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DAILY WITNESS

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Vol. XLIV., No. 2. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1903. Price One Cent.

AMERICAN ANTHRACITE

NOT COMING IN AS FREELY AS THE DEALERS EXPECTED.

The mild weather is welcomed both by householders and dealers. The rush on the coal dealers yesterday was not as great as it has been. Wholesale dealers had time to talk. The New York and Boston papers were quoted as showing scarcity of coal in Atlantic coast cities. It was stated that even the Hartt & Adair Company, so favored in securing large consignments of Pennsylvania coal by the Delaware & Hudson Railway, were finding that their supply was lessened. Welsh anthracite has already been ordered from Wales, and it was stated on 'Change yesterday that owing to the lessened price of the coal in Wales, and the great drop in freights since the closing days of the strike, Welsh anthracite could be brought into Montreal, by Portland, for about $10 per ton to the consumer.

Wholesale coal dealers are reticent about the prices for coal, but purchasers who are not customers have paid as high as $10 per ton, and $12 has been charged for Pennsylvania anthracite by Messrs. Hartt and Adair to those who are not their customers. People whose stoves or ranges stand the burning, have preferred to use soft coal. Welsh anthracite is sold at $14 per ton at present at Mr. F. Robertson's, and English coke at $10 per ton by Mr. Andrew Baile.

The representative of the Pennsylvania Coal Company stated yesterday that notwithstanding all the promises of Pennsylvania anthracite to them they had not had an ounce since the strike commenced. Messrs. Hartt & Adair having always used the Delaware & Hudson Railway for the past dozen years or more, naturally got first call now in the transportation.

NEW ITALIAN SOCIETY

ORGANIZED TO ASSIST AND CARE FOR ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

The official opening took place yesterday of the Italian Immigration Aid Society for Canada in Montreal. The office of the new organization is at No. 906 Lagauchetiere street, and the officers are: Messrs. C. H. Catelli, president; A. Dini, vice-president; C. C. Mariotti, secretary-treasurer; J. Internoscia, M.A., B.C.L., solicitor; the Rev. M. Leonardo and C. C. Catelli, advisors.

This society, which has the oversight of Italian immigration affairs throughout the Dominion, was incorporated on Nov. 10, 1902, and has secured the help and co-operation of the Italian Government, as well as that of Canadian corporations and private persons. It can thus attain the objects of the act respecting immigration aid societies, more especially the objects of assisting Italian immigrants to reach Canada and obtain employment, and the object of enabling persons in Canada in want of laborers, artisans or servants to get from Italy desirable employees, without any charges whatsoever, but by a regular contract of engagement.

The officers of the society confidently hope for the assistance of all who are friendly to the interests of the Italian colony in Montreal and Italians throughout Canada who have chosen this country as their adopted home.

The agent of the society is Mr. R. Candori.

At the opening yesterday Count F. Mazza, the Italian consul-general, was present, as well as the members of the board of management.

OWNERSHIP OF 'LA PATRIE.

THE HON. MR. TARTE ON THE QUESTION.

It will be remembered that when the Hon. Mr. Tarte was asked, a few days ago, concerning the effort of certain Liberals to control the 'Patrie,' on the assumption that it belonged to the Liberal party, he dismissed the contention that they had any claim to control as absurd.

The following article appeared in yesterday's 'Patrie': 'It is needless for us to state that there are not five words of truth in the rumors set afloat, especially by the 'Journal' and the 'Star,' concerning the 'Patrie.' We know of a great number of people who have become rich in minding their own business. The 'Patrie' is neither to sell nor to let. Ours is a journal of public opinion, which depends upon its clientelle for support and development. In the future, as in the past, we will endeavor to walk the paths of honor and duty. We will serve our country, our race, our province and our city to the best of our judgment. We will continue to ask adequate protection for our industries, for our agriculture, and for our laboring classes. We will insist with more energy than ever before on the necessity of having the St. Lawrence route equipped in such a manner as will permit us to compete to advantage with the rival American routes. We will persist in our efforts for the improvement of our school system. We will give our readers a scrupulously moral newspaper. This programme, perseveringly carried out, will satisfy our ambition.'

Referring to the above article, the 'Journal' says this morning: 'The Liberals will not go any further, for they are greatly afraid of their former master. They have, then, nothing else to do but to found a joint stock company, or place themselves in the hands of a publisher who will issue their paper for a certain sum. Mr. Arthur Dansereau, recently arrived from Florida, where he passed a few days with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his childhood friend, is presently the subject of a number of rumors, which, if they are not well founded, are well found out. It appears that the boss holds the whole new journal in the palm of his hand. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will use his influence—which is not much—to induce his friends to place their fate in the hands of Mr. Treffle Berthiaume. The 'Presse' is said to be the one that will print the government organ and make it a morning paper, with which it will try to ventilate its petty spite against the 'Journal.' The Liberals have only to submit. Mr. Dansereau has spoken and Sir Wilfrid has obeyed. After that, people will contend that the Liberal party is in power! It never was in power. It was formerly conducted by Mr. Tarte, and is presently under the influence of Mr. Dansereau, who will give it a journal according to his own taste. It will not be a "rouge" organ; it will be an element of discord, but our friends on the ministerial side are not hard to please. So long as they are in power they can bear all kinds of humiliations. What a party end to serve!'

THE NEW HUNDRED

BANK OF MONTREAL BILLS.

The Bank of Montreal has just issued for 1903 a new $100 bank bill, which is probably the largest bill in America of this denomination. It is twice the size of the ordinary hundred dollar bill, and it will be impossible for clever counterfeiters to raise a $10 to a $100 bill of the new issue, as often as has been done in the case of the old bills.

The face of the bill bears the vignette of Lord Strathcona on the left side, and the Hon. George A. Drummond on the right, while on the back is a cut of the new Bank of Montreal building as it will appear when completed.

Lord Strathcona's features will easily be recognized, and the likeness is good of him as he was a dozen years ago, while the same may be said of the picture of Senator Drummond. Few better pictures of Mr. Drummond have been made.

The Indian figures that surmount the boldly printed words 'Bank of Montreal,' with the Canadian beaver and shield bearing the motto, 'Concordia Salus,' is majestic in its stateliness—a pretty thing to look at of itself.

The picture of the new bank, with its dome renewed, and its splendid columns gives dignity to the back of the bill that the commercial hundreds in figures and the extraordinary and probably necessary ornamentation of the bill cannot take away. The front of the bill shows it at its best.

The bill is signed by Strathcona, and countersigned by Jas. Aird.

THE RUTLAND WRECK.

The passengers of the Rutland train were transhipped at the scene of the accident and reached Montreal at half-past two o'clock this morning, over the C. P. R. None of them were injured. Mr. Walsh, the conductor, who was on board the train with which the light or 'wild' engine collided opposite Dr. Webb's farm, said that the scene was horrible. He saw his confreres mangled and torn under the light engine, which overturned on the track. In narrating the scene his eyes filled with tears. Happily, none of the passengers were in the slightest degree injured. It was a curve in the road which precipitated the accident. The engineers of the respective engines were unable to see ahead, with the result that a head-on collision occurred. Mr. Welsh heard the effect of the emergency brake, which the engineer of the passenger train at once applied. He knew that something had happened. He then went forward and saw that death had been swiftly meted out to five of the employees of the road.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 27, 28 and 29. Tuesday and Wednesday morning, and Thursday afternoon will be devoted to business, Tuesday afternoon to an inspection of the liquid air plant at McGill, and afternoon tea in the engineering building, while in the evening the retiring president, Dr. M. Murphy, will give his address. The annual dinner will be held on Wednesday night. On Wednesday afternoon and on Thursday morning the time will be devoted to the reading of technical papers, including: 'Dam construction and failures during the last thirty years,' by C. P. Baillairge; 'The industries of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company,' by E. C. M. Cape; 'Hydraulic Dredge 'King Edward VII,'' by A. W. Robinson; 'The Relation of precipitation and drainage area to the discharge of streams,' by R. S. Lea; 'Some problems in connection with the erection of the Miramichi Bridge,' by H. D. Bush.

CAPIAS QUASHED.

Judgment has just been rendered by Judge Trenholme in a capias case of the Montreal Novelty Co. vs. Ohlen. This capias was taken out for a debt of $100 on stock subscribed. The plaintiff being secured, the court found that the defendant could not be said to be about leaving the province with intent to defraud it, and consequently the capias must be quashed, but considering the conduct of Ohlen, each party will pay its own costs. On the merits of the action, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the full $100, with costs.

PACIFIC CABLE

UNITED STATES LINE TO BE COMPLETED TO MANILLA BY JULY 4.

New York, Jan. 2.—Mr. Clarence MacKay, president; Mr. Geo. G. Ward, vice-president and general manager, and the other officials of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, are naturally greatly pleased at the completion of the company's cable between San Francisco and Hawaii. They do not propose to stop at Hawaii, however, and now say that by July 4 they expect the cable will have been completed to Manilla. Speaking of the project, Mr. Ward said:—'The Commercial Pacific Cable Company's cable to Hawaii was connected through to San Francisco at 8.43 p.m., Jan. 1 (Honolulu time). The cable opens for public business on Monday morning, Jan. 5. The widespread interest and enthusiasm created by bringing the Hawaiian Islands into electric touch with the Pacific coast, is evidenced by the congratulatory cablegrams received to-day. It is a particular satisfaction to us to have the cable completed on the first day of the New Year, because it fulfils our promise to Congress. Rapid progress is being made in the manufature of the sections to be laid between Honolulu and Manilla, and over 3,500 miles of this cable have already been manufactured. I fully expect messages will be exchanged with Manilla by July 4 next. The laying of the remaining sections will commence from Manilla the first week in May next.'

WILL BEGIN BUSINESS ON MONDAY.

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—The new Pacific cable has been crowded with congratulatory messages ever since the first clutter came through the wire from Honolulu, shortly after eleven o'clock New Year's night. On Monday morning the line will be regularly opened for paid messages, at the rate of 50 cents a word for private persons, and 20 cents a word for press messages.

ROBBED THE MAILS

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BOY ARRESTED AT WINDSOR, ONT.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 3.—An eight-year-old boy has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails in Windsor. He discovered the combination of one of the private boxes in the post-office, and extracted from it a box containing three handkerchiefs sent as a Christmas present. Small boys have been opening the mail boxes in the post-office lobby for a month. They stand near some elderly or careless person when he is getting his mail and decipher the combination. Then they help themselves when no one is looking.

THE ANDERSON FAILURE.

FIVE HUNDRED DEPOSITORS MAY GET FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—A special to an evening paper from Oakville, says:—'The affairs of C. W. Anderson & Son, the private bankers who suspended recently, are more serious than any one thought possible. From facts that have leaked out, it is known that the depositors have practically nothing to hope for. There are about five hundred depositors, and they will not realize more than five cents on the dollar.'

SOUTH AFRICA

CANADIAN COMMISSIONER WRITES OF EXISTING TRADE CONDITIONS.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—A report from Mr. J. G. Jardine, Canadian commissioner, has been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce. It is dated Capetown, Nov. 20, and deals at length with existing trade conditions in South Africa towards which market Canadians are now turning attention. He notes three recent events of importance, namely, the adoption of the new Transvaal tariff, the arrival on Nov. 18 of the 'Ontarian,' the first vessel of the direct steamship line from Canada, and the first meeting for years of the South African Associated Chambers of Commerce. The object of the latter meeting of business men was to consider the advisability of a South African customs union. Mr. Jardine believes that the Dutch farmers, in whose interest the present high duties on foodstuffs were imposed, will consent to a reduction in view of the impossibility of native productions supplying the local market.

Mr. Jardine notes that Canadian companies are already turning attention to the supply of rolling stock for South African railways. Present retail quotations are: Butter, 36 cents to 48 cents per pound; cheese, 28 cents to 48 cents per pound; flour, 4 cents to 5 cents per pound; bacon, 25 cents to 30 cents per pound; hams, 27 cents to 34 cents per pound. But, as the agent notes, there is a wide margin between wholesale and retail figures and 'fancy prices' are unobtainable. As to trade generally, Mr. Jardine reports a good business in Canadian flour and good prospects for a large trade in agricultural implements, dairy produce and boots and shoes. He advises importation of hides and skins from South African to give the direct line steamers return cargoes Canada is expected to make a good display at the Capetown exhibition of 1903. It is to be a purely British exhibition, with ample space reserved for Canada and the other colonies.

ROOSEVELT T ESTIMONIAL

FUND WILL BE RAISED IN EUROPE IN RECOGNITION OF HIS PEACE SERVICES.

Paris, Jan. 2.—It is stated that a movement is on foot to present President Roosevelt with a work of art in recognition of his services in the cause of international arbitration at one of the most critical moments in its history. It is understood that subscriptions will be privately raised among Europeans who are in favor of peace. It is proposed that the execution of the work be entrusted to a prominent French sculptor. An alternative proposition is that the sculptors of all the nations represented at The Hague peace conference be invited to submit designs.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

SESSION WILL BEGIN EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—Mr. Davidson, Provincial Treasurer, who went to Carlsbad, has quite recovered and will return home shortly. It is expected the Legislature will be called about Feb. 1, and the next session most probably will be the last one before the elections come off.

BURRARD VACANCY

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE NOW IN THE FIELD.

Vancouver, Jan. 2.—Mr. Chris. Foley, who contested Yale-Cariboo at the last general election in the interests of the Miners' Union, has consented to stand as Independent Labor candidate for the Dominion at the by-election in Burrard. Chinese restriction will be one of his chief planks. The Hon. T. P. McInnes announces his intention to remain in the field, so there will be a triangular contest.

The returning officer has fixed Jan. 20 as nomination day, and Feb. 4 as polling day. Mr. Foley, Independent labor candidate, opened his campaign this evening with a public meeting. Mr. McInnes, Independent, announces his intention to stay in the field, so there will be a triangular contest.

CANADIAN FLOUR

CERTAIN CONDITIONS WILL BRING AUSTRALIAN TRADE TO THIS COUNTRY.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Two hundred thousand tons of breadstuffs must be imported to the wheat-producing centres of Australia during the coming season to meet harvest deficiencies, says the United States consul, Mr. Goding, at Newcastle, in a report to the State Department, dated Nov. 11. The crop in New South Wales, he says, will not reach 50 percent of the quantity reaped last year, and Victoria will require imports of 3,637,929 bushels of wheat to supply her needs. The situation is not so bad in South Australia, though there the crop is less than last year. Fifteen thousand tons of California flour are afloat for New South Wales, but the consul says the price of California flour has risen so greatly that the effect will be to divert a good deal of trade to Canada, which raises hard wheat of a class well suited to mix with California flour.

FIRE RECORD.

North Sydney, C.B., Jan. 2.—The Lane Block, at the corner of Commercial and King streets, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The building was occupied by Kavanagh's candy kitchen, the jewellery store of D. W. Pilkington, and the City Book store of Brenton R. Rice, and by Rice's photographic studios.

The building was the property of the Rev. W. G. Lane, pastor of the Methodist Church at Yarmouth, who was formerly stationed here. It is thought that it carries between $2,000 and $3,000 insurance, which does not nearly cover the value. The insurance carried by the tenants cannot be ascertained, but it is thought it is but light. Nothing was saved except a few goods from the book store. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LABOR TROUBLES

THE JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS OF ST. LOUIS—THE RUBBER STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

St. Louis, Jan. 3.—More than 400 union journeymen plumbers went on strike yesterday, owing to the refusal of the master plumbers to accede to their demands for $5 a day. The strike affects two hundred shops, members of the Master Plumbers' Association.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—The strike of the Rubber workers and other unions, which has tied up the plants of the Morgan & Wright Co., and the Mechanical Rubber Co., for the last two months, and 1,200 workers out of employment, came to an end early to-day, under the terms of the agreement reached, preference will be given to older employees for steady work when work is slack, and it becomes necessary to lay off help or transfers are made from one department to another on account of a rush of orders. Work will be resumed next week.

THE LATE CAPTAIN VARCOE.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 3.—The news of Captain Varcoe's death in South Africa has been received here with much regret. He was on the staff here, resigning on account of ill-health, and went to South Africa. The change only brought temporary relief and death came after a lingering illness. Captain Varcoe won much distinction at his graduation and he was chosen for one of the first positions on the college staff accorded to Canadians. His family live in Toronto and his death occurred at Johannesburg.

BUILDINGS ENGULFED

CAVE-IN OCCURS IN A DELAWARE & HUDSON MINE.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 2.—Abandoned workings of the Eddy Creek colliery of the Delaware & Hudson Railway Company, beneath the town of Olyphant, caved in this afternoon and engulfed four frame buildings covering an aggregate ground space of 6,000 square feet. The settling was gradual, and people in the affected territory escaped without being endangered. A gang of men and boys who were at work in the mine beyond the fall encountered a flooded 'dip' or depression in a vein in making their way out by a circuitous route, and had to swim from one rise to the other. No one, either above or below ground, however, sustained any injury. The property damage is estimated at $30,000. Up to midnight no further disturbance has been reported.

THREE MINERS KILLED

Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 2.—A quantity of dynamite exploded in one of the gangways of the Oak Hill colliery one mile north of Minersville to-day, killing three miners and injuring a dozen others. The dead are: Michael Onder, 37 years old; Andrew Onder and Joseph Prokop.

The explosion occurred while one of the men was removing a stick of the explosive.

BIBLE SOCIETY

STEPS TAKEN IN TORONTO FOR CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—An important step in connection with Bible Society work in Canada was taken here to-day, when a joint committee representing the Montreal Bible Society and the Upper Canada Bible Society, met and decided to invite all auxiliary societies in Canada and Newfoundland to hold a celebration of the centenary of the founding of the British and Foreign Bible Society in March, 1904. Prominent features of the celebration will be the observance throughout the whole British Empire of March 6, 1904, as Bible Society Sunday; the raising of a special centenary fund; the establishment of a Bible Society journal; and, possibly, the federation of all existing auxiliaries into a national Canadian Bible Society, in affiliation with the parent society. A joint invitation to all auxiliaries of British North America is being issued for a convention in Montreal, on Thursday, Feb. 19, to mature plans for this celebration, in which all Christian denominations will be invited to participate. This movement has already taken strong hold on the British public, and throughout the colonies, and the celebration in Canada it is confidently expected will be heartily taken up. A very influential deputation will visit Canada next autumn, to give addresses in the principal cities. During their visit it is expected that a general convention will be held in some central locality, one of the interesting features of which will be an exhibition of some rare, early editions of the Bible.

NOT ALLOWED TO RETIRE.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 3.—Lieut.-Col. John Kerr, superintendent of the gas department of the plant of the Light, Heat and Power Company, asked to be relieved from further duty, but the company declined, rather relieving him as consulting superintendent of the gas plant. Mr. Kerr has been with the gas works for 55 years, coming here to instal the plant at its inception.

NORTH OF PRETORIA

RICH DIAMOND FIELDS ARE SAID TO EXIST.

London, Jan. 3.—'It seems to be beyond question,' cables the Johannesburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' 'that large and enormously rich diamond fields exist north of Pretoria.'

THE POPE AND DUELLING.

Rome, Jan. 3.—The Pope is about to issue an encyclical against the practice of duelling. He will appeal to all Christian governments to suppress the practice, which is described as a survival of the middle ages.

CABLE TO HONOLULU.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph anonunces that the cable to Honolulu will open for public business on Monday morning, Jan. 5.

HIGHER DUTIES

THIS APPEARS TO BE THE CHIEF FEATURE OF NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MEASURE.

Vienna, Jan. 2.—Increased tariff duties on both grain and manufactured articles are the most important feature of the new Ausgleich, which it is learned is of a highly protectionist character.

Accurate details of the higher duties will be determined upon within a fortnight. The duties on both grain and manufactured articles will be considerably increased, which is likely to seriously affect both the United States and Great Britain, who are respectively the third and second largest exporters of manufactured articles to Austria. It is thought here that Great Britain will suffer the most since the United States is better able to protect herself by adopting retaliatory measures.

The terms of the Ausgleich has been fixed at ten years, indicating that commercial treaties which will be based on this new tariff agreement will be concluded for a like period. The agreement is the result of compromises on the part of both Austria and Hungary. The two premiers wished to resign, asserting that they were unable to reach an agreement. Emperor Francis Joseph, however, refused to consent to this and insisted that the Ausgleich must be completed before midnight on Dec. 31.

THE TYPHOID GERM

DR. PARK, THE BACTERIOLOGIST, DISPUTES THE EFFICACY OF LEMON JUICE.

New York, Jan. 2.—Dr. W. H. Park, bacteriologist of the Department of Health, has made several experiments to determine the value of lemon juice in destroying typhoid bacilli, regarding which much had been published recently. Several microscopical examinations of cultures of typhoid bacilli, which had been subjected to the action of lemon juice, showed that, although the acid killed the micro-organisms, it required too much acid and too much time for the chemical action to take place to render lemon juice as an agent practicable. Dr. Park's negative opinion in regard to the efficacy of the acid as a typhoid prophylactic was corroborated, for after the bacilli had been acted upon by a five percent solution of the acid for thirty minutes it was found that all of them had not been destroyed.

Dr. Park, when questioned regarding the experiments said: 'My suspicions were confirmed by the tests. It is far safer to boil the water or filter it properly than to trust to lemon juice to destroy any typhoid bacilli that may be in it. Of course, the statement that acid would destroy any typhoid germs that might be contained in oysters by sprinkling it on the outside is ridiculous.'

UNION PACIFIC TROUBLES

CONFERENCE HELD RE A SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

New York, Jan. 2.—Another conference was held to-day at the Union Pacific office in this city, with reference to a settlement of the differences between the heads of the road and certain of its employees. The conferees included Mr. Burt, president of the road; Mr. Jas. O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists; Thos. L. Wilson, fourth vice-president of the International Association of Machinists; John McNeil and E. T. Kennedy, representing the Boilermakers' International Union, and David O'Donnell, president of the Boilermakers' Helpers' Union.

Before going into the conference one of the labor representatives expressed the opinion that a satisfactory settlement would possibly be reached.

At the close of the conference it was said that no actual agreement had been reached, though matters were tending towards an amicable settlement. Another conference will be held next Tuesday.

HON. GEO. W. ROSS

AT MEAFORD, HE DEALS WITH RECENT ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Meaford, Ont., Jan. 2.—Two meetings were held here to-day in the Opera House on behalf of Mr. McKay, the Liberal candidate in the coming by-election in North Grey. The meeting in the afternoon was presided over by Mr. Alfred Gifford, who, after a short address, introduced the Hon. John Dryden and the Hon. G. W. Ross, who in turn delivered addresses.

In the evening the candidate, with Mr. Ross, addressed a very large audience of the township people. He dealt with the attack on the government's policy. He repudiated the alleged dishonesty in elections.

SLIGHTLY COLDER

Toronto, Jan. 3, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 50, 48; Kamloops, 34, 32; Calgary, 38, 22; Qu'Appelle, 18, 4; Winnipeg, 22, 12; Port Arthur, 30, 10; Toronto, 36, 34; Montreal, 34, 28; Quebec, 34, 28; Halifax, 46, 36.

Snow and rain. Sunday, mostly fair, and slightly colder.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Jan. 3, 1903.—Readings by The Optical & Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 29.56; yesterday, 30.27.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	36	22
Yesterday	34	14

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

MARRIED.

ANGUS — LOWERY — On Dec. 31, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 7 Borden street, Toronto, by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D., Frederick Wright Angus, second son of Mr. W. M. Angus, to Edith Sylvester Lowery.

BOULTON — MACFARLANE—On Dec. 31, 1902, by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, Isabel Murray, youngest daughter of Thomas Macfarlane, Chief Analyst, I. R. D., Ottawa, to Arthur R. M. Boulton, second son of Captain J. G. Boulton, R.N., Bushey, Herts, England.

CARPENTER — CAMERON — At Peterborough, Ont., on Dec. 30, 1902, by the Rev. E. F. Torrance, D.D., at the residence of the bride's father, Reid street, Henry Stanley Carpenter, of Collingwood, to Jessie Rose, second daughter of John Cameron, of Peterborough.

CASS — WHITNEY — At the Congregational Church, Fitch Bay, Que., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, 1902, by the Rev. George Skinner, Melvin A. Cass, of the Township of Stanstead, to Jessie A. Whitney, daughter of Enos B. Whitney, of the Township of Magog.

DILLABOUGH—HUNTER — At Morewood, on Dec. 10, 1902, by the Rev. John M. Kellock, M.A., Annie Louise, daughter of A. D. Hunter, to Alexander Dillabough, son of Jacob Dillabough, all of Morewood.

JACKSON — ELDER — At the residence of the bride's parents, Cambria, Quebec, on Dec. 24, 1902, by the Rev. J. Beatt, of Mille Isles, Annie E. Elder, only daughter of Matthew Elder, sr., to Robert Jackson, of Britonville, Quebec.

LINDSAY — CHAMBERS — At the residence of the bride's father, on Dec. 24, 1902, by the Rev. J. C. Lochead, W. Ephraim Lindsay to Mildred, third daughter of Mr. Alex. Chambers, of Riverside Farm, North Gower, Ont.

MOFFAT—MARSELIS — At the residence of the bride's parents, North Winchester, on Oct. 22, 1902, by the Rev. John M. Kellock, M.A., Agnes, daughter of Rodney Marselis, to George A., son of Wm. Moffat, of Morewood.

O'MEARA — THOMAS — At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Dec. 31, 1902, by the Rev. Father J. McCarthy, C.SS.R., John Skillman, eldest son of Dominick Daly O'Meara, to Gertrude Mary, youngest daughter of Wm. Stone Thomas.

SHAVER — CASSELMAN — On Dec. 24, 1902, in the ninth concession of the Township of Winchester, by the Rev. J. M. Kellock, M.A., Maggie, daughter of the late Wm. Casselman, to Joseph Clark, son of Roland Shaver, of the eighth concession of Winchester Township.

SIMPSON — BAILE — On Jan. 1, 1903, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Charles G. Rollit, Mabel Mary, daughter of Mr. Andrew Baile, to Mr. Charles Walter Simpson, of Halifax.

TOPP — SMITH — At the residence of the bride's parents, at Ely, by the Rev. Mr. Howard, Lawrenceville, J. Francis Topp, to Cora Smith, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1902.

WEATHERLEY — BARBER — On Dec. 27, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, 501½ Sherbourne street, Toronto, by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, Florence May Barber, to Frank A. Weatherley, both of Toronto.

DIED.

BARKER — On Dec. 31, 1902, at Toronto General Hospital, of peritonitis, Helen M., daughter of the late Rev. Jos. Barker, of Escuminac, Quebec, and niece of the Rev. Enoch Barker, Toronto, in her 21st year.

CANNON — At Quebec, on Dec. 31, 1902, Cecilia Eugenia Baillairge, widow of the late James Cannon, advocate, in the 71th year of her age.

COATES — At 204 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on Dec. 30, 1902, Amelia Coates, widow of Wm. J. Coates, and relict of the late John Scadding, in her 97th year.

HAYMAN — Entered into the rest of Paradise, on Jan. 2, 1903, Carolina Maria Morris, daughter of the late Captain Samuel Morris, of Trinity, Newfoundland, and beloved wife of John E. Hayman, of this city.

Funeral will leave her late residence, 424 Victoria avenue, Westmount, on Monday, the 5th instant, at 2.30 o'clock, to the Church of the Advent, and from thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

Friends will please accept this intimation. R.I.P.

Newfoundland papers please copy.

PENNY — Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 2, 1903, at 335 Mance street, city, Sarah A. Rosser, beloved wife of T. E. Penny.

Funeral on Monday, Jan. 5th, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Ottawa and Victoria, B.C., papers please copy.

McGREGOR — At her late residence, Martintown, on Dec. 20, 1902, Ann Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Arch'd J. McGregor, in the 50th year of her age.

MILLER — At St. Lambert, on New Year's Day, Eliza Cameron, widow of the late Robert Miller, Montreal, aged 80 years.

Funeral from her late residence, St. Lambert, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 3rd, at 2 o'clock.

PAYNE — At Stoneham, Quebec, on Dec. 31, 1902, Margaret McKeown, aged 57 years, wife of John Payne.

YOUNG — At No. 3 Thornton Park, on Jan. 1, 1903, Agnes Selina, beloved wife of John Young, and daughter of the late Thomas Christie, aged 59 years.

Funeral private.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the 'Witness' containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada Montreal excepted.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

Advertisements.

Stock Taking.—Our stock of Pianos and Organs must be cleared out. Exceptional terms to suit purchasers will be arranged until Feb. 1st. A rare opportunity to secure a first-class instrument at a very low figure. Layton Bros., the Art Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel street.

THE S. CARSLEY CO Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

JANUARY 3, 1903.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Pure bleached Sheets and Pillow Cases, ready to use as soon as you get them. All torn so they'll come out straight after washing. Thousands of people know what this brief announcement means. Thousands more will know during the coming month.

WHITE SHEETS.

Plain Hemmed Sheets, size 63 by 90 inches. Regular $1.40 $1.17 pr

Plain Hemmed Sheets, size 81 by 90 inches. Regular $1.85.. .. .. .. Sale price.. .. .. $1.40

Twill Hemmed Sheets, size 65 by 90 inches. Regular $1.50.. .. .. .. Sale price.. .. .. $1.22 pr

Twill Hemmed Sheets, size 81 by 90 inches. Regular $1.75.. .. .. .. Sale price.. .. .. $1.49

PILLOW CASES.

Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 20 by 36 inches. Regular 45c.. .. .. .. Sale price.. .. .. 32c pr

Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 21 by 36 inches. Regular 55c.. .. .. .. Sale price.. .. .. 40c pr

Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 22 by 36 inches. Regular 60c.. .. .. .. Sale price.. .. .. 42c pr

Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 23 by 36 inches. Regular 63c.. .. .. .. Sale price.. .. .. 44c pr

White Wool Blanket.

An immense variety of White Wool Blankets, with pretty fancy border, all weights and sizes, and all reduced for the Great January Sale.

White Wool Blankets, size 50 x 70 inches, per pair, $1.05.
White Wool Blankets, size 54 x 72 inches, per pair, $1.30.
White Wool Blankets, size 54 x 72 inches, per pair, $1.35.
White Wool Blankets, size 56 x 78 inches, per pair, $1.65.
White Wool Blankets, size 60 x 80 inches, per pair, $2.00.
White Wool Blankets, size 64 x 84 inches, per pair, $2.75.
White Wool Blankets, size 64 x 84 inches, per pair, $3.65.
White Wool Blankets, size 72 x 92 inches, per pair, $4.65.
White Wool Blankets, size 72 x 92 inches, per pair, $5.10.
White Wool Blankets, size 72 x 92 inches, per pair, $5.75.

Full line of English Blankets of finest quality, all weights, from $3.20 to $13.50 per pair.

Bargains in Basement.

	Reg.	Sale.
Paper Lamp Shades	9	5
Hand Lamps	23	12½
Crystal Sugar Bowls	15	9
Tumblers	60c doz	25c
Incandescent Lights	85	39
Berry Bowls	15	9
Toilet Sets, 8 pieces	$2.25	$1.50
Stable Lanterns	47	39
750 Cups and Saucers	15	9
475 Strong Tin Dippers	6	4½
190 Good Metal Trays	10	6
300 Kitchen Mirrors	15	12
190 Strong Ash Sifters	20	12½
275 Granite Pie Plates	8½	6 1-2
125 Good Tea Kettles	15	11½
500 Good Clothes Brushes	12	9
136 Strong Wash Boards	25	16
150 Special Oil Cans	25	17

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST. 184 to 194 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

The Season of Good Resolves.

Now when you are determining matters for another season, may we suggest that you include in your resolutions that for the future all your laundry work will be attended to by the

TROY LAUNDRY

It has every advantage to offer you—a service that is always prompt and reliable . . . . . .

FACTORY: 8 to 12 Inspector St.
CENTRAL OFFICE,
Tel. Main 3644. 690 Craig Street.

January 2nd, 1903

Opens with usual large discounts in every department, ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. Our stock is unusually large, and variety complete in:

Heavy Wilton Carpets, Imperial Wilton Carpets,
Russian Velvet Carpets, Super Wilton Carpets,
Clydesdale Carpets, Royal Axminister Carpets,

Glenesse Axminister Carpets, Super and Medium Axminister, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Halls, Stairs, and Borders, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Library, Boudoir and Chamber Carpets,

in endless variety, at our usual low prices, and subject to above discounts during the month of January.

LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS, CORK CARPET and INLAID TILES, CURTAINS RUGS and DRAPES, all at discounts from 15 to 25 Per Cent., during this month. A splendid investment to furnish by ordering promptly at

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING 2474, 2476 ST. CATHERINE ST.

CHRISTMAS AT ST. JOVITE.

St. Jovite, Que., Jan. 2.—On Dec. 27 the French Methodist Mission of St. Jovite celebrated the Christmas festival. The programme, prepared by Mrs. Jules Crepelle, was splendidly executed by her pupils. Mrs. Lalonde and Mrs. Snow, the former teachers of the Mission School, each presented a well appreciated Christmas gift to Mrs. Delporte, wife of the pastor of the church.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

..... GREAT .....

January Clearing Sale!

DISCOUNTS FROM 10 TO 50 PERCENT

The pronounced hum of business in our various departments to-day so immediately after the holidays is indication enough of how readily the public has responded to the advantages of our GREAT JANUARY CLEARING SALE! The money-saving opportunity it affords is too genuine to be overlooked. Exceptional 'chances' reveal themselves at every turn and on every counter. On Monday among other Specials we will offer

10,000 YDS. WHITE MUSLINS.

Part of the stock of a Leading English Manufacturer, at less than usual cost prices, in lots as follows:

2,000 yards WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS, regular value 15c, for this Sale 9c yard.
1,000 yards WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS, regular value 17c, for this Sale, 10c yard.
3,000 yards WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS, extra fine, cheap at 25c, for this Sale, 15c yard.
500 yards WHITE INDIA LINEN, fine make, worth 18c, for this Sale 12c yard.
500 yards WHITE INDIA LINEN, extra quality, worth 25c, for this Sale, 15c yard.
1,000 yards WHITE INDIA LINEN, extra fine, regular 35c yard, for this Sale, 22c yard.
1,000 yards WHITE NAINSOOK MUSLIN, regular value 18c, for this Sale 11c yard.
1,000 yards WHITE NAINSOOK MUSLIN, full yard wide, special fine make, never sold less than 20c yard. Sale price, 12½c yard.

ON MONDAY

20 only TRIMMED HATS, elegant up-to-date styles, regular value, $10.00 to $15.00, your choice Monday for $5.00.

Special Sale of White Cotton Underwear!

Next week we will begin our Special Sale of WHITE COTTON UNDERWEAR for which preparations have been under way for some time. These special offerings will consist of the latest shapes and finest materials in full range of variety at prices to defy competition. Write or ask for our Catalogue of WHITE COTTON UNDERWEAR.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St.,

Terms Cash. *Telephone Up 2740.*

See the January piano bargains at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine street; 31 new and second-hand to select from; call early and get first choice. Terms: cash or monthly payments; open evenings.

Ask For HARRISON'S CREAMPETS And INSIST on getting them.

TEES & CO.,

Undertakers and Embalmers

30 0 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

Eggs are too dear to be wasted in a baking failure. Use

QUEEN OF ROSES

Flour. It's sure.

Sold only in small cotton sacks, never in bulk.

FOR GOODNESS SAKE

EAT HARRISON'S Bread and Cake.

OFFICE . . .

1 Dunlop Place, Westmount.

. . . . Tel. Mount 386.

ENGLISH BELL RINGERS.

The celebrated Almondbury hand-bell ringers of England, with their fine peal of 162 bells, are to give a concert at the Windsor Hall on Thursday, Jan. 15. They are assisted by a humorist and entertainer. It is years since Montreal has had a company of English bell-ringers.

BRET HARTE'S ESTATE.

London, Jan. 2.—Letters of administration on the estate of Bret Harte, the American author, who died in May last, have been granted to his son Francis, the widow having renounced the administration. The value of the estate caused surprise, it being placed at only £60 6s. 9d.

FRONTIER LODGE, A. O. U. W.

Frontier Lodge, No. 56, A.O.U.W., Stanstead, Que., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—E. H. Cosby, P.M.W.; George Chennell, M.W.; George Awde, foreman; H. P. Ellis, overseer; R. H. Awde, recorder; G. S. Heath, financier; A. H. Timn, receiver; D. Niven, guide; H. E. Bennett, I.W.; Ed. Lunderville, O.W.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3.

FIRE FIGHTERS

Interesting Details of the Past Year's Work.

MORE ALARMS, BUT LIGHTER LOSSES.

The annual report of the Fire Alarm Dejartment was issued yesterday by Mr. James Ferns. It shows that the number of alarms and small fires was comparatively large, but there were few big fires. The office of the Guardian Insurance Company, in January; St. Mary's Church, in February; the Mount Royal Club, in August; and the Stonewall Jackson Cigar Factory, in December, represent the heaviest losses from fire during the past year.

The following list shows all the important fires of the year:—

Jan. 16—Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company's premises, electric station, Queen street. Fire spread to Empire Box Factory, across the lane. Considerable damage.

Jan. 28—Guardian Insurance Company's building, St. James street; considerable damage.

Feb. 13—Lyman & Sons, drug mills, 44 Prince street; considerable damage.

Feb. 17—St. Mary's Church, Craig and Panet streets, badly damaged.

April 28—American Silk Waist Factory, St. James street; considerably damaged.

May 3—Steamship 'Forest Holme,' wharf, Hochelaga; considerably damaged.

June 17—G. T. Grier, lumber yard, 2736 Notre Dame street, fire spread to City Ice Company's ice house and the Singer Sewing Machine Company's buildings; considerably damaged.

June 28—Montreal Lime Co., 31 Prenoveau street 150 cords of wood on fire; considerable damage.

July 11—Henderson & Potts's paint works, 56 Welllington street; considerable damage.

Aug. 26.—Mount Royal Club, 919 Sherbrooke street; bady damaged.

Sept. 13—Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company's stables and sheds, corner Ottawa and Ann streets; considerably damaged; 23 horses were suffocated.

Sept. 25—Beaupre & Sons' foundry, 54 St. Henry street; badly damaged.

Oct. 31—Simpson & Peel's workshops, 8 St. Phillip street; considerable damage.

Dec. 9—Institute Canadian, 1515 Notre Dame street; badly damaged.

Dec. 14—H. Jacobs & Son, cigar factory, 68 McGill street; total loss.

The report contains many interesting details. On one occasion a fire alarm was the cause of the arrest of two burglars. During the early part of the year, a man, while engaged in shovelling snow from the roof of a house, slipped and hung suspended in the air by a rope which was tied around his waist. The firemen were called out, and, raising a ladder, safely brought the man to earth. Once a man got caught in an elevator shaft, and the firemen were called to rescue him.

The year was remarkable, in that no fireman was called on to sacrifice his life in the performance of his duties. Two women lost their lives by flames.

Dumb animals suffered severely. The stable is a fruitful source of fire. It is, therefore, not surprising that Mr. Ferns's report shows that one cow and thirty-seven horses were burned to death.

The report concludes with a mass of figures showing the mechanical part of fire fighting, the number of streams laid by each station, etc.

Any station would be proud to hold the championship record for the year of laying streams at fires. This year that honor goes to No. 4 station, Captain Briere; No. 1 salvage, Captain Taylor, leads in the number of fire extinguishers used; No. 6 station, Captain Marin, in the number of fire buckets used; No. 7, Lafrance engine, Captain Doolan, worked at the largest number of fires; and No. 5 chemical engine, Capt. Johnson, leads in the chemical class.

The total number of streams laid was 575; hand extinguishers used, 466; fires put out with buckets, 145; steam fire engines used, 48 times; chemical engines, 13 times, and the water tower four times.

The list of fires by wards given shows that St. Denis had the smallest and St. Antoine the largest number of fires.

	Fires.	Alarms.
East Ward	24	14
West Ward	19	24
Centre Ward	18	9
St. Ann's Ward	86	55
St. Antoine Ward	117	111
St. Lawrence Ward	55	55
St. Louis Ward	73	43
St. Mary's Ward	69	47
St. James Ward	56	51
St. Jean Baptiste Ward	60	30
St. Gabriel Ward	19	26
St. Denis Ward	18	3
Hochelaga Ward	25	12
Outside city	9	7
Total	646	488

Finally, the grand total of fires for the year, as noted in the foregoing, was 646, and 488 alarms, or 1,134 in all, as against 994 for the year preceding. The false alarms in 1902 were 145, and in 1901 they were 91.

The report for December shows the firemen were kept busy. The number of fires was 89, alarms 59, automatic alarms five, false alarms 17, making a total of 170, as against 94 for the same month of the year preceding. The next highest record was in January, 1901, when the total was 124.

LOST AN EYE.

In a case of Foster vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the plaintiff claimed $1,999 damages for the loss of an eye. Foster was working in the company's shops, when the point of a drift pin which was being driven into a boiler, broke under a heavy blow from a hammer and hit him in the eye. In rendering judgment yesterday Judge Trenholme found that the company was culpably negligent in the manner in which the work was done and awarded plaintiff the full amount of his claim.

CLAIM REDUCED.

Judge Trenholme rendered judgment, yesterday, in a case of Grant vs. The Montreal Arena Company. The plaintiff claimed $200 damages under the following circumstances: After a hockey match Grant, who had been a spectator, started to jump over the seats, instead of following the way provided for the regular exit. One of the employees ordered him back, and, upon his refusal to obey, hit him over the head with a hockey stick. Hence the present action.

The Court found that the employee's conduct was unjustifiable, but as the plaintiff himself was first in the wrong, judgment was rendered in his favor for $20 only, without costs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Ladies' Hebrew Benovolent Society desires to acknowledge with thanks the sum of fifty dollars from the interest of the poor fund of the City and District Savings Bank.

If you have a Piano, You need a CECILIAN.

'The Perfect Piano Player'

There are different kinds of Piano Players, but none of them have succeeded in attaining the perfection found in the "Cecilian."

The Cecilian enables any one to perform the most difficult piano music without practice. It is the only piano player which is easily operated, and which makes possible the accurate and perfect rendition of all kinds of music.

WILLIS & CO.,

Sole Agents KNABE, NEWCOMBE, DOMINION, BELL and KINGSBURY PIANOS and Dominion and Bell Organs, and THE CECILIAN, the Perfect Piano Player. Empire Building.

2470 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL.

There is a Distinction about

"Tetley's" TEAS

"From ANCIENT INDIA and SWEET CEYLON."

They are TOP NOTCHERS.

Get a package at your grocer's and drink Ambrosia.

Prices—81.00, 70c, 60c, 50c and 40c per pound.

JAROSLAV KOCIAN

THE BOHEMIAN VIOLINIST, CHARMS A LARGE AUDIENCE AT WINDSOR HALL.

M. Jaroslav Kocian, the young Bohemian violin virtuoso, made his first appearance in Montreal last evening, at the Windsor Hall, before a large and discriminating audience. The assisting artist was Miss Julie Geyer, a piano soloist of some celebrity, who may fairly be said to have equally divided the honors with the violinist.

The programme was a splendid one, and embraced numbers calculated to bring out the very best that is in an artist—numbers, in fact, which fairly courted criticism by reason of their intricate construction and marvellous executive work. Many a violinist would have fought shy of the stupendous Paganini Concerto in D Major, a work which has been at once the bete noir and delight of every player since the great violinist-composer passed away. Kocian played it grandly. He has not the physical ability perhaps to put the same robustness into certain passages that we remember in Ysaye, but his interpretation was so soulful, and his conception so delicate, yet masterful, that one realized at the outset that the player was great in that he had genius. In a word, Kocian's playing is characterized by a delicious purity of tone, sound waves that are well-nigh perfect, crescendo and diminuendo that charm the hearer with their truthfulness, and execution that can scarcely be surpassed. His Bach number laid him open to criticism, if such were possible, as it was wholly without accompaniment, yet the young artist came through the ordeal with fresh laurels. In the 'Bohemian Fantasia' the player lingered lovingly over the wild, weird melody of Sevcik—the music of his native land, and charmed the listener with the rich coloring lent to it by his magic bow.

The violinist was recalled several times, and, in response, played the familiar and ever delightful 'Serenade' of Pierne, Ries's 'Motto Perpetuo,' 'Fileuse,' by F. Lotto, and a lovely 'Canzonetta' by Godard.

Miss Julie Geyer is without doubt the most accomplished lady pianist that we have ever heard in Montreal. She is of splendid physique, and possesses the robust style necessary to such works as Schumann's ' 'Novelette' in E Major, and, like Pugno, she excels in the more delicate passages, while her pedal work is perfect. For an encore number Miss Geyer played a Chopin Etude in a brilliant and satisfying manner.

A word must be said of Mr. Franz Spindler, the accompanist. Mr. Spindler's fame has travelled, and we have heard great things of him, and after hearing his work in conjunction with Kocian, we can but endorse the best that has been said. He is alert and watchful, never obtrudes his work beyond that of the soloist, and with the greatest apparent ease, plays the most intricate accompaniment without any music whatever before him. His work alone would prove an instructive object lesson to any accompanist in a realm where there are so many, but few excelling.

World Wide

A Weekly Reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres.

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive; seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world-wide interest. The pages of 'World Wide' are filled with articles and extracts of this latter class. An effort is made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest, to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

The Extra Fine Quality of Paper used during 1903 will cost nearly three times as much as the quality of paper hitherto used, yet the subscription price remains at One Dollar a year.

Three cents a copy on all News Stands.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

P. S.—Out of town subscribers may have

'World Wide' and the 'Daily Witness' for.....$3.25 per annum.
'World Wide' and the 'Weekly Witness' for.....$1.50 per annum.

3 months on trial at quarter of the annual rates.

ANTI-TRUST BILL

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR HOAR IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Hoar has completed and made public the anti-trust bill which he asked leave, before the Senate adjourned for the holidays, to introduce. It goes to the committee on judiciary, of which Senator Hoar is chairman. The bill enacts 'that the provisions of the statute of Feb. 4, 1887, chapter 104, entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' and all additions thereto, and of the statute of July 2, 1890, chapter 647, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' shall continue in force and shall in no wise be held to be limited, restrained or repealed by this act.

The several sections of the bill make the following among other provisions:

The Attorney-General is authorized to employ professional or other necessary or desirable assistance for the prosecution of offences under the act, for which purpose $500,000 is to be appropriated.

The bill, after providing for full publicity of corporations' affairs, adds:

Every person or corporation engaged in inter-state commerce 'who shall enter into any contract, combination or conspiracy, or who shall give any direction or authority to do any act for the purpose of driving out of business any other persons engaged therein, or who for such purpose shall in the course of such commerce sell any article or product at less than its fair market value or at a less price than it is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions; or who shall sell any article upon a condition, contract, or undertaking that it shall not be sold again by the purchaser, or restrain such sale by the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.'

No corporation can engage in interstate or foreign commerce if a majority of its stock is 'owned by or controlled or held, in trust, for any manufacturing or other corporation which, in the course of its manufacture, or production, conducts its business or any part thereof, in a manner which would be prohibited by this act.'

Books of record are to be subject to inspection by the Attorney-General or by any agent he may designate for the purpose.

Corporate bodies twice convicted of having violated the provisions of the act or either of the acts mentioned, and 'who shall thereafter violate this or either of said acts, shall no longer be allowed to engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several states, provided that such prohibition shall only be enforced, after such corporation, joint stock company or association shall have been enjoined against further engaging in such business on an information or suit brought in a United States Court of competent jurisdiction by the Attorney-General in behalf of the government.'

If, in the judgment of the Attorney-General, such corporation, joint stock company, or other association against which any civil proceeding may be instituted by one on which the public is depending that the interruption of its business shall cause serious public loss or inconvenience, he may, in his discretion, refrain from proceeding to obtain a decree which will absolutely prevent the continuance of such business and may apply for a limited or conditional decree or one to take effect at some future day, as the public interests shall seem to require.'

In such cases it is further provided that the court may decline to enter an absolute decree, and may enter a modified or conditional decree, or such decree to take effect at a future time, as justice shall require.

Any incorporation or any president, director, treasurer, officer, corporator, copartner, associate, or agent thereof, 'who shall in its behalf, after the thirtieth day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and four, engage in such businesss in violation of this act shall, for each offence in addition to such penalty for contempt as the court in case of disobedience to its lawful order may impose, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.'

The last section of the bill provides that 'any president, treasurer, general manager, agent, or any other person usually exercising the powers of such officers of any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, who has himself in its behalf violated, united to violate or voted for, or consented to, the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall thereafter be personally liable for the debts and obligations of any such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, created while such persons hold office or agency whether under the same or subsequent elections of appointments.'

NEW YORK POLICE

NEW COMMISSIONER SUSPENDS MANY OFFICERS.

New York, Jan. 2.—Gen. Francis V. Greene, who succeeded Col. John N. Partridge as commissioner of police of New York City, entered upon the duties of his office at 9.30 o'clock at the headquarters of the department in Mulberry street. Within an hour thereafter he had suspended, without pay, one inspector and five captains, transferred two captains, made three promotions, ordered district inspectors to make their headquarters in their respective districts, and notified them that he would hold them strictly and rigidly responsible for the proper performance of their own duties, which duties carried with them the proper performance of the duties of their subordinates.

The men suspended are:—

Inspector Donald Grant, of the Second Inspection District.

Capt. James Gannon, of the Ninth Precinct (Charles street station).

Captain Henry Halpin, of the Second Precinct (Church street station).

Capt. John J. Herlihy, of the thirty-fifth Precinct (Alexander avenue station).

Capt. William Haughey, of the Twentieth Precinct (West Thirty-seventh street station).

Capt. John T. Stephenson, of the Eleventh Precinct (Mulberry street station).

Capt. Stephen O'Brien, formerly of the Detective Bureau, was designated to temporarily perform the duties of inspector in place of Inspector Grant. Sergeants were designated to perform the duties of the suspended captains.

The suspended men constitute all the higher officers of the uniformed force, against whom charges are pending. Section 192 of the charter gives the commissioner the power to suspend without pay officers against whom charges are pending.

Then came the order for promotions.

Captain Richard Walsh, of the Tenderloin Precinct, was made an acting inspector, and Captain Miles O'Reilly, in command of the Oak street station, who was brought over from Brooklyn to clean up the precinct, was sent to try his hand as commander of the Tenderloin Precinct.

Senior Inspector Moses M. Cortright was designated as chief inspector. His duties will be practically those of chief of the uniformed police of the entire city.

Inspector Nicholas Brooks, who was on Saturday held for trial by Magistrate Brann for alleged violation of the law in forcing an entrance into Canfield's alleged gambling house, was made borough inspector of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, and will rank second in the uniformed force.

Inspector P. H. McLaughlin was made borough inspector of Brooklyn and Queen's.

And then the new police comissioner went out to lunch.

NEW YEAR'S AT ROXHAM.

Hemmingford, Que., Jan. 1.— The young people of the Anglican Church, Roxham, assisted by friends, gave a very successful entertainment in the Orange Hall, on Wednesday evening, New Year's eve. The programme consisted of songs, readings, dialogues, etc. The violin duets by Messrs. W. and E. Ellerton, of Hallerton, and the selections by Mrs. Ellerton were highly appreciated.

At the close of the concert the pastor, the Rev. R. F. Hutchings, and the organist, Miss Annie Lonsborough, were the recipients of handsome presents from the congregation.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GREAT ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Tailoring Department.

TROUSERINGS.

1,000 yards of Best SCOTCH and ENGLISH WORSTED TROUSERING STRIPES and CHECKS, value $7.00, made to measure for $5.00.

SUITINGS.

500 yards of SCOTCH TWEED SUITINGS, value $23.00, made to measure, $18.00.

300 yards of Best SCOTCH and ENGLISH WORSTED TWEED SUITINGS, Best Trimming, made to measure $25.00 and $30.00 for $20.00 and $22.00.

25 Ends Assorted VEST PATTERNS, in Colored SILK and WOOL, 50 PERCENT DISCOUNT.

200 yards Colored BEAVER, 54 in. Fawn, Scarlet and Bottle Green, $1.50 to $2.50, less 20 Percent Discount.

500 yards REVERSIBLE GOLF CLOTH, 54 in. wide, Navy Blue and Dark Grey, $2.25 yard, less 20 PERCENT.

100 yards BLACK CURL CLOTH, 54 in. wide, $2.00 50 Percent.

100 yards BLACK and COLORED BROCADED SILK and WOOL CLOTH, 50 Percent.

MEN'S DRESSING GOWNS.

5 doz. Assorted DRESSING GOWNS, Stripes and Checks, $6, $8, $10, $12, 20 Percent.

4 doz. JAPANESE D. GOWNS, Navy, Brown and Black, $10, less 25 Percent.

5 doz. SMOKING JACKETS, Collar, Cuffs and Pockets Thimmed, $6.75, $7.50, $10, less 20 Percent.

A new and up-to-date stock of TRUNKS and TRAVELLING BAGS to be sold at discounts ranging from 15 Percent to 50 Percent.

MEN'S ENGLISH GLADSTONE BAGS, Fitted at 50 Percent.

SATIN LINED DRESS SUIT CASES at 50 Percent.

ENGLISH KIT BAGS, Solid Leather Valises and Portmanteaus at 33 1-3 Percent Discount.

A large assortment of Fitted BAGS and SUIT CASES at 20 Percent.

Trunks, Steamer Trunks, Suit Cases, Gladstone Bags, Club Bags, Brief Bags, Bonnet Boxes, Square Hat Boxes, Telescopes, Rug Straps, Trunk Straps, Shoulder Straps, at 15 Percent off.

GENT'S EGG SHAPE HAT BOXES, 25 Percent off.

5 Percent for Cash in addition to all other Discounts.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

RAILWAY COLLISION

WILD ENGINE CRASHES INTO NEW YORK FLYER AND FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 2.—A wild engine running from Burlington to Rutland, on the Rutland Railway, crashed into the north-bound flyer from New York tonight, in Shelburne, just this side of Burrit's Crossing. The crews of both engines were killed, a brakeman, who was riding on the wild engine, was probably fatally hurt, and nearly all of the flyer's crew were injured more or less seriously. No passenger was seriously hurt.

The dead are :—

Dennis Mahoney, of Rutland, engineer of the flyer.

R. Cowey, of Rutland, engineer of the wild engine.

James Fitzpatrick, of Ticonderoga, fireman.

D. N. Chase, of Rutland, fireman.

John Cochran, brakeman, probably fatally injured.

E. D. Welsh, conductor, of Rutland, bruised about the body.

T. J. Amstey, express messenger, St. Albans.

Harold T. Sheehan, of Rutland, brakeman.

A. M. Prentiss, baggage master, of Rutland.

The cause of the accident is not definitely known, but Dr. W. Seward Webb, president of the road, says that he believes that Engineer Cowey, who had charge of the wild engine, had figured that the flyer would be late and that he could run to Shelburne for a siding before the up-train reached that point. The flyer, however, was on schedule time, and met the wild engine about one mile north of Shelburne station. As it was, both engines were totally demolished, the boiler of one exploding an instant after the collision. The scene of the wreck was directly east of Shelburne farms, the home of Dr. Webb.

MOROCCAN TROUBLE

SULTAN HAS ORDERED HIS BROTHER'S RELEASE.

Tangier, Jan. 2.—The conditions in Morocco are becoming worse. The Zimmur tribe, which recently gave its submission to the Sultan, is again in revolt. The Sultan has 15,000 men and is strengthening the walls outside of Fez.

Tangier, Jan. 2.—Advices from Fez under yesterday's date have been received here. Guns were then being mounted on the walls for the defence of the city, but the rebels remained inactive. They have not sufficient supplies for expeditions from their headquarters.

If the situation becomes more grave the Sultan will abandon the capital, return to Rabat, and summon the border tribes to a holy war. The Sultan will then proclaim himself Shereef and Defender of Islam, renounce all European leanings, and then, at the head of new forces, attempt to retake Fez.

The Pretender has issued a proclamation that he is not fighting for the throne for himself, but for the Sultan's imprisoned brother, Mulai Mohammed, surnamed the 'One-Eyed.'

It is now confirmed that the Sultan has ordered his brother's release, and that the honors of his rank be paid to him. The governor, at a recent conference with the Kabyle chiefs, pointed out to them that they were responsible for the safety of the roads running through their territory.'

IN TOTAL DARKNESS

THAT IS HOW THE REV. C. J. PARKER PROPOSES TO HOLD SERVICES IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 2.—In the hope of checking the increasing reluctance of their parishioners to attend church services more attractive to them, the Rev. C. J. Parker, vicar of Clerkenwell, will initiate on Jan. 22 a series of services that will be held in absolute darkness. To enable the worshippers to join in the service the hymns and prayers will be projected by means of a magic lantern on a prepared screen.

Mr. Parker says that his idea was prompted by the knowledge of the dread that the average woman has of appearing in church worse clad than her neighbor. His parish is poor, and the women frequently explain their non-attendance by saying that they cannot afford to dress well enough to attend church. It is mainly with the view to making comparisons impossible, and incidentally concentrating the female worshippers' attention upon serious thoughts by preventing their becoming absorbed in studying their neighbors' hats and gowns, that he was led to the experiment of holding services in darkness.

COL. FITZGEORGE

HIS ESTATE WILL BE WOUND UP BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

London, Jan. 2.—The financial affairs of Col. G. W. A. Fitzgeorge, who is son of the Duke of Cambridge, who holds a commission in the British army, came up in the Bankruptcy Court in London to-day. His debts amount to £33,806. The Colonel made no offer to the receiver who was appointed on Nov. 29, and an order was issued that the estate be wound up.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Our usual January sale at unusual January prices has commenced. Layton Bros., the Art Piano & Organ House, 144 Peel street, Dominion square.

To Cure a Cold in a Day—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA TO-NIGHT

AT 8.15 P. M.

SHAMROCK vs. MONTREAL

Seats on sale at 'Star' Branch Office, Cor. Peel & St. Catherine Sts. Phone Up 1346. PRICES—Admission 25c and 35c. Reserved Seats 50c. Box Seats $1.00. Boxes (6 Seats) $5.00.

INTERMEDIATE MATCHES

3.30 P.M. MOKTREAL vs. VICTORIA and WESTMOUNT vs. SHAMROCK

4.00 P.M.

Admission to Both Games 25c. Children 10c.

THE FINEST AND LARGEST COVERED RINK IN AMERICA.

Corner St. Hubert & Duluth

LE MONTAGNARD

Phone East 2219.

Special Music during the Holidays, both afternoons and evenings. TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 6th, Skating (but no costumes) with Grand Illumination at usual prices, 10c. and 15c.

THE MONTAGNARD AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. J. A. CHRISTIN, Sec.-Treas.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dominion Square.

SATURDAY, 8 p.m., MR. ARTHUR F. BELL, will speak. A Topical Study of "Prayer."

SUNDAY, 3 p.m., Young Men's Bible Study. Subject: "Abraham Offering up Isaac." Leader, D. A. BUDGE, General Secretary.

SUNDAY, 4 p.m., Men's Meeting. Association Hall.

The REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP, M.A., Rector, St. Martin's Church, will speak. "THE NEW YEAR AND THE NEW LIFE."

Special Music.

All men heartily invited to these meetings. Strangers welcome.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

On view in the New Gallery interesting Exhibition of DUTCH PASTELS and CARTOONS, under the auspices of the Woman's Art Association, Toronto, 2nd to 10th of January.

Open 9 a.m. to dusk. Admission, 25 cents.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4.

Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Society.

Mr. J. W. HUGHES,

Scientific Sanitarian,

Will address the above Society

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 4th, 1903, 3 p.m.

In EMPIRE HALL, Cor. St. Catherine & St. Lawrence Sts., Subject, HYGIENE.

Free Discussion to All. ADMISSION FREE.

Once went to Dorchester Church?

COME AGAIN.

Jan. 4 ev'g Reunion for Auld Lang Syne.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

Preacher at both services—

Rev. CHAS. A. SYKES, B.D.

Morning Theme—

'An Old Promise for the New Year.'

Evening Theme—

'Reefing the Sails.'

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. PASTOR,

Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A.,

Will preach at both services.

Seats allotted to Students, who will be made welcome

Sunday-School at 3 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. REV. C. E. MANNING, Pastor. SUNDAY SERVICES

Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7.

The Pastor will preach in the morning. Subject—'A Retrospect.' The annual Covenant Service, followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

By request, the Choir will repeat the Christmas Musical Service in the Evening.

STRANGERS WELCOME TO ALL SERVICES.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, WESTMOUNT. (Corner of Clarke and Western Avenues),

Sermon for Sunday Evening,

PROGRESS,

A Watchword for the year.

Preacher, Rev. WM. MUNROE.

EVERYONE WELCOME.

SABBATH EVENING SERMONS For Young People, —IN— STANLEY ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Jan. 4—PURPOSE.
Jan. 11—WORK.
Jan. 18—RELIGION.
Jan. 25—CHARACTER.
Feb. 1—FRIENDSHIP
Feb. 8—INFLUENCE.
Feb. 15—READING.
Feb. 22—PATRIOTISM.

The Rev. F. M. DEWEY, M.A.

MEN'S OWN, CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, 4th Jan., 1903, 3 p.m. Speaker, Professor W. H. WARRINER. First Sunday New Year. A good time to commence attendance. Come.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4.

ANOTHER GREAT GOSPEL MEETING At 75 INSPECTOR STREET,

Sabbath Evening at 7 o'clock, Jan 4, 1903

This will be the First Sunday of the New Year, and the speaker that evening, besides the Pastor, will be Mr. W. H. BLACKALLER. Theme:—"The Spirit of Fear; whence cometh it."

Crowds come to this Mission every Sunday evening to hear of Ruin, Redemption and Regeneration.

N.B.—Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. BALLANTINE, of the Y.M.C.A., will speak.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,

Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor,

Will preach

SUNDAY EVENING.

Subject—

What Can We Do with 1903?

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

Week of Prayer, JANUARY 5-10.

During the WEEK OF PRAYER, Meetings will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association, 896 Dorchester st. every morning from 11 to 12 o'clock, and all ladies are most cordially invited.

MONDAY—Thanksgiving and Confession.
TUESDAY—Prayer and Promise.
WEDNESDAY — Christian Work and Christian Workers.
THURSDAY—The Home and the Young.
FRIDAY—Missions.
SATURDAY—Consecration.

Young Women's Christian Association 896 DORCHESTER STREET.

The Educational Classes will be resumed MONDAY, Jan. 5th.

Subjects.

Plain Sewing, Dressmaking, Art Needlework, Millinery, Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Singing, Physical Culture, Shorthand, Bookkeeping and French.

Bible Class, Reading Circle, Practical Talks, Junior Clubs, Reading Room and Library.

Circulars, and all further information, can be obtained at the office.

W. C. T. U.

The Monthly Meeting of the W.C.T.U. Central, will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 5th, at 3.30 p.m., in the Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street.

Prayer Meeting at 3 p.m.

Y. W. C. A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY, 896 Dorchester Street.

Demsonstration, MONDAY, Jan. 5th, at 8 o'clock.

CHAFING DISH SPECIALTIES

Menu—Celeried Oysters. Sauted Mushrooms, Creamed Sweetbreads, Scrambled Eggs, with cheese.

Admission, 10 cents.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY. CHILDREN'S CHOIR.

The first rehearsal of the Children's Choir (preparatory to the approaching Children's Social) will take place in Walford Hall, corner Victoria and St. Catherine streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, 6th January, at 8 o'clock sharp, Mr. J. R. BAIN, conductor. Children desirous of joining must be enrolled at this rehearsal. The General Committee and Ladies' Committee are requested to be present.

W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Secretary.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8.

Y.W.C.A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY, 896 Dorchester Street.

WAITRESSES' COURSE—Friday, Jan. 9, at 3 p.m.

PRACTICE CLASSES.

HOUSEKEEPERS' COURSE, First Division—Thursday, Jan. 8th, at 10 a.m.

HOUSEKEEPERS' COURSE, Second Division—Friday, Jan. 9th, at 10 a.m.

Pupils wishing to enter these classes are requested to make application to the Principal, Miss DOW, between the hours of 3 and 4 or 7 and 8 p.m.

Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

WINDSOR HALL, The Goulet Symphony Orchestra.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 9th, at 4.30.

Tickets on sale at SHAW'S,

75c and 50c. Admission 25c

FUTURE MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Sixth Annual Meeting of The Montreal Lumber Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 576 St. Paul street, to receive Annual Report, and transact such other business as may be necessary.

HARRY BROWN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Jan. 2nd, 1903.

COME TO THE OYSTER SUPPER

To be given by the LADIES' AID SOCIETY, in the Lecture Room

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16th, 1903.

TICKETS, 25c

Supper from 6.30 to 8 o'clock.

FIRST-CLASS PROGRAMME.

RESERVE Tuesday, 3rd February for the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society's Concert.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reductions to clubs; World Wide, $1.00, including postage for Canada, Newfoundland, United States, Great Britain and foreign countries; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, postpaid in each case, to United States, Newfoundland and Canada, excepting Montreal.

For Great Britain, add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal,' all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.'

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1903.

The Methodists of the United States have subscribed more than the twenty million dollars required for the proposed twenty million century fund. When the movement was begun four years ago doubt was freely expressed whether the adherents of the church would respond to so huge a demand, but the result has proved that the bishops did not misjudge the zeal and generosity of their people. It was a bold and splendid thought which prompted them to ask for a million dollars for every century of the Christian era to demonstrate to the world the devotion of the Methodists of the United States to the cause of Christian progress. Twenty centuries of Christianity, only two centuries since the birth of John Wesley, and only one hundred and sixty-three years since the beginning of Methodism. And now in the land from which the greatest Apostle of Christianity in modern times retired a sad and disappointed man, is given this magnificent assurance of the truth of his mission and of its sublime success. When the humble beginnings of Methodism are called to mind and it is remembered how its preachers, going about on foot in poverty and often in want, preaching the Gospel to the poor in obedience to the divine injunction, despised, abused, lampooned, persecuted, the rise and spread of the Wesleyan faith seems truly miraculous. But it began like Christianity itself by carrying the hope of salvation to the neglected and forlorn poor. It succeeded because it was carried on in the spirit of Him who first brought the glad tidings to men.

That Britain and Germany committed a blunder in their action towards Venezuela has been held by a French paper calling attention to the terms of the treaty by which The Hague tribunal was established. Had the two powers consulted that instrument before proceeding to coerce the South American republic, they would have found a way out of the difficulty in accordance with what must now be regarded as a principle of international law established by the treaty which constituted The Hague court. The particular clause referred to reads: 'The 'signatory powers consider it a duty, in 'case a sharp conflict should break out between two or more of them, to remind these that the permanent court is 'open to them.' Another clause declares: 'The signatory powers agree that in case 'of a grave disagreement or conflict, before appealing to arms they will have 'recourse, so far as circumstances will 'allow, to the good offices or mediation 'of one or more of the friendly powers. 'Independently of this recourse, the signatory powers consider it useful that 'one or more powers that are not concerned in the conflict should offer of 'their own initiative, so far as the circumstances lend themselves to it, their 'good offices or their mediation to the 'disputing states.' It is certainly extraordinary that a case should have so soon arisen in which not one of the powers saw its way clear to offer the good offices it was pledged to exercise, and neither Britain nor Germany seems to have given a thought to the arbitration court before ordering the blockade of Venezuelan ports. Even the government of the United States, which held the key of the situation, did not intervene till called upon, and then only after a state of war had been declared. The Hague treaty presumably never contemplated a case in which one of the parties simply insulted the rest by leaving their representations unanswered, and in which it was therefore presumable that neither would the court look at the case nor would the recalcitrant power heed its decisions if it gave any. The United States has practically hauled its unmannerly protegé into court by the ear.

The story is told that King James the First submitted to his learned men a scientific question for solution, namely, 'Why does a dead fish weigh more than a living one?' The question was debated long until a scientific but illogical Scotchman remarked, 'I doot the fac'.' The experiment was tried and it was found that a fish neither gained nor lost weight by giving up the ghost. We have had our correspondent 'R. L.'s' poser about thermometers put to the same test. 'R. L.' says of two thermometers similarly placed if one be fanned the mercury therein will be lowered. Our report is that no amount of fanning will persuade the thermometer to drop so long as its bulb is dry. If the bulb is wet the evaporation cools it and fanning hastens evaporation. The amount by which the thermometer can be lowered by keeping its bulb wet and allowing the water to evaporate depends on the amount of moisture which the air already contains. Every meteorological station has a thermometer whose bulb is kept wet by a piece of lamp-wick, one end of which dips into water. By comparison of the temperatures of the ordinary thermometer and the 'wet bulb,' the precentage of moisture in the air, an important point in weather prophecy, is determined. The evaporation of perspiration keeps the skin below the temperature of the atmosphere in hot weather, and fanning merely increases the cooling by keeping up the supply of dry air. It is quite true that when air is compressed it becomes heated. In the liquid air machine the air is first compressed to one-two-hundredth of its original bulk, the heat produced being carried away by the running water in which the cylinders and connections are immersed. The air is then allowed to cool itself by expanding, in an arrangement of pipes which concentrates all the cooling into a small part of the air, which is liquified. The frosts of late spring and early autumn are due to the radiation of heat from the surface of the earth through the atmosphere to the cold of space. When the air is still and dry, plants lose heat into space faster than they receive it from the earth, and so are lowered to the freezing point, though the temperature of the air a foot away may be several degrees higher. A breeze, by constantly supplying warmer air to the cooling surfaces, prevents them from getting too cold.

WHICH WAY?

The Grand Trunk authorities have very carefully avoided giving any information as to the route of their projected transcontinental line, but there seems good reason to believe that it will run north of Lake Winnipeg. In the first place their application for a charter includes Keewatin among the territories through which they expect to run, which would be unnecessary if the line ran south of the lake. Again, since they must get well to the north before they can get the country to themselves, the sooner they leave the neighborhood of the Canadian Pacific line the better. Finally, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company only built the line along the north shore of Lake Superior because they had to, and it is so expensive to operate that they found it cheaper to buy a controlling interest in the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie Railway, and carry as much as possible of their western freight for fourteen hundred miles through United States territory. It is probable that they took the best location in that region, so that the Grand Trunk must either take an entirely different route, or build an enormously expensive line, which will never pay running expenses. The chief disadvantage of a line running north of Lakes Nipigon and Winnipeg would be the lack of a port at the western end of Lake Superior. As it is always cheaper to send freight by water than by land, it would be rather a serious thing to have to carry grain as far east as Michipicoten or even Heron Bay, instead of getting it afloat at Fort William. This difficulty would probably be overcome by building a branch running west of Lake Nipigon to Port Arthur.

If the eastern end of the line passes through the mining districts of Sudbury and Michipicoten, there is a choice of two routes. The line may start at North Bay and run beside the Canadian Pacific line to Sudbury, or it may start from Gravenhurst and run south of Lake Nipissing and across the French River to Sudbury. The latter would be a longer line to build, but would make the distance to the seaboard shorter, and would open up a new piece of country. From Sudbury to Michipicoten the line may either follow the Canadian Pacific main line, or run to Sault Ste. Marie, and run over the tracks of the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay, Mr. Clergue's railway. The Clergue enterprise is rather 'hard up' at present, and would probably make very reasonable terms. That line lies, however, at right angles to the general course of the new railway, and would only be useful as bringing Sault Ste. Marie into touch with it. The Grand Trunk may, on the other hand, strike north-west from North Bay, to get easier country for running through. In any case it will, as already set forth, probably run north and west through northern New Ontario and then through the territories of Keewatin and Saskatchewan, and up the fertile valleys of the Saskatchewan river and its northern branch to somewhere about Edmonton. From there there are two possible routes, one running west through the Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet, across the strait and down Vancouver Island to Victoria, and the other north-west to the Peace river, and through either the Peace or the Pine passes to Port Simpson or Port Essington, at the mouth of the Skeena river. The Yellowhead Pass was the one selected by Sir Sandford Fleming for the Canadian Pacific line to run through, but was discarded in favor of the present line, a hundred and fifty miles further south. Sir Sandford still considers that the Yellowhead Pass is the best, being fifteen hundred feet lower, and having only one summit to cross instead of two. The line he favored ran down the Thompson river, joining the Fraser and the present Canadian Pacific Railway line at Kamloops.

There was, however, a line surveyed from the Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet and Victoria. This was considered inferior to the Vancouver line, but subsidies, such as the British Columbia Government seems ready to heap upon any line connecting Victoria with the rest of the world, might easily make it worth building. Aside from subsidies, however, the Peace river to Port Simpson line seems to have the advantage. It would open up the Peace river valley, a fertile region of temperate climate, with four hundred miles of river navigable for large steamboats, and would probably become the principal route for sending supplies to the Klondike. The line from Edmonton to Port Simpson was surveyed recently by the Department of Railways and Canals, and its cost was estimated at about twenty-three millions. The Grand Trunk authorities profess to bear no ill-will to the Trans-Canada, and remark that there is room for three or four railways in the great west, but it can easily be seen that they have to some extent cut the ground from under the promoters of that line, which would have to meet Grand Trunk competition everywhere west of James's Bay. The the promoters of that line, which would have no occasion to grieve if they get the land and money subsidies that they expect, as we have shown that the building of the line to James's Bay will net them a handsome profit. The people of Quebec city and their allies of the Maritime Provinces are violently opposed to the Grand Trunk scheme, while those of Ontario favor it because it runs so much through their province. The westerners are apparently divided in their opinions. They want another railway, but not at the expense of a land grant; they would prefer a government railway. That is, they do not wish to pay for a railway themselves, but would like one built and run at the expense of the country.

CHILD LABOR.

Child labor in the textile factories of Germany, which is practically child slavery, has aroused public attention in that country. It is stated that more than six hundred thousand little ones, most of whom are under ten years of age, are employed in manufacturing. They are described as puny, delicate little old men and women, sitting all day in a vitiated atmosphere for a few pence, and never knowing what it is to play and be children. Their food consists of bread and potatoes, and, as might be expected, they die off fast. The same conditions exist in the cotton mills of the Southern States, where every attempt to regulate this inhuman system has been met with determined opposition by those interested in its continuance. The mill-owners insist that they must have cheap labor to enable them to compete in the markets of the world, but nations that permit this slaughter of the innocents are paying a terrible price for the doubtful advantage which comes from supplying other countries with cheap cotton. When competition in manufacturing reaches the stage where children are taken from school and gathered from the country to tend machines as soon as they are able to handle the threads, it ceases to be a paying industry for the country, even though the investors may be satisfied with their dividends. That a generation should grow up in Germany uneducated would be a notable retrogression, and would rob that country of its chief advantage in the economic struggle. There is, of course, no possibility of any such retrogression in the Southern States, for it would be difficult for the poor whites of that region to retrograde. The desire to send their children to factories has even been defended as exhibiting a rudimentary desire for better things for them. To draw the rural white race in the South, however, into a servitude far more vitally exhausting than the cut-door work of the cotton fields would be practically to hand that country over to the blacks. Peoples which support themselves by child labor will in another generation find themselves chained to machines under taskmasters who will give them no hope of escape. In the State Legislature of Georgia an effort has been made to check the evil by the introduction of a bill which forbids the employment of children under twelve years of age in factories. This is possibly equivalent to a higher age limit farther north, but it is significant of the supineness of the lower classes in the South that no other state legislature in the South has moved in the matter.

GERMAN CONSTITUTIONALISM.

The German chancellor has forced his tariff through parliament without debate. It is a considerably more drastic tariff than the government wanted. Its passage was the result of an agreement between the Emperor's government and the parliamentary majority, composed of the two most reactionary elements in the country, the Roman Catholic clergy and the land-owners. As far as the suppression of parliamentary debate is concerned the country in the main rather approves of it, seeing that there was no question as to which side had the majority, and the socialists, who are in the van of the opposing forces, were reduced to the use of all sorts of obstructive tactics, endless talk against time, countless divisions and the invocation of every dilatory form of procedure being added to invective and denunciation of a dangerous and undignified sort. Of all this the country as a whole is heartily tired, and it was quite ready to say that, if what used to be derided by French kings as government by debating club had come to this, the sooner debate was cut short the better. But in the grievance that has underlain these obstructive tactics there is no such exhausted acquiescence. Rather will that grievance be rendered the more explosive by being prevented from sputtering. Parliamentary talk and tactics have been a sort of safety valve for the rapidly generating steam of the disaffected labor element; locking the safety valve is a poor way of reducing the steam pressure.

The grievance is that at the election which returned the present Reichstag, though the Socialists polled three votes to two polled by the Conservatives, the latter have nevertheless nearly twice as many members in the House. Of the extent of the suffrage, the German populace has certainly no cause to complain. The suffrage is universal, and the enormous majority of radical voters is due to this fact. But this advantage of numbers is rendered nugatory by the fact that there is no numerical equality in the constituencies. The principal social phenomenon of the last half century has been the comparatively rapid growth of cities. In all countries, as a consequence, cities are generally under-represented on the basis of representation by population. In Germany this under-representation is extreme. The fact that the Socialist majority is constantly growing is spreading consternation throughout the country. Not only do the conservative classes acquiesce in the suppression of the privilege of parliamentary debate, but they would greatly rejoice in the withdrawal of the suffrage from what they regard as the dangerous classes. The Emperor himself has ominously said that he does not wish for the German people freedom to govern badly. It cannot be denied that the views held by the most aggressive Socialists are dangerous and subversive of the whole social system. In many cases they are avowedly anarchistic, although socialism proposes to itself an absolute despotism rather than anarchy. But such extreme and impossible views are probably only to the fore because of the

persistent repression and oppression which creates them. This tariff, for instance, whose effect is to render all that the poor man needs dearer, and which has actually added heavy burdens on foodstuffs, not for the building of a navy, but for the benefit of the landed interests, is a specimen of this oppression. No sober person could contemplate without trepidation the sudden devolution of power upon the party which finds its voice in 'Vorwaerts,' but it is probable that were the government of the empire in the hands of a more moderate party, such as that which just now rules in France, the Socialists would resolve themselves into practical politicians, only demanding such moderate things as would be intelligent experiments in government. Many of these experiments would be mischievous, but experience is the only authoritative teacher in such matters.

CONQUESTS OF SCIENCE.

This year the Copley medal has been awarded to Lord Lister. The Copley medal originated in a bequest from Sir Godfrey Copley in 1709, and was to be given to the 'living author of such philosophical research, either published or communicated, to the society, (Royal Society) as may appear to the council to be deserving of that honor.' The recipient may be either an Englishman or a foreigner and it speaks well for the wisdom which has characterized the bestowal of the medal that it is now regarded as the blue ribbon of science and takes precedence of all other scientific distinctions. Lord Lister is a past president of the Royal Society, and has been the recipient of most of its honors already, besides having been one of the first chosen by King Edward for the new Order of Merit. The award of the Copley medal is made 'in recognition 'of the value of his physiological and 'pathological researches in regard to 'their influence on the modern practice 'of surgery,' and it is probably true that the successful treatment of the King for an ailment which would have almost certainly proved fatal before the time of 'Listerism,' has had its share in recalling attention to the brilliant work which the award commemorates. The lives saved by 'Listerism' are unnumbered, and now because of his work there is no part or organ of the body which it is not possible to treat surgically and relieve of serious disease by an operation.

The Rumford medal goes this year to the Hon. C. A. Parsons for his success in the 'application of the steam turbine to industrial purposes and for its recent extension to navigation.' This medal is considered next in order to the Copley and originated in a gift of a thousand pounds from Count Rumford, and is given in recognition of the most important discoveries in heat or light made during the preceding two years. There are two Royal medals, founded by George IV., and the awards of which are submitted for the approval of the Sovereign. They are given annually for 'the 'two most important contributions to 'science published in the British dominions not more than ten years nor less 'than one year from the date of the 'award.' The first is given this year to Professor Horace Lamb for his investigations in mathematical physics, and the second to Professor Schafer, for his 'researches into the function and minute 'structure of the central nervous system, especially with regard to the 'motor and sensory functions of the cortex of the brain.' The Davy medal, founded by Dr. John Davy, Sir Humphrey Davy's brother, is given annually for the most important chemical discovery made in Europe or Anglo-America. This year it goes to Professor Svante August Arrhenius, for the 'application 'of the theory of dissociation to the explanation of chemical change.' The Darwin medal this year has been given to Mr. Francis Galton, a grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, for numerous contributions to the 'exact study of heredity and variation.' The Buchanan medal, founded by friends of the late George Buchanan, formerly medical officer of the Local Government Board, to commemorate his life and labors, was bestowed this year upon Dr. Copeman for his 'experimental investigations into 'the bacteriology and comparative pathology of vaccination.' The world is already indebted to Dr. Copeman for 'the preservation and sterilization of 'calf lymph by glycerine; and for the 'consequent immunity of the vaccinated 'from all that danger of the conveyance 'to them of human contagions which 'was once so much dwelt upon by the 'opponents of the operation.' The medal founded in commemoration of Professor Hughes has been awarded to Professor Joseph John Thomson for his numerous contributions to electrical science, 'especially in reference to the 'phenomena of electric discharge in 'gases.'

In summing up the awards as a whole the 'Times' concludes that:

'They seem to present an admirable blending of consideration for the most abstract and the most practical aspects of science, and hence a recognition of the fact that the latter always spring from the former, however unpromising these may at first appear to be. It may be truly said, indeed, that no truth has ever been established by scientific workers which has not, sooner or later, and often sooner rather than later, been rendered available for the increase of human comforts and conveniences or for the diminution of human suffering. Nothing could have appeared more unlikely only a few years ago than that the researches of Pasteur into the life of the infinitely little should have been extended in the direction of affording practical immunity from death in surgical operations; and the recent report of the Metropolitan Police mentions that quite a considerable number of criminals have been identified by means of the fact established by Mr. Galton, that human finger-prints are unalterable, and that no two of them are precisely alike. Nor is it too much to expect that much of the labor which the same investigator has bestowed upon the abstruse and complicated problems of heredity may yet bear practical fruit in the work of education, or in the application, to the training of the young, of the methods which would naturally be suggested by a complete comprehension of their gifts and tendencies. If this expectation should ever be realized, the Darwin Medallist of the present year will be second to none of his fellows in the claim which his work will ultimately establish to the grateful remembrance of mankind.'

'LITERARY MASTERPIECES.'

Mr. R. H. Dunbar, of Staples, Minn., a subscriber to 'World Wide,' says:—'World Wide is the best thing I have ever read. The selections are masterpieces and should be in the home of every English-speaking family.'

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

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'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

1902—'Collier's Weekly,' New York.
About Success—'Daily News,' London.
The Collapse of German Parliamentarism—'The Spectator,' London.
Abolition of General Suffrage in Germany—'The Literary Digest,' New York.
Russia and Finland—Helsingfors Correspondence of the 'Morning Post,' London.
Three Years in Innermost Asia—Interview with Dr. Sven Hedin—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Lord Hugh Cecil—By H. W. Massingham, in 'The Speaker,' London.
Single Tax in New Zealand—Springfield 'Republican.'
Child Labor in the Northern States—'Public Opinion,' New York.
Government by Picture Post-Card—'Westminster Budget.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The New Edition of 'The Messiah.'—New York 'Tribune.'
The Problem of Color Photography Solved—Manchester 'Guardian.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Skies of Arizona—Poem, by Auberon Herbert, in the 'Westminster Budget.'
Tiny Slippers—Poem, by Sir Edwin Arnold, in 'Ainslee's Magazine,' New York.
We Sat the Old Year Out—Poem, by Arthur J. Burdick, in 'Harper's Monthly Magazine,' New York.
A Song of Fate—By J. Shirley, 1596-1666.
The Auld House—By Lady Nairne, 1766-1845.
Moth and Rust—'The Spectator,' London.
Scenery in Fiction—'The Academy,' London.
An Author at Grass, Summer.—Part II.—Extracts from the private papers of Henry Ryecroft, edited by George Gissing, in 'Fortnightly Review,' London.
Wilkie Collins—'The Speaker,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Nature Study in Schools—'The Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Wonders of the Heavens—New York 'Times.'

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

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Edward Griffin, of Ottawa, is in the city.

Mr. R. A. Drapeau, advocate, of Rimouski, is in the city.

Mr. William Stephen, brother of Lord Mount Stephen, left last night for New York to take passage for the West Indies, where he will spend two months.

Lieut.-Col A. E. Labelle, of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, has been proposed for membership on the Corn Exchange Association by Mr. H. W. Raphael.

Dr. W. G. Turner, superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, has returned from a visit to his parents, the Hon. Richard Turner, M.L.C., and Mrs. Turner.

Mr. G. T. Jennings, of Toronto, who is taking a course of engineering at McGill University, Montreal, is appointed to a commission in the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Miss Harriss is in Ottawa, as the guest of Mrs. C. A. E. Harriss, at Earnscliffe, and will remain until next week, when she will visit Miss Girouard for a few days longer.

The name of Captain A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere, deputy chief engineer of Mysore, and a Canadian, appears as one of the designers of the great Cauvery Falls hydro-electric power plant, constructed by the Government of Mysore, India.

The friends of Mr. Abbie Bellingham will be very sorry to hear that he is at present in the General Hospital suffering from typhoid fever. While Mr. Bellingham's case is very serious, his large circle of friends hope that he will recover.

Mr. John Crawford, looking surprisingly well, drove into the city yesterday, taking advantage of the splendid weather, and visited the Molsons Bank and other places, in which he is interested. He was warmly greeted by his many friends.

Miss Gabrielle Lavergne, daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lavergne, leaves for Ottawa next week and will be present at the Government House ball on Thursday evening, and will be the guest of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Girouard during her stay.

Mr. W. J. Wells and Mr. John Cunningham, of Messrs. Cunningham & Wells, have been proposed for membership on the Board of Trade by Mr. P. W. McLagan; Mr. J. P. Copland and Mr. W. A. M. Swift, of Messrs. Swift, Copland & Co., have been proposed by Mr. G. B. Fraser, and Mr. J. B. Schmidt, of University street, has been proposed by Mr. J. E. Hunsicker.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian Government offices, Paris, during the week ending Dec. 20:—Mrs. and Miss Berthelot, Montreal; Leon Weinberg, Montreal; T. H. Fildes, Montreal; Dr. H. J. M. Bannerman, Owen Sound; R. S. Coltart, Montreal; Mr. F. and Mrs. McLennan, Montreal; Mr. G. T. and the Misses Fulford, Brockville; Mrs. Allan, Brockville; the Rev. L. D. Gareau, Montreal; the Rev. P. Z. Decelles, St. Hyacinthe; the Rev. O. Cloutier, Quebec; Mrs. and Miss Monchamp, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. McEntyre, Winnipeg.

The Rev. D. A. Lough, of Sutton, Que., accompanied by his wife and child spent New Year's day at the home of Mr. John Ritchie, sr., Outremont, father of Mrs. Lough. Mr. Lough, who is well known in Montreal as a former pastor of the Annex Methodist Church, now wears a fine 'coon' skin coat, which has an interesting story attached to it. At a Christmas entertainment given in the Sutton Methodist Church a member of the official board of the church presented Mr. Lough with the coat on behalf of the congregation. There was a very large attendance, and the occasion was one of great pleasure and success in every way. Evidently Mr. Lough's popularity is not waning.

FROM THE CAPITAL

BUDGET OF INTERESTING NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—George William Cook, of Halifax, who cut his wife's throat with a razor, and was sentenced to hanging for the murder, will escape the gallows. The Cabinet after considering the case yesterday afternoon, decided that there were circumstances which justified commutation. For one thing the murderer was intoxicated at the time. Moreover, it seemed that the woman he had married was not of good repute. Drunkenness in itself is not sufficient to free a man from responsibility for any crime he may commit, unless it be established that the culprit was suffering from what is known as alcoholic mania. At the same time the Ministers after looking into all the facts connected with this case, decided that leniency might fairly be shown. Cook is an old soldier.

MR. SIFTON A CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, Commissioner of Public Works and Treasurer of the North-West Territories, has been appointed Chief Justice of the North-West Territories, vice Justice McGuire, who resigns. Mr. Robert H. Myers, M.P.P. for Minnedosa, in the Manitoba Legislature, has been appointed County Court Judge for Provencher, vice Mr. Prendergast, transferred. Mr. Sifton is a brother of the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, and was born in Middlesex county, Ont. He is therefore forty-four years of age. He has been practicing law in the west for some years, and entered the Territorial government a year ago. Mr. Myers is forty-six years of age, and comes from Oxford county, Ont. He has been practising law in Manitoba for twenty years, and has held a seat in the Provincial Assembly for the last ten years.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

For the calendar year 1902 the homestead entries in western Canada numbered 22,194, as against 9,145 in the previous twelve months, and 1,857 in the year 1896. This return is but further evidence of the flow of immigration into Manitoba and the Territories and the area of land that is being taken up.

NEW COMPANIES.

Notice is given by Mr. Edgar N. Armstrong, of Montreal, that application will be made to Parliament this session for the incorporation of the Brockville and Western Railway Company to acquire and complete the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, with power to build a railway bridge over the St. Lawrence at Brockville.

The Canada Atlantic Railway Company want permission to build from their present line at Whitney station to Sault Ste. Marie; authority to increase the capital stock and bonding powers and the right to establish hotels and pleasure resorts, to develop water power, and an extension of time to complete the unfinished portion of their undertaking.

A notice comes from Toronto that application will be made to Parliament this session for the incorporation of the Lumbermen's Fire Insurance Company.

The Canada Central Railway wants power to build from Sudbury to Toronto; also, power to build to Hudson's Bay, from Yellowhead Pass through the Rockies to Vancouver, from the Thompson River to Waddington harbor or Butte Inlet, from the old site of Port Assiniboia to the Peace River, and on to the Portland Canal, on the Pacific, from the Montreal River to the River Gatineau.

TRANS-CANADA RAILWAY.

Quebec, Jan. 3.—A special meeting of the promoters of the trans-Canada Railway was held this afternoon, when the stock book was opened. Mr. William Price, head of the well-known lumber firm of Messrs. Price Bros. & Co., opened the list by subscribing to $100,000 worth of stock.

RAILWAY NEWS

BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES — NEW G.T.R. APPOINTMENT.

The 'Railway Age' says that as the record stands to-day it shows that a total of 5,549 miles of new track have been laid on 349 railways in forty-four states and territories of the United States from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1902, exclusive of second track and sidings, and without taking into consideration private lines and logging roads built for temporary use.

In reference to receiverships and foreclosures it is said that only five companies were placed under receivership on account of insolvency in 1902.

The five roads placed under receivers during the year were: New York & Pennsylvania, Chicago & South-Eastern, Carolina Northern, Georgetown & Western, and Kansas & Southern. They represented a total of 278 miles, with a bonded debt of $1,890,000, and a capital stock of $3,945,000, or a total of $5,835,000.

Only 23 roads, aggregating 1,270 miles out of the 204,000 miles of railway in the United States, are now being operated by receivers on account of failure to meet their obligations. The only important road in the list, the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, representing 432 miles, including leased lines, is controlled by the Pennsylvania, and could be restored to the company, if the stockholders so desired. This deducted would reduce the insolvent roads to 838 miles.

In 1902 there were sold and reorganized 15 roads, aggregating 693 miles, and representing a nominal capitalization of nearly $40,000,000.

The record in car and locomotive building is nearly equal to that of last year, when all previous records were surpassed. The necessities of the railways are more clearly indicated by the orders which have been placed for new equipment than by the number of cars and locomotives actually built during the year, since the latter figures are merely a statement of the capacity of the various building concerns. During the year orders have been placed for the building of 135,000 freight cars, 4,700 locomotives and 2,700 passenger equipment cars of the various classes, including baggage, mail and express. A corresponding record published in January, 1902, showed totals of 193,000 freight cars, 4,340 locomotives and 2,879 passenger cars.

The Canadian Pacific is preparing specifications for another 400,000 bushel steel and concrete elevator at Port Arthur.

Mr. W. H. Biggar, Belleville, Ont., has been appointed assistant counsel of the Grand Trunk Railway, with headquarters at Montreal. He will act for the general counsel in his absence, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

Messrs. C. S. Lee, general passenger agent, and M. B. Culber, general superintendent of transportation of the Lehigh Valley Railway, were in the city yesterday conferring with the Grand Trunk officials respecting train service. The Lehigh Valley and Grand Trunk Railways are intimately connected as regards New York and Chicago train arrangements, as well as New York and Toronto.

A valuable cargo has just been rushed across the continent by a Canadian Pacific Railway special. Four cars of halibut, from the Pacific coast, en route to the Atlantic seaboard, and three cars of silk from China, comprised the special train. The fish was from the cargoes of the fishing steamers 'New England' and 'Kingfisher,' which arrived at Vancouver with 335,000 pounds, which the Dominion Express Company took charge of for the New England Fish Company of Boston, which owns the steamers. The silk was for New York.

The Santa Fe Ry. announces that no annual passes will be sent this year to officials of the trunk lines. The action is retaliatory upon the trunk lines for their recent action on the anti-pass agreement. The Santa Fe is willing to send out passes to these lines provided they reciprocate and extend courtesies to the western roads.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has arranged new schedules which will substantially increase the pay of a large percentage of its employees. The increases will approximate about $500,000.

Toronto is to have a transportation club. Mr. J. D. McDonald is the leader of the movement.

The Chicago express over the Grand Trunk pulled into Coteau Landing Wednesday night bearing portions of four carriage wheels, two carriage robes and a horse blanket. These were held on the cowcatcher. The engine crew is ignorant of any accident from the time the train left Montreal, and no explanation of how the wheels and robes came to be on the engine has yet been given.

Mr. James O'Logan, one of the oldest engineers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, died at Fort William yesterday morning, aged 59 years.

Y. M. C. A. MEN'S MEETING.

The board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association are planning for larger things in connection with the Sunday Afternon Men's Meeting. The great progress which has been made in other cities in connection with this meeting, and especially the large and splendid results which followed the recent visit of Mr. Fred. B. Smith, have led the board to feel the importance of making a larger movement on behalf of young men. The large number of men, non-members of the Association, who attend this meeting show that it touches many not otherwise brought into contact with the Association. It is proposed to bring prominent outside speakers to the city from time to time, and to hold the meeting regularly in Association Hall for the winter months. Special attention will be given to the musical portion of the service. The committee have arranged the following list of speakers for January:

Jan. 4—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector of St. Martin's Church. Topic: 'The New Year and the New Life.'
Jan. 11—Rev. Elmore Harris, D.D., Bible Training School, Toronto. Topic: 'The Shining Way of Joy.'
Jan. 18.—Rev. John Potts, D.D., educational secretary, Methodist Church, Toronto.
Jan. 25—Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor of Emmanuel Church. Topic: 'Temptation.'

Other speakers who have definitely promised to address the meetings this season are:—

Feb. 1—Rev. Robt. Johnston, D.D., London, Ont.
Feb. 8.—Rev. Dr. McTavish, Toronto, Ont.
Feb. 22—Rev. W. H. Walker, Lynn, Mass.
April 12—Mr. Robert E. Speer, New York City.

These meetings are free and open to all men.

The speakers for the month of January at the Railway Y. M. C. A., Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Richmond streets, are:

Jan. 4—Rev. J. R. Webb. Topic: 'God's Message to Railroaders.'
Jan. 11—Mr. C. T. Williams. Topic: 'Following Orders.'
Jan. 18—Mr. S. S. Bain. Topic: The Guiding Hand.'
Jan. 25—Mr. A. M. MacKay. Topic: 'Ready When Called.'

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SKIRTS. SPECIAL One lot of very nice Frieze Skirts, gray, black and blue, value $3.50 for Monday, $2.75

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CASHMERE. SPECIAL 10 pieces of good Cashmere, satin finish, value 75c, for Monday 50c

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS SPECIAL Real Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers (Ribbed), value $1.25, for Monday.. 75c

COSTUME CLOTH. SPECIAL Costume Cloth, Beaver finish, brown black and blue, value $1.25. for Monday, 76c

PLATES. SPECIAL Good English Stone Plates, value 6c, for Monday..... 3c

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WOMEN BELL RINGERS.

St. Andrew's Church at Bradfield, Berkshire, is the only church in England wher the bells are rung by women instead of men. The reason why women have been engaged for this task is very simple. About eighteen months ago there was a great dearth of men and boys in the district owing to the scarcity of labor, and the vicar, being unable to obtain the requisite number of men to ring the bells, asked the ladies of the congregation to undertake the duty. The appeal was instantly and heartily responded to, and six young women have rung the bells of this pretty church regularly and punctually for nearly eighteen months. It is certainly heavy and trying, but the fair bell-ringers have become quite enthusiastic in the work and do it excellently.—'Tit-Bits.'

HIGH COLLARS AND WEAK NECKS.

'A remarkable fact,' said a Portland haberdasher, 'has been revealed by the inauguration among men of very low collars. The fact is that the high, stiff collars heretofore worn have weakened men's neck muscles, precisely as the corset weakens the back muscles of a woman. Several men who bought from me at the beginning of the summer batches of low collars have returned them, with the statement that they are uncomfortable because they don't offer any support to the neck. High, stiff collars are a great support, you see; they relieve a certain set of muscles of the work they ought to do, and these muscles become in consequence flaccid and atrophied. Then, when a low collar is put on, weakened muscles are set to work, and the result is discomfort and pain.—Portland 'Express.'

MALE BLUSHERS.

One of the most ill-founded of all popular delusions is that blushing is the special characteristic of the female sex. As a matter of fact, except in the case of very young girls, men blush far more readily than women. The well-bred woman never blushes at all, while it is a matter of every day experience that in the excitement of business or political discussions men's cheeks redden with very little provocation. Whatever may have been the case a hundred years ago the modern woman shows her emotion not by blushing, but by turning pale.—London 'Tatler.'

If Mrs. Margaret Greene, nee Von Dersdorff, who came to Montreal from England in November last, will communicate with Mr. S. H. Carpenter, chief of detectives, Montreal, she will hear of something to her advantage.

CHRISTMAS TREE AT LONGUEUIL.

An event which had been looked forward to with much interest by the children of Longueuil, came off last evening. It was the Christmas tree and annual entertainment of St. Mark's Sabbath School. The schoolroom was well-filled by the little ones and their friends. The room was beautifully decorated, and looked more like fairyland that a plain, every-day school-room.

A change was made this year in the nature of the programme, which proved quite an innovation. Formerly the children gave an entertainment, varied with songs, readings, dialogues and recitations, but last evening the time usually devoted to these exercises was given up to the presentation of 'Prince Charming,' a splendid adaptation of the charming fairy tale. The little actors took their several parts very well, and received unstinted approbation from their friends. But the attention of the juvenile portion of the audience seemed directed to a corner of the room in which stood a good-sized Christmas tree, absolutely groaning under its load of presents. And when old Santa Claus made his appearance down the chimney, amidst the jingle of bells and the cracking of whips, the astonishment and glee of the children were beyond description. The old gentleman had a present for every one, not one was missed, not even the old 'children.' Some of the presentations were very amusing and convulsed the audience with laughter. Mr. W. H. Jones made an excellent Santa Claus, while Miss Hamilton and Miss Moffatt, and their retinue of helpers, spared no pains to make everybody happy.

A PRESENTATION.

Mr. Alex. W. Farrar, clerk in the foreign freight agent's office of the Grand Trunk Railway, was last night presented with a gold chain and locket from the office staff on the eve of his departure to become private secretary to the secretary of the Chicago & Great Western Railway at Chicago. He was also presented with a very handsome travelling bag from several other members of the freight office. A large number of Mr. Farrar's friends were down at the station last night to bid him 'good-by' and wish him success in his new position.

INSPECTOR STREET MISSION.

The annual supper of the Inspector Street Mission took place last night, when about three hundred people sat down to supper. Three times the tables were filled, each party waiting until the other was served and the tables replenished. While they waited Mr. Shaw, with his gramophone, kept the parties amused and interested in the hall above the room in which the dining table was spread.

The secretary's report showed the mission to be in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding constant removal of people to the western country in search of employment. There have been nine deaths to record.

During the evening Miss Edwards sang and Mr. Hawke and Mr. Perry Nevin gave musical selections that were delightful, and Miss Beatrice Auld recited.

The speakers of the evening were the Rev. Dr. McWilliams, Mr. R. S. Auld, Mr. David Fraser, of Welcome Hall, and Mr. Currie, the pastor of the mission. It was really a delightful evening, and the mission was crowded.

CONVENTION IN JERUSALEM.

'The world's fourth Sunday-school convention in Jerusalem' is set for April, 1904. The North German Lloyd SS. 'Grosser Kurfurst' has been chartered, and passengers are already booking. The cost of the trip by it will be from $300 to $750 for each person, according to accommodations. The total number of passengers is limited to eight hundred, the province of Quebec being entitled to five delegates. The Rev. E. W. Halpenny, 372a St. Antoine street, is in charge of the local arrangements.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH.

The Rev. G. S. Reynolds, pastor, will conduct the services in the West End Methodist Church to-morrow morning and evening. In the morning his subject will be 'Forgetting the things behind.' The evening subject will be 'The way.' A liberal thank-offering is asked from every member and all interested in the church.

CITY ITEMS

The second inquest, on Thomas Hough, who was struck by a train at Blue Bonnet, is in progress.

Henri Papillon, who was found guilty of stealing a fur coat, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Lafontaine to four months in jail.

Nominations for the municipal election contest at St. Henri will take place on Jan. 12, and the polling is fixed for Jan. 19. Mr. J. A. Major, contractor, has decided to oppose Councillor Gagne in St. James Ward.

Lawrence Moore, who was arrested last Tuesday on a charge of stabbing a bar-tender named Kavanagh with a pocket knife, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Choquet to two months in jail.

A hose sleigh for No. 7 fire station has just been turned out from the workshop of the fire department, and Captain Doolan says that it is the finest vehicle that he has ever handled. The ironwork used in its construction was all done by Mr. Sanscartier, foreman, of the fire department.

Two inquests were held by Coroner McMahon this morning. In the first, which was on the body of Joseph Marion, Carter, who was killed at Valois on Thursday, probably by a train, the jury decided 'that no crime had been committed.'

MINERS MALIGNED

MR. MITCHELL SAYS CHARGES ARE MADE TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM EXISTING ILLS.

Detroit, Jan. 3.—The 'Tribune' to-day publishes a letter from Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in which Mr. Mitchell declares that the miners are unjustly charged with ingratitude toward the American people in connection with their reported refusal to work on holidays. In his letter Mr. Mitchell says: 'The allegation that the anthracite mine workers refused to work on holidays has been grossly exaggerated. It is true that they did not work on Christmas Day, but they did not understand that they were expected to work. They always observe religious holidays, but many of them worked on New Year's Day.

'The charge of ingratitude toward the public is being made against them by those who would malign them and who seek to divert attention from the real cause of the coal famine. The truth is that several thousand miners have been refused the privilege to work at all since the close of the strike, although they have daily importuned the companies to permit them to return to the places they occupied prior to the inauguration of the strike.'

COAL SHORTAGE

FACTORIES IN TRENTON, N.J., MAY HAVE TO CLOSE DOWN.

New York, Jan. 3.—Factories there are on the verge of closing because of shortage of coal, according to the 'World's' Trenton (N.J.) correspondent. The John A. Roeblings Sons Company, employing two thousand, and the Trenton Potteries Company, employing five thousand men, are practically out of fuel and unless they receive a supply in a few days will be crippled if not compelled to close down.

NEWMARKET BY-ELECTIONS

CONTEST FOLLOWING MR. McCALMONT'S DEATH RESULTS IN LIBERAL VICTORY.

London, Jan. 3.—The by-election at Newmarket yesterday to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Mr. Harry McCalmont, resulted in a Liberal gain. The polling was as follows: C. D. Rose, Liberal, 4,419; L. Brassey, Conservative, 3,907. As the Conservatives at the previous election had a majority of upwards of one thousand, Mr. Rose's victory is notable. The contest in the great sporting centre was fought with remarkable vigor. Horse owners, trainers and jockeys joined with the politicians in canvassing the constituency, and motor cars were numerously used.

McGILL RESULTS.

The following results of examinations have been posted in the Arts faculty of McGill:—

Greek, first year—Class I., McLeod, Naylor, Friedman, Shearon, Houssar. Class II., Gibb, McCann, Rogers. Class III., Drew, Martin, Ross.

Second year — Class I., McMillan. Class II., Nicholson, Smith, McCuaig, Edwards. Class III., Cross, Hepburn, Halpenny, Taber.

English, second year—Class I., King, Macmillan, Blanchard, Sharp, Idler, Taber. Class II., Hitchcock, Smith, M.; Fraser, G. G.; McCuaig, Howitt, Michaels, Cushing, Carter, Roy, Manley, Adams, McFee, Lomer, Tupper, Gilmour, Greenshields, Pearson, Robinson, W. W.; MacNabb, Owen, Wright, Montgomery, Bowman, Moule, Cotton, Nicholson. Class III., Chodat, Lewis, Locke, Fraser, A.; McMurtry, Stewart, W.; Featherstone, Foote, Perry, Halpenny, Cross, Ross, McCoy, Jackson, Robinson, F.G.; Tannebaum, Mackay, Dawson, Cameron, Lyman, Jenkins, Smith, E.L.; Stewart, T.; Hill, Rubinovitch, Gillean, Dey, Hyde, Featherstonhaugh, Cousineau.

OBITUARY

MR. HENRY ST. DIZIER.

Mr. Henry St. Dizier, who had a career of thirty years as a railway ticket agent, died on Thursday night at his residence, 67 Hutchison street. For years prior to the closing of the Balmoral Hotel he conducted the union ticket office in the hostelry. Then he returned to active business life, and lived quietly on his farm at Boucherville. He was born at Laprairie 67 years ago, and descended from one of the oldest French families in Canada. Depression caused by the loss of his eyesight two weeks ago brought on illness which resulted in his comparatively sudden death. He is survived by a widow, two daughters and a son.

DR. ANGUS C. MACDONELL.

A well known citizen passed away yesterday in the person of Dr. Angus C. L. Macdonnel, who died at his residence, 778 Palace street, in his 74th year. The cause of his death was pneumonja, which he contracted in the recent cold spell of weather while visiting a patient. Dr. Angus Cameron Lundy Macdonell was the eldest son of the late Allan Lundy Macdonell, formerly of Inverness, Scotland, and later of this city, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and governor at Fort Temiscamingue. Dr. Macdonell, after studying in the high school of this city, and in the Upper Canadian College, of Toronto, entered McGill University, and obtained his degree in 1852. On his return from Europe in 1854, he married Miss Anna Mansfield Mullins, sistor of the late poet and authoress, Mrs. Leprohon. Mrs. Macdonell died in 1876, and in 1890 he married Miss Marie L. Filiatrault, who survives him. He leaves six children, of whom Mrs. E. L. De Bellefeuille and Miss eGraldine Macdonell are residents of this city. The doctor was for more than twenty years on the consulting staff of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and for many years the attending physician at the Roman Catholic archbishopric.

MRS. JAMES MUSKER.

Word has been received in the city of the death in Weaste, Manchester, England, of Mrs. James Musker, wife of Mr. James Musker, manager of the Goodwin soap works. The deceased lady was formerly Miss Emily Sheridean, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Sheridean, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and a sister of Mrs. Mary Collins, of Pine avenue, and Mrs. Sibbles, of St. Dominique street, Montreal.

ENTITLED TO HIS FEES.

Judge Trenholme yesterday maintained the action of Mr. J. S. Buchan, K.C., who claimed $3,000 from the Montreal Bridge Company for professional services, rendered at Ottawa, in connection with the promotion of a bill to obtain an extension of the company's charter. The plea to the action was that the plaintiff had undertaken the work under speculation, agreeing to receive no fee if he was not successful, and as the bill did not pass, nothing was due him. The court found that the company had failed to prove the condition alleged, and the plaintiff having proved that his services were worth $3,000, judgment was rendered in his favor for that amount.

GERMAN ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

Cologne, Jan. 2.—The police of Dusseldorf to-day raided an Anarchist meeting, which was being held in a cafe. Thirteen delegates to the conference from eight cities in Germany, including Essen, Grefeld and Solingen were arrested. Several leading anarchists from Berlin, who were in attendance at the meeting, were also arrested.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, Montreal, furnish us with the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct.

Canadian Patents—T. Barrow, pneumatic cranes; H. Tweedie, hot air registers; F. L. Jones, pocket umbrellas; G. E. N. Pepin, carriage springs; A. K. Campbell, cheese case with knife attached for cutting cheese; W. C. Metge, plaster boards; J. Savage, turbine water wheels of the parallel flow type; R. Cheistie and T. B. Christie, belt tighteners for threshing machines; F. V. Allee, vehicle wheels; H. H. Pitt, acetylene gas generators; H. Barnard, wheel tyres; H. Corbett, workmen's time checkers; J. J. Collaran, elastic tread for horse shoes; Mrs. E. S. Steward, combination invalid's bed support; S. H. Martel, window shades; J. B. Tasse, cooking stoves; C. H. Taylor, roller skates; G. Wedlake, wheels; J. D. McArthur, method of splitting leather belting for splicing; H. Aylmer, marine life saving devices; G. A. Roedde, loose leaf binders.

American Patents.—C. C. Barber, safe; L. Boivin, decoupling attachment; P. Dooling, ditching plough; J. D. Forsythe, acetylene gas generator; H. A. Frasch, cobalt ammonium salt and making same; G. G. Glenn, mop head and wringer; C. H. Hutchings, fence post; J. Aacobson, fish cleaner and scaler; J. Lawson, carpet stretcher; A. E. Laycock, radiator; P. McGinnis, starting gate; Ellen T. Reed, erasure plate for typewriting machines; C. Ryan, garment measuring and drafting device; W. J. Shortill, escapement motion; F. H. Sleeper, valve gear for engines; J. C. Steele, combined truck and bag holder; W. Thompson, metallic tyre.

EXCHANGE AND MART

Toronto, Jan. 2.—The year 1902, has been a successful one in financial circles. The banks and loan companies have had a good year, and the life insurance offices report a satisfactory business. The Canada Life is said to have broken all its previous records, both in amount of business issued and policies actually paid for.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The leading tobacco manufacturers profess indifference as to the invasion of Germany by the Anglo-American tobacco trust. They do not intend to combine for defence. They say that so long as they are able to secure their regular supply of Turkish tobacco, and provide the public with the goods to which it has been accustomed, they do not care how many presents the trust distributes. One of the trust's avowed objects is to eventually monopolize the Turkish crops for the purpose of killing competition.

London, Jan. 2.—The annual statement of the Bankers' Clearing House shows that the clearances of 1902 again reached the record, the total aggregate of cheques, bills, etc., passing through amounting to £30,-143,710,000, or over £2,305,000,000, above the amount in 1901. The largest clearance in a single day was £384,290,000 on June 30. London's clearings were £45,792,765,000.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—Wheat, 67½c to 68c for No. 2 red and white. Goose, 65c for No. 2 east. Spring, 68½c for No. 1, and 68c for No. 2 east. Manitoba, 81c for No. 1 hard; 79c for No. 1 northern, Port Huron and Gwen Sound. No. 1 hard quoted 84½c, and No. 1 northern, 82½c.

Flour, $2.70 asked, and $2.65 bid, cars of ninety percent patents, buyers' bags, east or middle. Manitoba flour, $4.20 cars of Hungarian patents, and $3.90 strong bakers, on track, Toronto.

Mill Feed, $16 shorts; $14 bran, bulk east or middle. Manitoba mill feed, $19 shorts, $17 bran, Toronto.

Barley, 45c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 2 east or middle.

Buckwheat, 52c for No. 2 east; 50c high, west, 51c middle.

Rye, 49c for No. 2 east and middle.

Corn, 46c for new Canada yellow, and 38c for old west. American, 52c for No. 3 yellow, 51c for No. 3 mixed, car lots, track, Toronto.

Oats, 31c to 31½c for No. 2 white east, 30c to 30½c high freights west, and 30½c to 31c middle.

Oatmeal, $4.10 cars, bags, $4.25 barrels, track, Toronto.

Peas, 73c for No. 2 middle freights.

MARRIED.

EVANS—MAUDSLEY. — At the residence of Wm. Emms, in Acadia Flats, at corner of Sherbrooke and Mance streets, Montreal, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1902, by the Rev. W. Rilance, of 67 Marlborough street, Hochelaga, Jane Maudsley, late of Gorston, Liverpool, England, to Edward Evans, of Montreal, P.Q.

Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is quoted as saying:—'As a British subject I do not want to see an acre more added to the British Empire, as our Imperial responsibilities are enormously in excess of our organization for defence.'

There is now complete from Boston to Omaha a double-track line of railways, of which every mile is guarded from wreck by the block signals.

Financial.

START the New Year with a SAVINGS ACCOUNT —IN THE— **SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA**
INTEREST from date of deposit.
DEPOSITS Received ANY DAY in the month.
202 St. James St., cor. St. Peter

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES
GUARANTEED
BEAUDRY & BROWN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS
107 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited.)
FIRE RISKS ONLY.
Temporary Offices—71 St. James S.
E. P. HEATON, Manager.

EDW'D T. TAYLOR & SON,
Insurance Brokers and Agents.
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAG
43 St. Francois Xavier St. Tel. M. 2201

MARINE INSURANCE
BOND, DALE & CO.,
30 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal
General Agents for leading British and Continental Marine Insurance Companies.

Advertisements.

Everyone Who Owns a House
And wants to rent it, would do well to put it in our hands to let, as we have already many applications from good tenants.
The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

Do You Ever Borrow Money
IF SO, WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.
Whether you want to borrow $10 or $1,000, whether you want it one month, six months or one year, come and talk it over with us; we can save you money. No loan is too large; none too small to receive our careful attention.
YOUR FURNITURE, PIANO, ORGAN, HORSE, WAGGON, ETC., can be used as security. No removal of goods. No enquiries among your neighbors. No publishing your transactions.
WHY TROUBLE YOUR FRIENDS
For the loan of a little money when you can borrow from us on one hour's notice, and so cheap? Because we guarantee our rates the cheapest in the city, and have made the terms within the reach of all. That's why our old customers are borrowing of us from time to time.
MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO.
Room 204, New York Life Building,
Cor. St. James St. and Place d'Armes Sq.

CENTS FOR SALE,
Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER to a single gentleman, town or country; good references. Address S., 143 St. Hypolite street, Montreal.

ROOM WANTED— YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires room in private family, between Sherbrooke, Dorchester, Mansfield and Bleury; state terms per month. Boarding houses need not answer. Address C. 8271, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 16 years, to assist with care of infant; one sleeping at home preferred. Apply 99 Shuter street.

COMPOSITORS WANTED AT ONCE AT the 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GOOD General Servant. Apply between 12 and 2 and in the evening to 1076 Sherbrooke street.

EXPERIENCED CLERK WANTED, Rapid and accurate. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected; also name of clergyman and last employer, to BOOK-KEEPER, P. O. Box 2234, Montreal.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family. Apply at 144a Durocher street, between 9 and 11 a.m. and 7 and 9 p.m.

WANTED, A GOOD STEADY MAN TO mind cows; also strong boy; must be good milkers. Apply Immigration Office, Little Craig street, Monday, 10 a.m.

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK FOR private family; references required. 427 Mount Pleasant avenue.

CHARLES COOMBES, VENTRILOQUIST, Punch and Judy Shows for Concerts, Parties, Bazaars; town or country; day or evening. Residence 115 Leber street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE:—Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector. Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Choral Communion and service, 11 a.m. Morning preacher, the rector. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke. Strangers welcome and shown to seats at 11.05 and 7.05.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS' may be left with WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers 2478 St. Catherine street,

Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles' 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. — 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. — 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A BOY, ABOUT 15. Apply to 2613 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, A COMPETENT GENERAL Servant, with references, for a small family; no washing; a nurse kept. Apply to 60 McTavish street.

WANTED, BOY FOR PAINT Warehouse. Address C., 14, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A SMART BOY FOR A Manufacturer's office; must be a good writer and smart at figures. Apply in own handwriting to P.O. Box 1184.

WANTED, A PRIME COST CLERK FOR a manufacturers' business. A machinist preferred. Apply P.O. Box 488, Montreal.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for a small family. Apply in mornings at 4428 Western avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS JUNIOR Clerk. Apply in writing, stating age and qualifications, to LYMAN, SONS & CO., P.O. Drawer 2352, Montreal.

WANTED, AT ONCE, CAPABLE YOUNG man to fill the position of stenographer. Apply in own handwriting, to STENO, 12, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP with light housework in a small family, a few hours each day. Apply at 685 Lagauchetiere street.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp.

WANTED, A GOOD STOREMAN AND Shipper, speaking English and French. Apply, with references THE LAING PACKING & PROVISION CO., LTD., 839 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, YOUTH WHO HAS HAD SOME experience, for junior position in a Fire Insurance Office; state age, experience, and salary expected, and address in own writing, P.O. Box 2280.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY. Apply to Mr. GILMAN, 138a St. James street.

WANTED, AT ONCE, GIRLS FOR COLlar boxing and Laundry Dept.; also girls to learn blouse folding. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, Standard Shirt Co., Delorimier ave. 8

Employment Wanted.

FURNACES — WANTED, ONE OR TWO, vicinity of Durocher and Hutchison sts.; first class man. Address, F. S. MURRAY, 'Witness' Office.

POSITION BY YOUNG WOMAN, AGED 26, as housekeeper; city or country; Protestant. Apply No. 1 Imperial avenue.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, WORK OF any kind; used to horses; good driver. Address DICK, 'Witness' Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, SMALL SILVER CHARM (Little Pig set in marble) for watch chain. Finder please return to 'Witness' Office and receive reward.

LOST, ON THE WAY FROM 984 St. Denis street to 162 Elgin street, pair of Goldrimmed Pince Nez Eye-glasses, with temple grips and small gold chain attached. Liberal reward at No. 162 Elgin street.

To Let.

TO LET, No. 697 ST. PAUL STREET, Small house, ground flat, good order, immediate possession. JOHN BURRELL, Real Estate Agent, 185 St. James street.

STORE TO RENT, IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, centrally located, well lighted and heated, with or without full barbers' equipment, consisting of first class stand with mirrors; also, revolving chairs, and other accessories; modern and almost new. Apply at 'Witness' Building, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

OFFICES TO LET, ST. PETER STREET, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 17

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A Medium-sized dwelling house, in the village of Lancaster; state lowest cash price. Address H.M.D., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, FOR CASH, OLD Collections of postage stamps. Also, any stamps of Canada, except the 1, 2 and 3 cents. All Newfoundland stamps purchased in any quantity. Prices forwarded on application to 150 Peel street, Montreal.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST and Humorist. Open for concert engagements. For terms, address P.O. Box 2284. 27

Bargains.

FOR SALE — A MASON & RISCH Upright Piano, small size, neat walnut case, price to an immediate purchaser, $175. LAYTON BROS, 144 Peel street.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB—Three Shares stock for sale (carrying all privileges). Address SHARES, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE — SEE THE JANUARY Piano Bargains at LEACH'S, 2440 St. Catherine street; 31 New and Second-hand to select from. Call early and get first choice. Terms cash, or monthly payments. Open evenings.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Tamarac Blocks, $2.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75, cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond Square. Bell Telephone Up 2553. 26

Property.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, TWO SELFcontained houses (adjoining), each containing 8 rooms, bath and w.c. Both houses fitted with modern improvements; stabling for 5 horses; milk room with cement floor, etc., in connection. Apply 29 Coursol street.

Personal.

PERSONAL — MR. HUBERT A. BAKER desires to thank the ladies and gentlemen of Chalmers Church congregation, who, at Christmas, showed their appreciation of his services as choirmaster in so generous and substantial a manner.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Mr. G. S. Mitchell will preach at 7 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE CHURCH (Presbyterian) —Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. The Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts. Sunday, Jan. 4, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., minister in charge. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., will preach.

MONTREAL ANNEX, (Pres. Church)—corner Mance street and Bernard ave. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m Sunday school and pastor's Bible class. 8.15 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, at 8 p.m., C.E.S. in parlor. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Rev. A. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau ave. and Logan st. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school held at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society, Monday at 8. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor's Bible class for young men at 3 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowat, D.D., the pastor, will preach at at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sabbath school for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Minister's class meets at 3 p.m. Y. P. S. C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. C. E. Society after Sunday evening service. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, (Presbyterian) — Services on Sunday, Jan. 4, 1903, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Carrie, pastor.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Public worship and sermon at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school at 9.45 a.m. During the current week, the world's 'Week of Prayer,' a union service will be held in St. Martin's Church, on Wednesday at 8 p.m. to which the members and adherents of this church are cordially invited. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian), St. Catherine street. The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., will officiate at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'Review of 1902.' Evening: 'Young Men Failing,' Isa. xl. 30. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Dr. Campbell at Bible-class, 3.15 p.m., on Paul at Thessalonica and Beroea. Young People's Association meeting, Monday at 8.15. C.E. service and Bible-reading Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service, at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at three o'clock. Bible-class at three o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8.15 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary first Tuesday of the month at 4 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 3 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. Sunday, Jan. 4, 1903. Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m. C. E., Monday, 8 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. W. Filance, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Regular evangelistic service on Wednesday evening at 8. Seats free. All are cordially invited to do good and get good.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at three p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. E. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave. and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. on Friday evening, 7.15 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, St. Charles Borromee st. Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Maggs will preach at the morning service, and Professor Elliott will preach at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. In the evening the annual covenant service will be held, followed by the Communion of the Lord's Supper. Sunday-school at 3. Monday, pastor's class at 3 o'clock and E. L. of C. E. at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15. Rev. C. E. Bland, pastor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal ave. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Monday at 8 p.m., E.L. of C.E. meeting, at which the Junior Epworth Leaguers will render a choral service. Wednesday, 11 p.m., Watch-night service.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. The Rev. George S. Reynolds, pastor. Class-meeting and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. Preaching services Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., Ph.D., pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Evening subject: 'A Marked Man.' Sermon to young men. Sunday-school and Bible-classes and Bible Study Circle at 3 o'clock. Douglas Brotherhood at 3. Epworth League, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Public service Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Class meeting and Junior Brotherhood Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.— Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services: Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at the morning and evening service. Subject for the morning: 'A Retrospect.' The annual Covenant service, followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. By request the choir will repeat the musical service rendered on Christmas at the evening service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., and the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., pastors. Preacher, the Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D. 11 a.m. theme, 'An old promise for the New Year.' 7 p.m. theme: 'Refing the Sails.' Reception of members and Lord's Supper at close of morning service. Morning Sunday-school, 9.45. Afternoon Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. in the church parlor. Young Peoples' and Regular class meetings on Sunday at 10 a.m. Ladies' class on Monday at 3 p.m.

Point St. Charles Churches.

[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor Wellington and Liverpool sts. Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Sunday, Jan. 4. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Metcal streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian—Corner Wellington and Bourgeois sts. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday service at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4.30 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. W. R. Harvey. S. S. and Bible class at 3. Girls' Company will meet on Wednesday evening at 7.15. Boys' Brigade on Monday at 7.15. Senior Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8. Literary and Debating Society on Thursday at 8. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4.30.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—Union class meetings at 9.30 a.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in connection with the morning service. Covenant service in the evening. Sunday-school and Bible-class is at 3 p.m. Regular monthly prayer-meeting at the close. Junior E. L. of C. E. at 4.15 p.m. Senior E. L. of C. E. Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All cordially invited to the above services. Rev. D. Winter, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street.—Sunday school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.20

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Outremont avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England) — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Bible-class at 3.15. Service at 7 p.m. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, lay reader, in charge.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street—The Rev. H. E. Benoit, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free and unappropriated. Strangers are welcome.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Chamblain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

ANGLICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Student lay reader, Mr. J. C. Seaman.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st. east. 11 a.m., morning service; preachor, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and rector's Bible-class. 7 p.m., evening service; preacher, the rector. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.

Holy Communion at morning service.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue, near Ontario street. 3 p.m., Sunday school. W. W. L. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service. J. J. Bullick, Lay Reader. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. A. C. Ascah, Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistants. Morning service, 11 a.m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Special service for men at 4.15 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. Service at 11 a.m., the rector, Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. 7 p.m., Dr. H. Davidson, K.C. Rector, Rev. Canon Evans M.A.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. The Rev. Charles Gore Rollit, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., children's service. 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, the rector.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooks, M.A., assistant. Morning service at 11. Preacher Rev. H. A. Brooke. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Strangers shown to seats at 11.05 and 7.05.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.; Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. C. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. First Sunday of the New Year. 11 a.m., Holy Communion with sermon. Subject: 'The Beginning and the end.' 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'My reward is with me.' Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. F. J. Steen, M.A., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Matins. 11 a.m., Choral Communion and sermon. Preacher, Rev. A. A. Ireland, L.S.T. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m. Tuesday, the Epiphany, Holy Communion, 10 a.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Right Rev. James Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Second Sunday after Christmas.

Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m., and after morning service.

11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher Rev. John Gillespie, rector of the Church of the Messiah, Toronto.

3 p.m.—Sunday-school and Bible classes.

7.05 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague.

Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m.

All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before divine service begins.

JEWISH MISSION OF THE LONDON SOCIETY, 374 Lagauchetiere street. Meetings for Jews are held every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 p.m. Reading room open all day. I. T. Trebitsch, missionary.

Congregational Churches.

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AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, cor. Amherst Park and Belanger streets. A. R. Schrag, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday school and Bible class at 2 p.m.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. Ernest H. Tippett will preach at both services. Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — corner of Mance and Milton streets.—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor, will preach at both services on New Year's themes. Communion at the close of the morning service. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening theme: 'What can we do with 1903?'

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western aves, Westmount. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Morning subject, 'God with us.' Communion after the service. Evening subject: 'Progress—a watchword for the year.'

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No: 1000 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 798 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. —Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborne and Mountain streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.. Preacher at both services, the pastor, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.A.

WEST END MISSION in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs, entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching services at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Afternoon Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, formerly Grace Baptist, corner Western and Olivier aves. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at the morning service, Rev. J. R. Webb. Evening. Rev. E. W. Halpenny. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. B.Y.P.R.U. service on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 390 Duluth avenue, two doors west of St. Lawrence street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Every Thursday, at 8 p.m., public study for S. S. Teachers of International S. S. Lesson course preceded by brief song and prayer service, by the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A. All cordially invited.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Sunday, Jan. 4. Services at 11 a.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

Undenominational Churches.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion.—Meeting at 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount.

HENRY J. DART'S MISSION, 110 Delorimier ave. Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres street school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Jan. 4, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. E. W. Halpenny, S.T.L.

CHURCH OF NEW JERUSALEM, cor. Dorchester and Hanover streets. The pastor, the Rev. E. Gould, M.A., will preach to-morrow morning at 11. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 3 p.m. Bible-classes, Sunday at 9.45 a.m., 3 p.m., and 5.15 p.m. Men's meeting, Sunday, 4 p.m.

GOSPEL HALL, 289 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m., for prayer.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 pm. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S. A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Ensign Habkirk in command. At Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock. Captain McGee in command. Gospel services in French, at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Sunday at 8 p.m., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign N. Cabrit in charge. At the 'Lighthouse Shelter' (formerly Joe Beef's), Common street, public meetings are held on Sundays, at 11 a.m., in French; 3 p.m., in English, and on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, in English. Capt. Parsons in charge.

Avis de Culte Public.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Ducloe, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 102 Mance street.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 10 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole de dimanche, 10 h. Rev. L. Massicotte, pasteur. 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée de prieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Edouard de Gruchy, rue 369 Delisle, et M. Sadler, 403a rue St. Antoine, pasteurs.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Réunion de prières le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 237 rue St. Charles Borromee.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

At the monthly meeting of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the following members of the executive committee were present: Mr. Chas. Alexander, president; Mr. George Gillespie, vice-president; Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, Mr. F. B. MacNamee, Mr. Geo. R. Hooper, Mr. James Torrance, Mr. Hy. Stikeman, Col. F. C. Henshaw, Mr. H. Markland Molson and Mr. Edwd. Surveyer.

A resolution was passed unanimously approving of the appeal from the judgment of the Justices of the Peace of St. Laurent, in the case of the trial of seven Montrealers for aiding and abetting a dog fight.

A letter was read from Mr. R. H. Murray, hon. secretary of the Nova Scotia Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, thanking the Montreal society for furnishing him with a certified copy of two of the convictions obtained in the courts in this city for excessive use of the overhead check rein, which proved the means of the magistrate in Halifax convicting, and the establishment of a precedent there.

The annual meeting of the society will be held on Thursday, Jan. 15.

The inspectors reported the following work done during the past month:—

Convictions, 4; special complaints by members and others investigated, 29; warnings given, 33; horses ordered off work, 11; animals destroyed, 14.

COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The classes under the control of this Council, which have been closed for the holidays, will be reopened on Wednesday evening. The pupils are requested to take note of this notice and be present at the first lesson. They are also requested to invite their friends to join the classes without any further delay, in order to take advantage of the lessons to be given from now to the end of the term.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The committee of the Working Girls' Home, 2434 St. Catherine street, gratefully acknowledge the kindness of friends, who contributed to the success of the 'Pound Party' held on Dec. 19, 1902.

The treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Institution acknowledge gratefully donations of money from the City and District Savings Bank, $150; Mr. R. A. A. Jones, $25; Mrs. C. M. Arnott, $15.

The members of the Day Nursery Committee gratefully acknowledge donations and subscriptions through December, including those for Christmas: M.W.S., $5 worth of clothing from Industrial Rooms; David Morrice, Esq., web of flannelette; Dorcas Society and Sunday school of the American Presbyterian Church, quantity of new clothing, books and toys; Mr. Chas. Lyman, two bars of castile soap; Mrs. M. Lang, four knitted skirts, two flannelette dresses, two shirts; Miss Dorothy Brown, one doll, pictures and toys; Miss S. Forbes, thirteen hand-knitted mittens; Mrs. J. B. Learmont, tapestry table cover, books, dolls, turkey and plum pudding; Miss E. Thomas, blotting paper; Mrs. B. G. Winans, ink; Mrs. J. C. Macdiarmid, load of kindling wood; Mrs. D. Lorn Macdougall, six babies' knitted hoods; Mrs. James Williamson, two turkeys; Mrs. W. H. McDunnough, one turkey; Mrs. W. F. Brush, one goose; Mrs. Brice, toys; a Friend, two dolls; Mrs. C. Drinkwater, toys; a Friend, candy; Mrs. Hart, one turkey; Endeavor Society and Sunday school of St. Matthew's Church, per Thomas Fraser, Point St. Charles, two boxes of books, dolls and toys; Messrs. McBride, holly; Mrs. R. Campbell Nelles, toys, books, clothing and candy; Mrs. G. H. Balfour, side of lamb, candy and oranges; Mrs. George Boulter, books, dolls, toys and candy; Mrs. F. L. Hutchinson, one turkey, two cakes, oranges, bananas, box of raisins, nuts and candy; Messrs. Hugh Graham & Co., 'Star' Office, quantity of dolls and toys; Mr. E. Holton, one goose, one pair of chickens; Willing Workers of Stanley Street Church, parcel of new clothing; Mrs. Clarence McCuaig, oranges; the Misses Dow, oranges; Anonymous, bags of candy; Little Friends, one doll, one drum; Miss E. Brown, rocking horse, doll and dolls' carriage; Mrs. George Caverhill, two tongues and oranges; Sunshine Society and Sunday school of St. Andrews East (Montreal West), books and bags of candy; Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, roast of beef; Mrs. E. Rawlings, side of lamb; Mrs. W. J. Turpin, hindquarter of lamb, sausages and cabbage; Mrs. J. T. Hagar, hindquarter of lamb; East End Sunday school, oranges; Sewing School, of Trafalgar Institute, quantity of new clothing; Samaritan Society (Church of the Messiah), parcel of new clothing; Ladies' Aid Society of Crescent Street Church, new clothing; Dorcas Society of St. George's Church, new clothing; a Friend and Well Wisher, dolls, toys and candy; Mrs. George Smithers, woollen sashes and worn clothing; Mrs. J. Riley, one side of lamb; Mrs. Colin McCuaig, bag of potatoes; Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, barrel of apples and two turkeys; Miss Margaret Greenshields, toys and whips; Miss D. Wigmore, toys; Mrs. R. Kidd, toys; Mr. Maitland, evergreen; Mrs. Burns, evergreen: Mrs. Wonham, worn clothing; Mrs. A. D. Mann, worn clothing; Mrs. Horace Joseph

RADIOACTIVITY

MR. SODDY ON DISCOVERIES MADE AT McGILL.

The McGill University Magazine, which will be issued shortly, contains an article by Mr. F. Soddy, on the discoveries recently made at McGill by Professor Rutherford and himself.

The article describes radioactivity as the property of spontaneously giving out rays similar to the X-Rays. This property is possessed by uranium, thorium, and to a very much greater extent by radium. Radium is a very rare element, only a fraction of a gram having as yet been prepared, and most of the experiments at McGill were made with thorium. Thorium and radium, but not uranium, were found to be continuously giving off, besides of the rays, a gas of no chemical affinities and infinitesimal quantity, whose existence can only be ascertained by the fact that it gives out rays, like those of the substances from which it comes, making the air conduct electricity. The actual material character of these gaseous emanations was established recently with the aid of liquid air, the emanations being condensed and found to boil off at a temperature of 130 degrees centigrade. This was discovered with the aid of electrical measurements inconceivably minute.

The most delicate balance in existence is at its extreme limit in dealing with quantities of one millionth part of a gram of water. The spectroscope is reputed to be able to detect less than one thousandth part of this quantity in the case of certain substances. But the electrometer, which is the instrument used to measure the electrical conduction produced by the rays, and, therefore the matter itself causing those rays, altogether exceeds even the spectroscope in sensitiveness. How far, mere figures would convey no iden.

If 1,000 grams of thorium produced the thousandth part of a gram of emanation in a million years, the amount from one gram in one second could still be, as it actually is, easily detected by the electrometer by the rays it emits.

All this was reported in the 'Witness' at the time, and is a matter of common knowledge. Mr. Soddy's article, however, goes on to state that the rays from the emanation do not go on forever, like those of the original substances, but decay rapidly, and disappear. They leave, however, an invisible film of a radioactive substance on any solids with which they come into contact, and this film, though invisible, can be scraped off with sandpaper and dissolved in acid, where it continues to give off rays, which gradually die away, but the substance can be traced through two more metamorphoses before it finally becomes inert and impossible to detect.

Another wonderful thing is that though thorium is an element, yet all its radioactivity can be concentrated into a very small part of it. If ammonia is added to a thorium solution, the thorium is precipitated in a very inactive condition, while a very little remaining in solution keeps all the radioactivity. This, however, like the emanations, loses its activity gradually, while the rest of the thorium regains its activity at exactly the same rate. When it has recovered, another precipitation will again divide it into active and inactive portions. The active portion is called 'thorium X.'

AN EXPLANATION SUGGESTED.

Then comes the task of explaining by what process a chemical element like thorium may come to be the progenitor of five new forms of matter by successive changes spontaneously and continuously. An element on accepted chemical ideas is a substance so far homogeneous that it consists of a very large number of separate parts of atoms, each of which is exactly like every other.

The separate atoms form the unit in all changes till now observed, and hence, atoms are generally looked on as indivisible, which is not quite the same thing. Radioactivity has introduced us to the new kinds of change, so that now it is no longer possible to consider the atom as the unit. But the moment the atom is also regarded as composed of parts, each perhaps with a definite motion of its own—inside the system, it is easy to see at least a possible mechanism by which an element could undergo slow spontaneous change.

Suppose that the thorium atom were a similar system, what would be the result? Out of the myriads of atoms that go to make a single gram of thorium, several, if not several millions might break up every second by coming in conjunction, and yet the total number being so great, the process might go on for millions of years before all or any considerable part were changed. If, as each atom disintegrated, a ray or rays were suddenly emitted, the facts of radioactivity, as at present known, would be explained.

As each atom breaks up and emits its ray, a new system remains—thorium X. This being also unstable, in turn breaks up and emits its ray, and there is left the second new system—the emanation. This, in turn, produces in a similar way the excited activity, and so the process goes on to the unnamed fourth and fifth systems, after which 'all is at an end, so far as our experimental researches are concerned.' The only answer supplied to question what the final substance may be, is that all the radioactive minerals contain helium, a recently discovered inactive gas. If this is the final product, then we have an evolution, not such as chemists have imagined, from simple elements to complex ones, but the exact converse—helium, the lightest atom except one, formed from the heaviest.

In answer to the question how the change can produce such an enormous amount of energy, comparatively, as is contained in the rays, Mr. Soddy answers that this is our first acquaintance with atomic energy, which occupies the same position for the atom as molecular energy does for the molecule. It has been calculated that the energy in a gram of radium would be enough to keep an incandescent lamp alight for hundreds of years. A few tons, or a few million tons, of it would keep the sun going without any outside assistance.

'For the present,' concludes the article, 'it is sufficient if it has been indicated that the labors of Professor Rutherford have led to the recognition of new forces and new processes. The forces, paradoxical as it sounds, that have been detected and recognized through the measurements of effects almost incredibly small, stand for quantities of energy vastly greater than any that have been before suspected. The processes are so insignificant that the wonder is perhaps that they have ever been brought within the range of the observer and his stop-watch. But over these same processes in the laboratories of nature the stars in the cycles are acting as the timekeepers, possibly—who knows?—to produce effects which are cosmical in their scope and character.'

Advertisements.

COLDS
Coughs, Catarrh
AND
CONSUMPTION

Simply can't exist if

CATARRHOZONE

Is inhaled 4 times daily.

Catarrhozone is the most pleasant and powerful destroyer of disease germs known to science. It is inhaled at the mouth, and in traversing the air passages of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs passes over not less than 1,000 square feet of mucous surface.

The penetrating, healing vapor of Catarrhozone goes wherever the air we breathe can go and no matter how remote the disease may be it will quickly cure it.

The bacilli of Catarrh and Consumption are expelled from the system by one day's use of Catarrhozone. Ordinary coughs and colds in the head are cured in ten minutes. Most severe cases of Asthma, Bronchitis and Lung Trouble are relieved in a few hours.

Catarrhal Deafness, Head Noises, Ringing in the Ears, can be corrected in a short time and cured by the persistent use of Catarrhozone, which is guaranteed to prove satisfactory or your money refunded. Two months' treatment complete, with liquid for recharging and hard rubber Inhaler, costs $1.00; trial size, 25c. At druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Advertisements.

FREE ALKALI.

There are few women in Canada who have not heard of 'free alkali,' but there are many who do not understand the term. The term is always used in connection with soap. If any think it is meant to convey that it is alkali given free with the soap, then alkali is very dear at the price. But it does not mean that. A soap containing free alkali is a soap in which the alkali is not properly incorporated with the fatty acids used in the making of soap, and such a soap is most injurious to the clothing and hands. Free alkali in soap will burn the nap off wool and the surface off linen, coarsen the skin of the hands, rendering them liable to eczema, make the nails brittle and chip off. Such a soap does not possess thorough cleansing properties. The difference between a soap containing free alkali and a neutral soap is easily tested. Sunlight Soap is a neutral soap, and no one who has once used Sunlight Soap for any time could with satisfaction go back to any of the common laundry soaps on the market. Complaints about the hands and the clothes are unknown where Sunlight Soap is used.

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.'

'E'en as he sings, he smiles his last,
And leaves our sphere behind;
The good, old year is with the past,
O be the new one kind.'

I never believed in good resolutions at the New Year, for I have tried it too often, and failed. What one needs is good resolutions all the year round, and even then, as the saying is, they are like fainting ladies, they need to be carried out. I was led to think of this by a letter that came to me with these words: 'I am not trying to make good resolutions for the new year, but just inching along.' And it is a good plan to keep to the present little 'inch' before us, and not gaze at the far off river or mountain, in fretful wonder as to how we shall get over them. Doubtless when we come to the hill difficulty, there will be given us strength, if we are to reach the summit.

An American writer told years ago of a poorly clad girl who on a rainy day stood before the window of a milliner's shop, wrapt in delight at the many shades and hues of the ribbons, and kept saying, in a subdued murmur: 'I choose that color,' 'I choose this color,' and although the rain came down, and she was standing in the cold, there was so much of brightness to enjoy on the other side of the glass window that she could forget other discomforts.

'Wiser it were to welcome and make ours,
What'er of good, though small, the present brings,
Kind greetings, sunshine, and the joy of flowers,
With a child's pure delight in little things.'

A VEGETARIAN DIET.

'Vegetarian' wishes to know why this diet is not brought before readers in these columns. Ans.—It does not always do to take sides in a controversy, and might remind readers of the old story of the fortifications of a city being under discussion, when after everything had been suggested by the grower or maker thereof, the tanner affirmed that 'there's nothing like leather.' So it is not well to hold up one's own wares as the only proper thing, and the subject of a vegetarian diet has not been brought before us.

There is much, however, in favor of this food, if I may be allowed the remark, because the apes are wholly vegetarian, and it has been stated that the structure of man, especially as shown by the formation of his teeth, proves him to be a vegetarian by nature.

Animal food is said to be injurious to the nervous system, and doctors restrict patients in any for mof gout or rheumatism. On the other hand it is affirmed that vegetable food has to be eaten in such large quantities as to overload the stomach, and lead to many diseases. Both sides have their partisans, and it is another case where there can be two sides shown to every question.

FIGHTING APPLE TREE DISEASES.

G.H. asks for information in regard to the above for the benefit of an orchard in England that is badly afflicted with what we may called 'spotted' apples The first necessity is a pump for spraying; one of the best up to date implements, for spray solutions cannot be put on with a watering-can. Good nozzles and an extension rod must accompany the pump, and then two men and a cart are needed to go along the rows and throw on the mixture.

Care must be taken not to spray when the trees are in blossom, as this prevents proper fertilization, and is injurious to the bees that are generally busy with the pollen at that season of the year.

The mixture used for this purpose is called the 'four,' in order to make the formuit easy to remember. It is 4 lbs. lime, 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 4 ounces of Paris green and 40 gallons of water. Instructions can be obtained from the experimental Farm, Ottawa, if any further directions are required.

The trees are usually sprayed three times, the first being before the buds start, the second when the blossom has fallen, and the third when the little apple is the size of a bean. There is no doubt about spraying being successful, and the addition of the Paris green, which is not used for the spot alone, is efficacious in destroying the insects that cause so many wormy apples. But the work, to be of any use, must be thoroughly done.

A TABLE PLANT.

Inquirer—The Peperomia is indeed a very good table plant, and I send you by mail the name of the firm where it can be procured.

There are two varieties. Maculosa has thick, fleshy leaves, veined silvery white, while Metallica has foliage of a metallic, bronzy color. They grow well in a partial shade, mine living all summer in a clump of rocks under an apple tree, and giving long sprays of white blossoms that are very attractive.

ABUTILON.

F.M.B.—The variety you mention is very likely Savitzi—deep green foliage with a broad white margin that reminds one of the silver leaved geraniums. They are generally such clean foliage plants that the symptoms you mention would indicate a state of too much moisture, so I judge it has been over-watered. Shake out the roots and re-pot in fresh dry earth, and it will doubtless recevore all the beauty it has lost. Look out for aphis, however.

POOR CELERY.

George G. asks what is the reason there is so much tough celery and in answer can only say that it is a gross feeder and thrives best in rich heavy soil with abundant moisture during the growing season. But if too wet or too dry the root fibres do not mature well, in fact, they fail to develope, and the plant grows to hollow pithy stalks. It requires rich loam or clay land, for if too sandy the quality will be poor. Another cause is poor seed saved from starved plants, but it is not easy to tell which causes your trouble. Celery must have quick growth and does much better planted as a second crop when the prospect is that the weather will be cooler and yet growth more suited to its conditions than if it was planted earlier in the season, and had to endure the dry hot weather of midsummer. Given quick growth and plenty of moisture with frequent hoeing and handling, earthing up, there is no reason why this vegetable should not always be crisp and tender.

SHELTER BELT.

M.T.—Plant evergreens for shelter in preference to any deciduous trees, and for various reasons. In the first place they give shelter when it is most needed, for the foliage is as dense in winter as in summer. Besides this, they grow rapidly and protect from storms even when very young, and another reason is that they are a thing of beauty, and an attractive feature at all seasons. A belt of Scotch pine is a valuable addition to any homestead, and there is something cheerful in a spot of ground with a clump of evergreens in a wintry landscape when other trees look lifeless. As regards varieties easy to obtain, the white spruce makes a handsome tree with a richer, denser foliage than the Norway. Lately the Austrian Pine has been much recommended, but it is rather uncouth and the White Pine that is within our reach is the king of pines. Its soft foliage, its more tender green, its beauty of form and ability to withstand storms should make it a general favorite. Emerson says:

'Come to me, quoth the pine tree,
I am the giver of honor.'

GROWING WATER PLANTS.

E. L. G.—Our method of growing water plants is not at all perfect, though you ask how you can grow them as good as you have seen here. My advice would be to take old kegs or barrels and sink them in the earth, choosing the sunniest spot you can find in the garden. Put in some decayed leaves and a little earth at the bottom of the keg and set in your aquatic. The water hyacinth, parrot's feather, or any of the numerous lilies that are to be bought so cheaply. Seeds also can be sown, and give interest and variety to the collection. Keeping up the supply of water and giving now and then weak liquid manure will result in good flowering plants of these aquatics, as the smaller lilies can be grown without any difficulty. But it is no use to start them at this season of the year, there will be as good growth if the plants are purchased and set out in May, unless perhaps in the case of the water hyacinth that will flourish in a large bowl full of water at any season.

LOSS OF A COTTONWOOD.

G. M.—It does seem a little strange that your ten-year-old cottonwood should not survive last summer, but if there was a dreuth in your country that will account for it if the tree was grown, as you say, from a cutting. Trees grown from seed have a tap root that so penetrates the earth that it finds moisture. But if from cuttings it has no tap root, and all roots are near the surface, so the ability of the tree to stand drought is very much reduced. If you had mulched the ground, with cut grass or old hay it would have prevented the soil from drying out. This method has often saved valuable tree plantations in hot dry weather. But it seems from my point of view as if it is not much loss, for the cootonwood is a dirty tree and sheds its seed in the shape of a cottony down that sticks to everything it touches, and is difficult to remove. A soft maple is far more beautiful, and although it may not grow quite as fast it will be more satisfactory at all seasons, and its tints in autumn cannot be surpassed.

So do not regret your cottonwood, for no tidy housewife would care to have it quite so near the doors, and you will not regret, some day, that it had to be replaced.

TO GROW FRUIT TREES FROM SEED.

North-West.—If you have the seed of apples and hardy plums the best way is to mix with loam in a box or keg, water it well and set out of doors where it will freeze. In spring make a row as for any other crop and set out, cultivate well, and if you have good growth they can be grafted next year. Such a row of seedlings if left in nursery are often found valuable as a wind-break beside an orchard of grafted trees.

OPERATIC CONCERT.

The artists of the French Grand Opera Company who have been heard recently in several works of the masters at the Monument National will be the chief attraction at a grand concert to be given in the Windsor Hall on Wednesday, Jan. 14, under the patronage of several well-known ladies in Montreal musical circles. The programme will include extracts from 'Carmen,' 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' 'Martha,' and others. Montrealers may expect a rare treat in being able to hear these famous artists under such favorable circumstances. Signora Ricci comes from La Scala, Milan, the home of Italy's most famous artists. Then there is Mme. Jarrie, who won the premier prize at the Conservatory of Toulouse. MM. Occellier, Guille, Zerni and Verande, are world famous, many of our citizens perhaps being unaware that M. Occellier is one of the world's first bassos, and that M. Guille belonged to the forces of both Covent Garden and the Metropolitan Opera House.

Prof. Goulet will play a sonata with piano obligato by Mrs. Archibald.

The complete programme will be issued on Monday next. Reserved seats are now on sale at Shaw's and Hardy's.

Among the names of those who have been successful in obtaining the degree of LL.D. at the recent examination of the Law School of Trinity College, Dublin, we see with much pleasure that of Mr. Lewis R. Lipsett, solicitor, Ballyshannon, son of Mr. Robert Lipsett, merchant

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

...IN WINTER AS IN SUMMER...

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,

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ALL-THE-YEAR RESORT BY THE SEA.

In the Lead of all Health and Pleasure Retreats. Within easy access. Delightful Winter and Spring Climate. Endless array of Out-door Diversions. Attractive Social Features and Amusements. Unexcelled Hotel Accommodations.

Bureau of Information and Distribution, in charge of Direct Representative, Hotel Windsor, Montreal, January 23, 24, 26. Open 10.00 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2.30 to 5; 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.

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HADDON HALL.
Open all the year.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.
HOTEL ST. CHARLES.
Will reopen about Feb 1st.
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Open all the year.
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MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
Open all the year.
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THE DUNLOP.
Open all the year.
ROBERT T. DUNLOP.
SEASIDE HOUSE.
Will reopen about Feb 1st.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.
HOTEL DENNIS.
Open all the year.
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Open all the year.
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FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS.
THE SHELBURNE.
Open all the year.
E. E. R. RAMSEY
GALEN HALL.
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THE RUDOLF.
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CHAS. E. MYERS
THE CHALFONTE.
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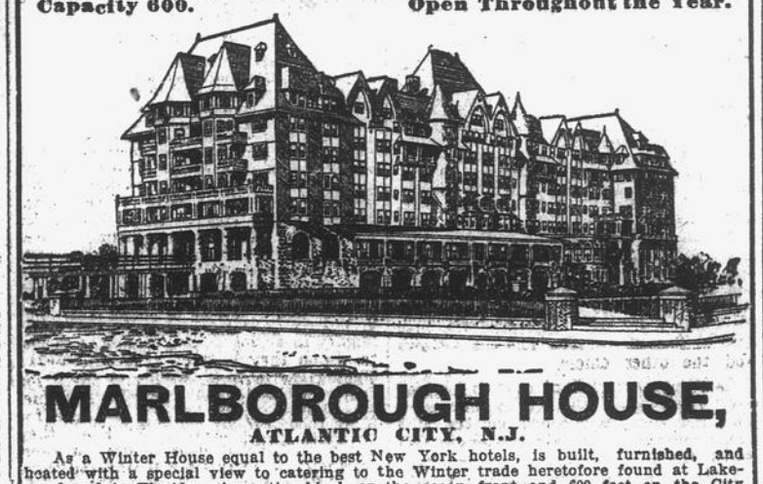

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

As a Winter House equal to the best New York hotels, is built, furnished, and heated with a special view to catering to the Winter trade heretofore found at Lakewood and in Florida. An entire block on the ocean front and 600 feet on the City Park, with central location. Sea water in all baths. Special suites with private dining-rooms and service. Telephones in each room connected also with the city system. High grade Musicals, Golf. A beautiful exchange and dining-room are among the features. Gentlemen's valet, ladies' hairdresser and other modern conveniences. Write for booklet, room plan, and rates. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Props.

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Excellent Cuisine — Modern
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Orchestral Concerts Every Evening.
All Cars Pass the Empire.
From Grand Central Station take cars marked Broadway and 7th Ave. Seven minutes to Empire.
On crossing any of the ferries, take the 9th Avenue Elevated Railway to 59th st., from which it is one minute's walk to hotel
Send for descriptive Booklet.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Prop.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to DEC. 3, 1902.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.00 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday, 1.35 p.m. Saturday only, 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.31 a.m. daily, 9.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.20 a.m. daily except Sunday, 4.25 p.m. Saturday only, 3.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to DEC. 31st, 1902.

For Toronto, Hamilton, 9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.30, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo, 9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.05 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, 8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily, 4.00 p.m., 10.05 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. daily

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.35 a.m. (except Monday), 11.55 a.m. and 7.05 p.m., 9.15 p.m.
From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. except Monday, 11.55 a.m. and 7.05 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.35 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and 7.15 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver 6.30 p.m. daily.
From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, 11.45 a.m., 6.30 p.m. daily, 7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, 8.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.
For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 8.30 a.m., 5.10 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 4.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, 9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only) 5.30 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.
For St. Agathe, 9 a.m. Tues. and Thurs., 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.20 a.m., 9 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., (6.20 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday). 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, 2.10 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., Ottawa 12.35 p.m., 10.30 p.m., St Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 9.50 a.m., 7.05 p.m., St. Lin 8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, 9.20 a.m., 7.05 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel 8.50 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. Trains leave Bonaventure as follows:

Corrected TO DEC. 17, 1902.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs, Chambly, Farnham, Waterloo.
7.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D&H.
7.40 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.
8.00 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
11.00 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
4.00 p.m.—Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
4.15 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Hemmingford.
5.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.
5.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sou. Ry. points.
6.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Chambly, Marieville and Ste. Cesaire.
6.05 p.m.—St. Albans, Burlington.
7.35 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto.
8.00 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York via C.V.R.
0.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:

7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.05 a.m.—New York, Boston and C.V.R.
7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and Q. Sout. Ry. points.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington.
18.51 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points.
9.05 a.m.—Rouse's Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.30 a.m. Ottawa and Valleyfield.
1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
1.75 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct
3.15 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham, Chambly.
6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland.
6.55 p.m.—Toronto.
7.15 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
7.35 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—7.40, 8.30, (9.30 Sun. only), 12.10, 1.30 (Sat. only), 3.55, 5.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf, 5.20, 6.35, 8.00 a.m., 12.10, noon, 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—7.40 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 12.10 except Sat. and Sun., 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 4.10, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 10.30 (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. except Sun.
For Dorval—7.40, 8.30, 12.10 noon, ex. Sat. and Sun. 1.30 (Sat. only), 3.55, 4.10, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00 11.25 p.m., except Sun.
For St. Paul—5.40, 6.20, 8.40 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.05, 7.15, 8.00, 8.05, 9.01, 11.00, 12.40, 1.35, 4.00, 4.15, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6.05, 6.30, 7.35, 8.00, 8.40 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Fri. only.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James St., (W.H Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure station

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton St. John, Truro, sydney and Halifax, noon daily except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and intermediate stations 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec and intermediate stations, 11.45 p.m daily except Sunday.
For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton Campbellton, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Monday at 5.30 p.m.
From Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10.00 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Beloeil, St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 10.35 a.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, James
Telephone Main 6l6

THE GOULET SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Next Friday, Jan. 9, will be given the fourth symphony concert by this organization. The very attractive programme includes the Tschaikowski Overture '1812,' a masterpiece that describes the time when Napoleon was driven back from Russia by the coalition of European armies. Schubert's Tragic Symphony is another number of great interest. Bizet's orchestral suite 'Arlesienne' was composed on themes from old Christmas carols. The recall of such themes is always a rare pleasure, and besides they are befitting the season. Mlle. Jarrie, the great French soprano, will render Lecocq's 'Bolero' and other numbers.

ARTISTIC CALENDARS.

Two of the handsomest calendars of the year are those of the Queen and Royal Insurance companies. They were both designed by Mr. Edwin Cox, of this city.

WACOUSTA;

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

In spite of the habitual reserve and self-possession of his race, the haughty warrior could not repress a movement of impatience at the bold and taunting language of his enemy, and for a moment there was a fire in his eye that told how willingly he would have washed away the insult in his blood. The same low guttural exclamations that previously escaped their lips, marked the sense entertained of the remark by his companions.

'My father is right,' pursued the chief, resuming his self-command; 'the Ottawas and the other tribes ask for peace, but not because they are afraid of war. When they strike the hatchet into the war post, they leave it there until their enemies ask them to take it out.'

'Why come they now, then, to ask for peace?' was the cool demand. The warrior hesitated, evidently at a loss to give a reply that could reconcile the palpable contradiction of his words. 'The rich furs of our forests have become many,' he at length observed, 'since we first took up the hatchet against the Saganaw; and every bullet we keep for our enemies is a loss to our trade. We once exchanged furs with the children of our father of the pale flag. They gave us, in return, guns, blankets, powder, ball, and all that the red man requires in the hunting season. These are all expended; and my young men would deal with the Saganaw as they did with the French.'

'Good; the redskins would make peace; and although the arm of the Saganaw is strong, he will not turn a deaf ear to their desire.'

'All the strongholds of the Saganaw, except two, have fallen before the great chief of the Ottawas!' proudly returned the Indian, with a look of mingled scorn and defiance. 'They, too, thought themselves beyond the reach of our tomahawks; they were deceived. In less than a single moon nine of them have fallen, and the tents of my young warriors are darkened with their scalps; but this is past. If the redskin asks for peace it is because he is tired of seeing the blood of the Saganaw on his tomahawk. Does my father hear?'

'We will listen to the great chief of the Ottawas, and hear what he has to say,' returned the governor, who, as well as the officers at his side, could with difficulty conceal their disgust and sorrow at the dreadful intelligence thus imparted of the fates of their companions. 'But peace,' he pursued with dignity, 'can only be made in the council-room, and under the sacred pledge of the calumet. The great chief has a wampum belt on his shoulder, and a calumet in his hand. His aged warriors, too, are at his side. What says the Ottawa? Will he enter? If so, the gate of the Saganaw shall be open to him.' The warrior started, and for a moment the confidence that had hitherto distinguished him seemed to give place to an apprehension of meditated treachery. He, however, speedily recovered himself, and observed emphatically: 'It is the great head of all the nations whom my father invites to the council seat. Were he to remain in the hands of the Saganaw, his young men would lose their strength. They would bury the hatchet forever in despair, and hide their faces in the laps of their women.'

'Does the Ottawa chief see the pale flag on the stronghold of his enemies? While that continues to fly he is safe as if he were under the cover of him own wigwam. If the Saganaw could use guile like the fox (and this was said with marked emphasis), what should prevent him from cutting off the Ottawa and his chiefs, even where they now stand?' A half smile of derision passed over the dark cheek of the Indian. 'If the arm of the Ottawa is strong,' he said, 'his foot is not less swift. The short guns of the chiefs of the Sanganaw (pointing to the pistols of the officers) could not reach us; and before the voice of our father could be raised, or his eye turned, to call his warriors to his side, the Ottawa would be already far on his way to the forest.'

'The great chief of the Ottawas shall judge better of the Saganaw,' returned the governor. 'He shall see that his young men are ever watchful at their posts: Up, men, and show yourselves.' A second or two sufficed to bring the whole of Captain Erskine's company, who had been lying flat on their faces, to their feet on the rampart. The Indians were evidentlyl taken by surprise, though they evinced no fear. The low and guttural 'ugh!' was the only expression they gave to their astonishment, not unmingled with admiration.

But, although the chiefs preserved their presence of mind, the sudden appearance of the soldiers had excited alarm among their warriors, who, grouped in and around the bomb-proof, were watching every movement of the conferring parties, with an interest proportioned to the risk they conceived their head men had incurred in venturing under the very walls of their enemies. Fierce yells were uttered; and more than a hundred dusky warriors, brandishing their tomahawks in air, leaped along the skirt of the common, evidently only awaiting the signal of their great chief, to advance and cover his retreat. At the command of the governor, however, the men had again suddenly disappeared from the surface of the rampart; so that when the Indians finally perceived their leader stood unharmed and unmolested, on the spot he had previously occupied, the excitement died away, and they once more assumed their attitude of profound attention.

'What thinks the great chief of the Ottawas now?' asked the governor;—did he imagine that the young white men lie sleeping like beavers in their dams, when the hunter sets his traps to catch them?—did he imagine that they foresee not the designs of their enemies? and that they are not always on the watch to prevent them?'

'My father is a great warrior,' returned the Indian; 'and if his arm is full of strength, his head is full of wisdom. The chiefs will no longer hesitate;—they will enter the stronghold of the Saganaw and sit with him in the council.' He next addressed a few words, and in a language not understood by those upon the walls, to one of the younger of the Indians. The latter acknowledged his sense and approbation of what was said to him by an assentient and expressive 'ugh!' which came from his chest without any apparent motion of the lips, much in the manner of a modern ventriloquist. He then hastened, with rapid and lengthened boundings, across the common towards his band. After the lapse of a minute or two from reaching them, another simultaneous cry arose, differing in expression from any that had hitherto been heard. It was one denoting submission to the will, and compliance with some conveyed desire, of their superior.

'Is the gate of the Saganaw open?' asked the latter, as soon as his ear had been greeted with the cry we have just named. 'The Ottawa and the other great chiefs are ready; their hearts are bold, and they throw themselves into the hands of the Saganaw without fear.'

'The Ottawa chief knows the path,' drily rejoined the governor: 'when he comes in peace, it is ever open to him; but when his young men press it with the tomahawk in their hands, the big thunder is roused to anger, and they are scattered away like the leaves of the forest in the storm. Even now,' he pursued, as the little band of Indians moved slowly round the walls, 'the gate of the Saganaw opens for the Ottawa and the other chiefs.'

'Let the most vigilant caution be used everywhere along the works, but especially in the rear,' continued the governor, addressing Captain Blessington, on whom the duty of the day had devolved. 'We are safe, while their chiefs are with us; but still it will be necessary to watch the forest closely. We cannot be too much on our guard. The men had better remain concealed, every t wentieth file only standing up to form a lookout chain. If any movement of a suspicious nature be observed, let it be communicated by the discharge of a single musket, that the drawbridge may be raised on the instant.' With the delivery of these brief instructions he quitted the rampart with the majority of his officers Meanwhile, hasty preparations had been made in the mess-rooms to receive the chiefs. The tables had been removed, and a number of clean rush mats, manufactured after the Indian manner, into various figures and devices, spread carefully on the floor. At the further end from the entrance was placed a small table and chair, covered with scarlet cloth. This was considerably elevated above the surface of the floor, and intended for the governor. On either side of the room near these, were ranged a number of chairs for the accommodation of the inferior officers.

Major Blackwater received the chiefs at the gate. With a firm, proud step, rendered more confident by his very unwillingness to betray anything like fear, the tall, and, as Captain Erskine had justly designated him, the noble-looking Ponteac trod the yielding planks that might in the next moment cut him off from his people for ever. The other chiefs, following the example of their leader, evinced the same easy fearlessness of demeanor, nor glanced once behind them to see if there was anything to justify the apprehension of hidden danger.

The Ottawa was evidently mortified at not being received by the governor in person. 'My father is not here!' he said fiercely to the major: 'how is this? The Ottawa and the other chief are kings of all their tribes. The head of one great people should be received only by the head of another great people!'

'Our father sits in the council hall,' returned the major. 'He has taken his seat that he may receive the warriors with becoming honor. But I am the second chief, and our father has sent me to receive them.' To the proud spirits of the Indian this explanation scarcely sufficed. For a moment he seemed to struggle, as endeavoring to stifle his keen sense of an affront put upon him. At length he nodded his head haughtily and condescendingly, in token of assent; and gathering up his noble form, and swelling out his chest, as with a view to strike terrror as well as admiration into the hearts of those by whom he expected to be surrounded, stalked majestically forward at the head of his confederates.

An indifferent observer, or one ignorant of these people, would have been at fault; but those who understood the workings of an Indian's spirit could not have been deceived by the tranquil exterior of these men. The rapid, keen and lively glance—the suppressed sneer of exultation—the half start of surprise—the low, guttural, and almost inaudible 'ugh!'—all these indicated the eagerness with which, at one sly but compendious view, they embraced the whole interior of a fort which it was of such vital importance to their future interests they should become possessed of, yet which they had so long and so unsuccessfully attempted to subdue. As they advanced into the square, they looked around, expecting to behold the full array of their enemies; but, to their astonishment, not a soldier was to be seen. A few women and children only, in whom curiousity had overcome a natural loathing and repugnance to the savages, were peeping from the windows of the block-houses. Even at a moment like the present, the fierce instinct of these latter was not to be controlled. One of the children, terrified at the wild appearance of the warriors, screamed violently, and clung to the bosom of its mother for protection. Fired at the sound, a young chief raised his hand to his lips, and was about to peal forth his terrible war whoop in the centre of the fort, when the eye of the Ottawa chief suddenly arrested him.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

DID YOU SWEAR OFF?

Eating rich dinners or did you decide to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Did you swear off? Did the dark brown taste in your mouth, the feeling of utter discomfort, the weariness that knows no rest, the heavy headache and the sickening at the sight of food tempt you to forswear New Year's dinners and New Year's celebrations forever?

If you did no one needs to be told you have not used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are made just for such cases as yours. They are made to help the overworked stomach. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food almost without assistance from the stomach, and, as a consequence, the stomach gets that rest it needs.

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One or two of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after each meal is an insurance policy against discomfort.

BIBLE WORDS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3.

PRAY WITHOUT CEASING.

Does this mean to be constantly upon our knees or to be continuously in the spirit of prayer? The window of the heart always open heavenward (Dan. vi., 10). The desires of the heart for the glory of God and for blessing to men ever going upward. He prayeth most, who worketh most in obedience to the will of God. Prayer is dependence upon God. Service is obedience to God. We do not read of angels praying. They are mighty in strength to fulfil God's words, to which they hearken (Ps. ciii., 20-21). They know their strength and use it for God. If Christians knew their divine-given strength, the power of desire for God's glory in service for Him, they would know what it is to pray without ceasing. In every time of working there would be the upward look. (Mark vii., 34.) And then the coming down of the power of God. Abounding in the work of the Lord and continuous prayer will be linked together. (See I. Thess. v.) The most effective prayers will be the most definite ones. When we are desiring guidance, power and blessing in service, the Lord will fulfil our petitions. The more we work the more we must pray. Be watchful against selfish prayers. Praise much for ourselves. Pray much for others.

[For the 'Witness.'

NO TIME TO PRAISE.

No time to praise!
Oh, who so filled with earthly ways,
As not to give to joyful praise,
Some place each day!

No time to praise!
For soul made clean from every sin,
And Holy Spirit's rest within,
Who would not praise.

No time to praise!
When daily mercies, nightly care,
And help in need, and answered prayer,
All call for praise.

No time to praise!
With Jesus presence freed from fear;
With written word the heart to cheer,
We ought to praise.

No time to praise!
Yet all the blessings we possess
In Jesus Christ, our righteousness,
Claim grateful praise.

No time to praise!
When, every day, and hour by hour,
So filled with God's great love and power,
Should call forth praise.

No time for praise!
Yet 'tis on earth we should prepare
With heaven's host in praise to share,
Where all is praise.

F. E. GRAFTON.

KILLING OFF OF MAINE GAME.

According to the approximation furnished by the tables of shipments of deer from Bangor for the season which ended on Dec. 15, the total number of deer killed in that state last year was nearly twenty thousand. The number of moose was about the same as last year, but the number of deer killed is far ahead of anything ever recorded in Maine, and it looks as though the Legislature of that state would have to call a halt. It is estimated that the total deer population of Maine is about a hundred thousand, and it is the opinion of experienced hunters that the game might be conserved if ten thousand deer a year were killed. But the destruction of one-fifth of the deer population means the extinction of these animals within short time. The hunting season annually brings hundreds of thousands of dollars to Maine, and the state expends something like $30,000 a year for enforcement of the game laws. But either the laws must be made more stringent or Maine will spend its annual appropriation in vain.

Revision of the Maine game laws is one of the subjects which occupies the attention of the Maine Legislature every year, and a thorough revision is demanded. Unfortunately the hunters of Maine are not all in accord as to what ought to be done. One of the plans suggested is a law requiring hunters from outside the state to pay a license fee. This might do a great deal to swell the revenues of the state, but it would be too much like killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The majority of those who go to Maine would not be deterred from killing deer by the fact that they had to pay $10 or $20 for a license fee. Nor are the visiting hunters the only offenders. It is estimated that less than half of the game killed in Maine is shipped outside the state. How to hold the annual revenue and still protect the game is the problem to be solved. But rather than allow the slaughter to go on in an increasing ratio yearly, it would be better to lose the revenue of the state for one year or five years if necessary, and conserve the game for the future, limiting the amount that might be killed to a number that would be compensated for by the natural annual increase.'—'Boston Transcript.'

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS THREATENED.

The Alexander III. Bridge, in Paris, opened in 1900 already gives signs of old age. The east pylone on the right bank of the river shows fissures which, if not exactly alarming, must be attended to at once. The Grand Palace is already, in some places, giving way. The ground it stands on is soft, and the foundations do not go down to a harder strata. Both structures were run up hastily for exhibition purposes, and the Alexander III. Bridge to fetch the Emperor and Empress of Russia to the world's show that closed the nineteenth century.

Advertisements.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

MAKE SHAKY NERVES FIRM. MAKE WEAK HEARTS STRONG.

They build up the System, renew Lost Vitality, give Nerve and Brain Power, improve the Appetite, make Rich Red Blood, dispell that Weak, Tired, Listless, No Ambition feeling and make you feel full of Life and Energy.

They are a sure cure for Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Palpitation of the Heart, Brain Fag, Faint or Dizzy Spells, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, After Effects of La Grippe, Shortness of Breath, General Debility or all troubles arising from a run down system.

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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A large stock of Persian Lamb, Grey Lamb, Sables, Minks, Martens and all kinds of Dressed Furs always on hand.
Cash paid on consignments of Raw Furs, and Skins and Ginseng.

WELLAND CANAL.

Tenders for Supplies for the year 1903.

SEALED TENDERS for Supplies, addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Welland Canal, St. Catharines, will be received until 20 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 9th of January, 1903, for the supply and delivery of various articles of Timber, Hardware, Castings, Fuel, Paints, Oils, etc., for use on the Welland Canal and its branches for the year 1903.

Specifications, forms of tender and other information may be obtained at the Superintending Engineer's office, St. Catharines, on and after Monday, the 22nd December, 1902.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, December 19th, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

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—Up 2472.—
New Styles for Christmas
SEE OUR SAMPLES.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A NEW CARNEGIE STORY.

A new and interesting story is being told of Andrew Carnegie. He was walking along a country road not far from Skibo Castle when he came across an old cottager busily engaged in putting a thatch roof on his cottage. He asked the man why he did not put on a tiled roof and was told that it was too expensive.

'How much?' he curtly asked.

'Fifty pounds,' the man replied, and to his intense amazement and joy Mr. Carnegie there and then wrote him out a cheque for that amount. Going indoors, he told his wife the news.

'Mon,' she said scornfully, 'why dinna ye say £75? Go an' tell him ye made a mistake.'

The cottager journeyed up to the castle and was shown into Mr. Carnegie's study. He explained that he had been wrong about the cost saying it would be £25 more. The millionnaire philanthropist asked for the cheque back, coolly tore it to pieces, and the dismayed and disconsolate cottager was promptly shown the door.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

Every pen made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., is separately examined by experienced hands, and any found defective are discarded. Waverley Works, Edinburgh.

Departing Boarder—'I'm sorry we could not get along, but I hope you are willing to let bygones be bygones.'

Landlady—'Does that include your board bill, Mr. Sloper?'

Stranger—'How did this out-of-the-way place ever get the reputation of being a health resort?'

Native—'Why, my dear sir, at least three prominent men have died here.'

HER PLAN.

Little Girl—'If I were a teacher I'd make everybody behave.'

Auntie—'How would you accomplish that?'

Little Girl—'Very easy. When girls were bad I'd tell them they didn't look pretty; and when little boys was bad I'd make them sit with the girls, and when big boys was bad I wouldn't let them sit with the girls.'

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory.

OLD-TIME 'SIMPLES.'

In the family of a Roxborough man there are a number of medical rules, written over seventy years ago by the great-grandmother of the Bible's present owner. Among the rules are the following:

'A stick of brimstone worn in the pocket is good for them as has cramps.'

'A loadstone put in the place where the pane is is beautiful for the Rheumatiz.'

'If you have hiccups pinch one of your wrists while you count sixty, or get somebody to skare you, and make you jumpe.'

'The earache—Put onion in ear after it is well roasted.'

'The consumption—Eat as many peanuts as possible before going to bed.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

Book Canvasser—'Don't you want to buy an encyclopaedia to-day?'

'No! What do I want with such a thing? I'd break my neck the first time I rode it.'

'Here's a letter from Mirandy at college. She says she's in love with ping pong.'

'She is, hey? Well' she'd better give him up; we an't goin' ter stand no Chinaman marryin' inter this family.'

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

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
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GENERAL Servant Wanted, small house, family of two, one agreeable and obliging.—Lynn 'Advertiser.'

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The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. Only 25c a bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or at
A. D. MANN'S,
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The choicest of Candies, Cakes and Confectionery, fresh for the Holiday trade, in infinite variety. Only the purest and best materials used. High quality of goods at exceedingly low prices guaranteed.
Prize-winning Bread of every kind.
Tel. Mount, 13.

A FINAL DECISION.

Montreal can Play for Stanley Cup on Conditions.

C.A.H.L. DELEGATES LAY DOWN THE LAW TO THE CHAMPIONS.

Resolved: That the Montreal Hockey Club be allowed to defend the Stanley cup, against the Winnipeg Victorias, under the following conditions:

1. One game shall be played instead of a series of the best two out of three.

2. The prices of admission for this game shall not exceed the prices charged for the regular league contests of the C.A.H.L.

3. The trustees of the Stanley cup shall give proper assurances to the C.A.H.L. that all future challenges must be for dates after the close of the C.A.H.L. league season.

The above resolutions contain in a nutshell the decision reached last night by the delegates of the C.A.H.L., assembled at the Windsor Hotel, to decide whether the Montreal Hockey Club should accept the challenge of the Winnipeg Victorias to play at an early date this season for the Stanley cup. Whether the Montreal Club will abide by the decision is another matter, for Mr. Chitty, the president of that organization, positively refused to make any statement after the meeting,and seemed very much disappointed, especially over the imposition of the condition that but one game should be played.

The meeting itself was a hot one, and the outcome was of vital interest to almost every hockey player in Canada. The first thing on the programme was the reading by the secretary, Mr. McRobie, of a letter from Mr. P. D. Ross, representing the trustees of the Stanley cup. This letter referred in the main to the fact that there was a mistaken idea that the trustees of the Stanley cup were trying to dictate terms to the C.A.H.L. On the contrary, they had been trying ever since the cup was first offered to come to some satisfactory arrangement with the C.A.H.L. as to the date of the championship match, but to no purpose, and they thought furthermore, that they had been treated with scant courtesy by the aforesaid organization.

Mr. Dixon, the delegate from Ottawa,rose to say that he thought Mr. Ross's letter was manifestly unfair to the league, but before he proceeded further he should like to hear from the Montreal Club, as they had called the special meeting.

Mr. Chitty, for the Montreal Club, first of all made a motion that the resolution adopted at the last meeting, that the present holders of the Stanley cup be prohibited from playing for it until after the close of the season, be reconsidered. The motion was seconded by Mr. McRobie,and carried.

In discussing the motion, Mr. Chitty said: 'The whole question seems to resolve itself into this: whether the harmony of this league is of more importance than the Stanley cup championship. We have upheld the league in their previous action to prohibit us from playing before the close of the league season,but we have now been brought to this point, that we must either play for the cup at such a time or lose it by default. We have been abused on all sides, both by the supporters of the Winnipeg team and the papers, who claim that we have shielded ourselves behind the action of our league, and are afraid to play. I contend that we should consider whether the Stanley cup is worth playing for. If not, let it go in beautifully by default.

'I move,' Mr.Chairman, 'that the Montreal Hockey Club be allowed to play for the Stanley cup before Feb. 10 next.'

Mr. Dixon rose to discuss the motion. 'When we come down to a question of dates,' he began, 'why can't the Winnipeg Victorias come down to Montreal this March, as well as the Montreal Club could go up there last March. I don't think that the press should be allowed to influence this league as much as it has. The Toronto and Winnipeg papers have been especially to blame in this matter. I think also, that the trustees have not acted just right, for they were fully advised as to the stand taken by this league, and the action taken in 1900 as to the playing Stanley cup cup matches before the regular league season was closed.'

After Mr. McRobie had seconded Mr. Chitty's motion, Mr. Dixon moved the amendment to it, which has already been quoted in the opening paragraph, and he briefly gave his reasons for so doing. He said among other things that if the price of admission were reduced, the attitude of the Winnipeg Club towards the league would soon become apparent, for then they would have to pay their own expenses,and there were grave doubts in his mind as to whether they were out for sport or money.

Mr. McRobie was not in favor of letting the cup go back by default, but thought that Mr. Dixon's amendment, if carried, would preclude all possibility of this. As far as the sportsmanlike character of the Winnipeg team was concerned he would make no definite statement, but he thought that any team that came only when they knew they had sure expenses were not very sportsmanlike.

Again Mr. Chitty rose to have a little finger in the argumentative pie. 'We presuppose,' he said, 'if we adopt these conditions that the Winnipeg team is going to be satisfied with one match. Personally, I think the Winnipeg men pretty good sports and I think it rather hard that we should be obliged to ask them to travel 2,500 miles just to play one match. So far as the prices go, the Arena Company, not the Montreal Club, controls the price of admission.'

'Well,' exclaimed Mr. Dixon, who was very much in evidence last night, 'leaving the question of prices aside, I think the Winnipeg Club has acted in very bad faith by challenging during the C.A.H.L. season.'

'And I think,' retorted Mr. Chitty, 'that the C.A.H.L. is standing too much on its dignity in this matter, and that we should concede a little something to the Winnipeg team. I think if you grant permission to Montreal to play it is hardly right to restrict them so rigidly as to the number of games.'

'Well, I don't think that Winnipeg should be allowed to dictate to us, and imagine that they are running everything,' put in the irrepressible delegate from Ottawa.

'I want to make a little explanation about prices,' interrupted Mr. Trihey, who up to this point had made little comment either way. 'The managers of the Arena say the prices for this game ought to be higher on account of the speculators who take advantage of the low prices, thus buying up a lot of tickets and selling them at fabulous prices to the public.'

'If higher prices are charged,' commented Mr. Dixon, 'the games of this league will be overshadowed too much by the cup contest.'

'If we must conform to these rules,' remarked Mr. Chitty, 'we might as well let the Stanley cup go by default, and have nothing more to do with it.'

'Well,' answered Mr. Dixon. 'I really think that would be the best solution of the problem, and would be better for hockey. I would then suggest taking in one more club and making the season longer.'

At this point Mr. Trihey made a very pertinent announcement. 'I think,' he said, 'that if the Stanley cup were dropped the Arena Company would donate a cup to be contested for under similar conditions by the different provincial hockey champions.' Then turning to the Montreal representative he put the following question, 'Don't you think, Mr. Chitty, that you could accept this proposition, and defend the cup under the conditions named?'

Mr. Chitty—'This has been rather suddenly sprung on us and would be hard to answer without due consideration. I think we have a good chance now to get out of the difficulty gracefully and courteously, and should do so.'

Mr. Rattray, of Quebec, whose stand in the matter was somewhat of a surprise, thought that a very fair offer had been made to Winnipeg.

The discussion ended here and the amendment moved by Mr. Dixon was voted on and carried.

President Trihey, in the chair, filled an exceptionally hard and disagreeable position exceedingly well, and all his rulings were made with great tact and good judgment.

The following delegates were present:—H. J. Trihey, Shamrock; C. C. Chitty, Montreal; F. M. McRobie, Victoria; J. P. Dixon, Ottawa; E. B. Rattray, Quebec.

CORNWALL CHANCES GOOD

FACTORY TOWN CLUB WILL LIKELY BE ADMITTED TO C.A.H.L. NEXT SEASON.

If the present feeling as regards the admission of the Cornwall Hockey Club into the Canadian Amateur Hockey League remains as strong for another eleven months as it is at the present time within the inner circles of the senior league, it will simply be a matter of a unanimous vote at the next annual meeting of the C.A.H.L., and the Cornwall Club will be admitted.

This is the prevailing opinion of at least a majority of the clubs within the league, and there is no reason but to believe that the sentiment in favor of admitting the Factory Town Club will grow instead of diminish.

There is certain to be a change in the present personnel of the C.A.H.L. as regards membership before another year, and this will be brought about by forming a six club circuit, and by so doing the regular league season will be more or less extended into March, which it is considered will be in the best interest of hockey in the East.

As the league is at present constituted, there is a dissatisfaction said to be existing among certain senior clubs, and if possible a change is to be introduced as above referred to, by enlarging the league. Although the C.A.H.L. has for years refused annually the applications of all clubs for admission into its ranks, the different clubs, or at least a majority of them, are beginning to realize that a closed door policy is not exactly in the best interests of the game, especially in this part of Canada.

At the special meeting of the senior hockey league, held at the Windsor Hotel, last evening, the question of extending the circuit next year by the admission of the Cornwall Club was hinted at by Mr. Dixon, of Ottawa, and while the delegates present did not openly discuss the proposition,there was a general feeling that such would be the final outcome of the agitation for an extension of the league.

Mr. Dixon, in speaking to the 'Witness' representative after the meeting, said that he felt quite certain the Cornwall Club, if it made application again next year, would undoubtedly be admitted into the ranks of the senior league. He failed to see why it should be refused, and he could say that the Ottawa Club was again ready to support the application of the Factory Town people. The C.A.H.L., he thought, was in duty bound to promote the interests of hockey, especially in Eastern Canada, and the time has now arrived when a change in policy must take place. The C.A.H.L. must look after its own interests in the world of hockey, and in doing so, it must see in future that all deserving clubs for senior honors receive due consideration.

Speaking of the action of the meeting last evening in arriving at the decision published elsewhere as regards the request of the Montreal Club to play the Winnipeg Victorias in defence of the Stanley cup, Mr. Dixon thought it was a fair proposition, when all things surrounding the question at issue were taken into consideration. He felt satisfied that the league had arrived at the best possible solution of the difficulty.

As regards the Ottawa team this season, Mr. Dixon was quite enthusiastic over its prospects, as he felt certain that the championship would land at the Capital on March the first next.

Mr. Dixon was apparently quite happy over the result of the league meeting held last evening.

Messrs. Harry Trihey, Charles Chitty, F. McRobie and E. B. Rattray, the remaining delegates to the meeting, refused to make any statement as regards the final decision of the league on the Stanley cup question.

HOCKEY OPENING

THE CITY INTERMEDIATE TEAMS TO PLAY THIS AFTERNOON AT THE ARENA.

The senior and intermediate hockey season will open to-day at the Arena with the following matches:

2.30 p.m.—Montreal vs. Victoria.
4.00 p.m.—Shamrock vs. Westmount.
8.15 p.m.—Shamrock vs. Montreal.

The personnel of the different senior city teams was published in the 'Witness' yesterday.

The intermediate sevens will line up as follows:

Victoria.		Montreal.
Davidson	Goal	Donnelly
Magor	Point	W. Meldrum
Fairbanks	Cover point	Horsfall
Browne	Forwards	Strike
Arnold	"	Smith
Fiske	"	R. Meldrum
B. Strachan	"	Blatchford

The Shamrock and Westmount teams have been chosen as follows:

Shamrock.		Westmount.
M. Kenny	Goal	L. Judah
Henderson	Point	B. Burland
Davidson	Cover point	A. Ross
Casselman	Forwards	L. Patrick
Kennedy	"	F. Patrick
Church	"	R.A. Willis
Rowe	"	N. Outhet

IN OTTAWA.
Victoria versus Ottawa.

Below will be found the teams that will represent the clubs in the above match:

Victoria.		Ottawa.
Nicholl	Goal	Hutton
Bellingham	Point	Pulford
Molson	Cover point	Spittal
Russell	Forwards	Westwick
Allen	"	Fraser
Bowie	"	Gilmour
Stuart	"	Gilmour

YACHT CLUB BALL

Preparations About Completed for the Holding of the Great Event.

DECORATIONS WILL BE ELABORATE—LIST OF INVITED GUESTS—THE MUSIC.

The officers and members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club are all enthusiastic over the prospects for the decided success of their annual ball, which is to be held in the Windsor Hall on Monday evening next.

During the past month the executive in charge has been working late and early, and to-day it is announced that the function will be the most brilliant ever given by this popular yacht club.

Extensive preparations have been going on for many weeks in anticipation of the event.

At a special meeting held the other evening the following guests were specially invited to attend the ball: The Hon. J. Sutherlaand, the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, D.O.C., Dr. Charles McEachran, and the commodores of the Manchester, White Bear, Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of Toronto, Hamilton, St. John, N.B., and Quebec Yacht Clubs.

The lady patronesses of the ball will be Lady Lacoste, Mesdames James Ross, C. P.Davidson, R. B. Angus, E. S. Clouston, A. F. Riddell, H. J. Fisk, Hugh Allan.

It has been decided to bring in from Dorval, en bloc, a three-rater bilge-keel yacht, which will be rigged specially for the occasion, and placed in a prominent part of the hall.

Special music by Messrs. Spence and Ratto has been composed and dedicated to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and which will be played at the ball by the orchestra.

DECORATIONS OF WINDSOR HALL.

Around the windows will be festoons of greens, brightened up with colored bunting, and on the piers between will be different nautical devices arranged in artistic designs, consisting of life buoys, anchors, oars, paddles, etc.

The dado of the hall will be covered up with bunting in some, strong, dark color, to serve as a foil to the light costumes of the dancers.

Between each pier will be the different stations separated by large palms, each station to be named for one of the past defenders of the international race. Across the hall, opposite to the defender, will be the respective challengers of that year.

A large amount of rope and cable will enter into the different features of the design to maintain the nautical effect.

On the platform opposite to one entering the hall, will be one of the latest three-raters, fitted with bilge-boards, and under full sail.

It is intended to have concealed electric fans about the platform to keep the sails filled, and the different pennants afloat, which will decorate the yacht.

At the opposite end of the hall to this, will be rigged up a mast with the red starting ball, as used for starting the club races.

This will be used to start the dances, and if found feasible, a gun also, using smokeless powder.

All the decorations, of course, will be designed to harmonize with the decoration of the hall as it is, and the effect should be very pleasing.

Messrs. David R. Brown and Charles Saxe, architects, of this city, are the gentlemen responsible for the designing of the splendid decorations for the ball.

'ARENA' FIXTURES

Following are the fixtures at the Arena for next week:

Monday, Jan. 5.
2-3 p.m.—Bishops College.
3-4 p.m.—Senior School.
4-5 p.m.—High School.
5-6 p.m.—Molsons Bank.
7-8 p.m.—Junior Shamrock.
8-9 p.m.—Senior Shamrock.
9-10 p.m.—Westmount.
10-11 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.
10-11 a.m.—Westmount Ladies.
11-12 a.m.—Montreal Ladies.
3-4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4-5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5-6 p.m.—Sovereign and Ontario vs. Molsons Bank.
7-8 p.m.—Junior Victoria.
8-9 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
9-10 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
10-11 p.m.—Junior Montreal.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.
2-3 p.m.—Bishops College.
3-4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4-5 p.m.—Abingdon School.
5-6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
7-8 p.m.—Junior Shamrock.
8-9 p.m.—Senior Shamrock.
9-10 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.
10-11 p.m.—Victoria Junior vs. Westmount Junior.

Thursday, Jan. 8.
3-4 p.m.—Senior School.
4-5 p.m.—High School.
5-6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7-8 p.m.—Junior Montreal.
8-9 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
9-10 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
10-11 p.m.—Junior Victoria.

Friday, Jan. 9.
10-11 a.m.—Westmount Ladies.
11-12 a.m.—Montreal Ladies.
3-4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4-5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5-6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
6-7 p.m.—Molsons Bank.
8-10.30 p.m.—Skating, P.W.F. Band.

Saturday, Jan. 10.
8-9 a.m.—Westmount Academy.
9-10 a.m.—High School.
10-11 a.m.—St. John School.
11-12 a.m.—Kings vs. Crichton Junior.
2.30-4.00 p.m.—Shamrock vs. Victoria(Int.)
4.00-5.30 p.m.—Montreal vs. Westmount (Int.)
8.30 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Shamrock.

WEEK OF SPORTS

THE IDEA IS LIKELY TO BE ABANDONED FOR LACK OF SUPPORT.

The idea of holding a week of sports in this city during the month of February next has received a quiet knock on the head, and it is now a dead issue. The proposition has been gone into carefully and the gentlemen interested have come to the conclusion that the citizens in general as well as many of the athletic clubs and associations throughout the city and district are seemingly not any too anxious to help along or participate in the undertaking. The whole matter has been discussed from every possible point of view, and the decision arrived at is to the effect that it is advisable to defer the week of sports for the present season at least. Another difficulty met with was the selection of a suitable chairman to preside over the general committee. It was proposed at one time that the office be offered to Major Macaulay, president of the M.A.A.A., but as the major is busily engaged in his duties as principal of the Westmount Academy, he finds that it is utterly impossible for him to accept of the honor. Consequently the idea of holding a week of sports has been put aside for the present at least. This decision was only arrived at after the whole question had been given due consideration at the hands of those interested in the proposition.

CITY BOWLING LEAGUE

The City Bowling League opened their regular season last evening on the Point alleys, when the winged wheel was defeated by 194 points, as will be seen from the subjoined schedules:

Point A.A.A.—				
J. Goodson	200	185	171	556
C. Morrice	154	155	170	479
J. Storey	179	159	155	493
T. Pearson	204	222	193	619
T. Cunningham	192	192	191	575
W. G. Ward	173	195	136	504
Total				3,226

M.A.A.A.—				
W. Bourdon	156	176	182	514
W. Thompson	177	194	171	542
E. J. Clarke	164	175	156	495
W. Lawless	135	182	136	453
A. G. Forbes	135	158	162	455
E. G. Burnett	174	234	165	570
Total				3,032

SCOTTISH CURLERS

MATCHES PLAYED IN NOVA SCOTIA YESTERDAY WERE WELL CONTESTED—RINKS AND SCORE.

Halifax, Jan. 3.—Yesterday morning two rinks of the Scottish curlers met two from Sydney, and the former won 25 to 17. McKeen's rink beat Campbell's 10 to 9, but Ballantyne's beat Hearn's 15 to 8. The scores were:—

Scotland.	Sydney.
Husband	Conrod
Simson	Ross
Gibson	Turnbull
Ballantyne, skip,	Hearn, skip,
15	

Scotland.	Sydney.
Gordon	McLean
Murray	McDougall
Cousin	Milligan
Campbell, skip,	McKeen, skip,
10	9
Total 25	Total 17

There was also a game in the morning between a rink from North Sydney and Scotland, and the former came out victorious, 16 to 8. The results were:

North Sydney.	Scotland.
Robinson	Davidson
Rice	Simpson
Creelman	Henderson
McNatt, skip,	Ritchie, skip,
16	8

In the afternoon the Scotchmen gave the Pictou players a crushing defeat. The ice was not in good condition. Scotland had it all her own way. The Scots made many excellent plays. Very much stronger physically than their opponents they had no difficulty in sending the stones over the wet ice; whereas the Pictou men were weak. Some of them could not get the stones up.

At the end the Scotch curlers had scored 22 points to their opponents' two.

Amherst and New Glasgow proved too much for the Scots. Amherst trounced the boys from the land of the heather by 16 to 6; and New Glasgow administered defeat to Scotland by a score of 6 to 4.

Nearly two thousand spectators witnessed the game.

CHANGE IN ARRANGEMENTS.

The Scottish curlers will not come to Montreal till Friday, Jan. 9, instead of Wednesday, Jan. 7. This was announced in a lengthy telegram sent by Lieut.-Col. Stevenson,president of the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club, to Mr. W. D. Aird, the secretary, and Mr. Tyre, of the Montreal Curling Club, who is the vice-president. Although the colonel does not go into details, the telegram gives one to understand that the cause for the change of date is that it has been decided to send the Scottish team to Quebec first by the way of the Intercolonial Railway direct from the Lower Provinces. The original plan was that the Scotsmen were to come to Montreal first, go to Quebec afterwards, and back to Montreal, because transportation arrangements had been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway, but it seems now that Col. Stevenson and Mr. David Guthrie have managed to make some arrangements with the railways by which the new programme will be followed.

They will stay in Montreal till Jan. 18 next.

SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

ALL PREPARATIONS ABOUT COMPLETED FOR THE HOLDING OF THE BIG MEET.

The amateur speed skating championships of Canada and the United States,under the auspices of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada and the National Skating Association of America, will be held on the M.A.A.A. open-air rink on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 7, 1903, next.

Following are the amateur events:

220 yards,880 yards, one mile, three miles, 880 yards (backwards), 220 yards hurdles, half mile (12 years and under), one mile (15 years and under).

The world's professional championships will be half mile, one mile, three miles.

In the amateur events, gold, silver and bronze medals will be given for first,second and third prizes.

Entries close on Thursday, Feb. 5

An entrance fee of fifty cents will be charged for each senior amateur event, and twenty-five cents for each junior event, which must accompany entries and one dollar for each professional event.

All communications must be addressed to Mr. Louis Rubenstein, Hon. Secretary A.S.A. of C.

VICTORIA MASQUERADE

The management of the Victoria Skating Rink has completed all arrangements for the holding of the grand juvenile masquerade, which is to take place at the Victoria auditorium, Drummond street, on Tuesday evening next.

The management is desirous of making the event a decided success, and everything possible is being done to attain this end. the interior of the rink is to be profusely decorated for the occasion, while variegated lights and Chinese lanterns will be hung throughout the rink in large numbers.

The Victoria Rifles band will discourse a select programme of specially prepared music.

This masquerade will, no doubt, be the event of the season in this particular line of amusement.

EASTERN BASEBALL MEET.

There is some little anxiety felt in local baseball circles as regards the annual meeting of the Eastern League for the transaction and regulation of business for the coming year in so far as this particular league is concerned.

It was expected; in fact, notices were issued some time ago that the meeting would be held at New York on Jan. 8 next, but now it seems that owing to unforeseen circumstances, the meeting has again been postponed until a future date, probably on Jan. 15 next.

The Montreal management is totally in the dark as to when the annual meeting is to take place, consequently more or less uneasiness exists among th local supporters of the club.

The management announced last evening that nothing definite had been decided upon as regards the future of baseball in this city, and that nothing in this respect would be known until after the meeting of the league.

TO PLAY IN NEW YORK

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 3.—Queen's hockey team is to meet Yale in New York on Jan. 30. On Jan. 29 it will play the St. Nicholas team of New York.

DAVIDSON MAY ACT

The Montreal and Shamrock Hockey Club representatives have requested Mr. Lyall Davidson, of this city to officiate as referee in the match to be played at the Arena auditorium this evening between the above clubs.

At noon to-day Mr. Davidson had not decided whether or not he would act.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NOTES.

The Dominion line SS. Turcoman, from Portland for Liverpool and Avonmouth, passed Kinsale on Friday morning at five o'clock.

The Dominion line SS. Manxman sailed from Avonmouth for Portland on Friday a. 10 a.m.

NEW FRANCO-CANADIAN LINE.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The 'Journal des Debats' says that a direct permanent steamship service between France and Canada will shortly be inaugurated. The new line is an outcome of the recent visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian prime minister, to France.

MELVILLE AT CAPETOWN.

A cable from the Elder-Dempster Company announces the arrival at Capetown of their SS. Melville, the third boat of the direct Canadian service to South Africa, which left St. John on Nov. 25. The fourth seamer will sail on Jan. 18.

CANCELLED INSURANCE.

London, Jan. 3.—Three of the International Mercantile Marine Company's lines, the Leyland, Dominion and White Star, have cancelled their marine insurance. It is believed the company will establish an emergency fund instead.

THE ST. LAWRENCE LOSES.

Lloyd's correspondent in the 'Times' yesterday says that the curious story of the Manchester Engineer explains to some extent why the Canadian authorities maintain that the losses in the St. Lawrence are due more to defects in steamships than to the inherent dangers of the gulf and river.

SS. BAVARIAN SAILS.

The Allan liner Bavarian, Captain J. M. Wallace, sailed from St. John, N.B., today, and Halifax on Monday, for Liverpool, with the following saloon passengers: Mr. E. Chouinard, Mrs. R. R. Dobell and maid, Major Dobell, Mr. W. M. Dobell,Mrs Dobell, four children and two nurses, Mr. Gilbert Hankey, Quebec; Mr. Lionel Henslowe, Mrs. Henslowe, and two children, Minnedosa, Man.; Miss Hills, Miss E. Hills, London, England; Mr. F. P. Hobson, Edmonton, Alta.; Mr. James Johnston, Ottawa; the Rev. W. Kilpack, Liverpool; Miss King, Ottawa; Miss King, Quebec; Mrs. Mayne and three children, of Kingston; Dr. Neville, Mrs. Neville, Liverpool; Miss Riach, London, England; Miss Riddell, Montreal; Mr. Robson, Mrs. Robson, Miss Robson, St. John, N.B.; Mr. A. M. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Morden, Man.; Miss Thomas,Quebec; Mr. W. P. Williams, Strathcona, Alta.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents granted to Canadians last week:

United States—716853, safe, C. A. Barber; 716857, decoupling attachment, L. Boivin; 716883, acetylene gas generator, J. D. Forsyth; 716898, fence post, C. H. Hutchings; 716904, carpet stretcher, J. Lawson; 716906, radiator, A. E. Laycock; 716948, escapement motion, W. J. Shortill; 716960, metallic tire, W. Thompson; 717038, valve gear for engines, F. H. Sleeper; 717044, combined truck and bag holder, J. C. Steele; 717091, mop head and wringer, G. G. Glenn; 717183, cobalt ammonium salt and process of making same, H. A. Frasch; 717249,starting gate, P. McGinnis; 717275, erasure plate for typewriting machines, E. S. Reid.

Canada—78694, elastic tread for horseshoe. ; J. L. Colleran et al.; 78695, combination invalid's bed support, Mrs. R. S. Stewart: 78706, window shades, S. H. Martel, jr.; 78719, cooking stoves, J. I. Tasse; 78748, roller skates, C. H. Taylor; 78765, wheels, George Wedlake; 78772, method of slitting leather belting for splicing, J. D. McArthur; 78775, marine life saving devices, H. Aylmer; 78776 loose leaf binders, G. A. Roedde.

LONDON'S LICENSE ACT

A PECULIAR ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

London, Jan. 2.—The first notable case under the new licensing act, which went into effect yesterday, came up in a London police court this afternoon, when Sir Charles Allen Lawson, the Anglo-Indian newspaper editor and writer, applied for a summons against Lady Lawson, whom he described as a habitual drunkard. The summons was granted. The new act enables either a husband or wife to secure a separation in the case of habitual drunkenness, and allows the police to arrest an inebriate anywhere except in a private house, whether disorderly or not. After conviction drunkards are blacklisted for the space of three years. If they attempt to obtain drink during that period they are liable to a fine, while the publican supplying them is fined $50 for a first offence and $100 for a second offence. Imprisonment is provided for drunkenness while in charge of a child under seven years of age.

TWO VETERANS DEAD.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 3.—Two venerable persons have passed away here—Squire John Doyle, of Pittsburg township, today, and Mr. Michael J. Haddigan, Kingston, an ex-customs officer, on Thursday. They were aged 80 and 85 years respectively, both Irishmen and Roman Catholics. Squire Doyle is survived by seven children, and Mr. Haddigan by one daughter.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

DR. PETERSON ON THE METHODS OF SELECTION.

Principal Peterson, of McGill University, does not approve of the proposal that the Rhodes scholars should be chosen by the colleges in rotation, in proportion to the number of their students. He points out that in a small college, whose turn only came perhaps once in ten years, it might easily happen that when their turn came they might have no suitable candidate, while in other years they might have students eminently fitted to go, but debarred by the accident of rotation. He would prefer to have a committee of one or two men to examine every candidate.

With regard to the age limits proposed by the Ontario authorities, 21 and 25, he thinks they are much too high. Cecil Rhodes meant the best school boys to profit by his bequest, and while it is well that undergraduates of two years' standing should be sent, not a man over 21 would be older than the vast majority of Oxford freshmen, and it would be a mistake to send up men older than their fellow-students.

The principal regards the bequest as one of the noblest ever made, and as likely to be a great benefit to the Dominion. Many graduates of Canadian colleges, in spite of their degrees and high qualifications in special lines of study, lack the breadth of culture that should be associated with university training. The three years' residence at Oxford will inevitably have a most beneficial effect upon them in enlarging their ideas and giving them polish and finish.

ENGINEER IS HELD

CORONER'S JURY RENDERS ITS VERDICT IN THE VICTORIA BRIDGE WRECK.

The jurors summoned yesterday to fix the blame for the death of Conductor Octave Tremblay, came to the following verdict early in the afternoon:

'After hearing the evidence we find that Octave Tremblay was killed at Montreal on Dec. 31, 1902, as the result of an accident, which occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway.

'We also declare that Samuel Bird, who was in charge of the locomotive that collided with Tremblay's train, had not exercised proper precautions to have his train under such control as to be able to stop when required to do so within a short distance.'

Two of the jurors were against this finding, holding that Bird was not responsible for the collision.

The last two witnesses before the verdict was given were John Hebert, engineer on the forward train, and 'Middie' White, conductor on the rear train. Mr. Hebert thought that due precaution had not been used by the second train in following his train, and Mr. White agreed with him.

Mr. Bird, the engineer, was detained on a warrant issued by Coroner McMahon.

A HAPPY EVENING.

The children of the Italian Mission had a happy time last evening on the occasion of their annual Christmas treat, which was held in the school-room of St. John's Presbyterian Church. The room was decorated with bunting and chains of colored paper. At one end of the platform was erected a model of an open fireplace, in which a pile of oranges took the place of fire. A shapely tree displayed a variety of gifts among its branches. Mr. Giovanetti, who is in charge of the Italian Mission, presided. The Rev. Dr. Scrimger made a few bright and appropriate remarks to the children in English, and the Rev. L. Massicotte spoke in French. The children, of whom there were a large number present, kept the best of order throughout the evening. Several of them recited in their own language, or in English or French, and choruses were sung in Italian. The programme reflected credit on the training given by Miss Cerini and Miss Cousineau. A couple of selections were played on the organ by Miss Robinson. When the gifts were distributed, there was a nice present, also some candy and an orange for every child, and the happy little faces and bright eyes were pleasant to look upon. The committee in charge of the tree wish to express their warm gratitude to the many friends who contributed generously to its success.

MADAME ALBANI COMING.

Mme. Albani, for her concert in the Windsor Hall on Monday, Jan. 25, is bringing with her some great artists, and her concert will be as it has always been in the past, the musical event of the season. Mme. Albani is to sing Mendelssohn's 'Hear my prayer,' with a selected chorus, conducted by Professor Couture. The artists to take part in the concert are as follows: Miss Katherine Jones (contralto); Mr. Albert Archdeacon (baritone); Madame Beatrice Langley (violinist); Mr. John Cheshire, (harpist); Mr. Frank Watkis (accompanist).

A BRAVE RESCUE

TORONTO BOY SAVES A COMRADE FROM DROWNING.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—While skating on a pond at the Woodbine, in company with a great many other children, a ten-year-old lad named Guthrie broke through the ice and sank in the water. He had gone down twice and was sinking for the third time, when James Barras, aged eleven, plunged into the icy water and dragged him to shore. The rescue is considered a most heroic one, and it will be reported to the Humane Society.

PROVINCIAL CABINET MEETS.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 3.—The Provincial Cabinet met in council yesterday morning. Mr. Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, met the government and held a conferenc with them.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

POEMS WANTED.

J.H.N. — Can you give me a poem in which the lines occur:

'One year, one little year
Has gone, and yet the even flow of life
Moves calmly on.'

Miss N.M. would be glad if some reader of the 'Witness' could furnish the poem 'Laddie'; also a reading entitled 'Shopping for his Wife.'

J.H., Orillia, would consider it a favor if some one would furnish the poem beginning:

'In sheltered vale a mill wheel,
Still tunes its tuneful lay,
My darling once did dwell there,
But now she's far away.
A ring in pledge I gave her,
And vows of love we spoke,
Those vows are all forgotten—
The ring asunder broke.'

A Reader from Ahmic Harbor would like to obtain the poem beginning:

'Some go to church just for a walk,
Some to stare and laugh and talk.'

A NOBLE DEED.

E.B.—Can you give me the poem in which occur these lines:

'Heaven is not reached by a single bound
But we build the ladder by which we rise.'

Ans.—The poem, which we reprint, is by J. G. Holland, and is entitled 'A Noble Deed is a Step toward God.'

'I count this thing to be grandly true;
That a noble deed is a step toward God.
Lifting the soul from the common sod,
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered of greed and gain;
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, and trust
When the morning calls us to life and light,
But our feet grow weary, and ere the night,
Our hearts are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we pray
And we think we mount the air on wings,
Beyond the recall of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men;
We may borrow the wings to find the way.
We may hope and aspire and resolve and pray.
But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown,
To the weary earth from the sapphire walls;
But the dream departs and the vision falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise,
From the weary earth to the vaulted skies;
And we mount to its summit round by round.

FLOOR FINISHING.

M.D., Michigan.—What do you consider the best method of finishing a hard maple floor in a physician's operating room? Ans.—Perhaps the best way is to have the floor varnished. This gives a hard, smooth surface, easily kept clean and free from dust.

HOME READING UNION.

J.R.—Will you kindly give me the name of the Secretary of the National Home Reading Union? Ans.—We understand that the Union has not been kept up in Canada. In England, the secretary is Miss Mondy, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

TO PRESERVE LINOLEUM.

F.J.F.—Please say what is the best dressing to apply on linoleum to preserve the pattern and prevent cracking. Ans.—The following is given in the 'Pharmaceutical Era': Yellow wax, 5 oz.; oil of turpentine, 11 oz.; amber varnish, 5 oz. Melt the wax, add the oil of turpentine, then add the varnish. Apply with a rag.

JAVELLE WATER.

M.S.B.—Please give in the 'Witness' the recipe for Javelle water. Ans.—Javelle water proper is prepared by passing gaseous chlorine into a 10 percent aqueous solution of carbonate of potash, until the latter will absorb no more. A readier way of preparing for ordinary purposes, consists in making a solution of ½ lb. good lime chloride in three pints of water, with 7 oz. of carbonate of soda (crystals) in one pint of water—drawing off the clear liquid after the mixture has settled. It can be bought very cheaply.

TO POLISH BRASS.

J.O., Columbus.—Please give me a recipe for cleaning brass on a brass mounted harness. Have used bath-brick and whiting, but it soon gets dirty again, and a green rust gathers on it. Ans.—To remove tarnish, use oxalic acid and whiting mixed and applied while wet with a brush. Brush again when dry. Then rub with sweet oil and powdered rotten stone, and polish with a soft leather. If this is neglected, the brass will soon tarnish again.

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB.

Polly—I think I have read somewhere that the much-rhymed 'Mary had a little lamb' was founded on a real incident. Can you tell me of it? Ans.—It appears that there was a real Mary and a real lamb, who 'followed her about.' Mary's name was Mary E. Sawyer. She was born in 1806. Her home was on a farm in Massachusetts. The lamb had been deserted by its mother, and as often happens on a farm in such cases, it was 'brought up by hand.' Mary made a pet of the lamb, and it followed her everywhere. The school house incident happened as related. The teacher was a Miss Kimball. Mary married a Mr. Tyler, and lived to be 83 years of age. She is buried in Mount Auburn cemetery, near Boston. This is according to a little book which has lately been published, written by Fannie M. Dickerson, telling the story. The author gives a bit of history connected with the lamb. The fleece was sheared once or twice, and Mary had stockings knit from the wool. The lamb was injured by one of the farm cattle and died. When the women were raising money to preserve the famous Old South Church, Mrs. Tyler gave the stockings made from the lamb's fleece. They were unravelled, the yarn cut up into pieces, and as the poem about 'Mary and her lamb' had caught the public fancy, the bits of yarn sold readily enough, realizing about a hundred dollars.

COOKING RECIPES.

M.F.—Will some one please tell me how to cook the tenderloins of pork; also, tripe? Ans.—The following recipes are from the cook book by 'Oscar,' the famous chef of the Waldorf:—Stewed Tripe—Wash thoroughly one pound of tripe, boil it until tender, then drain. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir over the fire until well mixed. Pour in by degrees one pint of milk, and keep stirring until it boils. Put the tripe in the sauce, season to taste with pepper and salt, and boil gently fifteen minutes or so. Turn tripe and sauce on to a hot dish, garnish with croutons of fried bread, and serve. Tripe, poulette style—Put a large chopped onion into a saucepan with a little butter, and fry to a good, yellow color. Add a pound of tripe cut into squares, season well with salt and pepper, and fry until the moisture of the tripe is reduced. Dredge over two tablespoonfuls of flour, and add gradually sufficient rich broth to moisten. Stir well until the liquor boils. Add a bunch of parsley, boil two or three minutes, then remove the saucepan to the side of the fire and simmer gently twenty-five minutes. Remove the pieces of tripe, place them on a dish, and keep warm. Reduce the liquor, thicken with yolks of eggs, pour over the tripe and serve. Roasted loin of pork—Truss the loin and place in a baking pan with one-half pint of water, and sprinkle it over with powdered sage, salt and pepper. Cover the meat with a sheet of buttered paper, and roast it in a moderate oven, basting it frequently. When it has cooked for an hour and ten minutes, place a few button mushrooms around it, and baste them with the liquor in the pan. Then take out the pork, put it on a dish, and garnish it with cooked mushrooms. Skim off the fat from the gravy, adding to it a few tablespoonfuls of rich gravy, boil it up at once, strain over the meat, and serve.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

Canadienne.—Please give a short sketch of Sir Francis Hincks, a Canadian statesman. Ans.—He was born in Cork, Ireland, on Dec. 14, 1307; died in Montreal on Aug. 18, 1885. He was a son of the Rev. Thomas D. Hincks, of Belfast, an eminent scholar. In 1832 he settled in Canada, and opened a warehouse in York, (Toronto). In 1838 he published the Toronto 'Examiner,' a paper advocating responsible government and the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. Mr. Hincks was elected by the Reformers of Oxford County a member of the first union parliament. He became dissatisfied with some of the tactics of his political friends, and in 1842 resigned his seat in parliament, accepting office as Inspector-General. In 1847 he was elected for the third time, and became Inspector-General in the Baldwin-Lafontaine government. On the resignation of the ministry in 1851, Mr. Hincks was sent for to form a ministry. The Hincks-Morin government subsidized a line of Atlantic steamers, assisted in the promotion of the Grand Trunk Railway, concluded a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and initiated the Intercolonial Railway. A division on the question of secularizing the clergy reserves brought about the fall of the government. In 1855 Mr. Hincks was appointed Governor of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands. As governor he paid considerable attention to the West Indian labor question and championed the anti-slavery party. In 1861 he was appointed Governor of British Guiana. He was knighted in 1862. Sir Francis was pensioned by the Imperial Government, and, returning to Canada, entered Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet as Minister of Finance. He retired in 1873, became president of a bank, which failed, and underwent a trial, which resulted in his acquittal.

THE BOER DELEGATES' MISSION.

P.E.I.—Did the oBer delegates who visited Canada some weeks ago do so simply to learn our methods of farming or to view the country with the intention of recommending their fellow countrymen to emigrate to Canada? Ans.—After the conclusion of peace negotiations in South Africa Lord Milner selected a party of Boers and their wives and started them on a tour of inspection around the world. They covered practically all Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver, and Mr. G. C. Creelman, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, who travelled with them through Ontario, says: 'The entire party, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, seemed to have but one object in view, namely: the gathering of information which would be useful to them on the farms and at home. Every feature in Canadian agriculture was closely studied, questions were asked incessantly regarding our method of work and handling of machinery, the care and management of farm animals, the method of constructing farm buildings, the planting and care of the orchard, the variety of grains and grasses—all of these things interested them and each night before retiring the gentlemen wrote a complete digest of the day's work.' Thus, while it is quite possible that the delegates' description of Canada may lead to some emigration that was not the object of their visit.

MEDICAL.

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

INDIGESTION.

'Subscriber's Son' is a man of thirty-three years of age. He is badly rundown with successive attacks of diarrhoea, brought on by indigestion. It is now eight weeks since the diarrhoea left him, and he has been troubled with constipation ever since. His food sours on the stomach an hour or two after eating. For breakfast he takes bread and butter and mutton; for dinner, the same, and bread and butter for supper. Does not take any drink with his meals. Does not seem to be gaining strength. Ans.—Your diet certainly needs improving. You are making a mistake in not taking something to drink with your meals. This is often an important cause of constipation. Take a cup of weak coffee at breakfast, a glass of cold water, or Radnor water, at dinner, and cocoa at supper. Do not take meat in the morning, unless a little bacon, or sweetbread or fish. You will find it an advantage to take a cup of clear bouillon at dinner. Take coarse vegetables, such as cabbage or turnips very sparingly. A little oatmeal porridge should be taken at breakfast, or some other cereal. Avoid sugar in all forms at present, and take starchy foods, like sago, tapioca, or rice, in strict moderation. Use all bread toasted. Graham bread would be advisable.

ROUND SHOULDERS.

'Subscriber,' Ontario, has a boy with round shoulders. Asks for something to soften the hands. Ans.—The best thing you can do is to ask your doctor. Such cases are treated by gymnastic exercises, but these have to be arranged to suit the individual case. If the boy is more than ten, it is not likely that he will get any better, although you may prevent his getting worse. Let him walk around for 20 minutes every day carrying a weight on his head proportioned to his strength. A few pounds will do. Then he should lie down for same time each day on a hard board with his coat and vest off. Get him light dumbbells or Indian clubs, and give him some simple exercises to develop his chest. For the hands, much depends on their condition. If you are a workingman, and there are hard callouses on the palms, nothing will take them off so long as you use your hands. If it is for a lady, some things may be tried. If the skin is thick, vaseline rubbed on night and morning, will soften it. One of the best things is a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and water.

ITCHINESS OF THE SCALP.

'A Reader of the 'Witness' for Forty Years' is an old lady of seventy years of age. Two years ago began to be troubled with itchiness of the scalp, which began at the back of the head, and gradually spread over the head and eyebrows. The hair is very thin and soft, and is falling out. The scalp is clean, and there is no breaking out. The itchiness is not present all the time. Is in pretty good health, and lives plainly. She takes three cups of tea in the day. Uses very little butcher meat. Is also troubled with a red nose. It has been getting so for some years, and the skin is a little rough and itchy. Ans.—The trouble in the head is probably due chiefly to your age. Pruritus, or itchiness, is quite common in elderly people. You should comb the head frequently with a small-toothed comb, say, every third day, to remove all dust and scales. When the trouble comes on wash the head with very hot water and a little castile soap. Do not use any other kind of soap. Then rub on a little pure lard (without salt) in which you have put a few drops of essence of peppermint. For the nose, there is not much to be done. Do not wear a veil when out. Anoint with the lard every night.

OFFENSIVE PERSPIRATION.

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

MASTITIS.

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

NEURASTHENIA, ETC.

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

CONSTIPATION.

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

WARTS.

'M.' for years has had a number of marks on the back of the hand resembling a wart, but not extending much above the general level of the skin. Some months ago used acid to burn them off, but it did not remove them, and left a number of scars. Asks for some advice as to getting rid of the marks and the scars. Ans.—We fear it will be difficult to advise you without knowing the exact nature of the warts. Different conditions require different treatment. Probably nothing short of excising them will be curative. With regard to the scars, nothing can be done. They are permanent.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

X.Y.Z. asks for some preparation for removing superfluous hair from the face which will not darken nor dissolve the skin. Ans.—There are only three ways of removing superfluous hairs, shaving, the use of depilatories, and electrolysis. Electrolysis is only applicable to cases where the hairs are large and bristly. The method consists in the insertion of a needle connected with an electric battery into the hair follicle and destroying it. The method is tedious, but effective. For downy hairs, the only thing is to bleach them with peroxide of hydrogen, so that they become less noticeable, or remove them with a paste. One of the best is the following: — Barium sulphide, two drachms; zinc oxide, three drachms; powdered starch, three drachms. This is to be mixed into a paste as required with a little water, and is spread upon the desired part, and allowed to remain there for ten or fifteen minutes, or until a sensation of burning is experienced. It should then be washed off, and boracic acid ointment applied. There is no danger of affecting the skin if you are careful not to leave on the application so long as to cause inflammation. Every particle must be washed off.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Inquirer, Cape Breton.—We have to refer you to a local lawyer.

RATES OF INTEREST.

Western Ontario.—Can a person charge twelve percent on a mortgage loan of seventy-five dollars? If not, what is the limit of interest? Ans.—Yes. Five percent per annum is the legal rate of interest at present, but it is open to parties to contract for any higher rate.

PROTECTING A MORTGAGE.

A. T.—1. B takes a mortgage on A's property. C takes a second, which is nearly due. B's interest is not paid up and is swelling the principal. B won't buy C's, and C wants neither B's mortgage nor the property. Can C force B to close? 2. What is it best to do? C has received the interest regularly. Ans.—1. No. 2. C should either buy or obtain an assignment of B's mortgage or have some friend do so.

ESTATE TO BE ADMINISTERED.

A. H. J. in the course of a long letter asks sixteen questions regarding an estate to be administered. Ans.—1. Apart from your interest under the agreement you allege you would have a dower estate in the lands, that is to say, a third of same for life. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No, as regards what is really and exclusively yours. 5. Yes. 6. Not without first taking out letters of administration to your husband's estate. 7. Yes. 8. Possibly the family physician could satisfy you on that point. 9. No. 10. No. 11. By administering the estate. 12. No. 13. No; at least not otherwise than temporarily. 14. Yes; they ought to be preserved permanently. 15. It could be so arranged. 16. No. We would add that you ought to personally and promptly consult and instruct a solicitor in order to bring about a proper administration of the estate and to secure your various interests therein.

Advertisements.

THE CONQUEROR OF CATARRH

If you have Catarrh let me conquer it for you. If it isn't overpowered now, it's bound to get the best of you in the end. You think not? Lots of people have made that mistake. They say, 'Oh, it doesn't amount to much—it's only Catarrh.' So on they go, adding to it just a little every week. They never notice how it's creeping along through the system. At last there comes a day when 'only Catarrh' turns out to be a pretty serious thing.

But leaving out the danger, there's another reason for getting rid of it. Catarrh is an UNCLEAN disease. To put it plainly, your hawking and spitting and bad breath make you a nuisance to your friends. It's not pleasant for them to have you around. That sounds harsh—but it's the truth. Of course, they don't tell you so. They don't want to make you feel badly. Just the same, no one, not even a relative, enjoys being near a person with a foul, fetid breath. There's not the slightest doubt it hurts you terribly with outside people—with the people you meet in a business way.

Did you think it no use to try to cure Catarrh? Some physician whose knowledge on the subject is as limited as it is unreliable, may have told you so. Perhaps you tried to cure it yourself with some of the many nostrums so widely advertised for the purpose. Then you failed, for such things simply CANNOT cure Catarrh. You see, it's a disease that affects different persons in different ways. It demands individual treatment. You simply haven't done the right thing for it. But don't be discouraged. Seek help in the proper place. Write to me at once and I will give you

Dr. Sproule, B. A., Catharrh Specialist.

In the early, mildest stages
Of the trouble called Catarrh,
Who that has it thinks of perils
Sees the danger from afar?

Then it seems a simple matter,
Nothing that requires a cure,
So it grows with stealthy power,
Makes its progress slow but sure.

Soon it poisons all the system,
Wrecks the hearing, taste and smell;
But there is a graver danger
Coming, as the days will tell.

'Tis Consumption, grim and awful,
Strangling soon the sufferer's breath;
And Catarrh's unheeding victim
Finds himself confronting death.

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

I offer you counsel, sympathy and aid, without charge. This treacherous disease has been my life-study, and I am familiar with its workings from start to finish. I can tell you how to cure it safely—quickly—permanently. The thousands to whom I have brought relief, and they may be found in every part of North America, gladly testify to my wholeheartedness, sincerity of purpose, and the wonderful cures I have made. I will gladly send you the names of many people I have cured that live right near to you.

Following are some of the common symptoms:

Catarrh of Head and Throat

Is your throat raw?
Is your breath foul?
Do you spit often?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you take cold easily?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
Does the mucous drop into your throat from the nose?

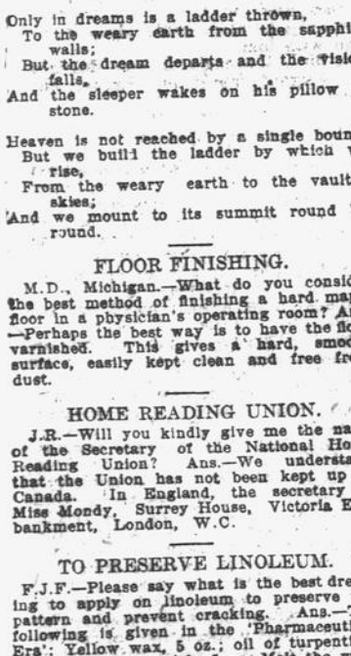
Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A. (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), Catarrh specialist, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, Mass. He will give you valuable aid, FREE OF CHARGE

NAME .. ..

ADDRESS .. ..

.. ..

Advertisements.



NEW YEAR'S CALLERS

will enjoy a cup of that delicious, fragrant **QUAKER TEA** — sold in original lead packets by good grocers.

"QUAKER" "CEYLON" TEA

J. A. MATHEWSON & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents for Canada.

CHURCH UNION.

Further Local Opinion in Favor of it.

The 'Witness' representative who spoke to the gentlemen whose views are given below found a sympathetic spirit in regard to the question of the union of the churches, and all agreed that while perhaps the question of corporate union was not quite so close at hand as sympathy could desire, the discussion of the question could not fail to give encouragement and help to the movement, which has received the formal endorsation of the Methodist Church.

THE REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP.

In complying with your request to contribute what may be in my power towards the solution of this great problem, I would say, first of all, that the reunion of Christians is an absolute impossibility until we can approach each other in the spirit of mutual forbearance and of faith in each other's integrity. If we are in downright earnest in our desire not to misunderstand nor misrepresent each other, but obediently to follow the Spirit of our Lord Jesus Christ, many otherwise insuperable difficulties will speedily be overcome. Surely, it is infinitely more than a mere academic discussion in which we are engaged. No subject is nearer the heart of the Good Shepherd than the gathering to himself of his one flock. In our day there is a universal 'removing of those things that are shaken, . . . that those things which are not shaken may remain.' But we have every confidence that the kingdom of God cannot be shaken, so that we are not dismayed by any assaults upon it. In spite of the war and tumult of controversy, there are hosts of 'holy and humble men of heart' who stand unmoved on what Gladstone nobly called 'the impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture.' These men are of one mind in their reverence for the Word of God and the two great sacraments of baptism and the supper of the Lord. They also accept without reserve that ancient symbol of the faith known as the Nicene Creed. They believe with all their hearts in one Almighty Saviour, who by his cross and resurrection is bringing 'many sons unto glory.' They look with eager eyes for his personal return in glorious majesty to take them into the eternal unity of his unveiled presence.

The chief barrier in the way of the reunion of such Christians is the question of church government. Now, it is well known that the Lambeth Quadrilateral includes the historic episcopate as one of the four essential conditions of Christian unity. But it should not be forgotten that the Lambeth proposal is most careful not to insist upon the acceptance of any theory of apostolic succession. It lays stress upon the fact alone of the episcopate as historically established. There are many who, like the present writer, are willing loyally to subscribe to episcopacy as set forth in Lightfoot's famous and invincible essay on the Christian ministry; but who cannot accept any theory of apostolic succession which would unchurch non-Episcopal Christian communions. That episcopacy has its roots in the Word of God is beyond denial. After the most thorough and impartial inquiry, Lightfoot concludes: 'If the preceding investigation be substantially correct, the threefold ministry can be traced to apostolic direction; and short of an express statement we can posses no better assurance of a divine appointment or at least of a divine sanction. If the facts do not allow us to unchurch other Christian communities differently organized, they may at least justify our jealous adhesion to a polity derived from this source.'

These are weighty words from one of the fairest-minded scholars that ever lived, and they are never likely to be discredited. Surely, they afford a common meeting-place for a vast host of Churchmen and Nonconformists. If we are eager after the simple truth, and not after the victory of some theological system, we shall soon be able to agree upon some modified form of the historic episcopate.

It is wholly unreasonable to expect God-fearing men, with the Bible for their sole rule of faith and practice, to accept as a condition of unity an episcopacy which would unchurch themselves and their glorious ancestry. It is a righteous thing before God to admit the validity of their ministry and of their sacraments. And we do admit the validity of their baptism. How inconsistent, then, is it to deny the validity of their holy Communion!

In the words again of Lightfoot himself, 'It may be a general rule, it may be under ordinary circumstances a practically universal law, that the highest acts of congregational worship shall be performed through the principal officers of the congregation. But an emergency may arise when the spirit and not the letter must decide. The Christian ideal will then interpose and interpret our duty. The higher ordinance of the universal priesthood will overrule all special limitations. The layman will assume functions which are otherwise restricted to the ordained minister.'

But it will be said that such a radical modification of Episcopacy for ever excludes from reunion the vast Greek and Roman communions. If it be so, we must nevertheless bow to the supremacy of the Word of God, of which the Church is only 'a witness and keeper.' Rome, while true to her own traditions, has made reunion an impossibility. With her unity means entire submission to the Papacy. But with individual Greeks or Romanists unity is always possible 'in Christ Jesus.'

I may be allowed to say personally that I have urged mutual concession, leading to united prayer and united communion, not as a finality, but as a blessed means towards attainment to the ideal unity set before us. There is in this proposal no abandonment of Episcopacy, but a restatement of it in the larger spirit of the Christ who said, 'Forbid him not: for he that is not against you is for you.' Our warfare is with the hateful spirit of division. Cast out the spirit, and the division will be healed.

Above all, let it be understood that we have no desire to make individual proselytes. In the wise words of a recent editorial in the New York 'Churchman': 'We do not want to make converts of Methodists, Presbyterians or Baptists, but what we do want is to get them to join with us in one spirit and in the one purpose of fidelity to Christ's mission. This obligation can be realized fully in no other way than by breaking down all the barriers erected by man to the external unity of Christian life.' The same conservative journal writes, on Dec. 20, 1902:—'To those who regard the divisions of Christendom chiefly from the standpoint of economic waste, all that we have said may seem wasted theorizing. To those who believe that God has bound himself and the salvation of the world irrevocably to an ecclesiastical system, we shall seem to be dealing in vague generalities, if not something worse. But we deny the reality or finality of such point of view, or of the standards that result from them. . . . We believe the apostolic ministry to be Christs' mind for his church, and that his mind will prevail. But we find in this no justification for unchurching other members of his family who manifest the fruits of the Spirit. On the contrary, we claim that the church is the rightful home of every member of his family, and that all the means of grace with which he has endowed her should be used to fulfil his prayer for unity that the world may believe in him.'

My final appeal is to that love which is the vital test of all true Christian discipleship. 'By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another.' Yet us draw very near to Christ, and we shall draw very near to each other. In order to perfect harmony these must be perfect liberty. And perfect liberty is found when we owe no man anything but love.

REV. DR. J. EDGAR HILL.

I am asked: 'What is your opinion of the suggested union,executive or organic, between the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches in Canada?' To begin with, I reply, a l'Ecossaise, 'What is the raison d'etre of the suggestion?' I presume that the claims of the great North-West, so rapidly filling up, for provision of the means of public worship, and the necessities of our large cities for pastoral supervision, are at the bottom of the proposals for united action among the churches in question. As a national Scottish churchman I can imagine no other method as likely to be successful in the creditable solution of these problems.

1. The claims of the North-West must be recognized to the full, and faced earnestly and strenuously by all the churches. Obviously, this can only be done well by a proper organization of forces. The work is great and the forces available to execute it must be judiciously husbanded. Anything like unorganized effort on church lines, whereby agencies may overlap and a species of church tooting be introduced, must be highly objectionable from every point of view. Overlapping will mean weakness for the churches, and tooting will mean ruin to the religious consciousness of many of the people. There must, therefore, be thoroughly well organized territorial work, which shall be rigidly detailed and sacredly and honorably maintained. The religious good of the people must be the first concern, and a territorial arrangement is the first essential in any plan of combined action.

2. Every argument in favor of organized action in the North-West applies with like aptitude to the large cities as well. Lapsing from church connection through indifference arising from the conditions of city life is due in great measure to the lack of territorial supervision. With the available church forces in Montreal, for example, it should be impossible, if these forces were properly organized, for a single professing Christian to enter the city without at once coming under pastoral supervision. How much such parochial oversight should mean in the case of the deserving poor, the unfortunate, and notably the young, every one can understand. But as things are at present little can be done to meet the situation, and that little badly. I have long felt that right here lies a responsibility from which none of our churches can claim exemption. Organization on the territorial system is the only practical solution of the problem.

3. For these two great purposes executive union is a crying necessity, and the lack of it is sure to become a growing scandal to religion. We have all been too long standing on our eclesiastical mole-hills, either complacently congratulating ourselves how very good we are and how superior, or testifying in more or less strident tones that we have a special deposit of the truth which is denied to others. And, all the while, a great responsibility is lying at our doors almost unheeded, and the spiritual tone of the whole community is suffering.

4. Organic union is a problem much more difficult to solve. For executive union the urgency of the work has already solved the problem, and with co-operation in work the other side of the problem will solve itself. Any way, it can wait. Creeds and canons, traditions and theories, rites and ritual, will in the future, as in the past, afford ample material for discussion among minds of a certain cast, who believe that the kingdom of God comes only by observation. But in the crucible of the zeal of the 'church that is to be' all such questions will be lost in the supreme concern—the common good of society—and the exalted glory of him who came to be among men as one that serveth. There can be no basis of organic union found in the past. The attempt has been made in divers manners and at sundry times. But the result has always been failure. The future alone has hope for those who desire to see that genuine religious union for which our Lord prayed and without which there can be no union. Towards that magnificent ideal I believe all the Christian churches are steadily making. I have seen some remarkable examples of advanced union in my thirty years' ministry, and I hope to see the good work proceed with accelerated speed in the days to come. Already many in all the churches are wondering why the churches as such ever spent their strength in strife and division over details of church order or problems of philosophy which do not concern the salvation of the world or promote the progress of a single soul in godliness. That wonder will steadily increase in volume till the Christian conscience will be enlightened enough to revolt against the outrageous absurdity alike contrary to the mind of the Master as to any lofty spiritual conception of his great mission for mankind.

As a Scottish churchman familiar with the operation of the territorial system in both town and country, I hail with profound satisfaction the proposal for an executive union among the churches named. It is a splendidly Christian and patriotic movement. The claims of the country have been the ostensible inspiring influence in the proposal, and it speaks volumes for the clear-sighted vision and chivalrous fidelity to the Master of these churches that they are prepared to put country above sect and unselfishly gird themselves to go forward in the path to which the Master points to-day, as he has pointed so often in vain in all the Christian ages. I am rejoiced above measure that he is not pointing to-day in vain to the churches of Canada.

THE REV. JAMES FLECK, KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Worthy of Dean Swift was the satirical remark of the Marquis Carraccioli, that 'the English were a strange people—they had sixty different religious sects, and only one sauce.'

In a London drawing-room a Christian gentleman was approached by a man who had no love for Christianity. With a sarcastic smile the man of fashion said, 'I've been wondering how you Christians can expect us rationals to accept your doctrines when you disagree so ludicrously among yourselves. I see here tonight English Churchmen—High, Broad and Low, a Roman Catholic, a Greek Catholic, a Presbyterian, a Wesleyan, a Baptist, a Congregationalist, an Irvingite, and a Quaker. Where and what is truth?'

'With our host's permission,' he replied, 'I will answer Pilate's question by an experiment.'

Permission granted, he said: 'Gentlemen, I appeal to you all in the cause of our common Christianity, and I solemnly call upon those who believe that Jesus Christ was the son of God and son of Mary, and that he came into the world, and was made flesh, was crucified to save sinners, and that he rose again from the dead, ascended into heaven, ever liveth to make intercession for us, and will come again at the end of the world to judge the quick and the dead. I ask you to kneel and repeat with me the prayer which he has taught us.'

All knelt but one.

Greater, incomparably greater, broader, deeper are the truths upon which Christians generally are agreed than the points, most of them practically trifling, on which they differ. Too much may be made, has been made, of our differences. All are not sectaries who belong to sects. Moreover, something, yea, much, may be said on behalf of denominationalism. It has crystallized and made distinct and clear teaching that otherwise might have remained nebulous. If it has provoked the spirit of controversy, it must get credit also for engendering friendly rivalries that have borne good fruit, and have done the world splendid service.

Nevertheless, this work being now done, all good men must rejoice in the present rapprochement among the churches. The farther up the hill we climb, the nearer we come to the throne, and the closer we come to one another. The atmosphere is clearer. We see and know one another better.

The most hopeful feature of the present movement towards unions is its spontaneity. It has not been gotten up. It has arisen. It has not been thrust upon the churches by conferences, synods or assemblies. It is a genuine hunger of the heart seeking a reconciliation and restoration of the broken brotherhood of God's redeemed family, something which ought to be the first fruits, instead of being a belated product of Christianity.

Moreover, it is a movement among the people. Like all true and thoroughgoing reformation work it has its rise among the rank and file, not the clerics. And the danger is that if ecclesiastics interfere prominently or prematurely, its growth may be arrested before its end has been attained. Already our peoples can meet and work and worship in one another's churches, prayer-meetings, evangelical alliances, Bible societies, and Keswick gatherings. Episcopalian, Methodist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian can marry and inter-marry and do so freely; and they pass without a wrench from denomination to denomination. Let them alone, let this natural intermingling of the branches go on, and soon the great tree would recover its symmetry, and the fowls of the air that now fly shy of it would want to lodge on its leafy shade. Better still, let the process be encouraged, imitated, by the leaders making more and more of our agreements, and less and less of our disagreements, and the wounds in the body of Christ would be healed. Of old, it was his executioners and persecutors by whom the wounds were made. 'They pierced my hands and my feet.' Later it was in the house of his friends he was wounded.

Now, happily, the healing process has begun. The wounds are being 'bound up and mollified with ointment' and there will by and by be a perfect soundness.' Some churches have already demonstrated the practicability of union with vast increase of prestige and power thereby. Let the mutual attractiveness and attraction continue, the cohesion will come in due time.

One other feature of the movement is its spirituality. We feel that in the things that lie deep down out of sight there is already substantial unity. Why should it not also appear on the surface? One and all rooted and grounded in Christ—the growth there vigorous and healthy, in course of time that above ground will match it, and outgrow and overtop the decaying stakes and fences that Popes and Parliaments and Councils have erected to keep the different parts of the flock from feeding in one another's pastures.

And what in the meantime hinders? Chiefly forms of government, modes of administering the sacraments, and the mere wrappings and trappings of worship.

Are these worth the sacrifices they are causing, and the tremendous loss, in holding brethren apart who otherwise would be together? Accepting the greater verities, the title and mint and cummin should not be an insuperable obstacle.

For instance, between Methodists and Presbyterians, could a three or four year term not be stretched, say, twenty-five or fifty percent?. Would that be a sacrifice of a scriptural principle? And the Presbyterian life-pastorate—would not a renewal of the call, say, once in seven years, be a testimonial, and a strength to the true minister between whom and his people the tie was vital and strong; and where it was not strong or real, would it not be a blessed, and easy, and timely relief?

So then, I would say, let the churches that are nearest to one another in doctrine and practice, and methods of work and form of worship, go on cultivating the Christian courtesies, and after a few years of honest, kindly courtship we may have to celebrate a wedding.

THE REV. A. J. MOWATT, ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Yes, I ought to be in favor of union. I was baptized in infancy by a Church of England clergyman, although my parents were good Presbyterians, there being no minister of their own denomination within reach, and I have never thought it necessary to be rebaptized. I am therefore, I suppose, a baptized member of the Church of England, although brought up a Presbyterian, and honored with a place in the membership and ministry of that Church. And, then, it has been my privilege, and I count it so, to have seen and shared in three happy Presbyetrian unions. All this ought to go far towards predisposing me in favor of, and preparing me for a still larger, union of the churches, if such an event were anywhere in sight.

And let me say this, also, and I am happy to be able to say it, that during a somewhat extended ministry, I have enjoyed the happiest fraternal relations with brethren of other denominations more especially Methodists, Congregationalists, and Baptists, exchanging pulpits with them, and taking part with them in union evangelistic services. So far as I can see, union with our Anglican and Baptist brethren cannot be said to be in sight. But as regards Methodists and Congregationalists, every new year seems to be bringing us nearer them, and them to us. Let, however, the tide of fuller blessing rise higher and higher, and flow in upon us all, and sooner than we know the barriers of sand now keeping us apart will be swept away, and we will find that we are all one in him who is Lord of all.

REV. C. A. SYKES, B.D., ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

It must be an inexpressible delight to all who labor and pray for the speedy coming of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ to read such expressions of opinion on the subject of church union as were given in the 'Witness' of Saturday last by such eminent and representative men, and the 'Witness' deserves much, surely, for thus marking the progress we are making toward that desirable end. And what a distance we have come in the past ten or fifteen years! Even down to that time prejudiced misrepresentations of each other's doctrinal and ecclesiastical positions too often characterized the different denominations. We are now far past the time wherein it would be possible to believe that the Holy Spirit would any more use to spiritual edification the religious public debates, newspaper controversies and pulpit harangues adopted in those times in defence of denominational peculiarities. Such would not be tolerated to-day. Nay, more, we are not permitted even to remain in wilful ignorance of the other churches' positions and views; we find ourselves earnestly and impartially seeking to understand and appreciate them, until indifference in regard to these things becomes an ancient, but not an honorable, distinction.

In my opinion, based on whatever association I have had with the better people of the different churches, I am bold to say that even what is termed a liberal education is the doom of denominationalism. Enlightened public opinion, the great common sense of the people, is behind the movement for union of the Christian churches.

'The ways of men are narrow,
But the gate of heaven is wide'

gives expression to the religious thought of the day, and because of the illogical and unjustifiable nature of many of our unfortunate man-made divisions, they are bound to dwindle and die under the purer, stronger and more cultured light of our age. By sheer silent neglect of our non-essential differences, and a growing appreciation of what each is doing, we are swiftly coming to union of method as well as to unity of spirit. To me, personally may I say, born and brought up a Presbyterian, but now a Methodist, it is a peculiar pleasure to see the rapprochement of these great bodies, and I think they are meeting well nigh halfway.

THE REV. DR. WILLIAMS.

The deep and profound increase in the interests of Christ's Kingdom and all that pertains to its welfare is one of the features which mark the opening of this new century.

The work of Christianizing the heathen and supplying the gospel to the new settlements of our great country now engrosses the attention of all evangelical churches. Missionaries to the new settlements where gospel ordinances are but seldom if ever furnished, find that while many in these new districts are perishing from lack of knowledge, in more favored situations three or four preachers are proclaiming the same gospel truth, ministering to a people all of whom could be served equally well by any one of the many preachers among them. One of the results of this overlapping of work is an earnest cry to the churches for some amicable adjustment of the work so that those now destitute of the gospel could have this great blessing given them. Many who have studied the problem ask, 'Why cannot the evangelical churches who hold the same views on the essential truths of Christianity devise some method by which the forces of these churches can be used to the much greater advantage of every church and infinitely greater advantage to the Kingdom of Christ.'

It is said with a great amount of truth that the great Protestant churches of our Dominion are already agreed as to the character of the truths to be preached as necessary to the salvation of the souls of men. The differences now are chiefly in the modes of church government, and when these are carefully examined, weighed and measured accurately, it will be found that a large proportion of the differences of government consists in the names given the church courts, and their officials, while the practical workings are substantially the same. Premature organic union would be a grievous mistake, but are not those churches even now ripe for a forward step all along the line.

Suggestions of this character are often dangerous to him who makes them, yet I venture to ask if an agreement could not be reached to constitute a parliament composed of equal numbers of ministers and laymen from all the churches entering into the compact on the basis of church membership, to which court certain prerogatives should attach and certain duties belong.

Among these let it be in the power of this parliament to declare the attitude of these churches as a unit in all the great moral and religious questions with which these churches have to deal. For example, prohibition, Sabbath observance, public education and such others as would naturally suggest themselves, and the interests of our country demands. If this step be taken one cannot foretell how soon the advantages resulting from it would convince the churches that a more intimate and closer union even to the formation of one great united Protestant Church of Canada, is demanded in the interests of Christianity. We have no prophet among us who can unfold to us the astounding results of such a combination of the Christian forces of our land.

It would be an example not only to Christendom, but to the world. It would be an evangel proclaiming peace and harmony in every community and would form a tie of universal brotherhood such as our blessed Master had in mind when he said, 'All ye are brethren.' Let us pray that God may so direct and guide us that this strong public sentiment in favor of Christian unity may result in the union of all Christ's followers in such a practical fellowship as will hasten the perfect establishment of our Redeemer's Kingdom.

PRINCIPAL MAGGS.

The Rev. Principal Maggs, of the Wesleyan Theological College, when seen, said:— I feel great hesitation in speaking on the subject of Church Union in Canada. I am not in the pastorate, my ecclesiastical connections are with England, and I have been out in this country either too short or too long a time; too long for the infallibility of the man that solves all the problems of the Dominion in a journey to the Pacific coast and back, occupying a month, too short for the certainty that comes from the residence of a lifetime. But in thinking upon this great matter, my thoughts fall into the following grooves: (1) Would the work of evenagelizing Canada be better done? No doubt under the present conditions there is much needless multiplication of agencies. But most of this, if not all, could be got rid of by a wise co-operation, which in the present condition is more feasible than organic union. And the residuum of loss will be met by the healthful emulation that might be changed into lethargy in the weighty body of a single organization. (2) It may be contended that formal union would more easily impress the world as to the unity of Christians. No doubt even the sentimental reason has a place. But I am not convinced that the true oneness would not be as visible and as well emphasized by a wise co-operation as by mere absorption. It may, even more, be better asserted in a co-operation that was manifested for 365 days each year than in a single act that made a sensation in the world and might be followed by the petty questions that sometimes loom large in ecclesiastical politics. Whatever may be the case with the eyes of the world, I am sure the Head of the Church will distinguish between alliances that are more formal and less real and those which are more informal but none the less real. (3) I want to be convinced that the separate organizations do not present the varieties of human thought and experience the variety that meets the needs and idiosyncrasies of men. The fact that churches have something that is historic suggests that they were intended to play some distinct part on the stage of religious life. I am not sure that personally I should feel greatly helped by an ecclesiastical amalgam. (4) Have the churches chiefly in view such a true conception of what is involved in the title 'Church' as to venture upon the great experiment? Are we prepared to give that breadth of view and of practice in things indifferent that a Church of Christ, since it may claim the right to unchurch a man and so cut him off from outward communion with Christ, ought to grant? I feel that in Methodism we have been very slow to get free from the older position of a private religious 'society' with liberty to make its own rules to the idea of a church that must found upon the limitations of the Gospel only. The Anglican Church may be one in outward organization partly because it gives a liberty in thought and practice that other churches regard as excessive. But if these will be one they must be prepared to grant a liberty, which if not as wide must be after the same pattern. In the new organization will the Methodist surrender his Arminianism or the Presbyterian his Calvinism? Or must the preacher have liberty to preach either, and must the pew be ready to respond to either? What are the views allowable in the matter of the Holy Communion? Are we to accept as equally welcome in any pulpit of the United Church the infra-Zwinglianism generally associated with Congregationalism, the more sacramentarian teaching derived from Calvin or the phase of Eucharistic thought found in Hooker that consists with Methodist standards? It will be disastrous for the non-Episcopal churches of Canada to become one body till they have solved the question of their policy as to the inclusion of varieties of creed and diversities of practice in things indifferent.

My judgment is that to-day the question is not ripe for settlement, and that its settlement by union or incorportation may not be the best settlement even when the time comes. Meanwhile there is a large field of activity in which practically all the advantages of organic union can be gained by co-operation without running risks that exist in a more formal union.

WEEK OF PRAYER

Observance will Begin To-morrow all Over the World.

The week Jan. 4 to 11 will be observed as the annual week of prayer all over the world. Arrangements have been made for holding union services in Montreal churches in many parts of the city similar to the plan of last year.

The central district meets in the lecture hall of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday and in the American Presbyterian Church on Friday evening, when a mass meeting will be held in which the other districts will also join.

There are four churches in the south-west district in which union services will be held, as under:—Monday evening in Calvin Presbyterian Church; topic, 'Christ as a teacher.' Tuesday evening in the West End Methodist Church; topic, 'Christ as the example.' Thursday evening in Calvary Congregational Church; topic, 'Christ as the source of supply.' Friday evening in Mountain Street Methodist Church; topic, 'Christ as the Saviour.'

In Point St. Charles arrangements have been made for all the churches to unite on Monday evening in the Congregational Church, when the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie will speak on 'The universality of sin.' On Tuesday the union gathering will take place in the Baptist Church, when the Rev. W. R. Harvey will speak on 'The tyranny of sin.' On Thursday evening all will assemble in Centenary Methodist Church. The Rev. J. R. Webb will address the gathering, his subject being 'The punishment of sin.' On Friday evening the meeting will be held in St. Matthew's Church. The Rev. David Winter will speak on 'Salvation from sin.'

The group of churches situated in all that part of the city east of Bleury street and Park avenue will unite on Wednesday night in St. Martin's Church, and on Thursday night in Taylor Presbyterian Church, all services to commence at 8 o'clock.

The French Protestant churches will hold two union services. The first will take place in the First Methodist Church, Craig street, on Tuesday evening, and the second in St. John's Presbyterian Church, St. Catherine street, on Friday evening. Some of the French congregations will hold meetings in their own churches on the other nights of the week.

The Evangelical Alliance suggests the following subjects for the world-wide week of prayer where local topics have not been selected in preference:

Sunday, Jan. 4, sermons from Isa. lxiv., 1, 2, and Ps. lxxxv., 6.

Monday, Jan. 5, on 'The Church militant.'

Tuesday, Jan. 6, 'Home missions and all Gospel work in the colonies and outlying settlements of all nations.'

Thursday, Jan. 8, 'For special work among the young; for families and schools.'

Friday, Jan. 9, 'For nations and their rulers.'

Saturday, Jan. 10, 'For the ministry of the gospel; for all pastors, teachers and evangelists; for the blessing of the Almighty upon missions to the Jews in all lands.'

Sunday, Jan. 11, sermons from Isa. lxv., 24, and I. Peter iv., 7.

Wednesday evening has been omitted from the list of union services, and the members and adherents of all the churches will be expected to attend the regular midweek prayer meeting in their own church on that evening.

Midday prayer meetings will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association, presided over by different ladies, daily from 11 to 12 o'clock. The subjects for prayer will be: Monday, confession and thanksgiving; Tuesday, prayer and praise; Wednesday, Christian work and workers; Thursday, homes and families; Friday, missions; Saturday, consecration.

A MASS MEETING.

A central mass meeting of all the city congregations will be held in the American Presbyterian Church on Friday, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, at which it is expected the Rev. Dyson Hague, the Rev. John McKay, the Rev. Principal Maggs, D.D., and the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., will deliver addresses.

First resolution—Subject, 'The sovereignty of God in the government of nations.' Moved by the Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A., seconded by the Rev. John Mackay, B.A.

Second resolution—Subject, 'Concerning the Lord's day.' Moved by the Rev. Principal Maggs, seconded by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D.

The question of the observance of the Lord's Day will be the main subject, and both resolutions will bear on it. It is expected that the whole of the curious situation of the matter in the city will be brought up. As things stand at present, the City Council amended the by-law against Sunday trading, so as to legalize the opening of certain stores. Mr. Recorder Poirier declared the amendment ultra vires, and the question was allowed to drop. Since then Ald. Lebeuf has resigned the chairmanship of the Police Committee, and a commission has been appointde to inquire into its affairs. This creates a somewhat new position, and the action is taken by the Lord's Day Alliance, in view of all the circumstances, will be considered at the meeting next week.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1903.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S TRAVELS

Most Remarkable Land Journey of Modern Times.

REPULSED FROM LHASSA—A NEW SALT LAKE—ANCIENT CITIES, TEMPLES, AND MANUSCRIPTS.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the celebrated Swedish explorer, has lately returned home after accomplishing what may justly be described as the most remarkable land journey of modern times. His travels in Central Asia occupied three years and three days, and for two and a half years he was completely cut off from all communication with the outer world. During this period the explorer traversed at least six thousand miles of absolutely unknown lands. The hardships encountered among the mountains, and especially in the interminable sand wastes of the deserts, were at times almost unendurable, and the caravan lost heavily, both in men and animals. The doctor, however, is in the best of health, and says he is none the worse for his experiences. During his expedition Dr. Sven Hedin made two attempts to reach Lhassa, disguised as a Mongolian pilgrim, and succeeded in getting within one day's journey of that mysterious centre, when he was turned back. The result of the expedition will prove of the highest scientific value, as the explorer has collected an immense amount of data, including a map 1,000 feet long, in 1,149 sheets, and nearly 3,000 photographs. The scientific data will take several years to work at, and will be included in a book of five volumes and an atlas of two volumes.

The general outline of the explorer's journey has already been telegraphed to England; but Dr. Sven Hedin courteously gave some fresh details of his remarkable experiences. He said: 'The results of my expedition, from a geographical point of view, are the mapping of 6,000 miles of new country, and, in consequence, a complete alteration of the existing charts of Central Asia. The vexed question of the ancient Lake Lob has also been finally disposed of, as I shall show later. On its shores I have discovered ruined cities and temples, and manuscripts which will shed much light on the political and physical conditions of the region in the third century. I have determined the astronomical position of a hundred and thirteen places. To deal with the whole of the journey in the limits of an interview is quite impossible; but I will give some of the most striking incidents of my travels.

'The hardest part of the expedition was my experience in Thibet. During my second journey from Charklik to Ladakh, which lasted eight months, I lost nearly the whole of my caravan, owing to the enormous altitudes at which we were travelling. Some vague idea of this may be gathered when I tell you that even in the valleys we were higher than the summit of Mont Blanc. The mere act of breathing was most difficult, and on this one trip four of my companions died, simply for this reason—they could not breathe. When we came to our evening camping ground two of these devoted followers were found stark dead on their camels. The others died gradually from their feet upwards, retaining their senses to the end, the brain being the last to be attacked. The experience was weird and awful, and certainly the worst I have ever had. I was not affected to the same degree, but I was quite unable to march, and had to remain immovable in the saddle the whole day. Even to unbutton one's coat meant acute pain and tension to an overwrought heart, which literally was at the point of breaking. The poor animals, too, suffered much. Out of forty-five horses I lost forty-four, and thirty but of thirty-nine camels left their bones in these terrible altitudes. My only safety lay in the fact that I never left the saddle for a single moment from morning till we pitched camp in the evening. Had I done so, my heart, too, would probably have given way. During this one Thibetan journey of a thousand miles icy gales blew in our faces the whole way. Bad as my former experiences of the sand wastes of the Takhla Makan Desert were, I would sooner endure them ten times over than again cross Thibet.

A DESERT JOURNEY.

'The most difficult desert journey was from Yangikul to the Cherchen Daria. The distance was only a hundred and eighty miles, but it was one vast sea of sand, with dunes from three hundred to four hundred feet high, and it took us three weeks. The distance was double that which was covered in my 1895 expedition, when I lost the whole of my caravan, except two men and one camel. During this last journey the mercury almost froze, the thermometer registering thirty-three degrees below zero, but on the whole the weather conditions were favorable. I entirely recognized the gravity of this trip, and so I only had with me four Mohammedan companions, seven camels, and one horse, and we all came through except one camel. Of course, we never met a single soul, for we were the first living beings to cross this desert waste. Four of my camels were laden with blocks of ice—for there was no water—and two camels carried our supply of wood. Had either one or the other given out we should never have survived. My men were plucky and would have followed me anywhere, but as day after day the sand dunes grew higher and higher, and the camels sank a foot or more into the soil at every step, my companions began to lose heart. We were but half through when they said we should never come out alive. Secretly I was of the same opinion, especially as our ice and wood had almost gone. Suddenly a change came and we were overjoyed at the approach of heavy snowstorms. This entailed hardship of another character, as we had no tent with us, and on waking in the morning we had to dig ourselves out of the snow, but it supplied us with water, and so enabled us to cross this part of the Gobi desert, never before trodden by man.'

EXPERIENCES NEAR LHASSA.

Speaking of his experiences near Lhassa, Dr. Sven Hedin said: 'In the summer I made two attempts to reach Lhassa. Leaving the bulk of my caravan behind, on the first occasion I started off with only two companions, four horses, and five mules. We did not deceive ourselves as to the risk we ran if we were caught. One of my companions had been in Lhassa, and from him I learned something of the place, and he—in fact, all of us—had quite made up our minds that discovery meant death. The city itself, which is not very extensive and consists mostly of temples, would at that period of the year be very full, owing to the pilgrim caravans which go there during the summer. The Dalai Lama, I was informed, was a man of great stature, twenty-seven years of age, who never leaves his house, where he is continually engaged in his devotions. We disguised ourselves as Mongolian pilgrims, and our 'get-up' was perfect, but in this mysterious land it seems that everything is known. We journeyed along quietly, little thinking that the isolated shepherds and yak hunters we passed were watching us keenly, and that they had sent off mounted messengers to Lhassa, reporting that three strangers had left a big caravan, and were travelling toward the place. But on we went; no one molested us, and as we neared our destination we continually passed collections of black tents whose inhabitants were suspicious, but kind. So we got to within one day's ride of Lhassa, when one dark night we were suddenly surrounded by Thibetans, all armed to the teeth, who told us that if we attempted to move we should be killed. There were many Lamas among our captors, and one aged priest, who was kindness itself to us. On making us prisoners the first thing they did was to request me to remove a pair of big black spectacles. They said I was an Englishman, and as such expected me to have blue eyes. But they were surprised when mine were found to be dark. We were kept close prisoners. Thirty-seven guards were put round my tent, and there was a perfect network of bonfires at night to prevent any attempt at escape. Of course, we were helpless—three unprotected men among hundreds of armed Thibetans, but I think, even at this time, so long after the event, my surprise at not being killed is greater than my chagrin at being stopped from carrying out my plan.

'We were kept prisoners for five days while they sent for the Governor of Naktchu to come down and deal with us. Our captors persistently refused all information about Lhassa, and declined to say why we were stopped. They merely replied that if we moved we should be killed. I found them very ignorant, knowing nothing of the outside world, but from what I saw and heard I am convinced that their object in keeping up the idea of the sanctity and isolation of Lhassa is based on political, and not on religious grounds. At the end of five days the Thibetan Governor arrived accompanied by sixty-seven high dignitaries, all on horseback, and clad in the very richest garments. They too, insisted that I was an Englishman, and told me that the Dalai Lama himself had sent a message that I was to be well treated and supplied free of all cost with anything I wanted, but that if I made the slightest show of resuming my journey toward Lhassa I was to be killed. Then they released us, escorting us to the frontier of Naktchu with five officers and twenty soldiers. Notwithstanding this experience, I soon made a second attempt—this time with the whole of my caravan. I travelled from a different direction, but three days from Lhassa I was stopped by a body of five hundred cavalry, well armed with rifles, swords, pikes and lances. This time I did not look for any mercy, but again my treatment left nothing to be desired. One of the officers told me that he had a letter from the Dalai Lama to the effect that the troops would lose their heads if I went on. This force followed us for ten days, to see that I did not make a third attempt. I am quite sure that it is impossible for a European to penetrate to Lhassa even in disguise. Now, of course, the vigilance of the officials will be much greater than before.'

The explorer then proceeded to give some new details concerning his visit to Lob Nor. 'The site of this ancient lake,' he said, 'I found to be merely a dried-up depression. The desolation was awful, and there was no sign of organic life of any kind. It was a dead country. On the northern shores I discovered ruined temples and houses with high towers. I found four villages on one direct line within a few miles of one another. There were remains of wide streets, and the ruins showed that some of the temples must have been very fine structures. Among the ruins I found cart wheels, iron axes, great jars of clay, and a number of manuscripts written in ordinary Chincse, which I proved to be sixteen hundred years old. One of these letters, which I deciphered, was from an official saying that an army with forty officers was to arrive at that place, and making arrangements for its reception on the shore of Lob Nor. The dreariness of the neighborhood was enhanced by the bleached remains of immense forests. Many of the dead trees were standing up, but in the majority of cases they were prone on the ground. They were as brittle as glass.' There is no doubt that sixteen hundred years ago a great postal highway extending from Pekin to Kashgar existed—probably the longest road in the world.

Dr. Sven Hedin also had some weird experiences in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, which he discovered in Eastern Thibet. 'This was,' he said, 'of enormous extent, but not very deep. I navigated its waters in my little collapsible boat through some terrible gales, in some of which we almost lost our lives. It contains an incredible quantity of salt, of which the bottom is an unbroken crust. Our boats, oars, dresses, everything were as white as snow, and the water, when dropped on the ground, formed into white globules. All around was a howling wilderness. During this part of my journey another of my attendants died—an Afghan—whom, poor fellow, we found dead on his camel, having met his end in the same mysterious manner as some of my other companions.—London 'Standard.'

THE SPHINX DISAPPEARING.

EGYPTIAN CLIMATE CHANGING, AND IT CANNOT STAND THE RAIN.

The marvellous way in which the monuments of the past have been preserved in Egypt is due chiefly to its rainless climate. For ages the regions of the Lower Nile were watered solely by the river, and beyond the limits of its annual overflow the ground was perfectly dry. The tins left by Napoleon's army lay on the sand for nearly a century, bright and unrusted.

But the climate of Egypt is gradually changing. Extensive tree planting has gone on for a long time past, and irrigation works have produced moist and fertile land where formerly stretched the barren desert. Thus rain is gradually being attracted, and while a few years ago a shower was a novelty, there are now considerable falls of rain.

The effect is seen in the crumbling of the great Sphinx at Gizeh, near the Great Pyramid. This vast monument is 172½ feet in length and 56 feet high, hewn out of a projecting spur of the rock which rises out of the sand. The head is sculptured, and represents a woman in the old Egyptian headdress, the body being that of a lion, formed by the natural reef of porphyry, with additions of masonry to complete the shape. For more than a generation the monument has been more or less defaced owing largely to the attentions of early tourists, and the nose has long been absent. But now the rain is beginning to assist in destroying the Sphinx. The wet softens the surface of the stone, and fierce sand-storms then grind the outer surface away.

The Great Sphinx is not the only one of its kind, numerous specimens, great and small, having been found among the remains of Egyptian, Assyrian and Grecian art. The older Egyptian Sphinxes were wingless, like that of Gizeh, but there were many others which had wings. Some of the heads were female, others bearded, and there were Sphinxes with the head of a hawk or a ram.

From the earliest times there has been speculation as to the meaning of this curious symbolic figure. The name 'Sphinx' was given to it by the Greeks, and means literally 'The Strangler.' From the fact that Sphinxes appear commonly on ancient tombs, and are represented as treading on or carrying away a man or child, there seems some reason to believe that the figure was first intended as a symbol of death, but other explanations have been given which may hold good of Sphinxes made in later times. Thus the lion's body and man's head have been held to symbolize the combination of strength and intellect in some divinity, and the Sphinx has also been taken as denoting the resurrection. A chapel and altar found early in the last century in front of the Great Sphinx would suggest that the figure represented an ancient deity.

The Greeks, while continuing to represent the Sphinx in their art, had a story with regard to it which was evidently only a poetical fable, and showed that the real meaning of the figure was lost. The story was that on a rocky mountain near Thebes dwelt a creature with the face of a virgin, the body of a lion, the wings of a bird, and the tail of a serpent, which had been given a riddle by the Muses, and had power to destroy and devour mankind till the riddle was solved. Every traveller failing to solve the riddle was devoured, and this was the riddle: 'What creature is it that goes on four legs at daybreak, on two at noon, and on three at night?'

Finally, O'Edipus solved the riddle, saying that man was the creature, for as a baby he crawled, in his prime he walked, and in his old age he hobbled along with a staff. On hearing the answer the Sphinx threw herself from her rocky mountain and was killed.

The Sphinx continued for many centuries a favorite subject of art, and is found on coins, in relief sculptures, and as a decoration of arms and furniture.—London 'News.'

THE TIBER'S TREASURES

THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN FOUND LEND INTEREST TO A DREDGING SCHEME.

If we may judge by the past, the forthcoming dredging of the Tiber ought to yield some remarkable 'finds.' A long time ago it was proposed to divert the stream of the river above Rome, so that excavations might be made in the mud and slime, and also in the solid earth that underlies the present channel. That idea was abandoned as too elaborate and expensive, but in 1877 an effort was made to give to the stream a uniform depth of nine feet. The dredging involved in this hardly penetrated more than three feet below the bottom. It did not touch the lower strata. Nevertheless an enormous number of antiques were disinterred. Few of these dated back to classical times. Coins were discovered at the rate of 14,000 per annum, but nearly all belong to the last two centuries. Some thousands of weapons were also recovered, the witnesses to the revolutions and political outbreaks of the last few hundred years. The revolt of 1831 and the Napoleonic wars supplied the majority of them.

On only two occasions has the Tiber been pierced to a depth of over thirty feet—once in constructing the Ponte Garibaldi, and once in repairing the Ponte Sisto. The excavations made at these times were confined to a very small area, but they brought to light an enormous mass of archaeological material. The treasures comprised coins, medals, sculptures, bronzes, brass work, inscribed stones and gems, specimens of pottery, and also marbles. Among the last was a fine statue in perfect condition except for the loss of its arms. None of these objects had suffered much from their entombment, which varied from 1,500 to 1,800 years. Iron alone is rusted and finally eaten away by the action of water, its effect on marble being mainly to impart a deep reddish-brown tinge. Otherwise Father Tiber is a first-rate curator. He deals gently with the treasures committed to his care, washing away the lighter ones, no doubt, but, so it is supposed, not moving the heavier objects, such as marbles and statuary, more than fourteen or fifteen yards in a century. A systematic dredging may easily bear out all the tales that have been told in Rome about the Middle Ages of the fabulous wealth that has been cast into his yellow waters.—London 'Chronicle.'

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LETTERS FROM READERS

AN ARMED NATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I send you with this a clipping from the 'Regiment,' which it seems to me should be given wide publicity. It has suggested several thoughts to me of a serious import.

If my reading of history is correct, the English speaking people have never been able to depend on their military system for anything but disaster. Frederick the Great's criticism of the English King and his officers at Dettingen, that they were 'without knowledge of war and without fear of death,' has always been applicable to the 'military.' This applies as much to the army of the United States as to that of Britain. It has been to the clear valor of this race, and the fact that they have been always a free and armed people, that they owe their success in war.

The German military system, the most perfect the soldier has ever conceived of and which is the most despotic the world has probably ever known, is clearly stated to be less effective in the first necessity of modern warfare than that of the free Swiss, a little people who owe their existence to their having been always a free and an armed folk.

The Army of Charles of Burgundy was in its day as perfect a military organization as that of the German Kaiser is to-day, yet the free Swiss destroyed it and him, because they could fight and the Burgundians could only drill.

I do not believe there has ever been a really free people, who have been able to hold their freedom, unless they had the arms, and ability to use them, in their hands to do it with.

Are we, the free people who rule the Seven Seas, remembering this as we should do? Are we continuing to be an armed warrior race as our forefathers have always been?

At the time of the Trent affair our farmers flocked to every market town in most uncouth guise and equipment, but every one of them could fire a gun. Can they do it now. We know that the 'men are splendid,' that never has the clear valor of the race burned with a clearer flame than during the Three Years War, but—

We Canadians have a great opportunity. The General Officer Commanding our militia is a warrior tried, not a mere military man, the lesson of the Boer war is fresh in our minds, and we have been asked to do our share towards the defence of the race. What better can we do for ourselves and for our folk than to take such measures as will enable us to say to our brethren about the Seven Seas, 'Money we cannot give in time of peace, we are a small people, with a great shaggy wilderness to conquer for the race and for the world. Men we cannot give except in war, for, more than money, we want men, but, every free Canadian has a rifle, he knows how to use it, and the most of them know how to live in the open, and if you need them in a war of the "folk," ask.' The answer to the question has been given in blood.

It should neither be difficult nor expensive to devise a method of doing this.

Why should any man have a right to the freeman's ballot unless he has the arms and the skill necessary to defend that ballot.

We have led the Empire on the trade question, and why should we not lead it on the defence question, and secure our liberty as well.

PADUS.

(From the 'Regiment.')

It is no difficult matter to discover why Tommy is not a better marksman. He is not trained properly, for our present system is at the very least a decade out of date. No European soldier is trained in the same fashion. Even the Germans, who do not shine as marksmen, are more up-to-date than ourselves. Only one army has really kept pace with the times and that is the Swiss, and let us consider for a moment the musketry training of a Swiss soldier. Long before he is out of his teens he is urged to make himself acquainted with the rifle, and competent instructors are appointed by the government to train him in the handling of his weapon. He is supplied with ammunition at cost price, may fire as freely and as often as he chooses, and substantial cash prizes are put up for competition. There is a range at a distance of every three miles, and a number near all the towns. Thus when the youth enters the army the instructors have the best of material to work upon. The method of training in nowise resembles ours. The recruit begins by firing with a miniature rifle at a stationary target thirty feet away, and three months later is given a service rifle, which in the meantime he has been taught how to handle. He still fires at a stationary target with given distances, and when proficient is sent to the moving targets to qualify. Here he remains, and never sees the stationary targets again, the running man and disappearing head being the marks at which he now fires. He gets no desultory practice as the British soldier does, but is required to shoot daily. Small wonder, then, that in open competition near Einsiedeln, last April, one marksman succeeded in striking the disappearing head seventeen consecutive times at a distance of 500 yards. Such a marksman would be more deadly on the battlefield than all our King's Prize winners put together.

Disappearing targets are likewise the main system of musketry instruction in the French, Swedish, and Austrian armies, and to a great extent in the German. In every case the recruit is thoroughly trained in the handling of his rifle, which is not always so here, a statement borne out by Lord Roberts's remarks. Like the Swiss soldier, he is then trained, first at a stationary target with given distances, then without distances, and lastly at moving objects. In every instance no soldier is accounted a marksman until he is proficient at moving targets: the competitions are modelled on these lines, and it is worthy of note that the countries named have within the past three years been rooting out the old targets, lock, stock, and barrel, except at the musketry training centres, where they are retained for the use of recruits. In Sweden moving targets have been introduced into the schools—every schoolboy can shoot in Sweden, by the way—and often these youthful marksmen can hold their own against the trained troops of the country.

Germany, with its fine military organization and its reputation as possessing the most perfectly trained forces the world has ever known, or probably ever will know, is, however, not rich in marksmen. Markmanship is the only weak point in her military system. Outside the army the German has not the chance to learn how to shoot, and when he enlists he is required to put in several months straight off the reel at instruction in the handling of his weapon, without even firing a shot. If somewhat indifferent marksmen, the Germans, nevertheless, handle their rifles 'cleaner' than any other soldier in Europe, and the good old manual which our authorities are discarding is the main feature of earlier instruction.

THE REASON WHY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In looking over the 'Witness' the other day I met with the following sentence in your editorial remarks on street car ventilation: 'It has also indeed been scientifically demonstrated that air is slightly colder after passing through a hole than before, the friction of its passage tending curiously enough to cool it instead of heating it.' In other words, it may be stated that air in motion is cooler than air at rest. You seat yourself in a closed room, temperature seventy degrees; you feel warm; you take up a fan and set the air in motion; you feel the air is being cooled. 'Just so,' remarks one at my elbow, 'it is a sensation, and there is nothing more misleading than our senses.' I ask the reason why I feel air in motion cooler than air of the same temperature when at rest? My friend answers, 'The explanation is quite simple. The temperature of your body is over twenty degrees higher than the surrounding air, and as the windy current, mechanically produced, strikes the skin the insensible perspiration evaporates, producing a cool feeling, and besides, the vacuum produced by the mechanical action of the fan causes the cooler particles of the surrounding air to rush in, causing a cool current.' This did not satisfy me. The air, or atmosphere, is supposed to consist of atoms, or particles of atoms, material in their nature, and subject to the law of exchanges, and if so it is absurd to speak of particles of the air in a closed room being cooler than other particles of the same air. One can satisfy himself that the coolness induced by putting still air into motion is not simply a sensation. Let him suspend two thermometers, one on each side of his room, half way between the ceiling and the floor, and let him fan vigorously the bulb of one of the thermometers, and he will find that the mercury has remained stationary. We are taught that friction and impact produce heat, and we are pointed to the savage rubbing his two sticks together and kindling his fire, while the blacksmith heats his bar of iron by hammering it, as illustrations. With the air it would seem that friction and impact produce cold. The greater the friction and the stronger the impact the more intense the cold. Witness the process in manufacturing liquid air. A curious phenomenon occurs on a still, frosty night. Let a breeze spring up, colder even than the surrounding atmosphere, and the frost is dissipated, and the tender vegetables escape injury. Water, like wind, when put in motion feels cooler than when at rest, yet the still lake freezes over, while the outflowing stream rejoices in its freedom.

Scientists, I suppose, can tell us the reason why, and yet some of them think that they are only in the alphabet of discovery. The Abbe Moleux, in the 'Cosmos' of Oct. 11 last, says: 'Suppose that our eyes were attuned to the thermochemical vibrations revealed to us by the bolometer. All the visual scale would be transposed, and instead of seeing the stars that we now see, we should perceive those whose light has long been extinguished, whose existence the methods of modern physics have enabled us to prove.' R. L.

SHOULD WOMEN HOLD OFFICE?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The interesting symposium contributed by the ladies to the Saturday's issue of the 'Witness,' on the question 'Should women vote?' has evidently had its effect in securing the object it had in view. The victory thus gained should be followed up by the equally reasonable demand that all duly qualified women should hold office. The amendments to the charters of Montreal and Westmount now being asked for, render this an opportune time to make the demand. It may not be generally known that in Westmount especially gentlemen have been not only voting but holding office for years on their wives' qualifications. The abolition of this practice was warmly discussed in the charter debate last year, and is again a matter of dispute as to whether it shall be eliminated from the new charter or not.

To place this matter succinctly before your readers, permit me to place the following questions before them:—

1. Why should an unmarried woman or a widow who has a vote in her own right, be deprived of it the moment she marries?

2. Why should the woman be thus disfranchised, and her husband, who may previously have had neither qualification nor vote be at once eligible to vote on his wife's qualification?

3. Why should a man who has had no qualification of his own, not only vote on his wife's property qualification, but also qualify himself as councillor, alderman, or even as mayor on the same property?

4. Why should marriage have anything to do with disqualifying a woman from voting, and at the same time qualify a man for the dignity of an office holder?

5. Why should a duly qualified woman (whether married or not) be deprived of her undoubted right to either vote or hold office under any circumstances?

These are questions which our would-be legislators should try to answer, and if they find the task a difficult one, I am sure any of the ladies who have already contributed to your columns will gladly assist them in formulating satisfactory reasons why the franchise should be extended rather than to seek opportunities for its curtailment.

WESTMOUNT.

THE SINGLE TAX AND LAND VALUES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a late 'Witness' 'Single Taxer' questions the accuracy of a statement of mine that 'there is no monopoly in farm lands, the miner may secure them anywhere by paying for the improvements,' and asks me to state where such lands are to be found. It is idle to ask you to devote your valuable space to reply to his request, until we have a single tax definition of the 'value of labor.' Land here sells for from $20 to $90 per acre, and I cannot see how the improvements, surveying, road making, clearing, fencing, the removal of stumps (an expensive undertaking here in a pine country), draining, and the necessary buildings, could be repeated for less and pay miners' union wages.

Single taxers assert that 'the application of labor to land is the source of all wealth,' 'that access to the land is man's inalienable right,' 'that monopolists have appropriated the land and compel their fellow men to pay for its use,' and the remedy is a 'single tax' on 'land values.'

What is labor value? All the other items in the single tax scheme are dependent on the definition of 'value.' Not only so, but it is the irrepressible difficulty that must be met on every effort toward its practical application.

Would 'Single Taxer' accept the wages miners' unionists receive as the standard in assessing for the single tax; or would he favor the confiscation of all earnings in excess of the amount that access to farm lands gives?

ONTARIO FARMER.

Dec. 22, 1902.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness')

Sir,—I was very much interested in reading the two articles in St. James Methodist Church, written by Mr. Allan and the Rev. James Lawson, in the 'Witness' of Saturday, Dec. 20 and 27, 1902. I would be in sympathy with both if the thing was practicable. At first sight it may appear feasible.

The Roman Catholic Churches are opened all day long, why not the Protestant churches? is the question. The Roman Catholic churches are opened all day long not for tourists, but for worship, the tourists taking occasion of this to visit the churches.

The churches are opened so that the people may perform their religious duties to and in the church.

A church opened all day long is opened to and for good and bad people, therefore, cushions and other comfortable articles not fastened in and to the church would soon be removed.

Now, referring to the St. James Methodist Church, to have it opened all the day long for tourists and others to visit the same would necessitate a great change in the appearance, it would have to be striped of all its loose ornaments and comforting material, such as cushions, carpet, hymn books, bibles, and other things useful in the church.

If left in its present condition, and opened all the day long, one would need a number of paid watchmen to keep its loose property from being taken away, so to me the matter seems about impossible.

ED. DE GRUCHY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me a few words in reply to the Rev. Mr. Lawson and Mr. Allan re the St. James Church being open to visitors on week days. I beg to say that the church can be visited at all reasonable hours, and to make this still more possible and convenient in the future than in the past, the sexton's address (he lives beside the church) is placed on the board on the front of the church. He will be pleased, as he has been heretofore, to conduct visitors through the building.

And in regard to the historical booklet or souvenir which Mr. Lawson suggests, I am happy to say that under the superintendence of Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Williams, the ladies of St. James prepared such a souvenir over a year ago, and that it is on sale both at the church and the book-room.

CHAS. A. SYKES.

THE REFERENDUM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Having been a subscriber to your 'Witness' for over a quarter of a century, I am glad to say my love for it is as great as ever. I value it for its right attitude on the recent 'Temperance campaign' in Ontario, and rejoice over the grand moral victory won there, in spite of the unjust and discouraging conditions imposed by the late referendum. Why should a vote of a liquor supporter be counted of more value than that of a temperance man? The thing is preposterous, and it is to be hoped the government and politicians generally will be made to see it so. All governments are made and unmade by bare majorities, and I trust Premier Ross & Co. will, even now, enact such changes as will appease or satisfy the indignant temperance electorate.

JESSE HEYFIELD.

Methodist Parsonage, Topsail, Newfoundland.

A VOICE FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Please accept my sincere thanks for sending me the 'Weekly Witness' for the past year at so low a price. It is the most Christian paper I know among the 'secular' papers, so called. No man can be a constant reader without being a better man. I urge my own people to take it when I get an opportunity. 'May its shadow never grow less,' but more. It has one bugbear, however, that has been in evidence of late—the loyalty, or want of it, of Newfoundlanders. Dear old 'Witness,' don't let that naughty, disloyal Sir Robert Bond trouble you. If the Yankees imagine they will make us hanker after annexation by buying our fish and minerals, they are mistaken, but let them find it out for themselves. We are loyal. We sent our men, and women too, to South Africa, and we are sending our 'boys' for training for H. M.'s navy, but like our bigger cousin, we were and are mean enough to let British taxpayers pay the bills; but we feel we are mean and so do not boast of our 'great services to the Empire,' nor expect special favors at the expense of the British people for it as our bigger cousin does.

T. B. DARBY.

Epworth, Newfoundland, Dec., 1902.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY.

Of writers who live in this land of the free
Ralph Connor is chosen the foremost to be
The banner of honor to carry:
'Black Rock' and 'Sky Pilot' in merit excel,
And 'Glengarry School Days' we value as well,
But best is 'The Man From Glengarry.'

In camp and in forest, with driver and team,
And timbers that float down the Ottawa's stream,
With deepest of interest we tarry:
And then at the manse, with its manifold life
We learn through the words of the minister's wife
To honor the man from Glengarry.

His pages are wholesome for heart and for brain,
All lovers he charges in teachings most plain,
For love, not for lucre, to marry:
We wish for his writings increasing success,
We ask the great Father the author to bless,
Who gave us 'The' Man from Glengarry.'

T. WATSON.

Colborne, Ont., Nov. 26, 1902.

Advertisements.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. NUGENT, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Advertisements.

Thousands of Sick Ones

Every Week Write For My Book.

And to each one I send an order — good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I let the sick one test it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I pay the druggist myself. And the sick one's mere word decides it.

You see this offer everywhere—all the time. Don't you realize that I must be curing the sick ones, else the offer would ruin me?

I care not for prejudice nor doubts, for they are quickly removed when a patient meets me or writes me. All I ask is that you who need help—you whose health is at stake—will let me convince you.

When a physician—after a lifetime experience—has such faith in himself, you are wronging yourself not to learn what he knows.

I have perfected a treatment which strengthens the inside nerves. It is my discovery, and the sum of my whole life's work.

When any vital organ is weak, my Restorative brings back the nerve power that operates it—the only power that can make the organ do its duty.

With any other treatment we can only doctor the organ, and the best results are but temporary. My way restores the power that Nature gave the organ at the start. There are but few of these chronic diseases which can ever be cured in any other way.

I cannot always cure. Some of these troubles result from incurable causes, like cancer. But in the past 12 years I have furnished my Restorative on trial to over half a million sick ones, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it gladly, because they were cured.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you, and I will pay for the medicine you take if I fail.

Simply state which book is wanted, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is sold by all Druggists.

FROM DECK TO BRIDGE

AN ADMIRAL FAVORS PROMOTION.

Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, a distinguished officer of long service in command of the 'United Kingdom,' is in favor of every boy on the lower deck being spurred on to render his best service to the country by the prospect of promotion to lieutenant and even to the highest rank, if he shows ability, just as Shovell, Benbow, and Cook rose in the old days to be Admirals. In the United States and German navies such steps are given to deserving men, and Sir Edmund Freemantle has 'a strong opinion that if selections are carefully made under strict conditions to ensure efficiency, not only would the navy be more popular and justice be done to the seamen of our noble service, but that the executive ranks of the navy would be strengthened by this admixture of new blood.'

His proposal, as set forth in the 'Warrant Officers' Journal,' the able paper of this class in the Fleet, is that 'not les sthan six or more than ten warrant or petty officers should be yearly selected for promotion to lieutenants, these men to be between 24 and 28 years of age, to serve one year on probation before being finally promoted. In the case of a petty officer, he should serve one year at sea as a warrant officer, in addition to the year on probation. During the probationary year a selected officer should be taught six months at the Royal Navy College in such instruction in navigation and other practical subjects as may be deemed advisable, the object aimed at being that he should be a good practical navigator, and gunnery officer.

'An officer promoted to lieutenant would, of course, receive the pay of his rank, but I would advocate an allowance say of 2s. a day, for messing in addition. His pay and allowance not to exceed 15s. a day. This is roughly my proposal, and as there are often warrant officers of only twenty-five years of age, a man made a lieutenant at twenty-five would, if of superior abilities, have a good chance of attaining flag rank and serving as an admiral.'

Coming from an officer of Sir Edmund Freemantle's family traditions, long service, and wide experience, this suggestion for making a ladder from the lower deck to the Admiral's bridge is noteworthy, and it may be a sign of the times.—London 'Telegraph.'

Advertisements.

We make Granby Rubbers and Overshoes out of pure new rubber.
Can as much be said of any other make?
We find it pays in the long run, beause

Granby Rubbers

last longer, and give better satisfaction in every way. It costs us more, but it costs you less, for one pair does the work of two pairs of ordinary rubbers.

"Granby Rubbers wear like iron."

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

Proved by Accurate Records of Results.

ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS.

GEORGE W. REED & CO. OUR WORK SURVIVES MONTREAL

SEE THIS SEAL?

THAT MEANS SOMETHING.

Roofers, Asphalters, Ventilating and Heating Engineers.
785 CRAIG ST.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THIS PROVINCE.

Of all enlightened British populations the Protestants of Quebec are perhaps the most peculiarly situated with regard to public education. A good deal has been done amid circumstances of serious difficulty, but the success has often been due, in the opinion of Professor John Adams, a leading English educationist, to the public spirit of various commissioners rather than to the effectiveness of the provincial system. Indeed the government regulations are even ignored in many cases, a fact which Professor Adams (rather surprised, truly) explains as follows:—

In Britain, if the local authorities fail in their duty, the Government grant is withheld or reduced. But in Quebec the grant is so small that the threat of withholding it carries little weight. When a secretary-treasurer can say that all he gets from the Government on account of seven schools is $35, or $5 per school, we cannot wonder that he snaps his fingers at Government regulations.

To study the practical workings of our anomalous system, Mr. Adams (formerly Principal of the U. F. Training College, Glasgow, and now Professor of Education in the University of London), visited last spring one hundred and twenty district schools in this province and a large number of academies, model schools and other institutions of 'secondary' education. He praises the Montreal schools, but as they do not suffer from the same conditions as the country schools, most of his attention was turned to the latter.

He found school-houses in districts where the English population had fallen off so much that there were only three children to attend school; teachers who received only fourteen dollars a month, teachers with no diploma (about ten percent of the district teachers visited); teachers who taught their pupils to spell French words instead of pronouncing them; schools in which the teacher had had to raise money for necessary repairs and even for cleaning, by getting up concerts.

From these observations he came to the conclusion that one of the most urgently needed reforms is that of closing the smallest schools in favor of others centrally situated, and having vehicles to gather children living at a distance and bring them to school. He is aware that this plan, already in practice in Vermont, has some difficulties, but urges that at least where the weak school is near a town the children could be conveyed to the town school. The children would thus be at a better school, and the saving of school expenses in one direction could be taken advantage of to improve the central school still further. 'Granby forms a typical centre for such a system. Within easy reach of the town are no fewer than ten schools that could be closed to the great advantage alike of town and country.' On similar grounds it is advised that a weak model school should, wherever possible, be united with the nearest academy. The crying need of the district schools is better teachers, though Mr. Adams admits that the Province of Quebec has 'a good bargain' in the present set, considering their small salaries and meagre training. In secondary schools a larger number of teachers seems to be the desideratum. Small scholarships which would allow promising scholars to board in acadamy towns would take some of the pressure off model schools that are now trying to crowd in academy work. In fact, Mr. Adams's chief remedy is 'centralization,' and such treatment for our debilitated educational condition is approved by that practical patron of education, Sir William Macdonald. 'An experimental consolidation school that proves a success will do more to convince the plain man than volumes of argument. Thanks to the generosity of Sir William C. Macdonald, whose zeal in the interests of true education is beyond all praise, such an experimental school is to be provided in each of the provinces of the Dominion that is likely to profit by the consolidation of its rural schools. The result of this series of educational object lessons will be watched with the keenest interest by those who have the good of Canada at heart.'

The report in which Mr. Adams embodies the observations made during his tour of inspection is full of interest ('The Protestant School System of the Province of Quebec,' published by Longmans, and in Montreal by Renouf). Vexed questions such as the teaching of Latin and the value of manual training are touched on as they come up in connection with local problems. The training of teachers is a matter of great concern, our Normal School being at a disadvantage in having to teach ordinary school subjects to the teachers-in-training, as well as instructing them in their profession. Education is a university subject in some places. 'If teachers were well paid they would go through a two-years' course at their own expense, just as other professional men and women do.' Our practice of having inspectors who not only examine schools as in England, but counsel and help the individual teacher and hold the conferences so generally appreciated, calls forth warm praise. 'The Inspectorial system for the Elementary Schools is, in Professor Adams's view, so satisfactory that it is a pity that the secondary schools should not share in its benefits.'

To the practical teacher an intensely interesting part of Mr. Adams's report is his comment on the teaching of different subjects. He thought the rudiments of reading were badly taught, but the older pupils showed more intelligence in their manner of reading than English children. On the other hand writing was very good in the lower classes, but very bad in the higher, the pupils not having been trained in writing rapidly and well at the same time. Canadian history is taught too much from text-books, the teachers of district schools being unable apparently to add explanation or anecdote, and the text-books themselves are not satisfactory. Geography is 'more intelligently taught at the earlier stages than at the later' in district schools. 'If the teacher had mroe time for this subject, and (in too many cases) more knowledge of it, better work would be done in geography than in history, for the reliance upon text-books is not here so common. With regard to the quality of the selections sometimes learned for declamation in school, Mr. Adams gently remarks that 'it is as easy to memorize good English as bad.' Anyone who has been distressed by the low standard of public taste in this matter will understand the implication: This will we hope be largely remedied by Principal Peterson's admirable collections of school readings, in verse. 'Composition, though not well taught, flourishes in our climate, for the children are more accustomed here than in England to hear matters of general interest discussed, and are also more accustomed to express their own ideas freely. Another phase of this difference struck the English visitor as remarkable:

A visitor from the Old Country cannot fail to be struck by the greater attention given to children's feelings and rights in Canada. The pupils count for more in the schools. They give their opinions on all points, sometimes without being asked. Frequently in talking to the teacher I have had the conversation interruped by an attentive youngster who joined in to correct some mis-statement on matters of fact. One of the questions I put to all the district teachers was, 'What is the greatest distance from which your pupils come'? On at least a dozen occasions the teacher's reply was corrected by the more accurate knowledge of an uninvited pupil-critic. It must not be supposed that this implied any ill-breeding on the part of the pupils; it is simply the outcome of the early recognition in Canda of the equality of all in relation to matters of fact. Occasionally the children were appealed to in a formal and pompous way that would have been very amusing in an English school. On one occasion I asked the teacher if I might put a few questions to her pupils—they numbered seven in all, the oldest eleven years of age. Turning to the children she said glancing at our cards, 'We have with us to-day two gentlemen, Mr. Adams, from Glasgow University, Scotland, and Prof. Tory from McGill University, Montreal, who propose to examine you in the various branches of your studies.'

I am convinced that the comparatively greater independence of the Canadian pupil is an advantage, and tells in his favor in educational work. The teachers do not seem to mind the free and easy way in which their pupils treat them, and at the bottom the pupils are as respectful to the teachers as our British pupils are to theirs. Perhaps the difference may be best expressed by saying that in Canada the teachers command respect as man or woman, rather than as teacher. The class takes the teacher for what he is worth as a man and treats him accordingly. . . . There seems to be all over a very friendly relation between teachers and taught. Corporal punishment is very rare, and what may be truly called discipline of the schools is healthy. That is, the pupils take life fairly seriously, respect the traditions of the school, and attend to their work, even when the teacher is occupied with other classes.

ALL ABOARD FOR NORTHERN QUEBEC.

The album published under the auspices of Mr. Rene Dupont, colonization agent, illustrating the most recent progress in the Lake St. John region of Quebec, ought to be in the hands of all Canadians and those who are interested in the extension of agriculture northwards. In the fruitful region of Lake St. John the industrious and frugal settler is assured of a large share of health, wealth and happiness by the provincial authorities, and the little book just issued tells the attractive story of the Lake St. John wheat and dairy lands pictorially and in prose. During the season of 1901 the number of new settlers who arrived in the district amounted to two thousand one hundred and eight, of which a hundred and ninety-five only came from Europe, nine hundred from other parts of Canada, and a thousand and thirteen from the United States. The soil of the country is a rich loam, admirably suited for wheat or for pasturage, and the mean summer temperature is similar to that of Quebec and Montreal. Chicoutimi, with a population of thirty-two thousand four hundred and nine, produced 154,589 bushels of wheat in the year. This compares with the best and richest parts of the province, the counties of Compton, Stanstead and Huntingdon, much to the advantage of Lake St. John. To show how the region is growing, there were carried over the railway during the season of 1901 effects of settlers making their homes in the counties of Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, representing the handsome total of 3,740,000 pounds. It would seem that the region is well described as the 'Granary of Quebec,' and a prosperous future is assured to it. The government of the province in its 'Settlers' Guide,' says that 'the north-east winds, cold and humid on the banks of the St. Lawrence, lose their humidity before arriving at Lake St. John. Nothing is truer than that the climate of Lake St. John rivals that of Montreal. Another thing in favor of the climate of Lake St. John, is that here the summer days are longer than at Montreal, the latitude being higher. Wheat and all grains ripen and produce abundantly. The region is most appropriate for cattle raising. Fodder is very abundant and very rich. Finally, all who have visited the region or who have explored it, are unanimous in declaring that it is destined before long to become a great feeder for Quebec, and with that end in view, the most active and earnest efforts at colonization are being made. Splendid forests cover this region, and are already largely utilized by industry. The principal woods are birch, tamarack, white spruce, pine, cedar, basswood, black birch and ash.'

Already the cheese and butter output of the Lake St. John country amounts to between $600,000 and $700,000 annually. The Trappist Fathers have a farm of six thousand acres there, much of which is under cultivation, vegetables are grown in abundance, timber and water powers are practically inexhaustible, and already there are numerous industries established. Wild fruits and berries abound, and the crop of blueberries alone is worth sixty thousand dollars a year. A small portion of the city of Chicoutimi is shown in one of the pictures, and the letterpress explains that it is the headquarters of ocean navigation on the Saguenay river, which is the outlet of Lake St. John, and flows into the St. Lawrence at Tadousac. Chicoutimi has five thousand inhabitants now, and will doubtless become an enormous shipping port. The letter press also informs us that this port will certainly form one of the eastern termini of the Trans-Canada Railway which, running from this port to Roberval, will thence be continued to James's Bay, tapping the resources of the great north country of Quebec. From James's Bay it will run north of Lake Winnipeg, and subsequently through the fertile wheat-growing territory of the Peace River Valley, reaching the Pacific coast by means of one of the most advantageous passes yet found through the Rocky Mountains, and having its western terminus at Port Simpson, one of the finest seaports to be found anywhere. Throughout its entire length, it is stated, this road will be almost an air line from Chicoutimi to Port Simpson. 'All existing transcontinental roads are either controlled by the Americans, or, in the event of difficulty with them, could be easily cut asunder by them in several different localities. The trans-Canada will be so far removed from the United States boundary that no such interruption could be offered to its use by Britain as a military road to the Pacific. The shortness of the route will enable it to compete successfully with all existing lines for the bulk of the through traffic from both the Pacific coast and the great North-West. As proof of this fact, the following figures are eloquent: The distance from Quebec to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Railway is 3,078 miles. That from Chicoutimi to Port Simpson is only 2,700 miles. From Quebec to Winnipeg by the Canadian Pacific Railway is 1,572 miles, while from Chicoutimi to Winnipeg by the trans-Canada is only 1,284 miles.' These are the statements and figures given by the projectors of the line.

An interesting picture is called 'En route for James Bay,' which is the present watchword of the gentlemen who succeeded, after enormous difficulties, in accomplishing the construction of a railway from Quebec to the fertile region of Lake St. John. We are told that careful surveys of the country intervening between Lake St. John and James's Bay prove that the engineering difficulties to be surmonuted in extending the railway from its present northern terminus at Roberval to the southern extremity of James's Bay are much less than those encountered in building the Lake St. John & Quebec line. This link of railway between Lake St. John and James's Bay is intended to be an important section of the projected Trans-Canada railway, and it will not only bring to Lake St. John, Chicoutimi and Quebec the products of the fisheries and mines of the James and Hudson's Bay regions, but its extension through the rich townships to the northward of Roberval will assuredly give an additional means of communication and an added value to the fertile lands of Ashuapmouchouan, Demeules and Dufferin townships, and in the villages of St. Prime and St. Félicien, as well as the neighboring townships of Parent, Normandin, Albanel and Girard, and the unsurveyed territory in the far north. During 1897, the Government of the Province of Quebec sent an exploring party from Lake St. John to James's Bay, through the centre of the large territory recently acquired by the province in that district, covering an area of seventy million acres of land. The result of this exploration proved that this immense country is much more valuable than was hitherto supposed, the land being very level, well timbered, having a good soil and a climate quite as temperate as that of the Lake St. John district, with a snowfall about half that of Montreal. It is also reported to be rich in minerals. The exploration also proved the existence of an excellent route for a railway from Roberval to the mouth of Nottaway river on James's Bay, where there is a harbor having twenty-seven feet of water, with about four thousand miles of coast line tributary to any railway which may be built there. Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, Dominion land surveyor and civil engineer, who headed the expedition already referred to, reports immense areas of magnificent spruce forest to the north of the height of land between Lake St. John and James's Bay. He says: 'Pulp is the 'industry of the coming age, black spruce 'is the king of the woods for pulp mak-'ing, and this country is the home of the 'black spruce.' There are immense waterfalls in all parts of this country to furnish power for pulp, saw and paper mills, and ere long it is hoped that the entire wealth of this vast territory will be thrown open to European settlement, enterprise and capital, by the construction of the contemplated railway.

If all this is thought highly optimistic for an official publication, it may be replied that faith is far better than doubt, especially where the means of proof are so superabundant. And the assurance that these lands are so wondrous wealthy ought to strengthen the purpose of those who are determined that they shall not be stolen from the people and given to a corporation. For years we have protested against a foolish and immoral system of bonusing, often as one crying in the wilderness, but at length the country seems to have awakened to its folly and east and west the federal government is being warned that it must not give away our northern heritage to any new railway schemers. The provincial government should be given the same warning, as any new line of railway must be a strictly business proposition and not be allowed to cost the country anything at all in the way of bonuses, either in the shape of land or money. For any future guarantees the government must insist upon negotiable securities.

LIFE OF DR. DADSON.

'E. W. Dadson, D.D. The Man and His Message,' is the title of the work just issued by William Briggs, Toronto. It is edited by Jones H. Farmer, B.A., LL.D., Professor of New Testament Greek in McMaster University, Toronto, and covers some 380 pages. The book is divided into three parts. The first part tells the story of Dr. Dadson's life; the second gives extracts from his published writings and his correspondence, while the third part contains selected sermons to the number of nine. The Rev. Alexander Turnbull, M.A., of New York, gives three biographical chapters, and the Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, D.D., Principal of Brandon College, contributes a vigorous chapter on Dr. Dadson as a denominational leader. This volume is therefore a very complete and satisfactory memorial of the life of the late lamented pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, in this city, and the proceeds from its sales are to be devoted to the establishment of an E. W. Dadson scholarship in McMaster University, Toronto. Dr. Farmer gives the following appreciation of Dr. Dadson's character:

It was his character that gave him pre-eminence. Modest, yet self-reliant; reserved, yet full of bonhomie; he possessed that true dignity that is utterly unpretentious, and that sense of the sacredness of personality which ensures at once self-respect and respect for others. Believing in simplicity of manners, dress, furnishings, church buildings and public worship, as conducive both to purity and strength, he had at the same time a passion for the beautiful in nature and art, in character and conduct. He had the instincts of a gentleman—courtesy, thoughtfulness, chivalry, honor. Above all, he was a good man—good with the goodness of God. His piety was genuine. He lived unto God. Though abounding in wit and humor, he was reverent and devout, and utterly eschewed and rebuked the introduction into public worship of slang, or jesting, or anything that savored of irreverence. In prayer he believed sincerely, and to it constantly summoned himself and his brethren. He was a slave of righteousness and truth, conscientious always, 'honor bright' in all things. . . . . Within the denomination he was ever ready to co-operate in the second best rather than divide on the first. He was royally unselfish. Selfishness seemed utterly expelled from his life. His friendship, genuine, generous, steadfast, was a perpetual delight, and grew with the intimacy of the years. There was something so gracious and winsome about him; his personality was so rich and attractive, his fellowship so satisfying that it was a joy just to be with him. In that fellowship there was blessing and uplift. doubt and meanness were rebuked, faith and goodness fostered. He was a living epistle, spelling out the character and saving power of Christ, and inviting men to be reconciled and devoted to God.

Of the difficulties under which Dr. Dadson conducted his ministry in Olivet Church we have a glimpse in a humorous letter addressed to Sir William Van Horne under date of Feb. 14, 1899, in the course of which he says:

'Sunday after Sunday, as I speak, one engine is stationed twelve yards behind me, eruptive and diabolic; another, peripatetic, belches and thunders with aggravated diabolism. What is the man on the platform to do? As best he may, forsooth. Maintain his equanimity and meander on, though rattled. Exterior calm; within the alarm bells and the depth of perturbation. Alas! Alas!'

This letter brought a kind response from Sir William that the evil would be remedied as far as possible. Under the circumstances, however, there need be no surprise that Olivet Church has had to seek a site for a new building.

BY MRS. JACK.

Readers of the 'Witness' who have delighted in Mrs. Jack's weekly chat about flowers and plants will greet with pleasure the fact that she has published a book of short stories which has been in evidence in the city bookstores during the holiday season. The principal story gives the book its title, 'The Little Organist of St. Jerome.' This is a delicate delineation of a refined Catholic girl and her choice between love and duty. A summer visitor from Boston falls in love with her and she is tempted to marry him, though he is a Protestant. But she puts him off for a few days, and a terrible thunder storm influences her decision. It is announced unexpectedly to her lover.

He went down to breakfast to find Father Loiselle as suave and inscrutable as usual, in the act of perusing a little note, which he placed beneath his plate. 'Let me serve thee to a fine bass, my dear boy,' he said; 'Pierre caught some before daylight this morning. I have some news,' he went on, seriously, but with no glance at Leonard, which gives me both pain and pleasure. We have lost our little organist. She has decided to join the Grey Nuns. Perhaps, God knows, she has saved herself much trouble by this unexpected course.'

Leonard was conscious of a sudden faintness and pallor, but the cure paid no attention to him as he proceeded: 'The old cross fell last night in the storm. It is a landmark gone, and we shall miss it, but I fear that it was rotten with age, and liable to drop at any time.'

Of the shorter stories, 'Edwor's Wolf' and 'In the Convent Garden,' have also the coloring of the French country around Montreal. Others take up various phases of women's life, especially in the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Banquet Book' (Putnams) is a fairly large book of quotations useful to those who make speeches after dinner or before. They seem to be well selected, and are on a great variety of subjects—acting, athletics, friendship, the future, politics, patriotism and many others. A part of the book that might advantageously have been left out refers to the mixing and serving of a shocking number of beverages. (W. Foster Brown, $1.70.)

A fine print in brown tones of 'The Cherub Choir,' by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is issued by the Religious Tract Society, London. This picture is 18 by 14 inches, and well worth framing.

'The Wild Fowlers' (Putnam's), by Charles Bradford, is a description of the sort of sport to be had upon 'the great lagoon,' not far from New York city. The approved methods of securing game are set forth and the narrative introduces several characters having a strong local flavor.

Advertisements.

NURSING MOTHERS

A mother's poor health is bad enough for the mother but worse still for the nursing baby.

Mothers find Scott's Emulsion a nourishing and strengthening food. If the breast milk is scanty or thin Scott's Emulsion will make it rich and more abundant.

When mothers take Scott's Emulsion the babies share in the benefits. Thin babies grow fat. Weak babies get strong.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Advertisements.

SICK MADE WELL
WEAK MADE STRONG.

Marvellous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist that it Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed —The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and diving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James William Kidd, 1739 Baltes Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has

DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable 'Elixir of Life,' as he calls it, for he sends it free, to any one who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends, in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvellous.

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Home Department.

Afternoon Tea—Home Thoughts—Care of the Hair—Candy for Children—Recipes.

AFTERNOON TEA.

('Harper's Bazar.')

An afternoon tea table is found now in nearly every home. Sometimes it is elaborate, sometimes simple, but it has become as much a symbol of the social life of the household as is the fireside the type of domestic comfort. Over the tea table presides the mistress of the home, or the young lady of the family, and the work of tea-making is charming, especially to masculine eyes. She must be a very awkward or ugly woman who is not attractive while she is making tea.

Essentially first among the tea equipage is the table. Here there is the same license of choice that will be found to prevail in the selection of every part of the outfit. The table should be low and broad, but it may be square, round or oval, of wood, or bamboo, or lacquer, or willow. One of the best tea tables that comes is of wicker, rather low, with a round top, and provided with a shelf below that holds extra cups and saucers. One housekeeper of original tastes had a broad, square table of old oak, supplied with hooks under the edge, from which to hang the cups, and a little ledge below, on which are ranged the saucers. The top of the table is thus left free for kettle, teapot, sugar-basin and for cream jug, as well as for the plates and eatables.

Almost as important as the table is the tea-cloth. Many dainty conceits may be wrought into the square or round of linen, but, as a rule, it is a mistake to have the embroidery in anything but pure white. Tea will be spilled, alas! even by the hands of the most careful, and a tea stain is hard to remove by ordinary means. It will not vanish except by the application of boiling water, and in some cases the cloth must be actually boiled before the spots will disappear. The process that eradicates them extracts also the dyes from the embroidery silks and colored cottons. The fine white tea or tray cloths edged with Renaissance or other firm lace are pretty and satisfactory, since they can be laundered again and again, and if carefully handled, will be none the worse for the experience.

After the tea-cloth, and sometimes before it, comes the tea set. Many an afternoon-tea table has been started by the gift of a dainty cup and saucer. In these independent days no one thinks it necessary to have a uniform set of china. The teapot may be a delicious piece of old blue from a grandmother's cupboard, or a pretty—and cheap—bit of Japanese china picked up in a department store. The brown earthen teapots so commonly used in England are imported now at reasonable prices and the same ware comes also in charming blues and greens and dull reds. The general verdict seems to be that tea is better made in earthenware than in metal, but it would be an exceptionally strong-minded woman who would let a hygienic prejudice stand in the way of her using a quaint old heirloom merely because it happened to be of solid silver. Some housekeepers get around the difficulty by making the tea in a tea-ball suspended in the teapot, while others dispense with the pot entirely, and make each cup of tea, as needed, by pouring the boiling water upon the tea-filled perforated ball or spoon.

It is not necessary for the cream jug or the sugar basin to match the teapot or each other. So long as the colors harmonize, they may be of different tints and wares. A silver cream jug may be used with a china teapot, or vice versa. A glass cream jug is not quite suitable, however, pretty though it be. But now that porcelain in graceful shapes and delicate tints is sold for an almost nominal price, the making up of a tea equipage is an easy as well as an inexpensive business. The cups and saucers may be bought by the dozen, or picked up one at a time, as suits the taste or the convenience of the purchaser. The only uniformity worth while to observe is that of having all the cups of about the same size. Very large cups and very small not only fail to look well together, but the difference in capacity may give rise to invidious distinctions, and hard feelings on the part of the tea-drinkers. After this one concession is made, there need be no regard paid to minor differences of color, shape or quality.

Odd pieces of silver show nowhere to better advantage than on the tea table. Here is the opportunity for the display of the tea-strainer, whether this be one of the old-fashioned variety that hangs from the spout of the teapot, or of the new style that is provided with a handle and is rich in ornament. Should the tea-ball or perforated spoon supersede the teapot, either is in itself attractive. With them, as with the teapot, may go the pretty short-handled scoop; and she is a lucky woman who numbers among her treasures a small silver caddy or tea chest she may use in place of the china jar with which most women must content themselves. The sugar tongs and the spoons may be as harlequin as the cups, and will be all the better on that account. Talk seldom needs an impetus around a tea table, but should it ever flag, an odd bit of silver or an unusual piece of china will give it a fresh start.

Usually the most expensive single item of a tea equipage is the hot water pot. Even without indulging one's-self in the luxury of a solid silver or triple plated stand, lamp and kettle, the cost is no trifle, though far less than it was a few years ago. It rarely pays to buy a really cheap lamp and stand. There are several varieties of stands, those most familiar being made of black wrought iron in the shape of a figure 4 or 5. The kettle is of brass or copper, and if lacquered, will keep clean much longer than if left without the polish-protecting coat. The tall cranes that stand perhaps four feet high, are rather clumsy to carry in and out of the drawing-room, but, if they are meant only for use there, are not out of place if left in the shadow of the tea table during the time when that function is not in progress. Samovars are also used by many fashionable women in New York, and though expensive and hard to procure, are exceedingly effective.

How shall the tea be made and served when all is ready? The making is a simple business, and, like most simple things, is not always well done. The old rule of a teaspoonful of tea for each person, and one for the pot, has never been improved upon, but if the tea is one of the choice Ceylon varieties, the spoonful must be small. When the pot has been scalded with the contents of the kettle, the tea measured into the pot, and about a cupful of boiling water turned upon it, a cozy should be drawn over the pot during the five minutes that the herb must steep. Upon the cozy any amount of dainty and elaborate needlework may be expended. The prime requisition is that it should be well wadded. When the brew has stood the required time, the teapot may be filled from the boiling kettle, and the cups that cheer poured out at once. The hostess may either inquire as to her guests' preferences in the matter of cream and sugar, and add these to their cups, or allow them to quality their tea for themselves. The services of a waitress are not necessary at afternoon tea after all that has been needed for it has been brought in.

The eatables that go with afternoon tea are simple. Delicate biscuit, thin bread-and-butter, dainty sandwiches, cakes, are all in order. More than one or two articles will not be required. The afternoon tea is not a substantial repast, but a sort of wayside inn where one can snatch a brief rest and refreshment in the day's journey. Its end is defeated when it is transformed into a heavy meal that impairs the appetite for dinner. Any one of the items mentioned above may be served at the home afternoon tea, and at this sweets may well be ruled out.

Afternoon tea as an entertainment is only an extension of the home function. Most of everything must be provided, but over-elaboration should be shunned. Serve, if you wish, chocolate or coffee as well as tea. Let the bread and butter be cut thin as a wafer, and either rolled or divided into tiny squares or triangles. Have the sandwiches delicate and appetizing, expending ingenuity in their filling, and skill in cutting them into fanciful shapes. Choose small or fancy cakes that are a trifle unusual, and, if you wish, supplement them by bonbons or salted nuts. Then stop. When bouillon and oysters, salads, and ices, are served at an afternoon tea, it ceases to have any right to the name. It is no longer a kettle drum, but an evening party given in the afternoon.

HOME THOUGHTS.

'I want our home to be like a strain of beautiful music, without a discord of any kind. I want the home atmosphere to be always cloudless and bright. I want our home life to be so full of love that every one who comes into it, even for an hour, will feel its influence and be happier for having been here.'

In these words one of the best and dearest women who ever made this world a summer place for others by her presence expressed her ideal of wedded life and home joy. She had been a rarely successful girl, and in the sense of achieving her ambitions and filling her eager years with interesting experiments and worth-while work. She meant, as she put on her bridal raiment, to be a successful wife, complementing her husband in every part of his nature, sending him from her, day by day, to his avocations, stronger and truer for her companionship, and leaving no weak spot in their garden of Eden into which any serpent of envy or jealousy might creep unawares. Having this purpose clearly defined, and looking upward for help to carry it out, this woman suffered no disillusion, nor was her married life in any respect a disappointment. She, the home-maker, lifted the home to a high plane and never allowed it to lose its fine and inspiring characteristics.—Margaret E. Sangster.

LOST: A HOME.

The country mouse envies the city mouse. The country wife thinks with longing of the concerts, the theatres, the tempting shops and the congenial people of the city, and compares them with the solitude, the drudgery, and the poverty of resource offered by village or farm. But the country woman has one treasure that many of her city cousins may well covet. She takes it for granted—as she takes the sky, the air and the music of her children's voices; to a great many city women it has become a lost dream.

It is a home—a real home, where the chairs and the dishes and the beds and the walls and the roof belong to the family; where a new curtain or a new rose-bush is a permanent acquisition; where even inconveniences are problems to be solved, not miseries to be endured.

The city family of moderate means is driven more and more frequently to the boarding-house, the hotel or the apartment house. One is scarcely better than the other so far as the gracious atmosphere of home is concerned.

Poor and expensive service, high rents in the city, railway expenses in the suburb, the perplexities of market and kitchen and furnace and sidewalk dismay more and more the men and women in the city. The boarding-house offers relief, and the tired housekeeper flutters to it, as a moth to the candle, regardless for the moment of what she is losing.

When she realizes that her home is gone, the whole family may have acquired the hotel habit, a habit as pernicious as it is permanent. One after another the unselfishness that flourish in a home have dropped away. In their place have come a passion for ease and a cynical disregard of the finer sacrifices of domestic life.

This is the dark side of the picture. Life may be well lived anywhere, but it is a deeper truth that a real home is the best soil for the cultivation of family love and of mutual helpfulness.—'Youths' Companion.'

A SEA FANCY.

Miles out upon the ocean's rim
Where sea and sky seem one,
A sail that loomed up black and grim
Now flashes in the sun.

It twinkles in the blue afar
All silvery and bright,
As fair as is the first glad star
Along the edge of night.

Like God's own ships that sail the sky,
It has the star's desire,
A shadow till the sun on high
Transforms it into fire!
—'Youths' Companion.'

CARE OF THE HAIR.

A beautiful head of hair is so important an element of woman's perfect beauty that it is the desire of every woman and girl to possess it, yet as many mistakes are made in the efforts to attain it as in the care of the complexion.

The hair is almost invariably an index of the physical health, its vigor and abundance depending upon the strength and integrity of the whole system, and no feminine charm suffers more disastrously from disease and sickness. It is seldom that the nervous, irritable woman has fine hair, and overwork and worry, everything that exhausts the vitality or depresses one, quickly impairs the health of the hair, causing it to change in color and quality and to fall out.

But mere abundance does not make beautiful hair. Some characteristics, as gloss, suppleness and a certain liveliness of color, no matter what its shade, are the result of fastidious care and cultivation. In nothing is personal neglect so manifest as in unkempt hair, and some modes of hair dressing in recent years have made these 'tousely' mops flagrantly offensive.

Absolute cleanliness is as necessary for the health and beauty of the hair as for that of the skin, but there is such a disagreement of doctors as to what is required to insure this that the lay mind is naturally befogged, and many a fine chevelure has been sacrificed to a method of treatment proclaimed so authoritatively as to invite confidence, yet which was iniquitous in practice and based upon entire ignorance of the structure of the hair, which is extremely delicate and will bear no harsh measures nor any form of irritation. Then, too, constitutional peculiarities make it imperative that the wisest, most hygienic rules be accepted merely as guides to be adapted or modified according to individual idiosyncrasies.

DON'T OVERBRUSH.

It is easy to carry shampooing to the point of harmful excess, but, perhaps no other regimen ever did so much harm as that dictum launched upon the credulous which prescribed a hundred strokes of the brush, night and morning, as a sovereign remedy for scanty, dry or falling locks. When these strokes were administered with a wire hair-brush it became a destroying rake, pulling out the hair, and setting up an inflammation in the hair follicles fatal to their health. But these hundred strokes, even when given with bristle brushes, if applied with the searching strength commonly commended, so as to penetrate to the scalp, are detrimental to the integrity of the hair structure.

Fortunately, the practice of massage, which stimulates by gentle, firm pressure, without irritation, is generally taking the place of overbrushing; and the use of the brush is being restored to its legitimate office, which is that of a polisher, to spread over the hair natural oil exuding upon the scalp, giving it a satin gloss and also to cleanse it of the atmospheric dirt and dust.

If you will wipe your hair with a clean towel after it has been exposed to the grime of a railway journey, you will see how much soil can be removed from the hair itself by gentle strokes with a brush of only medium stiffness.

The brush should be adapted to the thickness of the hair, a stiffer one being required for one head of hair than another; and it is poor economy to buy cheap brushes. If expense must be considered, put the value in the bristles, not in the back. The best combs are ivory or shell, but the indispensable qualities of all should be smoothness and regularity of well rounded teeth. A single rough or broken tooth can inflict serious injury by splitting and breaking the hair. Use as few hairpins as possible, and only those of shell or celluloid, to fasten the weight of hair. The tiny invisible wire ones do no harm when employed merely to fasten a wayward, stray lock.

HOW TO TREAT OILY HAIR.

The frequency of shampooing must be regulated by the exposure of the hair to dirt and by the characteristics of the hair as well. Where the secretion of oil is scanty there is usually also but slight perspiration, and the hair is very dry. The atmospheric soil is therefore not held by it as is the case with oily hair, and a monthly shampoo is usually all that is required or beneficial. In a pure atmosphere six weeks might answer. Oily hair, however, may require a fortnightly cleansing, with a special shampoo when exposed to more than usual soil.

The color of the hair should be considered in selecting a shampoo, because of the effect of certain chemicals upon the color. Ammonia and soda brighten blonde hair, but have a tendency to whiten brown hair; and as they are drying in their nature they should be used infrequently and with care, observing the effect closely, as what agrees with one may not with another.

A most agreeable shampoo for all hair and as beneficial as any is prepared by beating up an egg in three tablespoonfuls of warm water—not hot, that would cook the egg—adding to it a tablespoonful of diluted glycerine (preferably with violet water) and a pinch of chlorate of potash. Besides its thorough cleansing properties this shampoo is tonic in its effect and strengthens the hair structure. The iron and sulphur of the yolk are nature foods for it, while the white, being a mild alkali, mingles congenially with the oil from the sebaceous glands, foming a saponaceous lather.

In all shampooing, and especially when the cleansing agent is tonic as well, the scalp should be thoroughly massaged. This is done with the tips of the fingers, moving in a rotary motion and pressing the scalp firmly but gently, so you feel it move under them. Begin in front over the forehead and go back to the crown, then forward to the temples and back and forth till the fingers of the two hands meet at the nape of the neck. Finish by long, caressing strokes down the sides of the head from the crown to the neck to stimulate the venal circulation.

MASSAGE FOR BABY.

Massage is also very beneficial to the baby's scalp, to which no comb, and only the softest brush should be touched during the first year of life. The fingers themselves impart a vitality and electricity for which there is no substitute, tending to stimulate the healthful secretions of all the glands. Indeed, massage may be said to do for the scalp what physical culture does for the body; it not only promotes the growth of the hair through the healthful activity of all the cellular structure, but prevents the relaxing of the muscular layers forming the scalp and by promoting the circulation stimulates the secretion and distribution of coloring pigment.

Massage is also a remedy against that condition of the scalp which causes dandruff, which in itself is not a disease, only a mark of neglect; but which is hazardous to the health of the scalp and may encourage annoying disorders. There are certain conditions of the scalp following acute disease, as typhoid fever, when the hair growing structure is so disordered that the hair falls out in handfuls, and the rubbing of the gentlest massage loosens so much hair that it is better to substitute a light tapping movement for the rubbing. This is done with the finger tips of both hands and a loose or pianist's wrist. Begin at the crown, and strike with alternating hands, the finger tips held so close together that they strike nearly in the same place. Work forward and downward from the crown till you have gone over the entire scalp.

BRAIDING THE HAIR.

It helps to keep long hair from tangling when shampooing it if it be braided in two or more loose braids, according to its thickness. These braids are then easily gathered up in coils on top of the head where they can be well lathered. When using a tonic shampoo it is best to allow the lather to remain for ten or fifteen minutes before rinsing. This last operation must be very thorough, in several warm waters; then, if preferred, in cool, but not cold enough to shock. If for this the head can be bent under running water, or sprayed with a douche all the better.

SELECTED RECIPES.

LUNCHEON DISH.

Ten eggs hard boiled. Chop whites, grate yolks. One pint milk, scalding hot, poured over two tablespoonfuls of butter and two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth together. Add whites and cook one minute. Have ready rounds of toast buttered. Heap the mixture on, using care not to let it over the edges. Put grated yolks on top, dust with pepper and serve garnished with ribbons of crisp bacon.

OYSTER SALAD.

One pint of celery, one quart of oysters, one-third of a cupful of mayonnaise dressing, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one of oil, half a teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Let the oysters come to a boil in their own liquor. Skim well and drain. Season them with the oil, salt, pepper, vinegar and lemon juice. When cold put in the ice-chest for at least two hours. Scrape and wash the whitest and tenderest part of the celery, and, with a sharp knife, cut in very thin slices. Put in a bowl with a large lump of ice and set in the ice chest until serving time. When ready to serve drain the celery and mix with the oysters and half of the dressing. Arrange in a salad bowl, pour the remainder of the dressing over it and garnish with water cress.

ROAST GOOSE.

Draw, clean and singe the goose the same as a chicken. Wipe it inside and out with a damp towel. Fill with potato or onion stuffing. Sew it up and truss, being careful not to fill it too full, as dressing always swells while cooking. Place it in a baking pan, put a cupful of water and a teaspoonful of salt in the pan, and place in a quick oven. Roast twenty-five minutes to every pound, basting every ten minutes. After the goose has been roasting one hour, cool the oven and roast the remainder of the time at a moderate heat. Serve with a giblet sauce made the same as for roast chicken. As geese live to a great age, care should be taken in selecting. They are not good when over three years old. A young goose has down on the legs and the legs are soft and yellow. Like the turkey, as it grows older the legs change to a reddish color.

POTATO PUFFS.

Ingredients: Two cups of mashed potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs, one cup of cream and salt and pepper to season. Beat the eggs until light, and after melting the butter stir it into the eggs. Beat this mixture into the mashed potatoes; then add the cream and seasoning, and beat the whole until light. Grease popover pans or gem pans, and have each half full of the mixture. Bake the puffs in a quick oven until brown, and remove them from the pans with a flexible knife to prevent their breaking. They should be served immediately upon being removed from the oven.

SOUFFLE ROLLS.

If one wishes to make rolls for breakfast as light as air and crisp, with a certain sweetness, as of a wheaten kernel, melt a tablespoonful of butter in a cup of milk which has been scalded and cooled. Add half a cake of compressed yeast, one well-beaten egg, two teaspoonfuls of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Sift a cup and a half of flour twice and dry it in the oven until it is quite hot. Stir gradually into the flour the milk in which the yeast has been dissolved, with the egg, salt and sugar. Beat the batter until it is free from lumps. Set in a warm place, well covered to keep in the heat, for two hours, when it should be perfectly light. Beat the batter down with a large spoon. Let it stand an hour longer. Fill small buttered roll pans half full with this batter, and let it stand until it rises to the top of the pan. Brush each roll over with a little milk and place in a dry, hot oven to bake from ten to fifteen minutes. Serve with coffee. The delicate texture of these rolls gives them their title of souffle rolls. They are especially nice for the summer tea table, as they cannot be raised overnight except in cold weather. On a warm summer night the batter would sour before time for baking it.

BAKED EGGS.

Melt one tablespoonful of butter; add one tablespoonful of flour, stir and cook for a few minutes; add one-half pint of milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt; one-eighth teaspoonful of white pepper, stir and cook till it is a thick, white sauce; add six finecut hard-boiled eggs, one teaspoonful finechopped parsley, half teaspoonful of English mustard; stir for a few minutes, remove from the fire, add two tablespoonfuls of cream and fill this in six shells, sprinkle over each a tablespoonful of grated cheese, and over the cheese one teaspoonful of grated bread crumbs and a little melted butter; bake in a hot oven till light brown.

OATMEAL SCONES.

Take two pounds of oatmeal, a tablespoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of lard and enough water to make a stiff dough. Rub the lard into the oatmeal and add the salt and water. In rolling the palm of the hand should be used instead of a rolling-pin. Press the dough into a round cake about a quarter of an inch thick, cut into segments and cook on a gridle over a slow fire until a light brown. Oatmeal scones properly prepared will keep for weeks.

CANDY FOR CHILDREN.

Candy that the wee people of Russia delight in and is as healthy as our own molasses candy is made as follows: Dissolve three ounces of butter with eight ounces of brown sugar in a stewpan on the stove; then add one-half tin of condensed milk; stir it until it boils; simmer it fifteen minutes, adding a few drops of vanilla essence, pour it into a greased tin, mark it into squares and leave it until it is cold.

SONGS WANTED.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

Could anybody supply the writer through this department with the words of the two following poems, especially the latter?

1. 'Grandmother has come'; and, 2, a poem, the refrain of which runs:

'She like him rael weel,
Yes, she like him rael weel,
But she never let on,
That she like him rael weel.'

SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

We are about to start out on a new year. It is worth something to make a good start. It is a good thing to make a few good resolutions at the beginning of the year. We drift out of the way, get into bad habits, and no time is better to pull ourselves back into right courses than the beginning of a new year. There is one thing we can all do, and that is to resolve to be a little more cheerful and genial than we have been in the past. We can write down the fact that we intend to speak a shade more kindly than the year before. We can also resolve to show the world that glorious morning face that Stevenson speaks of. It is surely our duty to carry a cheerful spirit into each day's task and trial. We do well to count up our mercies and be cheerful. It is an awful sin to go through the world grumpy and morose. This is a good, glad world we are in. We are girded round with mercies new every morning and fresh every evening. If we give ourselves unselfishly to the service of others we shall find joy and gladness everywhere.—Rev. J. B. Silcox, in Winnipeg 'Tribune.'

SUNSHINE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

A 'Sunny Deeds' branch of the International Sunshine Society has been organized at Sandy Point, St. George's, Newfoundland, with eleven members. This is the first Sunshine branch formed in Newfoundland, and the members are much pleased with their success. The society was formed on Oct. 29. Since then among the deeds done for sunshine have been visiting and nursing the sick. A meeting of the society was held to discuss the best means to procure funds to help on the sunshine work. The members were encouraged to throw all possible 'sunshine' into each other's lives, and were addressed by the president, who said that 'The soft answer to those in anger, a kind and cheerful word to those in trouble, a tender sympathy for an aching heart, a gracious smile to brighten darkened lives, tended to better the human family. One may give out of the abundance of one's riches, but the charity most needed is an abundance of tender feeling and warmest sympathy, taking thought for others, the putting of oneself in anothers' place. It is

'The little nameless unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love,'

that throw the brightest rays of sunshine into comfortless and sorrowful lives. If we from day to day can live to impart a little comfort to an aching heart, or alleviate the troubles of the lives about us so far as lies in our power, we shall have done something, and it will be well with us, if on that Great Day, we hear it said of each of us, "She hath done what she could."' After the address, resolutions were passed to try and raise sufficient funds to form a 'Sunny Deeds' Sewing Circle, to have a sale of the work, the proceeds to be used when the Society thought most needed. Also, to form a small library and reading room for the young people, but this latter was only suggested as a work for the future, as the society is not in the midst of a wealthy people, and it will take a long time to procure sufficient funds for said undertaking. The president of the branch suggests that 'Perhaps some persons who have books, papers, magazines, pictures by the score, which have been read and re-read, may chance to read of the efforts of the little struggling Sunshine Society in far-away Newfoundland and so 'pass on' help. What a boon; what a blessing, it would be to such a place as this!'

If those who wish to help the Newfoundland Sunshine branch with their library will send their contributions of literature to Victoria Hall, Westmount, Que., in care of the Westmount branch, the committee will make up a box and forward it. Contributions for this purpose should be marked 'Newfoundland.' Those who prefer to send books and magazines direct, can have the address by sending a post-card to the editor of the Sunshine column.

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THIS LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds,
And rarer of the bad ones,
Let's sing about our happy days,
And not about the sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps, to wake it;
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men,
Or be believers in it;
A light there is in every soul
That takes the pains to win it.
Oh, there's the slumbering good in all,
And we perchance may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand—
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts
Shed light and joy about them!
Thanks be to them for countless gems,
We ne'er had known without them.
Oh, this should be a happy world,
To all who may partake it;
The fault's our own if it is not—
This life is what we make it.
—Selected.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH NOTES.

The next meeting of the Westmount branch will be held in Victoria Hall, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The president, Mrs. Hutchinson, acknowledges with thanks a box of very nice things for the Christmas distribution from Miss Hutchison, Stanley street; also games and books from Mrs. McGregor, Dorchester street.

The secretary, Miss Macdonald, gratefully acknowledges a very kind donation of scrap books, Christmas and New Year cards, doll, etc., from Miss Eva Ross, of Quebec. The books were made by three little girls, Misses Rhoda and Ruth Micklejohn, and Miss Ruth Johnston, who 'had very happy meetings to do the sunshine work.'

Literature has been received from Mrs. Wallace Brodie; Mrs. Thomson, Belmont Place; Mrs. Marson, Miss Rainsford, Fort Erie; Miss Ross; Miss Stewart, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Wood, Park avenue.

A letter, acknowledging the receipt of one of the Christmas boxes, sent out by the Westmount Branch, expresses the great pleasure it gave to a number of children. Other letters concerning sunshine work have been received from Hamilton, Cazaville, Manitoba and Cornwall.

Contributions of literature should be addressed to the Westmount Sunshine society, Victoria Hall, Westmount, Que. They may be sent at any time of the day, as the caretaker of the hall takes charge of such parcels for the committee.

Letters concerning the society should be addressed to the secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount, Que.

The literature sent by Mrs. Racicot, of Waterloo, to an Indian Reserve in Algoma, is much appreciated, as one of the mission workers writes to say.

FROM AHMIC HARBOR.

A lady at Ahmic Harbor, who, with her husband, has kept open a Sunday school near her home, writes, Dec. 27, 1902:

'Dear Sunshine Workers:
'I should like through the Sunshine column to thank the many kind friends who sent us so many cards and papers for our school. They were not only a blessing to our school, but to others of our friends as well.'

MONTREAL BRANCH MEETING.

A meeting of the Montreal branch will be held at the home of Mrs. Wilson, 173 Metcalfe avenue, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is hoped for. Final arrangements are to be made for the New Year treat in the Old Folks' Home.

The Montreal branch is in the third year of its existence, and has been the means of scattering sunshine in a practical way, far and wide. The president is Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street, and the secretary, Miss Gibson, 2836 St. Catherine street.

HALIFAX SUNSHINE.

The Halifax branch of the International Sunshine Society, as reported in the 'Herald and Mail' was the means of sending Santa Claus to five hundred poor children in that city. A great amount of labor was involved in planning and sorting the presents, filling stockings, doing up more or less bulky parcels, fastening on cards, and writting addresses of some five hundred children, but like all sunshine work, it was done from genuine sympathy and kindness, and brought its own reward in the pleasure it gave.

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

Advertisements.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion with Hypophosphites is prescribed by physicians for children's diseases. The little ones thrive on it. It is pleasant to take and agrees with the stomach.

It is the best children's medicine. They become fond of it. Put your child on a steady treatment of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, and note how quickly it gains in health and becomes strong and robust. The Emulsion improves appetite, aids digestion, regulates the stomach and bowels, quiets the nerves, and revitalizes the whole system.

My little girl was troubled with bronchitis and a harsh hacking cough almost since birth. Nothing benefited her until my druggist advised me to give her Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, which I did. It cured the cough, and she almost immediately began to gain in flesh and improve in color. To-day she is as strong and robust as can be.—A. Pudsey, Toronto, Canada.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is sold by druggists everywhere. Remember the name and insist on getting *Angier's*. Large size, $1.00. Small, 50c.
ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The King has approved the creation of a new bishopric in the central provinces in India, to be called the Bishopric of Nagpur. The Rev. Eyre Chatterton, B.D., is to be the first bishop of the new see.

Lady Plunket, who is a daughter of the late Marquis of Dufferin, had a very hearty reception from Dublin Presbyterians when she officiated at the opening of the enlarged schools in connection with Donore Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Albert Walsh, son of Mr. Walsh (the esteemed author of the 'Secret History of the Oxford Movement'), has just died in St. Thomas's Hospital, S.W., as the result of terrible injuries received in a cycling accident near Clapham Road Station. Mr. Walsh was only twenty years of age.

The London Missionary Society has received a gift of a thousand pounds from an anonymous donor towards the deficiency fund. This reduces the debt to £10,500, which it is hoped will be greatly reduced when the results of the self-denial week are known.

While in Queensland, Australia, a month or two ago, the Rev. D. Burford Hooke, secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society, came across, on the Darling Downs, the daughter-in-law of Dr. Thomas Binney, who showed him with pride the silver trowel with which Dr. Binney laid the memorial stone of the City Temple.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Maclaren is at present far from well. He has not been able to take any of his pulpit work since the first Sunday in November, and it is not likely that he will be able to preach for some weeks to come. It is hoped that with a prolonged rest the venerable preacher will be restored to a measure of health and strength.

The signal triumph of Mr. Edwyn Holt, in his defence of the Watch Committee of Manchester for their attack on the management of a local theatre, is, says the London 'Christian,' a great moral victory for the crusade which aims at purifying our places of amusement. The action brought against him by the manager in question, who claimed £5,000 damages, failed absolutely, the jury awarding an unhesitating verdict for Mr. Holt.

The new Bishop of Auckland, the Rev. M. R. Neligan, has been a very successful leader of children's services. At these large gatherings one of the questions sometimes asked is 'Who are the builders of the Empire?' and the children are trained to give the names, not only of statesmen and soldiers, but of eminent foreign and colonial missionaries. Mr. Neligan received many congratulations on his appointment at the Exeter Hall meeting of the S. P. G. recently.

Bishop Tugwell sailed on Saturday in the 'Nigeria' for the West Coast of Africa. He has succeeded in raising £1,500 for the Onitsha Industrial Mission. During his recent visit to Liverpool Mr. Blaize offered £1,000 on condition that the Bishop could guarantee £200 for five years, in order to pay a European technical instructor. Through the kind help of Sir Alfred Jones, the Bishop was able to secure the guarantee of £200 for five years, and the institution will be opened immediately on his return. The Industrial Mission at Onitsha is one of the most interesting missionary settlements in Africa.

From evangelical as well as Roman Catholic sources in Italy the news has arrived that Count Campello has been received back into the Papal Church. For about a year the Count has ceased to take any part in the 'Reform' movement associated with his name. The Jesuits have long been exerting themselves to regain his adhesion to the Church of Rome, and at length they have succeeded.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. De Forest, of the American Board, has an enthusiastic notice in the 'Japan Mail' of a long novel written by Mr. K. Tokutomi, which he describes as frankly Christian, wholly clean and inspiring and deservedly popular among Japanese youth. The best of western ideals respecting religion and domestic morality are set forth. Dr. De Forest tells of his interest in the book first being aroused through a confession made to him by a Japanese youth, to whom years before he had taught the rudiments of Christian truth, that his turning to Dr. De Forest for aid after a career of sin was due to the moral stimulus which had come from reading the story called 'Omoide No Ki.'

On behalf of the Society for Relief of Persecuted Jews, Mrs. E. A. Finn writes that immediate relief is most urgently needed at Jerusalem. The cholera has prevailed in all the surrounding districts, and the mortality has been terrible. The Turkish authorities have imposed strict quarantine for several days. The peasantry have been thereby prevented from bringing food and fuel to market. Fuel, meat and all provisions are excessively dear. The chronic state of starvation in which the poor Jews who cannot get work exist, and the pestilential atmosphere of their wretched abodes in the city, make it, humanly speaking, impossible for them to resist disease.

In a sermon on 'Protestantism and Reformation,' published as a pamphlet by himself, the Rev. W. J. Dawson maintains that the battle of the Reformation is being fought again in the education controversy. The Reformation made the Bible supreme as the true source and authority of religion, and it is round this very principle that the fiercest fight of the educational struggle is being waged. The reason why so many English Churchmen are infuriated against the Board schools is because they hold that the people must go to the priest for their interpretation of religion, and not to the Bible. The Bible is taught, and well, in the Board schools, but without the priestly interpretation, and this the priests cannot endure.

A year book with Scriptural quotations for each day in the year has met with disaster at Constantinople at the hands of the censors. Quotations considered so dangerous and detrimental to the peace of the empire as 'Resist the devil and he will flee from you'; 'Little children, let us love one another'; 'Be not weary in well doing'; 'For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feelings of our infirmities,' were the cause of this drastic action. The phrase, 'I, therefore, the prisoner in the Lord, beseech you to walk worthily,' etc., was regarded as rebellious, and the 'old man' whom Christians were exhorted to put off was interpreted as referring to the Sultan himself and to contain therefore the seeds of rank revolution.

An unusual and somewhat startling incident, says the 'British Weekly,' occurred at Ferme Park Chapel on the last Sunday in November. After a stirring temperance sermon, Mr. Brown was just concluding the service, when a gentleman rose from his seat in the gallery and craved permission to say a few words. He proceeded to speak while evidently laboring under the deepest emotion. He had been brought up in the principles of total abstinence, but the exigencies of business life had led him to break through his early habits. The words to which he had listened had so moved him that he had resolved there and then, and for ever, to renounce the use of intoxicating drink, and under the strongest impulse that he had ever experienced he had been prompted to outbrave conventionality and declare his resolve in the presence of that great congregation. The incident created a deep impression.

A minister, well known in the north of England, in referring to his adventures as a pleader on behalf of a great home mission, mentioned two cases of failure to obtain anything like substantial help from men who were leading members of his own denomination. The one, who was on the eve of spending $200,000 upon the purchase of an estate, contributed, after much haggling, the munificent sum of twenty pounds towards the biggest enterprise his church had ever undertaken in forward work, and which demanded help to the amount of a quarter of a million of money. The other, after remarking that his 'pleasure bill' cost him upon the average a thousand pounds a year, gave a donation of five pounds. And then men wonder why God's work does not prosper! It is true, as in the days of Haggai the prophet, that men build and decorate their own ceiled houses, while the house of the Lord lies waste. Not until this question of proportionate giving is settled, comments 'The Christian,' will the windows of heaven be opened and an unparalleled blessing be poured out.

The Church of England 'Record' has an interesting article on 'Leaders of the Church and Leaders in Nonconformity.' In connection with the deaths of Dr. Parker and the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, it is pointed out that these two men were national figures, and that they influenced a very large section of their countrymen, in regard not only to questions of faith, but to questions of politics and social life. The 'Record' points out that an Anglican bishop can never enjoy the independence of a Spurgeon, a Parker or a Berry. 'He is bound down by a multitude of small duties, which tie him as securely as Gulliver was fastened on the shore of Lilliput. Moreover, he is only occasionallly chosen for qualities which would—apart from his office—qualify him to be a real leader of men. Sometimes the question why he should ever have been chosen at all, lives for a year or two as a kind of diocesan conundrum, which even the astutest people are always giving up. . . . The weakness of the bishops as leaders is their most conspicuous defect. . . . They fail oftentimes just when their guidance seems most needed. . . . People want some definite guidance as to the Old Testament question. Are they able to get it from the united and decisive voice of the authorities of the Church?' The 'Record' complains that there is amongst the bishops no agreement, no strong, compelling leadership.

The Rev. Daniel Jones, of Agra, India, reports: 'Our hearts have been made glad by the baptism of thirty-one lepers in the river Jumna, just below the beautiful Taj. There were twenty men and eleven women. This is the first time we have had any baptisms among the women. It was a lovely morning, and one we had long looked forward to. Some of those baptized have been taught for years, but the majority of them were entered as candidates for baptism about twelve months ago. At the last some held back—others were too sick to come, but we are still praying and hoping for these also. They were brought down to the riverside in a bullock cart—for several could not walk. And when in the presence of several onlookers I asked them to signify that they were willing followers of Jesus Christ by raising their right hands, it was a very pathetic sight; they did what they could, but several had no hands to raise! They bore very clear testimony to their trust in Christ, and were, on a confession of their faith in him, baptized by our brother John Paul. We were a small band of Europeans and Indian workers present to cheer them to sing and to pray, but to know how we felt as we saw one by one follow our dear Lord you would need to be there too, and you would feel as we did. We praised and thanked God and took courage.'

FRENCH FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The officers of the French Protestant Foreign Missionary Society are stirred with deep emotion and thankfulness on closing their financial year without a deficit, and with a balance of 30,490 francs in the treasury. They make the following statement of the way in which this remarkable result has been accomplished. It has been, they say, 'by the aid of the faithful friends of missions who have heard our cries of alarm and have given, not only out of their abundance, but often out of their poverty. Some have doubled their usual subscriptions, or have even made an exceptional gift out of their capital. Some who have followed with anxiety the reports of our receipts, have brought at the last hour very considerable sums to aid in bringing us out conquerors. One who had already given largely sent ten thousand francs; and another, learning the eighty thousand francs were still lacking to balance the accounts, telegraphed us that he would pay half that sum. There have also been new subscribers.' Thus the society has received a sum larger by over fourteen thousand francs than it received in any previous year. One gift should be especially mentioned. The churches in Basutoland, South Africa, brought out of paganism by the missionaries of this society, sent, in token of gratitude and of sympathy, ten thousand francs for the threatened debt. Lerotholi, the chief of the Basutos, attended a meeting called for the purpose of explaining the need. He brought a sovereign as his contribution. As the native evangelist proceeded with his appeal, Lerotholi sent his secretary for four more sovereigns; later on, for another four, repeating this process until at last his gift amounted to a hundred and seventy-five pounds.—'Missionary Herald.'

A PRIZE FOR DEFENDING CHRISTIANITY.

A prize of six thousand dollars is offered by the trustees of Lake Forest College, Illinois, for the best book written in defence of the Christian faith. The offer is 'open to scientific men, Christian philosophers and historians of all nations.' The fund whose income furnishes the money was given by the late William Bross, of Chicago, as a memorial of his son. The donor's object, as expressed by him, was 'to call out the best efforts of the highest talent and the ripest scholarship of the world, to illustrate from science or any department of knowledge, and to demonstrate the divine origin and the authority of the Christian Scriptures; and, further, to show how both science and revelation coincide, and to prove the existence, the providence, or any or all of the attributes of the only living and true God, infinite, eternal and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth.' The president of the college, Dr. Richard D. Harlan, says that 'any phase of Christian truth, or of human history, or of modern life, that may throw light upon the Christian faith as it is received by the great body of Christian believers would be a fitting theme for any book offered in the competition.' The manuscript, three type-written copies in each case, must be sent in before June 1, 1905. This fund also provides for courses of lectures on the same themes as those suggested for treatises. President Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, is to give the first course in April next. For future courses Drs. Henry van Dyke, A. M. Fairbairn and Marcus Dods have been invited. The Nathaniel Bross Library and the Lake Forest Bross Lectures promise to be important and permanent contributions to the advancement of Christianity.—'Congregationalist.'

THE EDUCATION BILL PASSES.

Mr. John Morley, whom the 'Spectator' has recently described as 'a perfectly honest orator with a "white light intellect," who dares say anything that his mind conceives, and can so say it as to compel attention,' has recently said that no worse day's work is ever done for the happiness and well-being of English national life than when legislation is passed by Parliament which divides one people into two great rival camps—Church and Dissent. The division is now complete. Both the Commons and the Lords have passed the Education Act, and it goes down for interpretation of its conflicting definition of authority to the county councils and local authorities. Mr. Balfour must be credited with having won additional repute as a parliamentarian by his clever tactics, if not additional respect as a statesman by his decision so to embitter domestic life at a time when national harmony is vital if future imperial welfare is to be conserved. Neither from the standpoint of the conscientious Nonconformist or the conscientious Ritualistic Anglican nor from the standpoint of the intelligent, progressive pedagogue does the new law emerge satisfactorily. Of course in a land where outworn traditions and customs and ancient ideals of state and church are so powerful, and where the habitual method of bringing things to pass is so essentially one of compromise, the outcome is not surprising, if disappointing.—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUBLISHER

The Hon. W. A. Wilde, of Boston, the widely known publisher of Sunday school books and of Peloubet's Notes and Quarterlies, and other periodicals for the Sunday-school, died on Tuesday Dec. 2, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a man of very strong and marked personality, of unusual intellectual as well as business ability, far-sighted and inventive. Beginning, first, as a publisher of school-books, he undertook, in 1880, notes and question books and quarterlies for the Sunday-school, to which many other things were added later. In this work he was always deeply interested as a means of doing good. He was public spirited, serving in the State Legislature and on the Board of Prison Commissioners. He gave a fine public library to his native town of Acton, supported two or three home missionaries at a time, and was a liberal giver to other causes. He travelled extensively and observantly, having visited the Holy Land, Egypt, and nearly all parts of Europe, several times, and was especially interested in paintings of sacred subjects, always with the thought of illuminating and giving fresh interest to his Bible studies.—'S. S. Times.'

THE HOMES OF THE RICH.

(By Miss Margaret King, of Montreal, Yangchau, Kiangsu, in 'China's Millions.'

May I tell you of some of China's ladies, rich in all that this Chinese world reckons good, yet poor in all that we as Christian women prize as so precious? Many old friends, and some new ones, have been visited since my return to China, and our only desire in bringing them before you is that God may lay them on your hearts in earnest believing prayer.

One Sunday afternoon I was coming home from my class, when my woman called attention to a large fire some distance away. We watched the flames leaping up into the sky, and little thought of what I was to have to do with the inmates of the home which was then burning. Very early next morning servants came from this house to say that an old lady had been dreadfully burned, and asked if the foreign lady would please come and see if she could do anything for her. The lady was seventy years of age. She had had over ten Chinese doctors, and was then unconscious. She was the mother in the house we had seen burning the day before. Through an accident she herself had been the cause of the fire, and in her anxiety to save valuables had been severely burned. I was taken to their house in their own chair. Having seen the woman I said at once that I could do nothing for her. To me she seemed to be dying then. She was in great pain, and was suffering almost as much from the treatment of the medical men as from the burns. However, her family so besought me to do something that I tried to make her more comfortable, and succeeded. She had been carried into a bedroom—in the only part of the building not burned. The rest of the house was a smoking mass, and soldiers were at the door—not keeping the people from the house, but keeping them from carrying off all that remained of the home. Mr. Li told me that more had been stolen than burnt. He was the only son of this old lady.

For months I went to dress the numerous wounds—often a very trying task, for she was frequently out of temper and ungrateful. Daily I told her the Gospel as I knelt on her bed to tend her. I had such a time persuading her to change her death garments for less fearsome ones, and each time when I suggested clean clothes there was a scene. But on the whole we were very friendly, and she called me her adopted daughter, and I called her my adopted mother. The mandarin's wife, this lady's daughter-in-law, told me all her life story; such a sad, sad one. When I finished with the old lady, and had taken a little of the grand lunch daily prepared for me, young Mrs. Li generally whispered to me, 'Come in here for a moment,' and we would sit on her bed, her hand clasping mine, as she told me her sorrows—far gone in consumption, no sons, and a husband who openly neglected her. Hers was indeed a sad life! One could only weep with her and tell her of Jesus and his heavenly home. The need for going soon passed away, but not before one felt that one household of ladies and their women servants had thoroughly heard the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour. Mrs. Li sent beautiful presents, and when she had her seventieth birthday-feast my fellow-worker and I were the honored guests. Yet one wished that their lives had been yielded to the Lord, and that he might be honored in their homes. Please pray for these.

Another lady, a Mrs. Ch'en, a relative of Li Hung Chang's, has lately invited me to her house several times. I have twice been to dinner with her. They have a very large house, more grand than comfortable—much that is really beautiful from a Chinese standpoint, and a great many foreign things bought in Shanghai. These people are very friendly, and not at all suspicious. The lady in this house is an invalid, and cannot move from her chair unless lifted. They are quite willing to listen to the Gospel, and they also call their servants to listen. This family had a cousin at one of the large American universities who was a brilliant student, but who over-studied, and has lately died in America. His body has been brought home, and there has been great lamentation over him.

Sometimes I am called to these rich homes to an opium case. Recently I was at one. It was a beautiful home. The case was one where the daughter-in-law had quarrelled with her mother-in-law. When I went in I saw that the whole household was upset. The lady of the house came out to meet me with all her accustomed courtesy and dignity, but her face was perfectly pale, and her eyes so bright that I knew she was very much excited. They took me through many courts into the room where the girl of twenty-three was, I saw at once, dying. The room was all in confusion, and the servants were weeping bitterly. Only that morning she had been in life and health; now it was too late. I noticed all the beautiful appointments of a rich young woman's room, but Satan had prevailed in that life, and got his prey. Already on one of the chairs were the red death-clothes, and ere I left they were dragging off her wearing-apparel to put these on.

Please pray for Chinese women, rich and poor. Oh, they need so sorely a Saviour's love! We have one or two friends amongst these ladies who really seem interested, and who are studying their Bibles and praying. Our earnest desire is that they may come wholly out on the Lord's side. I have told you of only a few of these dear women. Would that I could let you see them—their sweet, beautiful manners and loving ways. Yet back of these are awful sorrows, and sometimes more awful sins. May God make our lives and words to bring light and life into these dark hearts!

Advertisements.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

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It invigorates as well as heals, and soothes the throat and lungs so that you quickly realize the lung healing virtues of the pine.

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I had a very severe cold and used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first dose gave relief, and part of the bottle completely cured me. At the same time my mother had such a severe cold and cough that she was confined to her bed. She also used the Syrup and it gave her almost instant relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from coughs and colds. Mrs. FRANK E. HARVIS, Hortonville, N.S.

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Advertisements.

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The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.

Jim Rogers's New Leaf

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

We all have our little failings, as the pickpocket said when he was sentenced for his twenty-third offence. Jim Rogers's fault was recklessness; he was always careful of other people's safety, but apparently quite unmindful of his own. It is true that he was seldom in such danger as he seemed, for his cool head, strong muscles and steady hand made him safe where another boy would have been in deadly peril, but besides keeping the nerves of his relatives on the jump, he occasionally got hurt, which annoyed them much more than it did him. For instance, when he was laid up for a month with a broken arm, obtained by falling from the swinging rings in the gymnasium where he had been going through a series of evolutions head downward, he did not mind it at all. He spent a pleasant week reading the latest books and playing checkers with his visitors, and then returned to school; where some two weeks later he was kept in for smiting another youth over the head with his plaster cast, the arm inside being quite healed. His family, however, did not enjoy the doctor's bill, or the necessity of keeping him amused for the week, or the break in his schooling. They mentioned these things to him, and he was quite penitent for the time being.

When he left school he was employed as a clerk in a warehouse for about a week, until the manager saw him jump from the moving goods-elevator when it was six feet from the floor. He landed all right, but it was not a safe thing to do, and besides, as the manager said: 'If that sort of thing went on, somebody would get hurt, and then they would want the firm to pay.' So Jim was invited to seek another occupation with all convenient speed. A relative in the money business got him a position in a bank, where he had a pleasant time, though he did not have to hire an express waggon to carry home his salary, and being a hard worker, was in due time promoted to be paying teller of a branch in the North-West. This, however, is not part of the present tale.

My first acquaintance with Jim was on Lake St. Louis. There was a gale from the north-west blowing, and my yacht was out in it, double-reefed, with a hundred pounds of lead ballast in the bottom and four men lying along the windward deck, and even then I had to luff occasionally. I thought there was no other boat on the lake, when suddenly, about a mile to windward, I saw a triangular patch of white. 'Is that a sail, three points off the weather bow?' I asked Bill, who was next me. I, being at the tiller, had to watch the sail and the waves, but Bill had leisure to look. 'Yes,' it's a sail, but it's not a yacht. I can't see the hull, but I guess it's a sailing skiff.' A minute later he exclaimed: 'She's gone!' The boat had evidently upset, or been swamped, and its owner was presumably being drowned in the foam of the waves. We could only jam the yacht a little closer into the wind, and hope he would last till we got there. We made one long leg on the port tack, then, coming about, made for where we guessed the boat must be. We could not see it until we were within a couple of hundred yards, and then we saw, not a half-decked sailing skiff, but an open canoe, right side up and about half full of water, and a youth supporting himself on the mast, which was floating alongside, while he rocked the canoe to get the water out. I luffed up alongside him, and the other fellows pulled him aboard and fastened his canoe painter to the yacht. 'Thanks awfully,' he said. 'You see, my reefing-gear got out of order, and she upset while I was trying to fix it.'

'Well,' I said, 'you seem to have had enough for the present. I suppose you'll come ashore with us?'

'If you dont' mind,' he answered. 'I'd rather get up sail again. My canoe's a trifle old, and I'm afraid that towing her in this weather would pull her stempost out.'

So we dumped his canoe for him, stepped his mast and helped him aboard, and watched him make home on a reach, leaning far out to windward, and keeping his reefed sail as close in as he safely could.

'That,' said Bill, 'is clear grit.' 'Nobody has any busines sto be so reckless,' said 'Rosy' Pete, who was sitting forward of Bill. 'I'm glad I'm not his family.'

'I think I've seen him before,' said Harry Brown, from the bow, 'sliding down Cote des Neiges one night.'

The reckless one sought me out next day, tendered his thanks, and introduced himself as James Rogers. We sailed together a good deal that summer, and I met his sister, with whom I sympathized deeply in her fears for Jim's safety. She had blue eyes and golden hair (has them still, in fact), and I found it quite easy to sympathize with her. Young men, beware of sympathy, especially if you work in a bank, where you are not allowed to marry under $1,500 a year.

But this is not the tale of Miss Rogers, nor of Jim's adventures in general, but of the incident which caused him to reform.

We went out for a snowshoe tramp one night, about twenty of us. Jim and Lulu were there, but somehow or other Lulu seemed to walk with me most of the time. I forget what we talked about, but I remember very distinctly the pleasure it gave me when we came to a steep place, and Jim was not there to help her up.

A light snow began to fall when we were out, and on Jim's advice we made for a road, and kept to it. The road ran along the edge of a steep hill, and we had a few slides on our snowshoes. When we went on, Jim stayed behind for one more slide, telling us he would follow a path he knew from the foot of the hill, and meet us half a mile further on. We went on, but we did not find him at the meeting place. We called, but there was no answer, and we thought he must have had another couple of slides, and would be along later. We could not wait for him, as the girls were getting cold with the snow in their faces, so we trudged on homeward. We felt a little uneasy, however. Suppose anything had happened to Jim? It would be sure death for him to be lost in the snow, and spend the night without shelter. We decided that four of us should go on with the girls, while the other five went back and had a search for him. So we went back, along the path he should have come by, feeling in the snow for snowshoe tracks, and finding none, until we came to a small clearing, where we found that he had taken the wrong track, one which lost itself in the thick woods. We followed it; there was nothing else to do, though the terrible white darkness of the snow seemed to shut us in, and deadened the sound of our voices so that our shouts were almost inaudible. We followed the track by touch, taking turns to feel for it with bare hands. After a while we came to a place where the path divided, and to our dismay found tracks leading both ways. We examined the tracks very carefully, almost freezing our hands in the process, and found that on one path there were tracks both ways, while on the other track they were much fresher, and only went one way—forward. We followed faster now, for we knew that we had caught up a good deal on him. Then suddenly Bill, who was ahead, stumbled and fell over something. He growled his opinion of the park ranger for allowing fallen trees to lie in the paths, and went on. We all stepped over it except Pete, who stepped on it and fell over. 'The thing slipped under me,' he said. Then suddenly, 'It's Jim!' It was Jim, lying face down in the snow, where he had tripped over a branch and lain, without strength to get up. He was unconscious when we found him, and we had to pound him a good deal before he would wake up enough to keep his feet moving while we half dragged, half carried him home. How did we get home? I do not know. For me, the whole performance is a nightmare, growing more and more confused and desperate until we came out on the road, and heard the jingle of sleigh-bells. It was a habitant driving home from the city, but we persuaded him with sundry pieces of silver to turn back, and take us home.

Jim was much better the next morning, and was able to recount his adventures. He had had several slides, and then had started along the path to meet us, as had been arranged. Confused by the snow, he took the wrong path, and did not find it out until he had walked several miles. Then, deciding that he was going the wrong way, he had turned back, reached the division of the path, taken the other branch, and, trying to run, had fallen and gone to sleep.

'See here, Jim,' I said to him when we were alone, 'do you think it's proper to do this sort of thing? Not to speak of your family's feelings, do you think it's right to risk you life this way? You've come out of it safe this time, but just suppose we hadn't found you? You know, your life's not your own, and it seems to me that it isn't quite the right thing to throw it away for sport. You're careful enough about other people's lives; why don't you take some care of your own?'

'It never struck me that way,' he said, 'but you're right. From now on I'm going to take care of my life and health as if they belonged to—some one else.' And he has.

IXION C. TOGAPER.

Paying for Their Whistle

(By Paul Blake, in 'Boy's Own Paper.')

'I say! that's a funny thing to have hanging up in a hall,' remarked little Pym to his cousin Mellor. He pointed to a metal whistle hanging on the hat-stand of Dr. Mellor's house in Wimpole street.

'That's to get cabs with,' explained Mellor in the tone of superiority which town boys often assume towards country cousins.

'If you want a four-wheeler you give one long whistle, and two short ones for a hansom.'

Pym couldn't resist a whistle; he blew a blast which would have brought his uncle out of his consulting-room at high speed, had he not happened to be out.

'It makes a ghastly row,' said Mellor; 'lucky the pater didn't hear you.'

'What it wants,' said Pym, with the air of a connoisseur, 'is a pea in it. That gives a whistle a lovely sort of shake, like a nightingale.'

'I'll get a pea from the cook,' said Mellor, always willing to try experiments.

The dried hard pea was soon procured and pushed into the air-hole of the whistle. Then Pym blew, but no nightingale note rewarded his efforts. A weird shriek similar to that obtainable from blowing into a key was all that he could produce.

'I say!' cried his cousin, 'that's forty times worse. Let me try!'

But the only result was to bring a protest from his elder sister, Carrie, who appeared in the hall ready to go out.

'What are you boys making that hideous noise for?' she asked.

'We're improving the cab whistle,' replied her brother.

Carrie disdained to reply. When the front door had shut behind her the two boys again experimented with the whistle, but with even worse results. The pea became stuck and the sound more excruciating.

'We must get it out again,' said Pym; 'it's too large.'

'I can't shake it out,' said Mellor.

Nor could Pym; the pea, which entered the hole with very little persuasion, quite declined to come out.

'Try your knife,' suggested Pym, but the suggestion was equally ineffectual; directly they pushed the pea it retreated, and the blade would not follow it sufficiently to persuade it to leave its retreat 'I know!' exclaimed Mellor, at last—'Carrie's crochet-needle! If we push that in, the pea won't slip off as it does from this silly old knife.'

Pym jumped at the suggestion; he was beginning to wonder what his uncle would say, when he came back. Mellor soon found the work-basket, and in Carrie's absence no difficulty arose about borrowing her property.

'Let me have first try,' said Mellor. But success did not come at once—the coyness of that pea was phenomenal. Then Pym took it in hand. He meant business. He shook the pea to the top end, and then made a dig at it which must have penetrated in it—if the aim had been quite straight. Unfortunately it was not; the tip of the needle slipped off the metal and pierced the top of Pym's thumb.

He uttered a yell and dropped the whistle. The crochet-needle he could not drop, nor could he pull it out; the barbed head stopped that.

'I say, what can I do?' he asked in dismay.

'Come upstairs; I'll see if I can get it out,' replied Mellor. But his amateur surgery was not successful; in fact, Pym soon stopped it, as hurting too much.

Suddenly Mellor remembered! He had heard his father speak of an exactly similar accident.

'I know what to do!' he exclaimed; 'my father told me. You can't draw a crochet-needle back, but you can push it forward; then you break off the barb and draw the needle back. Do you see?'

Pym saw, but did not fancy the operation at first. However, it seemed that the needle was almost through as it was, so he made up his mind to the momentary pang.

''Twon't hurt you,' said Mellor; 'I'll squeeze your thumb so that you won't feel it; you can push it through yourself.'

Pym set his lips, seized the handle and gave a manful push. There was a suppressed yell, but it did not come from him, but from Mellor.

'You idiot! You've pushed it into my thumb now!' he cried.

It was too true—the barb was hidden in the ball of Mellor's thumb, and the two boys were skewered together like two hearts on an old-fashioned valentine.

'I suppose I pushed too hard,' said Pym apologetically.

'I should think you did!' replied the other. 'What can we do now?'

'At any rate we'll have no pushing it through your thumb,' said Pym decidedly, foreseeing it would have to travel through his as well. 'We must get uncle to take it out for us.'

'But he may not be in for hours.'

However, at that moment Dr. Mellor's voice was heard below.

'Robert! I want you!'

'We're coming, father.'

'No, only you,' replied Dr. Mellor.

'I—I can't help coming too, uncle,' said little Pym.

'Why, what do you mean? What is the matter?' asked Dr. Mellor, as the two boys came downstairs gingerly, hand in hand.

The trouble was soon explained and remedied. An icy spray of ether made their flesh almost insensible, then a strong pair of nippers cut the needle between the thumbs; the shank was then withdrawn from Pym's thumb, and the barb, which had only just penetrated Mellor's hand, skilfully cut out. Both boys winced a little, but bore the operation bravely.

'By the way, where did you get this crochet-needle?' asked Dr. Mellor.

They explained, and the doctor good-naturedly handed them sixpence to get another.

'And if you take my advice,' he said, 'you'll get it at once, or Carrie will have something to say about your visit to her work-box.'

They followed his suggestion; and finding they could buy a crochet-needle for threepence, they were conscientious enough to expend the balance on a new whistle for the hall. They were agreed that they had had enough of the old one!

The Sharpshooter

(By Capt. W. S. Hawkins, late C.S.A., in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.')

The following striking episode is taken bodily from the personal narrative of Capt. W. S. Hawkins, C.S.A., who in the spring of '62 was serving as a private soldier under Brig.-Gen. J. B. Magruder. Early in that terrible April, when Gen. McClellan began his 'on to Richmond' peninsular campaign, 'Bully Magruder,' as his men called him, obstinately blocked the way. It was in the fighting which ensued that the following events took place, which give a graphic picture of war as the man in the ranks knows it.—The Editor.

There was one piece in the enemy's battery, so true in its range, with such a spiteful report when discharged, that it was dubbed the 'little devil.' It was a hearty cheer which greeted the explosion of its caisson by a shell from the twenty-four pounder at redoubt No. 14. Though relieved of this tormentor, there yet remained one even more annoying in the shape of a sharpshooter entrenched on the other side of the Warwick River, nearer to the Confederate line than any other Yank, and in easy speaking distance, of which he took advantage, to hurl his taunts at the Confederates. He had by some means obtained and transferred to his pit a rocking-chair, and though the Confederates could see the movements of the top of the chair, as he rocked contentedly, yet so perfect was his concealment that they could catch no glimpse of the man himself.

He commanded the spring at the foot of the hill on which the redoubt was situated, and it was almost certain death to attempt to draw water. Many shots had been fired at him, and his position repeatedly shelled, but with no avail, all the efforts of the Confederates to dislodge him but elicited his laughter of derision, accompanied by sneering taunts. Several picked shots in their attempt to kill him, had themselves, by him, been killed. Beside the annoyance, it was terribly mortifying that one Yank should keep so many men crouched behind the work. Drew's battalion, the support of the redoubt, had suffered considerably, and when affairs appeared at their worst, and the men were getting demoralized by these successive losses, Pratt, of our company, asked to try his skill on the Yank. The captain tried to dissuade him, representing that no less than six men had lost their lives in the same endeavor, but as he was determined to try it, the captain at last reluctantly gave consent.

Pratt made his preparations by discharging and cleaning his musket, reloading it and seeing that the powder was well up in the tube. Then covering the lock with the flap of his coat he sat down with his back against the inner wall of the earthwork, and, despite the rain and mud, was soon asleep, much to the disappointment of those who had expected him to 'take a shot.' As night set in, Pratt, disencumbering himself of all superfluous clothing, got over the breastworks, gun in hand. We could see him begin to make his tortuous way through the abatis, but we quickly lost sight of him in the darkness.

It was a weary anxious night to the battalion, for Pratt was deservedly popular, and many a wakeful eye and eager ear was strained to catch the least sight or sound that might tell how Pratt fared in his daring adventure. But not a sound disturbed the stillness of the night, and it was feared Pratt was a prisoner.

With the first streaks of day anxious eyes peered over the parapet, and were rewarded by a bullet whistling by their ears, and the report of the gun of the sharpshooter, which was followed by another discharged in quick succession, the commencement of a general fusilade along the Yankee lines, replied to by the Rebs to the best of their ability. The fire lessened to the irregular dropping shots of the sharpshooters, and, as daylight increased, Pratt was seen at the foot of the hill lying flat on his face.

'Pratt, Pratt, are you hurt?' cried the boys.

'No, not a bit,' replied Pratt. 'If you fellows will only stop firing, I will make a run for the works.'

At his desire the boys ceased firing and Pratt got safely inside the works, though the Yanks sent many lead messengers after him. All anxiously inquired how he fared in his adventure.

'Don't more than seven of you speak at once,' said Pratt, 'and I'll tell you. After leaving the works I descended the hill through the abatis, and tough work too, no body of men could get through it and face our fire too; then I reached the Warwick, and waded it, the water up to my shoulders; however, I kept my gun dry. When I reached the other bank, to my great delight, I found it and its hills free of underbrush, for the breaking of a dead branch would have ruined all. I crept along so quietly that I could hear as well as feel my heart, or something very like it, beating in my throat.'

'Scared, maybe?' said one of the boys.

'Yes, scared, and badly too,' replied Pratt. 'You try this creeping along in front of that line of sharpshooters, no one of whom ever misses his man, and let me know your sensations at the time. Well, boys, as I rose up the hill I crouched more and more, stopping every now and then to listen. I could hear you fellows talking, but I couldn't make out what you said. Once while trying to catch what you said the thought struck me: 'Suppose you boys were to open fire; between that and the Yankees return fire it would be good bye, Bill Pratt."

'I crept along a little further, and at last arrived at the rifle pit which had given us so much trouble. I lay on the ground listening. I dare not rise up and look over, for that might be exactly what the fellow was looking for, and I would but get a bullet through my head for my pains. I tossed over a clod of dirt—I had my gun all ready to "let him have it" as he got up to see who threw the clod.'

'The clod, falling on the wooden bottom of the chair with a noise which seemed to me to be sufficient to rouse the whole Yankee camp, plainly told me he was not in the chair. Perhaps he had left the chair empty to deceive me and was crouching there waiting. Cautiously and slowly I raised my cap on my gun to the edge of the embankment and moved it to and fro as though its owner were cautiously peering over the works; still all was silent in the pit, not a sound could I hear but my own thick and hurried breathing, even louder than the beatings of my heart. Was I scared? Yes—some. I don't think I "hanker" after that sort of thing for a constancy.

'When I found that the cap dodge was of no avail I said to myself: "How stands the case, Bill Pratt? He's not in the chair—fact number one. He ain't asleep or he'd be in the chair—fact number two. He didn't take any notice of the cap, when he could have slashed it to pieces with his sword bayonet, never once exposing himself, and reserving his loaded gun for emergencies, that's—well, I must acknowledge that's fishy, and it resolves itself into this: he's there and waiting to put a bullet through you, or he ain't there and you are getting scared at nothing. Come, Bill, be a man and end this thing." Jumping to my feet, my gun ready to fire, I looked over and found the pit empty, empty as far as my occupant was concerned, but provisions in plenty. I took a good pull at my host's canteen—the Yanks drink better whiskey than we—and slinging the strap over my shoulder got out of the pit to return to our works, with the canteen for a memento of my visit. I was about starting down the hill when I was arrested by the sound of voices approaching in my direction. Throwing myself on the ground, I lay quiet, hoping that the parties might pass on without observing me. Instead of passing they came directly towards the pit.

'I can go no further with you,' said one.

'Oh, come on,' replied the second voice, 'the Rebs can't hurt you.'

'Well, you see, fighting ain't my business, and if I should be incapacitated, and fail to write my regular letter, Greely would be real angry.'

'Well, good-night, since you won't come any further. Remember to save me a copy of the 'Tribune.'

'All right—how many Rebs do you expect to bag to-day?'

'Well, I can't say, the game are getting very shy; if I killed one and winged two or three of them I'd count it a good day's work,' replied the sharpshooter, getting down into his pit. Then as his companion retired, I heard him say:—

'It's darned chilly on this river. If it weren't for the fun of picking off them Rebels I'd break camp. Where's my canteen? I left it here an hour or so ago? The Rebs can't have taken it? No, no, they ain't got grit enough for that, some of those Irish hounds of Meagher's must have stolen it.'

'Afterwards there was a silence, only broken by the creaking of the chair, as he sat in it, rocking and smoking, the fumes of excellent tobacco coming over the pit to me. He had his gun in his hand I knew by hearing him frequently cock and uncock it. It was a terrible predicament, the slightest change in my position would attract his notice, and then, completely protected, he would have me at his mercy. My only chance was to wait for dawn and until he had discharged his gun at one of you boys, then rush on him before he could reload. This plan I determined to carry out. I had no other chance for my life, and there I lay, stiff and cramped, impatiently waiting for daybreak. At last it came, my neighbor was alert, for when you boys peered over your works I heard him say: 'Splendid chance; I can get one of these anyhow.' Summoning all my energies I anxiously awaited the discharge of his gun. The suspense was agonizing. Though it could not have been two seconds between the soliloquy and the discharge of his gun, yet to me it seemed interminable. At last it came, discharged directly over me. It was my only chance of life. I sprang to my feet and leapt the embankment. A cry for "quarter," a thrust of his sword bayonet, the discharge of my musket and the sharpshooter lay dying, weltering in his blood at my feet, grasping his gun. I, like Cain, fled. I was obliged to lie down to avoid your fire, and you saw the rest. I don't mind shooting at the men in a regiment where your shot strikes, but I have had more than enough of this style of fighting. I can never forget the look that dying man gave me as he lay at my feet bathed in his blood. Oh, it was horrible. I never, never can forget it.'

And as long as I knew him, he never did.

Rarest of all Stamps

SYRACUSE MAN HAS CANADIAN ISSUE VALUED AT SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.

(New York Paper.)

Philatelists all over the country are just now envying Mr. John F. Seybold, of Syracuse, N.Y., who has recently added a twelvepence (black) Canadian to his rare collection of postage stamps. This may not mean much to the uninitiated, but speaks volumes to the philatelist. Its rarity may be guessed when it is known that it is valued at $600, and Mr. Seybold says he would not part with it for a great deal over that figure. The best informed dealers and collectors agree that there are not over thirty-five of these stamps in the world, while some of the more conservative place the number at thirteen. This one is on the original cover and is the only one known to exist in that form, the others being separate stamps.

The stamp is of the issue of June 14, 1851, to Dec. 4, 1854. There were in all 51,400 stamps issued, of which the largest number sent to a single office was to Hamilton, which received 400. On May 1, 1857, the stamps not used were all destroyed. The total number of stamps put into circulation from the issue was 1,510. The stamp purchased by Mr. Seybold bears a Hamilton postmark.

The stamps of this issue were made by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York, who also printed the first issue of United States Government stamps in 1847.

At the time of the issue of the twelvepence stamp the postage to England was one shilling (twenty-five cents) sterling, the Canadian currency being at a discount. The postage to the West Indies was twelvepence and to the United States sixpence. Therefore about all the stamps went either to the West Indies or came to this country, few, if any, going outside of the two countries and Canada, those coming to this country carrying, of course, a double weight letter. As there were few, if any, collectors in the West Indies, the stamps sent to that country were about all destroyed.

Government buildings and old correspondence have been turned over to discover more of these rare stamps and the ground has been thoroughly covered, so that there is little chance of others being found. In Kingston, Ont., a boy collector had one, which he parted with not long ago for two dollars, and the stamp was resold in a short time for $250. A pair also sold recently in Boston for $1,300.

NEW YEAR SUPERSTITIONS.

The old superstitions connected with New Year are many, and not only harmless but interesting. For instance, no one must put on anything that is soiled, and, if possible, wear everything new. You must not cut your hair or nails, and on no account wear a torn garment. If you should be so unfortunate as to put on the left shoe first, or a garment on wrong side, you must undress, even to the taking down of your hair, and dress all over again. It is very bad luck to be late to breakfast, and worse luck still to stumble or fall, unless it be upstairs, in which case do not look behind you, whatever you do. On retiring, place something higher than the bed beside it, on which you can step when you arise in the morning, so that you may take your first step upward. Be the first to speak to the cook, if you can. To have a basket of eggs or a box of oranges brought to the house unexpectedly during the day is great good luck. The salt-cellars must be clean and full, the bread-basket well supplied, and money in your purse, and the purse in your pocket. Whatever you start to do on New Year's Day you must finish, or else you will half do all the year. It is also a custom to light a candle at sundown on Dec. 31, and keep it burning until the new year is fairly started. It is a very ill omen to have a fire go out with the old year. The finding of money is good if the money is spent for other than the person finding it.

CONUNDRUMS.

What word is that to which, if you add a syllable, it will make it shorter?—Short (short-er).

Who was the first whistler?—The wind.

Of what trade is the sun?—A tanner.

Make V. less by adding to it.—IV.

When do your teeth usurp the function of the tongue?—When they are chattering.

What everyone wants, what everyone gives, what everyone asks, and what very few take?—Advice.

If a man bit off the end of your nose, what would the magistrate oblige him to do?—Keep the peace (piece).

What is the difference between a cat and a speech?—The one has its claws at the end of its paws, and the other has its pauses at the end of its clauses.

Why is the fireplace like Westminster Abbey?—Because it contains the ashes of the grate (great).

Say exactly how many peas there are in a pint.—One (p).

What is the difference between a soldier and bombshell?—One goes to war and the other goes to pieces.

Why is a well-to-do baker like a beggar with twelve starving children?—He kneads (reeds) so much bread.

When is a spoon like a young lady's hair?—When it is plated (plaited).

If your father fell into a copper, to what extent would he suffer?—He would be pa(r) boiled.

What error in arithmetic does geology teach?—That stones may be quarts (quartz).

Why is gas like poetry?—Because the number of feet required are regulated by the metre (meter).

Why is a lighted candle like an extinct fire?—It burns no longer.

Which are the most contented birds?—Rooks, because they never complain without caws.

NOTED CHINAMAN.

Sir Liang Chen, the successor to Wu Ting-fang, is a finely educated man. He belongs to one of the oldest families in China. His wife died about a year ago, and it is believed he will not bring his children here for the present.

Sir Liang Chen until recently was the tutor of the son of Prince Ching, the Prime Minister of China.

Mr. Chen is 39 years of age. He was one of the large number of Chinamen who were sent to the United States in and after 1872 to study American methods and laws. He first studied at Phillips Andover Academy, Massachusetts, and subsequently entered Amherst College.

He and others were recalled to China. It was said at the time that the boys were getting too Americanized. He was fond of baseball and rowing, and these, with many other American accomplishments, he took back with him to Peking.

Sir Chen's appointment is due, it is said, to his knowledge of the United States and his education on the lines which have made Wu Ting-fang such a valuable representative of China in the United States. He is fond of society, and it is expected will do a great deal of entertaining in Washington.

Advertisements.

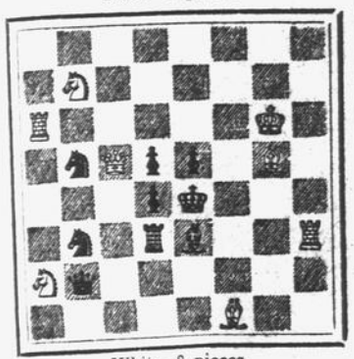
"77"
For Colds and
GRIP

CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

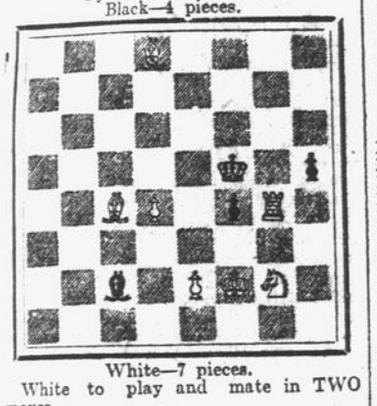
Saturday, Jan. 3, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 668.
By G. E. Carpenter.
Black—9 pieces.



White—8 pieces.
White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 669.
By the Chess Editor.
Black—4 pieces.



White—7 pieces.
White to play and mate in TWO moves.

Problem No. 670. By J. Paul Taylor.
White—K at K 3; Q at K Kt 5; R at Q 2, Q R 5; Bs at K B sq, K B 4; Kts at Q 8, Q B 5. Eight pieces.
Black—K at Q 4; B at K B 4; Kt at K 5; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 7, Q 6. Six pieces.
White to play and mate in TWO.

Problem No. 671. By J. C. J. Wainwright.
White—K at K R 8, Q at Q 2; Rs at K B sq, Q R 4; Bs at Q Kt 8, Q Kt 7; Kts at Q Kt 4, Q Kt 6; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, K B 7. Eleven pieces.
Black—K at K 4; Rs at K 6, Q 3; B at K B 4; Kt at K B 7; Ps at K Kt 5, K Kt 6, K 3, Q 6, Q B 5. Ten pieces.
White to play and mate in TWO.

Problem No. 672. By C. A. Gilberg.
White—K at K Kt 5; Q at Q R 6; Rs at K R 6, Kt sq; Bs at Q B 5, Q R 2; Kt at K 6. Seven pieces.
Black—K at K 4; Q at K 5; R at Q 4; Kt at K sq; P at K Kt 3. Five pieces.
White to play and mate in TWO.

Thes five are a little group of 'startlers' to start the New Year with, and to startle the merry solver. Solutions, Jan. 21, must reach editor Jan. 17.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

No. 649. Two moves. Key: Q—Q Kt 3. Correct from Pawn, G. Patterson.

No. 650. Three moves. Key: Kt—R 2, with many pretty variations. Correct from Pawn, G. Patterson.

No. 651. Three moves. Key: Kt—K 6; if P—K 3, P—K 4 ch, etc. Correct from Pawn, G. Patterson.

No. 652. Two moves. Key: P—K 4. Correct from Pawn, 'a fine collection'; Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

All four problems are from the current tourney in the Manchester 'Weekly Times.' They should be somewhere near the top when the judges' award is made.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

Novice (1) 7, H. W. Barry (1) 84; E. W. Allen (1) 74, Sec. P.Q.C.A. 27; Pawn (1) 68, G. Patterson 70, H. J. Rose 14, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow 18.

E. W. Allen's score should be 84 he having correctly solved 649-652.

The continuous tourney will run to the end of January.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Novice and Pawn—Many thanks for kind Xmas wishes.

GAME NO. 584.

Played simultaneously with 23 others at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York.

Kieseritzky Gambit.

White.	Black.
E. Lasker.	W. M. de Visser.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 6
5 Kt—K 5	5 P—K R 4
6 B—Q B 4	6 R—R 2
7 P—Q 4	7 P—B 6
8 P x P	8 P—Q 3
9 Kt—Q 3	9 B—h 2
10 B—K 3	10 B x P ch
11 K—Q 2	11 B—Kt 4
12 P—K B 4	12 B—K R 5
13 Q Kt—B 3	13 Q Kt—B 3
14 Q—K 2	14 B—K 3
15 P—Q 5	15 Kt—R 4
16 B—Kt 5 ch	16 B—Q 2
17 B x B ch	17 K x B
18 Kt—Kt 4	18 K—B 1
19 Q R—Q 1	19 R—Kt 1
20 K—B 1	20 B—B 3
21 R x R P	21 Kt—R 3
22 P—B 5	22 Q—B 1
23 Q R—K R 1	23 K—Q 2
24 Q—Kt 5 ch	24 Kt—B 3
25 P x Kt ch	25 K—B 1
26 P x P ch	26 R x P
27 Q—R 6	27 B—Kt 2
28 Kt—B 6	28 K—Q 2
29 Q x R	29 Resigns.

Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA

Geo. S. Scally, of 15 Nassau St., New York, says: Fo years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, and I came to the conclusion to try your pills. I immediately found great relief from their use; I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me and my rheumatism has gone entirely I am satisfied if any one re afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial, they will surely cure them, for I believe it all comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing its work.

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cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION AND

All Disorders of the LIVER.

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Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the name is on what you buy.

White.	Black.
Prof. Exner.	F. Englund.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	5 B—B 4
6 P—B 3	6 B—R 2
7 P—Q 4	7 Kt—K P
8 P x P	8 Castles.
9 B—B 4	9 Kt—K 2
10 Kt—Kt 5	10 Kt x K B P
11 R x Kt	11 B x R ch
12 K x B	12 P—K B 3
13 B—Kt 3 ch	13 K—R sq
14 Kt x R P	14 Q—K sq
15 Kt x R	15 P x P
16 Q—B 3	16 P—Q 3
17 B—Kt 5	17 Kt—B 4
18 Q—R 3 ch	18 Kt—R 3
19 Q x Kt ch and wins. (a).	

(a) 'Deutsche Schachzeitung' points out that Black should have played 10.—, Kt—Kt 3, instead of Kt x K B P. Even at his twelfth move Kt—Kt 3 was good. The finish is pretty, because obviously there is a mate by B—B 6 if P x Q.

GAME NO. 586.

(Kieseritzky Gambit.)

White, R. Sanderson, Berks. Black, C. Long, Berks.

White	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 6
5 Kt—K 5	5 P—K R 4
6 B—Q B 4	6 R—R 2
7 P—Q 4	7 P—B 6
8 P x P	8 P—Q 3
9 Kt—Q 3	9 B—h 2
10 B—K 3	10 B x P ch
11 K—Q 2	11 B—Kt 4
12 P—K B 4	12 B—K R 5
13 Q Kt—B 3	13 Q Kt—B 3
14 Q—K 2	14 B—K 3
15 P—Q 5	15 Kt—R 4
16 B—Kt 5 ch	16 B—Q 2
17 B x B ch	17 K x B
18 Kt—Kt 4	18 K—B 1
19 Q R—Q 1	19 R—Kt 1
20 K—B 1	20 B—B 3
21 R x R P	21 Kt—R 3
22 P—B 5	22 Q—B 1
23 Q R—K R 1	23 K—Q 2
24 Q—Kt 5 ch	24 Kt—B 3
25 P x Kt ch	25 K—B 1
26 P x P ch	26 R x P
27 Q—R 6	27 B—Kt 2
28 Kt—B 6	28 K—Q 2
29 Q x R	29 Resigns.

CORRECTION.

Problem No. 664. Lloyd. Three moves. The Black knight should be at K 8 not K 5 as printed Dec. 20. All the others were correctly printed.

ENGLAND A COLONY OF FRANCE.

Jean Finot, editor of the 'Revue des Revues,' recently put the relations between France and England in a most striking fashion. He said:—

'Great Britain deserves the name of the richest and most important of French colonies. France is so bound up with her fate that the disappearance of England's economic power would cause her incalculable mischief. Our total exports in 1901 were only 4,155,000,000 francs, of which England took 1,264,000,000 francs, or more than 30 percent of all the merchandise which we cast on the world's market. But even of more importance is the fact that the amount of English purchases in France is constantly growing. From 1,032,000,000 francs in 1896 it rose to 1,132,000,000 francs in 1897, to 1,238,000,000 francs in 1899, and to 1,264,000,000 francs in 1901, thus showing an increase of 232,000,000 francs, or over 22 percent in five years. Now the purchases from the Mother Country of all the French colonies, including Algeria, 259,000,000 francs, and Tunis, about 34,000,000 francs, together with those scattered all over the world, about 183,000,000 francs, did not amount in 1900 to more than 476,000,000 francs. Besides this colossal amount of purchases, the English yearly spend considerable sums in France. The money left in our country by Englishmen visiting Paris or their favorite resorts is commonly estimated at 500,000,000 francs, thus making 1,800,000,000 francs as the formidable total yearly paid by England to France.'

The St. John's Ambulance Corps along the route of the recent royal procession had on duty 1,143 surgeons, officers, and men as well as 196 nursing officers and sisters. The cases treated by the brigade numbered 1,159, including 1,130 cases of fainting. Nine cases were sent to hospital. No one, however, was seriously hurt during the day, although a temporary shelter of poles and tarpaulin erected at the corner of Gracechurch street and Eastcheap for the use of some workpeople collapsed just before the arrival of the royal procession.

Advertisements.

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I have found PEARLINE a great help in cleansing badly soiled infants' clothes, as it does away with all rubbing.
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FEATHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,

Canada Life Building, Montreal.

Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

MUTTER OR MAMA?

In Germany a discussion has started urging that German children drop the words 'mama' and 'papa' in favor of 'mutter' (mother) and 'vater' (father). 'How,' say they, 'can anybody prefer the unmeaning "mama" to the deep and impressive "mutter"? Nothing can replace for a German the word "mutter," certainly not the French "mama." A certain philologist, however, asks how it can be suggested that the word "mama" is derived from the French, seeing that it is probably to be found in all languages of the world. In the numerous dialects of Africa and in India the word for mother is "mama," which is given as a title of honor to every elderly dame deserving of esteem and respect. "Mama" and "papa" (baba) are so generally used in all parts of the world that they probably date back some thousands of years.'—(Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

Advertisements.

SURGEONS FAIL TO CURE CANCER

The science of surgery has advanced with mighty strides during the past fifty years, but as a means of eradicating cancer, it signally fails. This is admitted by eminent surgeons themselves. A leading physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, in a paper read before the Ohio State Medical Society, May, 1895, said: "I have operated in a considerable number of cases of cancer recently, and with one exception all have died within fourteen months after the operation."

The New Constitutional Remedy for cancers and tumors cures the disease by eliminating the cancer poisons from the system. It has effected many cures after operations have failed. Send two stamps for full particulars to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

1903

MAY IT BE A GLAD NEW YEAR TO ALL

The Old Year has gone, and we have entered on the New. We gratefully remember the past, and we hopefully look forward to the future.

WALTER PAUL, in tendering his warmest thanks to his numerous patrons and the public generally, for the liberal support given him during the past 25 years, begs to assure them that with increased experience and resources, he will be in a position to serve them, not only as well, but even better in the future than in the past, and will do his best to merit a continuance of the favors so generously given him during all these years.

WALTER PAUL,

Corner Metcalf and St. Catherine Streets, Bell Telephones, Up 1237, " " " 1238.

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to be known as "The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company" to construct and operate a line or lines of railway from a point at or near either Gravenhurst or North Bay in the Province of Ontario; thence in a north-westerly and westerly direction through the Provinces and Territories of Ontario, Keewatin, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca and British Columbia, or any other Province or Territory of British North America, to the Pacific Ocean at or near Fort Simpson, or at or near Bute Inlet, or such other port as may be hereafter determined by way of the Peace River or Pine River Pass or such other pass as may be found most convenient, or by such other more feasible route as may be hereafter more clearly defined; with power to construct, equip and operate branch lines to Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and any other point or points in the said Provinces or Territories, and to acquire, lease, amalgamate or connect with, or otherwise make arrangements for the use of the line of any railway company in Canada, with power to build, purchase or otherwise acquire and operate upon any navigable waters in any of the said Provinces or Territories, or from any point in the Dominion of Canada to any other point or points in or beyond the same, steam or other vessels and ferries for the purposes of the company; to engage in and to carry on an express and forwarding business on the Company's railways and vessels; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire land and water lots and thereon erect, maintain and use wharfs, docks, dock yards, elevators, warehouses, bridges, hotels, restaurants, houses and other buildings, terminals and properties, and collect wharfage, storage, and other dues and charges for the use thereof; to acquire and utilize any property, water powers, etc., for the purposes of the Company and for the production and supply of electricity for any use, and to sell and dispose of such water and electric power; to locate, acquire, work, develop and dispose of mines and mineral lands, timber and timber lands, to crush, smelt and otherwise treat and dispose of the ore and products of any mine, and to construct and use any buildings and works necessary therefor; to construct and operate tramways and other ways and appropriate any lands required therefor; to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the purposes of the Company's business and for public use, and to connect the same with any such lines already constructed; to acquire and dispose of any rights in letters patent, franchises or patent rights for the purposes of the Company's undertaking; to acquire lands for and to lay out, establish and control parks and pleasure resorts; to acquire and utilize lands in Canada or elsewhere for the purpose of the Company's undertakings and to dispose thereof when not required; to aid settlers upon lands served by the Company's railways; to mortgage, pledge or charge any of the assets and property of the Company; to issue, sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of from time to time, bonds, common and preferred stock, debentures or other securities of the Company; to receive from any Government, corporation, company or individual, lands, loans, gifts of money or securities for money or other benefit of any kind in aid of the Company's undertakings, and dispose thereof, to make arrangements with any Government or municipality respecting exemptions from taxation; to acquire, guarantee, pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of shares or other securities of any Government, corporation or company, and to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation, company, or individual in respect of such bonds, shares or other securities, or in respect of the construction, acquisition or operation of railways, steamship, telegraph or telephone lines or any public or private improvements in any Province of Canada or elsewhere; together with all such other powers and privileges as may have been given to any Company having like purposes in view, or as may be incident to or reasonably necessary for the successful carrying out of the undertaking contemplated.

Dated this 15th day of December, A.D., 1902.

JOHN BELL,
Solicitor for Applicant.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that applications will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to confirm the Dominion Letters Patent incorporating the Union Stock Yards Company Limited, to increase the capital stock of the said Company, also to increase the number and power of the Directors, and to extend its powers generally, in relation to the slaughtering and shipping of live stock, also the shipping of Dressed Meat in Cold Storage, and for other purposes including the manufacture of Glue, dealing in and the tanning of Hides and Sheep Skins, the operation of Abattoirs and the collection of Market fees; and for other purposes incidental to the operation and maintaining of Abattoirs, Stock Yards, exporting and importing, and general shipping business.

BICKERDIKE & TRIHEY,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Montreal, Nov. 29th, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Executors of the last will and testament, and codicil, of the late Honorable Alexander Cross, and his legal representatives, intend to make application at the next Session of the Legislature of Quebec for an Act to more clearly define the powers of the executors in regard to the sale and disposition of the property affected by said will and codicil. Montreal, December 13th, 1902.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
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Massage. Electricity.

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LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

From Portland.	From Portland.
Californian..Jan. 3, 1903	*Manxman....Jan. 17
*Norseman..Jan. 10	*Ottoman.....Jan. 24

From Avonmouth Dock and Bristol.
From Portland.

* Englishman, about Jan. 8.

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*MONTCALM.....	Jan. 31	

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First Cabin—Single, $45.00, and upwards. Round Trip, $85.50, and upwards, according to steamer.

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It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

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Dec. 26.....*Manchester Commerce.....	Jan. 15
Jan. 2.....*Manchester City.....	Jan. 25

*Fitted with cold storage.

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Hamburg to Portland, Me.

From Hamburg.
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Dec. 18.....BOSNIA..... — —

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St. John to London.

Dec. 6.....EVANGELINE.....Dec. 23
Dec. 20.....LOYALIST.....Jan. 11
Dec. 27.....FLORENCE.....Jan. 18

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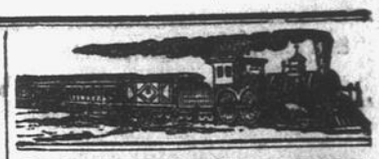

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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JANUARY 6, 1903.

Round trip tickets will be sold between all stations in the Province of Quebec; also from all stations in the Province of Quebec to Ottawa, Ont. and intermediate stations, and from Ottawa and intermediate stations to stations in the Province of Quebec, at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE,

On January 5th and 6th, good to return until January 7th, 1903.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Through Coach and Sleeping Car From Windsor St. 7.45 p.m. daily, ex. Sunday.

SUNDAY SERVICE Lv. Windsor St. 10 a.m. for OTTAWA and Intermediate Stations, arriving Ottawa 1.25 p.m. Returning leaving Ottawa 6 25 p.m., arriving Montreal 9.45 p.m.

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Between all stations in the Province of Quebec and from all stations in the Province of Quebec to Ottawa and intermediate stations on the C. A. Ry.

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Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon and 11.45 p.m. Returning trains leave Levis at 12.10 p.m. and 4.20 p.m.

Improved Night Service.

The Express leaving daily except Sunday at 11.45 p.m., with Sleeper attached, arrives in Quebec at 7.05 a.m. Passengers can occupy this sleeper at 9.00 p.m., and remain in car until 8 a.m.

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BRITISH FAMILIARITIES

REVERSION TO ANCIENT FREEDOM IN THE USE OF CHRISTIAN NAMES AND NICKNAMES.

It has been attempted in the celebrated case of the hour to draw an inference from the fact that persons not related called one another by their Christian names or some nickname. Whether the inference will be accepted or rejected by the jury we cannot say. But the mere discussion of the point—from which alas, there is no escape at present—suggests that the fashion of men and women calling one another by baptismal and pet names, if they meet at all often, has grown very rapidly and spread very widely during the last few years. It is decidedly a matter of fashion, though the fashion is not merely capricious, but may be traceable, in some measure at least, to the Court. At the beginning of the eighteenth century manners were ceremonious, and Anne's Court was stiff and dull. Toward the middle of the century manners relaxed, and by the end of the century, when the Prince Regent ruled the roost, they had become very easy. In the set of which Fox, Lord Carlisle, and Selwyn were leaders everybody was Charles or George. This sort of thing continued through the reign of George IV., but with the passing of the Reform bill and the accession of Queen Victoria we had a reversion to primness. A Queen on the throne always makes for stiffness, and the invasion of society by the middle-class after 1832 induced discrimination on the part of the elect. Perhaps the beginning of relaxation in modern political circles was the translation of the Fourth Party to the Treasury Bench. Then it was nothing but 'Randolph' and 'George' and 'Arthur.' There is a story, it may be invented, but if so, it is well invented, about a colleague of Mr. Balfour who, after delivering a carefully prepared speech on the complicated question of rating, sat down mopping his Olympian brow and asked: 'How did I do, Arthur?' 'Splendidly, Harry, splendidly.' 'Did you understand it, Arthur?' 'Not a word, Harry, not a word.' During the last few years we have had a rapid and alarming development in the direction of casual and endearing address. Mr. Balfour is perhaps the first Prime Minister who has been 'Arthured,' not only by his contemporaries, but by his Under Secretaries. To realize the startling advance in familiarity which these manners denote, one has only to reflect on their possible application to the leaders of the last generation of politicians. Can any one imagine Mr. Disraeli, outside the circle of his relatives, being addressed as 'Benny,' or 'Benjy,' or even 'Benjamin'? Dizzy he was called, but never to his face, except by that impudent buffoon, Bernal Osborne. And this reminds us that there are a great many statesmen who are called by disrespectful abbreviations behind their back. Mr. Chamberlain is often spoken of as 'Joe,' but we would wager a considerable portion of our substance that he is never so addressed to his face—though Mr. Bowles in his famous Joseph speech went perilously near. It is inconceivable that the stately Pitt should ever have been addressed as 'Billy'; yet the parliamentary records have it that when his friend Dundas was condemned for malversation by the casting vote of the Speaker, the rowdy Whigs crowded up to the Treasury bench 'to see how Billy Pitt looked.' Is it thinkable that any one should ever have clapped Lord Salisbury on the back and called him 'Bobby,' or even 'Robert'? There is a kind of floating tradition that there is, or was, a man who, having been with him at Eton and Christchurch, was in the habit of speaking to Mr. Gladstone as 'William.' But serious and well-informed men regard the statement as apocryphal, and stoutly disbelieve in the existence of such a person. For some reason, there is a great deal more of this affectionate familiarity on the Conservative front bench (on whichever side of the Speaker it may be) than on the Radical front bench. We remember to have heard Sir William Harcourt address one of his co-tenants as 'a damned fool,' but we cannot recall any nearer approach to intimacy among the Radical leaders than this somewhat ambiguous phrase.

It is all a matter of fashion. No one pretends that the Prime Minister is less respected or respectable than his predecessors; and if we have made Mr. Balfour the peg whereon to hang our moral, it is only because he is the first man in the country. The fashion is fostered by the habit of playing bridge and golf. It is difficult to treat with distant respect a partner who has blocked your long suit or an opponent who has 'missed the globe' on the teeing ground. A friend asked a distinguished statesman the other day: 'How can you ever play bridge with 'So-and-so,' (naming a leader of the Opposition) 'again, after his outrageous attack on your good faith in the House the other night?' 'It was a disgraceful attack,' replied the Minister thoughtfully, 'and I shall not play bridge with him again—for a fortnight.' Putting aside the fashion, which has only widened the area of a pre-existent custom, why is it that there are some men whom it is almost impossible to call by their Christian name or nickname, while there are others whom it is almost impossible to address in any other way? What subtle something is there in the character of one man which eggs you on to call him 'Toby' or 'Jacko'? And what is the opposite quality in another man which seals your lips at the bare thought of 'Topps' or 'Tommy' or even 'Arthur'? Anthony Trollope, if we remember right, devotes a good many pages in one of his books to discussing this mystery. The novelist decides that there must be something ridiculous, or mean, or at least weak, in the character of one whom everybody calls by a Christian or nickname. Diffidently, but emphatically, we differ from so great an observer of human nature as Trollope. We know men who are invariably treated with ceremonious respect, and who are in no wise respectable, who are mean and ridiculous, and weak as water. On the other hand, we know men of real strength and simplicity of character, and therefore fortified with a natural dignity which is always at command when wanted, who are almost universally addressed by some kindly little name which was affixed to them in boyhood. A good deal, of course, depends upon whether you know a man in his family. If you are in the habit of hearing a man called 'Harry' by his sister or wife or mother, it is difficult to avoid calling him so yourself. So far from agreeing with Trollope we go the length of saying that the being called by a short name raises a presumption in favor of a man's character. Does it not show that his fellows like and trust him? and what more can you say in any one's favor than that? Reserved and inexpansive natures never take kindly to what we have called the fashion of Arthur, which is, like all other modes, in danger of becoming ridiculous by unwarrantable imitation.—'Saturday Review.'

SHAKING HANDS

DANGER OF CARRYING DISEASE GERMS VERY REMOTE.

The pernicious microbe is omnipresent and persuasive beyond belief, and acts upon the minds of certain imaginative individuals with the force of a continual nightmare.

Such persons are beset by the idea that hurtful germs are lurking everywhere and are only waiting for the opportunity to pounce upon their unsuspecting victim. To so absurd an extent is this view of the matter carried, that in the most simple actions of every-day life deadly danger to health is seen. Kissing has long been interdicted by these advanced thinkers as an especially dangerous custom, and now it is declared that handshaking is the means of spreading a long string of maladies.

Handshaking has ever been looked upon as a very innocent and harmless mode of demonstrating one's friendliness, politeness, or respect. It comes, therefore, as a shock to read that handshaking has been denounced in exceedingly strong terms, and that the advice has been given to discontinue the practice on the ground that disease is thereby spread far and wide.

Dr. J. M. Hirsch, of Chicago, gives his opinions on the subject in 'Popular Mechanics.' He says in part:—'The most delicate perfume upon the hands is not a sign of freedom from germs, and the most refined are not free from disease of the lungs or throat, and the germs are rapidly spread by touching the hand that has handled the handkerchief of one afflicted with a cold, catarrh, or consumption. These diseases claim more than one-seventh of all the deaths. Our street cars carry signs requesting passengers to abstain from spitting therein. These same passengers may hold their hands before their mouths when they cough and cover them with germs enough to infect a thousand people. They may use their handkerchiefs with the same result, and when we have an epidemic of the grip, it is spread by the "grip of the hand" of a friend or a casual acquaintance or a mere stranger just introduced.' The writer then refers to eczema, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, and declares that these diseases are often spread by means of the hands. He also asserts that all germ diseases may be disseminated in this manner.

The above has been quoted merely to show to what extreme lengths faddists will go in order to drive home their theories. As to infectious diseases being spread by the hands, the event in some instances may be possible, but it is always very improbable. Handshaking will doubtless flourish as vigorously as if there were no possible fear of getting into one's system an obnoxious germ during the process.—New York 'Medical Record.'

AN AUSTRALASIAN RIVER.

The Nepean River, situated within a few miles of Sydney, is, says a visitor, 'undoubtedly one of the noblest rivers in Australasia. Quietly sleeping within the bounds of its picturesque banks, its waters are seldom ruffled by even the rudest blast, and always showing a sublimely tranquil surface. But all nature's beauties are not exhausted in making it enchanting to the eye. It has lately been discovered by scientific men that its waters at Erskine Creek possess medicinal properties of great value, which should be a great inducement to excursionists and invalids to visit the locality, where can be obtained the same health-giving advantages as are obtainable by the continental tourists at Baden-Baden or Munich, or at the spas at Bath. The creek itself is a vast amphitheatre of mountain splendor, winding canyons and elfin caves, rocky ledges, beautifully clothed with stately shrubs and ferns of the rarest species, over which the mountain torrent dances gleefully and the timid deer and wallabs quietly feed, seldom disturbed by man's intrusion. Here the overheated palate can be refreshed, and as the enraptured tourist imbibes the crystal stream his spirits, imbued with new vigor, rebound to the heart laden with health-giving medicines.'—Exchange.

Queen Wilhelmina has returned to Holland from Germany in perfect health again. The nurse who tended the queen during her last illness is again with her and will remain with the queen through the interesting event which is expected to occur late in the spring.

A knowledge of English is now considered necessary for business purposes in Mexico, and according to a decree published last September, that language is hereafter to be taught orally in the public schools.

BIRDS AND THEIR TAILS

Origin and Use of a Most Important Member.

FIRST AIR BRAKE EVER KNOWN —SOMETIMES A RUDDER.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Birds have not always had the graceful fan-like bunch of feathers which is the typical form of tail of most living species. Their ancestors, the lizard-like birds, trailed long appendages composed of many little bones or vertebrae, with a pair of perfectly developed feathers growing from each separate piece of the backbone.

If we look at the skeleton of a sparrow or dove, we will see, at the tail end of the spinal column, a curious wedge-shaped bone, which is known as the ploughshare bone. This is all that is left of the lizard tail, but the rest of the appendage, in the course of its evolution through the ages, has not dropped off, nor, like the tail of a polywog, has it been absorbed. It has been telescoped or crowded together, the bones nearer the body bulging out slightly on either side. So at the present day, tail-feathers grow, not like the webs on the shaft of a feather, but fan-like from a composite mass of bone.

Now that we have evolved our modern bird's tail, let us see to what uses it may be put, and a fine place to do this is in the New York Zoological Park. Of course, its use as an aid to flight is the first thought which comes to our mind, and rightly, too, for the parts which it plays in this respect in various birds, are many. The tail is used as a rudder, especially when it is long and powerful, enabling birds such as tropic-birds and magpies to make quick turns in the air. Tails sometimes perform the function of brakes. When a green pelican settles gradually toward the surface of the water, the tail, widespread and lowered, is of great importance in regulating the shock of alighting. The tail is aided in this function of brake by the great expense of web between the toes, both feet becoming comically stretched out in front.

Birds which have very short tails are unable to turn quickly, and their flight is very direct, or even when there is a long tail, if it is principally for an ornament, and not well muscled, it is of little use in helping its owner to change the direction of flight.

Among many other uses of tails we must mention props. Woodpeckers and creepers really sit on their tails, the feathers of which are stiffened, and with just enough resistance at the tips to admit of their bending into and making use of every crevice in the bark. As we watch a brown creeper hop rapidly up a tree-trunk, never missing a foothold, no matter what smooth places it may encounter, we say to ourselves, how impossible this mode of progression would be without the all-important caudal appendage. But here, as everywhere Nature confronts us with surprises. Our natural philosophers tell us that the law of gravitation is universal, and yet in almost every grove of trees in winter, we find what are apparent exceptions. Associated with the brown creepers, little blue and white birds will often be seen—nut-hatches—which run up and hop merrily over the trunks and branches, upside down, wrong side up, anyway, any place which promises an insect titbit. And most wonderful of all, it is only by means of their eight little claws that they do this, the rather short tail is often bent far forward over the back and in every case never touches the bark.

Even the innate characteristics of birds are often portrayed in the manner of carrying the tail, quiet, soft-mannered birds carrying it low beneath the wing tips, while active, nervous species carry it more or less raised. The peacock's real tail consists of small brown feathers which serve as a support to the magnificent train of feathers from the lower back.

The motmots, birds of Central and South America, not satisfied with having long decorative tail feathers, proceed to embellish further, and when full grown, pull off the barbs from a portion of each of these feathers, leaving a rounded disk at the tip. Even birds which have been reared from the nest, carry out this habit through inheritance. The males of certain weaver birds—the widow finches—have very elegant tails much longer than their bodies. And most gracefully do they carry them, flying through thick foliage without injuring their long trains in the least.

In some birds, as in our meadow lark and vesper sparrow, the central feathers of the tail are protectively colored, and when the bird is at rest help to conceal it from view. The minute these birds take wing, the pure white outer feathers flash out conspicuously. It is said that these are like the 'cotton tail' of the rabbit—a signal to its young, or to other members of the flock, to follow and escape, the older and more experienced birds being stronger and therefore usually in the lead.

The tinamous of South America has no tail at all.—C. William Beebe.

REASON FOR THE KAISER'S MUFF.

'In your recent issue,' writes a German correspondent of M. A. P., 'in one of the paragraphs about the Kaiser, you mention that you have never been able to understand the reason his Majesty, when out hunting, invariably has a muff slung round him. I think I am able to give you accurate information about this, as I have often accompanied the hunters of my region here to the Jagd. This muff is a very essential part of a German hunter's equipment, especially when he is on what is called the Anstand. The hunting parties break up about one or two o'clock in the morning in late autumn, and wait at certain points of the forests until the game, usually deer, pass on their way to their drinking grounds. As the German autumn nights are bitterly cold, a protection for the hands must be provided for—hence a muff. This article is usually made of bear's fur, or any other very warm skin, and has rather a flat shape, enabling the hands to be pulled out at once, and be then free for action when the moment comes.'

SWISS RAILWAYS

GENERAL SEASON TICKETS INCLUDE ALL SWITZERLAND.

I do not know that the railways of Switzerland could be acquired by any trust, but they are certainly profitable, says a correspondent of the Memphis 'Commercial-Appeal.' In 1900 they paid a net profit of over $11,000,000, and their travel is increasing every year. Only four years ago the government decided to buy them, and the transfer of the lines from private parties to the state is now under way. The roads, including the tramways, have a length of about 2,500 miles, and there are so many track and cable lines running up the sides of the mountains to give access to the beautiful views, that Mark Twain says, 'Every Alp now has a ladder up its back like a pair of suspenders.'

One of the nicest things of the government railway system is its general season tickets or passes, which include all Switzerland. The railway companies will sell you a ticket for two weeks, a month, a quarter or a year, which you can use for that time on all the railways and steamboats of Switzerland. These tickets are sold at fixed prices, and they have to be ordered at least two hours before leaving time. You must furnish an unmounted photograph of yourself, which is pasted on the ticket.

A two weeks' ticket over all the Swiss roads costs, according to class, from $7.50 to $12, and a monthly ticket from $10 to $20. If you travel third class the price is $10; second class, $14, or first class, $20. For three months the rates are $24, $34 and $48, and for the year, $60, $84 and $120. That means that for $120 you could start in on Jan. 1 and keep travelling day and night on Swiss trains and steamboats, with the very best accommodations, until Dec. 31, without extra charge. Such tickets are sold to any one who asks for them.

The cars are about the same as ours. There is a passageway through the centre, with doors at each end. The seats of the second class are upholstered in velvet; they are clean and comfortable. The windows are in brass frames, and they can be dropped down out of sight when you wish to look out. The express trains have dining cars, called 'waggon restaurants,' and the dining car porter comes through and calls out that dinner is ready, in French, English and German. The Swiss roads are well ballasted and well kept. The tracks are watched for avalanches and landslides and at every crossing stands a bareheaded girl, with a red flag, to warn all that the train is coming. At every station you find from a dozen to a score of hotel porters in livery, each bearing the name of his hotel on his cap.

VENEZUELA STORIES

SIDELIGHTS ON PRESENT AFFAIRS IN M. P.S' YARNS.

Two members of Parliament have quaint stories to tell of adventures in Venezuela in times past.

An honorable baronet, while on a visit to the republic, had interviews with certain members of the government. He dined with them in the evening, and retired at a late hour. He was awakened from his sleep by a noise in his room, and saw, as he thought, one of his hosts disappear through the bedroom window leading to the verandah.

Concluding that this was a polite custom of the country, the visitor returned to sleep, but in the morning he found his trousers upon the floor, their pockets turned inside out. His old-fashioned, highly decorated chain purse was gone, but its contents were on the ground. His gold-edged cigar case and some gold charms attached to his fob had also vanished.

The Englishman went straight to the seat of government, and complained to one of the Ministers, who expressed his dismay, and was thereupon informed that the person seen in the room bore a resemblance to himself.

'Very strange,' replied the Minister, 'for there is no one alive who resembles me.'

'In that case,' rejoined his visitor drily, 'you should have no difficulty in securing the restoration of my property.'

Later in the day the Englishman discovered an anonymous package upon his room table. Opening the cover he found all the missing articles save the gold-edged cigar case and one of the charms—a little goddess in diamonds and emeralds.

Mr. Henry Labouchere went through a revolution in Venezuela some years ago.

'A battle took place on the Plaza one afternoon,' said Mr. Labouchere, in telling his story, 'and I watched it from a grass hammock on the terrace in front of my hotel. The government forces were put to flight, and I was joined by my revolutionary friends keen from the fight.

'Later one of the fallen Ministers visited us and said he could show us where 250,000 silver dollars were hidden. He was as good as his word, and patriotism being sunk by my friends in obedience to the comforting moral of the place, "Be kiad to ourselves," it was proposed to divide the swag.

'I said, "No, don't do that; it might offend the people. Play for it!" Which was agreed to. The government man was allowed to come in, and we played and the government man won it all to the last dollar. So after all no harm was done.'—London 'Mail.'

THE WOLF PEST.

INCREASED BOUNTIES LIKELY TO CAUSE BIG SLAUGHTER IN THE WEST.

(Correspondence of the New York 'Times.')

Duluth, Dec. 23.—The Minnesota Legislature will be asked this winter to increase the bounty for wolves, and to provide an ample sum to defray the payments incident to the great slaughter which is expected to follow the unusual inducements. There is little doubt that the Legislature will respond, for the utter annihilation of deer in the northern half of the state is threatened by the great gray timber wolves, which have become alarmingly numerous, and whose boldness has increased with their numbers. Timber cruisers and settlers in this section of the state declare that the wolves are killing the deer by the hundreds.

The destruction of deer by hunters, they say, is nothing compared to that by the wolves. Until this year it was supposed that the wolves never disturbed moose, but Mr. W. B. Douglass, Attorney-General for Minnesota, says that a hunter and trapper on Baptism river, fifty miles north of Duluth, has found evidence during the past summer that they have killed at least two moose calves. At the Jean de Luth stock farm, near Duluth, men are employed to guard the blooded sheep and goats by night and day. Human beings have already had narrow escapes from wolves in this section, and it is fully expected that deaths by the fierce animals will be reported before spring.

A short time ago it looked as if the wolves would have a famine of their own this winter. A heavy snowfall occurred, and the snow lay two feet deep in the woods all over the north-eastern section of the state. It was of light quality, and a deer could scramble through it with less difficulty than a wolf. But the conditions have changed. A couple of warm days and a little rain followed, and then the weather turned cold. The result was a hard crust on the snow, and the deer were immediately placed at the mercy of their most dreaded enemy. The big furry paws of the wolves do not sink through the crusted snow, but the sharp hoofs of the deer strike through to the ground. It is no trick for a wolf to tire out a deer under these circumstances. The result is that the greatest slaughter of deer by wolves in the history of this section is in progress. Indications that the wolves are killing more venison than they can devour are found in the partly eaten carcasses that timber cruisers, and explorers run across in their travels in the woods.

This winter, for the first time, the people of the northern half of Minnesota have come to understand that the wolf problem is one that must be met and dealt with in a thorough manner, as they would combat an epidemic or correct any serious evil. The extraordinary increase in the number of wolves in this section can be accounted for in no way except that the state has been lax in providing money to pay bounties, and there has been too much red tape required in collecting pay for killing the beasts.

The northern part of Minnesota is one of the best deer hunting grounds in the world. Strange as it may appear, there are more deer here now than when the country first began to be settled. Wolves were not a pronounced pest in this region until a year or two ago, when it was noticed that they were increasing rapidly in numbers, and this winter they seem to be as thick as rabbits. Their tracks may be found any day all through this territory.

The commissioners of St. Louis county, at a recent meeting in Duluth, resolved to offer special inducements for the destruction of wolves, and as a result the total state and county bounty runs up to $25 a wolf.

LORD CURZON'S FANCY DRESS.

The costume which Lord Curzon will wear at the Durbar ball is a fac-simile of that worn by Lord Wellesley at the opening of Government House, Calcutta, one hundred years ago, and is strikingly handsome, says M. A. P. The 'Windsor uniform' of that period, it consists of a blue 'coatee,' with heavy epaulettes, scarlet 'stand-up' collar, inclosing a white stock, and scarlet cuffs, the whole richly ornamented with loops of gold lace up and down the front, and on the sleeves, collar and cuffs. The Viceroy's nether man will be incased in white silk knee-breeches and white silk stockings, terminating in old-fashioned, broad-toed shoes with buckles. Every detail has been carefully studied, the gilt buttons, with their 'G' enclosing an 'R,' the whole surmounted by a crown, having been struck from the original die, while the gold lace has also been specially made from the old pattern. The wig, I may add, has been constructed in India.

A book of 93 pages on the custom of tipping has been written by a German named Ihering.

ROYALTY AND ITS FLATTERERS

WHEN ALEXANDER II. WAS REPROVED FOR REVOKING IN WHIST.

One of the difficulties of royalties—one of the things that account for the tendency to selfishness which has been considered one of the weaknesses of the royal caste—is that they so seldom hear the truth. One could give many examples of this in even the lighter affairs of life. For instance, when Louis XIV. was once playing at backgammon, a favorite game with him, a dispute arose as to a doubtful throw of the monarch. The courtiers, appealed to by the King, said nothing—not daring to give the verdict against the King, not caring to tell too palpable a lie. The Comte de Grammont entered at this awkward moment, and the King asked him to decide the matter. The witty courtier replied without a moment's hesitation: 'Your Majesty is in the wrong.' 'How,' said Louis, 'can you decide before you know the question?' 'Because,' replied the count, 'had there been any doubt, all these gentlemen would have given it in favor of your Majesty.'

I heard a similar story with regard to the late Czar of Russia. He was one night playing a game of whist at Homburg, and the present King, then, of course, Prince of Wales, and several of his friends were of the party. Among those friends was Sir James Mackintosh, a well known bon vivant of the eighties and nineties. Sir James was one of those blunt, downright, rough-spoken Scotchmen who didn't know fear of God or man. In the midst of the game Sir James called out to the Czar, 'You've revoked.' Everybody's blood ran cold. The Prince of Wales, I have been told, kicked the Scotchman under the table; and the Czar, blushing and confused, exclaimed in bewilderment, 'Revoked! Why, I never did such a thing in my life!' But Sir James persisted, and the monarch was proved to be in the wrong; whereupon Sir James replied to the observation of the Czar, 'I daresay you've often revoked, Your Majesty, but this is the first time you were ever told so.'—M. A. P.

LEGEND OF CORN.

INDIAN STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE GOLDEN GRAIN.

Corn is the most beautiful of all our native plants, and many are the legends twined about its history. It was certainly cultivated by the Indians long before the coming of the paleface, and they tell a very pretty story of its origin.

A young brave went out into the woods to fast at that period of his life when youth is exchanged for manhood. He built a lodge of boughs in a selected place and painted his face a sombre hue. By day he amused himself in walking about looking at the various shrubs and wild plants, and at night lay down in his bower. He besought a gift from the Master of Life, and he hoped it would be something to benefit his race. On the third day, as he lay there looking up into the sky, he saw a spirit come down in the shape of a beautiful youth, dressed in green, and having green plumes on his head, who told him to arise and wrestle with him, as this was the only way in which he could attain his wishes.

He did so, and found his strength renewed by the effort. The visit and the trial of wrestling were repeated for four days, the youth feeling at each trial that, although his bodily strength declined, a moral and supernatural energy was imparted which promised him the final victory. On the third day his celestial visitor spoke to him. 'To-morrow,' said he, 'will be the seventh day of our fast, and the last time I shall wrestle with you. You will triumph over me and gain your wishes. As soon as you have thrown me down strip off my clothes and bury me on the spot in soft, fresh earth. When you have done this leave me, but come occasionally to visit the place to keep the weeds from growing. Once or twice cover me with fresh earth.' He then departed, but returned the next day and, as he predicted, was thrown down. The young brave obeyed his instructions in every particular, and soon had the pleasure of seeing the green plumes of his sky visitor shooting up through the ground. He carefully weeded the earth and kept it fresh and soft, and in due time was gratified by beholding the matured plant, bending with its golden grain, and gracefully waving its green leaves and yellow tassels in the wind. He then invited his parents to the spot to behold the new plant. 'It is mondamin,' said the father; 'it is the spirit's grain.' They immediately prepared a feast, invited their friends to partake of it, and thus originated Indian corn.—Atchison 'Globe.'

HONOR FOR A SMITH.

The honor of being the first woman admitted to the rank of the Imperial Service Order by the King has fallen to Miss M. C. Smith, the superintendent of the ladies' branch of the savings bank department of the general post-office. Thirty years ago Miss Smith had but twenty women assistants, but her staff has increased at such a rate that this lady has now nine hundred women under her control.—'Exchange.'

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