were not brought before the board of trustees, but merely the total amounts. Bills came to this committee from the law department after being duly authorized by the executive officers. The moneys were usually drawn in cash.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hughes, the witness said he had heard contributions were made to campaign committees, and he supposed they came out of this confidential fund. Mr. Gillette, the vice-president, had told him that campaign contributions had been made, and there was no other fund that this money could be taken from.

Mr. Hughes then asked that Mr. Gillette be summoned.

Dr. Walter R. Gillette, vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, testified that the Mutual Life Insurance Company contributed $40,000 to the Republican national committee's campaign fund in the last election in 1904. He also stated that the Mutual Life Insurance Company contributed $35,000 to the Republican national committee in 1900, and $15,000 in 1896.

Dr. Gillette justified these contributions on the same ground as did Mr. McCall, president of the New York Life Company, in the contributions of that company, saying that the St. Louis platform of the Democratic party and the free silver issues were a menace to the policy-holders. Dr. Gillette said he authorized these expenditures after consultation with the president, vice-presidents and some members of the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The campaign contributions, Dr. Gillette said, came from the fund controlled by the committee on expenditures.

Dr. Gillette further stated that he made the contract with the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., agents, of his own volition, and no one was responsible for this contract prior to 1903 but the witness and the president. Several $25,000 vouchers were shown the witness. All of them had been approved by the witness except one, authorized by Mr. Granniss. Dr. Gillette said they were for legal expenses. He did nothing to ascertain for what confidential purposes these moneys were used. He did not know any one who could tell what legal matters required the payment of $100,000 in one year to the general solicitor.

Mr. Hughes then asked if the general solicitor could not get $25,000 whenever he pleased, without disclosing the purpose for which it is to be used, and witness replied that he could.

The legal expenses of 1904 were reported as $364,000, while those of the New York Life Insurance Company were $172,000, and those of the Equitable $204,000. Dr. Gillette said he never inquired into the reason of the Mutual Life's legal expenses being so much greater than the two other companies.

He said the general solicitor never made a report of what he did with moneys paid him, that he was never asked for a report, and received no vouchers or receipts. Witness stated that he did not know where a cent of the money went.

Mr. Robert A. Granniss, vice-president, was then called. Mr. Granniss knew of contributions to the Republican campaign fund in 1896, 1900 and 1904, but did not know the amounts. Contributions could be made without his knowledge. Witness said no contributions were made to state campaign funds.

Mr. Grannis said he had instructed Mr. Thummel from time to time relative to attention to legislation in various states, but he could not recall the particulars.

'Is your mind a blank on this subject?' Mr. Hughes asked.

'Not entirely.'

'Well, will you please state anything there might be in it.'

'You mean in my mind?' asked the witness.

'Yes.'

'Well, out of respect to you I won't speak it,' retorted the witness.

Mr. Granniss described the legislative work, similar to the testimony of the attorney, Mr. Thummel, last week, and said the expenditures for this work did not always come under his direction.

Mr. Grannis was excused for a time, and Dr. Walter R. Gillette, vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was called. He said he made the contract with the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., agents, of his own volition, and no one was responsible for this contract prior to 1903 but the witness and the president. Several $25,000 vouchers were shown the witness. All of them had been approved by the witness except one authorized by Mr. Granniss.

Sir John Leng, member of the British Parliament, was a guets of the insurance investigating committee at its sessions to-day.

LIFE INSURANCE MERGER.

HOME LIFE TAKES OVER CONTRACTS OF THE PEOPLE'S.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—An important life insurance merger was announced here yesterday. The insurance contracts of the People's Life Insurance Company, amounting to about two and a half millions of dollars, have been taken over by the Home Life Association of Canada. This gives the latter company, with its four and a half millions of insurance business now in force, a business of about seven millions, with an annual premium income of about a quarter of a million. The contracts in force with agents of both companies in the Dominion will, it is understood, not be disturbed by the new management of the Home Life. The amalgamation will, it is said, result in a saving in general expenses of about $40,000. Mr. J. R. Stratton, former Provincial Secretary, becomes president of the Home Life Association of Canada, Mr. K. S. King remains vice-president, and Mr. J. K. McCutcheon becomes managing director of the amalgamated companies. The board is not yet fully organized.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN

BOTH HOUSES OF THE SWEDISH RIKSDAG ADOPT BILL PROVIDING FOR RATIFICATION OF KARLSTAD TREATY.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 13.—Both houses of parliament to-day unanimously adopted the government bill providing for the ratification of the Karlstad treaty. There was no debate in the lower house and the criticism in the Senate was confined to one or two speakers who alleged that too much consideration had been shown for Norway by the Swedish delegates.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Stockholm, Oct. 16.—The union between Norway and Sweden which has existed since 1814 has been dissolved, both Houses of the Riksdag having passed the government bill repealing the act of union and recognizing Norway 'as a state separate from the union with Sweden.'

The Lower House adopted the measure to-day without debate, but two or three members of the Senate expressed the opinion that the dissolution was an irreparable misfortune, and that the time would come when Norway would perceive the benefits of the union.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR COMING.

Liverpool, Oct. 10. — The steamer 'Ivernia,' which sailed from here to-day for Boston took among her passengers Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, principal naval aide-de-camp to the King.

CONGO FREE STATE

London, Oct. 11.—According to the 'Chronicle,' King Leopold is secretly making overtures to various political notabilities with the view to procuring the immediate annexation of the Congo Free State by Belgium. The proposal will be engineered on the patriotic ground that Great Britain is seeking territorial aggrandizement at the Congo State's expense, but the real reason is that King Leopold and his friends, who for years have bled the state to death, see that their game is up. This is largely owing to the exposure by Great Britain and France of the administrative system of the state, which has led to the extermination of the population of large areas and reducing it in other ways by from 75 to 85 percent. It is doubtful, however, whether Belgium will consent to annexation, owing to her realization of the frightful task it will be to remedy the ravages of the last ten years.

KING ALFONSO TO VISIT GERMANY

PALACE AUTHORITIES ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—The palace authorities have been ordered to prepare for the departure of King Alfonso to Germany, on Nov. 2. The King will remain in Berlin from Nov. 6 to Nov. 12, attending elaborate festivities, a military review and a hunt. The Premier, Gen. Montero Rios, will probably accompany the king, whose departure for Germany immediately following President Loubet's visit to Madrid attracts comment, since the Premier's accompanying His Majesty indicates that questions of state will be considered in Germany. However, the King's visit to Germany was arranged long ago, and is generally believed to be connected with the matrimonial projects of the Spanish royal family.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—The royal message to parliament, which King Alfonso read before the Chamber of Deputies to-day, presented the government's projects for electoral, judicial and police reform, the organization of workingmen's pensions, modification of liquor laws, the administration of the Bank of Spain, revision of the code for military instruction, the construction of the new navy, and the acquisition of war materials.

The message declared that the relations between Spain and the foreign powers were cordial and tended to elaboration of the treaties of commerce, and referred to the Morocco negotiations, in which Spain takes an active part, having adhered to the international conference for the purpose of settling contested questions between the powers.

The message closed with expressing the hope that the work of parliament would be profitable to the nation.

EDHEM PASHA NOT DEAD.

REPORT AROSE FROM DEATH OF A NAMESAKE.

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—Field Marshal Edhem Pasha, the noted victor in the late war with Greece, is alive and in good health. The report of his death, published in London, on Oct. 6, arose from the demise of a namesake.

A ROYAL WEDDING

Marriage of Duke of Saxe-Coburg to Princess Victoria Schleswig-Holstein

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT REPRESENTS THE BRITISH COURT.

Gluecksburg, Prussia, Oct. 11.—The Princess Victoria Adelheid, eldest daughter of Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Gluecksburg, and niece of the Empress Augusta Victoria, was married to Prince Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, son of the late Duke of Albany, and nephew of King Edward, at noon to-day in the beautiful little castle where, in the presence of about fifty members of the royal families of Germany, among them being the Emperor and Empress and all the imperial children, except the Crown Prince Frederick William. He and Prince Eitel Frederick are the young Duke's intimate friends and no one seems to know precisely why the Crown Prince was absent. The civil ceremony took place in the wide hall of the castle. Then as many of the royal guests and their suites as could be given space went to the little chapel upstairs, where the religious rite was performed. A school and business holiday is being observed throughout this miniature state.

Prince Arthur of Connaught represented the British Court.

A LIBERAL VICTORY

MR. J. O. ANDREWS RETURNED FOR WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

London, Oct. 14.—The Liberals won a notable victory yesterday in the election of Mr. J. O. Andrews to represent the Barkston Ash division of the west riding of Yorkshire, by a majority of 228 over the Unionist candidate, Mr. George R. Lane Fox. The vacancy was caused by the death of Colonel Robert Gunter, Conservative, who had represented the constituency since its creation in 1885. The election just held was fought on the fiscal and educational questions.

BARON KOMURA HOME

JAPANESE PEACE ENVOY RECEIVED WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM AT TOKIO.

Tokio, Oct. 16.—4.30 p.m.— Baron Komura, the Foreign Minister, who acted as chief peace plenipotentiary for Japan at Portsmouth, N.H., arrived here to-day from Vancouver. His reception at the railway station was not enthusiastic, those present being principally government dignitaries. The streets were strongly guarded by troops, police and gendarmes. The Baron drove to the palace in an imperial carriage.

TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH

OFFICIALLY RATIFIED BY EMPERORS OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Spencer Eddy, the American Charge d'Affaires, officially informed the Foreign Office that the Emperor of Japan had ratified the Russo-Japanese peace treaty on Saturday.

The French minister at Tokio at the same hour informed the Japanese government that the Emperor Nicholas had signed the treaty.

The treaty, engrossed on parchment, with the French and English text in parallel columns, was sent to M. Lamsdorf, the Foreign Minister, at Peterhof, where the ceremony of signing occurred on Saturday.

Tokio, Oct. 15—(11 a.m.)—It is believed that the government has sent an order to Manchurian headquarters to begin the evacuation of Japanese troops on Oct. 16. It is expected that Japan will effect a complete withdrawal of her troops in six months.

THE RED FLAG IN ST. PETERSBURG

Demonstration at Funeral of Prince Troubetskoy

CROWDS CHARGED AND DISPERSED BY MOUNTED POLICE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—For the first time since the advent of M. Trepoff as head of the Government of St. Petersburg, demonstrations on a large scale took place here to-day, the occasion being the removal of the body of Prince Troubetskoy to the Nicolai station for shipment to Moscow. Students, workmen, and spectators gathered in thousands in the streets, and demonstrators with red flags paraded boldly through the Nevsky Prospect, the city's main avenue. The crowds and the processions were several times charged and dispersed by mounted police, but, fortunately, with no grave consequences. The most serious injuries reported are those sustained by two men who were slashing with sabres. Firearms were not employed by the gendarmes or military, and though the first collision was provoked by a shot from the crowd and a few cases of stoning, the crowds manifested no inclination to resist the police and troops.

The studeuts are exasperated over the attacks by the police and the arrest of several members of a coalition committee chosen by a student meeting on Sept. 26, and a renewal of the disorders is not improbable.

When the procession was nearing the station a squadron of gendarmes appeared, and almost at the same moment a revolver shot rang out from the crowd, causing a panic. The gendarmes drew their swords, charged and dispersed the crowd, mourners and spectators leaving quietly in all directions. The gendarmes did not use their swords, and as far as can be ascertained no one was injured.

Among the wreaths laid on the coffin was one of orchids from Emperor Nicholas.

The street sale of the 'Slovo' has been prohibited.

A serious feature of the situation is that a strike of printers was declared to-night on political grounds, which is to last for a period of three days, but it may be continued longer in case of repressive measures or arrests. A few of the leading daily newspapers hope to be able to issue a single sheet, giving telegraphic news, but the others will suspend publication entirely.

Red flag demonstrations in the Nevsky Prospect this afternoon drew out immense crowds of spectators, but a squadron of gendarmes and cossacks drove the demonstrators away without resorting to force.

There were no disturbances in the industrial quarter of the city. Heavy forces of troops were held in readiness in the courtyards of the barracks, and in the squares in various parts of the city to deal with any disorder.

From the Nevsky Prospect a band of students and workmen, still carrying red flags, and chanting revolutionary songs, marched across the river and began an open air meeting in the square in front of the university. While the speeches were in progress the police again charged, and dispersed the crowds. In the melée a workman and a sturdent received sable cuts. The crowd took refuge in the university buildings, and the meeting was continued there without being disturbed by the police.

During the annual chool festival of the Fifth Gymnasium members in the audience began to hiss the national hymn. A panic ensued, and the excitement was augmented by the explosion of giant fire-rockets. Many persons were bruised, but no one was seriously njured.

Warsaw, Oct. 14.—A bomb was thrown to-day at the villa of an English manufacturer. The cook and gardener were killed and the house was damaged. The bomb-throwers then fled, pursued by the police. When close pressed the fugitievs turned, shot and killed three policemen, and then escaped.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—By command of the Emperor, the Council of the Empire has suspended the greater part of its legislative labors and returned the bills awaiting its consideration to the ministerial departments concerned for submission to the Imperial Douma.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, who has been with the Manchurian army, arrived here to-day from the Far East.

TROUBETSKOY'S DEATH.

WAS REGARDED AS THE FOREMOST LIBERAL IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.—Prince Sergius Troubetskoy was stricken with apoplexy to-night while attending a conference with M. Glasoff, Minister of Education, and university director. He died in two hours.

Prince Troubetskoy was regarded as the foremost Liberal in Russia. For a long time he was president of the Zemstvo committees of the government of Moscow, and headed the delegation which in June last presented the petition of the all-Russian congress of Zemstvos and municipalities to the Emperor Nicholas. On Sept. 15 last he was elected rector of the University of Moscow. The election of the prince removed him from the list of candidates for the National Assembly, in which it was hoped he would be one of the prominent leaders, and perhaps its president. Prince Troubetskoy was a marshal of the nobility.

NATIVES REBEL

Hamburg, Oct. 14.—The natives of British East Africa have arisen in insurrection. According to trustworthy reports which arrived here to-day from Zanzibar, the Randi tribe threatens destruction of the Uganda Railway. Severe fighting has already taken place between the British troops and the rebels.

LETTERS FROM READERS

RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I consider that Mr. D. Currie is doing a public service when he calls attention to the difference that exists between the religious training of the young at present and what it was in the past. The foremost idea in the mind of John Knox in advocating a national system of education for Scotland was that every man would be able to read for himself the Word of God, and not be dependent upon either priest or politician to tell him what his duty is. Cowper sang:—'He is the Freeman whom the truth makes free and all are slaves besides,' and a greater than Cowper said:—'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.' We boast of our glorious British constitution, but the constitution is the result of the efforts and self-sacrifice of men who knew the truth and felt that they ought to obey God rather than men, and that when their superiors ordered them to do that which God's Word condemned, they were acting ultra vires, and so they were justified in refusing to obey them. Our freedom depends upon the mass of the people being permeated with the knowledge of the truth. Then why should there not be provision made for Biblical instruction in our public schools? That is how we can get the best possible training for the young as to what our laws and constitution ought to be. Sunday-schools are doing a good work so far as they go, but they are unable to overtake the work that should be done. What is one hour a week in the Sunday-school able to accomplish to give even a very superficial knowledge of the word of God. In many rural schools they have not even that, as they close during the winter. The parents, as Mr. Currie points out, care more for their newspaper than they do for training their children in the Word of God, and so their religious training is neglected. Besides, if the parents do care for the religious training of their children after a hard day's work, often worried in mind, tired in body, they are not in a fit condition to attend to it. Not only that, but those who need it most are so young that by the time the day's work is over they are tucked up safely in bed. The Roman Catholic Church understands the age at which religious instruction is most effective, when in the religious clauses of the autonomy bills they wish to have the control of the first and second readers in the church's hands. The parent is unable personally to attend to the education of his children, and pays a teacher to do so. The state provides the qualified teacher and the school house and equipments, he is paying his share of the expense. The state cares for that which will be an instrument either for good or evil according to the use to which it is put. Then why not also give the opportunity to the child to have its mind stored with the precepts of God's Word, which will direct as to what is right and wrong. It is well to have the mind stored with such passages as:—'The quality of mercy is not strained,' etc., or such as 'Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the beauteous land,' but why should not opportunity also be given for commiting to memory also such passages as:—

'The Lord's my shepherd; I'll not want. He makes me down to lie in pastures green; he leadeth me the quiet waters by,' or such as: 'Ho, every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters,' or the sermon on the mount, or many other passages so well able to influence the individual for good in after life? Mr. Currie tells us about the kind of training the child got in rural Ontario about fifty years ago. Perhaps it may not be out of place to mention the training in Scotland about that time. In a rural school in the North of Scotland, about thirty years ago, I, as teacher, gave about an hour and a half each day to religious instruction. We had a Bible-class for the senior scholars, which included the Shorter Catechism, with the Scripture proofs; a Testament class for the junior scholars, which included the repetition by each of a Shorter Catechism question as a home lesson, and before that was got through with, with some of the senior scholars acting as monitors, an hour and a half every day was consumed. Was that time wasted? I think not. No doubt we have some bad Scotchmen, but the training tells. The Shorter Catechism, although a very good compendium of our duty to God and man, may not be suitable for Ontario schools, but where so many denominations are advocating union, they could easily construct a catechism that could be taught in all our schools, and the Bible should be taught and the literary meaning of the words given as with any other English lesson. It is because our forefathers knew the Word of God so well that we, their descendants, can now sing:—

'We're the sons of sires that baffled,
Crowned and mitred tyranny;
They defied the field and scaffold,
For their birthright—so will we.'

A LOVER OF CANADA.
Johnson, Oct. 6, 1905.

THE WAVE OF SOBRIETY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The wave of sobriety' which has been rendered conspicuous by Mr. Austen Chamberlain's remark may very probably be due to the 'altered opinions of large bodies of men concerning alcohol.' There is a record of such a 'wave' in Ireland at the time of Father Mathew, and history sometimes will recur.

But your pungent words at the close of your editorial are deserved by all who tempt the cupidity of the public by promises, and evidences of five percent dividends, and philanthropic use of profits accruing from the sale of alcoholic beverages. To commit sacrilege for the financial value received for such sacrilegious act would be condemned by all men; to sell for five percent dividends the most valuable asset of the country is, in the eyes of a patriot, to become a traitor to king and country, but to a Christian, in deed, not in name, this same sale is receiving five percent dividends for sacrilegious desecration of the temple of the Holy Spirit.

Perhaps a few words re the authentic and true history of the Gothenburg system of dealing with the liquor traffic may be in order. If I make any misstatements (which I shall carefully avoid), will you, Mr. Editor, correct them? Editors are supposed to be posted in all matters of history and philanthropy.

About the year 1829 Peter Wieselgren, an assistant preacher in a country parish in Sweden, started a total abstinence society, and by his energy and wise appeals to the people, the awful curse of free liquor was removed from the rural population. In 1835 a law was passed discouraging domestic distillation.

It is recorded that of 173,124 distilleries which were running in 1829, there was left 43,947 in 1850.

In 1855 a law was passed giving local option rights to the rural districts, but not to the towns or cities. The rural districts availed themselves of their local veto, and the result quickly showed a pleasing reduction. In 1853, 36,000,000 kans of branvin was produced by the Swedish distillers. In 1855 only 9,436,000 kans (a kan equals about half a gallon). In 1856 in rural Sweden there was left 593 saloons of all sorts, and of these 411 were old-time privileged licenses, which expired only with the death of the holder. Thus it is easy to see that Sweden was becoming practically an example of prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic. But the Swedes were not accustomed to the beverage use of malted liquor, and the prohibitory laws referred to the distilled beverages; and precisely here was where the evil crept in (as of old, when men slept, the enemy came and sowed tares).

But the enemy did not take the form of Peter Wieselgren, the venerable dean of Gothenburg. He took the semblance of David Carnagie, a shrewd Scotchman, who owned a small porter brewery just outside Gothenburg. Dr. A. S. Hedlund was also one of the agents of the 'enemy,' and sowed tares industriously.

Mr. Carnagie became a leader in the philanthropic agitation which culminated in 1865 in the establishment of the renowned Gothenburg system.

Dr. Wieselgren, who had never preached anything but total abstinence from both beer and spirits, believed that this new scheme might be, in the absence of local veto for the urban population of Sweden, the best measure that could be secured.

And the Gothenburg brewers' combine was launched, with David Carnagie as the biggest stockholder, and his manager, Herr Ekman, another owner of many shares. The claims of the volag, or company, were the following. By these they expected to reform the 'trade':—'By refusing credit, by selling only pure liquors, by keeping the shop closed at unseasonable hours, by keeping food for sale at the establishments, by encouraging the consumption of wines and malt liquors instead of spirits, by eliminating the element of personal profit, by having them conducted by salaried managers, and by conducting a respectable, orderly place, it was hoped to indirectly lessen the evils of the traffic, particularly among the laboring classes.'

Dr. Wieselgren is quoted as saying:—'The Gothenburg system is founded on the axiom that the brandy traffic is the legitimate right of the community, and that its practice is by one or other circumstance rendered unavoidable.' In 1893 Dr. Sigfrid Wieselgren says: 'The Gothenburg system is not a system for the propagation of temperance among consumers of spirits; it is a system for the sale of spirits. It aims at regulation of this sale, subject to certain restrictions which have an exclusively moral purpose, and are not of a prohibitive character except in a few cases especially mentioned by law.'

Dr. S. Wieselgren states that 'after this system had been adopted in Gothenburg, the brewers at once began brewing beer with a higher percentage of alcohol.'

It was stated before the Lords Committee in 1898 that the D. Carnagie Brewing Company furnished porter containing eight percent of alcohol.

The following statement is made by a man who studied the system on the spot, and had access to statistics and facts ad libitum: 'During the year 1898 Gothenburg had one thousand six hundred more arrests for drunkenness than the most drunken American city of similar population.'

Allow me just a little more space for a few very important matters. On page 329 of the 'Lords' Report on Intemperance to the British Parliament' is a tabulation of statistics of Gothenburg drunkenness, in which it is stated that the Gothenburg police practice of arresting drunks for a share of the fines was abolished in the year 1860. This statement enabled the volag advocates to lay claim to the marked drop in the per capita number of convictions for a few years following the year 1865, when the volag was organized. This has been the basis for much volag rhetoric in England and America. Unfortunately for the story, I have examined a copy of this police reform law, and find that it actually went into effect in 1865, the very year that the volag began business.

This erroneous statement, which is so much quoted, was a part of the testimony of David Carnagie, the Gothenburg brewer and biggest stockholder of the volag, who went to London, disguised as a 'member of a leading mercantile firm of Gothenburg,' and posed before the Lords' Committee as one of the Swedish 'philanthropists.' On this same trip he went up to Edinburgh and offered that city five thousand pounds if they would adopt the volag plan.

In the issue of Oct. 22, 1900, the Gothenburg leading newspaper contained as its leading editorial an elaborate two-column article calling for the establishment of a home for drunkards in Gothenburg.

I have not space to give more facts re the Gothenburg system. I would say that the foregoing are statements of facts known to all who wish to enquire, and that Joseph Malins, late World's Chief Templar, is a man worthy of credence, and knows whereof he speaks. His testimony as given before the Lords' Committee will stand any amount of investigation. W. E. Johnson is well known in the United States, where his probity of character and integrity of purpose has made him one of the leading men in this much needed reform.

SARA F. TRACY.
Minesing, Ont.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The tenor of Hannah Bellow's letter to 'The Friend' is that, although the communism of the Doukhobors has certain material advantages, yet that the general effects of that system upon the moral character of the people are deleterious, and that their leader, Verighin, is responsible for these alleged results. The material advantages referred to by the writer are easily seen by all who visit the Doukhobor colony. Many more equally important advantages may be seen, as well as others of paramount importance. But for the strength in unity which that people have derived from that system, they could not, as a people, have survived their tribulations in Russia.

The general conditions of comfort and prosperity of the Canadian Doukhobor village, as compared with the less comfortable and much less prosperous life of the Galicians and other foreigners in the west, are due to that system. It is difficult to see the writer's meaning when she says that that system 'tends to foster dishonesty in trifles,' and it is equally difficult to understand how or why a people should become dishonest under conditions in which there is no private ownership, in which all have equal claims upon the common property and upon the common fund, and in which there can be nothing whatever gained by dishonesty. Under the individualistic system some are dishonest in order to accumulate more individual property. Under the communistic system no such incentive to dishonesty exists. Of those who have studied the Doukhobors the concensus of opinion is that their moral tone is very high. If their economic system fostered dishonesty one would naturally expect to find the moral tone very low.

The statement that that system 'blights independence of judgment' requires certain modifications. In a communism a man is not a separate independent entity. He is merely a part—a small part—of the people, and his judgment is an equally small part of the judgment of the people. But it is a part, and although the individual judgment is a very small part, yet the combination of Doukhobor individual judgments is by no means void of independence. In Russia it was so independent as to be able to withstand all the persecutions of the Greek Church and all the despotism of the Russian state. That the Doukhobors who have adopted the individualistic life have more 'confidence in themselves' is, of course, quite true. While they remained a part of the communism, they were not called upon to repose confidence in self. Their confidence was in the people. Their strength was the strength of the people. In England, where Hannah Bellows lives (more especially in Whitechapel), she might find so many thousands of men who have in the struggle of an individualistic economic system been (through no fault of their own) crowded to the wall by the stronger or by those whom fortune favored more highly—amongst those who comprise the 'submerged tenth' of old England, she would find much less self-confidence than exists in the Doukhobor communism.

All that Hannah Bellows says in her first two paragraphs re the benefits of their system and of the confidence of the Doukhobors in that system, is true. But her third paragraph is inconsistent, inasmuch as she attempts to teach that a fuller knowledge of the people shows them to be held together, not by loyalty to the principles of communism, but by Verighen's despotic rule. Her reference here applies merely to a comparatively small number of malcontents who are so human as to be so selfish as to have become less interested in the people and more concentrated in the interests of self. That the Doukhobor communism has serious imperfections is merely synonymous with the statement that it is composed of men and women who are human. That they are not respectful to all our laws is only too true, but this disloyalty is due not to communism, but to their prejudice against all government, a prejudice created by the unrighteous rule of Russia. That those of them who have become individualists have more respect for our laws is quite true, but this change ou their part is not due to the fact per se that they are no longer communists.

The two prominent principles of the Doukhobors are communism in material things and loyalty to what they believe to be the laws of God in contradistinction to what they term 'man-made' laws, many of which they are conscientiously unable to harmonize with their conception of the laws of God. The few Doukhobors, however, who, from selfish motives, have sacrificed the principle of communism are those of them who are less troubled by those conscientious scruples which are peculiarly characteristic of the Doukhobortsi people. Hence, their consent to respect all our laws—some of which the majority of their people are still unable conscientiously to harmonize with what appear to them to be the laws of God.

That Verigin is responsible for their communism is incorrect. During their four years in Canada, before Verigin followed them, they were communists. During the hundred and fifty years of their existence as a sect they have been communists. That Verigin is responsible for their disloyalty to our laws is incorrect. Before his coming there was greater and more acute trouble between them and our government than there has been since he came. The ex-Minister of the Interior can vouch for the correctness of the statement that Verigin's visit to Ottawa shortly after he came, did very much to remove the then acute dissensions between the Doukhobors and the Dominion Government.

To show the evident inconsistency of some of Hannah Bellows's statements it is only necessary to point out that in the third paragraph she states that Verigin's rule is despotic; while in her sixth paragraph she states that the Doukhobor 'authorities' did not 'encourage' Verigin in his suggested method of securing the title in his own name of Doukhobor lands. The statement that Verigin holds such despotic rule as to arrogate to himself the duty of 'commanding' Doukhobor wives to leave their husbands is evidently inconsistent. That some of the more fanatical Doukhobors look upon Verigin as 'something more than human' is true—just as it is true that many of the Americans of Zion City believe in the reincarnation of Elijah. But that Verigin has such an influence over Doukhobor women as, for any cause, to be able to compel them to obey a command to leave their husbands, no one who knows the Doukhobor people will believe.

Other discrepancies in Hannah Bellows's letter weaken her statement that she 'knows of two or three cases' where such separation has taken place.

Regarding the charge of unkindness towards other Doukhobors who have become individualists. As the Doukhobors are only human, it is natural that there should not be continued the same spirit of brotherhood but those who know of the Doukhobor spirit of loving kindness manifested towards all (even towards their neighbor Galicians) know that they are incapable of unkindness even towards proselyte brethren.

In studying foreign peoples and their peculiar customs and systems, it is so difficult for us to escape the perverting influences of prejudice. Even the Quakers, of whom Hannah Bellows is a worthy member, cannot escape such influences. And these influences pervert opinions; and in spite of our best intentions, they warp our judgments. Naturally, we are all prejudiced against communism. Those of us who are wealthy so much enjoy the luxury of wealth that we become so selfish as to look with abhorrence upon any system which would ban private ownership, and those of us who are not wealthy become equally selfish in the desire to become wealthy, and equally prejudiced against the spirit of altruism.

In speaking of 'the primitive Christians, citing their system in defence of communism and referring the Book of Acts iv., 32, the Doukhobors say:

'How says Jesus: "Neither said any of them that aught of the things he possessed was his own but they had all things in common."'

The Doukhobors claim that the principles of primitive Christianity were designed for all places and all ages. They claim that the communistic system is the only effective method whereby Christians can fully 'fulfil the law of Christ' in bearing 'one another's burdens.' They claim that our individualistic (competitive) system is essentially selfish and that Christianity is nothing if not altruistic. As proof of this they point us to the Sermon on the Mount, asking:—

'How says Jesus?'

J. T. REID.

DEATH FROM BLOW OF LION'S PAW.

Some men are naturally fitted to tackle a lion; others are doomed if chance bring about so undesirable a meeting. The unfortunate man whom lions have killed at Blackpool is of the latter category. It is by no means certain, however, that the three inmates of the den into which he so unwisely entered attacked him. There was a similar adventure at Cestley's. A man entered the theatre in the early morning, and found to his horror that the four lions there had broken from their cage. One gave him a blow with its paw, then took him in its mouth. The blow from a lion's paw is said to be, after the stroke of a whale's tail and the kick of a giraffe, the strongest thing in nature. So that the victim was dead when the keeper went to the rescue. Only one lion had concerned itself with the man, and was now sitting over him as a dog sits over a bone. Two of the lions were playing on the stage with a 'property' garland, and the fourth was seated in the royal box, placidly surveying the gambols on the stage and the terrible banquet in the auditorium. The murderer relinquished its prey immediately its master appeared, and all four belted for their den like children detected in some misconduct.—'St. James's Gazette.'

THE MAN WHO INVENTED SHIMOSE.

Dr. Gian Shimose, the chemist-inventor of that wonderful explosive, Shimose powder, used by the Japanese army and navy, was born in the very humblest circumstances in the province of Hiroshima, some forty-seven years ago, when railways and steamships were practically unknown in the Island Empire. Very early, Shimose determined to win an education, made his way to the capital, borrowed books to study, and, though often on the verge of starvation, was graduated from the Imperial University with the highest honors. His first invention was an ink, now used in Japan for bank-notes. The secret of its composition is absolute, and counterfeits are instantly detected. Recognizing that the powder in use in Japan was extremely unsatisfactory, Shimose turned his attention to the invention of a new powder, and spent eleven years in perfecting it, often working entire days and nights in his laboratory. Shimose is universally recognized to be superior to the powder used by any great power.—From 'T. A. T.' (Tales and Talk).

DOMINICK'S LOSS OF MEMORY.

(From the Scranton, Pa., 'Tribune.')

Some months ago Dominick Malsonvitch, who had been working in the mines of the Lackawanna Company, hurried to Europe to bring over his wife and family and neglected to draw his pay. The toher day he returned, and remembering the undrawn money, made application for it. But to the amazement of the officials and his own consternation he could not reember the name under which he had worked. There are few foreigners who are known by their proper names in the mines, for the reason that so many of the names seem to be so similar that it is necessary to give them an English name. Dominick may recall his former payroll title in time. In the meantime he will be known as Mike Smith, although for a time he did think rather seriously of making it Mike Mitchell or Mike Roosevelt.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DOUKHOBORS IN CANADA.

The casual visitor to the Doukhobor reserves in the North-West, spending a night or two among that interesting people, is filled with admiration for the 'Universal Christian Brotherhood.' Arriving at a village at the close of a working day, he is struck with the peacefulness and prosperity of the scene. The hearty welcome to the best the house affords, the cleanliness and order that prevail, the splendid condition of the horses and cattle; all these things combine to fill the mind of the visitor with a sense that the communal system practiced by the Doukhobors is indeed a success.

Then in conversation with the head of the house, if he is a communist, and with the neighbors who will gather in to see and talk to the stranger, he will hear that the conscientious convictions of the Doukhobors have led them to give up the individual holding of property; that the summer's earnings of all Doukhobors who are not wanted for the farm work, amounting to, perhaps, a hundred thousand dollars in all, are placed in the common treasury; that horses, cows, and in some villages even poultry, are kept in common buildings. He will learn, too, that the central fund is controlled and expended for the community by Verigin, the leader, and a committee of three, who buy all clothing materials and some foodstuffs wholesale in the east, or in Winnipeg; and that the village supplies are kept in one place in the village, whence they are distributed at stated times. He will be told that there is no one Doukhobor with greater authority than the rest; that Verigin is their equal, and is simply their spokesman. Are they not all brothers, and do they not recognize only one King over them, that is, God?

But if he is more than a casual visitor, if he lives among them, and gets to know them well, he will soon learn that the reverse of the shield is very different. The community is held together mainly by Verigin's influence. This influence is based partly on his personal force of character, partly on something much more subtle. To outsiders he always disclaims any special authority over the Doukhobors, while the truth is, that the sovereignty he exercises over them is almost as absolute as that of the Czar over his subjects. Many of the Doukhobors do certainly believe Verigin to be something more than human. This superstitious reverence is, of course, strongest in the women, with whom Verigin's power mainly lies. It deters many a man from leaving the community to know that, if he does so, his wife, by Verigin's command, will return to her own home. We know two or three cases where this has already taken place, and has brought much trouble into previously happy circles.

History repeats itself in the annals of the Doukhobors, and Verigin would seem not to have studied in vain the past history of his sect. The Doukhobors who migrated to Canada were almost entirely members of that party which, in Russia, had accepted Verigin as its leader. It will be remembered by those who have read anything of the history of the Doukhobors, that on the death of the last leader there was a great division among the Doukhobors on the question of headship. The party who decided in favor of Peter Verigin came to Canada finally, while the anti-Veriginite party still remain in the Trans-Caucasus. Only one or two of this latter party came to Canada, and these have been individualists from the beginning. But the number of individualists is slowly increasing in most of the colonies, and now there is scarcely a village that does not contain one or two.

It is a curious fact that a man's belief in communism and his belief in Vergin seem to go hand in hand. Directly one goes, the other also disappears. When a man leaves the community, he is ready to become naturalized, to work on his own homestead in accordance with the homestead regulations, and to keep the laws with regard to the registration of births and deaths; (concerning marriages I cannot speak from personal knowledge, as the individualists are a small body as yet, and the Doukhobors have always been less ready to register these than births and deaths.) Three years ago the Doukhobors were beginning to overcome their distrust of government intervention in this direction; but since the arrival of Verigin registration has almost ceased among the community.

The chief point now at issue between the Doukhobors and the Canadian Government is the question of naturalization. The law with regard to the holding of land provides that, after three years' fulfilment of certain conditions of residence and labor on the hundred and sixty acres which form the government free grant, an immigrant receives a title to his homestead if he is a British subject. The oath of allegiance presented no difficulties to the communal conscience of the Doukhobors three years ago, and they had decided to conform to the law in this respect, and to accept the responsibilities that naturalization would bring. But since Verigin came, there has been a change, and now the community has decided that it is contrary to their conscientious convictions to become the subjects of any earthly king. Verigin himself, curiously enough, had no such qualms, and he suggested at one time that it might be possible that the titles to the homesteads which would belong to the Doukhobors individually, if naturalized, might, on his becoming a British subject, be made out in his name. This suggestion, I need scarcely say, met with no encouragement from the authorities.

Though the Doukhobor theory is against private ownership in land, yet none are quicker than the Doukhobors to resent any infringement of the rights of private property; and though they claim the title of 'Universal Christian Brotherhood,' nothing can be less brotherly than the attitude the community takes with regard to its members who have left its ranks. Altogether the Doukhobor communistic theories, except in a very few cases, give one the impression of being a growth from without and not from within; of having been superimposed on a character that is foreign to them.

There are some obvious material advantages in the community, such as, getting goods cheaper by wholesale purchases; the evident gain of working land, as they do, en bloc, instead of in small pieces, widely scattered; and the possibility it gives them, as a community, of buying expensive farm machinery, which as individuals they could not afford. On the moral side the advantages are not so obvious. The community tends to foster dishonesty in trifles, and has a blighting influence on a man's independence of judgment. Individualist Doukhobors have, as a rule, greater confidence in themselves, and more 'backbone.'

One cannot but have a strong regard and affection for individuals among the Doukhobors, and a strong feeling that the virtues which shine most prominently in them, honesty, cleanliness, sobriety, must have their influence on the country and one cannot but long earnestly that they may, at no distant time, shake off the narrowing influences they dwell among, and learn to live their own lives, to trust their own intelligence for decisions, and learn lessons, too, from the Canadians, lessons of trustfulness, of generosity and helpfulness, which they greatly need and most of all that they may learn that money is not one of the 'best gifts,' but that, in more senses than one, 'the life is more than meat.'—Hannah Bellows, in 'The Friend.'

THE INSURANCE INQUIRY.

Mr. Hughes is gradually piling up evidence of the fatal complicity of insurance companies in political corruption. Yesterday he compelled the Mutual officers to admit that they had dipped their hands into trust funds and taken out at least $92,500 for republican national campaigns. Mr. McCurdy's pretence that the money was given last year in order to head off free silver was so thin that Mr. Hughes could not refrain from sarcastic comment. But the man yet to be heard on that subject is President Roosevelt. If the repeated testimony that his political managers took money, properly belonging to widows and orphans, to elect him, does not sting him into indignant utterance and recommendation of sweeping statutes to make such villany penal hereafter, we greatly mistake the man. Then there was all that 'confidential' expenditure confessed on the stand. Now, fine words cannot conceal the facts. Everybody knows that the secret outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars could not have been made for an honest purpose. It is kept off the books — it loves darkness, because its deeds are evil. 'Confidential' the wise officials it call, but the plain man knows it to be money unlawfully taken to be unlawfully used. This new sense of 'confidential' will do to go with President McCurdy's definition of the insurance business, as he practices it, as 'philanthropy.' Obviously, the greatest good of the greatest number, and that number, Number One.—New York 'Evening Post.'

There is no need of swelling the note of alarm called forth by the disclosures of the Equitable, not unnaturally echoed in our own country. A shocking part of the matter is the social standing of some of those concerned. Who would have believed that a leading member of American society would be caught drawing a large sum for a series of years on false pretences from a public institution? A feeling against capitalists in general will ensue and gladden the heart of the Socialist. But all capitalists are not of the same kind. There is the capitalist who undertakes great works, railways, steamships, telegraphs, without whom, as the world is, great works could not be executed or advances made in material civilization. The gains of capitalists of this class may sometimes be inordinately large, and in that respect noxious to society. But they are not dishonest or made without benefit to the community. On the other hand, there is the financial buccaneer, whose gains are made totally without benefit to the community, and with the reverse of benefit to many of its members, by crafty speculation, by getting control of money power, by cornering, sometimes even by wrecking. This class is an unmitigated evil. In England a member of it sometimes gets into the dock; but he never does here and till he does here we shall not be safe against his practices.—Dr. Goldwin Smith, in 'Farmers Sun.'

The American insurance scandals concern other people besides the Americans. They concern every country where American companies have been allowed to establish themselves and do business. Englishmen believe that in spite of malpractices and a great deal of waste, nothing has been disclosed to impair their confidence in the companies' ability to meet all their obligations, but they have been profoundly shocked by the discovery that these international corporations have been used in the interests of Wall Street coteries(and that some of the most distinguished representatives of American commerce, finance, and public life have allowed themselves to treat the premiums of millions of policyholders as a means of private gain. Americans can scarcely be surprised to learn that the confidence of Europe in their business integrity has been staggered by the multiplying proofs of so much laxity, and wrongdoing. Public opinion on this side of the Atlantic judges the moral obliqueness which the Frick committee has imputed to some of the officials of the New York Equitable far more harshly than it judged the Panama scandals, for example, or than it would judge similar lapses from the strict code of honesty on the part of the directors of some purely industrial concern.'—London 'Morning Post.'

WHERE LUTHER FIRST PREACHED.

It has been decided by the citizens of Coburg to offer a large sum to the Grand Duke Ernest as a wedding-gift, the money to be used for the restoration of the Lutheran Church on the walls of Coburg Castle. It was in this small church that Martin Luther, who resided in the fortress, preached his first sermon, now just 375 years ago, and it was there that the great Reformer composed the famous Protestant hymn, 'A Strong Fortress is Our God,' which was afterwards incorporated by Meyerbeer in 'The Huguenots.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Simeon Solomon, a famous artist, has died in St. Giles's Workhouse.

The London monument of Mr. Gladstone is to be unveiled on Oct. 21.

The cotton factories in Lancashire spin enough thread in six seconds to go round the world.

The latest return of England's pauperism shows a welcome decrease in almost every district except London.

According to an official return, 225,498,000 pounds of tea are consumed in the United Kingdom every year.

The latest report of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund shows that 30,000 mice were used for experiments.

Venison is being sold in London at three halfpence a pound, and city restaurants are selling large plates of it at 6d. each.

In South Northamptonshire mushrooms are so plentiful that farmers can be seen collecting and removing them by cartloads.

Because of the dust raised by automobiles, it is getting to be difficult in England to rent houses on roads used by motor cars.

A burglar who tried to break into a Manchester beerhouse became wedged in the coal-grid and was found in that position by the landlord.

An aged couple in Poplar have been celebrating the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage. They have lived in the same house for sixty years.

Mrs. Prince, an octogenarian, who recently died at her home in Cloth Fair, London, had never been out of the city, nor even on an omnibus or tramcar.

The committee of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland have decided not to challenge for the Gordon Bennett Cup race of 1906.

A travelling roundabout proprietor said in the Cardiff bankruptcy court that his failure was chiefly due to the influence of the Welsh revival.

At Newcastle the plea put forward on behalf of a girl charged with stealing money was that she committed the thefts to take her lover to theatres and cafés.

Lord Lytton has decided to sell a hundred and seven plots of land on his Knebworth estate to give the tenants an opportunity of living on their own freehold land.

A Birmingham bride, overcome with excitement, strayed from home, and, losing her memory, was wandering until the following day, when she was found by the police miles away.

The experiment of running a motor'-bus from London to Brighton and back daily has proved a great success, and four new motor-'buses have been put on the road —two running each way.

The revising barrister at Galate, near Preston, allowed the vote of a private paying patient in a lunatic asylum on the ground that he was a person able to return to his occupation at will.

A gentleman named Kavanagh recently rescued a boy from the river at Yarmouth, and discovered that he had saved the same boy's life under similar conditions on two previous occasions.

Fourteen thousand loaves were shown during the Bakers' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, and the maker of the best loaf was awarded as a prize a ticket for a trip round the world on a motor-car.

Removed from Westminster Abbey to make room for the memorial window to the late Duke of Westminster, the old rose window has been offered to the Dean and Chapter of Capetown Cathedral.

A woman at Dewsbury threw a poker at a stray cat which had entered her kitchen. Missing the cat the poker struck her little grandchild, causing instant death. She was arrested and remanded.

The 'Tailor and Cutter' says that the overcoat trade has been killed by he rise of the electric tramways, by which workmen can be 'whisked' to work without feeling the effects of the cold or wet weather.

William Thom, seventy years old, of Bull's Hill, Walford, near Ross, Herefordshire, has walked twelve miles daily to and from his work for the last thirty-two years. In that period he has walked 140,160 miles.

Albert Palmer, of Acton Green, who was charged with theft at Brentford, was acquitted on the evidence of a woman, who stated that on the evening in question she heard Palmer playing the piano and recognized his touch.

The work of moving the provincial newspapers from their old home at the British Museum to the new repository at Hendon has been in progress for about six weeks, and it will be another couple of months before it is finished.

A flying fish of fifteen inches, with pectoral fins eight inches in length, has been caught off Queenborough by Leigh (Essex) fishermen. Though common enough in the tropics, flying fish are seldom seen in British waters.

More than a thousand applications have been received for the vacant post of Town Hall keeper at Wandsworth. It is stated that the place is worth about £400 a year in gratuities, in addition to the salary and other emoluments.

Not a hundred yards from where a cub fox was being dug out at Cove, Devon, a few mornings ago, a two-year-old stag was grazing with some cattle. It took not the slightest notice of the hounds, and they confined their attention to the cub fox.

The vicar of an English health resort has issued the following notice:—'To meet the convenience of visitors, arrangements have been made with the vicar of this parish for the burial of guests at greatly reduced fees. The privilege may be withdrawn if it is abused.'

In a garden at Dorking belonging to Mr. G. Stepney a hare that found its way there has become quite friendly with a fox terrier. It takes its meals with the terrier and has become so tame that it will submit to being handled.

A burglar was so disgusted at finding nothing in the alms-boxes at Christ Church, Cheltenham, that he sprinkled the vestments of the clergy and the choir with ink and damaged all the book-markers. Before he left he turned on the fire-hose and flooded the north aisle.

The upsetting of a teacupful of chloride of sulphur on the first floor of some London premises caused noxious fumes to spread throughout the building, rendering a number of people powerless. These were rescued by firemen, but not before eight firemen had themselves been overcome.

The first of the waggons containing a party of children at a school treat near Swindon recently, was drawn by a team of four oxen with magnificent spreading horns. The oxen appeared in no way disturbed by their novel occupation.

Three young performing elephants, terrified by a barking dog, bolted along the Strand and through Trafalgar Square, London, in frantic excitement. They dodged between the traffic, followed by a crowd of five hundred people. Becoming exhausted, the animals allowed the keepers to lead them back to their stables.

A gardener in Wakefield has discovered in his vinery a worm which is new to Yorkshire. It is twelve inches long and about half the thickness of a lead pencil, and has three stripes running along the back. It can eat a worm one-third of its own length in twenty minutes.

One of the old school of musicians and public entertainers has just died at Brockley, in the person of Mr. Seymour Smith. As a composer his pieces were adapted for the younger generation of musical students, and amongst his successes were 'Dorothy,' and 'Where are you going, my pretty maid?'

When a police officer at Slough was experiencing great difficulty in securing an exceedingly pugnacious prisoner, all the passers-by were afraid to render any assistance except Mrs. Annie Pearson, who helped the officer to handcuff the man. Mrs. Pearson was highly complimented on her courage by the Slough magistrates.

The Clerkenwell coroner, in commenting upon the great mortality among infants who slept with their parents, said that such cases of suffocation did not occur among the upper and middle classes because cots were used. No man was so poor as not to be able to buy or make some box suitable for the purpose.

Only about five hundred bunches of grapes have this year been allowed to mature on the venerable Hampton Court vine. As a consequence the grapes have been of a finer quality. The vine has been known to produce 2,200 bunches. The King has ordered many of the grapes to be sent to the hospitals and dispensaries.

Two lady visitors from Stafford, being overtaken by the tide at Aberystwyth, climbed the cliff. One found a safe foothold, but the other slipped, and, falling fifty feet into the sea, was supposed to have been drowned. The efirst lady was able to descend at eleven o'clock at night when the tide had ebbed, after being in her perilous position for six hours.

Sir F. R. Wingate, the Sirdar, is taking back with him to Egypt a motor-car constructed specially for use in the sandy desert. The car was successfully tried on the sands at Dunbar. The wheels are encased in hollowed plates, and the car travelled on the soft sand at the rate of about three miles an hour.

When a Lancashire and Yorkshire express from Manchester to Preston was passing Easton at the rate of forty miles an hour, a boy named Smith, aged four, who was proceeding with his mother to Blackpool, fell out of the carriage. The child, however, escaped with only a few scratches, and when found he was toddling back in the direction of Manchester.

Families are much divided nowadays. We see Lord Tweedmouth criticising the speeches of his nephew, the Duke of Marlborough, and Mr. Victor Cavendish, the Duke of Devonshire's heir and nephew, assailing the arguments of his uncle. The Palmer brothers vote in different lobbies; and while Sir Edgar Vincent proposes anti-reform resolution on the fiscal question, Sir Howard, his brother, is the man to move the amendment to it.

A cellarman of Newport, Monmouth, was kicked to death by a donkey. The animal broke from a rope by which it was being led, and bolted. The man followed, and shortly afterwards the donkey turned, knocked him down, bit him and trampled upon him, inflicting fatal injuries. It was only after some difficulty that the animal was driven off the victim's body by several men.

The story of a cat's remarkable journey from Clevedon, Somerset, to Northumberland was related at a meeting at Stoke Bishop, near Bristol, lately. The cat was brought to Clevedon from the north by a family who had removed there. Two or three days afterwards she was missed, and in a fortnight's time found her way back to her old home, a distance of nearly four hundred miles.

The hundred and ninety-sixth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Samuel Johnson has just been celebrated at Lichfield, his native place. The house in which he was born, and which is now the property of the corporation, was thrown open to visitors, and a laurel wreath was placed upon the doctor's statue in the Market square. In the evening a supper was given at an inn where Johnson and Boswell were wont to stay upon their visits to Lichfield. Dr. Richard Garnett presided ,and gave the toast, 'The immortal memory of Dr. Samuel Johnson.'

SCOTLAND.

Dundee has decided in favor of Sunday cars by a majority of 4,129 votes.

Remains of a prehistoric deer have been unearthed in Fifeshire. The horns were nine feet four inches from tip to tip.

The Bell Rock Lighthouse keepers are noticing that the migratory birds are this year starting unusually early for other lands.

The King whilst staying at Glenquoich attends service in the billiard-room, which is used for worship on account of the distance of a church from the lodge.

Upper Largo, Fifeshire, has just had its peculiar annual visitant, a white (!) blackbird having been captured the other day in the greenhouse of Mr. John Watson.

At the mining village of Morningside, near Motherwell, a child six years of age was sent with a bottle of whiskey to a relative's house. On the way he drank about a gill of the liquor and died soon afterwards.

The Free Church declines to accept the suggestion of the Executive Commission that they should have a friendly conference with the United Free Church with a view to facilitating the allocation of the property.

Sir Andrew Lusk, who celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday on Sept. 18, is one of the few Scotchmen who have attained the position of Lord Mayor of London. A native of Barr, Ayrshire, he was born in humble circumstances.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is a relation of the Scottish poet, William Motherwell ,and the son of a Glasgow merchant, Mr. William Campbell, who amassed a considerable fortune by marking his goods at one price and sticking to it.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given ten thousand pounds in five percent bonds to the University Court of St. Andrews, Fifeshire, to provide for the upkeep of the gymnasium and the union for women students, the cost of which he defrayed in 1902.

The tenants on the Earl of Minto's estates in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire have signed and forwarded to his lordship a letter of congratulation in which they proffer their heartiest congratulations on his appointment to the position of Governor-General of India.

A correspondent says that a jackdaw which wandered into the inside of a large spur wheel in an engineering work at Kilmarnock was whirled round at the rate of a hundred and seventy-six revolutions per minute for two hours and a half, and came out unharmed.

By passing himself off as a rich uncle from Canada, an individual named James Embley lived practically on the fat of the land. Out of his span of seventy-four years he spent forty-two in penal servitude. At Leicester lately he was ordered another three months, having obtained money by false pretences from a widow lady.

It having been suggested from Scotland some time ago that a national subscription should be raised to commemorate King Edward's services towards maintaining peace, the King, through his secretary, replied that he rejoiced to hear that his subjects thought he and the Queen had been of some utility in promoting peace and goodwill; they were more than contented with that reward and wished the matter to go no further.

Two ladies, the Misses Perrin, from Braemar, who had ascended Lochnagar, had an exciting experience. Venturing too near the precipice they fell a distance of two hundred and one hundred feet. A rescue party having been organized, one was removed to the Sanatorium at Balmoral, while the other could not be reached in her perilous position until daylight, when she was rescued by means of a rope.

In Glasgow Town Council, during a discussion on the report of the Housing Commission, ex-Bailie Battersby said there could be no doubt that drink was the great curse of the city. The drink bill of Glasgow was £3,200,000 per annum, or £4 5s. per head, and two-thirds of that was credited to the working classes. It was impossible to have so much money spent on liquor and be without slums, wretchedness and misery.

An unusual incident occurred in a United Free Church in the Border district one Sunday. The manner of the preacher, who was a stranger, was not to the liking of the congregation, and by the time the service was half done some of the hearers had left the church. Ultimately one of the office-bearers took it upon himself to go forward and request the preacher to stop and make way for some one else, and the service was concluded by another minister who was in the congregation.

Following upon an attack of pneumonia, Mr. James Thain, retired fisherman, has died at Buckie, aged sixty-seven years. Deceased was a very successful and enterprising fisherman until he met with an accident some years ago. He was the pioneer of the Scottish herring fishing from English East Coast ports, and he paid a visit to Canada at one time in connection with the development of the fisheries. Mr. Thain was a Parish Councillor and one of of Buckpool Harbor Commissioners. He leaves a widow and grown-up family.

Much indignation is felt at another act of vandalism in the Border district. It is only three or four years since the Rev. Mr. Borland, of Yarrow, drew attention to the chiselling and other marks which covered the monument to James Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd' at St. Mary's Loch. Mr. Borland was instrumental in having the monument restored and enclosed with an iron railing, but it was discovered the other day that the monument has been once more defaced, this time by mutilation, a piece having been knocked off the mouth of the statue.

The King, when in Edinburgh lately, referred to that city as the 'ancient capital of my Northern kingdom.' This His Majesty did in reply to an address of welcome, and the expression is novel. When the King was previously in Edinburgh, and held a court at Holyrood, his reference to Scotland was as 'my ancient kingdom,' the form invariably used by his Stuart ancestors. Whoever was responsible for drawing up the reply to the address of welcome seems to have overlooked the fact that Edinburgh is no more the ancient capital of Scotland than London is to England. Perth and Winchester respectively have that distinction.

The weird-looking tombstone in Alloway Kirkyard has no historical significance whatever, but is only one of the many to be found erected over the moss-covered graves in many of the old church yards in various parts of Scotland, most of which were erected in the seventeenth century. Not a few of them are said to have come from the chisel of 'Old Mortality,' of Sir Walter Scott fame. The figures are all allegorical, thus the balance represents Justice, man being weighed in the balance and found wanting, the angels being the guardians of our destiny. Time with his hour glass signifies the sands of time running out, while Death snuffing out the candle is intended to remind us that the light of life is now extinguished. By some the tree is said to represent the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, by others it is supposed to refer to the saying—'As the tree falls so shall it lie.' Death is also represented on tombstones carrying a scythe and sometimes a sickle, intended to represent the great reaper.

Strict privacy characterized the funeral of the late Dr. George Macdonald. The deceased died in the residence of his son-in-law at Ashtead, England, and it was in the Parish Church of that attractive Surrey village that the funeral service was conducted by the rector, assisted by the Rev. Kingsbury Jamieson, of Chiselhurt, a son-in-law of Dr. Macdonald. The service was exceedingly simple and brief. No visitors had been invited save relatives of the deceased, and there were few present except the bereaved family, including Dr. Macdonald's five surviving sons and daughters. No address was delivered by the presiding clergyman, and it had not been allowed to become generally known, even in Ashtead, that the funeral was taking place. After the church service two sons of the deceased conveyed the coffin by special train to Woking, where the body was cremated.

Manifesting itself in many terrifying ways an earthquake shock passed across Scotland, apparently from east to west, one Friday night recently. It will be remembered that Scotland experienced an earthquake in July of this year. At Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, and in the Alloa district houses rocked violently, and hundreds of people rushed into the streets in scanty clothing. Furniture was damaged and crockery broken. To those standing on terra firma the shock brought an alarming swaying motion that filled them with fear and nausea, and in many cases brought on sickness. A railway signalman in his cabin at Cornton, on the Stirling line, states that all the signal bells rang violently, and his first impression was that there had been a terrible accident. The noise at Bannockburn is described as resembling railway trucks in collision. The shock is said to have been much more severe than that of last July, and many persons declare their intention of going south to live, Scotland being more frequently visited by earthquakes than England.

Some further interesting discoveries have been made in the course of operations at Culross Abbey. Embedded in the masonry has been found a beautifully sculptured stone. On the stone is chiselled a Maltese cross and an ancient form of sword. While there is nothing beyond the sculpture on the stone to indicate what purpose the relic has had, it is believed to be part of the headstone of an ancient chieftain, who lived probably 15 centuries ago. Near the same place was also found a small baptismal font. Recent operations have also revealed part of the original foundations of the building, which are believed to go back beyond history. At any rate, above them there were unmistakable evidences that the hewn stones were the work of the Culdees. On the top of that masonry was the chiselled work of Roman Catholics, showing how the building had been altered to meet the requirements of the different sects. Most of the old stones, which are being taken out, are being refaced and put back in their original situations. The headstone will be carefully preserved until a suitable place is found for it in one of the walls, where it will be easily seen.

Shortly after Mr. Carnegie's first election to the office of Lord Rector of St. Andrews University in 1902 he had brought to his notice the need for adequate provision being made for the physical recreation and instruction of the men and women students. He readily expressed his approval of such provision being obtained at his cost, and accordingly a field was acquired, ten acres in extent, immediately to the west of the city on the road to Strathkinness. During the summer of 1903 this field was laid out for football, cricket, and hockey, under the directions of qualified experts. Simultaneously with the laying out of the park the erection of a gymnasium was proceeded with in Butts Wynd adjoining the University buildings and the men and women's unions. This is a two-story building, the ground floor being occupied as a drill hall, and the upper floor as the gymnasium proper, with dressing-room accommodation and baths. The gymnasium is most amply provided with apparatus of the most approved description. The outlay in connection with the park and its pavilions and the gymnasium have amounted to £14,000, and these have been borne by Mr. Carnegie. As evidence of her interest in the women students, Mrs. Carnegie presented to their union a sum of £1,500, with which a house was purchased, and to which the women now resort as a place for social intercourse, reading, and recreation. The work of construction having been completed, Mr. Carnegie has now written a letter to Principal Donaldson intimating that he and Mrs. Carnegie, with a view of enhancing the usefulness of the institutions have resolved to transfer to the University Court bonds for £10,000, yielding 5 percent interest, thus providing an endowment for their upkeep of £500 per annum.

IRELAND.

Ireland has, on an average, a third more rain yearly, acre for acre, than the East of England.

Field-Marshal Sir George White has undergone a slight operation to the foot at Belfast. Sir George is making rapid recovery.

A woman said to be 113 years old has been sent by the Rathdown Guardians to an asylum as a lunatic dangerous to the paupers .

The North Dublin Board of Guardians have adopted a motion that the words 'On His Majesty's Service' be not used on the board's stationery.

Professor Simcox, of Queen's College, Oxford, who has been staying at Ballycastle, left for a walk ten days ago, and no trace of him can be discovered.

Two women have died and a number of persons have been treated in the Dublin Hospital as a result of eating poisonous fungi in mistake for mushrooms.

Some Irish humorists, who posted up fictitious notices of a meeting of the United Irish League at Broadford, County Clare, were much amused when a strong force of constabulary assembled.

Energetic steps have been taken by the Irish Cattle Traders' Association to ascertain the quantity of foreign frozen meat supplied to colleges, schools and public institutions all over the country.

Experts calculate that Irish bogs are capable of turning out 50,000,000 tons of fuel per year for a thousand years, and if this were sold at the moderate figure of 5s. per ton it would bring in £12,500,000 a year.

A Carnegie library in Cork was opened recently. At the close of the ceremony the Lord Mayor gave a luncheon. On finding that the toast of the King's health was omitted the Bishop of Cork left the table, and a number of guests followed his example.

Sir Donald Currie has promised to give twenty thousand pounds to Queen's College, Belfast, provided an equal sum is raised from other sources. A considerable portion of the amount required has already been promised.

The death is announced of Mrs. May Fitzgerald, of Rock Lodge, Glin, County Limerick, at the age of a hundred and fourteen years. During the greater part of her life she enjoyed perfect health, and up to a year ago she was able to sew and knit without the aid of spectacles.

Rob Jasper Martin ('Ballyhooley') has died at his residence, Rosscahill, Ross, Galway. He was a member of an ancient family of Galway, and was chiefly known in England as the author of the popular song 'Ballyhooley,' 'Killalo' and 'Mulvaney's Bog.'

A woman charged at Loughglynn (Co. Roscommon) with assault, left a goose at the house of one of the magistrates. Asked in court whether she intended it as a bribe, she said she had made a present of the bird to the magistrate's baby. The woman was told to remove the goose within forty-eight hours, otherwise she would be committed for contempt of court.

The farmers in the Ballock district of County Armagh were forced to work all day one Sunday gathering in the oats. Some were engaged in mowing the corn, and others were drawing it to the haggard. The showery weather of the fortnight kept work back, and the previous Sunday being a dry, warm day, operations were in full swing .

In consequence of the refusal of Alderman Cole, a fruit factor, of Dublin, to pay a fine of 10s. for having his name painted on his carts in Gaelic instead of English, the police made a seizure of some of his stock. They considerately refused to touch any Irish produce, and only levied on American apples and Spanish onions.

At the age of a hundred and one Thomas Kelly, a native of Lurganbury, in County Tyrone, faced a journey of ten miles in order to prove his claim before the Revising Barrister at Ballygawley. A faithful follower of the Nationalist principles, the venerable claimant was complimented by the Revising Barrister, Mr. Christie, B.L., for his undaunted pluck.

Lord Downshire's offer to sell his County Down estate to his tenants at twenty-two and a third years purchase on first term rents and twenty-five and a third years purchase on second term rents was yesterday refused, the terms being considered unreasonable. Arrangements are being made for further negotiations. The estate is the largest in Ireland, being valued at over two millions.

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa was elected a clerk to the Cork County Council lately at a salary of a hundred pounds a year. He is in America at present, and the council decided to cable the news of his appointment to him, and to ask him to return to Ireland to take up his clerical duties. At one time Rossa was a force among the Fenians, and attained the distinction of being sentenced to penal servitude for life. He was set free, however, and went to live in America. He visited Ireland last year, but he has ceased to be a source of anxiety to the police.

Mr. George Moore's sincerity in his desire that every Irish child should learn the old Irish language, has advocated a sort of school strike. He advises that the children must be withdrawn from the national schools. We will, he continues, provide schools in the hedgerows and cottages. Hundreds of Gaelic Leaguers will become voluntary schoolmasters and will teach without pay. I will do so myself or I will engage to provide a substitute. He goes on to suggest that every member of the Gaelic League should spend his holidays in teaching in these national hedgerow schools.

The memorial to the men of the Royal Irish Rifles who fell in the South African campaign, which has been erected in front of the new City Hall, Belfast, will be unveiled in a few days. A large number of invitations will be issued for the ceremony, which will take place in the presence of detachments from the depot in Belfast and from the Richmond Barracks, Dublin, where the Second Battalion is at present quartered. In the evening Lieut.-Col. F. J. Tobin, D.S.O., and the officers of the regiment will entertain aboit two hundred of their comrades who served in the South African war with the battalion at supper in the Victoria Barracks, Belfast.

Three noted Irish centenarians have passed away. Mrs. Roberta Wheelock, in her 100th year, who died at Randalstown. The death is announced of Mrs. Mary Feehan, Loughnavetta, Roscrea, in her 105th year. Up to the last she was possessed of remarkable vitality, was hardly ever known to be ill, and was able to be about up to a few days before her decease. There has also just died at Frenchpark, a man named Patrick McNeise, at the age of 100 years and eight months. He enjoyed good health up to a short time before his death. During his long life he never smoked, and he indulged sparingly in intoxicants.

Amongst three studs in the County of Dublin, glanders has broken out, affecting, it is said, over 200 horses. Mr. J. D. Richardson and Mr. George Dunne, veterinary surgeons to the County Council, have ordered the destruction of several valuable horses connected with the aforementioned studs . The remainder are now being subjected to the second test, and there is also a likelihood that many more will be disposed of. It is feared that the disease is spreading, notwithstanding the close attention that the officers of the council are paying. In the city a large number of horses belonging to four well-known firms are also under the observation of Mr. Watson, the V. S. to the Dublin Corporation, and that gentleman has ordered the destruction of several. As is the case in the county, those remaining are undergoing the second test, though it is to be feared that with many more stringent measures will have to be taken.

The death at Burnley of Private Patrick Kelly, late of the Lancashire Fusiliers, recalls a stirring incident of the Natal campaign, and also a remarkable operation performed by Sir Frederick Treves. The 'Telegraph' says Kelly was the strongest man in his regiment and of exceptional vitality. At Spion Kop he had his left arm shattered by a Boer shell, and lay on the hill for two nights before help arrived. When darkness set in he spent his time in crawling about on the ground, holding the sleeve of his shattered arm between his teeth. He dragged his rifle with his left hand and searched the bodies of the dead for any water that might have been left in their water-bottles. Kelly survived the amputation of arm, shoulder-blade and collar-bone. Sir Frederick Treves presented him with his silver spirit-flask, and visited him two or three times at Burnley. Kelly was presented to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, and received handsome presents from both. Sir Frederick, in his book on South Africa, says of Kelly that he was as plucky a soldier as the plucky soil of Ireland ever produced.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Greenville, Me., March 27, 1905.—Tuttle's Elixir Co., Dear Sirs,—I have used your Elixir and find it a first-class remedy for all and more than it is recommended for. It is ahead of anything I ever used for colic. I have witnessed several bad cases it has cured in less than twenty minutes, and for scratches it can't be beat. Please send me one of your Veterinary Experience Books; if there is any charge I will remit the price. Yours truly, W. P. Spencer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.80.

None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

OCTOBER, 1905

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

CALLED TO CHARGES.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 13.—The Rev. J. A. Caldwell, B.A., a graduate of Queen's, has been called to Pilot Mound, Man., Presbyterian Church in succession to the Rev. James Farquharson, D.D., appointed western agent of the church.

The congregations of Foxboro and Sydney Presbyterian churches have extended a call to the Rev. David Smith, B.A., Toronto, to become their pastor.

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, OCTOBER 17.

The British navy's great mission at this time is to carry goodwill with it wherever it goes. Everywhere British sailors and other people recently, and has now been taking place with the Japanese, pire, and have shown an enlightened spirit of cosmopolitanism that has been very gratifying to witness or read about. Such fraternizing as has taken place between British and French and German sailors and other people recently, and is now taking place with the Japanese, promises to bring appreciably nearer the time so much longed for by the Christian and the humanitarian, when the war drum shall cease to throb, when battle flags shall be furled, when there shall be a parliament of man and the world shall be federated. Of such a day Tennyson dreamed—when the common sense of the majority of mankind shall hold the senseless and quarrelsome within bounds—and such a day becomes possible the more and more peoples know and appreciate each other. The comradeship of the British and Japanese fleets and peoples is especially gratifying, as such comradeship widens the understanding and the sympathies of the East as well as the West.

Charles Gow, who killed a child by reckless shooting and injured another, and might have destroyed a whole family for all he cared, has been tried and found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Gow was first tried by his neighbors and acquitted of any guilt, and only because the whole country was shocked at such callous condoning of a terrible deed was he, at length, brought to trial again at the instance of the Ontario Government. Human life must be held at a cheap rate in the neighborhood of Charles Gow since ninety days of probably nominal imprisonment is held to atone for taking it. Had he killed or stolen a horse, a cow, or a sheep, or had he broken into a house and stolen ever so little, or robbed anybody on the highway, even without personal violence, he would most probably have been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at least, but for recklessly firing into an occupied house he is let off with three months. The punishment certainly does not fit the crime, and is not calculated to discourage future similar brutal recklessness.

As was to be expected, M. Delcassé denied the story published in the 'Matin' to the effect that Great Britain offered to help France against Germany, should war result from the dispute about Morocco. M. Delcassé characterized the tale as 'absurd,' and told an interviewer that it would not bear the least examination. Still, the Berlin press kept demanding official denials on the part of the British Government. That Great Britain, with her skeleton army, ever thought of invading Germany is too ridiculous to be entertained; yet, such is the temper of the German people towards the United Kingdohm at this time that they are ready to credit any Munchausen yarn. It is a pity that the newspapers have not something better to do than continually attempting to intensify the ill-feelings which unfortunately exist between two great kindred nations. Their mission should be just the opposite, and they might easily if they would gradually allay all irritation and bring about an era of goodwill. War between Germany and Great Britain would be monstrous, and the newspapers whose unremitting efforts would seem to have the object of bringing such a war about, ought to be suppressed. There are a thousand reasons why Germans and Britons should be fast friends, and there is not one adequate reason why they should be enemies and seek to destroy one another. According to the latest cables, the government of Great Britain has now quite convinced the German Government that it has had nothing but pacific intentions.

With the passing away of Dr. Buller at the comparatively early age of sixty-one Canada suffers the loss of one of her most distinguished sons and Montreal a citizen of whom she was rightly proud. Dr. Buller's career was an inspiring example of what may be accomplished by unremitting labors and high ideals. Triumphs of skill he had that made his name a household word on this continent and admired everywhere, and an untold number of sufferers had reason to be thankful for his life and work. Diseases and forms of disease that had baffled many skilful surgeons he was often able to diagnose and find a remedy for, and the complexities of a case only spurred him on to knowledge and generally to relief and a cure. The loss of such a man to the world is very great.

Mr. Vanderlip, the financial writer and banker, sees as many do, possible and even probable danger in the rate at which the supply of gold is increasing. So much gold-bearing rock and sand has been found and so many economies have been effected of recent years in the production of gold, economies that are constantly increasing, that the volume of money in the world will probably be doubled in less than a quarter of a century. Mr. Vanderlip notes the fact, previously noted in the 'Witness,' that the effect would be to increase the price of commodities very greatly, if not to double them. If that should happen, the wage-earner and those drawing fixed salaries would, as Mr. Vanderlip mildly put it, 'be at a disadvantage, for their 'incomes would not tend to increase as 'rapidly as the purchasing power of 'their incomes decreased.' Indeed, every dollar, for spending purposes, might come to wear the complexion to them of fifty cents. Mr. Vanderlip, however, does not quite hold with the classical economists who believe that the doubling of the gold stock would be accompanied with a doubling of prices. That result would be pretty certain if the world stood still, but Mr. Vanderlip expects it to be prevented in practice by exploitation of virgin fields of development, such as followed the discovery of gold in other places in former years. Doubtless, there are vast fields of enterprise awaiting capital in China and Corea and other parts of the world, but there seems also no end to the gold there is in sight, and the grave danger of a plethora remains. Prudence, in the premises, is the distinguished banker's advice; and that is advice that may well be followed at any time.

In the pending New York city elections, the question is not so much whether Tammany and its methods shall be approved as it is the preservation of the city's independence of the political machine which rules the state. The state is Republican, the city as a rule is Democratic. The strength of Tammany arises largely from the unwillingness of the citizens to be subjected to the domination of the majority in the state. The majority has not treated the city with even a show of justice and, as the insurance investigation has shown, is not free from the suspicion of graft. It is estimated that the mortgage tax and stock-transfer tax, imposed by the Legislature, will produce over seven million dollars annually for the state. Nearly all this amount will come from the cities, the larger part from New York. A considerable part of the excise revenue, most of which is contributed by the cities, also goes to the state. The Republican plan is to tax the cities and let the rural districts go free. As a result, the majority of the business men of New York seem to prefer Tammany with all its faults to Albany with worse impositions. Their resentment is pretty steadfast, and, if present appearances may be trusted, Tammany will win the elections.

The war between the United States and Spain made some reputations that were swiftly shattered, among others, Schley, Sampson, Dewey and Hobson. But they did not experience the ups and downs of fame and infamy, or discredit, so swiftly or so poignantly as General Stoessel, who has now, the cable reports, been cashiered from the army. Immediately after Port Arthur fell Stoessel was proclaimed a hero and his defence of that place was likened in quality to the defence of Kars, Malta, Calais, and other famous defences. He was universally applauded on this continent, the Japanese praised him, the Emperor of Germany delighted to do him honor, and his fame appeared serene and secure. Soon, however, it was charged that General Stoessel had done much less than his duty; that the fort was so provisioned and armed that it could have held out for months longer; that he would have surrendered the place indeed long before he did if it had not been for Major-General Kondratenko, who was buried with great honor in Russia the other day. General Kondratenko, it now appears certain, was the real hero of Port Arthur, he planned the forts and he died in trying to save them for Russia. Stoessel has been tried by his peers and has been found wanting. He has now had to endure the ignominy of being cashiered from the army and in an earlier period he would almost certainly have been shot.

A proposal to withdraw manhood suffrage from the people of Germany is said to have had an effect the very reverse of that at which it aimed, having driven many who have hitherto held aloof from the Social Democrat party into its ranks, and made the rapid growth of that party still more of a menace to the existing state of things in Germany. Measures restrictive of a suffrage already granted are very rare and very dangerous. Far better that the people should have a constitutional means of expressing themselves than than they should consider themselves driven to non-constitutional methods of doing so. The Social Democrats of Germany are doctrinaires holding somewhat impossible views of government, such as would necessarily make them the terror of all comfortable people. But as they enter more and more into practical politics their platform becomes more and more practical and as their ranks expand they limit their immediate demands to what reasonable people can agree upon. Still, the fact that they are opposed to monarchy makes them horrible to the Emperor, and they are necessarily the dread of all the privileged classes. The proposal to restrict the suffrage was no doubt based on a not unnatural dread of what these people might do if they secured a parliamentary majority. The danger is not, however, really so great as people might gather from the upsetting views for which the Socialist leaders are famous. There is nothing like having the responsibility of government for brushing away the cobwebs of impracticable theories and for bringing people face to face with real facts. There would, no doubt, be some crude experiments tried, which might prove economically mischievous, but these would go to the educating of the people and would serve as a warning against further errors in like direction. It is to be remembered that, if communism is rife in Germany it is the legitimate offspring of the imperial paternalism which has taken so much pains to teach the people that they are all only parts of a government machine.

Newspapers in the Maritime Provinces have revived the discussion on the proposed union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island under one provincial government. It was this project which led to the larger scheme of Canadian confederation. But the opposition developed in those provinces, principally to the manner in which confederation was carried, aided by provincial jealousies, killed the smaller plan of union. Though often discussed since then, it has never come within the sphere of practical politics. Each province is tenacious of its individuality and loath to surrender the principle of home rule. It is not denied that economically a union would effect a great saving, but local ambitions find more satisfaction in spending than in saving. The cost of carrying on the three provincial governments under the existing systems amounts to $107,760 per year, for a population of 893,926, having altogether a hundred and thirty-three legislators. The Woodstock, N.B., 'Press,' advocating Maritime union, compares this showing with Ontario, which province, with 2,182,947 of a population, has only ninety-eight legislators, or one for each 22,275 people, while the Maritime Provinces have one for each 6,800, or about three times as many as are required. This leads the 'Press' to observe that the people of the Maritime Provinces are 'governed to death,' and that 'there is no reason why their business could not be carried on for a great 'deal less money than at present.' As things stand there are three lieutenant-governors and nine salaried ministers, to one lieutenant-governor and six ministers in Ontario with its much larger population and greater wealth. The St. John 'Sun' thinks that five salaried officials and fifty-three legislators could manage matters better and more economically, were the provinces united, and at half the cost of the present system. There is another and more important consideration in favor of union. Compared with the great provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and those recently created, the provinces by the sea have less influence in isolation than they would have if united, while, under the direction of a common policy, their progress would be more uniform and of greater purpose.

In the Belmont Memorial Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, New York, are, or were, some forty angels sculptured in marble. As works of art they were beautiful and orthodox in all respects except that they were female. Objection was made on the ground that all the angels mentioned in Scripture were males. Appeal was made to the history of art, and it was shown that never before had sculptor or painter represented the angels personified with the female face and form. More important from a religious point of view was the quotation of the positive statement in the Bible that the Angel of the Incarnation was the Archangel Gabriel, whereas Mr. Borglum, the Belmont Chapel artist, made his Angel of the Incarnation a beautiful woman, with the sweet, serene countenance of a Madonna. When the attention of the ecclesiastical authorities was directed to this defiance of Scripture, the artist was ordered to change the faces of his angels so as to have them appear as males. But, like all artists who cherish their own ideals, he declined to perform what he considered an impossibility for artistic and physical reasons. Now it is reported that, angered at the criticism of his work, he has smashed the faces of his angels. His beautiful sculptures are destroyed and someone else probably will be employed to put new masculine heads on them and otherwise modify their outlines to conform with scriptural description. The case has caused much talk in the artistic and ecclesiastical circles of New York and other cities, artists generally seeming to side with the sculptor, and ecclesiastics with the sculptor's adverse critics.

Dr. Porter, of the New York State Board of Health, has stated that the prevalence of typhoid this summer in the cities was owing to the pollution of the rivers and streams from which these draw their water supply. In his opinion, the evil has become so serious that there is an immediate necessity for adopting means either of prevention or purification. As population increases and cities and towns drain into rivers, the question of prevention assumes enormous proportions and, in some localities, is practically impossible. In spite of all precautions each city and town contributes its quota of filth to the waters from which those below them on the stream must draw their supplies. Even New York Croton water has been shown to be seriously polluted by the insanitary condition of its shed. Under these circumstances, experts have declared that the only effective means for securing water of a fair degree of purity is by filtration. It is asserted that sand filtration is highly efficient, and makes the water quite safe to drink, removing ninety-nine and a half percent of the bacteria. Acting on this suggestion, New York city has decided on the erection of a filtration plant at a cost of seventeen million dollars. This is what Montreal will have to do eventually. Although the lakes and waterfalls above the city are great natural filterers, the water, as we get it from the taps, contains abundant proofs of pollution, a dangerous condition that must increase with time and the growth of population as in the State of New York.

When Miss Helen Gould presented the University of New York with a Hall of Fame, it was thought there should be no difficulty in selecting the names of fifty great men produced by the United States since the colonies became a nation. But those who have been entrusted with the selection of names to adorn the tablets are unable to agree on those really worthy of the honor. The first selection was made five years ago, when fifty tablets were erected, but the judges could agree upon only twenty-nine. As the rule requires that five be chosen at regular intervals of five years, a choice had to be made again last week. When the ballots were counted it was found that only three were chosen, two poets—Lowell and Whittier—and a soldier—General Sherman. A list of the rejected makes one wonder what the test of greatness really is, and why these three should have been successful. It should be noted that a candidate must be dead ten years before being eligible for nomination. Among those rejected were Bryant, Holmes, Poe, Motley, Fennimore Cooper, Parkman, Prescott, Noah Webster, Horace Greeley, Phillips Brooks, 'Stonewall' Jackson, General Sheridan and W. T. Martin, he discoverer of anaesthesia. At first glance, it might appear that the ninety-seven judges, all men of high standing and capability, were embarrassed by too many great names. But such was not the case, as the above list, to which could be added several more names now almost unknown, shows. The truth seems to be that the Republic has not produced fifty really great men, that is, men whose fame extends beyond its borders, and who are ranked as great in foreign countries. National fame, after all, is only local. This is about the most that the United States pantheon can confer, and a long time must pass before posterity confers the crown of glory. This is shown by the number of men, great in their day, who have sunk into oblivion, and whose names do not even point a moral or adorn a tale.

A state within the state, having a separate organization and a policy, ecclesiastical and temporal, different, and, in some of its aspects, antagonistic to that of the nation, is what the Mormon Church is accused of being by the non-Mormon people of Utah. In Salt Lake City recently the Mormon leaders showed their political sagacity by managing to control both the Republican and Democratic nominating conventions in a municipal campaign. With them the idea was that, no matter which party won the elections, they were sure to rule the city. When the game was discovered, both parties united to organize a new 'American party' as the only means of combatting Mormon dictation. When a church which claims to be intrigue and uses human devices to sovinely inspired enters into political incure mere temporal advantages, it admits that it needs the support of the state to preserve its power. This is a consideration which not only weakens its spiritual claims, but inspires all who do not belong to it with a determination to confine it to its proper sphere. Ecclesiastical domination in any form is repugnant to the constitution and institution of the Republic, but hard fighting is necessary in Utah if it is to be prevented.

As day follows day, the insurance inquiry in New York brings out more and more startling and curious facts and ways of looking at things. That high officials in the insurance world have not regarded themselves as acting in an ordinary fiduciary capacity, but as being a law unto themselves and a providence to others, has now become a commonplace, but probably few policy-holders in the Mutual Life up to last week have regarded themselves so altruistically as it seems President McCurdy regarded them. How disinterested Mr. McCurdy expected the policy-holders of his company to be appears by his statement on the witness stand that an insurance company is not an institution founded to make policy (or, in other words, money) for policy-holders, but is, or should be, a great philanthropic enterprise, founded to increase and spread its benefits over the entire earth. Certainly, the Mutual Life has spread its benefits over the entire McCurdy family, but the policy-holders are not inclined to discover that state of affairs in so philanthropic a spirit as Mr. McCurdy would desire. Mr. McCurdy deprecates the conclusion that an insurance company is anything in purpose but eleemosynary, and he holds that when a man insures in a company he should take into consideration the fact that he has entered a philanthropic concern that is in duty bound to spread itself, even though its growth prevents him from realizing as much as he expected. Mr. McCurdy, of course, includes in the policy-holders' philanthropic mission hundred thousand dollar salaries, hundred and fifty thousand dollar single yearly commissions to relatives, and the hundred and one ways of graft that have been revealed during the present enquiry. The policy-holder, however, who is struggling every year to pay his premiums, so as to help to provide for his old age or his family when he dies, will, when reading Mr. McCurdy's Pecksniffian testimony, feel mostly a sincere desire to see that gentleman and his family made to disgorge their 'philanthropic' spoils. He rightly regards the money he has invested in life assurance as being subject to the same rules of business and honor as if he had employed it in banking or other business.

Professor Behring, who has become deservedly famous for his discovery, with Dr. Roux, of diphtheria anti-toxin and other remedies for disease, recently announced that he had found a cure for consumption. His established reputation secured immediate credence for his statement, and the medical profession awaited with hopeful curiosity for the particulars of the new treatment. It is held as an inviolable principle among scientific men, engaged in original research, that, when any one of them makes a discovery, he at once gives it to the world, in order that all mankind shall have the benefit of it. Not to follow this rule is to forfeit recognition by science, and to be relegated to the ranks of patent medicine quackery. This is the imputation cast upon Professor Behring. When he announced his discovery, he was reported as saying that he thought he had the right to reserve temporarily the profits of the discovery. In excuse he added, 'the money is 'needed to carry on other researches.' When one thinks of the terrible ravages of the White Plague and of the efforts being made in all civilized countries to find a remedy for it, this attitude of Professor Behring seems not only unscientific but cruel. A man in possession of a secret that would, if generally known, save hundreds of thousands from lingering death, who withholds it for the sake of the profits to be made out of it, cannot hope to escape deserved criticism. If his cure is really what he claims, his discovery would place him among the greatest benefactors of mankind. Money he would not need, for every civilized government would only be too glad to give him the most ample means for pursuing his investigations. It is to be hoped that a man of his achievements and reputation will not persist in maintaining a secrecy which not only casts doubt on the efficacy of his alleged cure, but sadly lowers his good name. It is now stated that a wealthy

New York man has offered Professor Behring fifty thousand dollars if he will at once announce to the world his treatment. It must, however, be shown to be successful by a competent committee of physicians.

SIR HENRY IRVING.

When Garrick died Dr. Johnson said, in an oft-quoted phrase, that his death eclipsed the gaiety of nations and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure. For overshadowing pre-eminence in his profession and for the same surety of enduring fame, Sir Henry Irving may be likened to David Garrick, and he also resembled Garrick in the wealth of his conversation as well as in his liberality and kindness of heart. Sir Henry, however, had little of the vivacity of manner or naturalness of acting that his contemporaries ascribe to Garrick, and that led Churchill to write of him in his 'Rosciad' that he who 'is pleased with nature must be pleased with thee.' Sir Henry was impressive rather than graceful, often a strange figure with a strange voice and walk, and never able or willing to conceal himself in the character he was impersonating. His appeal was to the head, as has often been said, rather than to the heart, and he excelled in interpreting such characters as Hamlet, Richelieu and Louis XI. His acting was unique and never-to-be-forgotten by those who saw it, and no actor besides Garrick perhaps has had such a dominating influence upon his period. Like Garrick, he purified the stage of much of its grossness, and introduced a relative correctness of costume and decoration unknown before. During his whole career, it may be said of him as was said of Wordsworth, that he uttered nothing base, and all he did in his profession was of near personal interest to the intellectual of two continents. Many who never would enter the doors of other theatres made an exception in the case of the old Lyceum, and during the wonderful runs of his Shakespeare, Goethe, Lytton, Tennyson and other plays all England flocked to hear and see him, even the Church being numerously represented. Sir Henry by his talents and his kindly personality wonderfully endeared himself to his own profession and to artists and men of letters in general—the great Tennyson himself being a near friend; indeed, Tennyson owed much to the actor, who made live the creations of the poet's imagination in the 'Cup,' 'Queen Mary' and 'Becket.' In his later years, Irving grew to be a public institution and a national idol, and all England and America applauded when the King made him a knight. His own profession, for which he had done so much, universally welcomed the honor. David Garrick was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the Poets' Corner, and lovers of Sir Henry and his ennobling achievements would be grateful if a greater than Garrick, all things considered, were laid to rest where reposes the greatness of the genius of the English people.

NORWAY'S NEW ERA.

The opening of the parliament of Norway as an independent assembly is the beginning of an era unique in its initial accomplishment and likely to be instructive in its history. It is to be trusted that a bloodless revolution is a good augury for many coming triumphs in the arts of peace. The prime minister, Mr. Michelsen, was formerly minister of finance and customs, and he succeeds Mr. Hagerup, who, in the last Council of State, when Norway was united with Sweden under the same king, was not only President of the Council of Ministers, but minister of state and chief of the ministry for justice and police as well. Mr. Michelsen is possibly even more of a Pooh Bah than was Mr. Hagerup. He probably holds the same offices, and has no kingly authority over him, having to answer only to the Storthing, or parliament, and the people. In his opening address, as cabled, Mr. Michelsen says that the most important duty of parliament will be the promotion of the intellectual and material development of the country and the regulation of foreign relations and the consular system, but he appears to have said nothing specifically about the form of government, whether regal or republican. Great Britain is said to be anxious to see Prince Charles of Denmark on the throne, and would guarantee Norway's future independence in such an event. Great Britain has certainly great material interest in seeing Norway peaceful and prosperous, as nearly half of Norway's export trade is done with her, and about a quarter of her import trade. Norway principally sells to the United Kingdom paper and paper-making materials, timber and condensed milk, while she sells to the world at large timber, fish oil and other fish products, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, and so forth. Some idea of the country's activities may be obtained from the fact that last year, with a population of only about 2,392,535, she imported goods to the value of $80,618,360, and exported to the value of $53,212,195, which is a total trade for the year of $133,830,585, and $58 odd a head of the population. That is not such a good showing as Canada makes, as our total over-sea trade last year amounted to $472,733,038, which, reckoning our population at 5,750,000, comes to $80 odd a head. Norway's showing, however, is very good when compared with countries adjacent to her.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Without criticizing the judgment of Judge Sicotte, sitting in the Police Court, in the case of one Gauthier, who, during the recent disgraceful riots entered the Salvation Army meeting at St. Louis, cigar in hand, and ordered all French-Canadians out, some of the magistrate's obiter dicta can hardly be allowed to pass, as, if correctly reported, they contradict our primary rights as free citizens. Among the expressions which reveal under what conceptions this case was heard, we may quote the following from the report:

'But,' said Mr. McMaster, 'surely you would not suggest that the right to hold public meetings would depend upon Canon Lepailleur?'

The Judge—'Well, yes; to a certain extent, for religious purposes, seeing he is the guardian of the parish. I should not like to go into a Protestant parish to hold a religious meeting without first consulting the minister of the parish. If we are to live together in peace we must respect the opinions of others.'

Mr. McMaster—'Certainly. And that is the object of this prosecution.'

It is a little hard to fathom the meaning of His Honor's remarks. He seems, though he has lived a long while in the province, to conceive of it as being territorially divided into parishes, within some of which the Roman Catholic rector reigns supreme over all religious proceedings whatsoever, and in others of which a person called a minister would need to be consulted. This is so very remote from a true description of our religious rights that if it could be shown that the judgment of the magistrate was in the remotest degree influenced by it, it would necessarily become matter for appeal or for enquiry in parliament. It is strange that any judge, learned in the law, should fail to know that we are all free to hold, wherever we like, such religious meetings as seem to us right, without asking priest or minister, and to do our utmost to save souls in the way in which we believe. It is to be remembered in this connection that the right of these good people to hold their meetings without being murdered by ruffians has not yet been vindicated and that the police of St. Louis and the town council are generally understood to have been aiders and abettors of this outrage upon religious liberty.

ANOTHER LIBERAL VICTORY.

The British Liberals go on from victory to victory at the polls. In spite of the fact that much of the recent foreign policy of the Unionist government is very generally popular, and calculated to make a good election rallying cry, the government meets with no election successes, but is either defeated outright on the occasion of every by-election or suffers a diminished majority. Yet Mr. Balfour insists upon retaining the reins of power, although he has so palpably lost the confidence of the bulk of the electors. Under the late Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne, the country has seen a better and, indeed, in many respects, a cordial understanding established with the United States and France, arbitration treaties made with other countries, two treaty-alliances made with Japan, and much good work done in the cause of peace, both east and west. For much of this, however, the King is given the credit by the electors, some of whom at the same time resent the fact that the present government should be so presumptuous as to continue pledging the future of a country that has shown so clearly its desire to get rid of it. Then, as a set off to its foreign successes, the cynical approval of the employment of Chinese coolies in the Rand mines is most bitterly resented by the British people, both among those who fought for and those who did not fight for 'a white South Africa.' But, after all, foreign affairs rarely at any time attract the attention of the populace as do the affairs around them, and it is the domestic legislation and attempted legislation of the Balfour regime that has aroused the bitterest antagonism. Especially is this the case with regard to its educational legislation, and its shilly-shallying with Chamberlainism and other species of protection. North, south, east and west, it is the same, and at every by-election the government gets a more or less peremptory notice to quit. The notice on Friday was a very peremptory one indeed, a Liberal winning the seat for the Barkston Ash division of the West Riding of Yorkshire by two hundred and twenty-eight majority, a Conservative member having held the seat heretofore since the creation of the constituency twenty years ago. It was held to be one of the safest of Conservative seats, and its loss will further discourage the Unionists and encourage the Liberal and free trade party.

MONTREAL GAS.

Ald. Ekers proposes to tie up Montreal to the Light, Heat & Power Company for another twenty-five years on preposterous terms. For a reduction, first, to a dollar and ten cents, and, finally, to eighty-five cents, the city is to give up its right to lay down mains and supply gas itself, or to allow any other company to do so. Ald. Ekers also proposes to bind the city for twenty-five years to pay the Light, Heat & Power Company rates for electric lightning that a few years may show to be preposterous. It is curious that certain aldermen should be so anxious to bind the city down for a quarter of a century to pay exorbitant rates for gas ranging from the present prices to eighty-five cents when our neighbor, Toronto, only pays eighty cents at the present time; Cleveland, 75 cents; London, England, from 54 cents to 64 cents; Richmond, Virginia, 70 cents; Birmingham, 50 cents; Glasgow, 52 cents; Nottingham, 35 cents, and so forth. Birmingham, out of its 50 cents, makes a handsome profit, as is well known, and so do the other cities and companies who supply gas at the rates quoted, and a report is before our aldermen now to the effect that it costs less, by more than half, to manufacture and distribute gas in Montreal than the water-logged gas company charges consumers for it. Surely, therefore, the city has sense and independence enough to insist upon it that it will not go on paying exorbitant rates for poor gas for ever. Mayor Laporte rightly insists that an expert or experts shall report upon the whole matter and it would be well if the Council were to allow him to name the expert or experts. The Fire and Light Committee of the City Council has had the choosing of an expert or experts for the purpose under debate for some time, but has seemingly manifested no great anxiety to arrive at a conclusion in the city's interest. If the Mayor is not to be allowed to appoint an expert, the council might nominate a special committee for the purpose, which need not be composed altogether of aldermen. The Mayor of Toronto is now ex-officio one of the directors of the Toronto Gas Company and his knowledge and advice might be of useful service. The most disinterested and trustworthy opinion is what is required and citizens should interest themselves to see that it is obtained.

LOFTY SPENDING.

However justifiable it may have been, the fact that the government last year spent seven million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than it received, and increased the debt by $5,349,113, must be regarded seriously. The receipts of the country, derived largely from the excise and customs taxes, have increased enormously since the present government went into power in 1896, but the expenditures have increased enormously too. Last year the total receipts amounted to $71,180,626, and the expenditures to $78,750,708. Of the total receipts last year, $53,920,122, or 75 percent, was derived from excise and customs duties, showing how much dependence the government places upon those sources of revenue; yet, while the receipts from customs and excise increased from $27,759,285 for 1896 to $53,920,122 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, an increase of $26,160,837, the total expenditures of the government increased from $44,096,383 for 1896 to $78,750,708 for the past fiscal year, which shows an increase in expenditures of $34,654,325. As compared with an expenditure of $5,832,953 for the fiscal year 1904, the amount expended on public works, railways and canals last year came to $9,840,028, an increase exceeding four million dollars; railway subsidies last year amounted to $1,275,629, and bounties to $2,234,685, the total expenditure on capital and special account amounting to $15,441,403 for 1905 as compared with $11,049,203 for 1904; and the expenditure for ordinary account amounting to $63,309,305 for 1905, compared with $55,612,832 for 1904. The increase of capital account is, of course, accompanied by increased assets, to more or less extent, such as post-office buildings, new wharves, and so forth.

There is absolutely no hope of a decreased expenditure during the next few years, the government is too heavily engaged with expensive projects for that, and it must either raise money by borrowing or by increasing the customs revenue. If increase of revenue rather than protection were to engage the government's attention there is no doubt that it would often find it wise to reduce duties instead of increasing them. This present tariff enquiry is looking at the tariff purely from a protection point of view, which places both the government and the country in the wrong attitude towards it. The primary and only legitimate object of a tariff is to raise revenue. We do not anticipate much grumbling on the part of the people at present and future lavish expenditures, especially at that part of them of which posterity shall be made to bear the burden, and so long as times are good, although ordinary expenditure per head of the population has increased from four dollars in 1868 to $9.92 for 1904, and now probably appreciably exceeds ten dollars—not including extraordinary expenditures in this calculation. The total net debt of the country has increased from $260,867,718 last year to $266,216,832, or, as before stated, an increase of $5,349,113. 'You should see us next year,' once boasted Mr. Tarte, when the government was being berated for its heavy spending. 'His next year has long since passed, but the government has since attained a height of expenditure that even Mr. Tarte's palatial imagination may not have contemplated.

MONTREAL LOOKOUT AND PUBLIC OPINION.

Sir George Drummond and those who with him recently waited upon Mayor Laporte to urge that the proposed lookout is out of keeping with the rural character of the mountain, and would degrade it, deserve the thanks of the entire community. All structures on the mountain should be as inconspicuous as possible and merge into their surroundings. Especially does this apply when the structures are on the face of the mountain and seen from below. Anything that would belittle the mountain to the eye can be nothing less than a blot upon it, and a blot upon the aesthetic character of the people who would permit it. Sir George Drummond, as president of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of Montreal, and on behalf of that body, wisely urged that all important structures on the face of the mountain should be referred to such a competent authority as was Mr. Olmsted of Boston, whose firm is responsible for the original laying out of the park. Sir George also strongly deprecated having a restaurant at the look-out, both because it would interfere with the picturesque associations of the view and because it would introduce undesirable accompaniments to a place frequented by lovers of the beautiful. Sir George also expressed the opinion, which was concurred in by Senator Beique, Senator Casgrain, Mr. Vincent Meredith, Mr. Charles M. Holt, Mr. A. Dansereau, and others present, that the present platform is sufficient in size and character, and could easily be rendered permanent at much less cost than the money it was proposed to spend on the concrete fortress recently favored by the Parks Committee. The Mayor happily was able to express himself in sympathy with the object desired by the delegation, and will bring the matter to the attention of the City Council, which nowadays refuses to receive deputations of citizens direct. The contract has been delayed, and the matter will now be, let us hope, more intelligently considered. So much has been gained, and we trust that the Mayor will be able to impress the City Council with his own views, and that they may be acted upon, as he holds firmly that anything that has to be done on the mountain should be properly, thoroughly and carefully considered. Evidently that consideration needs to be guided by a generally acceptable expert of undoubted taste, and such an expert is to be found in the firm of Messrs. Olmsted. The name of Olmsted is, indeed, of world-wide celebrity in connection with landscape design.

HE STICKS TO HIS POST.

Mr. Charles E. Hughes has declined to be a candidate in the coming New York mayoralty election, to which he was nominated by the unanimous vote of the Republican convention, as he considers it his paramount duty to continue his work as counsel for the insurance investigation committee. In that capacity he has already brought some startling matters to public attention, matters vital to the interests of millions of policyholders, and of transcending importance to financial morality. Mr. Hughes is well advised at this time not to leave the work he has so far accomplished so brilliantly, and of which so much still remains to do. Mr. Hughes has inspired so much confidence in himself that the people now regard his name as the certain guarantee that the investigation will be searching and thorough, biased by no person or party, impartial but unrelenting, and his retirement from the investigation at this time would be regarded by many in the light of a public betrayal. As the 'Wall Street Journal' remarks, the insurance investigation has become of national and even international importance, and goes on to say:

The investigation has made a magnificent beginning. Nothing should be permitted now that would result in a lame and impotent conclusion. What does this investigation of insurance stand for? What is the lesson which it is teaching? What is the great result which may be reasonably expected from it? It is in the first place an investigation in the interest of life insurance. It is not intended to destroy public confidence in this admirable system of safeguarding millions of families against the financial embarrassments incident to old age and death. As we understand the investigation it is constructive in its purpose, not destructive. It seeks not to pull down the great edifice of life insurance, but rather to strengthen it by chopping out all the rotten timbers which have been put into it. That is what the insurance investigation under the direction of Mr. Hughes is accomplishing. It will result in purifying the administration of life insurance companies. It will eradicate the sinecures and reduce the exorbitant salaries. It will go far in abolishing grafting, the political contributions and legislative briberies. By cutting off lavish expenditures, it will lower the cost of insurance.

But the insurance investigation is accomplishing even more than that. It is conducting an educational campaign in corporation management. It is raising the standards of trusteeship. It is creating a public opinion that will hold finance to a stricter accountability for its acts. Mr. Hughes in conducting this investigation as counsel for the committee has performed for the country the same splendid service and is establishing for himself the same great reputation, which was achieved by Charles O'Connor and Samuel J. Tilden in the overthrow of the Tweed ring. That is more important work than to run as candidate for Mayor.

The millions who in all parts of the world have been following the New York insurance investigation with absorbing and almost painful interest will applaud Charles E. Hughes for not deserting his inestimably valuable and important duty.

RACE AND CHURCH.

It has been the steady aim of the French clergy of Canada to preserve the French language as well as all other distinctions of race among their people. Weekly appeals are made to their race patriotism, possibly at the expense of their national patriotism. This policy has been so much a part of their religion that they are shocked when they are met by an opposite policy on the part of the Irish clergy of the United States. They regard it as little short of sacrilege to attempt to displace the speech of their forefathers. This has, however, been the steady policy of a party in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. Some twenty years ago the matter was carried to Rome, the result being a victory for those who were seeking to Americanize all Roman Catholics. The reason for this is obvious when it is remembered that, though by far the larger number of these are Irish and speak the English language, the rest are divided into many peoples, all tenacious of their own customs and their own speech, and many of them, both priests and people, prepared to go to great lengths in maintaining the distinctions of their origin, the result being a very severe strain upon the unity of the Church. We should have thought that it would but have served the purposes of the Church to take such things as it found them and to do its best in serving the separate peoples until a new generation should grow up that would forget the old ways. Experience seems, however, to have taught the Church differently. Its system is always territorial and it becomes a very serious complication when parishes overlap. It must be difficult often to know which parish has a right to claim the allegiance of such and such a family and many would be in danger of dropping out of their duties between the two, or possibly three, of which they have the choice. At all events, it is not probable that Bishop O'Connell, of Maine, would take active measures to break up French-speaking parishes, and substitute the English tongue wherever possible, did he not know the will of the Church in the matter. He must know that he is flying in the face of the great aspiration of the French-Canadian race, not only in New England, but in Canada, which is, so to multiply on this corner of the continent, and so to preserve their race solidarity, that they shall one day be able to set up a French Roman Catholic country, which will include not only Eastern Canada but New England. This is essentially a religious aspiration. Its chief purpose, indeed, would seem to be to restore the supremacy of their beloved Church; and it must be hard upon those who cherish it to find so little sympathy on the part of their religious leaders in the land of the Puritans, and of the supreme court of appeal at Rome.

HALF CENTS AND LOYALTY.

At the session of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, which was held at St. John, N.B., last week, Mr. Young, the western member of the Commission, made a curious admission—curious, that is, for a member of the Commission to make, although an unavoidable conclusion in the case of informed and disinterested opinion. Mr. Young's admission came after a statement made by Mr. H. A. McKeown, member for St. John in the Local House, who said there had been much talk of the cutting in of Portland and that what St. John was principally interested in was in having the road built so that Portland would be out of it. Having impressed this ambition of St. John upon the Commissioners, he especially requested Mr. Young, as the western member, to impart what he thought about the routing of western freight eastward. Mr. Young replied that the west would provide the bulk of the freight carried by the road, but reminded the St. John people that there is a general principle which underlies the handling of freight, that is, cost. Shortness of route and promptness of handling are also factors. When the National Transcontinental is built, there will be two routes, one having an outlet at Fort William and one on the Atlantic. Mr. Young is in accord with all practical railway men in stating that the Fort William terminal will be used generally for grain purposes. 'Once,' he said, 'the grain is carried to 'the lakes, the question of the cost of 'handling on the waterways as com'pared with the railway will be a big 'factor. I am loyal to Canada,' he concluded, 'as are all the people of 'the west, but it is questionable if our 'loyalty would be equal to half a cent 'a bushel.' Talking as a business man to business men, he stated that in his opinion the bulk of the summer grain traffic will continue to go to Buffalo. However, he offered the consolation that not all the grain is shipped in summer and that the all-rail route would justify itself in a variety of ways.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the biggest part of the North-West wheat crop is shipped out during the season of navigation, and the proportion so shipped is sure to increase as the facilities for such shipments enlarge. The much cheaper cost, as compared with all-rail carriage, will compel such routing. Such grain will reach Europe via the Transcontinental through Fort William and Porth Arthur, the Lakes, Montreal and Portland, and little of it will ever see St. John. In the winter, too, it is unlikely that much of it will be withdrawn from the elevators to make such a long and comparatively costly journey. The route, as Mr. Young says, may help in a variety of ways to develop the country through which it will pass, but practical opinion is decided that it would come poorly off if it had to depend for success upon the grain it carried. Yet some prominent parliamentarians justified the eastern half of the road as a grain-carrying factor, and in their mind's eye saw long processions of trains loaded with golden cereals, blessing other provinces as they passed. The way to Canadianize the business east of the lakes is to develop Canadian shipping on the lakes by improving the various means of transit through to Montreal, or else to permit American vessels to bring their cargoes from Canadian to Canadian ports, which they are now forbidden to do to the immense advantage of Buffalo. We want to have the half-cent on our side, and, considering our shorter distances and our magnificent waterways, it certainly should be.

A FAST STEAMER.

According to the Vancouver 'World,' the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new steamer, 'Princess Victoria,' has again broken the record for fast time between Victoria and Vancouver. Last Friday the steamer covered the distance, eighty miles, between the two cities, in three hours and twenty-one minutes. The run was accomplished at an average speed of a fraction less than twenty-four miles an hour.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Anglo-Japanese Pact—The 'Independent,' New York.
The Immediate Future of Japan—The 'Sun,' New York.
Making a Canadian Nation—Self-Government and Independence in the Dominion—By Jackson Tinker, in 'Public Opinion,' New York.
How Tokio Took the News—Picture from a Japanese Pen—The 'Sun,' New York.
A Happy Country—No Alcohol and a Truly Paternal Government—'Daily News,' London.
Ideals of Industry—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Evolution of Religion in France—M. Paul Sabatier, in the 'Contemporary Review.' Abridged.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Louvre—Dr. Arthur Mahler's Useful Handbook on Italian and Spanish Art—By L. L., in the New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
The Story of a Picture—'Chambers's Journal.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Autumn—Poem, from the 'Atlanta Constitution.'
What Christ Said—Poem, by George Macdonald.
A Sermon by George Macdonald—Knowledge by Obedience—The 'Congregationalist and Christian World,' Boston.
The Late George Macdonald—The 'Academy,' London.
George Macdonald, the Sayer of Things—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News.'
Mr. Hocking's New Novel—The 'Standard,' London.
Kipling Beyond His Last—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Later Anthony Hope—The 'Outlook,' London.
The Glamour of Italy—Mr. Hutton's Later Volume—B., in 'T. P.'s Weekly.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Education and Morals—Boston 'Herald.'
Culture as a By-Product—Providence 'Journal.'
An Untechnical Glance at Dr. Austin Flint's 'New Handbook of Physiology'—The New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
The Quack—F. E. B., in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Science Notes.

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

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It has been found that out of every hundred alcoholics attacked by pneumonia seventy die, while out of every one hundred non-alcoholics so attacked only twenty-three die.

One of the most prominent saloon-keepers of Chicago, who lives in a prohibtion suburb, gives his reason for choosing such a locality by saying that he prefers to bring up his family as far away from the saloon as possible.

Mr. John Burns, the English labor leader, says: Throughout the centuries the drink shop has been the ante-chamber to the workhouse, the chapel of ease to the asylum, the recruiting station for the hospital, the rendezvous for the gambler, the gathering ground for the jail.'

The Church Federation Vacation Bible Schools held in New York City for children, last summer, proved very successful. The continually increasing attendance showed that the parents appreciated the work. Cleaner hands and hearts are the consequence among the children of the poor.

There is a great desire on the part of all young men to be fit. A young man cannot possibly be fit if he takes to alcohol. By no possibility can he want it. That any one young or healthy should want alcohol is simply preposterous. They might just as well want strychnine. Thus the argument for the young man is: You want to be a man, and you want to be fit. You cannot get fit on alcohol.—Sir Freedrick Treves, physician to King Edward VII.

A number of wealthy men in Chicago, New York, and Boston have undertaken to assist Ballington Booth, the commander of the Volunteers, in a proposition to purchase 192,000 acres of land somewhere in the South and colonize it with workmen from the large cities. The work of the local organizations of Volunteers in the cites will make it easy for them to select worthy families who wish to get out of the grind of the city, and get their children into the country, where they can raise them to be better men and women than they can under the conditions in which they must necessarily live now.

GREAT CHANGES OCCURRING IN CHINA.

Miss Luella Miner writes in the 'Missionary Herald':—

Few realize that already we have a new China, not quite steady as yet on her feet, nor quite sure of all that she blinks at with her long-closed eyes, but full of real life and ambition. A gentleman told me to-day that there are now over sixty high schools in Peking, with an average of 100 pupils. These are all schools of 'Western learning,' and are closed on Sunday. One which he visited had six teachers, three of whom spoke English well. A few in high power will hold as strongly as possible to the old regime, but it will soon be swept away, and then changes will come suddenly. It takes no prophet to see this when one considers how many changes have come during the past four years, in spite of the heavy hindrances.

WORK AMONG RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

(By Miss E. M. S. Huhold, Osaka, Japan, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.)

When the prisoners were brought over from Port Arthur, Germans, Jews, Greek Church Russians, Roman Catholic Russians, and Poles were all mixed up, but as soon as they were settled down a little in the barracks, on their asking the Japanese, the people of the same religion and nationality were put into rooms together. So, on my first visit, when then they heard me asking in the rooms to which religion they belonged, from one room they called out to me: 'We are all Lutherans here.' Then they told me how thankful they were that they had been thus put alone together, and added: 'For now we are able to pray again; it was nearly impossible to do it before, as it was too noisy.' They all seemed delighted that I visited them.

At present twenty thousand prisoners are put up in four squares of barracks at Hamadera, a place at the seaside, one hour by train from Osaka. Among these are perhaps one thousand German-speaking people, for all the Jews also speak German. I try to visit each place once a week. As soon as they arrived the Roman Catholic priests in Osaka brought them pictures, candles, etc.—in short, all the requisites for service in a Roman Catholic chapel. They put these things up in a room given to them by the Japanese for it, and there they have their regular service. The Roman Catholic priests cannot talk to them, as they only know French and Japanese, which the prisoners, of course, do not know. From the Greek cathedral in Tokio they immediately sent a Japanese priest to hold regular services for them, and a special little wooden chapel was built in each square in which to put the eikon, and for the priest to stand in to pray and preach to the kneeling people outside. The Jews do what they can for themselves, so they built brick stoves, where they baked their unleavened bread for Easter. If I were not German, nothing could be done for the Protestants among the prisoners, for there is not one among the missionaries here who knows Russian or enough German to be able to speak to them. It is good for the Japanese to see that we from our side do a little for them. The missionaries in Osaka have contributed an organ for the work, and the Methodist Publishing House in Tokio printed, very cheaply, five hundred booklets with twenty-seven choice German hymns.

I cannot describe how surprised they were when they saw me first, and understood that I was German, and was going to speak to them. They assembled in the doctor's dispensary, which is the largest room in the barracks. At first I had to apologize that I, a woman, was going to give them a Bible lesson, for such a thing is as yet done neither in Germany nor in Russia, and none of them had ever heard a woman speak before. There are four different places to which I go, and taking the attendance of all four places, I speak every week to about four hundred men, of whom one-third or more are Jews. Because they hear so little, I tell them before the Bible lesson a little true story; for instance, the next time I shall tell them a little about the life of Gobat, Bishop of Jerusalem. After that we have a Bible lesson. As there were so many Jews, I told them we would first talk about the life of Abraham, but afterward they must also listen to the life of Christ, to which they agreed. No one could wish for better listeners than these people, Jews and all. And their interest seems still to be increasing as soon as we begin the Bible lesson. Nothing takes off their attention, not even the fearful groans and screams of a poor victim who just happens to have a tooth pulled out in the same room by a young Japanese doctor. We end with singing some hymns. Words cannot express how grateful they are, and how they thank me each time when I say 'good-by' to them.

I must tell you about the really wonderful communion service which we had on Friday in Easter week. I began this work a few weeks before Lent, and after we entered Lent three or them asked me if it was not possible for them to get the Holy Communion in this Lent time, as they had such a strong desire for it. I asked in every square of barracks for the names of those who wished to partake of it ,and three hundred gave their names. Many preparations were needed for it, and it took several weeks, especially as for every foreigner a special permission has to be got from the Minister of War in Tokio to be allowed to enter the barracks. The Japanese gave us a beautiful large room, built for a hospital for the prisoners, but not yet inhabited, so that we were there really quite by ourselves, without any Russian spectators at the windows to mock at them for having the Holy Communion without candles and pictures. When the hour came they were all brought there by one Japanese guard for each troop. They had taken pains to make themselves as clean and respectable as possible. Then we had a most wonderful, solemn service in Germany. Mr. Tyng, of the American Episcopal Church, read a sermon from a book of printed sermons which I happened to have, and we had our real German communion hymns. I had translated the communion service out of the Prayer Book, and used, as much as possible, the proper words out of the German communion service to make it a little familiar to them. What rejoiced me more than anything was the thought that all these, though the spiritual lives of some of them may not be very deep, were earnest and true believers in Jesus Christ, for as soon as a German begins to doubt, he would no more receive the Holy Communion. Five nationalities were represented there, all Christians, and all on duty in this service—Mr. Tyng, an American; Mr. Rawlings, English; myself, German; the Japanese guard, also a Christian, and the Russian prisoners receiving the Holy Communion. After the service they were immediately conducted back to their different places, and we went home rejoicing and full of thankfulness toward God, who had permitted us also to minister to our brethren of the same household of faith in a heathen land.

I need not tell you that it is a special pleasure to me to speak of Christ to so many Jews. It is only quite lately that I went to the hospital where the wounded prisoners are. There were about thirty German-speaking people, and twenty-eight of them were Jews.

This work among the prisoners has also opened some work for me among the Japanese officers and soldiers in the barracks. When I arrive at the barracks I go straight to the officers' room, where I wait until the prisoners are called together. In the officers' room of each square are four or five young officers who have been wounded in the war, and are now deputed to manage the prisoners. They really do the work, but in order to give more air to the thing in each place quite an old officer is put at the head of the office, and they have to ask him for everything. Most of these older officers have never heard enough of Christianity to really understand what it is, but they are very willing to hear, especially as some of them are very sad, having lost their sons in the war. These are so thankful for a little sympathy, and so attentive when I tell them of the Bible. One old officer said to me: 'We are five officers here, and I will call them all together the next time so that you can talk to us.' The younger officers heard of Christianity while they were in hospital in Osaka. They seem to be much interested in the wonderful things which are spread out before them in the Bible. At first one officer who understood a little German was always at my side during the meeting for the prisoners. Now they leave me generally quite alone with them. But this officer was so struck with the attention and solemnity with which they listened, that he said to me: 'When I was a boy I heard much and even believed once, but I lost all that faith many years ago; now, however, seeing this, I want to believe again and wish to be able to become a Christian. I have many questions. May I come to see you at your house in Osaka the next time I have a day off duty?'

One day some of the officers asked me why we did not cross ourselves like the people of the Greek Church. This caused me to take to them the next time a series of pitcures which I have about the Reformation, and to explain to them all about the Reformation, in which they were very much interested, and I was so glad to be able to explain to them a little the differences between the Roman Church, the Greek Church, and the Protestant Church, and how it all came about; for having now the services of these different churches every day before their eyes, they naturally think about it and wonder at it.

But this work among the prisoners opened up work not only among the Japanese officers and soldiers, but also among the Japanese interpreters, of whom, perhaps, six are kept in each square, and the Japanese doctors who are kept to look after the health of the prisoners. And, of course, travelling so often by train, I meet all sorts of people to whom I can talk about Christ, and who invite me to come to see them. All the German-speaking prisoners asked me for Bibles, and one asked me for a German hymn-book. I had wondered often before what I should do with them, and I was often on the point of tearing them up, but each time I thought again that it was a pity to tear up such good books, and so I left them. The prisoners were only too delighted to get them. I got from the Bible Society a grant for forty Bibles for the prisoners, all that they had in stock; but as these were so few among so many people, they had to draw lots for them. The morning I took the Bibles to them I had not been able to make the lots at home, so I took the paper for the lots with me and began making lots in the train. My fellow-travellers asked me what I was doing. I told them, and asked them to help me; and immediately nine people, man and women, helped me. So the heathen made lots for the Christians, that the Christians might be able that day to draw lots for Bibles.

I am very thankful that I am able to postpone my furlough for a year, and so can continue this work a while longer.—Condensed from 'Church Missionary Intelligencer' for the 'Missionary Review of the World.'

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has received from the Rev. Mr. Casalis, of the Paris Mission, in Basutoland, South Africa, $826 as an offering for its Century Fund from the Basuto churches. About $40 of this amount is from a newly organized church, under charge of a young native pastor, which has very few men on its list of members. The most of the money came from the 60 women of the church. These black women earned it a few cents at a time, and made it truly a thank-offering.

'INA SO.'

(By Karl W. Kumm, Ph.,D., Hon. Gen. Sec. Soudan United Mission.)

We rose from our knees, seven men on whom the Lord had heavily laid the burden of the waiting millions of the Soudan. It was our last evening at Wase, away in the heart of the West Central Soudan. We had asked the Master to show us some first-fruits before leaving Central Africa, and we believed our prayers to have been heard and accepted (Ezek. xviii., 23; I. Tim. ii., 4; Tit. ii., 11; II. Pet. iii., 9.)

The address was given, the Word preached in power and demonstration by Mr. Maxwell, the meeting was over, but still we were waiting. I felt I had to say a last word of farewell to the men.

'Boys,' I said (we call our colored people boys), 'you have been with us for over six months. Every day you have heard the Gospel; again and again we have explained to you what it means to be converted, and to become a Christian. I want to ask you a question before leaving, perhaps never to see some of you again.

'You know Christ the Master loves you. Who would like, before saying good-by to me, to accept Jesus as his personal Saviour?'

'Who would?'

A moment's silence. Then quietly and reverently Tom says, 'Ina so' (I want to).

Another moment, and the headman and Dan follow, 'Ina so,' 'Ina so.'

Then the doki (horse) boy, 'Ina so'; followed by man after man, 'Ina so,' 'Ina so,' 'Ina so.'

'Do you realize what it means?' I asked. 'Do you really want to accept Christ? Do you fully understand what it means giving up all lying stealing, adultery, immorality, all evil doing, and all evil thinking, and—loving your enemies? The when Christ comes into the heart, the evil one must go.'

Once more I ask a second time, 'Who wants thus to serve Jesus, and MAKE JESUS KING?'

Again silence.

'Who wants to?'

Quietly, slowly, and in low voices, but firmly and with determination, the answer comes from lip after lip, in the gathering darkness of the tropical evening.

'Ina so,' 'Ina so,' 'Ina so,' 'Ina so,' right through the ranks of the boys and men sitting here before us on the ground.

How I wish that friends at home could have been there at that moment, and could have seen and heard what it was my privilege and joy to see and hear.

'A third time I ask you, my boys, who is not only willing to make Jesus king in his own heart, but after he has stayed here with the white men a little longer, and learned to read the Word of God for himself, who is willing to go back to his people and make Jesus King in his own tribe?'

Representatives are here of at least half a dozen different tribes. Some of the tribes in our neighborhood are cannibals.

'You know, my dear fellows, if you go to some of your Kings, like the Gazum, the Yergum, the Burmawa, with the doctrine—Love your enemies, they will not like it. They do not wish to love their enemies. And it may be that you will be suddenly spirited away: there will be a feast, and—well, that will be the end of you.

'Who, I ask, for the last time, is willing to make Jesus King, in his own tribe, and, if necessary, die for Jesus?'

Silence.

No words: but from the ground they rise, they stand upon their feet, they lift up their hands to the starry sky, and with upturned faces we vow unto the Lord of Hosts—

'Whether we live, we live unto the Lord.

'Whether we die, we die unto the Lord.

'Whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's.'

Brethren, it is worth while to be a missionary.

We do not say that all who were there fully realized the meaning of what they said, but we know, thank God, that some did and do. One of them, Tom, a former slave boy, returned with me to England, and is daily living a faithful and consistent life. We believe he loves the Master.

. . . . . .

The last evening at Wase was gone, a few hours' sleep, and before dawn three of us left, accompanied a good distance by Mr. Burt, one of the four workers who remained behind.

Since then, over five months have passed away, and the four brethren are still alone in the centre of that vast waiting negro world. The last mail brought tidings of fever. All four have been down with severe illness, and urgently ask for a medical man. You will remember that Dr. Bateman, who accompanied the first expedition of the Soudan United Mission, was invalided home by appendicitis. Who will fill his place?

Besides the doctor so much required, a group of strong young men is urgently needed to go to the waiting pagan tribes of the adjoining country, tribes we have personally visited, whose kings and people are asking for Christian teachers.

Mohammedanism is spreading fast. Tribe after tribe is going over to Islam. These nations might be, and should be, saved in our generation, but they will be lost to the Church of Christ unless we immediately now rise to the realization of this great crisis, to the realization of our responsibility and our privilege, and individually in an adequate way set ourselves to pray, to work, to give, to go.

It is no use sending out two or three men; they will simply be overwhelmed by the flood of Moslem preachers. Some tribes, like the Burmawa, the Ankoi, and the Juku, that were pagan only a year or two ago, have already accepted Mohammed as their prophet, and all the others are following.

At least one hundred Christian missionaries are needed in these districts within the next few years. Were they forthcoming, we might see a second Uganda in the Soudan; or—we may lose it.

Pray for men.

Pray that the Master may send us a doctor immediately.

Pray—yes, do pray—that one of the most populous British colonies in Africa may not be lost by the churches of our generation—given over to the advancing hosts of Mohammed.—'British Weekly.'

PROGRESS ON THE CONGO.

L. A. de Yampert writes to the 'Missionary': 'Eight different Protestant societies are at work in the Kongo valley, with 179 missionaries. The latest annual report of these missions give a sum total of 40 main stations, with 301 outstations, with a total church membership of 8,812, and 1,836 in the catechumen classes being taught for church-membership. There are 811 native teachers and evangelists, 7,130 Sunday-school scholars, and 13,880 day-school pupils, and 5,810 are reported as members of the various temperance and young peoples' societies. This sum total is a marked increase over that of previous years.

LABRADOR GENERAL FUND.

We have received this week for Dr. Grenfell's mission in Labrador, the following sums:—

Mrs. M. Duncan, Campbellton ..	$5.00
Mrs. Peter Keay, St. Andrew's, N.B.	3.00
Mrs. A. Thirlwall, Duncrief.. ..	2.00
M. B., Enniskillen, Ont..	1.00

LABRADOR COT FUND.

A. B. C., McGarry..	$1.00
In smaller sums..	1.35
Total previously acknowledged..$1,109.54	
Total received for this mission up to Oct. 13..	$1,122.89

PRESENT CONDITIONS IN FORMOSA.

The Japanese annual census of Formosa shows a steady increase, not only of the Japanese, but also of the Chinese inhabitants. This year there are 50,944 Japanese to 2,974,020 Chinese, as against 25,585 Japanese and 2,664,511 Chinese in 1900. Railways in Formosa make great advances. In 1871 the Rev. Hugh Ritchie and Dr. Maxwell took eight days to cover the 160 miles from Tai-nan to Chiang-hoa and back. To-day you can leave Tai-nan at 6 a.m., have four hours in Chiang-hoa, and be back in Tai-nan the same evening. The completion of another 80-mile railway will make the run from Takao, in the south, to the port of Kelung, in the extreme north, an easy day's journey.

The Rev. Thomas Barclay says that forty years ago Formosa was virgin soil for the Gospel; to-day, in South Formosa alone, there are nearly 15,000 souls who adhere to Christianity. Among these there are 3,000 souls who are members of the church. Every week, in over 80 stations, there are gatherings for worship. The church community in South Formosa gives yearly the sum of $10,000. There are five native pastors, 45 native preachers or catechists, 87 elders, and 111 deacons. There are also a theological school, a high school, a girls' school, a woman's school, and three hospitals.—'Missionary Review.'

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLUMN.

THE 'MONTREAL C. E. BULLETIN.'

The publication of the 'Bulletin' marks a new epoch in the history of Christian Endeavor in Montreal. The year upon which we have entered is bound to record a great forward movement. The past year's record is a good one, but it can be surpassed, and we believe it will this year.

The 'Bulletin' has met with universal approval, and bids fair to become a power among the young people of our societies. Dr. Clark, writing to the president, says: 'I like the first number of your 'Bulletin' very much. It is bright, breezy, and at the same time modest in size, and thus will not be a financial burden upon the societies. Kindly give my warmest regards to the Endeavorers of Montreal, through the 'Bulletin' or at your next meeting.'

Some Endeavorers have suggested publishing the 'Bulletin' monthly, but the time is not ripe for such a venture. We will wait and see what support the societies will give the Union in the present undertaking.

The next issue will be dated Jan. 1, and will be distributed in the latter part of December.

Any suggestion tending to improve the 'Bulletin' will be gladly welcomed by the editor. Address communications to: The Editor, 'The Montreal C. E. Bulletin,' 689 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

EXECUTIVE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual business meeting of the executive of the Montreal C. E. Union was held on Thursday evening, in Calvary Congregational Church. The president occupied the chair throughout the session.

The election of officers for the ensuing years resulted as follows:—Honorary president, the Rev. E. H. Tippett; president, Mr. W. R. Leroux; first vice-president, Mr. Allan Thomson; second vice-president, Miss Love; secretary, Miss E. Hall, 1776 Notre Dame street; treasurer, Mr. William Chambers, 1762 Notre Dame street.

Complete details will be published in this column next week.

The hour devoted to business was followed by a conference on methods of work in the societies, conducted by the Rev. E. H. Tippett, which proved very interesting and instructive. Conferences are always helpful.

The meeting was brought to a close with a few minutes devoted to social intercourse. The Calvary Endeavorers very kindly provided refreshments, which were much enjoyed.

The shield, competed for by the Montreal societies during the past year, was won by the Calvary Society, which reported an increase of about eighty-five percent in membership, and an average attendance of over seventy percent. A capital performance. The donors took advantage of this opportunity to present the trophy to the society, the members of which stated their determination to win it again, and thus get permanent possession of it. The competition opens with the first of November. The executive committee hopes, for the good of the cause, that they will have a hard fight for it.

THE THANKSGIVING RALLY.

This year's Thanksgiving rally promises to be even more interesting than that of last year. We have been very fortunate in securing such men as the Rev. Hugh Pedley and the Rev. E. E. Scott as the speakers of the evening. We are looking for a large gathering at the First Baptist Church, on Thanksgiving night, Oct. 26. The meeting starts at 7.45, and will close sharp at 9.30.

We may have Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, present at this meeting. We will be in a position to make more definite announcements in this column next week.

Advertising matter regarding the rally can be obtained freely from any of the officers. Endeavorers should start at once to work up a good interest in this meeting.

FOR POINTE AUX TREMBLES.

The 'Witness' has received ten dollars from Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Laughton, of Moray, Ont., in aid of the Pointe aux Trembles School.

MR. JOHN A. McCALL'S INDICTMENT OF HIMSELF.

(New York 'American.')

Has John A. McCall even a rudimentary moral sense?

The question is made pertinent by the testimony he has been giving before the Armstrong Committee in the last week.

He fails to see anything improper in taking the money of the policy-holders to aid the fortunes of a political party which he favored.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars went that way. But no note of the expenditure appears on the books of the company. Mr. McCall says he sees nothing wrong in that. He thinks the late treasurer of the company covered the matter by deducting the various political payments from the profits of certain deals and entering the latter as $50,000, or thereabouts, less than they actually were.

This system doesn't seem to awaken any indignation on the part of Mr. McCall. To him it appears all right to doubly falsify the books of his company by first omitting any entry of heavy expenditures, and afterward entering false figures as to profits. Indeed, when the government of a great State of the Union made inquiries of Mr. McCall concerning rumored political contributions he first offered with becoming frankness to permit an examination of the books, and later supplied affidavits that no contributions had been made.

The books and the affidavits were equally lying. Since the books have been falsified thus in three confessed instances, what possible reliance can be placed upon them in any instance? If an official could divert $150,000 to the Republican National Committee without recording it in any way, who can tell how much officials may have diverted into their own pockets? It would seem, too, that a man of a nice sense of honor, a man safely to be intrusted with the most sacred savings which our people strive to collect, would hardly take for himself, his son, his son-in-law and his brother-in-law, $137,500 annually in the guise of salaries. How much more the McCall family, big and little, may have made out of their private snap in the New York Life can only be guessed. That there were other profits seems to be fairly indicated by the fact that McCall borrowed $7,000 of the Metropolitan Life 'on call' at one and a half percent, keeping the money two years; and gave a quid pro quo by lending Mr. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan, fifty thousand of New York Life funds at a similar rate.

If you want to get a picturesque and impressive idea of the usual insurance rates, go to either of these companies and try to borrow enough to pay your next premium. You will not find any one-and-a-half-percent money waiting for you. But great financiers must hold together, even at the expense of their policyholders.

In five years Mr. McCall, as responsible head of the New York Life, has disbursed almost nine hundred thousand dollars through 'Judge' Hamilton for the purpose of influencing legislation. Mr. McCall is an old-time Albany official. He knows what 'influencing' means. Indeed, he knows so well that Hamilton, disbursing this huge sum, was never asked to render an accounting. It was thought the part of wisdom for the respectable financiers at headquarters to be conveniently ignorant of what their lobbyist was doing. But the fact that they charged two hundred and thirty-five thousand to a 'yellow dog' fund seems to indicate that they were not without their suspicions.

We need not mince matters. Much of this money, so painfully scraped together by policyholders, was doubtless used for bald and criminal bribery. The tool employed is not important. The vital fact is that the responsible management of this great company connived at the criminal offence. And to-day the president shows no sign of moral compunctions.

We hold that in no business calling should there be a higher order of integrity, a nicer sense of personal and business honor than in the business of life insurance. But Mr. McCall has admitted garbling and falsifying the books of the company, maintaining a corruption fund to influence legislation, taking the policyholders' money for political purposes, enriching himself and his immediate family with extravagant salaries, and using the funds of the society for personal profit.

He ought to be speedily kicked out—and the kick should land him before a grand jury.

FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

OUR OFFER EXTENDED

POINTS OF INTEREST IN OUR MAIL-BAG.

While a large number of schools are already enjoying the reward of their work under the 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer, a good many others have intimated their inability to close with it at once, though eager to get a flag if possible. We have, therefore, extended our offer, as will have been inferred. November 15, 1905, is the date we have now set for this extension, by which time we think most schools will be able to secure their flags if they really mean business.

We are constantly in receipt of most interesting letters from schools concerned in this flag movement. In one case the new flag was to be the means of a renovation of the school house. In many cases the trustees have promptly and cheerfully supplied the pole needed for the new flag, or have freshly painted the poles already placed, but never yet graced by the nation's emblem. This is all as it should be, and we are glad to have had a share in thus commending the schoolhouse and its needs to the deeper interests of the community.

One school was working for a small flag. We supposed it was for themselves, but it turned out they had already a flag, but no pole, and the new flag was to be sold to help pay for the pole! Eventually this school chose books for their library instead of a flag, and we have no doubt that their enthusiastic work has already roused the neighborhood to give them the pole they so well deserved.

In another western district, where settlers are few and these mostly new immigrants, where much of the land is in the hands of speculators, and school funds are low, the secretary-treasurer of the board is working away quietly, getting a subscription here and a subscription there, steadily nearing the goal for a fine three-yard flag.

In still another district, near the Pacific coast, an old gentleman whose great-grandchildren are already of Sunday-school age, is at work stirring up the school and helping them along towards their flag.

These are but a few of the many interesting cases our flag mail contains.

Our Flag Department is glad to deal with any school or person wanting one of these fine flags, and will try to meet any special circumstances that may exist. It does not close for vacation, but is ready to give prompt attention to any schools that wish to utilize their holiday in winning a fine flag for the early autumn. If the teacher has already left for other parts, some of the older pupils, or a trustee, could set the thing going. The large shipments of flags recently received from Britain gives us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especially fine, and will repay the extra effort put forth to secure them. Where a flag is going to do duty for years, it is best to get one now that will still look large enough when, perhaps, a new school-house replaces the present one. Floating from a good, high flag-pole, a flag looks smaller than it really is, and schools should bear this in mind. Where a community is small, and only the lower sizes are possible, the quality of our flags will make these premiums highly satisfactory, as the enthusiastic letters received from those who have won them show.

We will promptly send any school the samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements.

Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page and write at once to our 'Flag Department.'

Agricultural.

POTATO BLIGHT

I recently received a letter from a farmer in the Ottawa country who usually grows large crops of potatoes, part of which reads as follows:—

'We have had very good crops this season, all except the potatoes, which are next to a failure. I never had so poor a crop. They looked extra well until the middle of July, and then they took a blight and all died and are very small, and some of them rotted.'

In the country around Montreal, the blight did not come on the potatoes until the tubers attained a good size, and there were prospects of an unusually large crop. But they are rotting considerably everywhere and many of the farmers will not attempt to dig their potatoes as the sound ones are so few in number that they would not pay for the labor of taking them out of the ground. A few of the farmers who sprayed their potato fields in mid-summer with the Bordeaux mixture have good crops of sound potaties, but spraying potatoes to prevent the blight has seldom been tried by the farmers of this province. Some of the farmers in this vicinity have a kind of potatoes that resist the blight, and now at the beginning of October, the stalks are still green and few or none of the potatoes are rotten. But these potatoes, while producing good crops of good-looking tubers, are not a good potato for the table, but they sell very well in the following spring. Speaking of the potato blight reminds me of the autumn of 1846, when the potato rot became general in Canada. Before that time the only thing that prevented good crops of potatoes were early frosts, which killed the stalks before the potatoes were matured. There were no such creatures as potato bugs then known, and as the potatoes were largely grown on newly cleared land, noxious weeds give very little trouble, the only difficult job was the planting, as this had to be done chiefly with grub-hoes among stumps and roots. In those times even the poorest settler had always an abundant supply of good mealy potatoes to satisfy the robust appetites of his growing children, and when the wheat rusted badly, bread was not plentiful and we got potatoes three times a day. Such a surfeit of even good potatoes caused a feeling in us youngsters similar to the children of Israel in the wilderness when they began to loath the manna. But since the spring of 1847, when for three months we did not get a potato to eat, I have always had a relish for a good mealy potato. In the fall of 1846, on my father's farm, we dug about six hundred bushels of potatoes, there being comparatively few of them rotten, five hundred bushels were put into the cellar and one hundred bushels in a pit outside. During that winter we had almost constant employment turning over the potatoes and removing the damaged ones, until there was not a single tuber left. The potatoes in the pit also rotted to the last potato. Never since then did we have such a total destruction of our potatoes, but when the potatoes showed a disposition to rot in the cellar, we sprinkled them liberally with newly slacked lime, and it seemed to check the process of decay.

RUSTICUS.

(Press Bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College, by Prof. Harrison.)

The November, 1904, crop bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries stated that considerable rot had appeared on potatoes, especially where the crop was grown on heavy soils or on low-lying land. The extent of the loss was variously estimated at from 20 to 50 percent. This 'soft' or 'wet' rot is quite distinct from the so-called 'blight.' At first sight most of the potatoes appear to be sound, but on examination the skin over certain areas is found to be discolored, and on pressure the part beneath is soft. On breaking the skin, a turbid liquid can be easily pressed out. This liquid may contain gas bubbles and turns black on exposure to air. The skin from affected parts easily peals away, and the newly exposed flesh is watery and white, but soon discolors in the air, becoming almost black. Later, the flesh softens to a white, watery pulp and becomes highly offensive, with a putrefactive odor. Finally, the potato becomes a mess of black soft pulp.

The stem of the potatoes may or may not be affected; in the former case the base of the stems becomes discolored and black, then the leaves about wilt and the entire stem falls over. If a piece of diseased stem is cut open, the fibrous strands in it (the fibrovascular bundles) will be found brown to black in color.

The cause of the 'blight' which particularly affects the leaves is a fungus, and the Bordeaux mixture properly made and applied will hold this disease in check, but the wet or soft rot cannot be managed by spraying with this mixture, because the disease is present in the roots and tubers, and hence cannot be got at. The cause of the 'rot' disease is a bacterium, a minute rod about 1-20,000 of an inch long, which grows with great rapidity in the tissues of the potato, and secretes a substance which has a dissolving action on the cell walls which hold the starch and other contents of the cell in place. When these cell walls are destroyed the potato becomes watery and soft, putrefaction sets in, and the tuber is destroyed.

The Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, which has been studying the disease for the last year, would like to ascertain if the disease in various parts of Ontario is similar to the one with which it has been working, and which caused so much damage last year, and hence would like farmers troubled with this disease to mail an affected potato and state at the same time if they were troubled with the soft or wet rot last year, and to what extent the rot is present in the present season's crop.

FEEDING TURKEYS IN EARLY FALL.

('American Agriculturist.')

As soon as the weather begins to turn cold and insect food becomes scarce an increased ration must be provided for the growing turkeys. In a recent government bulletin, Mr. T. F. McGrew advises a ration of wheat and corn. Do not feed too much at first, but gradually increase supply until they have all they will eat. They should have freedom and all they will eat of wholesome, fattening grain to put them in fine condition for early market.

When finishing them it is not well to confine them. If they are fed each day at regular hours and in the same place it will be an easy matter to have them come three times a day to this place to be fed. Their longing for food being supplied they will take less violent exercise and instead of wandering over large areas will put on flesh rapidly. Turkeys that are poorly fed during the fall expend in searching for food considerable of the flesh they have gained.

In feeding turkeys for market it should be remembered that they sell for much more per pound than hogs or cattle, while the actual food cost per pound is but little, if any, more. It will always pay well to give growing turkeys all the grain they can eat. The Thanksgiving market is usually the best. It is only the early birds that are properly and liberally fed and kept growing from start to finish that are suitable at this time.

Old corn is better than new for heavy feeding, as the latter is apt to cause looseness of the bowels. If necessary to use new corn it should be introduced into the ration gradually. If the poults have gained a strong, well developed body by early fall they will be in a fine condition for heavy feeding. As soon as they have become accustomed to grain they may be fed once or twice a day on ground oats and corn meal mixed with milk. This should be given in addition to plenty of wheat and corn. Feed each night and morning what they will clean up with a relish.

Some people grow turkeys for a fancy market, feeding them chestnuts and celery seed during the last few weeks of fattening. This adds considerably to the expense and can only be used by those who sell their poultry for almost double the market price. Such feeding gives a pleasant flavor that adds value to the turkeys which are finished in this way and they find a market with customers with whom cost is a minor consideration.

The English methods of fattening differ somewhat from those followed in America. Some confine their turkeys either in small inclosures or houses, while others feed profusely morning and evening and let them range during the day. The inclosures are fenced with wire and the turkeys are kept within this limited range and fed heavily on a mixture of ground oats at night. Some add boiled vegetables, while others give a mixture of oats, barley and corn in equal parts with table scraps and boiled vegetables mixed with milk.

Near the end of the feeding period some suet is cooked and mixed in the mash. Some go so far as to confine the turkeys in crates or coops and cram them twice daily with boluses made of barley meal, potatoes, chopped greens and a little bran. These are dipped in milk and pushed down the throat, enough being fed in this way to fill the crop. This method of feeding makes the flesh plump and white but with not so much fat as is produced by feeding corn.

PREPARING CHICKENS FOR MARKET

The chickens should be starved twenty-four hours before killing, to prevent food in the crop and intestines decomposing and spoiling the flavor of the birds. Several hours after the last feed allow the chickens what water they wish to drink. They should then have a complete fast until they are killed.

Killing.—(a) For chickens going into immediate consumption on the local market it will be most convenient to dislocate the neck. With the left hand hold the chicken's legs and wings in one firm grasp. Place the first finger of the right hand on the right side of the neck and the remaining fingers on the left side. Grasp the head in the hollow of the hand, with the fork of the fingers behind the head where it joins the neck. The back of the chicken being upwards, hold the legs against the left hip, and the head near the right thigh or knee. Bend the head backwards as far as possible and at the same time stretch the neck, when it is dislocated immediately; pull the head about one and a half inch from the neck. Hold the wings firmly after killing and allow the chicken's head to hang down, so that the blood can collect in the neck; the head is attached to the body simply by the skin of the neck.

(b) Chickens that are to be exported or put into cold storage must be killed by sticking in the mouth. Cut the large arteries at the sides of the neck, just below the ears. This can be done by introducing the knife into the throat and giving a couple of quick turns up and down. When bleeding freely drive the blade at an angle with the bird's bill into the back part of the roof of the mouth. Be sure the blade is through the bony structure and has entered the brain, then give a quick half turn to the knife. This causes paralysis, which loosens the feathers, making them much easier to pluck. Allow the bird to hang by its feet until plucked.

Plucking.—(a) When killing by dislocation, commence dry plucking as soon as the neck is dislocated.

Directions for plucking.—While still holding the chicken in the left hand, extract the tail feathers and the quill feathers of the wing. Allow the chicken's head to hang down and commence plucking the feathers on the back and wings; then pluck the breast and lower part of the neck, work back on the body to the tail, and, turning the bird over again, finish the back and wings.

Leave the feathers on the neck for three inches from the head, a ring of feathers around the legs at the hock joints, and the small feathers on the outside joint of each wing.

Clean pluck the rest of the chicken. Remove all pin-feathers and make the bird as attractive as possible. Be careful not to tear the skin. If a tear is made, have the flesh brought together with white thread.

(b) Plucking the chick that is bled.—As the bird is hanging on a level with the operator's chest, grasp the wing between the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, holding the neck between the third and little finger. This gives the operator control of the bird.

Remove the large wing feathers and the stiff feathers at the shoulder joints with the right hand. Remove tail feathers with one quick twisting motion. Pass the right hand rapidly down the back, from rump to neck, removing the feathers with thumb and forefinger. Shift the bird then to the right hand and use the left hand in picking the soft feathers from the breast.

If the sticking has been properly done, the feathers will all come out easily and without tearing. The bird is again held in the left hand while the feathers are quickly stripped; the neck, wing and hock feathers are left the same as in (a).

Shaping—Chickens fattened for market should be properly shaped. This gives them a compact, plump appearance, and the returns are greater than when the chickens are shipped in a rough, unprepared condition.

The shaper is made by nailing two 7-8 inch planed boards together at right angles, so as to form a 6-inch trough, inside measurement. This trough can be made six feet long and nailed in a frame, or 12 feet long with ends on it and placed on the top of two barrels; the trough should lean slightly backwards.

Directions for Shaping—As soon as the chicken is plucked, place its legs alongside its breast; then with its breast downward, force the chicken into the angle of the shaper. Cover the chicken with paper and place a brick on top to shape it, and one against it to hold it in position. Continue the same process as the other chickens are plucked, placing each chicken in the shaper close to the last, and moving the lower brick along to hold the row in position. Leave the chickens in the shaper for at least six hours.

Packing—After being thoroughly cooled, the chickens should be packed into shipping cases. The chickens must be cooled and dry on the skins before packing. Unless they are artificially cooled they should not be packed for twenty hours after killing. The shipping cases used by the Department of Agriculture are graded according to the size of the birds. Each case holds twelve. Full description is contained in Bulletin No. 7.

For those having only a limited number of chickens, the ordinary small packing cases, to be obtained at the grocery store, will be found fairly satisfactory.

To ascertain the price per pound at which chickens may be sold by drawn, plucked or live weight, to realize the same amount of money, the following table of equivalent values for the different selling prices has been calculated:—

Equal prices per pound (in cents) for fatted chickens sold by live weight, plucked weight or drawn weight.

Live weight—6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c.

Plucked—7.4c, 8.6c, 9.9c, 11c, 12.4c, 13.6c, 14.8c, 16c.

Drawn—11c, 12.8c, 14.7c, 16.5c, 18.4c, 20c, 22c, 23.8c.

This gives the seller a fair idea as to which pays the best. No account has been taken of the cost of killing, plucking or drawing.

THE VALUE OF A HEN'S EGG

Here are some facts and figures relative to a hen's egg which may not be without interest to the student of poultry possibilities. Its average length is two and twenty-seven hundredths inches, its average diameter at the broad end one and seventy-two hundredths inches, and it weighs about one-eighth of a pound. The pullets are smaller than those of old hens. The shell constitutes about 11 percent, the yolk 32 percent, and the white 57 percent of the total egg. Chemically speaking, an egg consists of two nutrients—protein and fat—together with some water and a small quantity of mineral matter. Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food of the fowl, for good or for evil. Exhaustive experiments by well equipped investigators proves that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food, if eaten raw or lightly cooked. Such experiments also show that eggs at twelve cents per dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at sixteen cents somewhat expensive, and at twenty-five cents and over, highly extravagant. The basis of comparison was the market price of standard flash foods considered in relation to their nutritive elemets. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, yet it defies the search of the scientist or the inquisition of the statistician, and that is there palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desirable food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of that fact.

FATTENING CHICKENS IN CRATES.

The fattening crates in use at the illustration stations are six feet long, sixteen inches wide and twenty inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are two inches wide, and seven-eighths of an inch thick. This frame is covered with slats, placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down in front. The slats for the bottom are seven-eighths of an inch wide, and five-eighths of an inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only three-eighths of an inch thick. Two-inch spaces between the slats in front enable the chickens to eat from the trough. The bottom slats are one and a quarter inch apart, and the slat nearest the back is two and a quarter inches from the corner piece. The bottom slats are placed on the top of the bottom cross pieces of the frame to prevent the chickens' feet from being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are two inches apart and the back slats one and a half inch. The top slats are cut above each partition and six strips two inches wide are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner piece.

The crates are placed on stands sixteen inches from the ground. The droppings are received on sand or other absorbent material. A light 'V' trough, two and a half inches inside, carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate is placed in front of each crate. The bottom of the trough is four inches above the floor and the upper inside edge is two inches from the crate.

In warm weather the crates should be placed outdoors in a sheltered position.

In unsettled weather it is advisable to construct a rough board shelter to shed the rain; or the crates might be carried into a shed or barn. During cold weather the crates should be placed in a warm building. Abundant ventilation is required at all times.

In order to have the chickens plump and fit for the market at the most profitable age they should be put in the crates when from three to four months old, though suitable market chickens of any age will show gains in the crates.

Select for fattening chickens that are of medium size, of a broad square shape, with short straight legs set well apart, and above all with a good constitution.

Spring chicks usually bring about seven cents per pound live weight, when sold without special preparation. A little feeding will give them an extra market value, whether sold alive or dressed, and will pay well for the trouble. There is a good demand this year for a good quality, but dealers do not want the poor scrub. Farmers will do well to put their chicks on the market in good condition; one can make a pound of chicken as cheaply as he can make a pound of pork or beef, and the difference shows in the price. If you have not customers already, ship only to reliable produce merchants. If shipping alive, one must allow for ensiderable shrinkage.

A satisfactory ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white flesh. Oats, finely ground or with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in a yellow flesh of inferior quality; ground peas impart a hardness that is not desirable. Ground oats, buckwheat, barley and low grade flour are the most suitable meals.

Satisfactory meal mixtures:—

1. Ground oats (coarse hulls removed).
2. Siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included).
3. Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn.
4. Equal parts ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat.
5. Two parts ground barley, two parts low grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skim milk or buttermilk. On the average 10 pounds of meal require from 15 to 17 pounds of sour skim milk. A small quantity of salt should be added.

When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mashed, animal and raw vegetable food should be added to the ration.

The chickens should remain in the crates not more than 24 days. Some will fatten more readily than others. These should be picked out a week before finished, and during this last week it is well to feed a little beef tallow, shaved into the trough along with the mash, about one pound of tallow per day to 50 or 60 chickens.

Before the chickens are placed in the crates they should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be sulphured again three days before being killed.

Feed them lightly the first week. A small quantity of food should be fed along the troughs; as this is eaten, add more, but not as much as the chickens would consume. They should be fed and the troughs cleaned and turned over three times a day. Give them water twice a day and grit two or three times a week.

The chickens should be given twice a day as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding, the trough should be cleaned and turned over. Water and grit should be supplied as in the first week.

MAKING BUTTER

If buttermakers who are churning the cream from the farm herd would try the following method of salting and working butter I feel sure they would never go back to their old methods again: Churn at a temperature which will ensure the butter coming in granules, say 62 degrees to 64 degrees. Use a barrel churn, says a writer in 'Jersey Bulletin,' or at least one that turns end over end. When the butter breaks, add a handful of salt or a couple of quarts of good brine and turn the churn a few times more. This will cause the butter to rise to the surface of the buttermilk better and the separation from the buttermilk will be more complete. Draw off buttermilk and wash the butter as usual, being careful to keep the granules perfect by having the water not over 62 degrees. Drain, then add the salt necessary, distributing it evenly over the surface of the butter, turning the churn from side to side for this purpose. Replace the cover and revolve the churn slowly for two minutes or even less. Take off the cover, and with the ladle cut the lumps of butter apart, for the granules will have united; replace cover and slowly revolve as before. The brine should be drained off in the meantime. Allow the butter to stand a few moments while you press it into shape in a butter bowl or in a printer, or it may be packed right into crocks. No further working will be found necessary. If properly done the butter will be worked just right, no mottles or streaks appearing. It does away with a great deal of labor in re-working after it becomes hard. The writer has used this method a number of years in making butter for private families at a fancy price.

COUNTRY LIFE BECOMING POPULAR

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the remarkable increase in the popularity of country life. There seems to be sweeping over the North American continent a great wave of interest in country living, in the wholesome work and play between the brown earth and the blue sky. The man who must work in the city is making his home in the fields, where there is a garden and a cow, where children breathe the fresh air and grow up in friendship with birds and trees and flowers. This new interest in agriculture and nature is due to the achievements of science and the spread of agricultural education. A revived consciousness of the worth and dignity of his calling is working to make the farmer's lot what it should be. But the movement is not stopping with the farmer. The educator is turning to the study of nature for a solution of the vexed problems of the classroom. Gardens are being planted in thousands of school yards, and school work is receiving thereby a new impetus. One American said: 'To allow a child to grow up without planting a seed or rearing a plant is a crime against civilized society: and our army of tramps and hordes of hoodlums are among the just fruits of our educational system, that slights this most important matter.' Such a statement seems startling to Canadians, yet it is founded on facts, for investigations have proven that in the United States the tramps are native-born. Another evidence of the popularity of country life is the attention given to the subject by the great daily newspapers and magazines.—Toronto 'Globe.'

THE NOON HOUR SPELL

Mr. J. A. McLean, a native of Ontario, has just been appointed to the chair of animal husbandry in the Colorado College of Agriculture at a salary of $1,500 a year.

Never turn lambs at weaning time on an old pasture where sheep have run all summer. Don't allow the ewes to crowd through a narrow door before lambing. Use the best rams you can get. Money paid for a good ram is well spent. The highest-priced ram is not always the best. Keep only the best ewes to breed, but, above all, don't allow yourself to get overstocked with sheep.

The Thanksgiving Day poultry trade taught some expensive lessons. Consignors had withheld shipment right up to the holiday week, and the transportation companies were none too active in rushing them forward, with the result that many lots never reached the larger markets until after Thursday. This object lesson in prompt marketing should be remembered by those who will have poultry ready for the Christmas trade. Get the birds fit, and have them ready to go forward a week early, so that they can be sold when the demand is most active.

A German authority sums up an article on the treatment and preservation of farm-yard manure as follows:—1. In the decomposition of nitrogenous substances of every nature a loss more or less considerable of free nitrogen takes place. 2. This loss is the greater the more the atmosphere has access to the decomposing mass. 3. Too much mousture is just as hurtful as too little. Stable manure requires such a degree of humidity as permits its component parts to lie close to each other. 4. The addition of substances which fix ammonia (such as gypsum and kalnit) prevents or reduces the loss of nitrogen. These substances are, however, of little or no value if care is not taken at the same time to prevent as much as possible the access of air.

Summer before last, when the grass crop was phenomenal, I had calls from brother farmers who wanted me to name my price for standing grass. 'Well, gentlemen,' I replied, 'our scientific men tell us that the manure elements in a ton of English hay are worth six dollars, and in a ton of clover nine dollars; now you will not expect me to sell my grass or clover for less than its value as manure?' I infer that they did not, as they bid me good morning and left. Well, that was all right on their part, for they doubtless had good reason to believe they could and probably did buy standing grass and clover for a much lower figure. But how about the wisdom of the man who did the selling? Was there any profit for him in the transaction? It is true he did not have to lift a finger and yet he received for the crop of that season, assuming ten dollars per acre to be the price he sold for, about four dollars per ton for the hay value of his crop. Now if the men of science are correct in their analyses of the manure elements in English hay or clover, then instead of making money the party selling in reality lost about ten dollars on every acre of grass he sold, assuming that his crop was two and a half tons to the acre, which was a very common yield two years ago.

FARM HOUSE COMFORTS

(Mr. W. T. Massey, in the 'New England Homestead.')

Early in life, when forced to take a weekly bath in an ordinary wash-tub, I resolved that if I ever became able to possess a home and farm of my own, I would endeavor to have an ample water supply, and have a bathroom that would compare favorably with those used by my city relatives.

Having procured a home and farm, I cast about me for the water supply. Having no running streams or good springs, I was forced to resort to wells. After some study I dug a well at one end of my stable, erected a windmill over it and placed the storage tank in the gable end of the stable, then piped to wherever wanted. This plan has now been in operation eight years. It has given entire satisfaction, with but very little subsequent or additional expense for repairs.

The only flaw I can now find is the close proximity of the well to the stable. The water is pure and fine, no stable taints, but the moisture arising from the well is decaying the sill and ends of the weatherboards over or at one side of the well.

The tank (1,200-gallon capacity), is erected in the gable of the stable, nearly directly under the mill. It is made of two-inch cypress. The inflow and outflow are both inside the stable, one and a quarter-inch inflow and one and a half-inch outflow. The advantages of this inside tank are several: Water cooler in summer and warmer in winter; tank not being exposed, will last much longer; by packing hay or straw around it early in winter, no ice ever forms in the tank.

The leads of pipes were put under ground from two and a half to three feet and in passing from farm buildings to residence, pass directly through the house well in which there is a stop, and waste, so if necessary water can be shut from dwelling and leaked back into house well. This is quite necessary, when making repairs, etc.

From this plant pure water is obtainable in feed room or horse stable, cow stable, carriage house, dooryard, cellar, kitchen, where connection is made with range, and last, but not least, a bathroom on the second floor. This plant cost about $250, and after using it eight years, I can see but few improvements that could be made. The principal one would be to erect a small building for the windmill, putting the mill on top and tank in second story, so it can be packed around with straw in winter, the lower room for a workshop or tool or dairy purposes. This plant has afforded all the water needed and we use a good deal for spraying purposes.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING.

It is a mistake to think that Herbageum is too expensive for every-day regular use. Oftentimes feeders use it more freely than is necessary to obtain the best results and, of course, if it be fed by the handful it is expensive. One-quarter of an ounce twice daily is the quantity that gives the best results for regular feeding. An even tablespoonful is a quarter of an ounce, but a tablespoonful, if heaped, will hold an ounce; therefore, we say, 'Use a tablespoon and do not heap it.' There are sixty-four feeds of Herbageum to the pound, and a pound costs 12½c. This means that one cent's worth is sufficient for a full-grown animal for almost three days. To be exact, there are five and one-third feeds in one cent's worth of Herbageum. For calves and young pigs an even tablespoonful is sufficient for three animals. Fed to calves with skim milk, 25c worth will make one and one-quarter tons of skim milk equal to new. This means that scouring and all other troubles arising from imperfect assimilation will be prevented by the regular use of Herbageum with skim milk, at a cost of 25c per ton and a quarter of milk. In proof of this we submit the following letters from practical farmers.

'We use Herbageum with good results. We had three calves come about October, and after the ninth milking they got only separated milk, as we make butter, and use a separator. In April I refused $30 for the three, and the cost of Herbageum was not over 25c per month. I like Herbageum better than any other preparations I have used.

'STEPHEN MOFFATT.

'Beverly Township, Ont.'

'I have had success in feeding Herbageum to young calves. In case of scours it is fine. I had one calf that was likely to die from scours. I began feeding it Herbageum and in three weeks it was as thrifty as the others.

'NEWTON SMALL.

'Lindsay, Ont.'

'I get good results in feeding Herbageum to young calves. It keeps them in good condition. We were troubled last season with sickness, but have no trouble since we began using Herbageum. I believe it is the best thing on the market for calves.

'R. COLLINS.

'Napanee, Ont.'

'After getting a cream separator, I had much trouble with scours in calves from using separated milk. I find that Herbageum overcomes the trouble to a very great extent. I also find Herbageum to be a good regulating tonic for all farm stock.

'A. J. MORRISON.

'Sand Hill, Ont.'

'I had a number of young calves that caught cold, and were in very low condition; they all looked very bad indeed, and some of them died. I then began to feed Herbageum, and they improved at once, and in about three weeks they were in good shape. I have also fed Herbageum to horses, with great benefit.

'HORMIDAS THERRIEN.

'La Broquerie, P.Q.'

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ATHLETICS IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

(From the 'National Review.')

In the upper classes of society the necessity to be good at games is impressed upon a boy from his earliest days at a private school. 'We do not care so much about his work,' says the foolish mother, when interviewing for the first time the schoolmaster who is to be entrusted with her son's education, 'but his father and I are most anxious that he should be a good cricketer.' Her instructions are generally carried out to the letter by the master, whose athletic proficiency is in most cases his principal claim to be entrusted with the education of small boys. On a perfectly prepared wicket, under the guidance of a professional, the boy is taught to play cricket with so much seriousness that his recreation is made to appear to him of more importance than his work. His average, that fetish of the modern cricketer, is of greater interest than his lessons, not only to himself, but often also to his parents. In this way, therefore an absolutely false idea of the relative importance of games and work is carefully instilled into a boy's mind from the very beginning. This is possibly not very harmful at a private school, but it becomes more and more dangerous as he grows older, because the same idea is allowed to prevail throughout the whole of his subsequent education. At our great public schools, unless a boy excels in some form of athletics it is very difficult for him to have any influence or to attain to any social importance in the school. The majority of English boys thus become imbued with the entirely false idea, which generally clings to them throughout life, that unless a man is good at some form of sport he cannot be a good fellow. It is not surprising, therefore, that athletic pre-eminence is the sole ambition of almost every boy, at any rate the more important public schools. The captain of the cricket eleven and the captain of the boats are, as a general rule, the heroes to be worshipped from as near as possible; whereas the so-called captain of the school, unless he is also an athlete, is a person of comparative unimportance.

THE UGLY TRUTH.

It does not seem to have made much difference whether the insurance company was 'mutual' or controlled by stock so far as the character of its administration is concerned. 'Mutual' management, as disclosed by the Armstrong investigation, is as bad as stock control which was exposed by the Frick committee. As one reads the revelations concerning the New York Life and the Mutual Life, he begins to feel some respect for the moderation of young Mr. Hyde. With all his ownership of a majority of the stock of the Equitable and control of a score or two of 'dummy' directors, he did not do some things that have been done by the two big mutual companies.

The country may well hide its face with shame at the record of underwriting, of speculation with insurance funds, of enormous salaries and commissions paid to relatives, or big funds for legislative purposes, of contributions to political committees, of 'oral accounting' and 'protecting a situation' and 'nonledger' assets, of manipulation of securities so as to deceive the public by fictitious annual statements, and of increasing in all these ways the cost of insurance to millions of wage-earners in moderate circumstances. Continue the work of exposure by all means. Let the whole, ugly, revolting truth be made known. But let it be for the purpose of cleaning insurance administration, not for the purpose of destroying the insurance companies or shattering public confidence in insurance.—'Wall Street Journal'

FORESTRY CONVENTION

PREMIER CALLS MEETING AT OTTAWA TO CONSIDER DOMINION'S WOODLAND INTERESTS.

In accordance with the official summons issued by the Right Honorable the Premier of the Dominion, arrangements have been made for a Canadian Forestry Convention to be held in Ottawa on Jan. 10, 11 and 12, 1906, to consider the forests of the Dominion and their national importance. This convention is held under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association and the organization and carrying out of the project has been placed in the hands of the association.

The Premier's letter, calling the convention, is as follows:—

To the Public of the Dominion of Canada:—

Canada possesses one of the largest areas of virgin forest of any country in the world and is ranked by European experts first, or among the first, of the important sources of the world's timber supply for the future.

The preservation of the streams in perennial and constant flow, which is largely controlled by the forests on the watersheds, will have an important influence on the industrial and agricultural development of the Dominion. The expansion of our electrical and mechanical industries will be regulated to a great extent by water, which forms the greatest source of power in all countries, and some of our western districts are dependent on irrigation to ensure the success of agricultural operations.

In all the older provinces the clearing of the soil has been carried to such an extent that the ill effects on the water supply and on agriculture are clearly marked, while on the western prairies the need of sheltering trees for houses and fields is seriously felt by the settlers.

The early construction of the transcontinental railway, and of other railways, through our northern forested districts and the consequent opening of those districts to general traffic, will increase the danger from fire which has already been a most active agent of destruction.

These conditions are not new; they have from time to time received public attention, and during the session just closed parliament authorized the summoning of a convention for the more thorough discussion of the same.

I therefore hereby call a public convention to meet in the city of Ottawa on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January, 1906, under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, and to this convention are specially invited: Members of the Senate and House of Commons, lieutenant-governors of the provinces, members of legislative councils and legislative assemblies of the provinces, Dominion and provincial forest officials, members of the Canadian Forestry Association, representatives of boards of trade, representatives of universities, representatives of agricultural colleges, representatives of farmers' institutes, representatives of railway companies, representatives of the Canadian Mining Institute, representatives of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; representatives of associations of land surveyors, representatives of fish and game associations, representatives of lumbermen associations and all others who take an interest in forestry.

An invitation is also extended to the Bureau of Forestry of the United States, the American Forestry Association and the state forestry bureaus and associations to send representatives to the convention.

His Excellency the Governor-General has consented to be the honorary president of the convention. The Premier will preside.

The objects of the Canadian Forestry Association are: The preservation of the forests for their influence on climate, fertility and water supply, the exploration of the public domain and the reservation for timber production of lands unsuited for agriculture; the promotion of judicious methods in dealing with forests and woodlands; re-afforestation where advisable; tree planting on the plains and on streets and highways; the collection and dissemination of information bearing on the forestry problem in general.

The association is engaged in a work of national importance in which every citizen of the Dominion has a direct interest.

The annual dues are one dollar. The life membership fee is ten dollars.

Applications for membership should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.

The subjects to be considered at the convention will be discussed under the following divisions:—

The Nation and the Forest.

Forestry in relation to Agriculture and Irrigation.

The Forest and the Lumber and Pulp Industries.

The Relation of our Forests to our other Industries: Railways, water powers, mining, building trades, wood-working manufactures, etc.

Scientific Forestry and Forestry Education.

The chief officers of the Canadian Forestry Association are:

Patron—His Excellency the Governor-General.

Honorary President — Mr. Aubrey White, Toronto, Ont.

President—Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Quebec, Que.

Vice-president—Mr. E. Stewart, Ottawa, Ont.

In addition to which there are vice-presidents for each of the provinces and a board of directors.

GREAT COST OF POSTAGE.

New York expends a vast sum of money for postage stamps, buying and using them at the rate of forty cents' worth a second. In a year the city turns over to the government $13,274,458 for handling its letters. In a typical day New York writes 212 letters a minute, of which two-thirds come from the few blocks of skyscrapers and other business houses between Wall street and Chambers street and the two rivers. Should the task of writing letters be equally distributed among all the inhabitants of the city, each would have to write five a day.

Although the police, as seen by a casual observer about the streets, do not appear to be dangerously overworked, yet when the sum total of their doings is considered they show great activity. At any rate they make an arrest every three minutes. Every ten minutes they take some one to the station house for drunkenness; every twenty minutes they lay hands on somebody accused of theft, and every forty-eight minutes they arrest a person accused of starting a fight. On an average, a new prisoner is brought to the Tombs every two hours, and every five hours a criminal is sent from the city to State Prison.

But far faster than the police make arrests the lawyers bring suits. A new suit is started every ten minutes, and one is brought to trial every fifteen seconds. The courts are sadly behind and the calendars growing longer and longer, but still more lawyers are looking for litigation. On an average New York has a new lawyer every twelve hours.—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

BLACKMAIL AND INSURANCE.

(New York 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.')

I may even continue that further and say that I believe that three-fourths of the insurance bills introduced in the United States are blackmailing bills.—John A. McCall before the Armstrong committee.

If this charge is true, what is the duty of Mr. McCall, both as a citizen and as the custodian of more than a billion dollars? Obviously not only to resist the blackmail but to expose the blackmailers. No other course is prudent. Pay money to buy off the raiders and the raids will be bolder. Nothing multiplies like successful crime. No other course is honest. The man who yields to blackmail makes himself party to the commission of a crime—becomes in effect an accomplice. We may perhaps pardon the applewoman who suffers herself to be held up by the wardman, for she is weak and defenceless. But a powerful insurance company, with lawyers and agents and access to public print and grand juries, can make no such excuse. The testimony of its officers will be accepted. It may easily protect itself.

If three-fourths of the insurance bills before state legislatures are conceived in blackmail, it is amazing that there have not been arrests, indictments, and convictions. It would take little detective skill to lay traps for the would-be extorters. If the practice is so common, why not exposures? The insurance company officers must know what men are guilty. Everywhere in the land are committing magistrates. Yet we scan in vain the files of last winter's newspapers to discover instances of prosecution. Insurance company representatives were in the lobbies, yet it does not appear that a single complaint was filed. Mr. McCall's statement, coupled with the lack of action, gives rise to most injurious inferences.

Having made the general charge, Mr. McCall, in justice to his business, should have descended into particulars. Why did he not name, by title, name, and author, the bills thus tainted? That Mr. McCall did not specify will arouse insinuation that perhaps he is disposed to impute blackmail to regulating measures he does not desire passed. For example, last winter, if some state had had a bill forbidding insurance companies to contribute to political campaign committees, or to allot money to legislative agents for unvouchered expenditure, would there have been a prima facie presumption of blackmailing intent? Are bills regulating deferred dividend business, or prescribing how surplus is to be distributed, or limiting the loading of premiums for expense, or forbidding insurance companies to be members of syndicates that deal with their companies, so suspicious that it is justifiable to use policy-holders' money, without regard to means, for their defeat?

Unquestionably, in many cases the insurance companies have been harassed by bills not introduced in good faith, but, instead of the defence that seems implied by $885,000 of unvouchered expenditure by 'Judge' Hamilton, prudence, honesty, and good morals require exposure and prosecution.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Farm and Other Lands.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE, FARMS, Stores, Hotels, Blacksmith Shops, and all kinds of business properties for sale in all parts of Ontario. Send for our list. WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited, London, Ont.

Live Stock.

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.

Eggs and Poultry.

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

FOR SALE, ORPINGTONS, BUFF, BLACK and White, from best English and American strains; some imported from England; selling cheap. Write your wants. J. U. TANNER, Lancaster, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 15; $4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and importer, Haysville, Ont.

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SECTION, No. 1, Evanturel, Temiskaming, at once. Address, stating salary, to J. C. NELSON, Tom's Town, Temiskaming.

Books, &c.

PICTURE POSTAL CARDS, two dozen for quarter; hundred, dollar; wholesale-retail. W. R. ADAMS, Toronto, Ont.

Stock Breeders Directory

AYRSHIRES.
CLARK, J. G., Woodrome Farm, Ottawa.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.
ABERDEEN ANGUS.
SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
VAROOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.
GALLOWAYS.
McCRAE, D., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.
SHORTHORNS (Cattle.)
BIRRELL, 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., Elmvale, Ont.
YORKSHIRE PIGS.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
YORKSHIRES.
CHAPMAN, F. M., Audley P.O., Ont.
DORSET HORN SHEEP.
HUNTER, JOHN, Wyoming, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED — LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

CANVASSERS WANTED.— EXPERIENCE unnecessary. We teach you. Our instructions are acknowledged to be up to date. The quality of our goods does the rest. ALFRED TYLER, 358-7 Clarence street, London, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

GOLD SIGNS AND FIGURES—Weatherproof, Untarnishable, Everlasting—Make best signs and house numbers. They are easily applied. Experience unnecessary. Just what's wanted in every office, store and house. Sample, 10 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money-maker for Agents, either sex. J. S. LAHEY, Watertown, N.Y.

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.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commission allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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.

RAZOR STEEL SAWS

SECRET-TEMPER CROSS-CUT

FOR FARMERS.

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, must hold a keen cutting edge.

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf Razor Steel Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the 'Razor Steel' brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works, Galt, Ont.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Mr. Blower—'Doctor, I'm getting too stout. Can you suggest something to reduce my weight?' Dr. Wise—'Yes; nothing reduces flesh quicker than worry. Just spend a few hours every day thinking about that bill you owe me.'

A General Favorite—In every place where introduced Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has not failed to establish a reputation, showing that the sterling qualities which it possesses are valued everywhere when they become known. It is in general use in Canada and other countries as a household medicine and the demand for it each year shows that it is a favorite wherever used.

A witness was asked to give his idea of absent-mindedness. 'Well,' said the man, 'I should say that a man who thought he'd left his watch at home and took it out of his pocket to see if he'd time to go home and get it, was a little absent-minded.'

The Demon, Dyspepsia.—In olden times it was a common belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is at large, in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the trial.

Oil Magnate—'Ah, my boy, a millionnaire's position is a hard one.'

Sceptical Friend—'In what way?'

Oil Magnate—'If I hoard my wealth they say I'm a skinflint, and if I give my money away they say I am trying to ease my guilty conscience.'

Cholera, and all summer complaints, are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity, and never fails to effect a cure.

The Editor—'What have you written about the death of that bright young Jenkins?'

The Irish Reporter—'Something nate, sir, windin' up with these words: "He leaves a brilliant future behind him."'

A Magic Pill.— Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

'You can't imagine,' said the musical young woman, 'how distressing it is when a singer realizes that she has lost her voice.'

'Perhaps not,' replied the plain man; 'but I've got a fair idea how distressing it is when she doesn't realize it.'

Only those who have had experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—pain night and day; but relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure.

Kind Lady—'You can get work beating carpets two doors from here—they are cleaning house.' Homeless Holmes—'Thanks, mum, I mighter bumped right into it, if you hadn't warned me. I'll steer clear of it, mum.'

One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It effectually expels worms and gives health in a marvellous manner to the little ones.

Critic—'Well, candidly, my dear fellow, I think your foreground is beastly.' Artist—'Oh, indeed! And perhaps you think the cattle in the background are beastly, too?' Critic—'Certainly not; they're anything but that.'

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

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Winnie—'Papa, it's raining.'

Papa, whose temper is somewhat ruffled—'Well, let it rain.'

Winnie, timidly—'I was going to, papa.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LITERARY REVIEW.

CANADIANS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Numerous writers have been attracted to the romantic subject of the French regime in Quebec, but few have presented any study of the real motives and tendencies of the time so thoughtful as that of Mr. James Douglas, LL.D., called 'Old France in the New World: Quebec in the Seventeenth Century.' (The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland.) Using both the secular and ecclesiastic records of the time, it presents vivid pictures of the colony, from the first years when a few indolent settlers lived on the brink of starvation, to the era when a lively and independent race, already differentiated by a freer life from the peasant stock of Normandy and Brittany, called themselves the 'habitants' of the land. To understand the early days of Quebec, it is essential, says this writer, to have an idea of the aims and methods of the Jesuit body, who played an important part in its history, though later crowded out by other orders whose aims were perhaps more practical and limited.

Paradoxical as it may seem, both the success and the failure of the Jesuit body are probably due to the splendid education of its members. That men so thoroughly trained intellectually should eschew politics was as impossible in politically developed Europe as in barbarous America, and it has always been their interference in secular affairs that has brought them into conflict with the civil powers. On the other hand, the order has for four centuries educated more scions of the governing class than any other teaching body.

The formative influence of Bishop Laval on the young colony receives due attention. His struggle with the civil government on various subjects were not of such lasting importance as his constructive work in education and the establishment on a firm basis of a satisfactory parochial system.

'While disputing every inch of ground in the interest of his prerogatives, the Bishop was founding and organizing a seminary for the education of the priesthood, establishing country parishes and placing in them men of the same simple hearted earnest type as those who to-day make the Roman Catholic church in Canada the brightest example to the world of what the system in its purity can produce.

The Canadian Church, fortunately, had drawn its priests and nuns from sources exceptionally pure, and the secular clergy as time went on identified themselves intimately and disinterestedly with the domestic and social life of the people. It was, doubtless, due to these circumstances that the interference of the church did not rouse popular as well as official resentment.

The book assumes the Catholic standpoint, but is written in a thoroughly modern and liberal manner. Its binding and printing are in handsome style, and the illustrations are from valuable old drawings.

BOOKS BY THE REV. R. E. WELSH.

Four books, covering the principal points of the religious compass, are from the pen of the Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A. 'In Relief of Doubt' has had a wide circulation and the present edition (paper, sixpence) has an introductory note by the Bishop of London, who has found it very useful for giving to thoughtful doubters. 'The People and the Priest' (two shillings and sixpence) is a brief practical exposition of some principal points of difference between Protestant and Catholic theories, with a special view to showing the trend of what is called the Anglo-Catholic movement While intended to meet a condition of mind more usual in England at present than in this country, its presentation of the whole subject is intelligent enough to interest the general reader. 'The Challenge to Christian Missions' (two shillings and sixpence) faces again another side of truth. Written in 1902, when 'the missionary in the critics' den' seemed to stand in some need of defence, it points out how much is valid in the criticisms commonly launched at missionaries and their converts, and shows very sensibly how some occasions of offence might be avoided, though some are incidental to any moral movement of such extensive scope. 'God's Gentleman,' a somewhat larger volume (three shillings and sixpence), contains sermons to young men, written in a style at once popular and fine. (All from H. R. Allenson, Paternoster Row, London).

BOOKS RECEIVED.

'The Inner Chamber and the Outer Life,' by Andrew Murray (London: Hodder & Stoughton, one shilling); 'In the Secret of His Presence,' by the Rev. G. H. Knight (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 3s. 6d.); 'The Blossom of Thorns,' by J. R. Miller, D.D. (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 3s. 6d.); 'What It Is To Be a Christian,' by J. R. Miller, D.D. (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1s. 1d.) 'A Yankee in Pigmyland,' by William Edgar Geil. (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.) 'The Romance of the Fountain,' by Eugene Lee-Hamilton. (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 2s. 6d.) 'The Seven Streams,' by Warwick Deeping. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 'The Case of Miss Elliott,' by the Baroness Orczy. (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 2s. 6d.) 'Redeeming Love,' by H. D. Kennedy. (Toronto: William Briggs, 10 cents.) 'Charles Lamb,' by Walter Jerrold. (London: George Bell & Sons, 7s.) 'A World Without a Child,' by Coulson Kernahan. (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1s.) 'Animal Heroes,' by Ernest Thompson Seton. (Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited, $2.00.)

LITERARY NOTES.

The last number of the New York 'Nation' has a long review of 'Origines Islandicae,' a collection in two volumes of the more important sagas of Iceland, which have been edited and translated by the late Gudbraud Vigfusson and the late F. York Powell, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, who passed away in the spring of last year.

The old literature of Iceland, says the reviewer, is among the most striking literatures that the world has seen. The population of the island has never been more than about seventy thousand, and the people have always had to resist a climate of grim severity, with few of the comforts, and none of the luxuries of life. But both in prose and in poetry they have produced much work of the highest merit. With the poetry of the Icelanders, these two volumes have nothing to do. That was collected in a book by the same authors as those to whom we owe these volumes, a book published some twenty years ago under the title of 'Corpus Poeticum Boreale.' What we have now is only prose writings, and only a selection from a much larger mass of such prose writings as have a certain historical interest, because they contain matter which throws light on the annals of Iceland and (to a less degree) on the annals of other parts of north-western Europe during the tenth and three following centuries. . . . .

The principal contents of the two volumes—we need not enumerate everything contained—are as follows:

1. Landnamabok—the Book of the Land-Taking, whereof more anon. This work, the foundation of the chronicles of the island, is followed by several genealogies, extracted from the Story of Njal and various other sagas, and placed here in order to illustrate and complete the family records of Landnama.

2. Islendingabok, a collection of notes made in the eleventh or twelfth century, chiefly by Ari the Wise, a learned Icelander, relating to the old law and customs of the Norsemen settled in Iceland, followed by other scattered matter bearing on the same subject, taken from other ancient sources.

3. Tales and Legends relating to the conversion and early church history of Iceland, including the Lives of sundry ancient bishops, together with miscellaneous matters, partly tales, partly bits of ecclesiastical law.

4. Sagas relating to the history of Iceland during the first two centuries (roughly from A.D. 900 to A.D. 1100), divided into four sections. Among these there are some well known tales already translated into English, such as the Eyrbyggja Saga, the story of Gisli, and the story of Viga Glum.

5. Sagas relating to the exploring voyages of Icelanders, including the two which describe the first discovery of America, the story of Erik the Red and the story of Thorfinn Karlsemne.

The Icelandic saga is a remarkable and indeed almost unique form of literature. It is in prose, though fragments of verse are found here and there imbedded in it, being the verses of old poets or composed by the persons themselves to whom the story relates. The prose is plain, simple, concise. No better narratives are to be found in any language. The style and manner are most like those of parts of the Old Testament, such as the story of Joseph in the book of Genesis, or the stories of Deborah, Gideon and Samson in the book of Judges. Herodotus tells a story equally well, but he tells it with a more obviously artistic touch; for though there is an art in many of the sagas, it escapes notice, owing to the perfect ease with which the narrative flows. The narrator never interposes comments or reflections, nor do we find anything to enlighten us as to who the narrator was. We seem to listen to his voice as he repeats his tale to a listening circle in the hall of an Icelandic house in the long nights of an Arctic winter. Much of each tale consists of talk passing between the actors; and the talk is always short, crisp, and vigorous, ringing clear like the stroke of a sword on a shield.

We must pass over the tales which relate to the Christianization of the isle (A.D. 1000), and the doings of the early bishops, to come to the sagas in the second volume, most of which are rather biographical than historical, though enshrining some historical and legal facts, and illustrating the life and manners of the people in a way which gives them historical value. Among these none is more interesting to Americans readers than the saga of Eirikr Raude (Erik the Red). Erik was, according to Landnamabok the son of Thorvald, the son of Asvald, the son of Ulf, the son of Yxna-Thori (all chiefs in Norway), and came with his father to Iceland, whence he sailed to Greenland, and became the first settler and principal chief there in or about A.D. 984. While he was living there, there came to Greenland an Icelander named Bearne, who, in sailing from Iceland to Greenland, had been driven far to the south, and seen lands unknown before. The news of this discovery roused the adventurous spirit of Leif, son of Erik the Red, who presently fitted out a ship with a crew of thirty-five men, and sailed from Greenland to look for the new lands. First he came to a land where there was no grass, but great sheets of shale ran up from the shore to glaciers above. Next, after sailing further, they came to another land which was very low, and where were woods behind a beach of white sand. Then, putting out to sea again, they ran before a north-east wind for two days, and came to islands lying off a grass-covered coast, and ran into a shallow bay, where a river entered, and their ship was left upon the shoals by the receding tide. Here they spent the winter, building themselves booths and stringing their hammocks in them. They caught salmon, as many as they wanted, and they said that there was no frost in the winter, and the herbs hardly withered. A German, who was in their company, found vines, so the land was called Vinland.

(Oxford; Clarendon Press.)

'A Book of Verses for Children,' is compiled by Edward Verrall Lucas, otherwise E. V. Lucas, editor of Lamb, and delightful writer about English countrysides, who has gathered such a sheaf of verses as, according to the New York 'Times,' should please if not every child, then certainly all of the persons who like the verses written by wise men and addressed to children. There are the bits from Stevenson that we all love, there are those nonsense rhymes of Lewis Carroll and Edward Lear. There's Nell Goldsmith's 'Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog'; there's poor mad Cowper's 'John Gilpin,' there's Henry Fielding's 'Hunting Song,' there's Browning's 'Pied Piper of Hamelin,' there's young 'Lochinvar,' 'Ye Mariners of England,' and bits of 'Hiawatha.'

Scattered throughout, also, are many familiar old rhymes—those about the weather and birthdays, and lucky omens—the old Christmas songs as well, like Robert Herrick's 'Grace for a Child,' and many other quaint and pretty things of his, besides a deal by Elizabeth Turn, and some by Hilaire Belloc and James Whitcomb Riley.

Altogether, the little volume is one of the most desirable of such collections (in small space) now to be got at. There seems to be something in it for all good juvenile tastes.

(New York; Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

A number of books have appeared in recent years, says the New York 'Evening Post,' on the smaller cottage homes of rural England, which will give more than a passing interest to readers, and at the same time encourage the formation of a taste in architecture that has unfortunately been lacking hitherto in some of the hastily constructed districts of our own country.

Thus, Mr. Ralph Nevill has made an excellent book about 'Old Cottage and Domestic Architecture in South-West Surrey'; Mr. W. Galsworthy Davis has photographed the old cottages of Kent and Sussex, and Mr. E. Guy Dawber has written a most valuable account of their planning and construction and the changes which their design underwent in successive generations. The same authors have performed a similar work for 'The Old Cottages, Farm Houses and Other Stone Buildings of the Cotswold District.' Mr. James Parkinson has photographed the minor half-timber buildings of Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Cheshire, and Mr. E. A. Ould has furnished the book with an introduction that worthily supplements its pictures.

To these must now be added Mr. Ditchfield's 'Picturesque English Cottages,' less technical than the others, equally well illustrated, and covering the field more broadly. For more reasons than one, it is well that serious study is being given to these simple but beautiful buildings. Incontestibly beautiful they are, whether in the half-timber work of the well-wooded southern counties and of the Welsh border, or in the warm-toned brick-work of East Anglia, or in the fine oolitic stone that extends in a broad band from Somerset to Yorkshire and gives the distinguishing characteristics to the cottages of the Cotswold district.

It is, therefore, because of the high value to us of the instinctive art of these old buildings that we welcome Mr. Ditchfield's book. Its many illustrations are chosen with care, to show the variety of design prevailing in different parts of England and in different centuries.

(Philadelphia; The John C. Winston Co.)

The Rev. Wilson B. Stearly, in the 'Living Church,' observes that Bishop Creighton, of London, was fond of saying that,

the great end of education was twofold: to create in men an insatiable curiosity, and to develop in them a strong power of observation. Both of these are, he says, elements of what I have called 'the ability to see.' When you think about it, this is what is going on from the beginning of a child's education. One by one the veils of his ignorance are lifted, and he is taught to see more and more; not only to see more in actual amount, but to see more sharply and clearly; to see more inclusively, taking in the shadows and remote parts of the picture, as well as those that are brighter and more to the fore; and to see significantly, perceiving what is the meaning and purport of that which the intelligence discerns.

Every one has noticed that the adult walking abroad with the child seems to observe more than his companion. It is not that his senses of seeing or hearing are keener than the child's, but that he sees with the mind, as well as with the eye. It is also a characteristic of the cultured person, as distinguished from the uncultured. 'The eyes of them that see shall not be dim, and the ears of them that hear shall hearken,' is the way in which the prophet Isaiah sets forth the great truth that the future is wrapt up in the present.

George Ade was talking the other day, according to the New York 'Tribune,' about some buildings that had collapsed, half finished, in Chicago.

'They were put up,' said Mr. Ade, 'by builders of a type too familiar to us in the United States.

'I once heard of two of these builders, who, over a glass of beer, met and talked together like this:

'"Jones, you always have better luck than me."

'"Better luck? How so?"

'"Why, how else do you account for my row of new houses blowing down in last week's wind, while yours weren't harmed? All were built the same—same woodwork, same mortar, same everything."

'"Yes," said the other builder; "but you forget that mine had been papered."'

The oldest diary in existence is said to be that preserved in the Japanese family of Hozaka. It has been duly maintained by the various heads of the family for four centuries. An English commentator notes that about twenty years ago a dispute over precedence arose between two branches of the family and that this was promptly settled by recourse to the diary and the discovery of the record of a dinner given two or three hundred years ago by the head of the family to the founder of the side line.

The author of a recent book on the war which has just come to an end says of the Japanese soldier that he is, as a rule, an educated man, and adds: 'It seems the rule for him to keep a diary, and each night when march has ceased you see hundreds of men lying on the ground around the camp fires writing the daily record for their children's children to read.'

In referring to 'The Dickens Country,' by Mr. F. G. Kitton, the 'Spectator' says that Mr. Kitton had scarcely completed his book for publication, when, on Sept. 10, 1904, he died. Happily, there is no occasion, continues the reviewer,

for unfavorable criticism, or even for the suggestion of improvement. He had thoroughly mastered the subject, and wrote out of a well-filled mind. And he was a thoroughgoing admirer of Dickens. He knew 'Little Dorrit' as well as he knew 'Pickwick' or 'Martin Chuzzlewit.' Some of us—and the writer of this notice must own that he is one of the number—while they admire the earlier works, find themselves wearied by the mannerisms of the later. Mr. Kitton, however, knew his author from Alpha to Omega, and spared no pains in illustrating him, and identifying the scenes which he portrays. One or two little points occur to us as we write. Sam Weller's orders from the 'Governor' were far more peremptory in the matter of Mr. Winkle's flight than to 'follow and keep him in sight'; at least as Sam understood them, witness his self-reproach at not having knocked him down. 'The Governor distinctly said as it had to be done.' The commentators who identify the 'little Wiltshire village' where Mrs. Lupin kept the Blue Dragon with Amesbury might have been peremptorily dismissed by Mr. Kitton Amesbury is a little market town with eleven hundred inhabitants.

(Messrs. A. and C. Black.)

Charles Hunter, says the 'Spectator,' in 'The Adventures of a Naval Officer,' has given us a stirring account of his adventures, the authenticity of which has been vouched for by Sir Spencer St. John. The author indicates the character of his book as well as its origin,

when he tells in his preface how, when staying in a country house during a week of continued rain, 'somehow or other a group of young people gathered round me of an evening to listen to the narrative of the adventures which happened to me in my younger days.' It is a yarn of the adventures in the Malay Archipelago of Captain Hunter when he was a boy. He deserted from the man-of-war which first took him to the Archipelago, being unable to stand the tyranny of her brutal and stingy captain, and the bulk of the book is devoted to an account of the adventures of the deserter with the Malays, in whose company he delighted. These included treasure hunting and the killing of a man-eating alligator; the interest of the latter is enhanced by a note telling of the experiences of the editor. The true hero of the book is not so much Captain Hunter himself as his friend and associate, Musa, a really admirable specimen of the Malay headman. Of course the narrator gets reinstated in the Naval Service, and is happy, successful, and respected ever after. There is not a dreary page in the book, and whoever wishes to master the condition of the Malay Archipelago during the period that is dealt with should certainly read it with care.

In its old and familiar form the 'Leisure Hour' ceases with the October issue, now issued. Next month the magazine is to take the form of a complete long story, and will be known as 'The Leisure Hour Monthly Library.' The price is to remain as before. Since 1852—a period of over fifty years—the Religious Tract Society has issued the 'Leisure Hour' as a companion magazine to the 'Sunday at Home,' and obtained on its list of writers many well-known men. In former days it claimed a wide and numerous company of readers in all parts of the world. Its discontinuance removes an old literary landmark, but it should be stated that this does not affect the 'Sunday at Home,' which is prospering under the editorship of the Rev. C. H. Irwin, M.A.

('Longman's Magazine,' now in its twenty-fourth year, will also be discontinued, the October issue being the last.)

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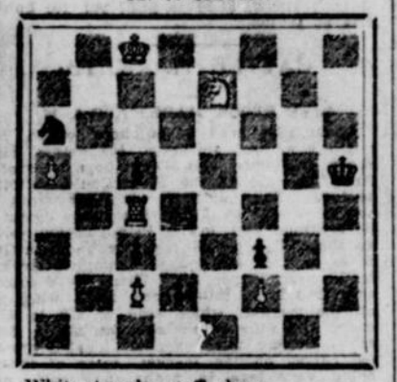
CHESS

Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1905.

END GAME NO. 20.

(First prize 'Rigaer Tageblatt.')

M. J. Sehwers.

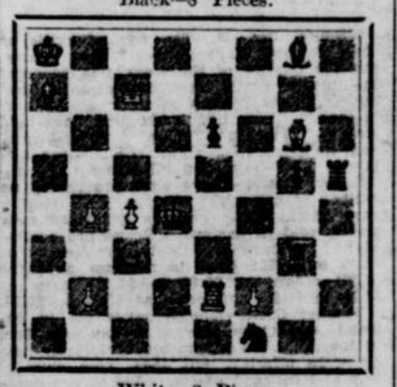


White to play and draw.

PROBLEM NO. 998.

(By T. Taverner.)

Black—8 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

GAME NO. 1075.

(Southport Congress. Sicilian Defence.

Mr. Sherrard v. Mr. Shoosmith.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 P—Q R 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 Q—B 2
6 P—Q R 3	6 Kt—K B 3
7 B—Q 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 B—K 3	8 P—Q Kt 4 (1)
9 Castles	9 B—Kt 2
10 Q—K 2	10 B—K 2
11 P—B 4	11 P—Q 3
12 Q R—Q 1	12 Castles
13 K—R 1	13 Kt x Kt
14 B x Kt	14 P—K 4 (2)
15 B—K 3	15 K R—K 1
16 Q—B 3	16 B—K B 1
17 P x P	17 P x P
18 B—Kt 5	18 R—K 3
19 Q—R 3 (3)	19 Kt—K 1
20 Kt—Q 5	20 Q—B 3
21 B—K 2 (4)	21 Kt—Q 3
22 B—R 5	22 B—B 1 (5)
23 Q—K Kt 3	23 R—R 2
24 Kt—B 6 ch	24 K—R 1 (6)
25 B—R 6	25 R x Kt (7)
26 R x R	26 Kt x P (8)
27 Q x P ch	27 Resigns

1. We do not approve of this method of development, which is certainly not equal to the usual P—Q 4.

2. Of doubtful value—Q R—Q 1 looks better.

3. Threatening Kt—Q 5! And if the Kt be taken, winning the exchange.

4. Excellent play. The Bishop now enters the game with great effect.

5. The game now becomes extremely interesting, and attacks and counter-attacks are threatened at every move.

6. He obviously dare not take, on account of the discovered check mating.

7. Overlooking White's brilliant continuation. The correct continuation was Q R—K 2, though even then White's game is preferable.

8. Leading to a very pretty mate, but in any case his game was lost.

—'British Chess Magazine.'

GAME NO. 1076.

Played in the last round of the Ostend Tourney. The notes are translated from those by Dr. Tarrasch in the 'Lokalanzeiger.'

Queen's Gambit declined.

White. Dr. S. Tarrasch.	Black. S. P. Leonhardt.
1. P—Q 4	1. P—Q 4
2. P—Q B 4	2. P—K 3
3. Kt—Q B 3	3. Kt—K B 3
4. B—Kt 5	4. B—K 2
5. Kt—B 3	5. Castles
6. P—K 3	6. Kt—K 5

The decisive mistake which also Alapin committed in a game against the same opponent. The mistake (which by the bye is exceedingly slight, but in spite of that decisive), consists in this that Black can now be forced to exchange the Kt on Q B 3, so that White by recapture with the pawn obtains a very strong centre.

7. B x B	7. Q x B
8. P x P	8. Kt x Kt
9. P x Kt	9. P x P

Black has a free and easy game, and is even slightly ahead in development! And in spite of all that the profound thinker will consider the Black game to be under some disadvantage.

10. Q—Kt 3	10. R—Q

Alapin played here P—Q B 3, whereupon White continued R—Q Kt, and for twenty moves pressed on the point Q Kt 7, which he at last conquered. Alapin's strategy was to let the attack develop, and then to meet it. Leonhardt, whose wealth of ideas and enterprise, justifies great hopes for the future, defends himself aggressively. But neither the one system of defence, nor the other, can successfully withstand the attack if correctly conducted. The Black position contains germs of weakness and decay at this early moment, when to all appearance it is fine and strong.

11. P—Q B 4. White plays the queen's gambit for the second time!	
11.	11. P x P

By this move Black gives a valuable move for development to his opponent, but he regains the loss in his next coup.

12. B x P	12. Kt—B 3,

The Black game looks finer with every move. He threatens to win a pawn by Kt x P, then Kt—Q R 4 forcing exchange of bishop, followed by B—K 3—Q 4 with excellent position, and finally Q—Kt 5 ch to exchange the queens. How can White parry all that?

13. Q—B 3! This parries the first two threats, the third one is none at all, because if Q—Kt 5, White plays either R—Q B or Q x Q and R—Q B and still more strengthens his game.

13.	13. B—Kt 6

14. Castles! With his last two moves White has warded off the insignificant threats of his opponent, and one now commences to see clearly what ails the Black game; firstly, a centre, and secondly, an open file for his rooks which encounter the resistance of granite on the Q and K file, whereas the White rooks posted on the Q Kt and Q B file will aim at the original weaknesses of Black. If Black captures the Kt with his bishop his game will be so much the worse. The White centre will then be still stronger. White would then immediately occupy the K Kt file, and the White bishop would be vastly superior to the Black knight. If the bishop does not capture the Kt, its advanced position at K Kt 5 is useless.

14.	14. R—Q 3

15. Kt—Q 2. Black now threatening to continue, after B—Kt, P x B, with R—R 3 and Q—R 5, the Kt naturally does not stand still but aims at K B, where it alone can protect the K side against all attacks.

15.	15. R—K
16. KR—B	16. R—R 3
17. Kt—B	17. Kt—Q

Black wants to secure the Q B pawn by advancing it, and thereby permits his Kt to be stalemated. But also other moves do not give quite satisfactory results.

18. P—Q 5	18. Q—Kt 4

It P—Q B 3 white answers P—K 4 and sooner or later the Q P will advance. Black now commences a K side attack which is not without danger, but can only be successful if the defence commits some slight mistakes.

19. Q—Q 4	19. B—B 6
20. Kt—Kt 3	20. R—K 5
21. Q—Q 3	21. R (K 5)—K R 5

Black has led his rook to the attack in an ingenious fashion. But it is all in vain; a simple move brings all his hopes to naught.

22. Q—B 5!	22. Q—B 3

There is not even a half way satisfactory reply left.

23. Q x Q	23. P x Q
24. P x B	24. R x P
25. B—B	25. P—Q B 3

26. B—Kt 2. Black resigns. All his pieces except the king are without mobility, for if one of the castles goes to R 5, then Kt—B 5, or Kt—B, as the case may be, wins the exchange.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.

At the annual meeting last week all the retiring officers were unanimously re-elected. The tournaments will be commenced almost immediately and arrangements are already in progress for the telegraph match with Winnipeg on Thanksgiving Day. Those desirous of joining the club should apply to the secretary-treasurer, C. T. Anstey, 39 Tupper street, or to any member of the club.

NOTES AND NEWS.

An amusing story comes from the Southport Congress. One of the competitors in one of the weakest classes (a gentleman who had evidently had little or no previous acquaintance with match play, or with what Charles Lamb described in connection with whist as 'the rigor of the game') went one afternoon during the contest in a highly excited condition to a friend, and plaintively claimed his sympathy. 'A most extraordinary thing has just happened,' he said. 'I have been playing a match game, and quite early I left, by an oversight, my queen en prise.' 'Well?' asked the friend. 'What do you think? My opponent actually took it ——.' 'Very sad, but not unprecedented,' remarked the friend, trying to conceal a smile. 'But there was no compensation, sir—absolutely none——' and indignation swelled almost into ferocity as the angry loser turned away.

Marshall vs. Tarrasch—Latest score: Tarrasch, 6; Marshall, 1; drawn, 8.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

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THE LATE LORD INVERCLYDE.

Lord Inverclyde, chairman and head of the Cunard Steamship Company, whose death took place on Sunday, at Wemyss Bay, Scotland, earned a reputation for being wide awake as to the conditions on shipboard that kept the officers equally awake. Late one afternoon he was making an inspection of one of the Burns steamers which was on the point of leaving Glasgow for her regular run to Dublin, when his suspicions were aroused by some slight irregularity in the steward's department. He made no remark, and the vessel proceeded as usual. But when the passengers from the midnight train got on board at Ardrossan pier, the last point of call in Scotland, Lord Inverclyde unexpectedly appeared. The chief steward was hopelessly intoxicated, and was promptly dumped on the pier with the discharge tied about his neck.

PLUGGED CHEESE AGAIN

CHEESE CONTAINING SOUR CURDS WAS DISCOVERED AT BEACHBURG FAIR, AND MAKER'S NAME IS KNOWN.

A despatch from Brockville states that Mr. N. G. Somerville, who is in charge of the Dominion cheese cool-curing station there, while making an examination of cheese at the Beachburg Fair, discovered cheeses with sour curds worked into them and in generally the same condition as the 'fake' cheese reported upon by Prof. Ruddick, which he recently found at Bristol, England. The despatch says further that the maker of this cheese, which is necessarily off flavor and texture, and consequently not fit for consumption, is known and has promised to make restitution. Restitution, however, is not enough. It is the duty of Mr. Somerville to discover the fakir's identity to the trade and the country. Such dishonesty as Mr. Somerville has disclosed would, if general and persisted in, do irreparable injury to a very extensive and profitable business, and the only effective way to stop such dishonesty once for all is publicity. With the fear of publicity before their eyes, few would persist in 'faking' their produce. Not only would publicity brand such fakirs as dishonest and contemptible, but the lesson would sink into the minds of others who might be tempted to adulterate. It is fortunate that the fraud was discovered before the cheese got to England, or there would have been a repetition of the same offence there within a month. The perpetrator of the present offence would not have thought of 'restitution' if he had not been found out. He was quite prepared to profit by his fraud. Therefore, if Mr. Somerville really knows the maker, the trade should demand his name if not his prosecution. In the cause of Canada's reputation for honest dealing such publicity is justifiably demanded.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

Prices and conditions are unchanged on the local flour market, and a fair trade is passing. The trade in spring wheat patents has improved since the old and new wheat flours were put on an equal basis. Winter wheat grades for both local and export accounts are in good demand and prices are steady.

Rolled oats are quiet and unchanged at $2.30 to $2.35 per bag.

Under a steady demand the price of No. 2 peas advanced on the local market from 77½c to 78c per bushel and sales of fair sized lots for export are reported at that figure.

Beans are quiet and the market prices are unchanged at $1.50 to $1.55 ped bushel for choice primes; for hand picked, $1.65 to $1.70.

The market for baled hay, No. 1 and the best grades is firm and steady, but accumulations of No. 2 clover, clover mixed and other low grade hay have become so heavy that the market is affected and a weaker tone is felt generally and there is a disposition on the part of buyers to accept almost any reasonable offer. Export business is slow partly owing to a limited demand and partly to the fact that ocean freight space is scarce.

There is a good demand for millfeed on the local market and millers state that orders keep well up to the production. There is a fair export trade passing in bran which helps to maintain the steady tone of the market.

The situation on the local oat market is unchanged and last week's firm prices are still ruling. No. 2 white is quoted at 36c. These prices are considered high for this season and a shortage in supplies is given as the reason.

The local markets for both butter and cheese show decidedly weaker tendencies this morning and prices have declined all round. This is market day at the wharf, and it is not likely that stocks will bring more than 21⅝c to 21¾c for butter and 10⅝c to 11c for cheese. In Ontario numerous boards adjourned on both Friday and Saturday without a single sale being registered. This is due to the firm stand taken by the buyers refusing to have anything to do with the October cheese at this early date. All the September cheese has been cleared out during the last two weeks, the offerings at Belleville on Saturday being about the last of the season, and as the oldest October cheese is barely two weeks out of the hoops, buyers are refusing to take the cheese which should have at least from 18 to 20 days' curing. Buyers and salesmen were in attendance at the majority of the boards but in most cases, if a bid was made at all, it was a nominal figure which the factorymen would not accept. Local trade in cheese is lifeless and quotations are, to a certain extent, nominal at 11¼c to 11⅝c for Ontario and 11c to 11 1-8c for Eastern.

Butter is quiet and conditions point to lower values, board prices being noticeably easier. The quantity has been gradually diminishing of late and dealers are noticing that the butter has a stronger, or as it is termed, a 'feed' flavor which is very undesirable, but which is noticed every year as pastures give out, and the cattle are put on winter feed. The milk so produced does not make such good butter as is turned out in the early summer and a difference is noticed both in quality and price. To-day's local quotations are 21¾c to 22c for fine grades and 22½c for choice.

The egg trade is fairly brisk under a fair consumptive demand and prices are unchanged though the tone of the market is by no means strong. Receipts have fallen off somewhat but deliveries are still in excess of the local requirements. Selects are selling in a jobbing way at 22c; straight gathered at 20c, and No. 1 candled at 18½c to 19c.

The local provision market is steady and trade in hams, bacon and lard for both local and country accounts is brisk. Hogs were plentiful on the markets this morning and sold for $6.50 to $6.60. The outlook is promising for a plentiful supply of hogs this week and an improvement in trade is likely to follow easier prices.

FLOUR — Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.80 to $4.90; strong bakers, $4.50 to $4.60; winter wheat patents, $4.50 to $4.60; and straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.35 in wood; in bags, $1.90 and $2.

ROLLED OATS—$2.30 to $2.35 per bag.

PEARL HOMINY—$1.85 to $1.90 in bags of 98 lbs.

CORNMEAL—$1.40 for ordinary, $1.60 for granulated.

MILL FEED— Ontario bran in bulk, $15 to $15.50; shorts, $20 to $20.50; Manitoba bran in bags, $16 to $17; shorts, $19 to $20.

HAY— No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on the track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $6 to $6.50; mixed, $6.50 to $7.

OATS—No. 2, 35½c to 36c per bushel; No. 3, 35¼c to 35½c.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.50 to $1.55 per bushel; hand picked, $1.65 to $1.70.

PEAS—Boiling, in car load lots, 90c to $1.05 per bushel; No. 2, 77c.

POTATOES—New potatoes in bags of 80 lbs., 50c to 55c; in bags of 90 lbs., 65c.

HONEY— White clover in combs, 12c to 13c per one pound section; extract, 6½c to 7c; buckwheat, 5½c to 6c.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $22; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat back, $20.25 to $20.75; compound lard, 5¾c to 6½c; Canadian pure lard, 10c to 10½c; kettle rendered, 11c to 12c; hams, 12c to 14c, according to size; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; alive, $6.50 to $6.87½, mixed lots.

EGGS—Straight stock, 20c; No. 1, candled 18½c to 19c.

BUTTER—Choicest creamery, 22¼c; undergrades, 21¾c to 22c; dairy, 18c to 20c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 11¼c to 11⅝c; Quebec 11c to 11 1-8c.

ASHES— First pots, $5.40; seconds, at $4.70; first pearls, none.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Oct. 13.

There was a large attendance of buyers and sellers of farm and garden truck in the vicinity of Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square this forenoon, and as the quality of the produce was excellent, and the prices moderate, a large business was done. Oats are very plentiful at 75c to 80c the bag; buckwheat, $1.05 to $1.10 do.; potatoes 40c to 50c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 45c to 60c do.; beets and carrots, 40c to 50c do.; onions, 60c to 75c do.; cabbage, 15c to 25c the dozen; cauliflowers, 25c to 75c do.; celery, 25c to 45c do.; dead turkeys, 14c to 17c per lb.; geese, 12c to 14c do.; chickens, 12c to 15c do.; ducks, 15c to 18c do.; tub butter, 20c to 24c per lb.; print butter, 22c to 30c; new laid eggs, 35c to 40c the dozen; older eggs, 22c to 30c do.; fall apples, $1 to $3 the barrel; winter apples, $3.50 to $4 do.; pears, $4 to $6 do.; cranberries, $9.50 do.; grapes, 2½c to 3½c per lb.; tomatoes, 40c to 75c the box; bananas, $1.50 to $2.25 the bunch; hay, $6.50 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3.50 to $4.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 16.

About 1,300 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows and springers, 500 calves, 900 sheep and lambs, and 300 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and trade was good, but the prices of cattle continue very low. Prime beeves sold at about 4¼c per lb.; pretty good cattle at 3c to near 4c, and the common stock, 2c, to near 3c per lb. There were some very fine large milch cows and springers on the market, which sold at $50 to $55 each; the other cows sold at 30c to $45 each. There were over 400 leanish grass fed calves on the market, some of them being very lean in flesh; they sold at from 2c to 3c per lb.; good veals sell at 4c to 4½c per lb. Sheep sold at 3½c to 4c, and good lots of lambs at 5¼c to 5½c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6¾c per lb.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—The run of cattle at the Western Market to-day was heavy, but the quality of the stock was poor, and the inferior cattle were slow of sale. Good butchers' and feeders are scarce and firm in tone. Sheep and lambs and hogs hold steady. The run amounted to 120 cars, and included 1,727 cattle, 2,661 sheep and lambs, 1,507 hogs and 167 calves.

Export Cattle—There were practically no cattle of this class offering, and trade is very quiet. Cattle sent as exporters were mostly sold as feeders. Prices are nominal and unchanged. Choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.75; good to medium at $4 to $4.30; others at $3.80 to $4.10; bulls at $3.75 to $4.25, and cows at $2.75 to $3.50.

Butcher Cattle—Choice cattle are in demand, and those offering to-day sold firm in tone. A large number of inferior cattle were offering, but they were slow of sale and inclined easier. Prices are quoted unchanged. Picked lots, $4 to $4.40; good to choice, $3.60 to $4; fair to good, $3 to $3.40; common, $2 to $2.75; cows, $2 to $3.25, and bulls, $1.75 to $3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—There is a brisk demand for good stock and feed cattle, and not nearly enough are offering. Farmers and distillers are in the market, but they are unable to get cattle of sufficiently good quality, and prices have a firm tone. Medium cattle are moving fairly well, but for the large number of inferior, scrubby cattle offering, there is very little demand, and some of them are hard to sell at any price. Short-keep feeders are quoted at $3.75 to $3.90; good feeders at $3.50 to $3.75; medium at $3 to $3.40, and bulls at $2 to $2.75. Good stockers run at $3 to $3.50; rough to common at $2 to $3, and bulls at $1.75 to $2.50.

Milch Cows—Trade is fairly good. The receipts are not heavy, but in some cases they show good quality. The demand for good cows is brisk. The range of prices quoted is unchanged at $30 to $65 each.

Calves.—The market holds fairly steady, with a fairly good demand for good veals. Quotations are unchanged at 3½c to 6c per lb., and $2 to $12 each.

Sheep and Lambs —The run was heavy, but the demand for all lines was brisk, and prices held up well, everything being sold. Quotations are unchanged. Export ewes are quoted slightly firm at $3.80 to $4.15, and bucks and culls are steady at $3 to $3.50. The quality of the lambs was fairly generally good. Prices are about steady at $5.40 to $5.80 per cwt.

Hogs —Quoted unchanged at $6.25 per cwt. for selects, and $6 for lights and fats.

East Buffalo, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,700 head, active; common steady, others strong to 10c higher; prime steers, $5.50 to $5.75; shipping, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers, $4.25 to $5; heifers, $3.25 to $4.50; cows, $2.50 to $4; bulls, $2.25 to $3.85; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4.10; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3; fresh cows and springers, strong to $2 per head higher on good; slow on common, $20 to $50.

Veals—Receipts, 1,000 head; active and 25c higher, $5.50 to $8.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,100 head; fairly active 5c to 10c lower; heavy, $5.55 to $5.60; a few $5.65; mixed, $5.55 to $5.60; yorkers, $5.50 to $5.55; pigs, $5.50; roughs, $4.25 to $4.50; stags, $3.50 to $4; dairies and grassers, $5.25 to $5.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 18,800 head; sheep active and steady; lambs barely active and shade easier. Lambs, $5.75 to $7.70; a few, $7.75; yearlings, $5.75 to $6.25; wethers, $5.25 to $5.50; ewes, $5 to $5.25; sheep mixed, $2.50 to $5.25; Canada lambs, $7.25 to $7.50.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; steady to 10c lower. Beeves, $3.70 to $6.30; cows and heifers, $1.25 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.15 to $4.30; Texans, $3.40 to $4.50; westerns, $3.25 to $4.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; weak and a shade lower; mixed and butchers, $5 to $5.55; good heavy, $5.25 to $5.55; rough heavy, $4.80 to $5.05; light, $5 to $5.45; pigs, $4.75 to $5.25; bulk of sales, $5.05 to $5.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; steady to strong. Sheep, $4 to $5.30; lambs, $4.75 to $8.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Oct. 2.—To-day's supply of beasts compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 310 head. Trade for both prime and second quality English fat beasts was very slow, rates favoring buyers in most cases to extent of 2d per 8 lbs. Irish trade also very slow, but late currencies governed all transactions. Trade for fat butchering cows and bulls ruled sluggish, the former experiencing a fall of fully 2d per 8 lbs. on late values. Top prices per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 stone Devons, and 90 stone Herefords, 4s 6d; 95 stone runts, 4s to 4s 4r; 100 stone shorthorns, 3s 10d; 80 to 90 stone black polled Irish, 4s 5d; 95 stone ordinary do., 4s; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 4d; extreme, 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 10d to 3s 2d. Arrivals—64 Irish, 39 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,017 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Decrease of 270 in number penned in sheep market. Compared with last Monday, trade for both wedders and ewes slow at decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Irish sheep shared in the general depression, salesmen having to accept fully 2d per 8 lbs. less money to effect sales. Scotch sheep, however, though slow, sold steadily, last Monday's quotations being both asked and obtained. Calf trade nominal. No pigs on the market. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10 to 4s 6d; sheep, 3s 10d to 5s 10d; calves, 5s 6d; milch cows, £16 to £21 per head. Total supply—Beasts, 1,150; sheep, 6,650; calves, 16; milch cows, 50.

London, Oct. 2.—Fair supplies and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s to 3s 7d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 2s 8d to 4s 6d; seconds, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 10d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; do., ewes, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; ewes, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; foreign sheep, 4s to 4s 4d; English lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 4d. Veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d. English pork, 4s to 4s 8d; Dutch do., 4s to 4s 4d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—Cattle, 1,621; sheep and lambs, 7,873. Best lambs, 6d to 6¼d; second, 5¼d to 5¾d; third, 4¼d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 5d to 5¼d; other sorts, 6d to 8d; lambs, 8d to 8½d. An increase of 236 cattle, and 1,067 sheep and lambs. Demand slow for all classes about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, Oct. 16.—Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 red and mixed quoted at 74c to 75c at outside points with 76c paid for No. 2 white at low freights; goose and spring, 70c; Manitoba, lake port quotations unchanged at 87c for No. 1 hard, 84c for No. 1 northern, and 82c to 82½c for No. 2 northern.

Flour— Ontario—Exporters buy 90 per cent patents at $3, buyers' bags, outside; blends in car lots for domestic use, $3.40 at outside points. Manitoba, $4.90 to $5 for first patents, $4.50 to $4.60 for seconds, and $4.40 to $4.50 for bakers.

Millfeed—Ontario bran firm tone at $12.50 to $13 per ton in car lots outside; shorts $16 to $17; Manitoba bran, $16 to $17; shorts, $1 7to $18.50, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—No. 2, 32c west and 32½c to 33c east.

Barley—47c to 48c for No. 2, 45c to 46c for No. 3 extra and 43c to 44c for No. 3, at outside points.

Rye—60c to 62c outside.

Peas—70c outside.

Buckwheat—New, 50c bid outside.

Rolled oats—$4.75 for barrels on track here and $4.50 in bags; 25c more for broken lots here and 50c outside.

Butter—Unchanged, with easy tone. Receipts good.

Eggs—Steady to firm at 18c to 20c.

Ottawa, Oct. 14—A large amount of business was done on By-Ward market this morning, the offerings being good, as was the demand. Prices remained steady and the quotations are as follows: Cooking apples, per bag, 50c to 75c; preserving apples, per bag, 25c to 40c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 70c; celery, per dozen bunches, 15c to 25c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 40c; carrots, per dozen bunches, 10c to 15c; summer cavory, per dozen bunches, 15c to 20c; sage, per dozen bunches, 15c to 20c; lettuce, per dozen bunches, 15c to 20c; onions, per gallon, 15c to 20c; cauliflowers, 5c to 10c; pumpkins, 5c to 10c; tomatoes, per gallon, 10c to 12c; cranberries, per quart, 9c to 12c; preserving tomatoes, per gallon, 13c to 15c; citrons, 10c to 25c; cabbage, per dozen heads, 10c to 20c; parsnips, per doz. 10c to 15c; beets, per dozen, 10c to 15c; squash, 5c to 15c; peppers, per dozen, 10c; cucumbers, per pail, 30c to 40c; musk melons, 5c to 15c.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 14—White wheat per bushel, 73c to 75c; red, 73c to 75c; spring, 70c to 75c; peas, 68c to 69c; barley, 43c to 45c; oats, 30c to 32c; corn, 60c to 61c; and loverseed, $6 to $6.25; timothy seed, $1.50 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per barrel, at $4.25 to $4.50; strong bakers, $4.50 to $4.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8 to $8.25; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 75c to $1; dried apples, per lb., 3 to 4c; potatoes, per bag, 390 lbs., 80c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 19c to 21c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 18c to 20c; eggs, per dozen, 18c to 20c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Oct. 16.—White wheat, 73c to 75c per bushel; red fall do., 73c to 75c; peas, 63c to 65c; barley, 52c to 55c; corn, 60c to 63c; oats, new, 27c to 29c; old, 37c to 39c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50; flour, $2.10 to $2.35 per cwt.; bran, $16 to $18 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; butter, 23c to 25c per lb.; creamery, 25c to 28c per lb.; eggs, 17c to 18c per dozen; potatoes, 75c to 80c per bag; live hogs, $6 to $6.25 per cwt.; hay, $7 to $8 per ton; hides, $8 to $9 per cwt.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, report the closing price in Chicago to-day as follows:—

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat, Dec.	85⅝	86	85¼	85⅝
May	86⅛	87	86⅝	87
Corn, Dec.	44¼	44¼	44	44¼
May	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43⅞
Oats, Dec.	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
May	30⅝	30⅞	30½	30⅞
Pork, Oct.				15.37
Jan.	12.55	12.60	12.55	12.55
Lard, Oct.		7.20	7.20	7.20
Jan.		6.90	6.90	6.90
Ribs, Oct		8.65	8.47	8.47
Jan	8.57	6.62	6.47	6.57

THE WHEAT MARKET

Chicago wheat was firmer to-day. The day's price record is shown under 'Chicago Markets,' on this page. Winnipeg wheat was steady with the United States markets, October closing at 76¼c.

Corn was firm and fractionally higher as were oats.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN BRITAIN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 9.—Following are Canadian imports for the month of September:

	Amount.	Value.
Cattle	16,394	£279,037
Wheat, cwts.	491,600	175,887
Wheat flour, cwts.	79,300	39,065
Peas, cwts.	720	439
Bacon, cwts	148,459	360,604
Hams, cwts	34,317	85,321
Butter, cwt.	55,612	273,590
Cheese, cwt.	231,121	787,178
Eggs, great h'ds.	7,460	3,460
Horses	13	690

CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending Oct. 14:

CHEESE SALES.

Date. Oct.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
9	Sherbrooke	47	47	11
10	Campbellford	1,375	....	11 1-8
11	Picton	810	90	11 3-16
11	Woodstock	1,950	500	11 1-8
12	Kingston	815	108	10⅝
12	Madoc	925	925	11 1-16
12	Tweed	325	325	10 15-16
12	Winchester	302	....	11
13	Napanee	1,497	....	10⅝—¾
13	Listowel	3,570	....	10½—11
13	Perth	1,620	1,620	
13	Brantford	....	....	
13	Iroquois	957	....	11
13	Huntingdon	261	137	11
13	Kemptville	1,095	....	
13	Ottawa	1,214	40	11
14	Brockville	4,676	—	11
14	Belleville	2,745	2,745	11—1-16
14	London	855	—	10¾
14	Cornwall	1,000	—	—
14	Alexandria	500	—	—
14	Cowansville	470	—	10¾

BUTTER SALES.

9	Sherbrooke	340	340	22¾
13	Huntingdon	537	472	21¾—22
14	Cowansville	1,563	588	22¼—½

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts by rail and canal at the port of Montreal for the week ending Oct. 14 and for the week previous:

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.
Wheat, bush	653,278	564,063
Corn, bush	—	107,175
Peas, bush	4,652	3,656
Oats, bush	202,982	189,722
Barley, bush	181,245	87,239
Buckwheat, bush	18,337	
Flour, brls	26,205	27,881
Meal, brls	3,351	855
Ashes, brls	33	—
Eggs, cases	6,734	6,883
Butter, pkgs	15,721	15,320
Cheese, boxes	71,775	82,833
Pork, brls	100	397
Lard, pkgs	28,160	14,354
Beef, brls	502	169
Meats, pkgs	8,638	5,836
Hams and Bacon, pkgs	2,160	2,357
Tallow, brls	18	19
Leather, rolls	933	942
Raw Hides	5,582	120
Apples, brls	50,455	67,108

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.

Exports of butter and cheese from ports of Montreal and Portland for week ending Oct. 7:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	23,275	2,403	25,678
To Manchester	3,953	....	3,953
To Glasgow	2,976	1,938	4,914
To London	49,724	8,507	58,231
To Aberdeen	3,051	850	3,901
To Cardiff	4,029	....	4,029
To Bristol	18,075	1,554	19,629
Total	104,082	15,252	119,334
Corr. week, 1904	84,369	18,912	103,281
Corr. week, 1903	50,297	11,368	61,665
Since May 1	1,349,238	297,388	1,646,626
Corr. period, 1904	1,321,850	279,121	1,600,971
Corr. period, 1903	1,613,334	375,439	1,988,773
Shipments via Portland			5,340
Since May 1			16,609
Corr. period, 1904			31,085

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	5,240	494	5,734
To Glasgow	1,148	161	1,309
To London	9,394	309	9,703
To Bristol	3,556	505	4,061
Total	19,338	1,469	20,807
Corr. week, 1904	22,596	3,591	26,187
Corr. week, 1903	14,468	1,839	16,487
Since May 1	454,357	55,021	509,378
Corr. period, 1904	369,675	47,147	416,822
Corr. period, 1903	248,078	38,920	286,998

ALBERTA CATTLE

STOCKMEN ARE PROSPEROUS AND MAKE PAYMENTS BEFORE MATURITY TO SAVE INTEREST.

Winnipeg, Oct. 16.—The volume of live stock movement from Alberta is in excess of that of last year. Nearly fifty thousand head will have been taken from the ranges before the season closes. The stock will go in better condition than for years because of the abundance of grass. The prosperity among the farmers and stockmen can be understood in the light of statements by implement men that five times as much was collected last month on machinery notes as was collected for the same time last year. One firm has out in Albert three hundred thousand of these notes and the payment before maturity to save the three months interest, has been very large.

APPLE EXPORTS.

Messrs. Taylor, King & Co., advise that shipment of apples for the week ending Oct. 14, 1905, were as follows:

	Barrels.	Boxes.
Manchester	2,900	57
Glasgow	19,963	3,202
Liverpool	26,543	210
London	10,592	249
Bristol	1,240	....
Total	61,246	3,718

THE SUGAR MARKET

Quite a noticeable activity is being displayed on the sugar market. The prices to-day are not considered exceptionally high and many buyers are taking the opportunity of laying in their winter's supplies before freight rates are advanced to the winter scale. The European market under unfavorable weather reports from the beet producing areas, has been firm and prices on the London market have shown an upward tendency. In New York the higher cables and foreign demand were offset by a slow domestic trade and the markets held firm but unchanged. Locally, there is a brisk demand and prices are steady.

LONDON WOOL MARKET.

London, Oct. 14.—Wool was generally firm during the week. Arrivals for the next series, 15,589 bales, including 4,500 forwarded direct to spinners.

The imports for the week were as follows: New South Wales, 1,478 bales; New Zealand, 2,663 bales, Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 41 bales; River Plate, 888 bales; New York, 255 bales, and various, 244 bales.

ICED CAR SEASON NEARLY OVER.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announce that the iced car service for the transportation of butter will be discontinued the week ending Oct. 21. The last iced cars of the season will therefore run as follows: From West Shefford, Grand Piles and South Roxton, on Oct. 16; from Bedford, Lennoxville, Cookshire, Waltham, Mansonville and St. Polycarpe Junct., on Tuesday, Oct. 17; from Quebec, St. Gabriel, Pembroke, St. Guillaume, North Wakefield, Annunciation and Three Rivers, on Oct. 18; and from St. Lin and St. Eustache, on Oct. 19.

NEW ONE-DAY RECORD.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 13.—Wheat receipts at C.P.R. points yesterday established a new one-day record in Canada, seven hundred thousand bushels being the amount.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

TWO FAVORED LANDS.

All Branches of Commerce and Agriculture Pulse With Active and Vigorous Life---Bumper Crops and Congested Traffic Accomodation.

LAST CHAPTER IN THE CELEBRATED CANADIAN WHEAT CORNER JUST CLOSED—SUCH SPECULATION DEMORALIZES LEGITIMATE TRADE—STOCK MARKETS DEVELOPED DULNESS ON MR. VANDERLIP DECLARING THAT PRICES WERE UNDULY HIGH.

The United States and Canada have been especially favored this year, as there is hardly a single feature in either commercial or industrial affairs that can be considered unsatisfactory. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, vegetable and root growths have all made unusual development. Mining and manufacturing have been exceedingly active in both countries, and a general air of well-being exists throughout the continent. In this country the crops, from coast to coast, have never been excelled. All the different provinces send news of the most satisfactory kind, and, as a matter of fact, so immense have been the returns that the gravest fears have been expressed that traffic congestion will cause a good deal of monetary loss to the farmers, who will in not a few cases be unable to market their produce to the best advantage. This phase of the transportation question has fortunately only arisen in one section of Ontario, so far, but even at that point there could be much loss, which would be very lamentable, when it is considered that the Ontario farmer suffered severely from what might correctly be called a crop failure last year. Further west the crops are moving with splendid regularity, the Canadian Pacific Railway having made most excellent provision for handling the big increase in traffic. In the eastern agricultural districts there will be more difficulty in gauging the required car accommodation, owing to the uncertain requirements of the congested cities, and the great variety of merchandise that an older district demands. In the western provinces the work is straightforward. An estimate of the year's results can more easily be made, owing to the more general character of requirements and production. The congestion of traffic in Ontario has been caused in some measure by the farmers in that province holding produce which might have been shipped three or four weeks ago. In not a few cases wheat has been held solely with the object of getting better prices; but the great production of all kinds of grain in this country and the United States has prevented the market from rising to anything near the price secured twelve months ago. When it was generally recognized that prices would not advance, there was a flood of produce directed at the railways, with the result that the car accommodation has been taxed to an altogether unexpected extent, and the railway companies are being condemned for a matter that they claim was beyond their control.

The last chapter of the now celebrated western July option wheat corner closed last week. The public generally understood that the award of the committee of the Grain Exchange that $1.16 would be the basis of a settlement was, if not exactly favorable to all interests, at least accepted by them, but subsequent events have proved that the long interests in the deal were anything but satisfied with the judgment of the committee. There has been talk of a law suit ever since the matter was pronounced as settled, but after repeated discussion the parties most interested in the settlement have come to an agreement at $1.17 per bushel. That is to say, the company that could not make delivery of its contracts will have to pay a sum of $1.17 for every bushel not delivered on contract time, which was on or before July 31, 1905. It will be remembered that the price of July wheat, during that month, rose to the abnormal level of $1.32½, but the high range forced the shorts into the expediency of carrying wheat back from eastern shipping points, finding that course cheaper than having to pay the speculative price asked on the Winnipeg Board. The few days immediately preceding the close of the option will long be remembered by Canadian grain people, as one of the most interesting and exciting periods in the wheat records of this country. The interests manipulating the corner were no doubt surprised that so large a volume of contract wheat could be delivered in such a short period, and they were caught in the snare which they had laid for 'the other fellow.' It is understood that the outstanding short interest only amounted to about a hundred and forty-two thousand bushels, but, at one time, it was estimated to be considerably over a million bushels. The incident is closed, however, and it is much to be hoped that such an unhealthy speculative market may never again be permitted on the Winnipeg option market. The dealing in options is more or less necessary to the dealer and exporter, but when rash or unscrupulous speculative advantage is taken of the 'future' transactions, it demoralizes legitimate trade, and is of no value at all in the long run either to the farmer or the country. When this 'corner' began to force prices upward there ensued a general state of stagnation in the wheat and flour markets, from which recovery was very slow, and even to this day there are echoes and re-echoes of the evils of such speculation in the agricultural products of an agricultural country.

Local stock market conditions have been quieter the past few days, owing to the irregular tone of the New York market. It is now generally recognized that money will continue high until the end of the year, and although operators have been reluctant to see lower prices, the bearish influence of dearer money has had a slow but sure effect in that direction. Call money is still above six percent, and, if this rate continues, it cannot be expected that market operations will be aggressive, especially when it is considered that prices are higher than is warranted by conditions, however favorable the outlook may be for a year of record production. The much quoted Mr. Vanderlip has cast his die in favor of lower prices, in his declaration that the market price of securities is now at a high level, and in furthermore stating that if speculation were to start from this level there could be nothing but calamity awaiting the operator. Mr. Vanderlip knows of what he is talking, and such advice is sure to sink deep into the minds of all those who were of the opinion that the prospects of trade were so great as to justify the most violent period of speculation. We may now look for a steadily declining market, especially in those high-priced speculative issues around which have been cast so many spells of romance and optimism. The local market has made no material change since a week ago, excepting in the volume of business transacted. There has been a moderate turnover, but nothing to be compared with the business of last week. During that time, there was some very excellent buying on investment account, which is a most healthy state for stock market transactions. There has been a slight falling off from the prices existing a week ago, but no stock has made more than a point loss within that time, excepting Canadian Pacific, which has become one of the most speculative on this market, under the influence of London and New York.

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:

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1904	High 1905	Low 1905	Last sale	Return
BANKS.							
Mont...	6	H. Dec. 1	251	268½	250	258	3.8
Merch..	3½	H. Dec. 1	168	173½	160	164	4.3
Molsons	3½	H. Dec. 1	139¼	143½	132	141	4.9
B. T....	4½	H. Jan. 1	162¼	168	160¼	164	5.4
Mola....	4½	H. Apl. 1	219½	232	220	227½	3.9
Toronto.	5	H. Dec. 1	233¼	247	230	240	4.1
Quebec..	3½	H. Dec. 1	130	137	127½	137	5.1
Union...	3½	H. Dec. 1	142¾	145¼	139¾	144¼	4.7
N. S....	6	H. Feb. 1	266	270¾	249¾	266¾	2.7
Comm...	3½	H. Nov. 30	167¼	169	168	167¾	4.1
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia..	2	Q.. Oct. 16	112	114¾	110	114	2.0
Iron....	....	....	80	77	68½	75	....
Coal....	3½	H. Jan. 1	....	118¾	115	116	6.0
Ogilvie..	3½	H. Mar. 1	133	140	124½	129	5.4
Switch..	1¾	Q. Jan. 9	95	115	100	108	6.4
Mackay..	1	Q. Jan. 2	75¾	78¾	73½	74½	5.4
Lke.Wds	1¾	Q. Nov. 1	116	127½	109	113	6.1
BONDS							
Coal....	3½	H. Mch.1	....	104	99	104	4.8
Seetia..	3	H. Jan. 1	110	110¾	108¼	108¼	4.5
Ogilvie..	3	H. Dec. 1	118	117¾	113½	117¼	5.1
M. S. R.	3½	H. Nov. 1	106¼	106	102¼	106	4.2
Col.Cot.	3	H. Apl. 2	98	90	88	90	6.3
Lke.Wds	3	H. Dec. 1	109½	113	108½	110	5.4
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Oct. 16

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

THE RAIN THAT COMES OVER THE HILL.'

'Bonnie Scotland.'—In your 'weatherlets' you have given various verses of a poem evidently entitled 'The rain that comes over the hill,' author, Robert Burns Wilson. Would you gratify me by printing the whole poem. Ans.—In the following there may be one or two verses missing.

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!—
The mighty and measureless rain,
That drenches the green, shaking woodland and sweeps
Like an avalanche over the dim, tossing steeps.
Oh the rain!—
That falls with a roar on the vale's grassy floor—
The rain that comes over the hill.

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!—
The gracious and plentiful rain,
Refreshing the sun-fevered spaces accurst,
When the forest is faint and the fields are athirst.
Oh the rain!—
That brings back her soul to the Summer again—
The rain that comes over the hill.

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!—
The dewy, miraculous rain,
With the comforting clouds that drift close to the breast
Of the transfigured Earth, by the soft mists caressed
Oh the rain!—
That disturbs not, nor breaks the enchantment it makes—
The rain that comes over the hill.

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!—
The gleeful and glittering rain,
That plays hide and seek with the sun and the shade,
In showers of jewels that sparkle and fade.
Oh the rain!—
That veils the deep meadow and laughs in the glade—
The rain that comes over the hill.

The rain that comes over the hill—the rain!—
The tearful and tremulous rain,
That sobs by the wide-open window at dawn
Where the grieving trees weep on the noiseless lawn,
Oh the rain!—
Falling softly, like shadows of hopes that are gone—
The rain that comes over the hill.
—Robert Burns Wilson.

THE GRAND TRUNK'S PAST.

J.D.—Was the Grand Trunk Railway Company at one time the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Company? If so, when and why was the change made? Ans.—No. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway Company was incorporated in 1845 for the purpose of building a line from Portland, Maine, running west through that state, New Hampshire and Vermont, connecting at the Canadian boundary with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, organized the same year. The first charter was given to the Grand Trunk Railway Company in 1852, and on Nov. 10 of that year the Royal assent was given to a bill amalgamating the Grand Trunk Railway Company with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, the Toronto and Guelph, the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada East, and the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company. In the following year a contract for building the Victoria bridge was made, and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway was leased for 999 years, the amalgamated lines forming 964 miles of railway.

POEMS WANTED.

A Regular Reader of the 'Witness,' Alberta, will be obliged if some one will furnish a copy of the poems, 'Speak Gently,' and 'Better than Gold,' with name of author in each case.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

DEVOLUTION OF ESTATE.

A.B.—A man dies and leaves a widow and five children, three daughters and two sons. All his property he leaves to his widow during her lifetime; at her death it is to be equally divided between his two sons, his three daughters to receive a certain sum of money each. The executors were to make provision to secure to his eldest son his portion, so that he could have the profits of his share without being able to squander it. The eldest son has since died, and we wish to know who is his heir, his mother and all the members of the family being still alive, and he (the son) not having made a will. 2. Also one of the executors to said will has since died. Is it necessary that another be appointed? Ans.—1. Assuming that he died unmarried his mother and brothers and sisters inherit, all taking equally. 2. No.

VALUE OF AN EMIGRANT.

(From the 'Saturday Review.')

Old Dr. Farr, the late Superintendent of Statistics in the office of the Registrar-General, made an estimate of the money value of a man on the basis of the capitalized value of his probable net future earnings. On the basis of the agricultural laborer's wages at that time, he calculated that each individual man,— woman and child—was on an average worth about £110 to the country. In the same way he calculated that the emigrant of that time, because of the larger proportion of adult males than in the general population, was worth an average of about £170 to the country.

Since the date when these calculations were made by Dr. Farr wages have risen, and the future earnings have been increased by the greater average length of life. It is probable, therefore, that the average value of an emigrant at the present time is not less than £200, and of a family of four persons about £800.

The emigration of 5,000 families would thus mean a loss of about four million sterling in the capital value of the population of this country regarded merely as profit making machines.

GARDEN TALKS

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

A luxurious season of warmth and glow has just passed, so prolonged and definite as to become a cause for congratulation.

An old French-Canadian neighbor passing by during one of the loveliest of October days remarked quite reverently, 'Le Bon Dieu has sent us another summer.' The days have been ideal for orchard and garden, for the garnering of the fruits and other products of the soil.

Flowers lingered untouched by frost long after schedule time, and were a cause for wonderment. Along the border paths have bloomed last week sprays of the Speciosum Lily, and some exquisite roses. Blue Larkspurs sent up long spikes of flowers and White Phlox renewed its youth in snowy clusters, while Sweet Peas blossomed serenely. The raspberry vines hung thickly with a second crop of fruit, that no one cared to gather. To everything there is a season, and who wants raspberries when grapes are ripe?

There is a rare fascination in these borrowed hours of a summer past—they linger in memory after the long summer hours are forgotten, that we call summer. Such an October with its wealth of glow and rich coloring, its blue skies and genial air does more for us than to simply lessen the coal bill.

There is a sense of sadness through it all, but the days will be long remembered for their glorious tropical beauty. It is indeed—

'The month of carnival of all the year
When Nature lets the wild earth go its way,
And spend whole seasons on a single day.
The springtime holds her white and purple dear,
October lavish flaunts them far and near,
The summer, charily her reds doth lay
Like jewels on her costliest array,
October freely burns them, without fear.'

GROUPING SHRUBS.

H.Y.—The Spirea Van Houttei is a shrub that answers well as a single specimen, but there are not many with its graceful outline. As a rule it is better to group the shrubs rather than to scatter them all over the place. Three or four of the same size and habit are effective if they are likely to blossom about the same time. Then there are fruiting shrubs that are very showy grown in this manner, Dwarf June berries, Barberries, Tree Cranberry, Eleagnus, and others are very handsome in a group.

Clumps of Altheas or Weigelias or Spireas are attractive and show the same type of flower in each. There must be method and some definite plan in arrangement with an idea of color and height. There are some purple-leaved and golden-leaved and otherwise variegated shrubs that make a fine variety among others and should be included when grouping.

PLANTS FOR NAME.

The little box from the far west contained a specimen of a climber called commonly the Carrion flower, so named from the disagreeable odor of the flowers when open. It is of the Lily family and the roots and stems are said to be diuretic and stimulating. Botanically its name is Smilax Herbacea, and it is found in woods and fields throughout North America.

The shrub enclosed in the same box is the Red Osier Dogwood, Cornus Stolonifera, a hardy plant of attractive form. The brilliant color of the branches during winter make it a pleasant addition to shrubbery.

TREATMENT OF DAHLIA ROOTS.

Mrs. V. R.—Dahlia roots should not be disturbed until the tops have been killed by frost. As soon as the leaves are blackened, cut off the tops three or four inches from the ground and lift on a dry day, taking care not to break the clumps of tubers. As the new growth starts in spring from eyes or growing points where the tubers join the stem it is not well to cut them apart in the Fall. The bunches after lifting should be dried in a shaded place, without attempting to remove the earth that may be between the tubers, then they are best packed in boxes upside down to prevent sap from gathering in the hollow stems, and stored in a dry cellar free from frost and where potatoes are safe.

In the spring buds will start where the tubers join the stem, and the clumps may then be separated into as many portions as there are growing buds. Each will make a separate plant, and can be started in sand before setting out of doors. The many fine varieties of Dahlia that are now grown make this showy plant of value in the garden, its flowers being handsome and long lived either in the garden or when used for decoration.

PEAR BLIGHT.

E.D.—Cutting the limbs is the only chance of saving the trees, but it is most likely that you have carried the disease from the unhealthy to the healthy trees, on the blade of the knife or saw that did the work. Whenever a branch is cut from a blighted tree the only safe way is to sterilize the implement or the germs will be carried to the healthy trees.

In this simple fashion much mischief is done, and from the description it is quite possible that when you pruned the tree for pear blight, the disease was carried along on the teeth of the saw.

TO INCREASE PERENNIAL PHLOX.

M.R.D.—Seed of perennial phlox does not seem to germinate readily, probably the seed's vitality is short-lived, and soon loses its germinating power. But every year scores of plants come up around the old ones where seed is self-sown, and these can be transplanted. It is easy to increase them by dividing the roots; in fact there is no flower more easy to propagate than phlox, and it will grow readily either way.

DRAINAGE IN POTS.

'Vera' asks if it is necessary to put charcoal in the pots of bulbs in order to have good drainage. In answer it may be said that charcoal sweetens the soil, as well as making good material for the water to pass through, and should be used in pieces about one-half to one inch in diameter, and covering the bottom of the pot to the depth of one to three inches, according to size of the pot to be drained, an extra quantity being necessary if the plant is being shifted into a larger pot. This drainage is not alone of use as a means for the rapid escape of water, but also for the admission of air to the roots. Many plants suffer and die because they are set upon a close substance below, and no air can reach the roots, for if the orifice at the bottom of the pot is closed, it induces a very unhealthy condition.

Charcoal is valuable as well to add brighter color to the flowers, and altogether is safe to use, and beneficial to root growth.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

'Daisy' encloses a blue flower that is called commonly a 'Blue Daisy,' and asks its proper name and derivation. It is Galathea Coelestis—the derivation not known, and is a neat greenhouse plant, that resembles the Gazania, and blooms profusely all winter.

The rare shade of mazarine blue makes it very attractive for a pot plant, and the golden disk adds to its beauty by way of contrast. It is not at all difficult to grow and is propagated by cuttings.

THE GENTIANS.

'Research.'—The Gentians are a large genus of herbaceous perennials, inhabiting all parts of the world, from the regions of perpetual snow upon the summits of the mountains of Europe, to the hottest sand of South America. They are common in Canada, and some varieties grow on dry hillsides, others in moist, swampy grounds. They are very beautiful, and have besides some medicinal virtues that are endorsed by the faculty. The origin of the name was Gentius, King of Illyria, who first experienced the healing properties of the plant.

We are always interested in the Fringed Gentian, with its fast shut mysterious eyelashes shut tight.

It is a plant that rarely lives if transplanted, and is partial to its native home. Coming into bloom so late it seldom ripens seed, and the slowness of increase is one reason why it is not likely ever to become common.

WILD HYACINTH.

Miss E.N.R.—The proper name, Camassia, is from 'quamash,' so called by the Indians, who eat the bulbs. The plant is allied to the Squills, and it grows on moist ground from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. Fields of wild hyacinths are a beautiful picture on the plains, and after they have done blooming, the bulbs are used as food by the Indians of that section of country.

The flowers are a showy purple, and thrive in a moist situation, being a desirable addition to the list of bulbs for fall planting.

GARDEN REMINDERS.

If the asparagus tops show signs of turning brown prematurely, it is evident they are struck by rust. Cut at once close to the ground, and burn the tops without removal.

Handle the celery for the last time—that means to draw the earth up over the stalks.

Sow a little grass seed on bare places on the lawn; it will do better than if waiting till spring.

Get the bulbs planted. Set some of them in out of the way corners and forget them till they surprise you next spring.

Old vines, dead leaves and all garden refuse should be burned in order to destroy the insects that collect there for winter protection, weeds along fences, and beside ditches, should be burned over, as many insects take refuge there.

This is the time to make a survey of the garden, going over each division, and taking note of failure or successes for another year.

Tracing the source of each will help in the future, being the outcome of that best teacher—Experience.

MAKING OLD WORLD'S NEW

Dr. Ewan of West China States Advantages of Medical Missions.

SAYS JAPANESE INFLUENCE IN CHINA IS GROWING FAST AND STRONG.

The effect of the introduction of New World ideas and educational facilities into western China has been very marked during recent years, especially since the close of the terrible Boxer riots. The Canadian Methodist Church, at the present moment is especially active in modernizing their medical mission station at Chentu, in the province of Sze chuen, West China. Recently, also, the dedication and formal opening of the Canadian Methodist Mission Press building took place in Chentu. The structure took eight months to complete and is for the purpose of printing missionary literature for dissemination among the natives.

A METHODIST HOSPITAL.

Now another important scheme is about to be undertaken in West China by the Canadian Board of Methodist Missions. This is the erection of a well-equipped Methodist Hospital at Chentu, to cost about twenty-five thousand dollars. There is a small hospital in Chentu now, but it has become entirely inadequate to meet the ever-growing demands made upon it. The Rev. R. B. Ewan, M.D., who has had charge of the latter hospital for several years, is at present in Montreal with Mrs. Ewan and family, on furlough, and is completing the arrangements for the erection of the new building.

Dr. Ewan, who has already spent seven years in medical mission work in China, is an old Montrealer. He was formerly a teacher in the Mountain Street Methodist Sunday-school, and is a graduate of McGill University in medicine, and of the Montreal Wesleyan College in theology. Dr. Ewan and family expect to leave for China next month, by which time he hopes to have secured all the necessary supplies for the hospital which cannot be obtained in China, such as surgical instruments, iron beds, cots, ranges, hot-air furnaces, bandages, fixtures for the laboratory, operating rooms, dispensary, etc.

'The medical feature of Missionary work in China,' said Dr. Ewan to a 'Witness' representative, 'is daily growing more important, and is proving very effective in winning the confidence of the natives as no other agency can do. It enables the missionaries to reach and to sow the seeds of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in their hearts. Medical work has grown so rapidly, in fact, that we are utterly unable to grapple with it under existing conditions; hence the proposal to build a new Methodist Hospital at Chentu.

'The Chinese have no doctors. What volumes of physical suffering that single sentence indicates. The only medical skill in the empire is found among the foreign doctors, chiefly in connection with the various missions.'

The expenditure for the proposed hospital will aggregate $25,000, which has been divided into 1,000 shares of $25 each. Over three hundred shares have already been subscribed. The remaining shares are offered for subscription by individuals, Epworth Leagues, Sunday-schools, and other Christian institutions.

Dr. R. B. Ewan and Mrs. Ewan, (formerly Miss S. J. Lewthwaite, of Montreal), with their children, Douglas and Edna.

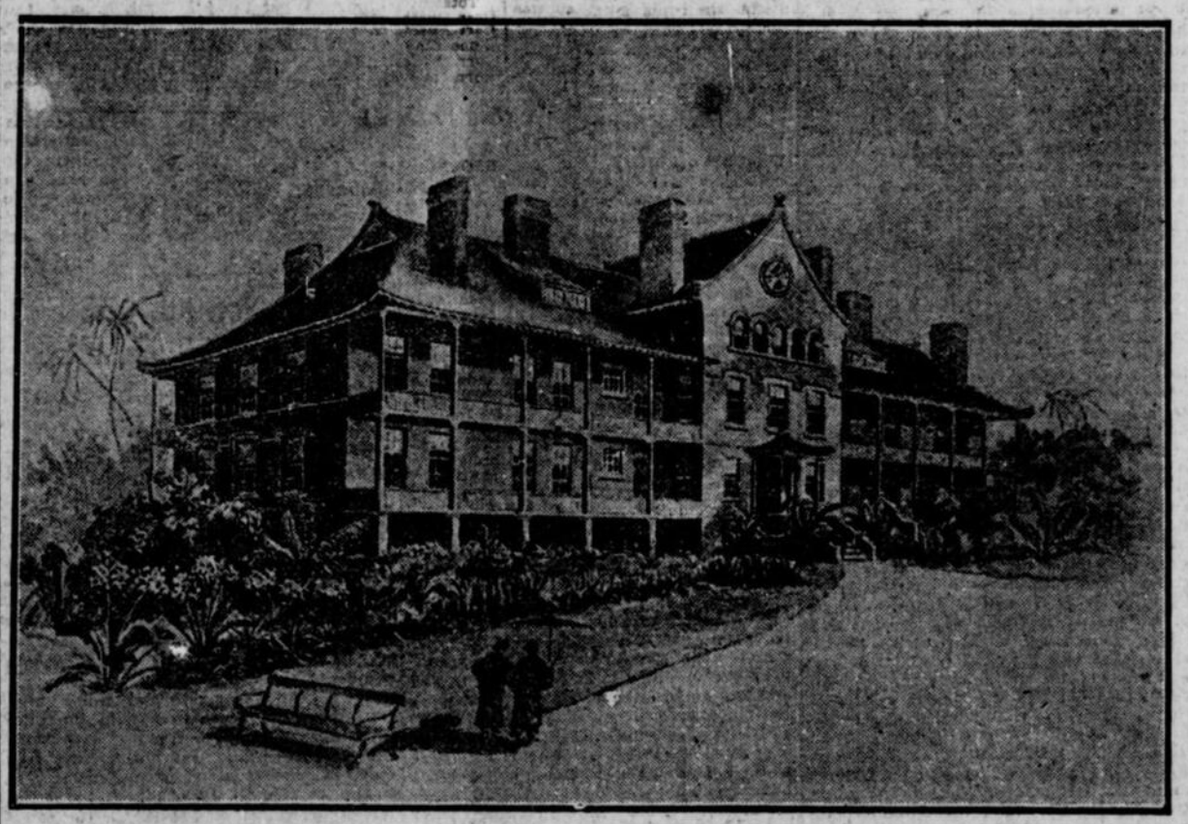
CHINA IS PROGRESSING.

Dr. Ewan is most enthusiastic in working for the accomplishment of this great enterprise for the spread of the Christian religion among the Chinese. 'The China of to-day,' he said, 'is not the China of yesterday. The spirit of modern progress is breathing upon the dry bones and already they begin to stir. When they "stand upon their feet, an exceeding great army," the world will shake beneath their tread. Now is the time to have the leaders of China imbued with the spirit of Christ. Japan to-day is the most potent influence in China, and within a very few years Japanese ideals and methods will dominate the empire. Despite her rapid advancement Japan is, as yet, non-Christian, and cannot supply the controlling force which is China's greatest need. Without this, the awakening giant may become a menace to the civilized world. China has always attached the highest importance to education, but her conterati," it is chiefly by means of Christian schools that the Gospel can permeate the public life of the empire.

THE CURSE OF OPIUM.

'The curse of the opium traffic, forced upon China by Great Britain, broods like a pall of death over countless millions of the population. The hospital and dispensary work in connection with our own mission has proved to be an invaluable evangelizing agency. Not only that it relieved suffering and saved life, but it has disarmed prejudice, allayed suspicion, and opened many doors for the entrance of the Gospel which would otherwise have remained closed. I want it to be understood,' concluded the doctor, 'that our medical men in West China are devoted missionaries, using their professional skill as a means of reaching the hearts of the people with the Gospel message.'

As an evidence of the appreciation by the Chinese of the Methodist Hospital in Chentu, the Viceroy of Sze Chuen sent a subscription of one thousand taels (about $650 in gold), a short time before Dr. Ewan left for Canada, and the native Christian Chinese are raising additional subscriptions among themselves, but their best gifts will fall short of the sum needed.



PROPOSED NEW METHODIST HOSPITAL AT CHENTU, WEST CHINA.

AFRICA'S SCANTY TREES

HER FORESTS LESS EXTENSIVE THAN THOSE OF OTHER CONTINENTS.

The natural forests of Africa are less in extent than those of any other continent on the globe, and South Africa is compelled to secure a part of its lumber supply from foreign soil. Extensive efforts are being made by the South African governments to preserve and build up the forests there, in order that the millions who inhabit the continent in the generations to come may be benefited thereby. Not so much lumber is needed just now, because there has been a great depression since the close of the Boer war, with the result that the country is not at present at all attractive to immigrants who would go into agriculture or mercantile pursuits. Several years will pass before it will recuperate along those lines, and, anyhow, the great future of the continent is in the development of its vast mineral resources, unsurpassed anywhere in the world. For the outside capitalist there are great opportunities, for the storehouse of riches, under the ground has hardly been touched, but for the man of small means there is little advantage.

The natural forests of the cape are scattered over wide areas, mostly on the coast, and for the purpose of efficient handling are divided into five or six districts, or conservances, each of which is placed under the care of a qualified officer, whose duty it is to see that they are worked to the best advantage of the country. The department of woods and forestry has made rapid advances in the establishment of sylviculture. Thousands of acres of waste lands are now used in the production of useful and valuable timber.

Some millions of young trees have been planted under the direction of the forest officers in control of the several tree-raising stations, and to further encourage this industry throughout the colony young trees are supplied at nominal charges to private land owners and public bodies by the Department of Agriculture. It will be many years before the colony can supply anything like the quantity of timber required for its own consumption. This is partially due to the devastation occasioned by floods, but more frequently by the great fires which sweep across the veldt during the hot seasons.

The system of forestry there now makes provision for guarding against this wholesale destruction by fire. With this object wide clearings are opened up around primeval forest boundaries so as to keep down any excessive growth of worthless scrub or tall grasses. In some cases limited burnings are permitted under strict supervision of the forest authorities, which add to the width of the protected belt. The young plantations are laid out in blocks or sections, from 300 to 500 yards square, which are marked off by fire paths thirty feet wide on the inner sections, and from 50 to 100 feet wide on the extreme boundary lines.

Labor is employed throughout each year to keep these fire paths properly cleared, and to attend to all other work connected with planting. In many cases shelter belts of fast-growing trees are planted in rows of ten to fifteen deep on the outer boundaries, in order to ward off the hot or strong winds from the plants of more tender age. Special regulations in the forest laws further facilitate in the protection of all classes of forests.

Forests on the African continent are not like those here. Whether due to climatic conditions or to the soil, they do not exist in such vast expanses of territory as on the North American continent. They stretch along in thin tracts, and do not compare with the forests of either Europe or Asia. For this reason, ever possible means is taken to preserve them, and the government decrees that forests shall be worked so that in any one locality a young and better growth may succeed the old forests which have been removed; that the quantity of wood cut each year shall be such that the forest may be maintained at a maximum of production, and no more wood cut beyond that point, and that all trees shall be utilized and turned to profit, except those required for the conservation, productiveness and improvement of the forest.

Many herds of elephants live in the forests of Africa. They are now protected by the government against the ivory hunters and are hunted only on special permit, rarely granted. They inhabit the low brush and many lives have been lost in trying to capture or slay them there. If one of the beasts detects the presence of a man he will usually make off without troubling him, but if there are more than one they will trample him to death. Men who have wandered alone into the veldt have been found with limbs torn asunder and trampled into pulp. Parties of people travelling in waggons have been beset suddenly and all killed. Horses and oxen shiver and become much frightened when they intuitively divine the presence of the huge beasts which attack them. However, the elephants live in an uninhabited country and such tragedies are comparatively rare.—Washington 'Post.'

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HINDRANCES TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF CHRIST.

BY MARCUS DODS, D.D.
(Professor in the United Free Church College, Edinburgh.)

(Preached in St. John's Presbyterian Church, Kensington.)

"They all with one consent began to make excuse.'
—Luke xiv. 18

From these words I wish to draw your attention for a little to some of the commonest hindrances which prevent men from accepting Christ.

The radical, initial hindrance is, of course, simple indifference to his offers. A strong swimmer, floating with perfect enjoyment in deep water, necessarily disregards the lifebelt that is flung to him. As our Lord himself said, they that are whole have no need of a physician, and they who think themselves whole necessarily neglect his offers. A sense of sin, hunger for righteousness and for God, are requisite for the appreciation of Christ. If there is no sense of sin, no feeling of degradation, of being stained, weakened and misled by our own thought, no pain nor uneasiness at being separated in spirit from him in whom we live, then there will and can be no response to Christ's offers.

This indifference grows into positive repugnance when misconceptions are cherished regarding that to which Christ calls us. The life of holy fellowship to which he calls is very often conceived as a kind of pharisaic sanctimoniousness, a condition full of restrictions and one in which the pulse of life beats feebly and slowly. Christ throws open the gates of the kingdom, but few enter partly because it is supposed that to enter is to shut oneself up to a bare, limited, monotonous existence, to a life void of energy, barred in many directions by a thousand prohibitions, artificial, forced, tedious, unfitted to this world.

Before committing oneself to such a condition it is natural, especially in youth, to wish to taste life a little more varied, to make trial of other kinds of experience. Fulness of life, intense and varied, is a natural and a right object of desire. The mistake is not in craving fulness of life but in looking for it where it can never be found. Christ's own words are: 'I am come that ye might have life'—and something over, he says; life with an inexhaustible margin to it. Apart from him a man may no doubt amass a fortune, may make a career for himself but he can know nothing of the joy, the strength, the liberty, the hope of that life which the loving God would convey to his children The life that the man lives is as different from the life that he might be living as life in an Arctic winter differs from life in a southern summer. A plant may no doubt live in a cellar, but it has a very different life if you take it out to the open air and the sunshine. Life apart from Christ is really life in a cellar, gloomy, contracted, fruitless, a dying life. The man born deaf, dumb, blind, with a very imperfect brain may be said to live, but, as you look at him, you know how very different a thing your own life is, though he himself, never having known anything better, may be satisfied with his condition. Such is every life until inspired and renewed by that which God our Heavenly Father has conveyed to us that we may live. Until you accept that, there are powers in you wholly undeveloped and you are missing the greatest joys and the greatest uses of life.

Do not look, then, at fellowship with Christ as men look at a hospital to which they may one day be driven to have recourse. Do not think of it even as an embellishment of life which you may do well enough without. But understand that fellowship with Christ is the one only means by which you can reach the highest and become all that you are meant to be.

SATISFACTION WITH THE PRESENT LIFE.

Another hindrance arises from the misconception which thinks of religion as solely concerned about the life to come and as scarcely proposing to bring any light or strength into our present daily life. The professed secularist and the practical secularist each says to himself: 'I have occupations and duties now which engage my whole attention, which demand my whole strength; and if there is another world the best preparation that I can make for it is to do thoroughly well the duties of the present.' I suppose all of us have felt the attractiveness of this position: it appeals to the Anglo-Saxon in us; it has a sound of strong manly commonsense. And, moreover, it is perfectly true. It is perfectly true that the best preparation any man can make for the future life is to do thoroughly well the duties of the present. But after all the whole question remains, What are the duties of the present? If Christ is to be trusted, our very first duty is to believe in him. This being omitted all our energy is spent in vain, we are running in a direction from which we must retrace our steps. If there is a God then, it is not merely in the future, it is now that we have relations with and duties to him. If he be such a God as Christ revealed, a God with us in perfect love, then plainly our whole life must be colored and influenced by His presence. God is as much in this world as in any possible world, and, if so, our life must be, not a secular, but a godly life; the life we live will and can only be lived well in true and frank fellowship with God.

This idea that religion is chiefly or wholly concerned with a future state often brings disastrous consequences in its train. A few years ago, when the city of Birmingham was visited at midday with a midnight darkness, people thought the end of the world was come, and some women appealed to the policeman for protection, but, finding that even his powers were unequal to the emergency, they clubbed their pennies and bought a Bible. At such superstition we smile. But are those shrewd and clever men much wiser who all their lifetime have pitied the self-denying Christian and despised him, and at last, with as true and helpless an imbecility, try to arm themselves in a suddenly assumed religion to face the life beyond? Can anything be more unreasonable or absurd? The truth is, Christ is as much needed for this life as for any possible life. Nay, he is more needed; for this life is the beginning and the seed-bed of all that is to come. No matter at what point you touch life, whether in science, art, literature, trade, or merely n family and social relationships, you can neither do the good that you ought to be doing nor enjoy the utmost of good apart from him. Few things are sadder, yet surely few things are commoner, than to find men who have been counted successful men lamenting at last that they have spent their life laboriously doing nothing. From this disastrous termination Christ saves every man. To every man he opens a career. In his kingdom there is no such thing as a wasted life.

DIFFICULTIES OF BELIEF.

Another very common hindrance is that which results from unsettled views and difficulties of belief. The young man is conscious that his opinions do not square with any confession of Faith ever issued in Christendom. He cannot accept all that the Bible declares to be true; the Old Testament miracles bewilder him; he is doubtful about many doctrines which are considered to be derived from the New Testament. In such a state of mind he thinks it would be hypocritical, detrimental to his charcter, to listen to the offers of Christ and to think of responding to them. If there is any such person here, might I, with all respect, offer two pieces of advice? In the first place, make quite sure that your divergence from the traditional beliefs of Christendom is well-founded. At the present time we are deluged with second-hand scepticism. Literary men who have paid no special attention to Christian truth, and are in no sense experts, lightly take up opinions regarding the supernatural and give them currency in magazines and newspapers. Now, of course, no one who takes his religion seriously would ever dream of accepting the views thus disseminated, any more than he would consult such sources instead of a qualified medical man if he found himself seriously ill. Literary men serve an admirable purpose in our social economy, but that purpose is not to give advice on matters of religion; and the doubts and difficulties which are at this hour barring the path of many and many a man among us, if traced to their origin, will be found to have arisen from these and other quite insufficient authorities. Let us, then, in the first place, see that our doubts are real and are well-founded.

In the second place, it has to be borne in mind that it is not the acceptance of certain propositions that Christ ever requires of any man, but wholly another thing—personal allegiance. The question is not whether we can believe all that other people have said about Christ, nor all that they tell us it is imperative to believe about him; but whether we can accept him personally as our Ideal, our Redeemer, our Supreme. His one word is, 'Follow me.' He does not ask how much of this or that confession we have been able to believe. He does not demand that we shall have this or that view about miracles, or the atonement, or inspiration. What he does demand is that we shall give ourselves to him. He tells us that he came to found a kingdom of God and of righteousness, and only that man is justified in holding aloof from Christ who can say that Christ does not lead to God and to righteousness.

WAITING TO BE BETTER.

Still another hindrance exists in a similar misconception of the moral or spiritual condition which is needful for the acceptance of Christ's offers. It is not unnatural, it is a not altogether unworthy idea that some serious preparation is necessary for taking a step so fraught with consequence. Deeper convictions are, perhaps, felt to be needful, or a firmer resolve, or a more trustworthy purpose of abandoning sin, a clearer and more final consecration to holiness. 'I must wait,' it is often said, 'till I am better than I am, till I have a truer repentence, a more serious view of life, a stronger drawing to God. I am sorry I have not more feeling, more sensitiveness, about my relation to God; but I am not going to pretend that I have these feelings when I have them not; I am not going to profess to be anxious when really I am not at all anxious.' That is a very common state of mind, because it is difficult for any man among us once for all to grasp the idea that Christ has been sent to deliver us from every kind of evil, and especially from every kind and stage and condition of spiritual faultiness. Uniformly Christ offers himself to men as they are, and necessarily, whatever be our condition, he, and he alone, can remedy it. Waiting will do no good. To make ourselves more worthy of him is a perfectly hopeless undertaking. This spiritual deadness which can neither see nor feel as it ought is the serious element in our condition, and if we could rid ourselves of this by any means of our own, then we should not need a Saviour at all. The insensibility of which you are conscious, your surprising indifference to spiritual things, your unconcern about your relation to God and about your own destiny, all this is precisely that from which you need salvation and from which Christ offers to save you.

If, then, anyone has been delaying to accept Christ because he supposes that some preliminary process must be passed through, this is a mistake. When Christ offers he offers freely, he offers to all and he offers on the spot. No preparation is required. The preparation for rescue is danger; the preparation for salvation is sin. Are you a sinner? Then to you Christ offers himself. He did not say, 'Him that cometh unto me with sufficient earnestness, or with a satisfactory repentence, I will in no wise cast out.' Had he done so he might have counted his followers on the fingers of one hand. He did not say, 'Him that cometh with some fair prospect of being of use in my kingdom I will in no wise cast out.' He said simply and unconditionally, 'Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.' It is his part to turn us into serviceable men; it is our part humbly to go to him as we are and frankly accept what he assures us we need.

'WAITING FOR THE SPIRIT.'

This state of mind is often still further perplexed and entangled with a notion that as conversion is the work of the Divine Spirit, we must wait until it shall please the Spirit to accomplish this work in us. Well-intentioned, earnest men with settled mind are often seriously disturbed and delayed by this snare. But thus to wait for the Spirit is really to take credit for being much readier for good than God is. We are willing, we are anxious, to be united to Christ; but we must, forsooth, wait and wait for a delaying God! This certainly is wholly to misunderstand God and to interpose a metaphysical difficulty where there is no practical difficulty whatsoever. God does not mock us by setting before us an impossible salvation. Whatever he commands us to do, he gives us strength to do it. Our Lord bade the man with a withered hand stretch it out. The man might quite reasonably have said, I cannot' but with a higher wisdom he obeyed, and, as our Lord himself said, 'My words, the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life.' God commands us to live, to enter into life, and there is power given to us in the command to do so.

SPURIOUS CHRISTIANS.

Another, and perhaps a commoner snare which retards the acceptance of Christ is the perception that members of Christ's Church are not always exceptionally good men, conspicuous for unworldliness and self-sacrifice. Many are, on the contrary, found to be slippery in pecuniary transactions, freely availing themselves of current frauds in business, greedy, spiteful, full of envy and uncharitableness. Such persons act as a powerful deterrent to those who, but for them, would long since have yielded themselves to the influence of Christ. Those who, in their earlier years, have had the misfortune to be associated in business or in the family with this spurious kind of Christian have their minds lastingly prejudiced against the Christian religion; unreasonably, no doubt, yet very few men can shake themselves free from such prepossessions and inquire into things for themselves. As soon, however, as any one does consider the matter with an unprejudiced intelligence, he perceives that in order to judge of the efficacy of Christ's grace and the real power of his salvation he must, of course, examine those who use it, not those who merely say they use it or even think they do. We can estimate the value of Christ's help only by observing the lives of those who have faithfully and persistently put themselves under his influence. You do not judge of the efficacy of the drill-sergeant by the slouching gait of the man who has indeed enrolled himself in a volunteer corps, but who has never attended a single drill and whose name is shortly to be taken off the books. You do not judge of the efficacy of a certain climate in curing disease by the dying man who has spoken a great deal of going abroad and has praised its virtues but has never left his own fireside. You do not condemn a system of education because the idlers, the truants, the dunces are not turned out admirable scholars. It is quite as senseless to judge the influence and religion of Christ by those who have nothing of Christ about them but the name, and who have no story to tell you of how they have sought and experienced his power. Nay, we may go farther and assert that the very existence of these counterfeit Christians is evidence that there are genuine Christians somewhere, and that they are valuable and esteemed. In countries where there is no genuine coin, where money is not the medium of exchange, of course there is no counterfeit coin. The presence of what is counterfeit in religion or in anything else should only have the effect of making us careful that, for our part, we receive the genuine not the spurious article. But a man might as reasonably refuse his week's wage because last week a fellow-workman had got a bad shilling as refuse to have anything to do with religion because in some cases he has seen it to be worthless and false. He does not refuse his week's wage on any such silly pretext; he likes the money and knows that he needs it. And if he refuses the offers of Christ on the score that so many church members are none the better for their supposed acceptance of these offers, it is appparent to every one that his real reason is that he does not like salvation and does not know his need of it.

It will be a thousand pities if any of us are thus delaying. To accept superficial and inconsistent church members as the representatives of Christ, the examples of what his grace can do in men, is to pay them a compliment they very ill deserve. A regard to our own interests, if nothing higher, should prevent us from accepting them as such. Independence of mind should lead us to sweep them from our path and consider Christ for ourselves. It is of ourselves we must give account, not of other men, not of the church at large. We individually are as much bound to consider and to accept him as if he offered himself to us alone. Other men are no more obliged to do justice to his offers than we are. The man who has hindered you by his superficial profession and inconsistent life is no more bound to be a true Christian than you yourself are. You are as much required to be an example to him as he to you, and if you say: 'But I make no profession,' and if you think that thus you are exonerated from all blame, you practice upon yourself what is indeed a very common, but surely a very shallow, deception—you escape the guilt of an unworthy and untrue profession by the guilt of making no profession at all. And, surely, between the soldier who goes into battle and runs away and the soldier who refuses to go into battle at all there is not so very much to choose.

Ultimately the question for us is, How ought I to be responding to this person who makes these demands and these offers? Here is one who has wholly given himself to the interests of man and, in doing so, has introduced into the world new hopes, who claims to set the world at last on right lines and summons all men to aid in working out his design and will. Am I to refuse this summons? Am I to pursue my selfish paltry ends, disregarding this invitation to live in and for my God and for my fellowmen. Here is one who is certainly the purest, the strongest, the highest, the truest, who has ever crossed this earth; and this Supreme Being offers to me a friendship of the closest and most enduring kind. What must I think of myself if I refuse him? What must I think of myself if I know there is such a person and yet do not delight in the knowledge, if I know that it is possible for me to serve him, and I do not eagerly devote myself to his service? Is there that within us which tells us that connection with him is salvation, and the very spring and joy of human life? No man can lightly put aside such questions. We have a duty each of us to Christ: have we discharged, are we discharging our duty?

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Eat what you like when you are taking these wonderful fruit liver tablets. There is an easy way—a quick way—and a sure way—to be free of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Belching, Heartburn and Constipation. Follow the good advice of Miss Anderson and take Fruit-a-tives :—

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Oct. 29, 1905.

POWER THROUGH GOD'S SPIRIT.
Zechariah iv., 1-10.

Golden Text :—'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.'—Zech. iv., 6.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

We have here a lesson upon the same period we have been studying, but the text is taken from the prophet Zechariah, one of the prophets of the restoration, as it is called, that is, the re-establishment of Judah as a nation again.

When the Jews returned from Babylon, and later began to rebuild the temple, they did not find it an easy task. As we saw in the last lesson, they had enemies who troubled them much.

The return to Palestine from Babylon occurred 538 or 539 B. C., the foundations of the temple were laid 535 B. C., but because of their enemies, of indifference, and failure of crops a period of depression followed covering about fifteen years, so that the work was neglected, but in 520 B. C. it was renewed, and, it is about this time that Zechariah appears on the scene as a prophet. He was a young man, and there was also an aged prophet who prophesied as a contemporary of his, whose name was Haggai. We find both their names in the list of the books of the Minor Prophets.

On a certain night, early in the year 519 B. C., God gave Zechariah a series of eight visions. They may be read in the early portion of Zechariah.

In this lesson we take up the fifth vision.

THE VISION.

1. 'And the angel that talked with me came again, and waked me, as a man that is wakened out of his sleep.

2. 'And said unto me, What seest thou And I said, I have looked, and behold a candlestick all of gold, with a bowl upon the top of it, and his seven lamps thereon, and seven pipes to the seven lamps, which are upon the top thereof :

3. 'And two olive trees by it, one upon the right side of the bowl, and the other upon the left side thereof.

An angel interpreted these visions, or mental pictures, to the prophet just as a lecturer might explain the meaning of pictures that are thrown on the screen. Another vision passes before the prophet's mind, and the angel asks him what it is.

The prophet saw a golden candlestick, with its seven lamps, probably a picture before his mind of the candlestick of the temple, or one similar to it. Beside it stood two olive trees. Lamps burned olive oil usually, and these trees were the sources of the oil for the lamps.

THE ANGEL'S UTTERANCE.

4. 'So I answered and spake to the angel that talked with me, saying, What are these, my lord?

5. 'Then the angel that talked with me answered and said unto me, Knowest thou not what these be? And I said, No, my lord .

6. 'Then he answered and spake unto me, saying, This is the word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel, saying, Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.

7. 'Who are thou, O great mountain? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain; and he shall bring forth the headstone thereof with shoutings, crying, Grace, grace unto it.'

Then Zechariah asked what these were, that is, what significance had these objects; and, in response to a question, asserts that he himself does not know.

In reply the angel delivers a message to Zerubbabel. 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.'

Zerubbabel was the civil governor of Judah, under whom the work of the restoration was going forward. This message of the angel breaks into the natural order of the vision and its explanation, for in the latter part of verse 10 we are told that these seven are the eyes of the Lord which run to and fro through the earth.

The core of this whole lesson is found in these words of the angel in verse 6, words that have brought comfort and strength to thousands. The long delay in finishing the work had brought matters to a most discouraging state. Zerubbabel might well have been disheartened as he beheld an indifferent, discouraged people, who had already let the work upon the temple lapse for years.

But now God assures him that human agencies are not the ones by which the people may again be brought to a hearty interest in the work. The Spirit of God is about to move the hearts of men.

This verse needs to be pondered long by the church to-day. We have been for years endeavoring to better the moral condition of society by all sorts of teachings and devices. Schemes innumerable have been proposed for getting the masses interested in spiritual matters, with little result.

However, devout souls are turning to God and calling upon him for an outpouring of his Spirit. It is seen in Wales to-day, and such an experience for America is eagerly awaited. The burden of the church's prayer to-day should be that the Lord may pour out his Spirit to revive his church and to convict and convert men.

Before the Jews the difficulties lying in the way of the completion of the temple and the proper ordering of national affairs loomed up like a mountain. But under Zerubbabel these things should become as a plain.

The headstone of the temple should be placed amid the shoutings of the people.

A FURTHER PROMISE TO ZERUBBABEL.

8. 'Moreover the word of the Lord came unto me, saying,

9. 'The hands of Zerubbabel have laid the foundations of this house; his hands shall also finish it; and thou shalt know that the Lord of hosts hath sent me unto you.

10. 'For who hath despised the day of small things? for they shall rejoice, and shall see the plummet in the hand of Zerubbabel with those seven; they are the eyes of the Lord, which run to and fro through the whole earth.'

Not only has a promise been given of divine aid, but here we find assurance that Zerubbabel himself, having begun the work, shall see its completion. This was not merely a promise to Zerubbabel, but a prediction that the temple would soon be finished, in the lifetime of the present governor of Judah.

It has been suggested that Zerubbabel, belonging to 'the day of small things,' may have been regarded with some dissatisfaction by the people. The ruler, the prescher, the reformer, who toils through the period when people are indifferent and occupied with their own pursuits, is not apt to be a popular man. Any leader can gain applause when he simply voices a public sentiment that is running strongly in the direction of better things, but his is a thankless task who labors faithfully to mould the opinion of men to arouse them from slumber, and to point out the better way.

Zerubbabel, who had been struggling through this trying time should yet be a cause of rejoicing when men should see him with the plummet, the mark of an architect, actually pushing forward to completion the work upon the temple.

The faithful Christian, who does not fail daily to pray for a revival that shall profoundly stir the country, the pastor who labors in his obscure community for the salvation of souls, the evangelist who gives up position and income that he may win men, all these may be living now in the day of small things, but like Zerubbabel, when men turn their attention more to the house of God, then their faithful labors shall be recognized and honred.

Note the two much used expressions, taken from this book: 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts,' and 'Who hath despised the day of small things?'

The lesson for November 5 is, 'Esther Pleading for Her People. Esther iv., 10; v., 3.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 23.—Zech. iv., 1-14.
Tuesday, Oct. 24.—Zech. i., 1-11.
Wednesday, Oct. 25.—Zech. i., 12-21
Thursday, Oct. 26.—Zech. ii., 1-13.
Friday, Oct. 27.—Zech. iii., 1-10.
Saturday, Oct. 28.—Zech. vii., 1-14.
Sunday, Oct. 29.—Zech viii., 1-15.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

CHRIST'S TWO NATURES.

In our Lord Jesus Christ there is humanity and Deity. His personality is a dual one. We cannot tell where the one ends and the other begins. In Matt. xi., 25-29, Jesus claims to be known alone by the Father, and that none can know the Father but those to whom Christ reveals Him. Christ has the right to do as He will in heaven and on earth with power to do. (Matt. xxviii., 18.) When a babe angels proclaimed Him Christ the Lord. (Lu. ii., 11.) At His resurrection angels again appeared to declare His resurrection. It was impossible that He who had authority over death should be held by it. (Acts ii., 24; Jno. x., 18.) As man He was the child born, as God He is the Son given. In His humanity, which He took upon Himself (Heb. ii., 11), we have the two natures in perfect harmony. When a lad of twelve years, He knew that He was the Son of God. (Lu. ii., 40, 49; Jno. ii., 16.) Unlike Noah and Moses, who found grace in the eyes of the Lord, Jesus was filled with wisdom, grace and truth. He needed not that any should testify of man for He knew what was in man. (Jno. ii., 25.) We have the Father's testimony. This is My beloved Son, (Matt. iii., 17.) Demons knew Him and yielded to His authority. (Lu. iv., 34, 35, 41.) We have Peter's testimony. (Lu. ix., 29; II. Pet. i., 16, 17.) Luke's is the gospel of Christ's humanity, but though the body of Jesus was of human birth it was not of human origin. He is the Son of God. (Lu. i., 35.) John's gospel is the story of Christ's Deity. Yet he was man. (Jno. x., 30-38).

Advertisements.

SUFFERING WOMEN

Fine Health and Strength in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

'I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a most marvellous medicine,' says Mrs. Louis Turcott, 665 Papineau street, Montreal. 'They restored me to health and strength, when I was in a most hopeless condition, and almost despaired of recovery. My trouble began a few years ago, when I passed through a severe illness, from which I did not regain my accustomed health and strength, though I had the very best of care and treatment. I seemed to grow weaker every day. I was pale and emaciated, had no appetite, could hardly go about, and found my life almost a burden. It seemed as though my blood had turned to water, and my nerves seemed completely shattered. All the time I was under medical treatment, but with no apparent benefit. One day a friend who called to see me, brought me some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and asked me to take them. I did so, and after a couple of weeks I found my appetite improving, and took this as a sign that the pills were helping me, and I got another supply. In a few weeks more the change in my appearance and condition was marvellous, and friends who dropped in to see me, hardly thought I was the same person. It was not much longer until I was completely cured: in fact felt better than I have done for years before. I am, therefore, very happy to make known to all ailing women the fact that they can find new health through the use of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills.'

Mrs. Turcott's experience with this medicine is the same as thousands of others. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest cure for the ailments due to poor blood. All the weakness of anaemia; all the distress of indigestion; all the pains and aches of neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism; all the misery and ill-health that women suffer from time to time, come from bad blood. And Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure these troubles, because they actually make new, rich, health-giving blood. They don't set upon the bowels, they don't bother with mere symptoms; they go right to the root of the trouble and cure it through the blood. But you must get the genuine—substitutes and imitations never cured any one. See that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around the box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CAN WALK AROUND AND DO HIS WORK

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured W. J. Dixon's Rheumatism.

He was So Bad he had to use a Stick to Walk and Could Not Lace his Shoe.

Barwick, Ont., Oct. 21 (Special).—Those cold, wet fall days are full of Rheumatism and nothing can be more timely than news of an effectual cure of that curse of the Canadian climate. Such a cure William John Dixon, of this place, is certain he has discovered in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'I had an attack of typhoid fever, says Mr. Dixon, 'and after I got over it Rheumatism set in. I had pains in my back and in my right hip so bad I had to use a stick to walk and had no comfort in sleeping. I could no more than dress or undress myself for nearly two months, and for three weeks I could not lace my right shoe or put my right leg on my left knee.

'Acting on my brother's advice I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking three boxes I was able to walk around and do my work. Now I am well and I recommend any one who has Rheumatism to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

Advertisements.

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Will restore gray hair to its natural color. Stops falling hair, causes it to grow on bald heads, cures dandruff, itching and all scalp diseases. Contains no oily or greasy ingredients. By its use the hair and whiskers become thick, glossy and luxuriant.

Price, mailed, 75 cents and three 1 cent stamps, or 2 for $1 and six 1 cent stamps. Have no agencies. Must be ordered direct from manufacturers.

We manufacture medicines for all diseases for men and women. Write immediately for full particulars, sealed.

THE MERWIN CO., Windsor, Ont.

THE FIGHT ON THE 'BLIND CAR'.

(E. F. Boddington, in the New York 'Evening Post.')

As the visitor from Canada put down the newspaper containing an account of a recent railroad wreck, I noticed that the face of the youngest superintendent of an express company had lost something of its freshness. The hand with which he relit his cigar trembled just a little.

'Does it bring back memories?' I asked.

'Yes, lots of them. One doesn't travel in an express car for twelve years as I did without having recollections of something of this kind.'

'Tell me about some of them. What was tahe most thrilling experience you had while you were on the road?'

'I'd rather not talk about railroad wrecks to-night, if you don't mind, old man. Still, if it's a thrilling experience that you want, I guess I can tell you of one which I have not forgotten, although it had nothing to do with any accident on the road.

'I was a cub messenger at the time, running on a local train between Montreal and a little town a hundred and forty miles west, on the main line to Toronto, called Perth. Nowadays, the Perth Local has a baggageman, an express messenger, and a postal clerk; but in those days, the messenger had to be baggageman as well. Nobody wanted the run, because it meant handling more heavy commercial baggage and big milk cans than money packages and light express. Also, it was no cinch even as a run, because the messenger who left Perth at seven o'clock in the morning had to double back the same afternoon every day except Sunday.

'However, this didn't bother me very much in those days when I used to display my big silver badge on my vest when off duty with as much pride as a high-school girl exhibits a class pin. I tell you I thought I was a mighty important personage, when, having checked out at the uptown office, I was driven to the station sitting on my sate. At eighteen, too, I had persuaded myself that half the girls in Perth thought the same thing.

'Anyway, when I was informed by the agent at Montreal one afternoon that a 'green' man would go up with me 'passenger' to learn the ropes and work back, and that I might have two days off with pay, I decided that I would ask Minnie Graham to let me take her to the Presbyterian picnic on the next day but one. When I landed at Perth that evening with my man apparently well broken into the routine, I hastened to extend the invitation, which was graciously accepted. But as I was turning into bed, I suddenly remembered that I had promised an aunt in the big city to have lunch with her the next day. There was nothing for it but to go down with the new man in the morning and come out at night with the messenger on the through run to Toronto.

'It would have been easy for me, of course, to secure a pass through our superintendent, but this I never thought of doing, as in any event I intended to travel in Dick Mansfield's car. I not only had lunch, but also tea with the best of aunts (a never-failing refuge between monthly pay days) and at nine o'clock strolled down to the station and boarded Dick's car.

'"Hello, Kid," he said. "What are you doing at this end just when you ought to be handing over your safe at Perth?"

'I explained, and announced my intention of going back with him in the car.

'"Sorry, my son," he replied, "but you'll never be able to travel with me to-night, unless you have the money. Jackson's the 'con,' and, as you know, he wouldn't carry his brother to his mother's funeral."

'Two things stood out distinctly in my mind. In the first place, I could not think of doing anything so preposterous as paying railroad fare, and in the second, I'd got to be in Perth early the next morning if I hoped ever to look Minnie Graham in the face again. I told Dick about the picnic, and asked advice of personified experience.

'"That's easy," said Richard, "and especially easy for you, because anyway you're half a baggage smasher. The trunks are in the car ahead, which is blind, so that Jackson can't get at it from the rear end, and the front door will be locked and blocked with through-Chicago stuff. Go around the other side and climb in there."

'"Who's on to-night?"

'"Tom Burt. Know him?"

'I shook my head.

'"As nice a fellow as you want to meet, except on very rare occasions when he sets out to down the Demon Rum and makes Hiram Walker, of Walkerville, tall back on his reserve stock. Fortunately, however, when that happens, he has a wife who keeps him well out of sight. The finest woman except one that ever breathed. She's done a lot for Tom already, and some day she'll have him right up on the front seat of the sprinkling cart."

'As I dropped off Dick's car, I almost bumped into Jackson and his little green lantern, wherefore I did not immediately try the other side of the baggage car. My opportunity came as the one-minute warning gong sounded. After pounding on the door for several seconds I heard a trunk pulled away and the runner slid back.

'A face, somewhat flushed, appeared at the opening, and a voice demanded my business. I explained that I was the baggageman on the Perth local, and wanted to have a chat with Mr. Burt. With which, although his form blocked the entrance, I swung myself up and squeezed past him as the train started slowly out of the shed.

'It took me about two minutes, as I repeated part of the story that I had told to Dick, to realize that this was one of the "very rare occasions." The man was drunk, almost hopelessly drunk, I thought then.

'"See here," I said, "I don't want you to carry me for nothing. Suppose you give me your check book and show me where your reports are, and I'll look after this junk for you. There's a good bunk, just take a good sleep for five hours, and I'll call you before I get off at Perth. You haven't anything for Montreal Junction, have you?"

'He didn't know, but it was a thousand chances to one that he hadn't on a fast through train. With a mutter of mixed thanks and curses, he climbed to the bunk, fell back on a trunk, made another attempt, and rolled in.

'It was quite a job that I had undertaken, for the long car was full of baggage of all kinds, piled high to the ceiling in some places, and not the slightest attempt had been made to sort the local pieces from the through checks. However, it didn't bother me very much, as I soon saw that there wasn't a great deal to be dropped off east of Perth, and once Montreal Junction was passed, there would be lots of time. On my own run with express as well as baggage and a stop every half-dozen miles, it was much more of a problem.

'At the Junction I kept the door shut until there came a sharp hammering, when I opened quickly, and standing to one side in the shadow, thrust out a hand and hauled aboard one small Saratoga. After that, it should have been almost clear sailing with no stop before Winchester, and then only for water.

'Book in hand, I began to jot down numbers and destinations, stopping whenever I came to a piece for any point east of Toronto, and dragging it out of the pile to a space which I had cleared near the door. From time to time, I threw a glance towards the bunk, but all appeared to be quiet there, and I concluded that Burt must be fast asleep.

'Then, without warning, the storm broke. As I bent over to haul a piece of Smith's Falls from under two Chicagos, a pint flask struck the side of the car above my head, and fragments dropped all around me. I turned to find sitting on the edge of the bunk—a madman. Was this the man whom I had considered to be "helpless?" Two eyes fairly blazing from under the matted hair, muscles quivering, and alertness only too apparent. The flask told the story of the one pint which had substituted delirium for ordinary drunkenness.

'But there was little time for speculation or tracing back effect to cause, for, as I straightened up and looked into those crazy eyes, he had dropped from the berth and was coming towards me over the tops of the trunks. As a preliminary to a Presbyterian picnic, I cannot say that I cared for the situation. There was no time to do anything just then but just what I did, and that was to run, if blundering over trunks, sliding between trunks, doubling around trunks, and otherwise playing puss-in-the-corner and doing a little obstacle racing on the side may be called running.

'I had an idea that even if I had anything to say, it wouldn't be much use trying to say it, so I kept my tongue between my teeth, and saved my breath. But at last the game became uncanny. It was too much like cat and mouse. He was in no hurry, it seemed. He knew that some time or another he would catch me, and was content to await that time. No longer any mumbled curses or threats. Instead, the gleam of those eyes and—silence.

'And, as if I hadn't troubles enough of my own, I had to remember once more the man's wife whom I had never seen; the woman who must have struggled with this terror of the night, singlehanded, not once, but many times. It seemed absurd to be thinking of how I could save the man from himself, when I needed all my wits, apparently, to save myself from him. And yet the thought persisted. Surely, there must be some way by which the reasoning faculties could be brought back and at least a little rest obtained for the shattered nerves before he was seen by anyone in authority, and perhaps "broken."

'What methods did this heroic woman use? On what side was this madness to be approached? Remember, I was only a kid, and the whole thing looked to me to be too big a bite for me to chew. At last, panting just a little and determined to make an end of this horrible silence, even if my own voice should be all that I could hear, I slid behind a big brass-bound "commercial" and across it whispered, "Tom," and after a moment, shooting at a venture, "Tom, dear, don't you know me?"

'Evidently Tom did not, for, his expression unchanged and eyes boring me like gimlets, he merely attempted to tilt the trunk over on me. But—blessings on its owner—it must have been filled with samples of lead pipe, for it budged not.

'The problem jostled with thoughts of self-preservation, first one being uppermost, then the other. From the two thoughts came still another. From Winchester to South Mountain was only a short run, and there were five trunks to go off at the latter station, and, as I knew from my own experience of the town, every chance that half a dozen would be waiting to be taken on. Even at Winchester, when the vibration of the train would no longer cover the noise we were making, the true condition of affairs might be discovered. This must not be permitted, for my own sake, for his sake, and for the sake of the wife and all she had done. It might be that I would have to go through to Toronto, but even so, if only I could escape Jackson's eye, and bring reason to my friend the maniac, there might yet be some way out. And as for Minnie and the picnic——

'A hand shot across the smaller trunk behind which I had taken refuge for the moment. Stepping back, I eluded it, but the sudden slackening of the train, which told me that we were going over the frogs at Winchester, threw me slightly forward again. Burt was atop the box, his blazing eyes closer to mine than I had yet seen them. The other hand clawed the air. I tried once more to dodge, and succeeded only partially. The collar ripped, the band of the white shirt went also, and long nails furrowed the flesh almost to the shoulder.

'That instant seemed to answer a whole lot of questions. Instinctively my left fist shot out, taking him flush on the point of the jaw. He dropped off the trunk and, panting for breath and throbbing in every nerve, I waited for him to rise. All thoughts of my own safety, of his future, even of his wife, were brushed aside in that moment. Only let him rise and I'd——

'But he didn't rise, and to my own panting was added that of the engine as we came to a stop beside the tank. I heard the fireman pull down the spout, heard him swing it clear again when water had been taken, yet the sounds seemed to belong to some other stop at Winchester, they did not belong to this night at all. My eyes were glued to the man on the floor. Was he——

'I shook myself as once more the rattle of the cars broke through my consciousness, and moved around the trunk to where he lay. Thank heaven, he was breathing. I almost laughed as I realized that but for the excitement of the moment I would not have been likely to question this fact. It was a heavy breathing, almost a snore. I bent down and opened the front of his shirt. Then I once more took stock.

'The five pieces of baggage for South Mountain told me what to do first. They would have to go off anyway, so I trundled them close up to the doorway. Then, half-carrying, half-dragging Burt, I got him to the trunk below the bunk. From the top of the trunk I dragged him up, toppled him into the berth, and arranged him as comfortably as I could.

'Luck was all with me at South Mountain, for not only was there no new baggage to take aboard, but the suspicion of a hot-box on one of the rear cars kept Jackson conveniently out of the way. I don't know what I said to the agent, but at least I managed to make him understand that I wanted to get that door closed again as soon as possible. Of course, he knew me, and I remember he was chaffing me when I closed up once more and put up the chain.

'A clear two hours to Smith's Falls, and the possibility of even a little more, if only that hot-box did its duty. I felt as though I had a new lease of life. A half-smothered groan from the bunk determined me on my first duty. I climbed the trunk, and took a look at Burt. Evidently, he was recovering from the blow. But if his strength returned, but not his reason, what then? Were we to go through the whole performance again? Now, you may laugh if you like, but, I'll swear that just then some one whispered in my ear, "Give him some water." I started, turned, then tried to laugh. But the attempt was not a success.

'Going to the cooler, I drew a dipper of ice water, and again mounting the trunk, forced a little between his teeth, holding him up meanwhile; then, still with my free arm around him, poured the remainder down his spine.

'He shivered, spluttered, and shook himself a little. All of which symptoms I took to be encouraging. On the strength of them, I went for more water, and, obedient to command, he swallowed a little, and then a little more. All the while, he was "taking me in" over the rim of the tin dipper. But the eyes that met mine were not the eyes that had looked at me across the trunk at the other end of the car.

'At last he said something weakly: "What is it all about, and—er—who the deuce are you?"

My heart gave a big jump as I realized that there was neither aggressiveness nor enmity in the tone. In a few words I told him all that had happened up to the time that he had clawed at my throat, showing him in evidence the furrows of black blood which still showed.

'"And then?" he queried.

'"Well then, I—I swatted you," I blurted out.

He was sitting up now, his feet hanging over the edge of the trunk.

'"With your fist?" he asked.

'"Where?"

'I had to grin at that. "Where I thought it would do the most good, on the point of the jaw," I answered.

'He felt the jaw with his forefinger, and I wondered what was coming next. Full two minutes must have passed before he spoke again.

'"Young 'un," he said, "I don't understand it, but I know this. I got into this car to-night as drunk as a boiled owl, and at this present minute, I'm sober as a judge. I've read all kinds of things about that punch on the point of the jaw, how some of these prize-fighter chaps declare that when they were going out with one on one side of the face, another on the other side would bring all their wits back again, so that the fellow who landed beat his own game, but I'll be hanged if that one you gave me doesn't seem to have done more than that. I reckon that was the very best punch I ever got, or am ever likely to get. Well, where did you leave off checking; let's get to work."

'That was all just then, but half an hour later, when we had the whole car shipshape, and he was finishing up with the broom, he came across the fragments of the flask.

'"What's this?" he said quickly.

'I laughed. "Just a little love token you sent my way," I replied.

'Once more there was a long pause before he spoke. Before he did so, he crossed to where I stood at the desk copying the numbers from the baggage book on to a report form, and put his hand on my shoulder.

'"Son," he said, "I've a good wife at home."

'"I know it," I broke in. "She spoke to me only a few minutes ago." And then I told him about the whispered instruction to get some water.

'He didn't appear to be particularly surprised, but went on almost as though I hadn't spoken. "Often she's begged me to quit whiskey altogether, and as often I've told her I'd do my best. I've never promised absolutely to give it up. But by the God whom she serves, if to-night's work is a sample of my best, I swear that I'll never touch the stuff again as long as I live."

'Well, he's a divisional superintendent to-day, and as I'm godfather to the latest baby, Burt, I'm in a position to know that he kept his word.

'I don't think you want to know whether I got safely to Perth, or how I enjoyed the picnic, so suppose we let it go at that, and turn in.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE QUARREL.

(By the Rev. J. G. Stevenson.)

There were once two old monks who lived in a nice, dry, comfortable cave, and their names were Brother Hilarius and Brother Boniface. Most of their time they spent in praising God, and, for the rest, they for the most part smiled all the summer and laughed all the winter. They loved Christ and they loved each other, and such love always makes for happiness. But one day Brother Hilarius got tired of being good. Like certain boys and girls when they also have behaved for a long time, he wanted a change. So he remarked to Brother Boniface, "I say, let's be naughty." Brother Boniface looked serious, for he did not half like the idea, but at last he consented, and asked, "How can we manage it?" "Well," said the other monk, 'let us have a quarrel. There is nothing worse than a real row.' 'Yes,' went on Brother Boniface, 'but what can we quarrel about?' 'Well,' came the answer, 'I can't pull your hair, for you haven't got any. And I can't steal your food, for you always want me to eat yours as well as my own. But I have it! You see that white stone out there? You say it's yours and I'll say its' mine, and so we'll get up a squabble.' 'All right,' said the other monk, 'only you must begin, and perhaps,' he added with a smile, 'it'll come to a fight.' And he clenched his fist behind his back, for when Brother Boniface was a boy at school there had on one occasion been a fight, and——. But that is telling.

. . . . . .

Brother Hilarius scowled, and looked ugly and black, and Brother Boniface did the same, and neither of them seemed the least like the good kind man he really was. Then Brother Hilarius pointed to a large white stone and said gruffly, 'Understand that stone is mine, and if I catch you sitting on it, or using it for a pillow, I shall crack your bald pate with it.' Such fierceness made Brother Boniface jump, and he said with amazement, 'I beg your pardon, my dear brother.' 'Don't call me "dear,"' was the rough reply. 'Behave respectfully to your betters. Understand that white stone is mine. Do you deny it?' At this Brother Boniface could hardly breathe, but he managed to stammer out, 'Your stone, is it?' 'Yes,' shouted the other monk, 'my stone, and, mind, it belongs to me and I'm going to have it.' 'Well,' faltered Brother Boniface, 'of course, it is yours, my dear friend. And if you'll wait a minute I'll find you another, and you can have two.' Then they both burst out laughing, and Hilarius said, 'I suppose we must give it up. It takes two to make a quarrel, and you are such an amiable old rascal that you won't disagree.' And they were good and happy ever afterwards.—'C. E. World.'

'MORE WAYS THAN ONE.'

(By Ernest Gilmore, in 'Christian Work and Evangelist.')

When the children in a large Sunday-school were requested to earn a dollar for missions, one little girl, Pauline Travis, was almost overwhelmed. A dollar to her seemed an immense amount. She had never in all her life of ten years had a whole dollar of her own.

'A dollar!' she said to herself. 'I wish I could earn it; but how could I?'

She questioned herself over and over in vain; she could see no way of earning a dollar for missions, or—for that matter—for any other purpose. She was a most helpful child in her home, where no servant was kept. And she was as busy at school as at home. She wiped dishes in the morning and at night for her mother; at noon there was no time to do so. She did as many other helpful things to save her mother's steps as a ministering child of ten could do. But there was no money in these services; they were done for love's sake. However, Pauline's opportunity came. It came with the week of 'teachers' institute.' The first morning of 'no school' she spent with her mother, assisting with household tasks. Dinner was served at noon. After Pauline had helped with the dishes, Mrs. Travis said:

'Now, my dear, get dressed, and then if you want to, go and see one of your little friends. If you are at home at half-past five to help with the supper that will be in time.'

'Can I go and play with little Nellie Elliot, mamma?'

'Yes, of course, if you'd prefer to go there.'

The clock struck two when Pauline, beautifully clean, and with fresh ruffled white apron on, stood at Dr. Elliot's ringing the bell. Mrs. Elliot opened the door. There was a frown on her face, which passed away at sight of Pauline's smiling face.

'I thought it was one of the doctor's patients,' she said. 'They keep coming, and I hate tending door.'

'Where's Lene?' asked Pauline, as she followed Mrs. Elliott through the hall.

'Lena's gone, bag and baggage, and she couldn't have left me at a worse time. Biddy positively will not tend door, and if you knew the total depravity of a dental surgeon's door bell you'd pity me.'

They were on the threshold of the sitting room, where little Nellie met Pauline with rapturous greeting. Then the door bell rang peremptorily, and the frown came back to Mrs. Elliot's face.

'For an inanimate thing a dental surgeon's door bell is—' she began impatiently.

But Pauline ran to the door and opened it, letting in some patients, who went to the waiting room.

'Excuse me,' apologized Pauline, as she returned to the sitting room. 'I hope you didn't mind me opening the door.'

Mrs. Elliot laughed.

'I'm delighted,' she said, 'I wish you were here to open the door every time the bell rings; then there might be some chance of my getting this pile of sewing done in time for our trip.'

'I'll tend the door until five o'clock, if you want me to,' volunteered Pauline, out of the goodness of her heart.

'Well, then, please do so, and I'll be everlastingly obliged. Whenever patients come to see the doctor, see that they go to the waiting room, and you please ring the bell that sets on the hall table.'

With this remark she began her stitching on the machine with a sigh of relief. The doctor's patients came and went, but they did not disturb the doctor's wife, who was absorbed in her sewing. When not tending door Pauline was playing with Nellie, amusing her so delightfully that the busy mother was relieved in a double sense. She accomplished a great deal from two until five, at which time Pauline said she must go.

'Bless your heart for giving me such a lift,' she said warmly, as she kissed Pauline good-by.

'I can tend door to-morrow afternoon for you, if you would like to have me,' said Pauline.

'Oh, can you? Will you,'

For four afternoons that week, from two until five Pauline tended door, and between times made little Nellie the happiest baby on the block. On Thursday afternoon, as she was about to leave, Mrs. Elliot said to her:

'If it hadn't been for you, dear girl, I'm sure I wouldn't have finished my sewing in time for our trip to-morrow. Your coming to me in my dilemma seemed to be providential.'

She opened her purse and took therefrom a new dollar bill, which she handed to Pauline.

'For me?' cried out the astonished child, her face aglow.

'For you, yes,' laughed Mrs. Elliot, 'and it isn't a gift either.'

Pauline's face paled, and her sweet eyes questioned with a shade of anxiety.

'I mean—you know—that you've earned it, every cent, really I'm afraid that it is not enough, but I'll make it up, dear, some other time.'

Pauline's face grew radiant again.

She went home 'on wings,' as it were, in one hand was a bouquet of roses; in the other a basket of fruit; but in her heart was this glad sweet song:

'I've earned this brand new dollar for Jesus.'

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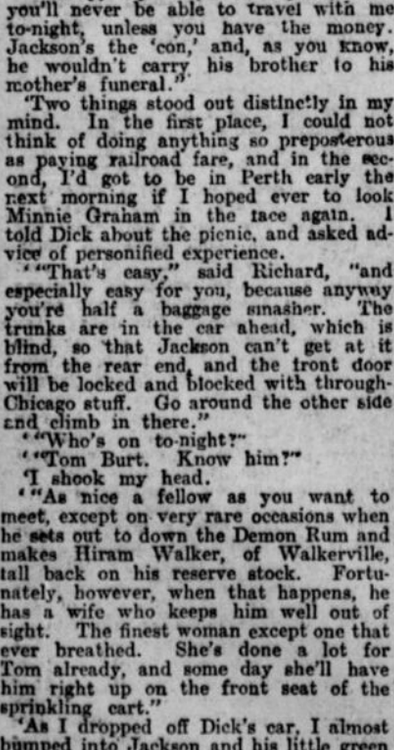

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The Boys' Page.

Some Don'ts for Those Who Use Firearms

Don't forget that the front end of a gun is always dangerous, no matter who holds the weapon.

Don't forget to handle guns on the theory that they are always loaded and cocked. It is an excellent working hypothesis.

Don't forget to be very careful in choosing those whom you allow to accompany you on a hunting trip. There is nothing like picking number eights out of your scalp, or digging a few buckshot out of your legs, to make you particular in choosing your hunting companions.

Don't go hunting with a crowd. One companion with a gun is enough to watch and to look out for when firing one's own weapon.

Don't trust the lock mechanism of the best gun ever made. When working the lever or bolt of a magazine to transfer a cartridge from magazine to barrel see that the muzzle points in a safe direction.

Don't put a loaded gun into a waggon. Don't put a loaded gun anywhere out of your hands. If you must lay it down or stand it against a tree or a fence unload the gun. But when you pick it up again assume that it is loaded and handle it accordingly.

Don't attempt to get over a fence with a loaded gun in your hands. If you insist on keeping the load in your gun while scaling a fence shove the gun through first, muzzle foremost, and when you are over pick it up by the stock.

Don't keep a gun loaded when it is not likely to be called into immediate requisition.

Don't shot at anything simply because it looks as if it might be a deer; be absolutely sure that it is a deer and nothing but a deer.

Don't shoot at all unless you know exactly what you are shooting at; something moving in the brush is not game—it is a man or a boy.

Don't shoot with bullets unless you are reasonably sure as to where they are going to stop.

Don't forget the rule: Never permit a revolver, loaded or unloaded, to point toward yourself or any one else—unless you mean to kill. If a friend playfully points an unloaded pistol at you, knock him down, and get sense into him somehow.

Don't forget for a moment that all firearms are deadly weapons, that they were made to destroy life, and are fearfully efficient contrivances for that purpose. A moment's forgetfulness may mean sudden death or a lifetime of haunting horror and misery.—'Northwest Farmer.'

Fun For The Panther, But Not For the Hunter.

Nicholas Court House, W. Va., Sept. 1. —'Why do you always take your rifle with you, Bruner? I have noticed that even on our trout fishing expeditions you carry it. You don't intend to kill any game out of season, do you?' the visitor enquired of John Bruner, the guide in the Middle Mountain range.

'No, I don't want to kill any game,' Bruner replied. 'The fact is, I was scared about a year ago putty nearly to death—made a plaything of by a painter for about an hour in these very mountains, and I don't want that sort of sperience again, and it was just because I didn't hev my gun with me.

'I was at Cherry Grove, on top of the Alleghany intending to stay all season with friends, when one day I got a letter askin' me to come on a certain day over to Addison to meet a fishin' party an' guide 'em in to the Cheat Mountains on a trout fishin' trip. As I only had time nuff to meet 'em on the day set by takin' the shortest rout I c'luded to foller the old Seneca path.

'The Seneca path is an ole Injun trail which runs 'bout as near straight as a surveyor could make it right through the Dry Fork of Rich Mountain, across Laurel River, then over Middle Mountain and east Fork, over Shaver Mountain an' Otter River, an' straight on through the wildest, roughest part of the wods to the railroad.

'"Better take yer gun," said Jim Burk, the feller I was stayin' with. "They say them woods is full of painters an' bars, an' they mout tackle ye."'

'"I'll jes go light as I kin, an' I won't hev any time to spare. As fer the varmints, I ain't skeered o' them," I says, an' off I loped, carryin' nothin' but a piece o' meat an' a pone o' cohn bread.

'It's might long way 'cross, an' I made good time. I didn't see nothin' that day but a ole she b'ar an' a couple o' half grown cubs; and they wuz right in the trail, an' all three stopped an' growled an' sniffed when they saw me, but when I waved my arms an' started at 'em with a whoop they lit out like racehorses.

'Them b'ars looked as com'cal, an' they was skeered so bad thet I laffed till I was sore. Thet wuz my time to laff; the nex' time the other critter did the laffin', ef any was did.

'I slep' under a tree that night an' nothin' bothered me, an' the next mornin' started early, follerin' the old Injun path—an' by the way, that ole Seneca trail is jes' as plain to-day as it was a hundred and fifty years ago. It's 'bout eighteen inches wide an' a foot deep, an' so hard that nothin' grows on it—jes' like it hed been leveled out with a shovel.

'I was goin' 'long in a sort o' a lope, right 'long the top of Shaver Mountain, with the woods growin' thick an' big rite up to the trail, when right in front o' me, not fifty feet away, a big painter jumped on a big limb plump into the path. He was the biggest painter I ever saw, an' must 'a' bin at least nine feet long, from tip to tip, an' how his yaller an' brown body did shine when he stretched himself out full 'ength, jest as though he was stretchin' out for a big jump.

'I tell ye I was skeered for once. I reely didn't know what to do. To turn an' run away I knowed would be worse'n foolishness, for he'd 'a' bin on me in a couple o' jumps, an' to stan' still would 'a' been ekally as foolish. At last I c'luded to keep on goin', though I was putty sure I was goin' to be attacked the next minute.

'Thar was jes' room to pass without techen of the painter whar he laid, fer the path widened out in passin' over a flat rock rite there an' I'd made up my mind that I'd try it ef I felt his claws the next minit. What would a happened you kin imagine yerself, but the painter didn't wait fer me to come quite up, fer when I was half a dozen steps away, without seemin' to make any prep'rashun, he give a mighty spring an' I saw him comin', jes' like a flash o' yaller light, an' before I could even throw up my han's he flashed by, jes' over my shoulder; an', as I looked back thar he was, layin' at on the ground with his short, strong legs an' his long, curved claws, stretched out like a half growed kitten in play, an' it ain't necessary to say no more that I was skeered half to death.

'I was mighty feared that the nex' second he'd be rite a top o' me, but I kep' on goin', lookin' rite an' lef' fer anything to fite with! a big club or even a rock would a-bin better'n nothin', but I didn't see a durn thing, an' it was a mity good thing I didn't, as it turned out, fer I hadn't gone more'n twenty steps further before a yellow streak went by rite clost to my face, an' there he was as before, flat in front o' me, his great yaller eyes shinin' rite in my face—not mad like, but like a good-natured mischievous puppy.

'It was becoming plain to me by this time that the painter was havin' fun with me, but how long it would last was a question. The minit he felt hungry, or got mad or spicious he'd tear me to pieces I was sartin'. Then, again, I thought mebby he was only playin' with me like a cat with a mouse, an' all I could do was to watch an' look out for a chance fer somethin', I didn't know what.

'How long it lasted I don't know; it seemed to me a week, but of course it wasn't. As I walked along sometimes the varmint would disappear and I would hope he was gone fer good, when back he'd come, sometimes in front, sometimes on one side or the other or behind; sometimes with a scream, and at others purring like a cat, jumpin' clear over me back and forth, a rollin' an' tumblin' an' frolickin', an' once the big yaller thing rolled over in front o' me so close that his hind claw, as big as my hand, teched my foot, an' I could see his white belly his full length.

'He kep' this up rite long, 'till I must hev sweat a gallon, expectin' that every jumped be the last. All at onst I saw jes' ahead, and off a little to one side, a old deserted hunter's log camp.

'It was about fifty yards away, an' it seemed to be sound an' close, with a door made of split puncheons, about two foot wide and four feet high. It looked like it had been built for safety, an' I determined to git as clost as I could and then make a dash fer it.

'I tell ye I felt mity skittish fer the next minit or two till I got rite in front of the door; then I give a yell an' run fer that door. The yell kind o' startled the varmint, an' I got to the cabin an' slammed the door jes as the derned critter lit rite on the foot log.

'When I slammed the door I saw that it had a strong wooden latch, an' a place fixed fer a bar, an' ye kin bet I got that bar—it was stan'in' rite alongside—across thet door mighty sudden. The painter hed been full o' fun an' mischief up to now, but as soon as he saw I was out o' reach he began to screech and tear the bark off the logs like a man with a hatchet, fer he was mad in earnest now, as his yeller eyes flashed an' his teeth glistened in his rage.

'When he failed to get in at the door he began to smell at the cracks between the logs and try to get at me with his claws. One look roun' showed me that the logs were strong and that there wasn't any winder, the cracks letting in the light.

'In the middle of the floor thar was two or three heavy pieces o' poles, which had been left over from the fire, an' I picked out the soundest an' best o' them—a lot about three feet long and two inches through. Thar was four or five places between the logs almost wide enough fer a painter to pull himself through, an' it wasn't long till he began to try one o' them places.

'When he shoved his foreleg in an' tried to follow it with his head I struck his foreleg close up to his elbow, as hard as I could drive, an' I'm a strong man. That painter fell back with a screech that'd made yer blood run col', an' almost before I could draw back fer tnother blow the varmint was back, right at that hole, tearin' an' bitin' to git at me.

'He dug an' tore an' scratched an' growled till he managed to git both claws an' the pint o' his nose through the crack. Then I smashed him across the nose, an' one of his legs as it laid across a knot. For the next few minutes I was kept mighty busy fightin' the mad varmint.

'He couldn't get at me, I could now see that, in his crippled condition, but that he intended to stay right there I could see, expectin' I s'pose, that he'd git me when I cum out. Of course I knew I'd stand a mighty poor show, too, as I had hurt the critter, ef I went out; but all at once't I thot of a plan.

'Thar was four ole bunks in the cabin filled with spruce limbs, all as dry as tinder. I got together a armful of the spruce an' set it afire an' shoved it through the crack.

'That varmint never knowd what fire was afore, I s'pose, but he found out when his claws felt of it. Sech a screechin' an' yellin' I never heerd afore, an' I've heerd many a painter yellin' in my time; an' then the leaves an dried sticks about the cabin caught fire, an' in less than five minutes there was a stretch of blaze a hundred yards wide, with a big painter plungin' an' yellin', tryin' to keep out o' its reach.

'I didn't wait any longer, fer I couldn't ef I'd wanted to, as the ole cabin itself caught fire. I fin'lly got away from there with only a few burns and a mighty bad scare.

'I didn't see or hear anything more of the painter; I s'pose he was burned up, for that fire never stopped till it got to Laurel Fork, but it didn't cross the trail, an' I got away, as I said, safe.

'This place we are goin' to fish in is in the same mountains, an' thar's more'n one painter roun' here, an' now you know the reason I always carry my rifle with me when I come up in these mountains.'—The 'Sun,' New York.

Julius Caesar

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOLBOYS' STUDY OF THE IMMORTAL TRAGEDY.

The following remarkable appreciation of Julius Caesar has been put together without change of phrase or spelling from several examination papers lately presented at an academy in Pennsylvania:

Caesar is a tragedy of blood. The piece about Shylock was almost bloody but the knife didn't reach the breast of him. Caesar wanted to be a tyrant but he did not want any crowns on his head, so he refused them in broad daylight. He grew so big that he could straddle the world which scared, indeed, his men, who were his enemies.

They came together one night when lions were rained down without chains in the streets of Italy, and when red lightenings were running this way and that. They were all there but Brutus who was the honorablest of all the men when Caesar lived those days. Cassium and Cascada were much in the things. Then they threw through the windows of Brutuses' orchard handing haracters which made the heart of Brutus burn fierce over the dark state of the peoples' rights among the citizens of Rome.

I pitied Brutus then as he read with tears falling about how he was noble and about how Caesar was hard on the poor. Then he called his wife and sharpened up his blade and told her not to eat any fire that day as he could not fail to win the fight. But she ate the fire after jagging herself.

Caesar thought maybe on going down street he might be stabbed but he told his wife that he never stood on draperies when it comes to scares. So out he went.

Then Caesar reached the Senate safe, but Cascada stabbed him deep and Brutus gave him the most kindest cutting, which made the tyrant yell, Eat, too, Brutus?

Then there was a fuss, now I tell you, but Cassium says to Brutus don't give that Mark Anthony anything to say. Brutus got up and said a formality speech with all sentences weighed in balances to his friends, his Romans and their countrymen and they said that he could live long. Then he was nice enough to Anthony to hear him tell them how he had butchered a bleeding piece of earth and that it was better to bury Caesar right off than to praise him. He had a will which he tried his best not to read. Then they pushed and yelled until he read it though.

The army came in and Brutus and Cassium put up tents. It was here that these two young men almost licked each other, had it not been for the great honorability of Brutus which scared Cassium to stick his head back again into his tent. Brutus scared him most when he prayed God to dash at him with thunderbolts. Then afterwards they were as good as pie before long.

Brutus didn't worry after he heard that his wife took a few hot coals. He called a servant and ran straight into his sword starting at the sharp end.

This play shows us Shakspear's great knowledge of stabbing in various styles, and shows how familiar he is with army life before the beginning of England. The women he made up in it are very bashful, with dear loce for their husbands. The style of writing is good excepting that North's Plutarch helped too much.—'Atlantic Monthly.'

WHY WAIT TO BE TOLD?

(Graham Hood, in 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.')

The problem of 'making' a living is not a particularly difficult one to solve these days. To be successful in the art of 'earning' a living is the difficult matter.

The commercial world to-day is crowded with young men and women who are being paid for services which they do not perform. Some of them succeed in giving their employer the impression that they are interested in his business. By obeying his commands with alacrity they lead him to imagine that they are serving him faithfully, whereas, on the contrary, they are constantly scheming to see how little work they can actually perform without being branded as incompetent. Morally—though not legally, unfortunately—such persons are guilty of receiving money under false pretences.

It makes no difference what sort of work a man is engaged to do, there is no excuse for him if he does not give proper attention to the task with which he is entrusted. If he lets his time out for wage, such brains as he may possess are supposed to be included in the bargain. Although he may feel that he is little more than part of a machine, he should remember that he is expected to be an intelligent portion of that mechanism, and that, however automatic his duties may be, his employer has the right to expect him to give some thought to the method of their performance.

Ask any large employer of labor what portion of his business causes him most annoyance, and he will tell you, 'The labor problem.'

Ask him why it is that he finds it difficult to get his work done properly and he will undoubtedly tell you that it is impossible to obtain the right kind of help; that, while he finds no trouble in obtaining the services of men and women who can do what they are instructed to do, it is difficult to procure any one with sufficient appreciation of the nature of his work to assume the responsibility of doing things without being told. By employing an overseer to do nothing but 'nag' his workmen it is possible to get three or four persons to accomplish a task that one man could easily perform if he exhibited a disposition to undertake the work intelligently.

If you can command the attention of any man who has made a success in life, ask him to tell you to what principle he owes the success. Nine cases out of ten he will say that he would never have been able to rise above the rank of the humble wage-earner if he had not made up his mind that he would master all the details of his business. He will also tell you that, having obtained this knowledge, he proceeded to show his employer that he could be depended upon to take the initiative.

He did not spend his idle moments in trying to evolve some scheme by which he could waste his employers' time without being detected in the act. He took an interest in the affairs of the man who hired him. He did not have to be told what to do. He knew what had to be done, and he went about doing it so intelligently that it was not long before his ability was recognized, and he was raised from the ranks of the workmen to a position of authority.

That is the secret of success. If your work is so irksome that you do not feel that you can put such principles into practice, stop being dishonest to yourself and to your employer. Find another position, one in which the work is more congenial. Do not stay where you are compelled to wear out your youth as a spiritless drudge who never does anything without being told.

THINGS YOU KNOW.

Home is the place where you grumble the most and are treated the best.

Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends, and good humor.

Some men will never learn anything because they understand everything too soon—Blount.

PUZZLES.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. What pronoun belongs to the musical scale?
2. What pronoun belongs to the potato?
3. Of what material should a hunter's suit be made?

BEHEADED WORDS.

1. I am a small weight; behead me, and I am a shower of water; change my head, and I am an ache; change my head again, and I am conceited.
2. I am a liquid.

Behead me, and I am a place for skating.

Behead again, and I am a black liquid.

JUMBLED BIRDS.

Higtlaegnin. Gipmea. Acyrna. Ruetky. Copckea. Psein.

JUMBLED NAMES OF TOYS.

Pto. Llod. Opoh. Hiwp. Blmears. Ckribs. Kjac-ni-het-box. Ruptmet. Tartle. Ohnaskar.

RIDDLES.

1. Yyuryyubicuryy for me.
2. At what time of the day was Adam born?

DOUBLE ACROSTICS.

1. Crosswords: Apparatus (four letters); a nutritive substance contained in an oval shell (three letters); a musical wind instrument (four letters); the first and last letters of these words, taken in order, spell the Christian name of a famous American.

2. Crosswords: A plan for keeping rabbits (six letters); indisposed (six letters); mixed snow and rain (five letters); a man of valor (four letters); the hardest metal (four letters); the first and last letters of these words, taken in order, spell the surname of the same man.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

CHARADES.

1. Independent.
2. Laborious.
3. Pecan.

P
CAR
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PACIFIC
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INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Our Avian Creditors.

(By Ernest Harold Baynes, in 'Bird Lore.')

It is an act of charity, this feeding of the birds at a season when even their great courage and energy often go unrewarded. Call it an act of friendship, and I will not dispute it; but, after all, it is a duty—the partial payment of a debt, for the hundred joys which birds have added to our lives. But, though they were not our creditors, the fact that we call ourselves 'bird-lovers' should be sufficient to insure our feeding them in winter; for it is not conceivable that we would allow those we love to run the risk of starving to death, if by any reasonable effort we could prevent it. In spite of all we may do, many birds will die this coming winter; but the more of us there are who will give even a little thought and go to even a little trouble for their welfare, the fewer deaths there will be.

The branch of bird-feeding work which is, perhaps, most in need of consideration at this time is that which provides for the great army of birds which do not come to our houses and gardens, but which struggle along as best they can in the woods and fields. It would seem to be the duty of the people of every town where deep snows prevail in winter to see that their own birds are provided for and not allowed to starve, and it has been my experience that decent people of all classes, are of just one mind on this subject.

No doubt there are many plans for carrying on this work, but I will give the one which follows, because it has proved very successful in several different towns.

First of all, two or three enthusiasts call a meeting of all those interested in the welfare of the wild birds. This is done through the local paper, if there is one, or through the school children, or both, or in any other way which may be convenient. A special effort is made to have this meeting attended by the Superintendent of Schools, and as many principals, teachers and ministers as possible; this tends to impress the school children and others with the dignity and importance of the work, and has a good general effect. The necessity for feeding the birds in winter is explained very carefully, and then a few committees are appointed to arrange details. One committee devotes itself to obtaining bird food, and money to buy food, and sometimes calls to its assistance such available outsiders as may be able to help. There are very few people who will refuse to help such work along in one way or another, if the matter is brought directly to their attention in a proper way. It is usually possible to approach many people personally; but, in any case, the school children can be urged to explain the matter to their parents, and local papers are usually very willing to make known the needs of the committee: Local grocers, butchers and grain-dealers I have found to be among the most generous of contributors, and often, after they have given all they can afford, they will sell to bird-feeders a considerable quantity of food at cost.

In the meantime, another committee is busy getting the names of volunteers to distrbute the food in the woods and fields. Here let me say that this work is not, as a rule, suitable for small children, girls or women; it should be done by strong, healthy boys and such men as can afford or will make the time. It has been my experience that no better workers can be found than the boys from the High Schools and the upper grades of the grammar schools, especially if their work is superintended by some older person in whom they have confidence. But, whoever the workers are, they should have the support of the entire community; they are engaged in a public work.

The coming of the first real snow-storm is considered the signal for the beginning of operations. The volunteers meet at some convenient building, like the High School or Town Hall, where the bird food has previously been stored, and, if they are wise, come dressed for work in the snow. The country in and about the town is divided into sections, and a squad of boys, two, three or four in number, is assigned to each section. Each squad is provided with snow-shovels, a bag or basket to carry the grain or bird seed, a quantity of fat meat or suet and plenty of string with which to tie it to the trunks and branches of trees. The suet or other fat, which is of course intended chiefly for the insectivorus birds, is displayed in conspicuous places on trees, and the string is wound round and round, so as to form a sort of net which prevents the food from falling to the ground, even after it has grown beautifully smaller under the attacks of hungry birds. If there is danger of crows, jays or red squirrels carrying off more than their share, it is found to be a good plan to flatten out a lump of suet against a tree trunk, and then tack down over it a square foot of half-inch wire netting. This enables any bird to get a meal on the spot, but prevents the selfish fellows from carting off the entire banquet at once.

As a rule, the best places to distribute the grain, seed, etc., are in the middle of wide, open fields and pastures, which can be seen for a considerable distance by birds flying over. On reaching such a spot, the members of a squad fall to with their shovels and clear a space from ten to twenty feet square, right down to the bare ground. If the food were thrown upon the snow, it would be liable to sink in at the first thaw, and then it would be quite out of the reach of most of the hungry ones. After scattering a quantity of grain, the squad moves on perhaps half a mile, and repeats the operation, establishing as many feeding stations as possible during the time at its disposal.

Of course it is somewhat disappointing to find that all the seed scattered during the afternoon is covered by snow the next morning, as sometimes happens; but boys with the right stuff in them will not be discouraged, but will stand up to their work until it is finished. The High School boys of Stoneham, Mass., were among the first to show that no amount of snow could discourge bird-feeders who had the proper spirit, and, in the unusually severe winter of 1903-1904, they got out with their snow-shovels and grain and suet after every storm, and established and maintained a chain of seventy-five feeding stations around their town, so that no intelligent bird could get either in or out without taking a meal, if he wanted one.

A MOTHER BIRD'S HEROISM.

(By D. M., in the 'Australasian.')

A sad story, and a brave one, was told by a lady in the eastern District to Mr. Dudley Le Soeuf who has charge of the Zoological Gardens Melbourne A pair of black-and-white fantails, which we know better as wagtails, built their nest upon the branch of a willow tree. Nearly every country boy and girl knows the wagtail and its beautiful nest. It is a little black bird with a white breast and a fan tail that is never still for an instant. You see it sometimes on the backs of sheep and cattle, or playing round about them as they graze, and chattering all the time. Its nest is a perfect cup, made of twigs stuck together by cobweb and warmly lined in the same way. They like to build their nests upon a bough overhanging the water, and if you go near it they chatter more than ever. These two wagtails built their nest upon the willow tree, and very soon there were four eggs in the nest—cream-colored eggs, with a grey rim around them. Three little ones were hatched, and the wagtails were quite happy hunting about all day for insects for their babies.

But one day—while the little wagtails were yet mere infants, half-covered with down and snuggling up together in the nest to keep each other warm—it began to rain. The floodwaters came down, and the pool under the willow tree rose higher, until the water soaked through the bottom of the wagtails' nest, and the little ones, unused to that strange chill, crawled about the nest and clung to the sides of it. But the rain went on, and the water rose higher. The poor little mother, chattering and protesting, fluttered about the nest that was so fast disappearing under the yellow waters. In despair, she settled down upon it, and spread her wings above her brood, but of what use were those poor frail wings to stop the rising flood. Soon only the mother's head was left above the water; the wet wings fluttered and tried to keep back the flood. Perhaps close to her brave little heart she could still feel the last struggles of her drowning babies! She could not save them, but she could die with them. And so with the last sight of the green willows and the blue sky, and all the things that the birds love, telling her to save herself and still be with them, she clutched the nest more desperately, put her wet breast down close to her dead brood, and so died with them. And the last sign was a little pearly bubble of air that rose through the rising water—the passing of the spirit of a bird.

When the waters went down there still was the sodden nest, the drowned bird mother and her little ones. Their tiny heads were raised to her; their mother's wings were still spread over them, her tiny claws with a grip that the fear of death could not loosen still clung to the side of the nest. But the sun which dried them could not warm them again to life.

When we human beings do a brave thing we do it sometimes with a sense of duty. Our sense of the duty that each owes to his neighbor tells us that in a great crisis, however much we may love life, however much we may fear death, we must put all the thoughts that might make us cowards to one side, and at all risks must do our duty. But the poor little wagtail that died so heroically in the willow tree at Hexham had no such inspiration as a sense of duty. It was just love for her little ones—pure love, a love that nothing in the world could destroy.

FEW BAD FATHERS AMONG BIRDS.

(From the Louisville 'Post.')

Bad fathers are rare among birds. Usually the male rivals his mate in love for their children. The carrier pigeon—in fact, so do nearly all birds—feeds his mate while she is on the nest.

More than that, the crow, the most dismal of all birds, often sits on the eggs in the nest in order that Mrs. Crow may have an hour or so of relaxation and gossip among the other Mrs. Crows of her acquaintance. The blue marten, the black coated gull, the great blue heron, and the black vulture all do the same.

THE MOLE'S NOSE.

A correspondent of the London 'Spectator' writes: 'It may not be generally known that a slight tap with the finger on the end of the nose of the mole kills it at once. I once had ocular demonstration of this by a mole-catcher, and it was most remarkable. Here the tap on a highly specialized organ causes a reflex shock through the highly sensitive nerves of touch and scent to the brain centre that presides over the heart, which at once causes paralysis of that organ. The mole, unlike the pig, does not use his nose for rooting in the ground, but forces his way on entirely by means of his adaptive legs and feet, which scrape the soil to either side.'

Home Department.

One Day.

Give me joy, give me joy, O my friends!
For once in my life has a day
Passed over my head and out of my sight,
And my soul has naught to unsay.
No querulous word to the fair little child
Who drew me from study to play;
No fretful reply to the hundred and one
Who question me gravely and gay;
No word to the beggar I fain would take back,
No word to the debtor at bay;
No angry retorts to those who misjudge,
And desire not a nay, but a yea;
No word, though I know I remember them all,
Which I would, if I could, e'er unsay.
Give me joy, give me joy, O my friends,
For the patience that lasted all day!

—A. D. T. Whitney.

Diversities of Gifts.

(By Pansy, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

We were attending a county convention. I had gone in company with 'the girls,' because of a habit I had of feeling more at home with them, even after my hair was grey, than with people of my own age.

There were certain members who had come to them during my year of absence whom I scarcely knew by sight.

One, whom they called 'Mollie,' was a red-haired, freckle-faced girl, so tall as to be ungainly, and with large, irregular teeth.

'That poor girl hasn't one redeeming feature, has she?' said a friend, looking at Mollie. 'Her hair is just the wrong shade of red, and those crooked teeth are positively disfiguring.'

It chanced that we heard the girl's name frequently during the day.

'Mollie, read this report for me when it is called, won't you? I'm on the resolutions committee, and they want to meet right away. It is short, only two minutes, and it is sure to be called before I can get back.'

'O Celia!' from Mollie, in a dismayed voice. 'You know I can't read in public.'

'Nonsense!' a trifle sharply. 'The idea of calling this little county meeting "public"!'

'Please don't ask me, dear. Ella Carney will read it for you, and will like to be asked.' The tone was so positive that the petitioner turned away without more words.

Ten minutes afterwards came another call to 'Mollie,' who sat near us reading and evidently correcting a type-written article.

'Is this Miss Williams, of Carmel?' asked a young woman. 'Then you are just the one I want; I am looking for some one from Carmel to give us a three-minute description of that 'current events social' you held there with such success.'

Mollie spoke in haste. 'O, indeed, I am not the one. Our secretary, Miss Peyton, can do that beautifully. She has already described it several times at other gatherings. There she is over by the south entrance; the one in white.'

While the reports were still being given, came another petition to 'Mollie.'

'Miss Williams, will you open the Junior conference with prayer this afternoon? We want somebody from Carmel.'

'But not me, I am sure,' said Molly, her freckled face flushing painfully. 'My cousin, Miss Austin, the one who is reporting now, will be glad to serve; she is accustomed to it, and I am not.'

At noon came another of the home members.

'Mollie Williams, won't you please help out in the conference this afternoon? Only the Junior workers will be there, and we want you to tell about the missionary sewing bee.'

'Jessie Donaldson will do that,' said Mollie promptly. 'She is just the one to talk about it. Don't you know how well she told it at Branchport?'

'But Jessie is to give the report on the children's choir.'

'That doesn't matter; she won't mind doing both. Try her, and see.'

'O Mollie! you are perfectly horrid! you just shirk out of everything.'

'That girl doesn't seem to fit in anywhere,' I said to my friend.

'No, indeed!' was the response. 'It is true, as that other one said, she "shirks" everything. I wonder that she belongs to the society at all.'

The next function was luncheon. It was a basket picnic; each local society gathered its own group, and handed in the baskets to a committee who unpacked and systematized them. In our circle we found Mollie Williams in evidence. She moved continually among the company, pass. out sandwiches, salads, fruits, whatever was called for.

She was being called constantly.

'Where's Mollie? She'll get us some water.'

'O Mollie! Mollie Williams! can't you find me a nut sandwich?'

She responded to all calls, and seemed to be also on the lookout for those who did not call.

'May I bring you some hot coffee?' she said to me. And to my friend, 'Let me get you some cream for your coffee.'

Where she got either of these luxuries I don't know, but she brought them.

Somebody said later, 'I don't believe Mollie Williams has eaten a mouthful, and the sandwiches are all gone.'

'Never mind me,' was the cheerful answer. 'I shall not starve.'

When I next saw her she was carrying a fretful baby, while his young mother leaned against a tree and rested.

That afternoon, while the finest address of the day was being given, Mollie sat in an ante-room out of hearing, and skilfully darned a zigzag tear in the skirt of the young maiden who was soon to appear in a quartette.

On the homeward journey the cars were crowded, and everybody was tired and 'nervous.' Everybody but the freckle-faced, homely girl.

'Change seats with me,' she said kindly to some one on whom the sun shone. 'My head doesn't ache, and I don't mind the sun.'

On her lap she held a fretful 'Junior'; at least, she had fretted until Mollie took her in charge. After that she talked pleasantly and laughed.

To watch the girl became a fascination. She seemed to have eyes and thoughts for everybody. Now it was a refractory blind or an obstinate window; then it was a glass of water for an elderly woman, and a fan for an overheated one. Once she produced from somewhere a fresh napkin dipped in cold water for a lady who had thought she was going to faint. When we reached the home station, the last glimpse I caught of her she was marching cheerfully homeward, having crowded her brother's carriage with over-tired people, and assured them that she would 'just as soon walk as not.'

'I have found where that girl fits in,' I said to my friend.

'Yes, indeed!' she said, heartily; 'isn't it beautiful? There are "diversities of gifts," you know; "but all these worketh the one and the same Spirit."' I would rather have her gift of ministry than to be able to read a hundred reports.'

As I thought of the girl's quiet, unselfish, busy day there came to mind as fitting to describe her life that wonderful sentence, 'I am among you as he that serveth.'

ON MAKING A CALL.

By Phyllis Browne, in the 'Young Woman.'

At a well-known Ladies' Club, the members of which enjoy the reputation of being what are called 'advanced women,' a discussion took place one evening not many months ago on the subject of Card-Leaving. On this occasion a lady well known for being deeply interested in all questions which affect the welfare of her own sex, read the opening paper, and she advanced the opinion that it would be an advantage to the community, and especially the female half of it, if the custom which is now practiced of leaving cards formally upon acquaintance could be abolished, or at any rate modified.

In advocating this change, the speaker declared that formal card-leaving was a very wearisome business, that it imposed a burden on the ladies who had to do it, and that it was entirely useless. A great many people had an idea that it promoted social intercourse, but though it might have been valuable in this way aforetime, it was so no longer. The mere fact that fashion decreed that during the season cards should be left upon a large number of people rendered agreeable intercourse with a few of them impossible, because the business occupied all the available time and exhausted the strength of the victims. The suggestion was made, therefore, that instead of being expected to leave cards at certain intervals on their acquaintances, ladies might be allowed to send cards by post, or perhaps at certain seasons to adopt fancy cards of the kind that are used at Christmas or New Year, and that having acknowledged their acquaintances, and expressed goodwill towards them in this simple way, the obligation to leave cards in person should be understood to have been fulfilled.

Curiously enough, the suggestion thus made gave rise to a misunderstanding. Several of the members of the club confused the custom of leaving cards with the custom of making calls on friends, and they took the opportunity of ridiculing and decrying it severely. Some declared that already morning calls were obsolete, that no woman who had occupation and an object in life ever thought of making them. One lady said that she was proud to say that for twenty years she had not made a single call, yet she had suffered no loss, for she had a large circle of friends. Another one congratulated herself and her hearers on the fact that no one who 'went out' much thought of calling after dinner parties on a hostess, it was only the women whose time hung heavily on their hands who did so. To her mind, the present condition of things had been aptly described by a friend who said that only nobodies called on each other. 'Those who called did not matter, and those who mattered did not call.' A third said that 'calling' would be more endurable than it was if women would engage in sensible conversation, but that to engage in or listen to small talk, or chatter about dress, servants, and babies, was simply a wicked waste of time. Why could not women calling on each other discuss some of the questions of the day, as men would do under similar circumstances? Then their talk would be interesting and valuable. In reply to this remark, a lady who had the courage of her opinions said that to her mind talk about the enormities of other people's servants was thrillingly interesting, whilst talk about dress was a labor-saving occupation. By engaging in it, one could easily get hints as to the best shops and the latest fashions, and so be saved from making mistakes.

This attack upon the custom of making calls was amusing, of course, but it was not very serious, and those who listened to it and those who took part in it felt that it was not very novel. For a great many years the practice of 'calling' upon friends has been ridiculed and abused. Young women just beginning to discover that the demands which civilization makes are occasionally irksome, have again and again resolved to disregard social customs, and to go their own way, doing what seems right in their own eyes. But usually, as these young folks grow older and became a little wiser, they returned to the beaten tracks. For the truth is that the observances of social life are not altogether ridiculous and stupid. They can easily be made so, if they are followed to excess; but when followed reasonably and with moderation they are helpful and sensible.

There is a saying the authorship of which is forgotten, that 'it makes all the difference with regard to social customs whether you regard them as bracelets or as handcuffs.' This puts the correct view of the matter in a nutshell. When the business of calling is entirely formal, maintained without feelings of friendliness and affection, and looked upon as compulsory, it becomes tiresome and foolish; but when it is performed simply and naturally, and used as a medium for the expression of kindly feeling, it is very interesting; and, more than this it possesses great value. 'Pleasant friends are amongst the greatest treasures we can possess.' 'The ornaments of a house are the friends who frequent it.' Both these sayings are true, but treasures and ornaments need to be cared for and looked after if they are to be preserved. If they are cast on one side and neglected, they may tarnish, or be injured and broken If we wish to keep our friends, we must show ourselves friendly, and it is most foolish waste to throw away good friends. To make calls is an easy way of continuing friendships and keeping them in good repair, and it is wonderful how much can be done in this way to help us to feel kindly and to strengthen our charity. Man left to himself soon degenerates into a very disagreeable animal. When we do not see our fellows we grow suspicious of them; we fancy that they are unamiable and selfish, and get all sorts of uncomfortable notions about them. But no sooner do we come into contact with them than we discover that they have trials and perplexities as we have, and we get a peep at their good points, which is very refreshing.

Let no young woman, therefore,, think that she is doing a brave, superior act when she refuses to 'make calls,' for the chances are that she is simply committing the great foolishness of throwing away her friends. If she will exercise discretion, there is no need for her to make herself a slave to the business of calling. For one thing, she should be rather careful how she begins to call on anyone, confining her calls to those who have claims upon her, to those with whom she is in sympathy, from whom she can learn something, or whom she can help. Much has been said about the exclusiveness of English ladies, and certainly when the practice is merely another name for Pharisaism and want of charity it is both foolish and wrong. But when it is employed as a protection against triviality and waste of time it is entirely justifiable.

We are none of us called upon to associate in the way of friendship with those who are quite off our lines. If we think that we can help others or do them good, we should go to them freely; but apart from a motive of this kind, we are surely at liberty to choose our friends. Whatever and whoever they are, we may be sure, by consorting with them we shall become like-minded with them, for we both rise and fall through sympathy. 'We catch behavior as we catch diseases from one another.' If we want to know truly what a woman is we find out who are her friends, and thus we gain the key to her character.

The routine of call-making, when practiced with common sense, is very simple. Old friends whose intimacy is established may call on one another as often as they please. If their welcome never fails their visits need not be counted. Under special circumstances of life, calls of congratulation, calls of condolence, calls of sympathy should be made. Great circumspection is needed here, however, lest compliment should degenerate into intrusion; people who are in trouble have a right to privacy. Introduction by a mutual friend justifies a call. A first call should be returned within a few days. After a second call five or six weeks may pass without any breach of politeness. When acquaintance is on a firm footing, busy people often consider that they have 'done their duty' if they call on each other twice a year. To be 'at home' to callers on a special day is, however, usual amongst those who have a large circle of acquaintances, and it prevents disappointment and waste of time. Further than this, extremely busy people occasionally let it be understood that they will receive calls, but cannot return them. They then set aside a certain day once a week or once a month for being 'at home,' and then they are glad to see all who have the entree to their houses. This convenient one-sided arrangement is limited to those who are exceptionally placed.

From three to six are the correct hours for calling, and only intimates are justified in calling before luncheon. In country places and in some country towns, residents call on new-comers; in large towns, however, an introduction through a mutual friend is necessary before a call is made. A quarter of an hour is the time usually given to a formal call. It is usual for a hostess to offer tea with light refreshments to callers.

The business of making calls is generally undertaken by the ladies of the family. Those who wish to fulfil the duty methodically will find that their work is made much easier if they keep a visiting-book containing the names and addresses of their acquaintances. In this book they should carefully note the date when calls were made and returned. In this way regularity in calling can be readily maintained, and mistakes which might lead to coldness and estrangement can be easily avoided. A book of this sort can be kept without the slightest trouble, and it greatly facilitates the performance of social duties.

With the Children.

RILEY'S MANNER WITH CHILDREN.

James Whitcomb Riley, whose love for children is so great and who is almost invariably successful in making himself popular with them, has one unfailing method of winning their confidence. According to Riley, any one who employs it cannot fail, unless he is a most unnaturally disagreeable person indeed, of winning the shy interest of a child.

'Often,' he says, 'I have been sitting in a room which a child would enter while I was in conversation with some of its elders. My impulse would be to leave the elders incontinently, and to turn to the child, but that never accomplishes anything. Indeed, I would go on talking and pay no attention in the world to the little intruder. There is enough human nature in a child to make him unconsciously resent this, perhaps be piqued by it. Gradually the child has come nearer, watching and listening, and wondering what manner of person this may be who pays it no deference. And at last I have known children to venture quite to my knee. Then I have put out a hand in a casual and absent-minded manner, perhaps absent-mindedly I have patted the hand, and at last, still talking with an assumption of absorbed interest to the grown people, I have even lifted the child to my knee and known it to sit there in content and confidence without my ever having addressed it.

'Any one can do this. Instead, people usually frighten a child away by demonstrativeness and unreserve. A child is like a grown person, only more so. It wants the privilege of making some of the advances of friendship itself. And the confidence is so well worth winning, I wonder that everyone doesn't make it a study.—'Tribune.'

TAKE CARE OF BABY'S MOUTH.

Many mothers do not recognize the fact that a baby's teeth should be cleaned not only as soon as they arrive, but even long before—as soon as the baby itself arrives, in fact. Many a chubby little face is kept shining with scrupulous cleanliness on the outside, but it is really much more important to keep the inside of a small child's mouth clean than the outside. If their mouths are not kept clean, not only are the coming teeth jeopardized, but the child's general condition may be lowered by the constant presence in the mouth, and consequently the passage through the system of health-injuring microbes. In illness a small child's sufferings are often greatly aggravated by the parching of the lips and tongue, and it is unable to tell what the trouble is. The mouths of these little patients should be constantly refreshed and kept moist. This can be done with glycerine and water, and in many cases where constant drinking is forbidden by the physician much suffering can be avoided by keeping the mouth moist and comfortable by some such simple means. Great gentleness must be observed in this toilet of the mouth, for the baby's mucous membrane is very tender and easily abraded, and if it is injured ulceration will follow.

A MEMORY SYSTEM.

Forget each kindness that you do
As soon as you have done it;
Forget the praise that falls to you
The moment you have won it;
Forget the slander that you hear
Before you can repeat it;
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer,
Wherever you may meet it.

Remember every kindness done
To you, whate'er its measure;
Remember praise by others won
And pass it on with pleasure;
Remember every promise made,
And keep it to the letter;
Remember those who lend you aid
And be a grateful debtor.

Remember all the happiness
That comes your way in living;
Forget each worry and distress,
Be hopeful and forgiving;
Remember good, remember truth,
Remember heaven's above you,
And you will find, thro' age and youth,
True joys and hearts to love you.
—Priscilla Leonard.

FROM A GLASS HOUSE

The woman who never lost an opportunity to set people or things right had gone into the train early, for she was tired after a day's shopping. But as she began to feel a trifle more rested, her alert mind began to work.

'Now that woman in front has put a suit case and a coat on the seat beside her with the idea of keeping the extra seat,' she said to herself. 'I know by her appearance she is just one of those selfish people. She'd rather see people standing than be a little crowded herself. I know the type. I shall watch her. She will probably say she "expects a friend."'

The car filled, slowly at first, then rapidly, as the tired home-going people streamed in from both doors. The self-appointed watcher saw a number of women stop at the seat in front, hesitate, and then go wearily along the aisle. Her indignation grew apace.

'I shall speak to the conductor if necessary,' she said to herself when every other seat, so far as she could see, had been taken. She sat eagerly forward, and watched for a newcomer.

Just as the train started there were two arrivals—a young woman with a pretty, tired face, and behind her a stout man. They came from the rear door, and the young woman paused beside the watcher, who looked up at her and spoke in a clear tone.

'That person two seats in front is trying to keep an extra space for herself,' she said, 'and if I were you I should insist on her moving that suit case and coat so that you may sit down and—'

Just then the stout man spoke. His tone was even clearer than the watcher's.

'I beg your pardon, ma'am,' he said, so that all who chose might listen, 'would you mind setting that hand-bag and those three bundles on the floor and moving over to the window so this young lady can sit with you? I will sit with my wife two seats ahead.'

'Oh, I didn't realize—I have been so busy—I was looking—I thought—it's all right,' murmured the watcher, with scarlet cheeks, as she gathered up her belongings and meekly made way for the young woman, while the stout man, passed on, and the rest of the people in the car smiled knowingly.—'Youth's Companion.'

For the Housekeeper.

WASHING FLANNELS.

A rather stiff brush about four and a half inches long, without counting the length of the handle, and two or three inches wide, is a convenient article in the laundry outfit. Corsets and flannels are much more easily scrubbed clean with a brush then rubbed clean on a board. Flannel or pure wool, which are not rubbed but scrubbed wit ha brush, using water softened with ammonia or borax, and a white non-resinous soap, will not shrink and grow hard if they are dried on a firm wooden frame. Rubbing all-wool flannel on a board causes the ultimate spinal fibres of the wool to become entangled and brink.

This can not happen when a flannel is scrubbed with a brush. The dirt is also more easily removed from the interstices of the cloth by using the brush. Hard water and resinous brown soaps cause flannel to be hard. Stockinet garments of wool should always be dried on wooden frames of their exact shape and size when new. These wooden frames are used at stockinet factories, where the goods are washed, and can be obtained at a comparatively low price.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

While the 'natural cook,' like the poet, is 'born, not made,' anyone with common sense and an inclination to use it can achieve success. Not in a single bound, however. There is an a, b, c, d in cooking, as in every other art, but, the rudiments mastered, the 'frills' will follow.

The born cook seems to tell by intuition when to put in and when to withhold. She knows the proper combination of flavors, and the golden moment which marks just the difference between underdone, perfect or overdone. The 'made cook,' and that describes the majority of us, must go by 'rule of thumb,' until experience makes perfect. Here, for instance, is a 'table' that should be memorized or else written out and hung up in the kitchen for easy reference:

Three even tablespoonfuls dry material makes one even tablespoonful.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls liquid make one cupful.

Twelve tablespoonfuls dry material make one cupful.

Two cupfuls make one pint.

Four cupfuls make one quart.

One dozen eggs should weigh one and one-half pounds.

Use one teaspoonful soda to one cupful molasses.

One teaspoonful soda to one pint sour milk.

Three teaspoonfuls baking powder to one quart of milk.

One-half cupful of yeast or one-quarter cake compressed yeast to one pint liquid.

One teaspoonful extract to one loaf plain cake.

One teaspoonful salt in two quarts of flour.

One teaspoonful salt to one quart of soup.

One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for bread.

One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for muffins.

One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for batters.

One quart of water to each pound of meat and bone for soup stock.

Four peppercorns, four cloves, one teaspoonful mixed herbs to each quart of water for soup stock.

One quarter pound clear salt pork to a pint of beans, for 'Boston baked beans.'

A glass rolling pin saves considerable time lost in scraping off the dough from the wooden ones. Those with the wooden handles are best.

To raise the nap on cloth soak it in cold water for half an hour, then put it on a board and rub the threadbare parts with teasel or with emery.

In patching cracks in plastering, if plaster of Paris is mixed with vinegar instead of water it can be handled better as it will not set so quickly as when water is used. Strong hot vinegar will remove paint from window glass.

Advertisements.

BABY'S SLEEP

One of the first signs that something is wrong with an infant is disturbed sleep. Usually the trouble is with the stomach or bowels. If your little one is cross and restless do not give it an opiate or 'soothing' medicine of any kind. All these things are deadly poison, and the sleep they give is unhealthy, unnatural and injurious. Your baby will sleep and let you sleep if you treat it properly. In Baby's Own Tablets there is not an atom of poisonous 'sleepy stuff,' and yet by their beneficent, healthy action they give refreshing sleep. They remove the cause, and the result is healthy, refreshing, life-giving sleep from which the little one awakens bright and well. Mrs. S. T. Douglas, Petitcodiac, N.B., says: 'My baby was troubled with constipation, was restless and uneasy and did not sleep well at nights. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets and the change they made was wonderful. They regulated the bowels and he now sleeps well at night.' If your dealer does not keep the Tablets send 25 cents to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be sent you by mail postpaid.

Selected Recipes.

During some seasons grapes are among the cheapest fruits to come upon the western market, and as they come in after most of the other fruits have disappeared they may be used to supply any shortage in the housewife's store of preserved fruits. Here are some recipes for the use of the grape:

Grape Pickles—Take seven pounds of ripe grapes and remove the stems; take three pounds of white sugar, one quart of cider vinegar, one ounce of cinnamon, and one-half ounce of cloves. Boil this and pour over the fruit for two mornings, and the third morning put fruit and all in preserving kettle; heat so as to simmer for a few minutes; then put it in glass or earthen jars, tie up securely and keep in cool place.

Grape Jelly—Select firm grapes not quite ripe, wash the berries well, pour into preserving kettle, and stew slowly for some minutes to free the juice. Strain through colander, and then through jelly bag. Keep the juice as hot as possible. Measure the juice and add one pound of loaf sugar to each pint of juice. Boil fast, for at least thirty minutes, until done, and put in glasses.

Spiced Grapes.—Take the pulp of the grapes, boil, and rub through a sieve so as to get rid of the seeds. Add the skins to the strained pulp and boil with sugar, vinegar and spices, using for seven pounds of grapes four and a half pounds of sugar and one pint of good vinegar. Spice quite highly with ground cloves, allspice and a little cinnamon.

Grape Marmalade.—Take one pound of grapes and one pound of sugar. Stew until well dissolved, put through strainer bowl, and then through sieve. Cook until it becomes stiff as jam. Put away in small preserve jars.

Grape Leather.—Use same ingredients as for marmalade. Boil until quite stiff. Spread on marble slabs or china platters to dry.

Grape Trifle.—Pulp two pounds of ripe grapes through a sieve fine enough to extract the seeds. Add sugar to suit the taste. Put into a trifle dish, and cover with whipped cream nicely flavored. Serve cold.

Grape Pie.— Take the pulp from the grapes and heat a little to soften it; then rub through a sieve to get out the seeds. Add the skins. Sugar to taste, and bake.

Brown Betty. — The very mention of brown Betty brings with it all the flavor of old-fashioned days. The following recipe is one of the best of its kind: Spread the bottom of an earthen pudding dish with a layer of quartered apples dotted with bits of butter and seasoned with nutmeg. Then cover with a layer of bread crumbs soaked in milk. Do not have too much milk, as the tartness of the apples and the sweetness of the milk do not combine well, but the crumbs should be thoroughly moistened to prevent their becoming top dry in baking. Bread freshly grated from a stale loaf is excellent for this purpose. Sprinkle the top with nutmeg, a little sugar and large bits of butter. Bake until the apples are done and the whole a rich brown. Serve with thick, sweetened cream, or, better yet, with a hard sauce, made with powdered sugar, butter and a little flavoring. It is good either hot or cold.

Advertisements.

ARE YOU GETTING MARRIED?

Wedding Stationery and Visiting Cards Engraved or Printed in up-to-date styles. Send for our Booklet No. 15, "Wedding Etiquette" and Price List FREE
W. H. EATON & SON, 694 Craig St., Montreal.

FLAGS FOR HOME AND SCHOOL

Fill the home with an atmosphere of love of country, of patriotism of the highest order, and you render loyal service to King and Empire. The flag is an aid in this service. Extend its use all you can. Our Flag Offer will help you.

Write to our FLAG DEPT. for particulars. See our advt. elsewhere.

MANY VESSELS FOUNDER.

Terrific Storm Raging in the North Sea.

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST—COASTING TRADE SUSPENDED.

Hamburg, Oct. 17.—A terrific northwest storm, accompanied by rain and hail, has been raging in the North Sea for four days. Many vessels have foundered or been damaged and twenty-five sailors are known to be lost. The harbor of Auxhaven is filled to overflowing with vessels seeking shelter. The coasting trade has been completely suspended.

CUBAN LIBERALS.

HAVE DECIDED TO WITHDRAW FROM COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New York, Oct. 16.—A special cable despatch to the 'Sun' from Havana, says:

At a general convention of the Liberal party held to-day it was decided to withdraw entirely from the coming presidential election and to inform the head of the Moderate party that the Liberals will not be responsible for any act that may occur in the future. Manifestos will be published giving the reason for this act.

Senor Zayas, the Liberal candidate for the vice-presidency, who presided at the meeting, says that the decision was almost unanimous, there being no other course for the party to follow. The idea of withdrawal was presented at the last meeting of the Liberals, but consideration of the proposal was postponed awaiting events.

It is now seen, the Liberals say, that it would be useless to continue the campaign in view of the colossal frauds committed in the registration. Senor Zayas declares that in the San Lazaro ward of Havana there are about three thousand actual voters and that 12,000 have been registered.

PORT ARTHUR'S WATERWORKS.

Port Arthur, Oct. 16.—Ratepayers today authorized an expenditure of $112,000 on the extension of waterworks, and $111,000 for extension of sewers.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

COUNSEL OF EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH SETTLES THE QUESTION.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 16.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America to-day settled the marriage and divorce question by the adoption of a canon as to the practice of the Church in the future, as follows:

That the pastors shall decline to marry any person who has a husband or wife living, unless such a person shall have been divorced by due process of law from such husband or wife for the cause of adultery or wilful desertion, and in that case they consent to marry only the innocent party to such divorce, and then not until the expiration of a year after the divorce shall have been granted.

A HAMILTON MYSTERY.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 12.—A mysterious murder, committed in James Johnston's bush, about two miles from the city, was brought to light yesterday afternoon. The place is back over the mountain near Marshall's lime kilns. The victim had been gagged with her handkerchief, and then the assassin held a revolver close to her head, behind the right ear, and fired. Death probably resulted instantly. The body was then covered with dry brush, and a bundle of burning paper was thrust into the heap. The fire died out after burning a small hole in the woman's skirts, and the murderer did not wait to re-light it.

FUNERAL OF IRVING.

GREAT ACTOR'S REMAINS TO BE INTERRED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(See also Page 1.)

London, Oct. 17.—The funeral of Sir Henry Irving will probably be held on Friday. The body will be interred in Westminster Abbey in compliance with a memorial presented to the dean, the Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, which was signed by the leading managers, actors and a number of other prominent men. The arrangements for the services and the site of the grave have not yet been decided. The limitations of the remaining space in the Abbey will determine the site, which probably will be near Gladstone's grave. It has been suggested that a bust of Irving be placed in the poet's corner near that of Garrick.

The Prince of Wales has sent a message to Sir Henry's sons expressing warm sympathy with them in their loss.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, one of Sir Henry's oldest friends, has offered to loan her residence at No. 1 Stratton street, Picadilly, to the family on the day of the funeral, Sir Henry's flat at No. 11 in the same street being inconvenient for the assembly and departure of the procession.

CAPTAIN BERNIER BACK.

The 'Aretic' is once more in Canadian waters, and Capt. Bernier returns home in the best of health. The captain, in an interview, stated that there was scarcely a case of sickness on board while they were in northern latitudes. They spent the winter at Era Harbor. They did some exploring during that period, and discovered what they named Prefontaine Bay, situated in longitude 76.25 and latitude 62.23. They also located a cape jutting out into the sea, and in spite of the fact that Capt. Bernier was a Tory when he left Canada, he decided that this newly discovered piece of rock should be baptized Cape Laurier, which was done instanter. All those who spent the winter on board the 'Arctic' declared that she was as warm as a lighted stove and that nothing could have been more comfortable. On July 5 a start was made from Fullerton, for Hudson's Bay Straits, but after getting 60 miles away they had to return and wait for clearer water. On the way, they broke through a piece of ice 2,000 feet long, 100 feet wide and five feet thick.

HONORED MR. WHITNEY

ONTARIO PREMIER THE GUEST OF THE MONTREAL CLUB.

The Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, was the guest of honor on Tuesday night at a banquet tendered by the Jacques Cartier Club, at which several hundred prominent Conservatives attended and the Premier of Ontario was given a most enthusiastic reception. Mr. Whitney was accompanied by the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Dr. Reaume, and the Attorney-General, the Hon. J. J. Foy. Amongst other prominent Conservatives present to do honor to the Ontario Premier were: Messrs. F. D. Monk, M.P., the Hon. P. E. Leblanc, the Hon. T. Chapais, J. R. Lucas, M.P.P., Dr. Wilson ,and many others.

The health of the Ontario Premier was enthusiastically received and Mr. Whitney in reply made a rousing speech, in which he told of the Conservative triumph in Ontario and urged wider union between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. He declared that the Conservative party had no reason to be discouraged in the Dominion, as its policy was in the best interests of the Dominion and must ultimately triumph. Speeches were also made by the Hon. Dr. Reaume, the Hon. J. J. Foy, and others.

ELEVEN VILLAGES WIPED OUT

FURTHER HOSTILITIES BETWEEN TARTARS AND ARMENIANS.

Elizabethpol, Russia, Oct. 14.—Hostilities have broken out between Tartars and Armenians, in the surrounding districts, and bands of them are firing on each other in villages. Two Armenians and nine Tartar villages have already been destroyed.

'STORK'S' CREW REWARDED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 16.—The underwriters at Lloyds have presented to the officers and men of the steamer 'Stork' sums varying from fifty to five pounds. The 'Stork' had a perilous trip from the Hudson Bay, having been forced to take shelter on an island, where the crew lived on rabbits and wild animals for ten months. The vessel arrived in London a few weeks ago.

A CRUEL SWINDLE

SENSATIONAL ESCAPE OF PRISONER WHO ROBBED WIDOW UNDER PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Edwyn Clive, alias J. Jardine, alias A. Gilbert, who describes himself as a theatrical agent and playwright, a man about thirty-two years of age, is wanted by the United States and Canadian police. He was arrested last week at Baltimore on instructions issued by Mr. Carpenter, chief of the Montreal detective force, who held a warrant charging the man with having robbed a Mrs. Bettes of $1,000 in cash and jewellery worth a similar amount.

Clive proposed marriage to Mrs. Bettes, a widow lady, in London, and induced her to sell her business and come over to America. He met the lady on her arrival at Montreal, and saying it would not be safe to keep her money and jewellery in apartments, he took this from her in order, he explained, to put it 'in the safe at the hotel where he was staying.' Clive was not seen again by Mrs. Bettes.

When arrested at Baltimore he agreed to waive extradition proceedings and come with the officer to Montreal, but as the train was leaving New York he 'slipped' the United States police escort, jumped from the train window, and escaped. Every effort has been made to trace him, but so far without result. Letters found in Clive's possession at the time he was arrested proved that he was carrying on correspondence with several ladies with a view to matrimony. The Philadelphia police also have a warrant for his arrest charging him with theft.

CIVIC CORRUPTION

MR. JOHN A. PATERSON, K.C., ALLEGES THAT TORONTO ALDERMAN WAS PAID FOR HIS VOTE.

Toronto, Oct. 14.— There is likely to be a civic investigation into the policy of Toronto's municipal life. Mr. John A. Paterson, K.C., yesterday laid before Mayor Urquhart evidence of alleged gross corruption, which calls for immediate action. It relates to the granting to the Puddy Bros. by Council, on July 17, of a permit to carry on a pork packing business on Paton Road. Affidavit was made to the effect that an alderman received $200 in exchange for his vote on that occasion. The Mayor has called a meeting of the Board of Control for to-day, provided Ald. Spence who is out of town, has returned.

AUSTRALIA AND PREFERENCE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 16.—The 'Times' Sydney correspondent states that Premier Deakin, addressing the New South Wales Chamber of Manufacturers, said that at next election the ministry would ask for power to arrange mutual preference with the Mother Country. Meanwhile the ministry was studying the Canadian overtures and communicating with South Africa.

EARL GREY AT WINNIPEG

HIS EXCELLENCY SPEAKS BEFORE THE CANADIAN CLUB.

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—Before two hundred and fifty representatives Earl Grey addressed the Canadian Club on ideals for Canadian clubs, pointing out that such clubs could protect a city against graft and boodling. He had been struck in driving about the city by the signs on the streets, 'Citizens' protective property.' He trusted that these words would be interpreted to mean that citizens should protect not only the grass of the boulevards but also the more extended property of the city. In many cities a few men had succeeded in doing wonders in purifying municipal life, and in cities there should be such men who would devote time and energy to the purification and elevation of city life. There is no time so momentous in the life of a city as its youth, and now is the time when in Winnipeg the Canadian Club should do its utmost to make the future of the country. He had learned that in Canada there existed a most extensive commingling of races. Many regarded this as a weakness. He regarded it as a source of strength. There was much which the Canadian might learn from the Galician, much to be learned from the Doukhobors, much to be learned from the German, the Frenchman, or even from the Scotchman (much laughter). What must be done in Canada is to take all these various nationalities and mould them into good, high class Canadians. No city could have too high an aim, no club could have too high a purpose, what Winnipeg ought to aim at is to have within its bounds the finest schools, the finest churches, the finest music, the highest art, the best newspapers. It is a most astonishing thing how small a group of united men can bring these great objects to pass. If in a city there was even one man whose aims are the highest and, who would devote himself unexemptingly to this work, there was no limit to what he might accomplish in the way of development of a high civic and social life. His Excellency closed his brief address amid much applause, by expressing his sincere and heartfelt wish for the future development, progress and prosperity, expressing the hope that with the aid and assistance of the members of the Canadian Club, the city would lead all the world forward.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY

London, Oct. 10.—A despatch to the 'Chronicle' from Hongkong says the government has loaned China £1,000,000 to enable her to acquire the United States rights to the Canton-Hankow Railway.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BALLANTYNE — At Hill View avenue, Montreal West, on Oct. 6, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Ballantyne.

BOON.—On Oct. 12, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Boon, 308 St. Charles Borromee street.
Toronto and Quebec papers please copy.

FOSBRE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1905, at 1348 St. Urbain street, 'The Annex,' a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fosbre.

FULFORD.—On Oct. 12, 1905, at 79 Brewery street, Hull, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fulford, a son.

MARTIN.—At 216 Prince Arthur street, on Oct. 12, 1905, the wife of John F. Martin, of a son.

PLOW — On Oct. 7, 1905, at 63 Clandeboye avenue, Westmount, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Plow, a son.

MARRIED.

AGNEW — DICKENSON — On Oct. 7, 1905, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Reed, M.P.P., of Glanford, Ont., brother-in-law of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Scanlon, Miss Elizabeth Dickenson, daughter of Mr. Edward Dickenson, sen., of Glanford, to Mr. John Agnew, of Toronto.

ALLAN—EVANS.—On Oct. 5, 1905, at the residence of the bride's mother, 886 College street, Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Jennie M. Evans to Thomas M. Allan, M.D., of Somerset, Bermuda.

ANDERSON—COULTER.— On Oct. 11, 1905, at 7.30 p.m., in the Bell Street Methodist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. I. Campbell, D.D., Aziliah, daughter of John Y. Coulter, of Ottawa, to Robert Anderson, son of Adam Anderson.

ARNOLD — THOMPSON—At St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 10, 1905, by the Venerable Archdeacon Carey, Florent G. Arnold, of Regina, to Edna Gunn Thompson, B.A., daughter of Jas. Duncan Thompson.

BROOKS — CLUMP — On Oct. 11, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'Brookside,' Paris, Ont., by the Rev. P. C. Cameron, B.A., of the Paris Baptist Church, Mabel Anna, only daughter of Mr. G. D. Clump, to Captain W. C. Brooks, Brantford.

BROWN — MILLER — On Oct. 12, 1905, at the residence of the bride's mother, 86 Charles street, Toronto, by the Rev. Alfred Gandier, Helen Bell Brown, fifth daughter of the late Alexander Brown, to Armour Adamson Miller, barrister.

FAIRHEAD — BOWLING — On Oct. 11, 1905, at St. Simon's Church, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, M.A., Thomasina Selina [illegible], youngest daughter of F. A. L. Bowling, Esq., Toronto, to Mr. Henry James Fairhead, son of Mr. James Fairhead, both of Toronto.

FRASER—ROARKE.—On Oct. 11, 1905, at Christ Church, Rawdon, Que., by the Rev. W. Davies, rector, James Fraser, of New Glasgow, Que., to Caroline Rearke, of Rawdon, daughter of the late Mr. Michael Rearke.

GOAD — LA FONTAINE — On Sept. 16, 1905, at Smyrna, Charles Ernest, eldest son of Chas. E. Goad, Civil Engineer, of Toronto, to Daisy Edith, daughter of the late Edward La Fontaine, of Constantinople, and Mrs. La Fontaine, Bournabat, Smyrna, Asia Minor.

GOODWILLIE — THOMAS — On June 16, 1892, by the Rev. John McLachlan, pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N.Y., George Stewart Goodwillie, barrister-at-law, Georgetown, Ont., to Dora Jean, daughter of James T. Thomas, Brantford, Ont., and niece of the Rev. James Noble, Wayne, Michigan.

HERBISON — HUNTER — At Erskine Church, Montreal, on Oct. 9, 1905, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the Rev. Robt. Herbison, M.A., of St. Giles Presbyterian Church, Toronto, to Jenny Gibson, daughter of George Hunter, Esq., of Glasgow, Scotland.

HILL—WORTH.—At 79 Borden street, Ottawa, on Oct. 10, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Baker, of Broadway Tabernacle, Sherwood N. Hill, of the Typographical Department, Ottawa, to Barbara Harris Worth, eldest daughter of Frederick J. Worth.

JACK—BLACK.—On Oct. 11, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, North Georgetown, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., William Andrew Jack, of Chateauguay Basin, to Margaret Lees, daughter of Mr. William Black.

LODGE — CAMPBELL — On Oct. 10, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. McColl, B.A., of Toronto, uncle of the bride, Mr. Edwin Lodge, of Toronto, to Miss Annie Maud Campbell, eldest daughter of Mr. A. C. Campbell, of Cannington, Ont.

LUCE — MUNN — On Oct. 10, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Westmount, by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, Julia Isobel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Munn, to Cortlandt F. Luce, of New York.

McCOY — LAMBERT — On Saturday, Sept. 30, 1905, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Henry J. McCoy, of Denbigh, Ont., to Emma Lambert, daughter of Mr. W. H. Lambert, of Sebastopol, Ont.

MILLMAN — WRIGHT — At Winnipeg, on Oct. 4, 1905, by the Rev. C. W. Gordon, Hartley McKinley Millman, Esq., to Margaret Rutherford Wright, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Wright.

PITTS — WORK — On Oct. 14, 1905, at St. Martin's Church, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., William H. Pitts to Elizabeth Work, youngest daughter of Mrs. A. Work.

ROBINSON—FORBES.— At St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on Oct. 3, 1905, by the Rev. Canon Welch, Lillian Forbes, daughter of Wm. Forbes, Esq., of Listowel, to Alvin A. Robinson, of Coldwater.

SPENCER—KENNEDY.— At the residence of the bride's parents, 'Poplar Hill,' Agincourt, Ont., on Oct. 4, 1905, by the Rev. S. M. Whaley, William Spencer, to Annie Edith Kennedy, youngest daughter of S. J. Kennedy, Esq., of Scarboro'.

SYMONS — PLATTS — At the residence of the bride's parents, 511 Sherbourne st., Toronto, on Oct. 7, 1905, by the Rev. H. Francis Perry, of the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Florence Maude, daughter of Robert P. Platts, to Wm. Edgar Symons.

YEOMANS — KETTLEWELL — At St. Thomas, Ontarion, on Oct. 12, 1905, by the bride's father, the Rev. William Kettlewell, assisted by the Rev. H. T. Crossley, Fannie Christine, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kettlewell, St. Thomas, to Mr. Horace E. Yeomans, druggist, Mt. Forest.

DIED.

DALFOUR — At his late residence, No. 87 Duke street, Hamilton, Ont., on Oct. 8, 1905, St. Clair Balfour, aged 56 years.

BEATON.—At the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Jarvis Waller, Front Road, Pittsburg, Ont., on Oct. 9, 1905, Elizabeth Beaton, aged 75 years.

BLAIN.—Entered into rest at his home, near Streetsville, Ont., on Oct. 9, 1905, James Blain.

BULLER.—At his residence, 111 Drummond street, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1905, Frank Buller, M.D., M.R.C.S., aged 61 years.

CASHMAN.—In Glenburnie, Ont., on Oct. 12, 1905, Catherine, beloved wife of William Cashman, aged fifty-four years.

COFFIN.—At his late residence, 224 Wellington street, Ottawa, on Oct. 11, 1905, Tristram Carleton Coffin, eldest son of the late Lt.-Col. Wm. F. Coffin, of Ottawa.

COLLINGS — At Hallerton, Que., on Oct. 11, 1905, John Collings, jr., in his 37th year.

CRAWFORD.—At Indian Head, Sask., on Sept. 28, 1905, Georgie Morrison, beloved wife of John Crawford, Collector of Customs, Prince Albert, Sask., aged 47.

FELLOWES.—At his late residence, 580 Lisgar street, Ottawa, on Oct. 12, 1905, G. R. Fellowes, C.E., eldest son of the late G. B. L. Fellowes, of Ottawa, aged 61 years.

HANKINS — On Sept. 25, 1905, at Rose Hill Farm, Valparaiso, Saskatchewan, Emily, the dearly beloved wife of Chas. W. Hankins, aged 49 years.

HARRIS.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. L. McLeod, Evanston, Ill., on Sept. 25, 1905, Louise Harris, beloved wife of H. H. Harris, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and youngest daughter of Thomas Wicks, of Toronto, Ont., aged 29 years.

HOME — At Westbank House, Portobello, Scotland, on Sept. 25, 1905, Jane Forrest, aged 87, widow of Robert Home, Edinburgh.

JEFFREY — At Callander, Ont., on Oct. 6, 1905, Charles F. Jeffrey, son of Francis Jeffrey, of Montreal, formerly of Toronto.

JOHNSON — At Belleville, on Sept. 29, 1905, after five months' sickness, borne with Christian resignation, Mrs. Peter Johnson, late of Richmond, Que., aged 76 years. 'Her end was peace.'

KELL.—At Quebec, on Oct. 10, 1905, Albert, eldest son of Thomas Kell, aged 32 years, Messenger Provincial Treasury Department.

KRUPP.—At Amyot, Algoma District, Ont., very suddenly, on Oct. 11, 1905, Lizzie Cameron, beloved wife of Judson Krupp, aged 35 years, leaving husband, two sons and one daughter.
Buried at Metcalfe on Saturday.

LANG — At Ormstown, on Oct. 4, 1905, Malcolm Lang, youngest son of William Lang, in his 61st year.

LANDERKIN — At the residence of her son, J. H. Landerkin, 116 Dupont street, Toronto, Mary M. Kirkendall, relict of the late Senator Landerkin, of Hanover, South Grey, Ont.

LAYBORN.—At the residence of Mrs. S. D. Woodruff, De Veaux Hall, St. Catharines, Ont., on Oct. 5, 1905, in his 67th year, Thomas Richard Layborn, J.P., late of Netherfield Court, Netherfield, Battle, Sussex, England.

LETT — At Guelph, Ont., on Oct. 11, 1905, Stephen Lett, M.D., late Superintendent Homewood Retreat, third son of the late Rev. Stephen Lett, of Collingwood.

McRAE — At Point Edward, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1905, Donald McRae, aged 79 years.

MICHAUD — At Toronto, on Oct. 11, 1905, Wm. H. Michaud, aged 69 years.

O'FARRELL — At Quebec, on Oct. 12, 1905, Thomas James O'Farrell, blacksmith, aged 70 years, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, and for the last fifty years a resident of Quebec.

PENDLETON — At Florence, Arizona, on Oct. 9, 1905, Frederick George, aged 36 years, third son of W. J. Pendleton, 463 St. Dominique street, Montreal.

RADCLIFF — In New York, on Oct. 10, 1905, William Radcliff, only son of the late William Radcliff, and his wife, Mrs. Robin Hughes Radcliff, and grandson of the late Captain Henry Francis Hughes, 35th Regt., British Army, and the dearly beloved nephew of Mrs. Mary Hughes Antrobus, Montreal, who with his devoted wife and young son, sorrowfully mourn his early loss. 'His end was peace.'

REID — In Campbellville, Ont., on Oct. 7, 1905, Margaret Gillies, beloved wife of Wm. Reid.

ROBILLARD — At 341 Sherbrooke street, on Oct. 14, 1905, Joseph Robillard, ex-M.L.A., at the age of 67 years.

ROBINSON.—At her residence, Langside, Summerhill avenue, Toronto, on Oct. 9, 1905, Mrs. George Robinson, widow of the late George Robinson, in her 75th year.

SCHILLER — On Oct. 10, 1905, at the residence of her son, David Schiller, Cooksville, Ont., Lucinda Millar, wife of the late David Schiller, in her 88th year.

SCOTT — At Troy, N.Y., on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1905, Margaret Mary Clifford, widow of the late John Scott, aged 84 years.

STEWART — At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C., on Oct. 2, 1905, suddenly, of pneumonia, James Finley Stewart, aged 4 years and 28 days, only and dearly beloved son of Finley and Jennie E. Stewart, of New Westminster, B.C.

TREEBY — At the residence of his son, 220 Macpherson avenue, Toronto, on Oct. 7, 1905, John Treeby, in his 81st year.

VANKLEEK.—In Madoc village, Ont., on Oct. 9, 1905, Peter Vankleek, ex-Reeve of Madoc Township, and later superintendent of county roads and bridges, aged 80 years, 3 months and 14 days.

IN MEMORIAM.

GILMOUR — In loving remembrance of John Gilmour, Havelock, Huntingdon County, Que., who died Oct. 11, 1904, aged 84. Father of D. M. Gilmour, 780 St. Denis street, Montreal.

JACKSON — In loving memory of Annie Maud Jackson, who died Oct. 11, 1900.

McDOWELL — In loving memory of our dear brother, James Blair McDowell, who died on the morning of Oct. 10, 1904, at his home at Geraldine, Que.

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Advertisements.

DIVIDEND No. 6.

Notice is hereby given that the DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of Two percent on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 23rd OCTOBER, 1905, to the Shareholders of the Company, of record on the 9th October, 1905. The Transfer Books will be closed from 10th till 23rd October, 1905, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 28th September, 1905.

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