Montreal Weekly Witness.

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THE BLAIR SCANDAL

THE PLOT THAT FAILED

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. BLAIR AND ITS ALLEGED CAUSE.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—As evidence of the fact that Montrealers were interested in a proposal to secure the construction of the new transcontinental railway for an American syndicate, the Hon. H. R. Emmerson told your correspondent that he was approached in New York shortly before the Canadian general elections. A former Canadian declared to him that certain wealthy American capitalists were negotiating with Montreal men to try to get the building of the G. T. P. It was hinted that a good fat contribution could be had for the Liberal campaign funds if this thing could be worked. Mr. Emmerson, however, refused to have anything to do with the proposition, and adds that the election courts may have an opportunity of showing where the funds came from that were spent so lavishly in New Brunswick constituencies on behalf of Opposition candidates. The minister believes that an organized conspiracy was formed to beat the government in New Brunswick at the recent elections, and that the conspirators did not shrink from enormous money expenditures to attain their purpose.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—The 'World' published the following from Ottawa on Saturday: The circumstances under which



THE HON. A. G. BLAIR.

the Hon. A. G. Blair resigned the chairmanship of the Railway Commission are gradually coming to light. It now appears that Mr. Blair's resignation was simply part of a scheme hatched in Montreal, the object of which was to create a panic just before the general elections. That the scheme failed is due to several circumstances, the most important of which was the government's threat to make disclosures if Mr. Blair persisted in carrying out the part which had been allotted to him. Mr. Blair's position to-day gives color to the story which is coming out. It is now clear that in the statement which accompanied his resignation Mr. Blair was not frank with the public. He declared that he proposed to enter upon more congenial employment and to reaffirm his opposition to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. Contrary to expectations, he allowed the campaign to close without saying a word in regard to the government transcontinental railway policy, and the more congenial employment which he hinted at does not seem to have arrived.

What Mr. Blair proposed to do, how he failed and why he failed are chapters in a most interesting story, which is being slowly revealed, and which may yet become the basis of a parliamentary investigation. Several things happened at the time that Mr. Blair resigned the chairmanship of the Railway Commission. Mr. David Russell, the sky-rocket promoter, who was opposing the government with all the means at his command, had obtained control of the Liberal newspapers in St. John City. He was the leader in the movement which culminated in transferring the control of 'Presse' newspaper to a syndicate of capitalists more or less friendly to the Opposition. He had any amount of money at his back, and it is stated that two of the strongest railway interests in Canada were giving him their support. Mr. Russell, it is understood, had access to information which would enable him to discredit the administration of the Department of the Interior. A retired civil servant is supposed to have supplied this information; and those who know of its character were confident that it would provide a political scandal of such dimensions that the public opinion of the country would be staggered by the revelations. The information was to be made public a few days before the elections.

In pursuance of this arrangement seven Liberal candidates in Quebec, presumably in disgust, but really in consideration of $10,000 each, were to resign their nominations and decline to run in the Liberal interest. It is stated on high authority that these seven Liberal candidates were ready to do their part in the scheme, and would have done so but for Mr. Blair's failure to make good at Ottawa. The government by silencing Mr. Blair's guns, upset the whole scheme. If the scheme had been carried through as originally outlined, Mr. Blair was to have received $100,000.

Senator Dandurand was seen this morning by a representative of the 'Witness' with regard to the above telegram. He said:—

'I heard on nomination day that the bombshell of the Tories was to develop as follows: 'The Tories, having secured the 'Presse,' were to keep the fact of having done so carefully from the public knowledge, and on nomination day Mr. Blair was to make extraordinary revelations. On the same day two or three ministers of the Crown were to be arrested for malfeasance in office. The next day the 'Presse' was to denounce the government and ask all honest men to turn out the Laurier Government because of the revelations made by Mr. Blair. A certain number—as many as they could secure—of the Liberal candidates were to resign in disgust and allow as many Conservatives to be returned by acclamation.

'I know, as a fact, that the Conservative organization in Montreal had planned to make an immense demonstration to Mr. Blair after nomination day and they had entered into particulars with people who were to furnish twenty-five bands of music and a few hundred carriages and transparencies for that demonstration. There is no question that they secured the 'Presse' and that they secured the resignation of Mr. Blair, but in what respects the whole scheme failed I cannot say, except in one particular, namely, the disclosure ahead of the appointed time of the sale of the 'Presse' to Mr. David Russell. I am fairly convinced that the schemers in their ignorance of the character of the men they intended approaching, and in their corrupt imagination, had the idea that they could purchase a certain number of Liberal candidates for from $10,000 to $20,000 apiece. But I am quite sure that they never started on that errand, nor approached any Liberal candidates when the scheme broke down.

'I may add that I know that Mr. David Russell had taken what he thought were secure means to prevent the news of his purchase of the 'Presse' from leaking out beforehand. The documents signed at four o'clock in the morning in the house of the attorney of Mr. David Russell leave no doubt as to that point.'

A Further Chapter in the Alleged Plot.

Toronto. Dec. 5.—The 'World' says this morning that the Blair matter is causing much talk in government circles at Ottawa, and says that the members who are gathering in Montreal to meet Mr. Borden discussed little else on Saturday. A French-Canadian senator, who is very wise in his way, explains Mr. Blair's resignation from the government and his subsequent inactivity as follows: 'When the Minister of Railways and Canals left the government he and some friends were in a big speculative deal by which they expected to make a good deal of money, but a few days after he made his big speech against the Grand Trunk Pacific the market went against him, the result being utter financial ruin. At this moment the gifted wife of the Prime Minister of the Dominion paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Blair. Lady Laurier had been informed of Mr. Blair's wreck in his money matters, and she dwelt with a great deal of ability and truth upon the terrible position the ex-minister would be in if he still continued to oppose the government, and thus make his acceptance of the chairmanship of the Railway Commission quite impossible. It is said Lady Laurier consulted Mrs. Blair, and Mrs. Blair worked the ex-minister, hence his sudden determination to call off the anti-Grand Trunk Pacific dogs and accept office at the hands of the men he had insulted and reviled.

'In this connection it is only right to say that Mr. David Russell had no part or parcel in this backdown of the Hon. Andrew G. Blair. The Montreal promoter had long ere this determined to fight the government, and it was his intention to fight to a finish. He had influenced Mr. Blair to throw up his portfolio, and rather than show the white feather the plucky operator down in Montreal did all he could to offset the influence which Lady Laurier had been able to exercise in the mind of the ex-Minister of Railways and Canals. Mr. Russell, although a strong friend of Mr. Blair, failed in the attempt, and Lady Laurier's victory was complete. The next chapter will describe Mr. Blair's second resignation and the means that were employed to bring it about.'

OPINION IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—The Toronto 'World' published on Saturday a new version of the motives which prompted the Hon. A. G. Blair's resignation from the Railway Commission, detailing an alleged plot on the part of Messrs. Blair and Dave Russell to explode a scandal against the Minister of the Interior on the eve of the elections, and the manner in which Mr. Blair's former private secretary sealed that gentleman's lips by threatened reprisals.

In a statement which the Hon. Clifford Sifton made to your correspondent, he declared that if the Toronto 'World' or any other journal had knowledge of any scandal in his department he challenged its publication. So far, however, as his personal knowledge went, he knew of no matter to which the 'World's' insinuation could be taken as an allusion.

The Hon. A. G. Blair was out of the city, and the same statement applied to Mr. John Lambert Payne, the former private secretary whose name figured in the 'World' report.

Whatever the nature of the deal between Mr. Blair and Mr. David Russell, no one now doubts but there was a compact between them to spring some surprise on the eve of the general election with the object of 'busting,' if possible, the Laurier-administration. The plans evidently miscarried, and, although Mr. Blair has paid more than one visit to Sir Wilfrid, he has not been able to convince his former cabinet associates that he was actuated in resigning at the juncture he did by any other than a deliberate desire to injure the government in the elections then pending.

MR. DAVID RUSSELL THREATENS NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. David Russell writes to the 'Gazette' as follows:—

Sir,—A few days ago a certain irresponsible journal in Ottawa published an article in which I was subjected to an extremely scurrilous and entirely unwarranted attack. It is quite apparent to me that this attack was inspired and the article prompted by people not directly concerned in the publication of this obscure sheet, whose editor probably desired the notoriety resulting from a criminal trial. For this reason I saw no necessity for making any public statement at that time in connection with the matters touched upon. However, as his article has now been reproduced by a Toronto paper of some prominence, I find that the time has come for me to take the necessary steps to refute the libellous charges made against me, to vindicate my character and to disprove fully and completely the insinuations against my honor.

It is quite true that there are several contractors among the shareholders of the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, but all the shares of this company that have been sold to the public have been disposed of for working capital. I have not only not sold any of my own stock, but, moreover, have at the present time received any remuneration for serlars of my own money actually invested in this enterprise. Although I have been actively connected with the directorate of this company since the business was first established in Canada seven years ago, I have never in all that time received any remuneration for services rendered and have not ven been reimbursed for actual expenditure for travelling expenses to and from New York and London, in connection with the company's business. These facts will be laid before the general meeting of the shareholders to be held in London in February. When the company's accounts are laid before the shareholders they will prove that the business has been honestly administered since its inception, and managed, not in my interests, but in those of the shareholders. There is nothing to hide in any of my transactions.

As regards the St. John 'Daily Telegraph,' the statement that I acquired this property improperly is absolutely untrue. When I formed the present 'Telegraph' company, I was joined by a number of prominent citizens of St. John, and there were also a number of subscribers from other parts of Canada, who subscribed from interested motives, as it was understood that the 'Telegraph' would become the organ of the Liberal party in New Brunswick. One or two of these subscribers paid their subscriptions in cash; the others gave me their notes, which I discounted at my bank. These notes were not paid by the promissors, but by myself, and are now in my possession, and when the policy of the paper was changed by me I re-purchased from the then shareholders all the outstanding stock excepting that of two small shareholders in New Brunswick, who each hold $500, and who declined my offer. Besides these two amounts, there is only $21,000 of 'Telegraph' stock that has not been paid for by me, and this consists of two subscriptions of $15,000 and $6,000, respectively, and these subscribers were duly notified that their certificates will be issued to them at any time they may wish. It will thus be seen that I personally am the owner by actual purchase of the large majority of the stock of the company, and when I changed the policy of the paper and requested the government to withdraw its patronage, I was dealing in an absolutely legitimate manner with a business proposition, in which my own interests were those chiefly involved. It is my intention to request the Liberal leaders to appoint an auditor to investigate and confirm the statements I have made here, and it will probably be somewhat of a surprise to the Premier and others that a number of men were enjoying the credit of assisting in the establishment of the St. John 'Telegraph,' who, as a matter of fact, never contributed one dollar. All the vouchers and papers in this connection are at the disposal of the proper parties for examination, and as soon as their report has been drawn up, I shall exact full retractions, not only from those journals that have published these extraordinary and foundationless statements, but also from no less than four members of the Laurier administration, who have made themselves parties to the dissemination of this scandalous libel.

DAVID RUSSELL.

Montreal, Dec. 4, 1904.

DENIAL FROM MR. BLAIR.

WRITES TO SAY HE WAS NEVER IN ANY DEAL TO DESTROY THE GOVERNMENT.

The following letter appears in this morning's 'Gazette':—

Sir,—Since my return from the Maritime Provinces, I have seen the full text with scare headlines of a flaring political statement in which my name is freely used and in which I am referred to as not having been frank with the public as to the reason of my resignation of the chief commissionership of the Railway Commission—with having conspired with two important railways and other parties to damage the government—with having plotted to make an attack upon the administration of the Interior Department—with having co-operated with others to expose the scandals against the government on the eve of the election—with being privy to an arrangement whereby several of the government candidates in the province of Quebec, in consideration of $10,000 each, were to withdraw from the field on the eve of the contest—with failing to take the platform against the G. T. P. scheme—with having been sandbagged into silence lest some secret which I feared to have come out should be exposed—and with having arranged that I should receive $100,000 as soon as the scheme outlined should be carried out.

Let me deal with these statements seriatim, first, however, giving to the public the assurance that these allegations constitute a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

First—That I was not frank with the public as to the real reason for my resignation. What I stated at the time was and still remains true. I said I intended taking up more congenial employment, and so I do intend; and I more than hinted at that time that I had found my position on the board more uncomfortable than I feared I should when I accepted the appointment. I could enter more fully into details on this subject, but do not think it necessary, at least at present.

Second—As to my co-operating in hostility to the government with two of the great railways. My answer is that I took no part whatever, except by voting in the election, from the beginning to the end of the contest. It is true I resigned the office between two and three weeks prior to election day, but I was not of the opinion that my resignation would cause more than a few days' comment, and the result showed that my judgment in this respect was sound. I hear now for the first time that two of the great railways in Canada had anything to do with my resignation, and, speaking for myself, I do not know and have no information which would lead me to believe that the railways in question were antagonizing the government.

Third—That I conspired with others to make an attack upon the administration of the Department of the Interior, I pronounce this statement wholly devoid of truth. I never heard from any source whatever that such a movement was in contemplation by any one. I most assuredly had no such thought in my own mind. No one ever mentioned the subject to me, nor did I to any one.

Fourth—As to my having conspired with any one to expose scandals against the government on the eve of the election. The statement is wholly void of truth; such an intention on any one's part, I hear for the first time from the 'World's' publication.

Fifth—What is alleged as to the intended withdrawal of the Quebec candidates, is, so far as I am concerned or am aware, an entire fable. The statement is the creation of a very disordered or a very malicious mind, and, indeed, the same may be said with regard almost to the whole publication.

Sixth—As having failed to take the platform after my resignation from the board. I did not state at any time that I intended doing so. The telegram announcing my resignation, said, in effect, that beyond reaffirming my objection to the railway scheme, I intended to take no part in the campaign. I had not the slightest thought when I resigned of going into the fight, and my telegram contained all the reaffirmance of my views on the railway question I had at any time in contemplation.

Seventh—It is said the fear of the disclosure of some secret compelled me to silence, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was able to force me to pursue this course. If any one either in or outside the government is in possession of a secret of the nature described, I hereby not only give him permission to disclose it, but invite him to do so. I make the statement in the most explicit terms, that no living man, either Sir Wilfrid or any other person, ever made any threat to me or by any other means sought to compel me to silence. I will say this for Sir Wilfrid, and he will bear me out in what I have said, and also in what I am now about to say, that I should not take part in the campaign, nor did any one on his behalf do so. I understand that a member of the government made a statement in Montreal that 'Blair dare not speak,' that the government had the papers which shut his mouth. If there is any member of the government from whom this street report emanated, he will do me a favor if he will produce the papers and let the public know what the nature of these potential documents may be.

Eighth—As to the last allegation, that I was to receive $100,000 cash when the scheme as laid out had materialized. I give this and the connected statements an emphatic denial. No such arrangement nor understanding was had by me with any person. I did not receive $20,000, as alleged, nor any other sum on account. No question of $65,000, nor any amount whatever, nor any dispute of any kind involving such a question has arisen between Mr. Russell and myself. The statement in its entirety is absolutely untrue in every respect.

Let me add that I recently saw in a government newspaper that my expectations and plans at the time of my resignation rom the Railway Board as to my own future, had not been realized, and would need to be revised. This is a very interesting statement, and I confess I am indebted to the newspapers for the information. I had not made the discovery, and except that the public press has so stated I still remain in blissful ignorance of the same.

AND. G. BLAIR.

Montreal, Dec. 5, 1904.

MR. PARENT ATTACKED.

SENATOR CHOQUETTE DENOUNCES HIS ELECTION CONDUCT.

Senator Choquette has written a very strong letter to the Quebec 'Chronicle,' in which he forcibly condemns the action of the Hon. S. N. Parent, prime minister of the province, in connection with the Charlevoix election. In the letter, which appeared in the 'Chronicle' yesterday, Senator Choquette says in the paper's issue of Nov. 25 were printed the following words as having been uttered at a meeting held the previous evening by the Hon. Mr. Parent relative to the Charlevoix election:—

'In that county Mr. Morin, the late member, was the candidate of the local government. Because Mr. Morin would not, however, sign a Nationalist document, Mr. Choquette and his friends brought out Dr. Synott in the Nationalist interest. Mr. D'Auteuil being also a candidate, Mr. Morin was thus crowded out of the field, and in consequence of this trick played upon him Mr. Parent refused his support to the doctor.'

'If Mr. Parent used this language,' writes Senator Choquette, 'I have no hesitation in saying that he deliberately sought to deceive the public, the Liberal party and our English-speaking fellow-citizens, as he has already deceived them on many occasions.'

At the suggestion in regard to the Nationalist interest, Senator Choquette shows himself to be indignant. 'I am not a Nationalist,' he says, 'but Mr. Parent would be one the very day he could derive any profit from the fact.'

To prove to the public that there was no question of Nationalism, and that Mr. Parent knowingly misstated the truth, the senator gives the telegrams exchanged between them relative to that election.

First, there are two telegrams which he sent to Mr. Parent from Charlevoix on Nov. 23, expressing the desire to have a categorical reply and to know if Mr. Parent was 'for Synott, a square Liberal, or for D'Auteuil, a Conservative, who has always bitterly fought against Angers and Sir Wilfrid.' The reply from Mr. Parent was as follows:

'Telegrams received. According to information derived from good source, the government candidate was betrayed, because with Mr. Synott's candidature, he might have been elected by acclamation, and the least I can do is not to interfere in the present contest.'

Thereupon Senator Choquette wired back that there had been no treachery, 'and on my return to Quebec,' he declares, 'I told him what I thought of his conduct, and that if there had been any treachery, it was he who was the traitor, who was betraying the party, as he had so often betrayed all his friends, and who was actually betraying the brave Irish Catholics of Quebec West.'

He publishes a frank statement from Dr. Jobin, to the effect that he is an old Liberal, and says in spite of this Mr. Parent still sought to pretend that Dr. Jobin was a Nationalist.

Concluding his letter, Senator Choquette says:—'It is evident that Mr. Parent has been seeing crooked for some time past, but I am happy to note that the people see clear. The vote they gave on Friday in Quebec East, Quebec West and elsewhere is the best proof of the fact and also the finest vindication of my conduct and that of Mr. Talbot and other friends, who did as we did, besides being the severest and most richly deserved condemnation of men like Mr. Parent, who are unable to meet an accuser face to face, preferring to have him assaulted and struck down in the dark by rowdies whom he has not even the heart to pay for their dirty work out of his own pocket, but causes to be paid by the city and the province.

'With these few facts before them, I think the public, and especially the English-speaking public, will see that, besides being a traitor to his friends, Mr. Parent is further capable of falsifying the truth in order to humbug the English population and of trying like a coward to tarnish the character and the reputation of men, who yet have done for him more than he ever deserved.

'I consequently leave the public to judge the difference between us and in this instance, as in so many others—and especially in his administration of the Crown Lands—to use the forceful, but perfectly justifiable expression of my colleague, Hon. Senator Legris, I may say, that a man must be a fool or a criminal to act in such a way; and Mr. Parent is not a fool.'

WHAT MR. PARENT SAYS.

Quebec, Nov. 28.—Pressure of business prevented Mr. Parent from speaking at any great length this morning when interviewed by the 'Telegraph' regarding Senator Choquette's charges.

He stated that Senator Choquette's story regarding the electoral campaign in Charlevoix was not complete, and Mr. Choquette had been informed before he went to Charlevoix that he (the Premier) would not interfere in the contest. Regarding the accusation that Mr. Parent would be a Nationalist if it paid him, the latter admits the charge to be a grave but a vague one. He says that Senator Choquette should explain. When the latter makes his accusation in a clearer and more precise manner he will answer him satisfactorily.

As to Senator Choquette's accusation that he was a robber in conection with his administration of the Crown Lands, Mr. Parent challenges Senator Choquette to quote one transaction in which he can prove the statement. When this statement is forthcoming from Senator Choquette, Mr. Parent says he will give an immediate reply to the satisfaction of the public and Senator Choquette himself. In conclusion, Mr. Parent declared that Senator Choquette's accusations were all too vague, and undefined. When the charges were made categorically, they would be readily answered.

GALT TRAGEDY

MOTHER AND SON ASPHYXIATED

Galt, Ont., Dec. 5.—A gruesome discovery was made here on Saturday night, when the residence on Spruce street, owned and occupied by Mrs. James Barber, was forcibly entered by the police owing to information given by neighbors that neither Mrs. Barber nor her son George, who were the regular occupants of the house, had been seen since last Wednesday. The police forced the door and were horrified to find Mrs. Barber dead in bed and her son lying on his back on the floor of his mother's bedroom cold in death. Coroner Vardon was summoned, who stated that death had probably occurred two or three days previous to discovery and that the cause of death might have been asphyxiation from gas escaping from a coal stove. Crown Attorney Bowlby has ordered an inquest.

The late Mrs. Barber, who had been a widow for twenty-five years, had been a resident of Galt for about thirty years. Her maiden name was Euphemia Gathrae, a native of Melrose, Scotland, and about seventy years of age.

THE 'WEE FREES'

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE CASE.

London, Dec. 3.—It was announced today that a royal commission will be appointed to enquire into the differences between the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

MR. HAULTAIN DENIES THAT HE HAS RECEIVED INVITATION TO OTTAWA.

Regina, N.W.T., Nov. 30.—Mr. Haultain says he has not received any invitation to Ottawa to discuss autonomy terms. He is ready and anxious, however, to meet the Dominion authorities, and reaffirms his determination to maintain the principles upon which his former demands were made. The demands will be the same as before, and no other basis will be accepted. He says a settlement would be easy once the principles involved are acknowledged. His intention is to accept any invitation as soon as received, and to compel an invitation as soon as possible.

CHILD IMMIGRANTS

INCREASE IN NUMBER BEING SENT OUT.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—Mr. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected children, has received an interesting report from Mr. P. Byrne, the Ontario Government agent at Liverpool, regarding child immigration to the province. He states that personally he has inspected, so far this year, a total of 1,740 children who were being sent out to Ontario under the auspices of the various children's aid societies in Great Britain. Of this number 1,170 were borys and 570 girls. Last year 1,674 children were sent out. The increase in the number of boys this year over last was 57, and the increase in the number of girls nine. Mr. Byrne also says in his report: 'I was favorably impressed by their general appearance, demeanor and general intelligence. The reports I have received as to their characters and conduct while in the homes were also favorable, and showed that those responsible for their training, education and selection for emigration are as careful as ever to send out only such children as are likely to make their way and grow up good citiezns of the province.'

MERCHANTS AFTER SMUGGLERS.

Sarnia, Ont., Dec. 1.—Determined to prevent wholesale smuggling, the merchants of this town have engaged a young woman to remain at the customs office on this side of the river to detect women shoppers who purchase their holiday goods on the United States side. Now that holday shopping has begun several merchants hope materially to reduce the large amount of petty smuggling which heretofore has been carried on, and by this method to intimidate the women buyers.

ITALY AND ARBITRATION.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 30.—Italy has accepted the invitation of the United States Government to conclude an arbitration treaty, and Baron Nayor Des Planches, the Italian ambassador, called at the State Department to deliver the message of his government, and request that the convention be prepared for signatures. The treaty will be almost identical with those already completed between France and Germany.

THE LOVE OF MARCEL POUPARD.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Marcel Poupard was the last young man in all northern Michigan who any one would have expected to fall in love where he had no right. His good old mother and Pere Rapin had taught him too well for that. It was all an unhappy accident, and Marcel was not at fault, as every one must admit when the story is told.

Marcel had gone over to the lake that summer to act as guide. He knew the trout brooks back of the north shore, and had a keen eye for the weed beds where the bass and maskallonge were to be found in the lake itself. Old Pierre, who kept a little hotel for the few tourists who strayed that far aside from the Duluth road, would give him good wages for every day he was employed, and he was weary of the monotony of lumbering, any way. So, as soon as Pierre sent word to him that the tourists had begun to arrive, he packed up his little bundle of clothing, kissed the dear old widowed mother good-by, and with light heart and tireless foot walked the twenty miles from his home cabin to the lake.

It did not take Marcel long to establish his reputation as the best guide on the lake. It was all luck, according to the other guides, but the clear head, the strong arm at the oar, and the lack of all taint of laziness in his makeup, may have had something to do with the fact that the best catch soon developed a persistent habit of coming to the man or woman who sat in his boat. If a broken rod had to be mended, a snarled line untangled, a balky reel brought to terms, or a toothsome pan of fish fried under the trees by the shore, no one else could do the work quite so neatly, good-naturedly, and successfully as Marcel Poupard.

But it was just these good qualities, curiously enough, that brought poor Marcel into such sore trouble. If he had been no better or more attractive than the rest of the half-dozen guides whom old Pierre had gathered around him for the season, he would have gone on all summer guiding a day or two at a time first for one party and then for another, and the chances are that he would never have remembered, when the season was over, that the lovely lady from Detroit had been at the lake at all.

It was near the end of July when old Pierre's waggon, which went every day to the railway station, ten miles distant over the jolting corduroy roads through the cedar swamps, came back one evening laden with four nicely-dressed, jolly young women. They had heard of the Lake of St. Ignace from a young college instructor who had been there two weeks before for a few days' trout fishing, and they had come up to see if it really was so ideal a summer resting place as he had described. The little log hotel was quite full already and it was a new experience to Pierre to be asked to find accommodations for four city ladies all at one time. But they could not get away that night, in any event; so Pierre shifted his guides from the boathouse loft to the haymow and his own daughters to the boathouse loft, and so opened up rooms for the ladies which they protested were amply satisfactory.

By noon the next day they had taken a row in two of the boats which happened to be idle, had feasted on red raspberries by the roadside, had plunged into the forest and returned loaded with mosses and ferns, had cooled their bared feet on the ripples which washed in upon a clean stretch of sand near the hotel, and were unanimous in the opinion that the college instructor had not told them even the half. If they would send down to St. Ignace and get a big tent would Pierre set it up for them on that grassy knoll beyond the boathouse and let them stay there until September, cooking their own dinners and taking breakfast and supper at the hotel?

Of course Pierre would do anything they asked, and be happy to serve them, and so it was but three days until the tent arrived from St. Ignace and was duly set up. And now had Pierre some trustworthy guide to take them out fishing whenever they wanted to go, gather fuel for their evening campfires, help get their dinners, bring water from that delicious cold spring across the arm of the lake, go with them on tramps through the dense woods where they were afraid to go alone, and sleep up in the nearest corner of the boathouse with his gun, that they might have protection near at hand if any dangerous wild animals really should come around their tent in the dark? Certainly Pierre had just such a man, and of course it was none other than Marcel Poupard. And so in spite of the grumbling of three or four old anglers who were waiting their turn for a day in the lucky boat, and who couldn't see what women wanted in such a place anyhow, Marcel's exclusive services were at once engaged until the first of September, the engagement to date from sunrise the next morning, when the ladies wished to start for a five-mile tramp before breakfast.

Marcel was shy at first, for his associations with women had been only among the home families of his own class, but these city ladies put on no fine airs to disconcert him, and were very gracious in their sincere thankfulness for the polite and satisfactory way in which his day's work was always done. They thanked him one and all for the neatness with which their fish were dressed, the crisp brown coat that was on their potatoes when pulled from the campfire ashes, the softness and fragrance of their beds of evergreen boughs, and the excellent condition in which their boat was kept; but from the very beginning Marcel noted a marked difference. Three of them took no particular notice of him aside from his services duly rendered in conscientious fulfilment of his contract; but the one with the wavy brown hair, the soft, deep eyes, the lithe body, and the gentle yet vivacious voice—Marie, the others called her—she found in Marcel's knowledge of the wild things about her a mine of rich treasure which she was always eager to explore, and it was of course a delightful experience to him to be looked up to as a teacher by one so wise and beautiful as she.

It was she alone who had the energy and inclination to climb the sand dunes with Marcel for the wintergreen leaves which they wanted to put in their aromatic pillows; it was she alone who toiled with him up the steep cliff to get a look into an eagle's nest, while the other three sat on a log below and talked of the news from home; it was she who had the grit, when a muskallonge took her hook, to cling to the rod and follow his directions coolly until the fish was brought exhausted to the side of the boat, and it was she who begged the privilege of drifting noiselessly with him in the boat at night and listening to the wild deer browsing among the reeds by the shore.

Nor was she content to accept Marcel's store of information without return. She told him much about the great city, from which his own dear old mother had come as a mere girl to be the wife of the sturdy young lumberman, Edmond Poupard; she listened with real interest to his poor attempts to draw music from the old violin which had passed to him, a little boy, when Edmond went under the rushing water in breaking a log jam and never came up again, and she showed him where his playing was wrong, and whistled the tunes over softly to him until he could get them straight; she read beautiful stories of the North Country to him, written by one who loved the woodsmen of the North and understood them; and when she found that Marcel was a devoted Catholic she told him old stories of the Middle Ages, so quaint and wonderful that Marcel treasured them all up to tell to his mother when he should go home again.

And so the month of August slipped quickly and pleasantly by. Marcel was sorry to see the tent taken down but he did not yet realize that he was anything more than sorry. He himself drove the waggon over the ten miles of corduroy to the station, handed the satchels to the porter when the train for the south pulled in, shook hands in a dazed sort of way with the four young ladies, Marie last of all, and watched the receding train until it passed around a distant curve and was lost to his view. And then for the first time Marcel Poupard, whose fresh heart had never before felt the impression of a fair woman's charms, realized that he was filled with a surging, overpowering love for the beautiful woman whom that train had borne away, perhaps never to be seen by him with mortal eyes again.

Marcel drove old Pierre's horses slowly back to the Lake, put them in the stable, made some trivial excuse for eating no supper, sat sleepless and alone all night long on the plot of grass where the tent that had sheltered the loved one had stood. The next morning he was wanted as guide for an angler from New York. He accepted the task, as a matter of course, but from the very start everything went awry. He nearly upset the angler into the water by pushing his boat from the shore, he lost an important screw in adjusting an expensive new reel, he trod on the tip of a fine rod, he managed the boat awkwardly whenever the angler had a strike, and to crown it all he allowed a fine muskallonge to escape after it had been brought exhausted to the side of the boat. At three o'clock they came in again, the New Yorker empty-handed and angry, Marcel downhearted and silent. The next day's experience was not materially better, nor yet the next. Marcel's much-lauded luck was gone, and the rest of the guides made no attempt to conceal their satisfaction. They were all getting fine catches, as was natural in the crisp, bright, and breezy weather of approaching autumn. And so on the fourth day nobody wanted Marcel, and his boat lay on the shore idle. The ignominy was too great. Marcel settled up his accounts with old Pierre, bundled up his belongings, doubly wrapping, with loving care, the books and pictures which the lovely Marie had given him, and he trudged gloomily back through the forest to his old mother.

There were no secrets between Marcel and Angélique, his mother. Into her tenderly sympathetic ears he poured the story of his apparently hopeless love, and their tears flowed long together before they sought their beds. For five nights Marcel had scarcely closed his eyes, and now he slept the sleep of complete exhaustion until the sun was high over the treetops beyond Angélique's little garden. Angélique had not slept, but she had thought. After Marcel had finished the breakfast which her loving hands had prepared, she rose from her seat and came and stood by his shoulder. Her trembling fingers pressed the coalblack locks upon his forehead, and a voice just on the verge of tears fell sweetly upon his ear from those dear old lips:

'Courage, Marcel! You shall have her yet, the beautiful lady.'

'But how can it be, mother? She is so far away, and she is rich; she must have the fine house and the fine clothes, and the money comes not to us here in the woods.'

'But you shall go to Detroit, Marcel. You are young and strong; you have the clear eye and the brave heart. The man who owns the great saw mill, over by the river, lives in Detroit. Pere Rapin shall speak to him for you and he will take you down to Detroit on one of his boats and get work for you to do. You will save your money, and after a while you will have a store, as my uncle did when I was a little girl. Then you will find the beautiful Marie and she will be your bride, Marcel.'

'But how can I leave you, mother? It would not be right.'

'I have thought of that, Marcel, and I have a way. I will go and live with Julie Carnot and help her cook for the men at the mill; and when you are married, Marcel'—a hot tear dropped on his forehead—'when you are married perhaps you will send for me and I will cook for the dear Marie, and if the good God sends the little children into your home I can mend their clothes and rock them to sleep. Oh, Marcel, my Marcel!'—the tears came in streams and her wrinkled cheek pressed hard against his—'you surely will not forget your poor old mother when the great happiness comes into your heart. Since the river took the dear father from me my life has been all for you.'

No lapse of filial duty was possible with Marcel. He sprang from his chair, took her trembling form into his stalwart arms and showering the tenderest of kisses upon her withered face, where even yet the traces of the beauty of youth could be discerned, he protested his eternal faithfulness to her, and called Heaven's blessings upon her for the hope which she had put into his heart. What was impossible to youth and strength fired with such a love as his?

That very day they went together to Father Rapin, and the kind father, whose heart beat very tenderly towards Marcel because of the lingering memory of a love that had long ago crept into his own life, went at once to the rich lumberman and presented his request. Before the sun had set it was agreed that Marcel should take passage on the next lumber boat to Detroit, with a letter which would ensure him a good position in the lumber yards, where he would get such wages as he had never dreamed of before, and a chance for still better positions if his work was well done.

So the old cabin was abandoned, and Angélique went to live with Julie, and one bright October morning Marcel boarded the lumber boat at St. Ignace, went slowly past the White Island and out into the broad expanse of Lake Huron, where the shores that he had left, in search of what seemed to him the supreme happiness and good fortune, faded gradually from his view.

. . . . . .

Marcel had been five weeks in Detroit. Father Rapin had given him a letter to a good old priest who found him a cheap lodging place in an honest family of his own French-Canadian stock. A light heart made light work, and the secret hope in his breast was as yet too new and sweet to admit of any doubt as to the outcome. So he worked with a cheerful energy which made his superiors open their eyes in wonder, and secured him a promotion at the end of the first month. Under such circumstances the busy insistence of the city was a healthful tonic, and not a weariness to his soul. The pitfalls that caught so many other inexperienced feet did not exist for his. His life was above and beyond all that, and it could not get its stain upon him even though he might wade to his shoulders through it. Success was sure even now to his enlightened vision, and with the visible demonstration that he could provide for her wants and make her happy, he felt no fear that the idol of his heart could refuse the offer of his hand.

It was a bright, cold morning early in December. Marcel was off for a holiday, at the voluntary suggestion of his employers, who were so pleased with his fresh enthusiasm for his work that they could hardly do him favors enough. He had strolled into the heart of the city and was gazing into the window of a jewellery store on Woodward avenue. How lovely that chain of coral would look around Marie's fair neck! He would take it to her when first he went to make his presence known and offer her his love.

Just then he felt a strange thrill run through him, and a lady warmly wrapped in elegant furs brushed past him and went on into the store, closely followed by a little girl, apparently four or five years old. The carriage from which they had alighted stood waiting at the curb.

'Look, Mamma, look!' cried the little one, as some piece of jewellery caught her eager eye.

'Yes, daughter, what is it?' a soft but cheery voice answered, as the lady turned about and brought her face into Marcel's view. It was none other than the beautiful Marie!

Mrs. Marie Saunderson took her child by the hand and passed on into the store. She did not see Marcel and she would scarcely have known him there if she had. No one told her that a stranger had fallen in a swoon on the sidewalk as she entered, and had been carried into a neighboring drug store. And so she made her purchases and went home, entirely unconscious that she had been once again in contact with the interesting young woodsman of her summer holiday, and that this chance moment of contact had darkened his life past all remedy. If she had known all this she would have shed tears of bitter regret, for Mrs. Saunderson was just as kind and lovely at heart as she had seemed to poor Marcel. It was a mere whim of four old college classmates that they should demean themselves as unmarried women in that out-of-the-way place, where it did not occur to them that the prank could result in any harm. If she had once suspected that her genuine interest in Marcel Poupard might arouse the passion of love in his heart, she would have been swift to avert the danger. And so it was well that she never knew of the heavy stroke that fell upon Marcel that bright winter morning.

A half hour later Marcel was sufficiently revived to assure the druggist that he could make his way home without assistance. But he went first to the lumber docks and arranged for passage to St. Ignace on a freighter, which was to leave that evening. If he had enquired for his mail he would have found a letter telling of the failing health of his mother, and that would have given a plausible excuse to his employers for action which seemed to them entirely unaccountable; but Marcel rarely received any mail, and he had no thought for anything of the kind now. He must get back into the forest and pour out his disappointment on his dear old mother's breast, or he felt that he would die. There was nothing of the weakling in Marcel's nature, but his life had not been lived under such social conditions as would make a wound of this sort a thing to be passed over lightly.

It was a bleak and bitter day in the straits when the freighter on which he had taken passage buffeted its way through the waves rolling in from Lake Michigan and passed into the quieter water around the point near St. Ignace. But bitterer than that biting wind was the bitterness that chilled Marcel's aching heart. Why not drop quietly over the guard rail and end it all, then and there. The thought was sweet to him for the moment, but with a sudden start he drew himself back. What of the lonely old mother up there in the forest, when no letter came, month after month? She would think that he had proved false to his promises, had married the beautiful lady, and was too proud to send for the poor old Angélique, with her wrinkles and her shabby clothes. The truth would hurt her badly enough, but that would hurt still worse. No, he must go on home, and tell her the bitter truth.

But the kindly fates saved poor Angélique that sorrow, for before Marcel reached Julie's cabin Father Rapin gave her the last sacrament and the Death Angel took her gently away.

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OUR PET AVERSIONS.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

'We are all born with an aversion to something, and this aversion is a thing we can no more correct than we can fly by merely beating on the atmosphere with our hands,' George MacPherson informs me.

'History is rich in the accounts of such instances. There is Vincent, the painter, who would faint if the odor of a rose was wafted to his nostrils, and the great German sportsman, Vaugheim, would become positively ill if he ever saw a bit of roast pig. These aversions, often so entirely unaccountable, are curious things to study. I became somewhat interested in the subject a year or so ago, and have since that time been quietly adding to my store of information on this somewhat unusual topic by personal inquiries among my friends and acquaintances.

'Not one of them did I find without his pet aversion, for the existence of which he could give no good reason. Generally the aversion was toward some kind of food, but not always. One hated the color of blue, and nothing depressed him more than being in the company of people who were, for the most part, garbed in clothes of this hue. Another couldn't listen to the music of a harp without becoming irritated, while a third detested lilies to such a degree that he couldn't remain in the room where there was one.

'None of the men who had these aversions understood why they had them. One man told me he couldn't touch a drop of milk or cream without becoming sick, yet he thought nothing looked quite so appetizing as a glass of good, rich cream. Often he had tried to partake of it, but without success. Parental influence will, of course, be urged as the reason for these aversions, but in the case of the man who could not touch milk or cream his mother and father were both very fond of milk, and another friend of mine who could not eat a strawberry, had parents who simply loved them.'

LAZY FOLK.

(Chicago 'Record-Herald.')

In the most civilized countries laziness is looked upon as a vice. If a man does not work, neither shall he eat, is the rule in such nations. But in tropical lands, where nature is very kind, food can almost always be had for the mere gathering. This will explain why the Fantis of the West African gold coast will not work. A penny a day will enable a Fanti to live like a fighting cock. Why, therefore, should he distress himself? If he wants any little extra, such as tobacco or strong drink, it is even then hardly necessary that he should work for it, for is there not his wife? He believes in a fair division of labor—the wife earns the living and he consumes it. A hundred Fantis will do less than a dozen English navvies, and do it badly without a white overseer. Under a Fanti overseer they soon begin to shirk the work and lie basking in the sun, and by and by the overseer joins them. Every burden is carried on the head. Set them to carrying stones from a heap and they will carry them one by one on their heads, walking to and fro, no matter what the distance. A contractor for some buildings at Cape Coast introduced wheelbarrows. The Fantis rose to the occasion. They carried the barrows on their heads!'

SUNDAY SOCIALS.

These were one of the helpful features of a winter's Christian Endeavor work in a certain western church. A number of young people came into the church and the society who had been accustomed to keep Sunday as a holiday instead of a holy day. 'Give us something to do to keep us out of temptation,' they urged. Out of this request came the invitation to the parsonage for a Sunday afternoon sing. Bible games, a short prayer by the pastor, or sometimes a more extended prayer service, became recognized parts of these Sunday social hours, which were so successful as to be continued throughout the winter. Now and then a cosey home touch was given to them by the mistress of the manse, when she gathered the young people about the tea-table, where delicate sandwiches and hot chocolate did their part in cementing the union between pastor and young people. Some of the older members of the Christian Endeavor Society always took the lead, in this way keeping the thought of growth in Christian life always prominent.—'Christian Endeavor World.'

Advertisements.





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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

NANCY JANE'S ADOPTED DAUGHTER.

(By Agnes Morley Cleaveland.)

Nancy Jane's first baby was the most beautiful little Hereford on the range, and Nancy Jane knew it as well as we did. She would lick it with motherly solicitude, and turn proud eyes toward any one who went out to the corral to look at it—this new baby with the blood-red coat, the shining, white face with round, blue eyes looking out from between pink lids.

Nancy Jane, being such a young mother, feared to go far from the corral, where the baby lay all day long in the shade of the pole fence, twitching its big, rounded ears in its sleep. There were other calves in the corral whose mothers left them with perfect confidence; but Nancy Jane would not go with them. She gazed around within sight of the ranch, returning often to look through the corral bars to make sure that all was well with Little Nance, as her daughter was named.

Among the other calves in the corral was one of about Little Nance's age. Baby Bess belonged to Crump, the old brindle with a wrinkled horn, who always brought her calves to the corral of her own accord and asked to have them taken care of. At least, that is how it always was interpreted.

At night the calves were turned out of the corral, and the cows were shut up in it until morning. What a frolic those calves would have after they had been chased away from their mothers when no more supper was to be had even for the hardest kind of effort! They would kick up their heels and fly around as fast as their legs could carry them, then stop and look at one with an expression which plainly asked: 'Wasn't that smart?'

Little Nance was the funniest of all. Her little legs were not steady, but they fairly twinkled as she skipped around with the others. Sometimes she would fall because she would be going so fast that she could not stop any other way. Then Nancy Jane would run to the corral fence and moo anxiously in a way that said plainly: 'Be careful, little girl.'

But one night a dreadful thing happened. A coyote killed Little Nance. She went too far from home, and when she saw the coyote she was so frightened, that she ran in the opposite direction, and when she was out of sight and hearing of the ranch the coyote killed her. Nance Jane was heart-broken when in the morning her baby was not brought in with the other calves. All day long she stood around calling for Little Nance until the ranch people became distracted.

And on top of that another dreadful thing happened. That morning a careless young hunter, a young man from the East, shot and killed Crump, mistaking her for a deer. There now were two mourners at the ranch corral. Baby Bess cried all day and all night for her mother. She was frightened, and more particularly she was hungry. The ranch people tried to make Nancy Jane let her have the supper that should have been Little Nance's, but Nancy Jane did not propose to let this little impostor rob her own baby, who she thought surely would come in answer to her calls. When she was tied to the fence, she kicked so viciously every time Baby Bess came near her that Baby Bess became frightened and wouldn't try to help herself to any supper.

It was plain that something must be done, and 'Uncle Pat' was the one who did it. 'Uncle Pat' had lived on the range for forty years, and had earned the reputation of knowing more about a cow than any other living man. He chuckled to himself when he saw the long faces of the rest of the folks, the determined, angry gleam in Nancy Jane's eye, and Baby Bess's hungry, pathetic aspect.

The first thing that he did was to take Nancy Jane away where she could not see what was going on. What followed certainly was odd. When he had finished a regular procession went to bring Nancy Jane back, for all were curious to see what would happen.

Everybody thought that Nancy Jane would be horribly frightened and try to jump the fence, or else run at and gore the strange-looking object in the middle of the corral bawling loudly. When Nancy Jane came in, 'Uncle Pat' shoved this queer thing right at her. She looked curiously at it for a minute, and then with a glad 'moo' came forward to meet it. Baby Bess had a big supper.

This is what had happened. 'Uncle Pat' had taken Little Nance's hide and bound it around Baby Bess so that only Baby Bess's own head (which, by the way, wasn't white like Little Nancy's) was left uncovered. Nancy Jane gave one sniff and began licking Little Nance's coat in great contentment.

'A cow knows her calf by the smell,' 'Uncle Pat' explained. 'In two days she will get used to the smell of Baby Bess's own skin and we can take this other hide off.'

It was even so. To-day Baby Bess is Nancy Jane's well-beloved adopted daughter.—New York 'Tribune.'

The Boys' Page.

The Little Jap.

The little Jap he pegs away
Night after night, day after day;
He doesn't stop to rest or sleep,
But though the roads are rough and steep
And foe-begirt, still day by day
The little Jap he pegs away.

The little Jap he doesn't talk
Nor diagram with pen or chalk.
He doesn't gloat o'er fallen foe
Until that foe is lying low;
He doesn't tell the world his plans
But marshals silently his clans.

The little Jap he doesn't wait
And sit around and rail at fate;
Instead he tackles with a vim
Whatever's in the way of him.
He's busy early, busy late—
The little Jap he doesn't wait.

The little Jap thus teaches you—
And teaches other people too—
Not to wait, murmur or complain,
But just to work, come sun or rain.
Less theorizing, more of DO
The little Jap man teaches you.
—Baltimore 'American.'

The Old Quarry's Treasure.

A STORY FOR BOYS.

(M. B. Manwell, in 'The Sunday at Home.')

(Concluded.)

Turning right about face, Hugh tramped sturdily back, clutching Rags and the box to his little chest.

On, on! The way back was as weary—weary as the way forward.

The boy's short legs began to ache, and silent tears dropped on Rags's head. But, if there had been any other boy present, and he pointed out that Hugh was actually crying, that other boy would have been face down in the mud on the spot.

'Poor old Rags, poor dog, then!' Hugh murmured now and again, and Rags each time, though spent with pain, feebly wagged the tail that Hugh's elbow was pressing against his side.

'If only Pete knew, oh, if he knew, he would come down for us!' sobbed Hugh.

Then an inspiration came to him. He would shout at the top of his voice, and, perhaps, the sound might reach the quarrymen above.

Again and again he shouted. Then, as his voice died away, he told himself in despair that he must have walked miles away from the underground passage, miles away from the hearing of the quarrymen.

For the first time a sense of his peril struck little Hugh Randall, and his heart quailed.

Would mother know of his loss yet? He wondered. And would little Cathie be crying her blue eyes out for 'Bwuver Hugh'?

The horror of his fate seemed even blacker than the darkness he was trudging through. He grew dizzy, swaying again and again against what seemed an endless wall of stones. Noises surged in his brain, then voices.

'Takes all us is worth jes' to trust!' Who said that? Must have been old Pete! Yes, Hugh remembered Pete did say so, years ago. But it was not years as the boy thought, it was only hours.

'I'll have another try, I shall!' Braced by the recollection of Pete's words, Hugh drew in his breath deeply, then he let it out in a yell that shrilled up to the surface and along the downs, reaching a group of searchers peering among the bushes and flint slopes.

'Well alive! That's the b'y's voice!' ejaculated Pete. 'He be down the old pit, mates!'

Then, to the almost sickening joy of the boy down in the earth, a chorus of men's shouts fell on his ear.

Next, in Pete's own voice, came the hoarse direction: 'Bide safe to the side, we be going to let down the rope for 'ee!'

Scarcely breathing for joy, Hugh waited, wondering meanwhile how the quarrymen had got all the way above ground that he had tramped below.

'Must be miles and miles,' he murmured brokenly.

Presently, something heavy passed him to the ground. It was a small stone slab, and he could feel the thick, stout rope attached to it.

'Mind you make he taut and safe under your arm-pits and round your ankles before you give we the signal to dra' up top!' Pete's warning shout penetrated down into the earth.

But Hugh was already busy with his preparations below.

'Ahoy, there!' Presently his shrill, young voice uprose to the surface distinctly, and the men began to draw up in uneasy silence, for each heart was full of fear lest the boy had not made himself safe.

If not—but they could not speak out their dread!

'It be terrible light!' at last, quavered Pete, and the eyes of his mates met his mutely.

Then came a roar of relief. On the surface the rope had landed, not the expected boy, but Rags, neatly bound to the slab, and giving himself, as an animal can, the airs of an interesting invalid.

'Bless the b'y! Eh, mates, heard 'ee ever the like? There's good blood for 'ee, it always tells! Love me, love my dog, as the old sayin' has it!' Pete, with blurred eyes, was rapidly unfastening Rags.

'Now, then, my brave young hearty, mind what I bid 'ee once again. Here's the rope! Fix he under your armpits and round your ankles. We'll do the rest!'

When, at last, the little, round, fair head of the boy was sighted as it neared the top, the rescuers almost lost their breath.

But they found it again, to give cheer after cheer, when Hugh was standing safely on the downs, the crowd from Heronage joining in lustily.

The news had spread like wildfire that little Hugh Randall had fallen down one of the old quarries, and his mother, hatless and panting, was on her way up the hillside.

When her arms tightened round the little, spare, muddy figure, Hugh came slowly out of his dazed shock.

'I've been miles, and miles, and miles, Rags and I! There's an underground passage ever so long! It reaches to the sea, I'm certain, and it's pitch dark and——and—how did I come here, all this way back?' he said excitedly.

The boy stuck to his assertion about the subterranean passage. Not even Pete could convince Hugh that he and Rags had been simply trudging round and round, and up and down the sides of the old pit, fancying in the darkness that he was going forward all the time.

'Oh, my darling boy!' sobbed out his mother, kneeling on the turf to hug Hugh the tighter. 'Never mind anything, but our Father's loving mercy in saving your little life!'

'And Rags's life too,' put in Hugh. 'Now, then, Pete, Rags's leg has got to be set. Poor old Rags!'

But further wonders were to come.

'Oh, mother, that's the box I found below!' Hugh had well-nigh forgotten the padlocked box which, by mean of a string, he had fastened to his body while the quarrymen were drawing up Rags.

But it was not until evening that mother bethought herself of the box. When it was opened she well-nigh fainted, for, truth being a long way stranger than fiction, and God's ways altogether different from those of man, she found, to her amazed stupor, rolls and rolls of Bank of England notes.

It was, in truth, as proved by other deeds, the buried treasure of the grief-demented Squire Randall that she was fingering.

For long years, while the old family stock was sapped by poverty, these riches had lain concealed in the disused quarry.

It had been an easy matter for the distraught Squire to descend and ascend the quarry when in working order, and, with the cunning of insanity, to hide away his hoard in some darkest spot from which the stones had since given way. And, as if by a miracle, the little hand of his youthful descendant it was that dislodged the box.

There was wild rejoicing, more, there were prayers of thanksgiving, that night, and many a day after, under the roof of High Coombe.

The old home was saved; mother and blue-eyed Cathie were safely housed under the dear old roof; Hugh was to return to his world—the school.

'I telled 'ee, Muster 'Ugh, that the Lord he would provide!' was all Pete had to say, and he never tired of repeating it.

Pete Risbridger and his old 'missis' have moved up from the shore to a snug cottage on the High Coombe lands, where Mrs. Randall feels she can never do enough for the old couple.

And Rags?

You should see Rags! He is a dog of consequence in these days. When the summer folk swarm down upon Heronage in the hot weather to people the little bay and the shore, Rags is pointed out to each and all as the stay of the old Randall family, the prop of the restored home of High Coombe.

And, maybe, Rags is aware of his own fame, who knows? Anyway, he actually does know when the holidays come round, for he and old Pete are always foremost with their greetings when the steamer that brings 'Muster 'Ugh home-along' fusses through the waves and comes alongside Heronage Pier.

A COMICAL CONTEST.

[How many times can your rooster crow? Did you ever count? It would be rather good fun to try some day, though rather an ear-splitting matter if many birds were together.]—Ed. Boys' Page.

The fine glass houses on the Cours la Reine in Paris are just now occupied by the exposition of the Avicultural Society, and it is under the auspices of that society that a new kind of competition—that of crowing cocks—has been held. The most popular part of the poultry show undoubtedly was the cock crowing section, and of the crowds who passed through the turnstiles on the opening day when the prizes were to be awarded nine-tenths certainly asked at once for the cock show.

A cock crowing match is not unheard of outside France, but no one had ever seen such a thing in this country before, and the novelty, of course, attracted numbers of people who know nothing more of poultry than to recognize a roast fowl when they see it before them on the table. It is not given to everybody to be a connoisseur of fancy breeds of birds, but all are competent to judge the voice of a cock—barn-door variety, Black Hamburg, Brahma, Buff or what not—though it is probable that no one would want to do it twice.

In the annex given up to the singers perfect silence prevailed as the judge and jury, watches in hand, took their places. The candidates were placed in single boxes, carefully arranged to admit no light. Now and then a nervous bird gave a little agitated cluck, but, true to their traditions, they waited to begin their song until the light dawned upon their unwonted horizons. At a signal the coverings were all withdrawn from the boxes, and simultaneously the cocks began to crow. The noise, of course, was deafening, for hundreds of birds had been entered for the prizes, and some of them had incredibly powerful organs. The prize was awarded to the bird which uttered the greatest number of cries in half an hour, and long before the time had elapsed some of the amused spectators were forced to beat a retreat. The birds shrieked one against another. At the opening every one was in favor of 'Picador,' a Flemish bird which has taken several prizes in his native land. He was, however, beaten in the end by 'Toreador,' which made the record with thirty-two loud and clear crows in the thirty minutes. The performance of each bird was noted by an official scorer. 'Santos Dumont,' which came in a good second, was only three points behind the 'Toreador,' with twenty-nine crows.

In Friday's show only one restriction was placed upon the entries. It was that no cock would be accepted whose ears had been stopped up, and a notice to this effect was conspicuously posted on the walls of the building. There are differences of temperament in cocks; with some emulation acts as a spur, while others are easily discouraged. The owner of a nervous bird might be tempted to stop its ears in order that it might not be conscious of the prowess of its neighbors, and, believing itself the only performer, it might in this way be led to do more ample justice to its breeding. The committee of the present show ruthlessly disqualified any bird thus doctored, and the inevitable result of their action was that some owners were greatly disappointed in the performance of their favorites. The staying powers of the winners was truly astonishing, their last calls being as powerful as their first. All the competitors were in first class condition, extraordinarily fine plumage being the order of the day.—New York 'Tribune.'

Ghosts That Haunt the Seas.

Drifting ghosts of the sea! This phrase is no misnomer as applied to the stealthy, dissociated phantom ships which, to the number of between 150 to 200, are moving day and night, now in storm, now in calm, across the lanes of travel, and up and down the Atlantic, with only the wind or the wave for a pilot.

Public attention was drawn a few days ago to the laying of one of these marine phantoms—one of the most dangerous and persistent of them—by Commander S. M. Holman, of the United States Navy, in command of the Pennsylvania nautical training ship 'Saratoga.' When about thirteen miles north of Corvo, in the Azores, Commander Holman sighted the derelict, which proved to be the three-masted, lumber-laden schooner 'James W.,' of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Abandoned and completely dismasted by recurrent tornadoes, ranging the seas between the Azores and Halifax, the 'James W.' had for months been as much of a bogie to seamen as ever was the mysterious 'Flying Dutchman' to the early navigators of New York. (née 'Amsterdam.') Her depeopled decks were swept clean except for the foremast and the anchor on the bow.

Thoroughly alive to the danger to navigation which this much-feared and often-reported derelict offered, Commander Holman stood by over night, and succeeded the next morning in taking the ghost ship in tow. He subsequently succeeded in beaching her on the northwest shore of Corvo, shelving her well up on the beach by means of her anchors.

There the 'James W.' was suddenly transformed, from being a marine menace, to a prize for West Indian vandals or wreckers. She was boarded from the village of Corvo and the neighboring island of Flores and was completely scuttled.

During her seven months of phantom life the 'James W.' was sighted no less than twenty-three times by passing vessels, and each time was reported to the Navy Department, with a view to having the obstacle dynamited. For it is by dynamite or guncotton that most of these ghosts are laid.

Only a few days ago Capt. Bell, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the crew of the government wrecking ship 'Nina' returned from a cruise in which a number of dangerous derelicts were destroyed. Acting upon information furnished the Hydrographic Office by mariners in the merchant marine, as well as passenger service, the government dynamiters put out on one of the most successful cruises of the sort ever undertaken.

Reports received in Washington and this city led Hydrographer H. M. Hodges to believe that the direction of recent storms had operated in gathering together an unusually dangerous flotilla of derelicts in this vicinity. This is accounted for by the fact that the hurricanes which are now sweeping the North Atlantic travel in a north by north-easterly direction from the West Indies, strewing the seas between the Caribbean and Cape Hatteras with derelicts. The roving fleet, hovering like marine vultures upon the pathway of commerce and hardly less dangerous, while far more merciless, than a squadron of pirates, had been encountered by dozens of vessels before the government took steps to blow as much of it as possible off the wreck charts of the North Atlantic.

When the 'Nina' or the revenue cutter 'Gresham,' which also makes frequent excursions to sea in the hunt for derelicts, sights a drifting wreck, boats are lowered and manned by seamen experienced in the use of high explosives. Sixty-pound torpedoes generally are used, the 'Gresham' on her last trip taking enough of them to destroy 200 derelicts. They are either exploded by means of time fuses or by electricity, according to the exigency of the occasion.

A full-sized ship, floating about on the open sea, frequently having turned turtle, is an awkward customer. Some derelicts have been sighted and reported as many as forty-five times—often, presumably, by skippers who were not on the most urgent business, and yet none of the passing vessels undertook to give the deserted craft its coup de grace.

Dynamite, as Capt. Bell explained, is the best and surest agency known in destroying derelicts, but even dynamite will not accomplish everything. An ocean-going vessel, even an unseaworthy one, is a substantially built structure, and the explosion which will rend it in fragments too small to be a menace to other vessels must be tremendous. If the ship has turned turtle the problem is still more knotty, and the wrecking crew must cut into the hull in order to place the charges. As Capt. Bell has frequently discovered, on trying to annihilate a floating hulk, after the waters have subsided in the wake of the detonation there are often two derelicts instead of one.

The steamer 'Drisko,' which was sighted a few years ago, waterlogged and deeply submerged, instances this. It was found impossible to tow her to port and the officers of the cruiser 'San Francisco,' who set themselves the task of removing the scar on the waters, determined on the torpedo treatment. Three torpedoes, each containing thirty-four pounds of dynamite, were accordingly attached to the heel of the derelict and exploded. They nearly accomplished their object, but a large portion of the hull remained intact. Five more torpedoes were then exploded under the keel before the back of the wreck was broken. Then the 'San Francisco' rammed the derelict amidships, cutting it in two. The cargo began to slip out and the two parts to sink. As they went down the cruiser fired shells into the stern by way of finishing touches.

THE CHORE BOY'S FAREWELL.

(Written by an emigrant lad returning to England after a year's residence in Dewittville, Quebec.)

The year has swung full circle,
Spring is near at hand;
Chirps bird, breathes wind, beams sunlight,
'Back to the old Homeland.'

And yet—not wholly joyous
The thought of leaving here;
Where I have anchored safely
All through a changeful year.

Dark days of cattle feeding,
Days hard with scythe and hoe,
Fair dawns when through the maples
To call the cows I'd go.

What joy, with shining sickle,
To start a-cutting corn;
And list to soft sea melodies
In incense breathing morn.

And in the bush in winter,
To swing the glitt'ring axe;
Bright sun, blue sky, above one;
No toil one's strength to tax!

How through the night air frosty
I've watched the gleaming stars;
Orion, and Ursa Major,
Arctur us, Sirius, Mars.

And yet, all this I'm leaving,
This peaceful, tranquil life,
For the vortex of the city
Where strife and crime is rife.

Books, pictures, music, call me
As sweet cathedral chimes;
And Art displaces Nature,
Monotonous—at times!

Still, if I had the dollars
A goodly farm to buy,
Perhaps I'd find a wife, and there
I'd live and there I'd die.

But these are idle fancies,
Playing with shifting sand,
Chirps bird, breathes wind, beams sunlight,
'Back to the dear Homeland.'

So good-bye to cattle and horses,
To barns and fields, good-bye;
To shovels and forks, and scrapers,
These last, without a sigh.

Adieu to him, the master,
Resourceful true and strong;
To gentle ma'am; to helpful son,
To girlie and her song.

The year I've spent I grudge not;
'Twas good for me to dwell
In peace so long, and know myself,
Quiet Cloverdale, farewell.

Puzzles.

DECAPITATION.

If I by chance could lose my head,
I'd gain without a doubt.
I'm simply nothing with my head,
And anything without.

A FLEET OF SHIPS.

A difficult ship, a companionable ship, a victorious ship, a sailor's ship, a writer's ship, a patriot's ship.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Diamond—

V
LEA
LARVA
VERMONT
AVOID
AND
T

Beheadings—Slate, rill, plight, eye.—Lily.

Two answers were sent in by Miss Isabel Archibald, of Riviere du Loup, but they were not quite correct, as she will notice by comparing them with the printed answers. They were very good attempts.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Dog Mind-Reading.

To many thousands of persons in all parts of the world who a few years ago read with mingled astonishment and incredulity of the wonderful performances of 'Bozzie II.,' Chicago's phenomenal Scotch collie dog, it will be news to hear that she is dead, and their feelings will doubtless approach genuine sorrow when they are told that a dose of poison put an end to the little animal's life some months ago. 'Bozzie II.' attracted the attention of many scientists and psychologists in this country and in Europe, and her extraordinary intelligence was the theme of writers in all the modern languages. The owner and trainer of this remarkable dog, George B. Clason, had repeatedly refused an offer of $5,000 for her, and when she died he rejected the suggestion of one of the professors of the University of Chicago that 'Bozzie's' brain be submitted to analysis. Mr. Clason's love for his dog was akin to the respect in which human beings are held, and he could not entertain the idea of having her body mutilated. 'Bozzie' was enclosed in a silk-lined coffin and respectfully buried.

'Bozzie II.' however, was only one of a numerous family of collies raised and trained by Mr. Clason, the surviving members of which are as remarkable for their intelligence as this famous and lamented relative. Four of these beautiful animals can be seen any day at the home of Mr. Clason, No. 50 Bryant avenue, and their unusual powers tested.

Three generations of collies have been trained by Mr. Clason, and of those now in his possession two are sisters and one a brother of 'Bozzie II.' They are 'Lady Tess,' 'Floretta' and 'Mike,' any of which will furnish entertainment and astonishment for an afternoon or evening. The fourth dog is a daughter of 'Bozzie II.,' and, though only eighteen months old, equals, if she does not surpass, all the others in the accuracy and rapidity of her mental performances. Her name is 'Bozzie III.,' being the third animal in direct line to which Mr. Clason has devoted his time and skill as a trainer. The feats performed by these dogs appear incredible to the average person who has not been an eye-witness to them, but hundreds and thousands of residents of Chicago can vouch for the truth of the claims made for them, because Mr. Clason has for years been taking part with his dogs in entertainments for churches and charitable institutions in this city and its suburbs. He has benefited many a good cause with the aid of 'Bozzie II.,' 'Lady Tess,' 'Floretta' and 'Bozzie III.,' and has yet to derive one dollar of personal profit from what he and his dogs have been able to do.

Psychologists who have seen the dogs perform what are called their 'tricks' have declared that they are nothing less than canine mind readers. But let the reader judge for himself, after he has been assured that what is here set down is absolutely true.

Mr. Clason is reclining on a couch in his room when the visitor enters, and his wife occupies a rocking chair opposite. After 'Lady Tess' or 'Bozzie III.' (for the description will answer for either, both having been tested in presence of the writer) has been introduced, one of the first questions put to her is: 'How many people in the room?' Three sharp barks in rapid succession furnish the answer.

'How many men, "Tess"?' Two marks settle this question, and one mark is given in reply to the query:

'How many women?'

Problems in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are then submitted, and their answers correctly given in barks with the greatest promptitude. One proof that there is no deception in the case is that the dog will answer questions propounded by any person present with as much alacrity and accuracy as those put by her trainer. Here is a problem that was given for solution to 'Lady Tess' by the writer:

'Multiply 2 by 3 by 5, subtract 10, divide by 5, add 4, divide by 8, multiply by 3, add 2, subtract 1, and divide by 2.' Quicker than the smartest boy or girl of fifteen could answer, 'Lady Tess' barked the result decisively in two sharp barks, and wonder assumed large proportions in the mind of the beholder. The dog does not appear to go through the several mental processes involved in the problem, but is evidently aware of the result by means of some sort of mental telepathy or thought transference. She becomes aware of the problem's answer because of its being known to the mind of the person submitting the problem.

That this is true is even more evident from the following test:—Mr. Clason will tell the visitor to think of some number and to fix his mind upon it intently. Then he will say to Lady Tess: 'What number is the gentleman thinking of, Tess?' In the case of the writer the number thought of was 4, and the dog, without a moment's hesitation, barked four times in response to the question. If this is not mindreading what is it?

'How many windows in this room, Tess?' Three barks attest the animal's understanding of the unexpected question and her knowledge of the questioner's information on the subject.

'How many doors?' Four barks, instanter.

'What's the hour?' said Mr. Clason, holding up his watch, and Lady Tess barked thrice.

'How many minutes after, Tess, in two numbers?' The dog then barked once, paused, and barked eight times. It was 3.18 p.m.

Four coins and a $5 bill were spread on the floor, and Bozzie III. asked how many pieces of money there were. She immediately barked five times. Being told to pick up the $5 and hand it to the gentleman, she selected the bill and did as requested. The coins were a quarter, a dime, a nickel and a penny. They were successively picked up and dropped into the hand of the visitor, the number of barks accompanying each delivery corresponding to the number of cents denoted by the coin.

In the case of the quarter the dog was told to tell it in two numbers, which she did by barking twice and five times, pausing between. This is done in the case of large numbers to prevent the necessity of barking too many times, which is exhausting when done rapidly. Being a good Republican, like her master, Bozzie III. falls down limp and lifeless when asked whether she would rather be a Democrat or die. 'Are you a Republican?' brings her to life and she whisks around the room in glee.

We had reached the front door now and Bozzie had been invited to accompany us. 'How many children over there on the other side of the street, Bozzie?' There were three, and Bozzie barked three times almost before the words were out of Mr. Clason's mouth.

'How many of them are boys, Bozzie? There were two, and Bozzie did not fail to recognize the fact. She barked twice for the boys and once for their girl playmate.

'Put your feet up on that tree, Bozzie,' said the master. Bozzie stood on her hind legs and placed her two white front paws against the trunk.

'Now, go down and sit on that stone,' said Mr. Clason, pointing to a carriage step half way down the block. Bozzie obeyed to the letter and then crossed the street and perched on a similar stone when she had been commanded. But there is no end to the story. These dogs will do anything along these lines, no matter who requests or commands them, and that they understand language cannot be doubted for a moment.

The Racing Pigeon.

The Admiralty recently announced that a Volunteer Auxiliary Pigeon service was to be established, and invited pigeon-fanciers to become enrolled as members in order that their pigeons might be mobilized and used in connexion with this service. From an interesting article by H. Osman in C. B. Fry's Magazine for September, we learn that the sport of long-distance pigeon-racing in this country is only little more than a quarter of a century old. Long-distance racing pigeons were introduced into England from Belgium, but previously the Spitalfields weavers bred a variety of pigeons known as 'horsemen.' These birds were trained distances of from fifty to one hundred miles. It takes from four to five years to make a good racing pigeon.

SIGHT OR INSTINCT?

Various opinions have been expressed. Mr. Osman tells us, as to whether pigeons are guided to their homes by sight or instinct. All birds have a tendency to return to their nests and young. By breeding from the most intelligent birds this has been developed in the pigeon. The birds have a wonderful memory, as often after six years' confinement they have returned to their own home. As yearlings, pigeons are not usually trained to a greater distance than 200 or 250 miles. In their third season this distance is again increased to 400 or 450 miles, and in subsequent years they are sent to the longest distance from which races are organized.

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCES.

From some particulars given of remarkable performances that have been accomplished by racing pigeons, we gather that in 1892 the National Race was won by a bird making a velocity of 952 yards per minute, the distance being 535 miles. The same year the Lerwick Race, distance 598 miles, was won by a pigeon whose velocity was 1,459 yards per minute, or at the rate of over three-quarters of a mile per minute. One of the finest races flown in 1903 was that from Marennes, the distance being 557 miles and the velocity of the winning bird 1,177 yards per minute. It may not be generally known that the King has an admirably adapted loft of pigeons at Sandringham, and in 1899 one of his birds won the race from Lerwick, a distance of 510 miles, making a velocity of 1,307 yards per minute.

COLONY OF OWLS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

(From the Los Angeles 'Times.')

On the banks of the Santa Ana River, in southern California, is a queer colony. It is situated in the cliffs which rise above the surface of the river, and has a multitude of inhabitants. In passing along the river by daylight one would not imagine that the cliffs were inhabited, for the members of the colony are fast asleep in the chambers of the cliffs. But at dusk there is a change. At every one of the openings with which the cliffs are perforated appears a countenance so human-like in its expression that the beholder is apt to imagine that these must be the faces of the pixies and elves of whom he delighted to hear in his childhood days.

The tiny faces belong to a family having a name nearly as large as the individuals are small. It is the family of Strix pratincola, or monkey-faced owl. So much do their faces resemble those of human features that they are often called the human-faced owl. In the holes of the cliffs they pass their days and rear their young. At night they emerge in flocks and search the fields for mice, gophers and insects, upon which they live. This owl does not hoot, as do most owls, but utters a low, chuckling whistle as it flies about in search of prey.

Farmers and fruit raisers in southern California are warm friends of the bird, for it destroys many of the pests which annoy them and injure their crops. The eggs of the little owl are white and five or six form a litter.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE PROSPECTOR.

One of the strongest figures Ralph Connor yet has drawn is 'The Prospector' (Westminster Co.), a young man who on account of his football hair is called 'Shock.' He goes, at some sacrifice to his feelings, far west as a missionary, and among the men of the wilds makes his mark as much by physical strength and prowess, as by tact and ardor. He goes, for instance, to the more civilized portion of his field to get a doctor for a child, and finding the only physician in an insensible condition still resolves to take him back with him. An acquaintance remarks upon his success.

'You have got him, eh? Now, how did you do it?'

'Well,' said Shock, 'it was not difficult. I found him asleep in the International. I carried him out, and there he is.'

'Say,' said Ike, looking at Shock with dawning admiration in his eyes, 'you're a bird! Is there anythin' else you want in that town? Guess not, else it would be here.'

Later Shock seeks to make the doctor help himself, and tells him that common sense and honesty' require him to keep out of the way of the temptation to drink.

'Come along now, you are going home with me.'

'No, sir,' said the doctor decidedly, 'I shall fight it out alone.'

'Will you walk, or shall I carry you?' said Shock, quietly.

For half an hour they walked the streets and then turned into Father Mike's quarters.

'Father Mike,' said Shock, opening the door, 'we want coffee, and I'm hungrier than I've been for three days.'

'Come in, 'said Father Mike, with a keen glance at the doctor, 'Come in, brother mine. You've earned your grub this day.' The book is fuller, if possible, of dramatic situations than the author's previous works. It has even a greater strenuousness and variety in the matter of free fights, some of which could, perhaps, be spared. The author cannot depict even social life in Toronto without making 'scenes' of a harrowing and improbable sort. Yet this book seems on the whole both wittier and better composed than most of Ralph Connor's books, and has the merit of conveying the sense of intense earnestness that characterized 'Black Rock,' more than some of the intermediate ones. One prominent type of western life is shown in the young man of culture and charm whom every one helps downward. Shock sees him first in a bar-room and feels a sudden pity for him.

The boy caught the look. With a gay laugh he cried, 'I would drink to your very good health, sir!' his high clear voice penetrating the din and bringing the crowd to silence. 'But why carry so grave a face at so joyous a moment?' He lifted his glass over his head and bowed low to Shock.

Arrested by his words the crowd turned their eyes toward the man that stood in the door, waiting in silence for his reply.

A quick flush rose to Shock's face, but without moving his eyes from the gay, laughing face of the boy, he said in a clear steady voice: 'I thank you, sir, for your courtesy, and I ask your pardon if my face was grave. I was thinking of your mother.'

A JAPANESE ON JAPAN.

'The Mission of Japan, and the Russo-Japanese War,' by Kota Hoshina, (The Fuknim Printing Co., Yokohama), is a charming little essay pointing out that Japan has shown the possibilities lying before Occidental civilization. Other Asiatic countries have taken on, as conquered races, a veneer of European manners, but Japan has assimilated to a marked extent the thought and spirit of the foremost nations, proving that the civilization of the west may in time become that of the East as well. Incidentally, we learn that Japan has all varieties of climate and an average of one small earthquake a day. Its Buddhism has no moral power, but a secular teaching known as bushido has been effective in preserving society up to the present time. Bushido is not equal, however, to the task of controlling the new forces that confront it. Mr. Hoshino is one of the most prominent clergymen in Japan, and has been moderator of the Presbyterian Synod. He appends to his book a translation of some of the official correspondence that preceded the outbreak of the war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'Rhyme Thoughts for a Canadian Year' is an artistic booklet containing twelve poems by Annie L. Jack, one for each month of the year. The first begins 'Canadienne, the buds are sleeping.' Other striking ones are, 'A March Rhapsody,' and the 'Belated Violets' of November. The taste shown both in the poetry and in the make-up of this booklet renders it a very suitable gift for friends abroad. (Briggs, Toronto.)

'Tamate,' by Richard Lovett, (Revell), is a bright biography, written especially for young people, of James Chalmers, of New Guinea. He was called Tamate by his dusky friends who could not pronounce his Scotch name. His stirring adventures are here recounted briefly, and some of the matter has not been published before.

A pleasing variety in the season's books is made by publishing in popular form some old-fashioned works which have an historic interest as well as a permanent message. The Religious Tract Society has sent out two tiny volumes at a shilling each, 'Selected Sermons of Hugh Latimer,' very quaintly worded, and 'Selected Sermons of George Whitfield.' With these we may class another old book, 'The Testimony of Christ to Christianity,' by Peter Bayne. The present edition published by the Revell Company, has an introduction by Campbell Morgan. (Price 75 cents.)

ALSO RECEIVED.

From the F. H. Revell Co.:—'Education in Religion and Morals,' by George Albert Coe, Ph.D., professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in North-Western University. Cloth, 400 pages, $1.35.——'Religion in Homespun,' by the Rev. F. B. Meyer. Cloth, 208 pages, $1.00.——'The Education of the Heart,' by William L. Watkinson, D.D., cloth, 256 pages, $1.00.——'The Loom of Providence,' by Robert Mackensie, D.D., International Pulpit Series. Cloth. 253 pages, $1.00.——'Quiet talks on Prayer,' by S. D. Gordon, (author of 'Quiet Talks on Power'). Second edition. Cloth, 234 pages, 75 cents.——'What Every Christian Needs to Know,' by W. H. Pope. Cloth, 224 pages, 75 cents.——'Not in The Curriculum,' a book of friendly counsel to students, with an introduction by Henry Van Dyke. Cloth, 100 pages, 50 cents.

From various publishers.—'Intoxicants and Opium in All Lands and Times,' by Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts and Misses Mary and Margaret W. Leitch, 288 pages; paper, 35 cents; cloth, 75 cents. International Reform Bureau, Washington, D.C.——'The Apostle Peter,' by the Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas. Cloth, 206 pages, three shillings and sixpence. Religious Tract Society, London.

LITERARY NOTES.

The second volume of Mr. Tovey's edition of Gray's 'Letters,' says the 'Spectator,' has all the merits which distinguished the first. The letters are transcribed with so scrupulous a care that this latest edition must surely supersede all others; and they are annotated with sympathy and scholarship. The text, moreover, repays all the learning and accuracy that can be devoted to it, since not only is it worth reading again and again for its author's wit and fancy, but it is an invaluable commentary upon the taste and literature of the time.

In these letters, as always, Gray reveals himself to us as a lettered recluse, who loves books more than men, and who understands the pleasures of solitude. 'People in high spirits and gayety overpower me and entirely take away mine,' says he after a week spent in the society of Garrick and his wife. But if he was a stranger to high spirits, he often rallies his friends with gaiety. Nothing avails to spoil his good humor. He had his books, which never betrayed him; and after them there was the garden of his college, in which he might note the opening flowers and listen to the song of birds. Nor was he disturbed when too candid friends whispered that he was doing less than justice to his talents.' 'As to posterity,' he writes, 'I may ask (with somebody whom I have forgot) what has it ever done to oblige me?' Truly, he lived his life as resolutely as any scholar who ever shut himself up within monastic walls.

In the period covered by the present volume there are numberless indications of that new taste in literature and art which, vivified by the genius of Sir Walter Scott, was destined seventy years later to make a revolution throughout Europe. But Gray was certainly among the precursors, and the part which he and his friends played should not be forgotten. The old delight in whatever was formal was disappearing before a love for 'the savage, the rude and the tremendous.'

These uncomplimentary terms indicate the beginning of the abiding love of nature which distinguishes our own times. While Mason was studying the ancient Gauls, Gray himself was scouring the fens to discover whatever was left of Gothic architecture, and Palgrave, another friend, was travelling in search of rugged landscapes. 'He is becoming acquainted,' says Gray, 'with rocks and precipices, and despises the tameness and insipidity of all we call fine in the South.' Thomas Gray belonged to the circle of Horace Walpole, and describes, in his search for the 'Gothic' style, a bedchamber at Strawberry Hill which makes you shudder even as you read of it, and the sight of which must have been appalling. It was entered by a peaked door, and there was an alcove in which the bed was to stand formed by a screen of pierced work. The ceiling is coved and fretted in star and quatrefoil compartments,' writes Gray, not without approval, 'with roses at the intersections, all in papier-maché. The chimney on your left is the high altar in the Cathedral of Rouen (from whence the screen also is taken), consisting of a low surbased arch between two octagon towers, whose pinnacles almost reach the ceiling, all of niche-work. The chairs and dressing-table are real carved ebony, pick'd up at auctions. The hangings uniform purple paper, hung all over with the court of Henry, the 8th, copied after the Holbein's in the Queen's closet at Kensington.' It is a nightmare of inappropriateness and bad taste, made still more horrible with 'mixt fringes and tassels.' The author, not to be out of the fashion, lived at the British Museum, recently founded, when he was not at Cambridge, and studied antiquities wherever he might be. He looked upon the Celts (whose star was then rising) with suspicion, until the poet of the new school aroused his interest. He was delighted with the first specimens of Macpherson's poetry. 'I was so struck, so extasié,' he says, 'with their infinite beauty, that I wrote into Scotland to make a thousand inquiries,' and in spite of all doubts and shirkings, brought about by the controversy concerning their real origin, he declared himself resolved to believe Ossian genuine ancient poetry, 'in spite of the devil and the kirk.'

Whatever Gray comments upon, he is shrewd and witty. He leaves literature, for instance, on Dec. 1, 1759, to tell a friend of Hawke's glorious victory, and to wonder that 'somebody should have lived long enough to grow a great and glorious monarch.' Nevertheless, he fears that the nation will not know how to behave itself, 'being just in the circumstances of a chambermaid that has got the £20,000 prize in the lottery.' Now he records that Lord Ferrers (this gentleman, brother of Lady Huntingdon, the friend of Wesley, was afterwards hanged for the murder of his groom, driving to the scaffold in his own coach and six), has entertained the town for three days; now that the same town is reading the King of Prussia's poetry. He also has read it, and the town is not so sick of it as he is. 'It is all the scum of Voltaire and Lord Bolingbroke,' says he, 'the Crambe recocta of our worst Freethinkers, toss'd up in German-French rhyme.' And after the King of Prussia comes Tristram Shandy, who 'is still a greater object of admiration, the man as well as the book. One is invited to dinner, where he dines, a fortnight beforehand. His portrait is done by Reynolds, and now engraving. Dodsley gives £700 for a second edition, and two new volumes not yet written.' Thus we get the very impress of the town as seen by a poet of whimsical taste, sound humor, and wide sympathy. Indeed, Gray's letters are the wisest and wittiest of their kind, and you cannot do better than read them again in Mr. Tovey's scholarly and entertaining edition.

It is a strange circumstance, and one that hath been often observed, that money goeth not with brains, neither (as a rule) brains with money. Nay, even that he who in youth had much brains and no money, and by the exercise of his brains acquired money, doth often lose his brains, so far as to consider that money is everything. Also, he that once had brains and lost them hath come to the woeful plight of not recognizing brains when he seeth them. And to this perplexing fact (no doubt) is due the continued ill-adventure of the brainful, the which the sage who writeth doth verily believe will forever remain a condition of humanity.

An English pen thus reviews Mr. Robert Hichens new novel 'The Garden of Allah.' The author takes for his hero a Trappist monk, who, having broken his vows and escaped into the world, falls in love and marries. The denouement of the story is that Boris, with her full consent, deserts his wife and their unborn child (of whose expected advent he is not told) and returns to his cloister. To English readers, to whom the breaking of a vow of celibacy is a purely artificial crime, this second abandonment of his self-imposed duties is a very much more serious matter than the first. In clerical eyes the matter assumes a different aspect, and Boris, as a devout son of his Church, recovers his spiritual health as soon as he gives up his earthly duties. Whatever he may think as to the moral problem, the reader will find the interest of the book to lie in the wonderful skill with which Mr. Hichens has called into his pages the charm of the desert,—'the Garden of Allah.' The action of the story takes place in an oasis of the Sahara in which the traveller will recognize Biskra. Domini Enfilden, the heroine, comes thither wearied with Europe, and falls desperately in love with the mysterious fellow-traveller whom she meets staying in the same hotel. A certain Count Anteoni, a cosmopolitan gentleman who owns a wonderful garden, is the only other minutely drawn character in the book besides Domini and Boris. After the final catastrophe Domini buys the garden, and lives there, the Count, who has become a Mahommedan, finding even the oasis too Western an abode for his tastes. The view from the Count's garden is so vividly drawn that the reader can picture it as if he knew it intimately; and the scenes of the honeymoon which Boris and Domini spend in tents are made living by word-pictures instinct with the desert's mysterious and elusive charm. Lovers of the East will find the book extremely attractive.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. are at the season's forefront among republishers, with Defoe's Works in sixteen duodecimo volumes. Each contains an etched frontispiece, and Defoe's text is preceded by an introduction from the pen of Mr. G. H. Maynadier, of Harvard's English department. This is not in any sense, nor is it intended to be, a luxurious edition, but one reasonably within the reach of all who buy books. The external appearance is neat and unpretentious.

Miss Green's New Englanders, of whom we had a taste in 'Cape Cod Folks,' are always delightful for their personalities themselves and for the manner in which they are drawn. Such is the good Deacon Lysander, representing the title role, who with his wife Candace wishes to go somewhere to 'see gaiety and happiness.' Boston was rejected, because that, 'as everyone knows, is a sad and thoughtful city.' New York 'is too wicked to have real joy.' So they chose Puritan Washington! The choice of a domicile in the capital city seems at first to be unfortunate for seeing gaiety and happiness, but the deacon's effective manner of butting in and doing the Good Samaritan soon brings happiness to the poverty-stricken Misses Dove and their hungry scholars. How the deacon rescued the too romantic Miss Carmoody from the no 'count Count Bonnati is the best thing in the book.

'The Story of Ferrara.' By Ella Noyes. Illustrated by Dora Noyes. This addition, the latest, we think, to the 'Mediaeval Towns' Series, is not inferior in interest to any of its fellows. The social and political history of Ferrara is one of no small importance, nor does the city take a lower place in respect of its art and literature. Of the notable personages who are prominent in the 'Story of Ferrara' not the least remarkable is the Duchess Renata, wife of Ercole II. Her life touches upon the perennially interesting question of religion. Miss Noyes does not know, one thinks, whether to praise or blame. She finally dismisses her with the phrase, 'contumacious wife.' She ventured to dissent from her husband's faith, if faith is the right word to apply to the religious attitude of an Italian Prince of the time. Renata gave a welcome to Clement Marot when he fled from France, and had received a visit from Calvin himself. She preferred these teachers to Rome, which, indeed, had scarcely begun to profit by the Counter-Reformation. The history of the city occupies more than half of the volume. The rest is given to a description of it as it is now to be seen, sadly shorn of its old grandeur and beauty, but still one of the glories of Italy.

In 'Jerusalem Under the High Priests.' By Edwyn Bevan. The 'period between Nehemiah and the New Testament' is the subject of the five lectures reproduced in this volume. The first portion of this period is as obscure as any in history. How the Jews fared and lived for some three centuries after the events recorded by Nehemiah we can only conjecture. The Pentateuch, as it now stands, probably represents at least the ideal of their civil and religious government. This was as sacerdotal as any government ever has been. Of the thought and feeling of the time we learn much from the Book of Ecclesiasticus, a genuine expression of the Hebrew mind when it remained unaffected by Hellenism. As we advance into the second century B.C. the light becomes clearer. When we reach the times of the Maccabees we have history again, though our author, we see, is very far from taking 1. Maccabees as a wholly trustworthy document. Judas himself is dethroned from his pedestal of heroism. Mr. Bevan cannot bring himself to allow that he was more than 'an all-successful leader of irregular bands.' The best part of the Jewish people never accepted him. If it had, we should probably have had 1 Maccabees in the Canon of Scripture. Mr. Bevan pursues the subject down to the death of Herod. His volume, of which we have been able to indicate a few characteristics only, is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject.

A. Cecil Carter, M.A., author of 'The Land of Siam,' speaks in the following terms of the 'Land of the White Elephant': 'The Country of the Tai'—i. e., the Free—he says, is one of the most interesting of those territories of the Far East which is becoming gradually and spontaneously occidentalized. Siam has happily been brought to an apprehension of Western civilization, not through tyranny, but by the free, peaceful, and elevating influences of the trader, the teacher, and, to some extent, the Christian missionary. The opening of the Suez Canal crowned the results of commercial treaties, and Siam, whose independence has been guaranteed by both French and English neighbors, has been expanding quietly in foreign trade, and the arts of peace and war, until at present she promises to become one of that Oriental circle of nations, which, gaining the admiration and regard of the west, have a noble destiny in the future.

Tolstoy's 'Plays: The Power of Darkness, the First Distiller and Fruits of Culture,' translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude, is now added to the revised edition of his works, published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. An appendix contains a valuable 'Annotated List of the Works of Leo Tolstoy.'

Mr. Francis L. Wellman's 'Art of Cross-Examination' has been received with much interest, says the 'Nation.' The great demand for the book, which is as entertaining as it is instructive, has led the author to bring out a new and enlarged edition. He has added as much material as was contained in the original volume; five chapters are entirely new. The cross-examination of Miss Martinez by Mr. J. H. Choate, in her celebrated breach-of-promise case, is given at great length; it is not accessible, we believe, elsewhere. Valuable illustrations are also given of the use made of it in summing up. The chapters on 'Fallacies of Testimony' and 'Cross-examination to Probabilities' are new and interesting. A very curious case is that of Twichell, properly convicted of murder in Philadelphia, some years ago, though by utterly mistaken testimony. Having murdered his wife, he took her body into the yard and left it there, carefully unbolting the gate leading to the street, and leaving it ajar, so that it should appear that the house had been entered through it. In the morning, the maid-servant got up, went into the yard, stumbled over the dead body of her mistress, and in great terror rushed through the gate into the street and summoned the police. On the trial, she swore positively that she had unbolted the gate on the morning of the murder, this having been her habit on every other morning. This testimony convicted Twichell, he having been the only other person in the house; but it was an entire mistake. The case is a remarkable illustration of the fallibility of the most entirely honest testimony. The fallacy of habit, like that of desire and bias, is always at our elbow to prevent us from telling the exact truth.

'The Affair of the Inn' was mentioned in this column before any one had read it but the publishers. Now that it is 'out,' we may say a little more about it, especially as Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin is the most prominent among the four authors. It is a saucy tale. The heroine, for whom, it is needless to say, Mrs. Wiggin stands sponsor, is a whole-souled American girl who is travelling with her asthmatic mother. As the sound of languages which she cannot understand makes the poor mamma nervous, their choice of foreign countries is somewhat limited. When the story opens, Virginia and her mamma, having exhausted nearly all of the show-places of the British Isles, have come to Dartmoor, in Devonshire. Here come an English invalid with her meek and long-suffering travelling companion, and Sir Archibald Maxwell Mackenzie, a Scottish nobleman and something of a misogynist. On the crest of the wild moor which Blackmore and Hardy have made their theme this little company have settled at the Grey Tor Inn. Here the comedy begins.

While others are but stock figures, Virginia and Sir Archibald are really enjoyable. The heroine is a decidedly modern person, even for an American girl, and it happens that she takes a lively interest in the sole man of the party, not for his title, but because he is perverse and stubborn, does not understand and will not notice her, and because he has a motor car. One would hardly think the Dartmoor an ideal place for motoring, and so it turns out. But since true love never did run smooth, it was hardly to be expected that the motor-car would do so, for the motor and love came to be inseparable. All through the story Virginia is the same. Clever, bright, and spirited, she keeps one ever in a good humor by her sprightly remarks, some of which poke good-natured fun at English ways and characteristics. Sir Archibald, while of not so mercurial a temperament, is likewise good company, and the time never hangs on the reader's hands. Altogether, it is a remarkably jolly little tale, well told and entertaining.

Advertisements.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

HOW TO PURIFY A PARTY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. James Findlay, in a late issue of the 'Witness,' writes strongly on the many corrupt acts alleged against the Liberal administration of Ontario. I can well believe he feels even stronger than he writes.

When I consider that the temperance people of Ontario do not realize the value of the existing license laws because those laws have not been enforced; when I consider that Mr. Whitney has distinctly pledged himself to see that those laws are enforced, if the people will only give him the mandate to administer the government of the province, I feel like saying: Let us wait further legislation along temperance lines until such times as we can receive it at the hands of men who are politically clean.

To me there seems no way of ridding a party of its barnacles, its grafters and its corruptionists except to retire into the wilderness of Opposition and then these very obnoxious and undesirable elements in the body politic will naturally fall away and the party from which they detach themselves will again return to normally pure conditions.

JAS. THOS. PATTISON.

Ottawa, Nov. 28, 1904.

CANADIAN WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT.

In a paper recently presented before the British Association by Mr. A. A. C. Swinton, it is stated that what was probably the first hydro-electric development with 'long distance transmission' in the world, was installed by Lord Armstrong, at Cragside, Northumberland, in 1882. A 90-volt Siemens direct current generator was belt driven by means of an eight-horse power turbine, operating under a head of 30 feet. The power was carried by bare overhead wires, supported by porcelain insulators on poles, to a house about a mile distant, and there used for lighting. This was just twenty-two years ago, and an interesting comparison can be made by means of the table furnished by Mr. Swinton, and printed below, showing the present hydro-electric developments of the world:—

Country.	Horse Power.
United States	527,467
Canada	228,225
Italy	210,000
France	161,343
Switzerland	133,302
Germany	81,077
Sweden	71,000
Austria	16,000
Great Britain	11,906
Russia	10,000
India	7,050
Japan	3,450
South Africa	2,100
Mexico	1,470
Venezuela	1,200
Brazil	800
Total	1,466,390

It is stated in connection with the above, that great difficulty was experienced in obtaining these figures, and that, therefore, in practically every case, the amounts given are too small. We judge this to be a fact, as no mention is made of Spain, a country long famous for its water powers. It should be more than gratifying to all Canadians to note the standing of their country. The figure of 228,225 evidently does not include the recent installations at Niagara, and when the works of the three companies now building at this point are completed about 350,000 horse power can be added to the amount given. This makes Canada's claim to second place absolutely assured, and by a big margin. In concluding his paper, Mr. Swinton gives the following table of average efficiencies for a good-sized hydro-electric transmisison plant:—

Apparatus.	Full load efficiency percent.
Flumes, turbines, etc.	75
Three phase generators	94
Step-up transformers	97
Transmission line	93
Step-down transformers	96
Low tension distributing system	95

Or a total efficiency of about 53 percent.

While these figures will differ materially in some cases in this country and in the United States, still they are sufficiently approximate for general conditions to be of value.—'Canadian Electrical News.'

A German journalist on his way back from St. Louis was particularly struck at the sight in certain New York stores of such signs of American extravagance as $4,000 punchbowls and $1,000 pocketbooks for women.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. Send testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Advertisements.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF

Here's the gladdest, best news that ever came to deaf people—news so welcome and so joyful that it seems too good to be true! YET IT IS TRUE—ABSOLUTELY TRUE—AND IT MEANS HAPINESS AND HEARING FOR MANY, MANY VICTIMS OF DEAFNESS!



The best cure ever known for Deafness—a cure that has been successful in even very bad cases of this trouble—has just been discovered by a famous specialist after nineteen years of study and scientific investigation. Firmly believing as he always has that the greater part of the so-called incurable cases of Deafness could be cured, he worked unceasingly until he found the method of curing Deafness that is now producing such splendid results.

Deafness Specialist Sproule, originator of this new and successful treatment, has always had the greatest sympathy and feeling for the Deaf. He understands all the loneliness of their lot, and he rejoices in his discovery since by it he can bestow the blessing of hearing on so many who now believe their Deafness to be hopeless. He has already cured by its means numerous cases of Deafness where other doctors and other treatments have wholly failed, and he has restored clear and perfect hearing to persons who have not heard distinctly for years. Knowing as he does all that he can do for sufferers from Deafness, he feels it his duty to assist them with the knowledge he has gained in just such cases as theirs, and in friendliness and sincerity he gladly offers

FREE TO THE DEAF

the benefits of his skill and learning. If you are deaf—if your hearing is failing in any degree—he will study your case carefully and give you, without it costing you a cents, valuable medical advice on just how to cure your Deafness. No one need hesitate to accept this generous offer, for Dr. Sproule is heart and soul in his work, and his great aim is to bring happiness to Deaf people. His mail every day is enormous—it contains requests from all over the world for the helpful free medical advice he so willingly gives, and hundreds of letters of heartfelt gratitude from people he has already cured.

No matter how hopeless your case seems to you, don't fail to write to him. Remember he has cured many, many cases of Deafness once considered incurable, where people had not heard distinctly for years—cases of people of advanced age who never expected to hear again. Distance makes no difference to him—he does not have to see you. If you want to know how to be cured of your Deafness all you need to do is this: answer the questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Advice Coupon and mail it at once to

Deafness Specialist Sproule,

(Graduate in Medicine and Surgery Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Mail Service) **286 Trade Building, Boston.** *Do not lose this great opportunity of receiving valuable advice free. Write to him NOW—TO-DAY!*

THIS COUPON entitles readers of this paper to medical advice free on curing deafness.

Do your ears itch?
Do your ears throb?
Do your ears feel full?
Do both ears trouble you?
Does wax form in your ears?
How long have you been deaf?
Do you have pains in your ears?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you hear better in a noisy place
Did your Deafness come on gradually?
Do you have a discharge from either ear?
Do you have ringing sounds in your ears?
Is your Deafness worse when you have a cold?
Can you hear some sounds better than others?
Are there hissing sounds like steam escaping?
Do your ears crack when you blow your nose?

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

A postcard stamped Falkirk, 1895, was delivered in Glasgow last week.

The world's largest dredger is now docked at Liverpool. It is two hundred feet long, and can raise 1,000 tons of hard material per hour.

A detective, in supplying a light for a man's cigarette at night in Hackney recognized him as a wanted criminal, and arrested him.

A seven-weeks-old child named Winifred Margaret Fleming, of Islington, London, was suffocated in her cradle by a cat lying across her face.

By the burning of their mansion near Bodmin, Sir William Onslow, Bart., and his family, have lost priceless heirlooms and much-valued pictures.

Mary Haddock, who was buried on Nov. 12, at Harton, near South Shields, had attained the age of 106. She had long been bedridden in the workhouse.

The Denbighshire County Education Committee has opened an acre field attached to a board school at Llangollen for the training of boys in cottage gardening.

The serious extent to which the famous Bell Harry Tower of Canterbury Cathedral is suffering from surface decay, the effect of smoke pollution, is again attracting attention.

The jury of the St. Louis Exhibition have awarded the London County Council a gold medal for its exhibit of the model of the shield used in the construction of the Blackwall tunnel.

Leicester's new motor chemical fire engine, the fastest in the world, was recently called out for the first time, and demonstrated its efficiency by the speedy extinction of a fire.

A nurse who refused at Northwich Hospital to assist in placing the body of a smallpox patient in a coffin has been exonerated by the hospital committee.

The tenor bell in the ancient belfry of the parish church of Folkestone, weighing over a ton and a quarter, fell from its bearing whilst the ringers were ringing a peal.

Six weeks ago Mr. Cloudesley Shovel Brereton wrote a column to the 'Times' on 'The growing handicap of marriage.' On Nov. 12 he married Mrs. Horobin, of Homerton College, Cambridge.

The transport 'Soudan' landed at Southampton the First Cheshire Regiment, which has been abroad nearly twenty years. Only six of the battalion that originally went abroad returned.

Mr. J. H. Spencer, formerly of the Grimsby fishing fleet, in saving life got rheumatic fever, so that he could not work. At Southwark on Saturday he was charged with attempting to poison himself.

On Nov. 5 the three-year-old child of a seaman, whose home is in Old Ford, was frightened by a boy who put on a paper mask. The child never recovered from the fright, and died the following Sunday.

During an attack on a Protestant procession at Liverpool, one of the assailants tried to butt his head through the big drum, and failing in that, slashed the instrument with a knife. The man was sent to prison for three months.

Two years ago the Rev. Dr. Fry, headmaster of Berkhampstead College, Hertfordshire, decided, after a visit to western Canada, to establish a training farm in connection with the school there. He states that the success of his experiment is now assured.

A Norwich man, fatally injured in endeavoring to stop a runaway, pulling a carriage containing a lady, said, when at the point of death, 'Never mind. It was a life for a life. I did my best to save the lady.'

Out of a total of £254,000,000 left by deceased persons in the United Kingdom in 1903-4, £187,000,000 were left by only 3,800 persons, while in France last year 7,000 persons left £110,000,000 out of a total of £190,000,000.

A strange wild animal was shot on the South Denes, at Yarmouth. It was at first supposed to be an Arctic fox, but it has more of the characteristics of a wolf. It is thought that it escaped from one of the many Scandinavian vessels now in the harbor.

Three positions in connection with Parkhurst Jail are filled by famous prisoners. Jabez Balfour is organist, John Goudie, who stole £70,000 from a bank, is librarian, and Benjamin Greenlake, a solicitor who misappropriated trust funds, is the governor's secretary.

Constable Collins was, at Neath, fined five dollars and costs for having been unlawfully on licensed premises. The head constable discovered him fully dressed in police uniform in bed in an upstairs room. Under the bed were two men with whom the constable had been drinking.

During a discussion at Islington Borough Council as to the appointment of inspectors in connection with the council's working staff, a member, in urging the necessity of supervision, said he recently watched a man working on one of their roads, who dropped his pick into one hole fully 150 times without moving anything.

Mr. R. Chamberlain, a nephew of the ex-Colonial Secretary, has just had a remarkable escape from death. At Wolverton Station Mr. Chamberlain fell between the end of the foot-plate and the carriages. Luckily, the train was immediately stopped, and a man named Hallins pulled Mr. Chamberlain away just in time.

There is a pretty little story of the palace of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, which is surrounded by a moat crossed by a drawbridge. Attached to the porter's lodge at the left side of the drawbridge is a bell, which is placed there for convenience of the swans, who, when they are hungry, swim up to the ledge and ring the bell until food is given to them.

Extraordinary religious services are being held in Wales, and there are indications in several parts that the country is being visited by a remarkable religious enthusiasm. The services conducted by Mr. Ewan Roberts, a collier studying for the ministry, lasted for nine hours, and were at night. Men and women sang aloud and frequently sobbed outright.

Dr. Hope, of Liverpool, told a good rat story at the annual meeting of Port Sanitary Authorities held in London recently. If plague was to be prevented, said Dr. Hope, there must be a systematic destruction of rats. They had tried to prevent them getting on board ship at Liverpool by placing discs on all mooring ropes, but some one had taken snapshots of the rats running along the ropes over the discs.

The Carnarvon and Denbigh 'Herald' states that an enterprising Bangor journalist proposes performing a daring feat on the brink of Niagara Falls. He will take a well-ballasted boat, with an inflated balloon and carriage attached, and will start down river from a point above the falls. He will allow the boat to be carried to the brink of the precipice, where he will enter the balloon, cut it adrift, and soar majestically into the air. The journalist has communicated to Buffalo Bill his offer to perform the feat, and it is added that Buffalo Bill looks with favor upon the project.

On Aug. 19, a letter containing a cheque for over five pounds, was posted by a customer to Mr. Alfred Wide, of Orpington House, Hemyock. As the letter did not arrive in due course inquiries were made respecting its non-delivery, but to no avail. Last week, however, the missing letter arrived, having travelled all the way to New Zealand and back. The envelope was endorsed with the words, 'Found inside a newspaper addressed to me, T. Brown, Levin, New Zealand.' The letter bore the Wellington, (New Zealand), postmark of Sept. 30, and, as it arrived at Hemyock on Nov. 14, it was eighty-seven days in reaching its destination.

The Marquis of Anglesey's bedroom suite was sold last week to a Blackburn dealer for £267 10s., a gentleman who arrived in a motor car bidding up to £280. The bedstead, with curved sides and cane panels, was a most luxurious article. The bedspread was embroidered in silk and gold, the bed-head curtain being of heliotrope silk. The suite included a musical toilet service which played tunes on being wound up. A dealer secured a mahogany dressing-table, containing forty silver articles, including a pair of curling tongs, for £71.

Sir Edmund Elton, the potter baronet, whose 'Elton ware' is well known to collectors and lovers of the artistic, embarked in the business practically unaided before he came into the title. To begin with, indeed, he only had the services of a hunchback lad who wheeled the clay about, and so far from receiving instruction from those who assisted him at a later stage, he has trained all his own workpeople himself, never permitting a man who has worked in any other pottery to obtain employment with him.

SCOTCH.

Owing to severe flooding of the Ayr, the famous Auld Brig, immortalized by Burns, is in danger.

A romantic marriage was solemnized in Glasgow last week. Captain Ropner, son of Sir Robert Ropner, married the nurse who had attended him during an illness.

Mrs. Catherine Scott, who has just celebrated her hundredth birthday at Hirst, has two sons and four daughters, forty-three grandchildren, and forty great-grandchildren.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh and District Trades Council, a motion to the effect that the council considered a slander the recent strictures on the working man passed by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, was defeated by a large majority, who decided to take no action in the matter.

Speaking at St. Andrews Lady Aberdeen pointed out the good work that had been done, and could be done in the future, by women in the field of politics. The present, she said, was a critical time for all who cared for the promotion of Liberalism, and they must take care to make the most of the opportunities which were before them.

The Hector Macdonald Memorial Committee has met in Glasgow to select a design for the memorial to Sir Hector Macdonald, which is to be erected at Dingwall. One hundred and fifty designs had been received. The committee, in the first place, selected ten of these, and after a protracted meeting this number was reduced to three. The final selection will be made at another meeting.

Mr. James Eadie, of Barrow Hall, Derby, and of Glenrinness, Dufftown, founder of the business of James Eadie & Co., Limited, of Burton-on-Trent, brewers, sometimes called the pioneer of the tied house system, a noted Shire horse breeder, and a benefactor of Middlesbrough, a native of Blackford, Perth, and some time a post-boy, who acted in that capacity to Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, who died on June 24 last, aged seventy-seven years, has left estate to the gross value of £337,966.

There was recently a continuance of the disgraceful 'scenes' in the Dalkeith Evangelical Union. The preacher from Edinburgh, who announced that he had been invited by the session of the church to take the service again that day, began the service very promptly. The Rev. Robert Dermid Brown arrived during the singing, and there was a competition as to who was to proceed. The two ministers appeared to be arguing with one another during the singing, and at the close the Edinburgh preacher gave out another hymn. Mr. Brown then said that he had a statement to make. He had informed his young friends that a caveat has been taken out against certain persons, whom he named. The session's party, however, had by this time started the singing, and, with the aid of the harmonium, prevented Mr. Brown from proceeding. He finally left, when, amidst much excitement, the service was concluded.

IRISH.

The trustees of the Irish National Defence Fund announce the receipt of a draft for £1,000 from Boston, being a third similar instalment forwarded since the recent convention held in New York.

When searching a man locked up at Londonderry for drunkenness, a policeman found a large brown rat nestling under the prisoner's shirt. The rat is his constant companion, and he is so attached to it that when going to a jail on a previous occasion he sent it to a friend—in the workhouse.

With reference to the statement that the Prince of Wales will shortly visit Ireland on a shooting expedition, it is stated that nothing has yet been settled. It is probable, however, that the Prince will come over for a few days after Christmas, and will be the guest of Lord Londonderry. The Princess will not accompany him.

An accident which had a fatal termination a few hours afterwards, occurred at the corner of Blessington and Mountjoy streets, Dublin. A cyclist named Richard Gibbon, of Slane, county Meath, who was riding in the direction of the city, collided with an electric tram, and was thrown to the ground, his bicycle being smashed.

The Dublin SS. 'Bushmills,' owned by Mr. J. Weatherill, of D'Olier Chambers, has arrived at Antwerp from Bourgas, and Captain Blight reports that on Nov. 1 the vessel struck on some submerged wreckage, and the engineer reported that a heavy shock was felt in the engine room, while the rudder was struck and the patent log carried away. The danger of floating wreckage is very great, as several derelicts are known to be drifting about the coast, and the SS. 'Calgarth' has also reported having collided with wreckage in the Bristol Channel.

Lord Gough does not hesitate about declaring that he has no desire to sell his property, although willing to do so on such terms as shall be fair to his successors. He wishes to live at Lough Cutra, and would be extremely sorry to have to leave that beautiful spot. Everybody does not know that, whether Lord Gough arranges ultimately with his tenants or otherwise, he is bound by law to retain the minerals on the estate, as these go to the government. He also retains the game and sporting rights, and reserves to himself the bed and soil of the lake and rivers, conceding, however, the right to water cattle.

'WORKING THE MUGS.'

LONDON SHARPERS HAVE GOOD SEASON.

The confidence trick man has had a splendid season in London this year. The Strand is his chief haunt, and scarcely a day passes but some more or less wealthy 'mug' falls a victim to his wiles.

It is amazing that such an old game still runs with success. But it does; and the reason that the police are so rarely called in to 'assist' in the matter is that when the victim has discovered he has been 'done,' he is too much ashamed of himself to confess to the authorities.

This season, the ranks of the professional confidence men have been considerably augmented.

The Strand is peppered with them. They have scored more over the American than the Englishman, in spite of the fact that the Yankee considers—and even admits it—that he is far too cute to be done down in the Old Country.

But he has bought 'gold bricks' over and over again in town this summer. It is always the same story—the dear old friend from 'Chicawgo'—met last in Delmonico's, N'York City—canvas-back duck oysters, champagne, and that little game of poker in the kyar going west, etc., etc.

The busy New-Yorker even thinks he does remember the man. Anyway, he can't be too polite in London, so it's drinks at the American bar, and cigars, and finally a hundred-dollar bill to tide over the waiting period until the next mail.

The cultured confidence man, if he is worth his salt, makes no mistake in names. To his infinite astonishment, Silas K. Porkenpacker will be addressed by his baptismal name by a total stranger, and in five minutes he will be convinced that the stranger is an old friend! By the following day Silas is a wiser and a poorer man.

In the big hotels around the Strand it is easy enough for the well-dressed confidence man to pick up the names and the professions of his marked victims.

The Charing-cross post-office is another happy hunting ground. Here a man of money is followed up to the little desk where telegrams are written, and his signature memorized.

The luggage label is another beautiful tip for the gentleman who is working the 'mugs.' A glance at a cabin trunk or a gladstone bag in the hotel hall or on the station 'bus, gives the swindler a little history of his intended victim's journeyings, and the state of preservation of the labels even affords him fairly safe shots at guessing the date of some of the travels.

There is one man who has been up and down the Strand for years at this game. He is wonderful at spotting a man's profession, sizing him up, and getting money out of him by confidence methods.

He is quite a Sherlock Holmes at his trade, and he has been 'known to the police' for six or seven years. But so craftily does he work his business that the authorities have never been able to collar him. To the casual observer he is only the ordinary gentleman—short, with iron-grey hair, a healthy complexion, a business-like walk, and quite good clothes.

Lately, a few of the fraternity have been trying their hand in Fleet street. They must be amateurs at the business, for where is the journalist who would be victimized by the confidence man?—London 'Morning Leader.'

Advertisements.

$4.50 Winter Suits.



We make ladies' suits. Our leader is a cheviot cloth suit in black, navy, dark grey, dark red, fawn, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is **wool.** It is a $15 tailored suit. We, the manufacturers, offer it to you at the factory price $4.50. We sell hundreds of these suits. The model is the **latest** style. The jacket has a tight-fitting back, with half tight-fitting front. It is lined in mercerised sateen. The skirt is 7 gored, tailor-stitched in silk, faced with canvas and bound with velvet, beautifully trimmed with tabs of the goods, as pictured. The suit is trimmed with buttons and braid. A tucked skirt may be had if preferred. Skirt or coat alone $2.50. Any suit may be returned if not **entirely** satisfactory and money refunded. Sizes 30 to 44 bust. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Waists, fall styles, any color, China silk, $2.25. Best taffeta, $2.95. Luster, $1.50. Velvet $1.95.

Jackets, fall styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color **wool** frieze, hip length $3.95. Knee length $4.95. **Rain Coats** (cravenette) same style and price as jackets.

Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN. 104 KING ST.

Advertisements.

THE DANGER OF ANAEMIA.

Its Victims Are Defenceless When Disease Strikes—The Blood Should Be Kept Rich and Pure.

Anaemic people—people with watery blood—are without defence when disease threatens. The strongest weapon against disease is a plentiful supply of rich, red blood. A robust person may catch cold, but quickly throws it off. But a cold lingers with the anaemic one, goes to the chest and the first signs of consumption appear. It is the anaemic one who suffers from headaches and dizziness, who cannot climb a stair without resting, whose heart flutters and palpitates wildly at the least exertion. such people can only be saved by a new supply of rich, red blood, and Dr. Williams Pink Pills is the only medicine that actually makes rich, red blood with every dose. Ordinary medicines only touch the symptoms of disease—Dr. Williams Pink Pills go right straight to the root of the trouble and drive it out. That is why these pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, and that is why thousands and thousands of people praise them so highly. Miss Florence G. Marryett, Chester, N. S., says: 'I have used Dr. Williams Pink Pills for several months and I am happy to say they have restored me to health after all other means had failed. I was suffering from anaemia in its most severe form. The least exertion would leave me breathless and worn out, I had no appetite and suffered greatly with nervous headaches. I was pale and seemed to be going into a decline. I had medical attendance, but it did me no good. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills and in a few weeks I found they were helping me. I continued their use for several months, and am again enjoying good health. I think Dr. Williams Pink Pills will make every weak and ailing girl strong and healthy.'

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, but you should be careful to see that the full name, 'Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People' is on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt write the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

WAS SENT HOME AS INCURABLE

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

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

Cottel's Cove, Nfld., Dec. 2 (Special).—The days of miracles are past, but the cure of Joseph Boone, of this place, almost ranks with the sensational cures of the earlier ages.

Mr. Boone had been ailing for eight years, seven of which he was unable to work from the effects of Backache and Kidney Complaint. He was all aches and pains.

He was treated by several doctors, and after seven months in the hospital was sent home as incurable. It was there that reading of cures in the newspapers led him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. It took twenty-one boxes to cure him, but to-day he is strong and well and hard at work lobster fishing.

People here have learned that if the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NEIGHBORS.

Mrs. Lawson—Are they good neighbors?

Mrs. Dawson—No, they always look sour when we go over there to use their telephone.

Pains, Like the Poor, Are Always with Us.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

A letter, dictated by an indignant gentleman, ran thus: 'Sir, my stenographer, being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you; I, being a gentleman, cannot express it; but you, being neither, can readily divine it!'

Great Things From Little Causes Grow. It takes very little to derange the stomach. The cause may be slight, a cold, something eaten or drunk, anxiety, worry, or some other simple cause. But if precautions be not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically debilitated constitution to-day owes its destruction to simple causes not dealt with in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition, and all will be well. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.

Mrs. T.—'What are you making those grimaces in the glass for, my dear?'

Mr. T.—'I'm trying to practice a look of astonishment. Some of my friends are going to make me a present to-night, and I am supposed to know nothing about it.'

A Pleasant Medicine.—There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to beget painful internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his trouble and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have not this disagreeable and injurious property. They are easy to take, are not unpleasant to the taste, and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.

'Does your coachman have any perquisites?' asked Mrs. Oldcastle. 'He had one once,' replied her hostess, 'but the doctor said it was brought on by bein' out too long in the hot sun. My! I don't know what I'd do with a person around me that had them regular.'

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

COMPLICATED.

Thingumbob—'My wife has got into some sort of scrap with the neighbors and I can't tell whether she's in the right or not.'

McJiger—'That ought to be easily determined; there are two sides to a quarrel, always—'

Thingumbob—'Two sides? Huh! there are about a dozen sides to this quarrel!'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

If your children are troubled with worms give them Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Actress (angrily)—'Did you write that criticism which said my impersonation of "The Abandoned Wife" was a miserable failure?'

Critic—'Ye-y-e-s; you see, you looked so irresistibly beautiful that it was impossible to fancy that any man could abandon you.'

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

'I hear you were disappointed in the town meeting's orator. I suppose your complaint was that he didn't rise to the occasion.' 'No; my complaint wasn't that he didn't rise to the occasion, but that he seemed disinclined ever to sit down again.'

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

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'Two goals to nil?' remarked the elderly party when she heard the result of the football match. 'And who, pray, is Nil?'

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

Home Department.

'As Thy Day so Shall Thy Strength be.'

(By Thomas Driffill.)

O God, I cease my prayer,
That thou wouldst give me strength to bear
The evil of my lot, its grief and care;

I do not ask for light
More than thou givest to my sight;
Be it as thou dost will, or dark or bright.

For light enough to me
Is given my present way to see,
And for the rest I leave it all to thee.

And strength enough each day
Is given to walk upon that way,
And bear the burden thou dost on me lay.

Thou, Lord, hast done thy part,
Most bounteous Giver that thou art;
I will do mine henceforth with stouter heart.

How David Read Aloud.

(By Ruth Craft.)

'Why, Martha!' David exclaimed reproachfully as his wife came to the dinner table in a street gown. 'You are going out this evening!'

'There's a meeting of the Mother's Club,' said Martha.

'O! Who gives the paper to-night?'

'Mrs. Hubbard, on Mother and Child; a Study of Maternity.'

'That will be valuable. Let's see, how many children has Mrs. Hubbard?'

'Why, she hasn't any children. Now stop laughing, David! She's awfully well up on her subject. She took a child from the orphan asylum and she's bringing him up just right. She watches him all the time and keeps a journal about him.'

'Is he healthy?'

'N-oo, he isn't yet. But he will be just as soon as he gets over the bad effects of the asylum.'

'How does he do in school?'

'He doesn't go, of course, David. She couldn't trust the school people's ideas.'

'Well, Martha, since you have been blessed with offspring somewhat generously and they are in good health, mind and body, you'd better not hang too much on the words of Mrs. Hubbard.'

'You always begrudge me the Mothers' Club,' said Martha, 'but I'd much rather spend the evening with you,' she added sweetly. 'Had you any plan?'

'No. Nothing special.' David spoke in an injured tone. 'I just thought that we so seldom get a chance to read aloud and to-night'—

'You'll read while I do the mending,' Martha interrupted.

Directly after dinner she lighted the fire on the hearth and put on a big birch log. Then she moved the leather arm-chair under the reading lamp for David and spread out the mending on a low table. By the time that David was settled, she had darned a pair of stockings and was rolling them into a neat bundle. He took up the evening paper and she adjusted her mind to an editorial. The sheets rattled.

She darned on. 'Just look at that heel, David!' she exclaimed at last.

'Throw it away?' said David, over the top of his paper. 'Cooler to-night. I don't know what we're coming to. The coal is nearly out and Cynthia shovels it in as if we had a mine in the back yard. She might better use the gas stove.'

'She does,' said Martha.

'Then I should shut the gas off every morning. It surely doesn't require both gas and coal to cook our simple meals.'

'It requires Cynthia to cook them, however, and Mrs. Curtis will give her higher wages whenever she chooses to leave. I thought you were reading aloud this evening, David.'

'In a minute, dear. I just want to look at the news. They've found Harlem.'

'Who's he?'

'Martha! The papers have been full of him for a week. If you'd read the papers instead of'—David paused, looking intently at one spot.

'Instead of mending,' suggested Martha, adding the fourth to the pile of darned stockings.

'Now that's a curious mistake for a scholar like Davis to make,' murmured David ruminatively. 'I must look that up,' he called, as he ran upstairs to the study.

In half an hour David rushed through the room as if he were catching a train. 'These letters!' he gasped. 'I'm afraid it's too late for the mail.' He left the door open and the wind rushed in as he sped to the letter box.

When he sank into the armchair again he was half exhausted, but presently he inquired, blandly, 'What shall we read, Martha?'

'That story of Judson's that we began?'

'Stupid, don't you think?' He turned over the books on the table. Then he ran his eye through one. When Martha looked up inquiringly he was absorbed in reading to himself, rustling the pages fast. A thin wail reached her ears and she got up.

'Where are you going?' cried David, rebukingly. 'I was just going to read.'

'The baby is crying,' said his wife.

'It's too bad, dear. Whenever we get all settled for a quiet evening together, she is sure to wake. Now I suppose you won't be down again for half an hour.'

When Martha returned David exclaimed, 'Perfect shame you had to go! This Kipling thing is great. Wish I could stand reading anything twice. Now can you listen, Martha? Or do you think you'll have to jump up again? I'll take a look at the furnace first.'

'Martha!' came in a hollow voice from the cellar, 'Want an apple?'

'There aren't any.'

'Where on earth did the apples go?' David demanded as he reappeared. 'I saw Fuller's man bring in a peck of beauties yesterday afternoon. I was afraid when we had that pudding for lunch they'd all been used up. Seems a pity to cook eating apples.'

'I had an idea that you ate some of the pudding.'

'Why not use the specked ones?'

'Your eldest looks out for those. The boys prefer that kind. He had five or six rag-a-muffins lined up outside the door this afternoon. I heard him promise his favorite the biggest apple with bad spots too.'"

'Jim's a generous little thief, isn't he?' and a look of fatherly pride came into David's face. 'Let's begin this new History of Slavery,' he said with apparent irrelevance.

'That would be enlivening,' said Martha.'

'How about the Life of Lowell?'

'Or those short stories?'

'I don't like to read fiction aloud,' said David. 'You can't skip so well.'

'Just my feeling about history,' was the reply. 'Read one of these essays.'

'Very well, dear,' said David, patiently. He began in a resigned tone and read a page.

'Excuse me, dear, is that the way to pronounce ambrosia?' asked the listener.

'What do you say?'

'Ambrozha.'

'What did I say?'

'You gave an extra syllable, ambrozhia.'

'Yes, that's right,' said David. 'You are mistaken. But we can make sure.' He took down a much worn volume entitled 7,000 Words Mispronounced and reported impartially. 'Webster allows both.'

'Your way preferred,' said Martha, submissively.

'No. Yours. But you can't go by the dictionary. It's usage.'

'Yes, of course,' Martha admitted readily; 'and when usage happens to agree'—

'Shall I go on?' David spoke as one who has borne much. After reading two pages he inquired, 'Do you like this?'

'Why, I guess so. I didn't hear it all. I couldn't listen when I was measuring.' Another page. 'Would you mind reading over the last few sentences, David?'

'Don't I read loud enough?'

'O, yes, but the word beef-eating diverted my mind. Wasn't that roast to-night good?'

'Delicious. Why?'

'It was awfully cheap.'

'How much?'

'Only twelve cents a pound. It's a new cut to me, a rump fillet. Sounds fine to have a fillet, doesn't it?'

'How much does the regular rib roast cost?'

'Eighteen.'

'You are getting to be a great economist, dear,' said David. 'I suppose there were six pounds? That makes thirty-six cents. Perhaps the meat would have seemed a bit tough and tasteless without the mushroom sauce, but that made it very nice. How much does that cost?'

'O! I don't know. It takes a can of mushrooms; that's twenty-five cents.'

'O! Anything else in it?'

'Cream.'

'How much?'

'A cupful.'

'About ten cents say?'

'Ye-es—now, David!'

'Don't be discouraged, Martha. That makes only thirty-five. You saved a cent. It's the pennies that make the pounds. Now try to pay attention, dear, or we sha'n't get any reading done to-night—Martha! What are you getting up for?'

'The mending is all done and I think I had better go to bed.'

Martha gathered up the rolls of stockings, two bibs with new tapes on and a small pair of shoes now refurbished with shiny buttons. 'Are you going to the study now, David?' she asked as she kissed him lightly on the forehead.

David consulted his watch. 'Half-past ten. I ought to have stopped reading an hour ago. Well, I won't try to work to-night, I'm sleepy. Queer where the time goes.'

POLITENESS TEMPERED WITH DISCRETION.

'Politeness should be tempered with discretion; otherwise it is apt to be a bore,' remarked an older woman, commenting on what was considered good manners among young people. 'Too much manners is almost as bad as no manners at all,' she continued. 'That is to say, it is even more annoying. For instance, if I go into a room where several friends of my daughter are sitting chatting. I think it is but right and proper that they should rise to their feet as I come in, and give me a greeting, but that is enough. To have them bob up every time I leave my chair irritates me. I like to move about as I like, without feeling that I am stopping the conversation and interfering with their pleasure. Treating a middle aged woman with too much solicitude is also, I consider, untactful. It emphasises her age. I do not like to have my places found for me in the hymn book, or to be helped carefully into a carriage. Attention to an older woman must be unobtrusive to be agreeable.'

There is a tendency nowadays to overdo polite observance with girls who pride themselves upon their good manners, which if they only could realize it, do not please, for the reason that they are too effusive.

'How about Violet W?' queried a young woman, who, with her mother, was making up a list for a house party.

'Oh, pray, do not ask that girl,' exclaimed the latter. 'She bores me to death. She is always following me about to wait upon me, as if I were an old, feeble woman, that had to be tenderly taken care of. I almost prefer that rough, boyish Miss C—, who has no manners at all.'—'Tribune.'

OVERLOOKING AND FORGETTING.

Most of us have had troubles all our lives, and each day has brought all the evil that we wished to endure. But if we were asked to recount the sorrows of our lives, how many could we remember? How many that are six months' old should we think worthy to be remembered or mentioned? To-day's troubles look large, but a week hence they will be forgotten and buried out of sight.

If you would keep a book, and every day put down the things that worry you, and see what becomes of them, it would be a benefit to you. You allow a thing to annoy you, just as you allow a fly to settle on you and plague you; and you lose your temper, or, rather, get it; for when men are surcharged with temper they are said to have lost it; and you justify yourselves by being thrown off your balance by causes which you do not trace out. But if you would see what it was that threw you off your balance before breakfast, and put it down in a little book, and follow it out, and ascertain what becomes of it, you would see what a fool you were in the matter.

The art of forgetting is a blessed art, but the art of overlooking is quite as important. And if we should take time to write down the origin, progress and outcome of a few of our troubles, it would make us so ashamed of the fuss we make over them that we should be glad to drop such things and bury them at once in eternal forgetfulness.

Life is too short to be worn out in petty worries, frettings, hatreds and vexations. Let us banish all of them, and think on soever things are pure, and lovely, and gentle, and of good report.— 'Christian Globe.'

Ideas New and Old.

THE ANNUAL CRUSH.

When Christmas Day is drawing nigh,
Amid the shopping crowds you'll sigh,
And vow next year that forth you'll go
More early by a month or so.
And when next year the time comes round
The self-same sorrow will be found,
And you will make the self-same vow
And break it as you break it now.
—Washington 'Star.'

ODD AND PRETTY WORK BASKET.

A cornhusk and linen work basket is by no means so unattractive as it sounds. Braid the husks and join the braids, shaping into a wide basket. Make a cover and join it to the basket by a knot of husks. Line the inside with coarse cotton pads for both the bottom and sides of the basket.

Over this place a simply embroidered linen lining, carefully fitted, supplied with pockets, and caught to the basket so that it can be removed to be laundered. Into the bottom set a heavy pin and needle cushion; also covered with a washable linen cover. The basket, odd, and so easily kept clean, will be a boon to any housewife.—Chicago 'Journal.'

XMAS GIFTS TO SEND BY MAIL.

In this peripatetic age most of us have relations or friends living many miles away, health seeking or fortune seeking, south or west, or studying in Europe, or serving their country in the Philippines. Christmas remembrances for these voluntary or unwilling exiles should be the first to be attended to—from a practical as well as a sentimental standpoint. Christmas mails are always overcrowded, and packages sent even a day's journey not infrequently take four or five days to accomplish the trip, so that it is the kindest as well as the wisest plan to despatch one's 'far-away gifts' early enough to allow of a margin for possible mishaps and delay en route, and to run no risk of the girl at boarding school abroad, the soldier on duty in Manilla, the invalid pining in Arizona or in California, and other far off but not forgotten ones, being disappointed at receiving no token from home on the one day of all the year that they would most like to be remembered.

Meantime the shops are recognising that the demand for pretty things, not too heavy and easily packed, is a constantly growing one, and already may be seen the announcement of 'latest novelties for sending by mail.' Prudent people who have many souvenirs to send do not leave the work of selection to the last moment, for consideration of weight, of fragility, of size, must have their place in connection with the ultimate choice, and the quaint bit of china, or the novel item of furniture that would be the 'very thing' were the recipient within easy reach by messenger, must be foregone in view of limitations as to cost of postage and dimensions of the package. Hence a longer search may be necessary than in the case of friends at home for what is exactly suited to these special conditions.

Smart accessories of dress are welcome gifts to girls or women who live in small towns or inaccessible country villages, and one cannot go far wrong in buying pretty pieces of inexpensive jewellery, gloves, dainty ribbon, rosettes for the hair, fancy belts, etc., for the young girl at school or at home.

A woman who came from Dawson City last summer said that on her return to the Klondike, she intended to take a stock of fancy belts, neckwear, and combs back with her to sell to the fair sex of Dawson, and she expected to be much richer by the transaction.

The variety in belts alone is really astonishing in the city shops just now. For the tall, slim girl nothing is more becoming than one of those in swathed velvet, and of the colorings, including tangerine, sapphire, Wedgwood blue, Parma or royal velvet, and pastel pinks, are exquisite. Pretty sashes in plain or Chiné ribbons, belts of softest kid, or Suede in brilliant tones, and snake skin, in the natural mottling of the anaconda especially are but a few of the attractive items in this direction.

Very covetable too, are sets of collar, cuffs, and waist band in linen worked to match in colored flax thread. Of course, where buckles constitute the chief feature of this latter item, there is a whole range of art nouveau and barbaric design to choose from, while pretty enamels hold their own.

A scarf, either of Irish or Honiton lace, would never come amiss, and there are very many dainty little cravats that would constitute a finish to the simplest blouse. Shirt waist pattern of embroidered linens, or finest cream voiles, may afford a suggestion to some hesitating minds, as their continued vogue next year is regarded as assured.

Present styles of hairdressing involve a variety of pretty adjuncts, as in horn or tortoise shell combs, with more or less elaboration of ornament, and from fifty cents upward to any expense when real gems are employed, they are to be found in endless designs. There is also a range of possible presents not always remembered in the floral garlands, and the many pretty devices of wings and bows wrought in glittering sequins.

A complete 'mount' for a hat, of flowers and ribbon bows, might under many circumstances, be extremely acceptable, and such are to be found at several popular shops.

For the housewife it is often difficult to know what to send, and for her, therefore, may be suggested some of the latest fancies in table linen. A luncheon cloth with a drawn thread bordering, a tea-cloth embellished with flax embroidery that can defy the most primitive of laundry methods, a novelty in sideboard or toilet table-slips, could never be out of place, and in such items there is an immense range, alike in designs and cost.

Perhaps even more puzzling is the choice for men, and here much depend upon the individual, his tastes, and his vocation. A pencil case, with leads of three colors, is often acceptable, but the wise woman takes counsel of other men.

Books are generally appreciated, particularly when they deal with some special interest or hobby of the recipient, and a favorite recreation, as photography, if followed, may afford an excuse for offering some addition to the equipment possessed. There is very little of personal wear that lends itself to acceptable gifts, but a set of good pocket handkerchiefs, with a very neatly worked initial, are as well adapted to masculine as to feminine needs.—'The Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

With the Children.

MOTHER.

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender pray'r,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Lest darlings may not weather
The storm of life in after years,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above
To thank thee Heavenly Father
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love;
Nobody can—but mother.
—H. C. Dodge.

SELF-INTEREST IS SURE TO WORK MISCHIEF.

It is love which moves the heart more than a sense of duty. We discharge our duty to our friends, not so much because it is a duty as a pleasure. It is love, not duty, which causes the fond mother to watch with unremitting anxiety over the couch of her sick child. Love to God and love to man commends itself to the human mind as the correct fundamental principle of action; and the very little child soon instinctively knows and feels the force long before he can define and analyze it. He knows and feels that it is what a parent owes to him. At any rate, no one can appreciate it better where it is exercised towards him. Well, now, let the child obtain the notion that such a feeling for him in a parent's heart has been displaced by a predominating selfishness—let the child imbibe the idea that the parent, in all his requirements, is actuated by his own self-gratification, rather than by any peculiar and fond affection—and he feels that the parent, as such, is worthy of no special reciprocity of regard. Hence, his commands, as parental, are spurned, and the child is provoked to wrath to think that one should thus presume to act a parent's part. Every child's heart yearns for a parent's affection to meet its wants; and if it is met with nothing but the cold demands of sordid self-interest, it must suffer a sad repulse. Under such circumstances, a child may be induced to obey from fear, while he cannot do otherwise; but he can never love to obey with the proper feelings of a child; it can never be his pleasure to do a parent's will. He may obey one because he is his master; but he can never obey him because he is his parent. For there is no ground for the reciprocity of fond, parental, and filial affection.

The obligation is not all on one side. It is not simply the duty of the child to obey; neither is it the sole duty of the parent to exact obedience, regardless of the manner in which it is done. But while it is the duty of the parent to exact obedience, and, at the same time, of the child to obey, the parent owes it to his child to secure his obedience in a manner not needlessly to provoke his wrath. And to this end it is all-important that both parent and child should comprehend that their mutual obligation rests upon the obligation which they owe in common to their Master. A parent must reflect as seriously upon his position towards his child as he ever does on the position of that child towards himself. He has no more right to make himself a despot towards the child, than he has to try and make the child his grovelling slave. No parent is either omnipotent or irresponsible towards his offspring.

It is well, also, for parents to consider how much of their children's disobedience and waywardness is justly chargeable upon themselves. It is true the child, as well as the parent, must be held accountable for his own sin; yet we must remember that we are so constituted as easily to involve one another in sin; and the nearer the relations which we sustain in life, the greater the danger of involving one another in transgression. In the case of the little child who, it may be, willingly goes to the public house to get his father's bottle filled with intoxicating drink, who is most to blame, the child or the intemperate father who sends him? Instinct or intuition answers. In the case of the child who is thrown into a pet by the angry look, tone, or manner of the parent, who is most to blame? Ought not such questions to modify the passions, to secure more patience, consistency and love from parents in all their dealings with their children?—'Christian Globe.'

Health Hints

SUPPRESS THAT COUGH.

When tempted to cough, draw a long breath, holding it until it warms and so soothes every air-cell. Some benefit will soon be received, for the nitrogen which is thus refined, as it were, acts as an anodyne to the mucous membrane, stopping the desire to cough, so allows the throat and lungs a chance to heal. The incessant and constant hacking cough acts precisely as scratching a wound on the body—allows no time to heal up. This is the case with children, they keep it up; but sometimes by coaxing or promises of presents, you can succeed in having them hold their breath and so get a little relief. Nervousness helps it along, too.—'Agricultural Epitomist.'

For the Housekeeper.

A BIG LITTLE THING.

A friend who had borrowed a postage stamp in a moment of need apologized for replacing it with a penny, saying that she always meant to return a loan of that sort in kind, not with its money equivalent.

It was only a little thing, and at first it seemed almost over-scrupulous.

But on second thoughts we remembered that we had both erred and suffered in this respect.

Why is not the money just as acceptable as the postage stamp, or the spool of thread, or the cupful of raisins which a neighbor has run in to borrow? asks some one. Because it does not replace the useful article. It only furnishes the means to replace it when time and opportunity offer.

And very often the want of a thing is more than the worth of it, as the old phrase has it. Even in the town it adds a little to the burdens of life to take thought of and replace supplies. Both justice and neighborly thoughtfulness should remind us to return our loans in kind.—'Christian Age.'

TO CLEAN A CLOCK.

To clean a clock lay a rag well saturated with kerosene oil in the bottom of it. The fumes will loosen the dirt, and it will drop out. After a few days this should be removed and another saturated rag placed in the clock, the fumes of which will lubricate the works.

In the case of those popular cheap nickel clocks that have long since established themselves as favorites, when the time-keeping begins to be erratic it is very often caused by want of cleaning. This may be quickly remedied by the use of naphtha. The backs should be unscrewed and the works taken out and immersed in the fluid—a treatment that will speedily restore their service, unless some radical defect other than dust is the trouble.—N.W.C.A.

A candle may be made to fit any candlestick if it be dipped into very hot water. This softens the wax, and it may then be easily pushed into a candlestick which otherwise would be too small, and it will be neatly and firmly held.

Selected Recipes.

Apple Ginger.—Any one who likes preserved ginger will want to try this recipe:

To make apple ginger—Boil a pint and a half of water and two pounds of loaf sugar to a syrup, adding one ounce of tincture of ginger when it boils. Pare and core two pounds of hard apples, cutting into large pieces, put in cold water, drain, and then cook gently in syrup until transparent. Put the pieces of apple in a jar, pour over the syrup, and cover with egged paper.

Some Samaritan has been studying the problem of buying meat for small families. The hardest task is to find a roast of beef small enough to serve two people once or at most twice. Many small families rarely if ever have roast beef because of the difficulty of cooking a small roast to an agreeable rareness. The correspondent of the Washington 'Star' alluded to advises buying a prime cut of porterhouse to weigh three pounds. In New York this would be rather expensive, but not extravagant, considering the degree of nourishment contained. The roast should be boned and the tough end cut off and put in corn for two or three days. Skewer the meat and place it in a very hot frying pan. Brown quickly, so that the juices will be all retained. Then place the meat on the rack in the roasting pan and cook for fifteen minutes without covering. A cupful of boiling water containing a lump of butter the size of a walnut should then be poured over the meat and the cover of the pan put on. Roast for half an hour longer if desired rare, three-quarters of an hour if liked well done.

The second day's roast may be made almost as good as the first. It should be placed in a moderate oven and just heated through. Otherwise it will be tough. It may be made more palatable by the addition of a good sauce. The one is recommended by the above-mentioned authority: Three tablespoonfuls of horseradish grated fine, a teaspoonful of sugar and one each of salt and vinegar or lemon juice, and half a teaspoonful of dry mustard. To these add two tablespoonsful of water. Bring to a boil and just before taking from the fire add the beaten yolks of two eggs. Stir well and serve hot. The mustard may be omitted if a less piquant sauce is preferred. —N. Y. 'Post.'

HOW IT IS IN GERMANY.

(From the London 'Truth.')

A female teacher in a school in Westphalia, had to make an official communication to the Minister of Education. She used for the purpose what is called 'eagle paper,' having the royal eagle upon it as a watermark, and duly despatched it to Berlin through the School Board of Essen. After a few days the letter came back, with an intimation that it must be rewritten, as the eagle appeared with its head downward.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Grand Prize (Highest Award), which Webster's International Dictionary and its abridgments have received from the Superior Jury at the World's Fair is only another indication of the superior excellence of this famous series of dictionaries.

The 'St. Catharines Well.'—The devotee of the strenuous life in either business or society can find rest and recuperation by bathing in the healing waters of the 'St Catharines Well.' A modest outlay will enable you to rejuvenate without travelling abroad in search of health. A temperate clime, pleasant surroundings, skilled attendants and home-like environment will be found by visiting the Welland, St. Catharines—a happy combination of sanatorium and family hotel conducted on the most approved therapeutic lines. Physician and nurses, sun rooms, roof promenade, golf links, library, music room, are among the features. Long-distance telephone in each room. Apply to G. T. Bell, G. P. & T. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, for full particulars.

Advertisements.

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Healthy babies are always happy babies. If the stomach and bowels are kept right the little ones will be healthy and happy. Baby's Own Tablets are the best thing in the world to accomplish this purpose. The Tablets are the favorite prescription of a doctor who for years made the ailments of little ones a specialty. They are used in thousands of homes, bringing health to little ones and comfort to mothers. The Tablets reduce fever, break up colds, expel worms, check diarrhoea, cure constipations, promote digestion, allay the irritation of teething and bring sound healthy sleep. Ask any mother who has used these tablets and she will tell you there is no other medicine so safe and effective. Good for the new born baby or the well grown child, and guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Medicine dealers everywhere sell the Tablets or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Advertisements.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is now announced that every African tribe from the mouth of the Congo to Stanley Falls, a thousand miles in the interior, has the Bible in its own language. About nine thousand converts are gathered in the various native churches, Christian schools are planted in hundreds of villages and native seminaries for the training of Christian workers are established.

A Japanese woman, teacher in the Ferris Seminary (Reformed Church) in Yokohama, has been invited many times to leave the seminary and take a better position in a government school. They offered her ten dollars, and finally twenty-two dollars a month salary if she would accept. But she stays in the missionary school on a salary of seven dollars and a half. The reason: She could not teach pupils in the other school to seek the blessings which she herself has found in Jesus Christ.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching at Beckenham, in connection with the Diocesan Temperance Festival, said they were making an effort to increase the fight against a powerful evil a prevailing sin. He did not wish to exaggerate it, as though it were a unique sin belonging to us or to our times alone. But two facts were patent to all—one that it was a terrific evil in the midst of the common national life; and next that an effort was being deliberately made to mend it. He asked what were the individual attitudes of his hearers in the matter, and appealed to them not to hinder temperance work by ridicule or by putting temptation in, or allowing it to remain in, other people's way.

In various Epworth League conventions during the last few months there have been circulated blanks for a 'Fellow-workers' Covenant.' There are spaces for dates and signatures, and the face of the document reads: 'I wish to be enrolled as one who, by persistent personal effort, will seek to bring at least five persons to Christ within one year.' The Scriptural quotations are these: 'For we are God's fellow-workers.' 'He brought him to Jesus.' One of these blanks is to be kept in the signer's Bible, another is to be handed to his pastor, and a third sent to the central office of the league. The 'Western' says: 'The idea is sensible and promising, and ought to receive general endorsement by our young people.'

Westminster Chapel, London, is to have a workers' training class held on Sunday evenings at 5.45 p.m. 'We shall constantly be doing,' said Mr. Swift, 'direct evangelistic work in the evening at this church, not necessarily every Sunday evening, and we want to have at hand a body of workers intelligently prepared for speaking to enquirers. It is by no means work that can be done by any one. Nothing needs more careful preparation, and the purpose of this workers' meeting is that there should be instruction given with regard to that work. Mr. Swift gave a hearty invitation to as many as could possibly attend this workers' training class. Before his sermon Dr. Campbell Morgan stated that they had already got three sisters for the sisterhood. Having very carefully considered the problem, they had found it necessary to take at once a flat in the midst of a poor district. They wanted someone to furnish that flat. 'It must be done,' said Dr. Campbell Morgan, emphatically, 'and if you don't do it, we will do it ourselves.' In the evening the chapel was almost full, notwithstanding the heavy rain.

WORK AMONG MOSLEMS.

(By an Armenian Christian Evangelist, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

The prime requisite for successful Moslem work is unfeigned Christian love, obtained by immediate contact with the heart of the Master of Love. One has said, 'When God laid upon my heart the burden of the Kurds and commanded me to carry the Gospel to them, his word burned like a fire in my heart, and I found no rest night or day. But I found still in myself some remnant of race hatred. How could I forget what these had done to my people, and how much innocent blood they had shed? I cried to my Saviour: 'O Lord Jesus, who didst pray for thy murderers and dost bless those who cursed thee, give me thy grace! Else how can I do this thing without thy spirit of love?' He heard and answered my cry. When I went to them the older ones were as my parents, the children as my own little ones, and all my brothers and sisters, I loved them so truly. But, what was most wonderful, their love to me was even more than mine to them; so they received me to their homes as a guest, and I lacked nothing. They said: 'We hate the Armenians, but you are not one to us, but our own son.'"

From this love springs tact, which teaches how to approach men. An evangelist unarmed, alone, in a solitary valley hears the cry 'Halt!' and a robber appears from behind a rock. 'Stop, or you are a dead man! What are you doing here?'

'I came to find you.'

'Me! What business can you have with me?'

'I have a message for you.'

'From whom?'

'From God.'

The robber listens, is won, and takes the traveller home as his guest for two days, so his village hears the good news. Five brigands, armed to the teeth, are encountered; the guide flees. The preacher goes straight to them, Bible in hand:

'If any one should photograph you now and the picture remain, you would always appear with dagger, sword and gun, ready to kill men. But I have another kind of sword which destroys not men's bodies, but the sin of their souls.'

The robbers wonder, 'What manner of salutation is this?' and guard his exit from the place of danger after they have listened for an hour to the Word of God. They are heard of afterwads as warning villages that if the preacher suffers from them they shall not go unpunished.

Love teaches sympathy. The preacher, passing through the bazaar, studies from day to day how to get hold of a certain shoemaker. He prays about it, and God teaches him what to say.

'You have made me happy to-day,' he says to the man.

'I! How? What have I done?'

'I see you working so hard at an honest trade, not stealing or idling away your time, but trying to support your family and doing God's will, which is that we should be diligent.'

When he has won the man's heart he tells him of Jesus, and hears from him: 'Oh, I do thank you; you have so cheered and helped me to-day. Come again.'

What can he say to these bakers? 'I admire your trade; it is the most needful of all. The baker feeds the king himself. What could we do without you! Let me tell you about another kind of bread.' And now when he passes the bakeshop there is a call: 'Come, mirza, come and tell us more about the Bread of Life.'

He who will speak to Moslems must not be afraid of them or hesitate to speak the truth in love. They respect the honest man who will not dissimulate or conceal his real convictions. We must believe that we shall not suffer unless God wills it, and if he does we must be ready. The salvation of souls is worth it. One said: 'Since I have entered this path of Moslem evangelization I know well where it leads. I constantly see myself dead and in my grave, but I have never been so happy. I feel as if I were going to a wedding.' It is no kindness to the Moslem to let him suppose you think his religion true or his prophet sent from God. It is better to encounter anger, scorn, or violence than to have the Moslems curse our unfaithfulness at the judgment-day, while we ourselves see there was really nothing to fear.

He who speaks to Moslems must have some knowledge of their divisions and their different beliefs and practices. He must know, for instance, that the Shiahs believe in man's free agency, while the Sunnites, or at least some of them, carry fatalism so far as to make God the author of our sins. He must know something of their history, must have read the Koran, and some traditions, so that he will not speak of a subject of which he is ignorant.

Most indispensable is a thorough knowledge of the Bible, and as he becomes familiar with false doctrine he will wonder to find a new weapon ever ready to hand from the old armory. To those who believe, like the Ali Illahis, in the transmigration of souls, and that man may be born again as a lower animal, he cites the permission to slay and eat animals, though cannibalism is forbidden. To the Babi who tells him of successive births of Christ, he opposes 'Christ being raised from the dead dieth no more, death hath no more dominion over him.' To the claims of the Arab prophet, he replies that the Deliverer must come from Mount Zion, and thereore be a Jew. Texts which had no particular meaning for him acquire a new use and significance as he notes how every error has been foreseen and provided against. Let there be much practice of and acquaintance with the sword of the Spirit. 'There is none like that.'

Do not let the Moslem assume that he is to require proof of you for the truth of Christianity, or that you act solely on the defensive. It is his to defend Islam as a new faith, and never forget to press on him the need of substantial evidence of its claims. How do they know their prophet was sent from God? What evidence did he bring? What good does their religion do them? One of the strongest arguments is our personal witness of our relation to Christ, and what he has done for us. 'If you have received this salvation, asked one Moslem, 'why should not I?' As I told two young men of salvation in Jesus, their Kurdish servant, sitting by, leaned forward to listen, and finally broke out with: 'Khanum, is it for the Kurds too?'

Among our weapons we must include patience and courtesy, kindness and gentleness. 'Put yourself in his place' is a good rule. Try to feel as the man does, or the woman, with whom you are talking, whom you are striving to win, to make allowance for heredity, environment, training. Some missionaries find great difficulty in speaking of the doctrine of the Trinity, so obnoxious to Moslem ears. The most ignorant village woman you meet will proudly assert 'Allah wahid dur' (God is one), as if it were a totally new truth, and glare at you as if expecting to be contradicted. We are so accustomed to take the doctrine of the Trinity for granted that few are grounded in it before coming in contact with Moslems, but I am persuaded it is the strategic point of controversy, and cannot be ignored or lightly treated. Let us be ready on this point to give an answer for the faith that is in us. As Dr. Henry H. Jessup says of Kamil, the doctrine never seemed to present any difficulty to him, because, being under deep personal conviction of sin, he felt the only remedy lay in God as manifested in the Trinity; so will it be with truly converted Moslems, and I feel it is what they require above all else.

The tidings of the need and possibility of regeneration, and our becoming through Christ partakers of the Divine nature and sons of God, are specially needed with Moslems, but I will not enlarge on these. Strive to convince the head, but not less to touch the heart. There can be no more dangerous state than that of a man, intellectually convinced of the truth, who knows he ought to yield to it, and fails to do so. If conversion does not follow conviction, all is useless.

In conclusion, expect results, and not at some far-distant day, but now. 'I sent you to reap.' The sowing has been going on a long time—at least, since the day of Henry Martyn. We seem to stand outside a locked and barred door, as hopeless as the gate of Peter's prison. We touch it with a trembling finger, and lo! it swings open, and behind it we find human hearts beating with fear and apprehension, heavy with sorrow and hungering for the bread and water of life which we do not know how to appreciate because it is so much a matter of course. 'Let us go up and possess the land, for we are well able to overcome it.'

THE LATE DR. THAIN DAVIDSON.

(London 'Christian Work.')

The Rev. J. Thain Davidson, D.D., was born at Broughty Ferry in 1833. His father was a Presbyterian minister of note, and young Davidson, at a very early age, was set apart for a ministerial career. After his education at the Edinburgh High School, Edinburgh University, and the Free Church College in that city, he was ordained at Maryton, in Forfar, and after three years' work there went to Salford. Dr. Davidson had only been at Salford for two years when he was offered and accepted the pastorate of Islington Presbyterian Church, where he labored for thirty years with great success, his name becoming known far and wide. It was in 1862, when he was not yet thirty, that the Islington pastorate began, and it lasted through the years of his strenuous manhood. When he first went there Islington was a thriving but not over-populated suburb, and a large proportion of its residents belonged to the wealthier class. But gradually the district was swamped by London's overflow as it were. The affluent departed, as is their wont, and their place was taken by the toiling masses. Dr. Davidson revelled in the new duties and new opportunities that this change brought into existence. Indeed, from the first his church became the centre of a great spiritual awakening, and as the district grew Dr. Davidson's influence increased amazingly. Very early in his career he realized the importance of making special efforts to get in touch with young men. He succeeded in this even beyond his hopes. In his ordinary congregation there was always an unusually large proportion of young men. This fact induced him to preach monthly sermons especially addressed to young men. This departure was marvellously blessed. From all parts of London young men flocked to Islington. Dr. Davidson delivered sermons at the Agricultural Hall, and enormous congregations of young men gathered there to hear him. He was widely known as 'the young man's friend,' and in this respect he held a position very similar to that now filled by Mr. R. J. Campbell. Many of his sermons, addresses and lectures were published in volume form, and obtained an extensive circulation. We recall 'Sure to Succeed,' 'Talks with Young Men,' 'Forewarned, Forearmed,' and 'The City Youth.' These volumes should be reprinted in a cheap, attractive form. They would prove helpful to the young men of to-day, as they were helpful to many of us who are now middle-aged. In other fields Dr. Davidson was an arduous and successful worker. For many years he lectured on religious and social subjects in various parts of the country. Early in his career at Islington he established a weekly mission at the Agricultural Hall, where a bright and hearty evangelistic service was held every Sunday afternoon and evening. The attendance averaged nearly two thousand. In no way did Dr. Davidson spare himself, and it is not surprising that at length his health began to suffer under the strain. Consequently, when in 1891 the opportunity presented itself of assuming the pastorate of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ealing, he was induced to accept the offer. Beyond question the change prolonged his life. Ealing was not a very thickly populated suburb when in his fifty-eighth year he began his ministry there, and the conditions of work were very different from what he had been used to at Islington. He was not the man, however, to spend his declining years in inactivity. St. Andrew's is a large building, but the cause was a small one. He worked it up into a large and influential congregation. His church, with some 700 sittings, was nearly always full. Personally, Dr. Thain Davidson was the most lovable of men. His kindly disposition and unfailing good-nature endeared him to a large circle of friends, many of whom were outside his own denomination. Like nearly all great preachers, he had a keen sense of humor—that wondrous gift which breaks down so many of the barriers which custom erects between man and man. He was essentially a nineteenth century preacher, and had no idea of forcing upon his congregation the sort of preaching that suited the previous generation or a purely Scottish audience in his own time. Nor was he content to minister only to the congregation he found ready to his hand. He was one of the first to announce a monthly Sunday evening lecture to young men, and young men came to hear him in large numbers, for he dealt little in theological abstractions and much in the practical problems of daily life and conduct in a great city. His subjects, his popular style, and his personal attractiveness combined to win a great and well-deserved success. In addition to the large congregations that flocked to his own church, for many years he addressed still larger audiences at the 'Services for the People,' which he inaugurated at the neighboring Agricultural Hall. In 1891, after nearly thirty years of an uncommonly active and useful life at Islington, he accepted the less arduous duties of pastor at Ealing—less arduous, but calling for no little effort, for the Ealing Presbyterian Church was at that time in rather low water. Dr. Davidson soon proved that his powers of attraction had not forsaken him, and the church is now large and flourishing. For a year or two past however, his health has been failing, and latterly the active work of the pastorate has been carried on by the Rev. W. S. H. Wylie, who was brought from Newcastle to be his colleague and eventually his successor. It should be added that Dr. Davidson was a scholar and a thinker. He was not one of those men who close their books with a sigh of relief when they leave the university. To him study was a delight, and in the busiest periods of his busy career he always found time to keep abreast of the best thought of the age. It has been said that a good book should make you either think or feel. The same may be said of the good sermon. Dr. Davidson was one of the few preachers whose sermons combined these advantages. He appealed both to the head and the heart, to the intellect and the emotions. Thus the learned and the unlettered alike were to be found among those who listened to him.

MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.

('Christian World.')

A large gathering was recently held in Exeter Hall, London, England, to bid farewell to thirty-six missionaries departing for the first time or returning to China in connection with the China Inland Mission. Mr. Theodore Howard presided. The Japanese, he said, thought nothing of hazarding their lives for the sake of their Emperor and their country, but these young missionaries were going out to hazard their lives and to face danger for the great cause of their Lord. He appealed for the prayers of all for them. The Rev. Edward Pearse, glad that he was returning, emphasized the plea for intercessory prayer on the part of those at home. Dr. G. W. Guinness asked for more help in the medical mission. Some of those about to take up mission work for the first time also spoke. Miss Loveless described her struggle against home attractions, but it was from her home her call came. Miss E. D. Hamilton dated her decision to go out from the time of her receiving her first box from the China Mission, and another lady decided to go when she was at Keswick. Miss C. Hacking told the story of her indecision and eventual decision to go. All the speeches of the ladies were delivered with quiet but telling effect, and were full of an intensity that greatly appealed to the audience. Among the men who spoke was Mr. B. Lewis, who had been out to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry, and had 'come to his decision' amongst those who had been our enemies, the Boers. The Rev. R. Wright-Hay, of Talbot Tabernacle, delivered the valedictory address, basing his remarks on the words, 'Peace be unto you.' To those about to go out he appealed in the words 'Take heed to thyself' against pride and worldliness. Take out, too, he said, a Pentecost of love to those who are working abroad and are tired and weary in their labors.

WORK AMONG YOUNG WOMEN IN JAPAN.

The Young Women's Christian Associations of Canada, assembled in convention about a year ago, decided to accept some responsibility with regard to foreign association work, and appointed Miss A. C. Macdonald, B.A., as the representative of Canadian Young Women to Association work in Japan. Miss Macdonald sails from Vancouver on Nov. 28 to assist in the organization of Young Women's Christian Association work among some special classes of young women, namely, the large student class of Tokio, among whom are a thousand women in the Women's University, a Normal School of over six hundred, and those of other government schools. There is also a large centre among the Japanese girls and women who have entered industrial life. In Tokio alone Mr. W. E. Giffis, one of the best known writers on Japan, says that there are about twenty thousand girls working in the shops and factories; while in Kyoto, a smaller city, but a larger manufacturing centre, there are 60,000 women mill operatives. They begin work as early as the age of eight, work twelve hours a day and on alternate weeks work night as well as day. The missionaries of Japan, through a conference held three years ago, have been urging the Association to enter these fields in Japan, as they are not being covered by any missionary agency. The time is ripe, they say, for aggressive work among these classes of young women, and it is with feelings of great expectations of the work which God in his providence can accomplish among the young women of Japan through this agency that Miss Macdonald goes to Japan next month to represent the Canadian Associations in the 'new Far East.'—'The Presbyterian.'

BIBLE TRUTHS.

A BROKEN-HEARTED CHRIST.

The saddest scene earth ever beheld was seen in Gethsemane when the Son of God was crushed to death by the awful pressure of man's guilt. Gethsemane means a wine press. The weight of human sin pressed out the blood of Christ so that literally He could say 'My heart is broken within Me.' The sufferings of the Son of God were so frightful that He prayed 'let this cup pass from Me,' 'nevertheless not My will but Thine be done,' and being in an agony, He prayed more earnestly. (Lu. xxii., 41-46.) Forsaken by God and without the sympathy of those who professed to love, He had to be trodden in the wine press alone, there was no man with Him. (Isa lxiii., 3; Matt. xxvi., 40.) Want of sympathy is harder to bear than suffering. The sorrows, or pangs of death and hades compassed Jesus. He was the man of sorrows and grief. (Ps. xviii., 4, 5; Isa. liii., 3, 4; Sam. i., 12.) Angels beheld with wonder the Son of God shedding tears and pouring out His heart's blood for me, the sinner whom He died to save. All heaven never witnessed such a scene and never will again. He who was all pitiful, loving and compassionate, dying of a broken heart 'for man,' the creature's sin.' Oh, could we but enter into sympathy with Him how it would cheer and comfort Him. For all His suffering the Father has crowned Him with honor and glory. (Heb. ii., 7.) and shall not we ascribe to Him, who gave up Himself for us, glory and dominion for ever and ever.' (Rev. i., 5, 6.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Dec. 18.

REVIEW.

Golden Text.—Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.—Luke iv., 8.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

Before we take up the review questions, let us look at a number of facts concerning the history of the two kingdoms into which the children of Israel became divided.

The southern kingdom of Judah consisted of two tribes. It continued the Davidic dynasty, having but the one royal line. It had nineteen kings and one queen, counting the usurper, Athaliah, as queen. Judah and Israel separated about 975 B.C., common chronology, and continued side by side as kingdoms until Samaria fell in 722. Judah survived Israel over a century.

Israel also had nineteen kings, but, instead of belonging to one dynasty or family line, there were nine dynasties in the history of the kingdom.

There are certain things in geography that will be of great help to you in keeping the chief points of this history in mind. Turn to your Bible maps (nearly all good editions of the Scriptures now have maps bound with them), and note the location of the countries, Judah, Israel, Egypt, Syria and Assyria; of the cities, Jerusalem, Samaria, Damascus, Babylon, Dothan, Jericho, Shunem; and of Mount Carmel, Mount Sinai (Horeb), the Jordan.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

Name the prophets that appear prominently in the period of the two kingdoms.

Which one's life closed in a miraculous manner?

How did the works of Elijah and Elisha differ?

What were some of the miracles performed by Elisha?

What do you understand by the words 'the sons of the prophets?'

In the account of the increase of the widow's oil, through Elisha's instrumentality, what special reason prompted this poor woman to come to Elisha?

In the case of the Shunamite woman, what miracle did Elisha perform?

Who was Naaman?

What was the matter with him?

Do we know the name of the person who told Naaman's wife how he could be cured?

How did this person happen to be in Naaman's home?

To whom did Naaman first go, and with what result?

Tell of his visit to Elisha and of how he was finally cured.

What singular cases of blindness and unusual vision occurred at Dothan?

What did Elisha have done to his enemies, and what effect had this?

What was the name of the youngest king of whom we have studied?

In what building did he live before he became king, and why did he stay there instead of in his palace?

Who helped him to get the throne that belonged to him?

Who was the only woman who reigned alone in either Judah or Israel, and how did she come into her power?

How did her rule end, and who succeeded her?

What notable thing did 'the boy king' do after he came into power?

What great prophet rose up and rebuked both Israel and Judah for their wickedness?

What were some of the chief sins of the people of these two nations?

Which of the two kingdoms, Judah or Israel, was the worst?

When Isaiah warned Israel that the Lord had 'a mighty and strong one' that should come upon them as a storm, to what people did he refer?

What good king arose over Judah shortly before Israel was carried away, and what sort of man was his father?

What great reform did Hezekiah enter upon at once, when he became king?

What event marked the end of the northern kingdom of Israel?

Who was its last king?

What did the Assyrian king do with his captives?

Do you know whom the Assyrian king placed in the cities of Samaria?

What were some of the sins by which the people of Israel particularly offended God?

Is it known positively what became of the ten tribes, or where their descendants went?

What great lesson have you drawn from the studies of the past quarter?

The Christmas lesson closes our year's studies. The subject is, 'The Prince of Peace.' Isaiah ix., 1-7.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Dec. 12.—II. Kings ii., 12-22.
Tuesday, Dec. 13.—II. Kings iv., 1-7.
Wednesday, Dec. 14.—II. Kings v., 1-14.
Thursday, Dec. 15.—II. Kings vi., 8-23.
Friday, Dec. 16.—II. Kings xii., 4-15.
Saturday, Dec. 17.—II. Chron. xxix., 18-31.
Sunday, Dec. 18.—II. Kings xvii., 6-18.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL TRAINING FOR GIRLS.

('Westminster Gazette.')

In his exceedingly interesting 'Report on Commercial Instruction in Germany,' published by the Foreign Office, Dr. Frederic Rose, British Consul at Stuttgart, gives some information concerning certain commercial schools for girls that have been set up in the Fatherland. One of the most interesting of these is the municipal commercial school for girls at Nuremberg. At this institution—intended for the instruction of girls who have passed through the elementary schools, and who wish to enter business—pupils are taken through a three-years' course in religion, arithmetic, book-keeping, commercial knowledge (including principles of economics, foreign exchanges, and elements of German commercial law), German, French, English, commercial geography, handwriting, shorthand, and typewriting. The fees are 36s. per annum, payable quarterly. The number of pupils increases steadily year by year, and reached 280 in 1903.

The discipline at the school is severe, and extends to the pupil's conduct at home. The would-be German lady clerk is 'not allowed' to visit concerts or theatres without the permission of the school inspector or the class teacher. Parents and guardians are specially enjoined not only to see that pupils attend the school regularly, but also to be careful that the pupils are clothed 'as simply as possible.' They are further required to control the literature read by pupils at home, and not to allow private masters to assist pupils without first consulting the master at the school; and, finally, not to permit pupils to take part in pleasures and social distractions beyond their years. Many English girls would regard this as slavery. But the Nurnmberg commercial girls appear to be in request, for it is stated that on leaving they all find paid employment immediately!

LITTLE TOES VANISHING.

(New York Correspondence Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

Dr. George F. Shrady, in commenting to-day on the theory of Sir John Murray that the little toe would eventually disappear, said such a thing might happen if the custom of compressing and distorting the foot within the confines of a shoe continues.

'The theory of the disappearance of the little toe within the next ten thousand years,' he said, 'is based upon Darwin's teachings. Disuse of certain parts of the body and their elimination go hand in hand with evolution. Disuse of a part causes its weakening and gradual elimination.

'The principle of disuse is well exemplified in the foot. The toes are so spread out to support the arch of the foot and balance the body. In savages, who do not wear shoes, or at the most soft moccasins, their toes are spread out like a fan, as if to grasp the earth. Certain Filipinos have this construction of the foot to a marked degree. Their little toe is used constantly and is wonderfully active.

'Compressing the foot within an ill-fitting shoe distorts it; makes the toes grow smaller, and is driving the little toe into disuse. It is like putting your arm in a sling. It will grow weak and helpless.

'Disuse is proved in the case of women. Their feet is much smaller than men's because they have been coddled and have done so little walking. On the other hand policemen have big feet. Unless man revolts against the pressure of tight shoes his little toe will grow smaller and become almost useless.'

JAY COOKE'S BIBLE CLASS.

(From 'Leslie's Weekly.')

A reminder of the fact that Jay Cooke, the head of the once powerful and famous banking house, is still very much alive, in spite of his 83 years, is furnished in a recent news item, where it is stated that Mr. Cooke made the 'star catch' of the season on the fishing grounds off his summer house at Beach Haven, Mass. The entire lot of fish were expressed by Mr. Cooke to his suburban home at Ogontz, Pa., to be distributed among the members of his Bible class. This class has been conducted by the financier for more than fifty years, and has a membership of eighty. Mr. Cooke went to Philadelphia from Sandusky, Ohio, a poor boy, and became a clerk in a bank. Fifty-six years ago he and his sons founded the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., which became one of the most powerful financial institutions in the United States. It handled the larger part of the $2,000,000,000 in bonds issued by the general government during the war, and afterward financed the Northern Pacific road and other great enterprises. In the panic of 1873 the house went under. Mr. Cooke saved a comfortable fortune from the wreck, and in more recent years he has been a large owner and dealer in western real estate.

FOTHERINGHAY.

Visitors to the historic church of Fotheringhay (writes a correspondent) now find it in a sad condition:—

'Some time ago its restoration was begun, but the work has recently stopped through want of funds, and, on entering the great building, one finds a scene of complete desolation, the monuments erected by Queen Elizabeth over the tombs of her Plantagenet ancestors boarded up, the noble windows on one side without glass, and the aisle open to wind and rain. Fotheringhay Church was begun in 1415, and was finished by Richard of York, father of Edward IV., who is buried there. It has had an unfortunate history. The choir and the chapel built by Edward IV. fell into ruin at the Reformation, and in the eighteenth century the nave, which is all that remains, was shockingly neglected. Its splendid old stained windows were wantonly broken up.

The historic site on the banks of the Ness, with its mounds that alone witness to the former existence of the glorious castle—the scene of the tragedy of Mary Queen of Scots—is to-day more than ever a melancholy one.—'Westminster Gazette.'

GOATS AND A NATION'S FATE.

(London 'Truth.')

The frontier between British India and Tibet traverses districts where there are mountain pastures, and our main grievance was that certain Thibetan goats which were ignorant of the line of demarcation were in the habit of straying into British territory. What particular harm the goats did by browsing occasionally on British grass is not very clear. In any case, the damage could not have been considerable. In 1739 we went to war with Spain on account of the ear of a certain Jenkins, which, we asserted, had been cut off by some Spanish official, although it was contended that the ear was still attached to Jenkins's head. It has, however, been reserved to this century for this country to engage in a war that promises to be extensive, on account, professedly, of a few wandering goats.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from ubscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted» Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

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U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new.

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five subscriptions at $1.00 each, two of which must be new, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

DECEMBER, 1904

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

RENEW.

Now is the time to renew, if you have thus far neglected to do so. Each subscriber is reminded that by having a friend who does not now take the 'Witness join with him the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' will be supplied one year to each address for only $1.50.

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the seventh week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24.

SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS.

Individual subscribers may, of course, take advantage of any of the offers announced in our Prizes and Profits Competition, even though they do not go into the competition themselves. The result of the seventh week's competition is published this week.

FIELD BATTERY EXAMINATIONS.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 30.—The results of the examinations of field batteries for 1904 are announced in militia orders today as follows: First, Quebec, 244.6; second, Ottawa, 327; third, Montreal, 287.4; fourth, Hamilton, 269.5; fifth, Kingston, 320.9; seventh, St. Catharines, 180.2; eighth, Gananoque, 271.7; ninth, Toronto, 234.4; tenth, Woodstock, 210.1; eleventh, Guelph, 305.3; twelfth, Newcastle, 226.3; fourteenth, Midland, 332.9; fifteenth, Shefford, 275; sixteenth, Guelph, 287.3. The possible number of marks was 390.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1904.

The Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick is to be congratulated on the great work he is doing for the lumbermen in establishing among them reading rooms furnished with a succession of travelling libraries and providing places for preachers of all denominations to hold religious services. The adoption of this movement by the provincial education department of Ontario, and probably by those of Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick, is an enlightened policy, and the co-operation of all denominations, including the active support of Bishop O'Connor, Roman Catholic, of Algoma, is a delightful feature. We should like to think that similar operations were possible in the Province of Quebec. Educational reformers like Mr. Langlois have their work cut out for them.

It is hardly in the nature of things for the 'honest sons of the soil' to become law-breakers. Yet this has actually happened in our own North-West, where some dishonest representatives of a noble calling have been accused by the United States Government of smuggling wheat into that country with the object of securing the difference of fifty cents per bushel more than Canadian buyers are paying. Twelve residents of southern Manitoba are under heavy bonds in United States courts charged with smuggling wheat into United States territory. It is said that the government may have some difficulty in proving that the men did not really intend to pay duty, and while numerous arrests have been made within the past two weeks, the practice continues, and hundreds of bushels of Canadian wheat daily find their way to elevators on the United States side of the line. The whole business is mean and pitiful. It is to be hoped that the government will succeed in entirely suppressing any further indulgence in this lawless practice.

The news of the death of Miss Annie Macpherson will be received in Canada with reverential regret as that of one of the great benefactors of her generation and particularly of Canada, which owes her innumerable stalwart and well-to-do citizens who to-day ascribe their happy lives to her. Miss Macpherson was the pioneer in the great work of emigrating neglected boys after a period of preparation and probation in British homes. It is possible that Miss Rye's emigration work for girls ante-dated that of Miss Macpherson for boys, in sending groups of girls to Australia, at a time when women were so much needed in that part of the world. Her coming to Canada was later. Next to the work of Miss Nightingale, in originating the noble profession of sick nursing, there were probably in the last century few more beneficent movements than that to which Miss Macpherson gave the first impulse—a work which has been so ably followed up by her sister, Mrs. Birt, by Mr. Quarrier, by Dr. Barnardo and others, to the great relief of British poverty, to the building up of the colonies, and to the rehabilitation of multitudes of valuable lives.

When Byron Lott, the Liberal candidate for West Hastings in the recent general elections for the Commons, and the principal accused in the bogus ballot box case, saw the inside of the Belleville jail for a night because he could not immediately procure bail, it was said in the despatch that indignation was general in Belleville. It is to be presumed that this indignation was based on a general belief in Lott's innocence. Now that, when wanted, Lott can nowhere be found, we should suppose the indignation would be general in Belleville that he was not still in the luxury cell of the jail, and that this sentiment would be especially strong in the hearts of his bondsmen. The absence of Byron Lott is a confession of guilt on his own part and on behalf of some others. All that is left for the Commission to do is to examine unmercifully how far the infamous practices exposed have gone, whether, as declared by some witnesses, they have been in use for years by the Liberal party, and whether, according to others, the party managers have been parties to them. The prime duty of the hour is to let no guilty man escape, for there is no greater crime against the commonweal than that of poisoning the fountains of free government.

Urga, a heretofore unknown town, in an almost equally unknown region of Mongolia, where the Dalai Lama is reported to have taken refuge, is closer to the sphere of Russian influence than Lhassa was to that of Great Britain. In this fact may lie the germ of future complications. Urga might, however, become to lamas what Avignon was to the popes of Rome—a source of weakness. The disassociation of the head of a great religious system from the holy place, round which that system has revolved for many centuries, is a divorce more disruptive of the power and influence of a theocratic government for the time being than destructive of the paramountcy of the holy city. Benares, Jerusalem, Mecca, Lhassa possess this immovable supremacy over the generations of men who profess the religions of which these cities are the sacred shrines hallowed by the devotion of ages. Moreover the monks of Lhassa may be counted on to oppose with all their influence the transfer of the capital of Buddhism from their sacred city to a town in Mongolia, and, should the present Dalai Lama refuse to return, they would probably find a successor to him on the old ground in the old way. This might create a division among the faithful, but Buddhism already has many sects and one more would not make much difference to the millions who otherwise agree on general principles. The difficulty is one that may safely be left to the monks to solve, even should Great Britain and Russia each have a Grand Lama added to its burdens and causes of dispute.

In Great Britain, where municipal administration is generally honest, there is a steady tendency towards municipal ownership of public utilities, as shown in an extract from the Leamington 'News,' which we publish elsewhere. There are four times as many water plants there owned by the public as those owned by private companies; while the gas plants owned by the municipalities number more than half those owned by private companies. Furthermore, municipal-owned gas plants are increasing, while those owned by private companies are decreasing. In the matter of street railways, there are nearly as many owned by municipalities as by companies. The companies have the greatest capitalization, but the municipalities have the greater mileage. The municipalities own most of the electric lighting and power plants, and everything seems to have turned out very well. Indeed, there is no reason but aldermanic dishonesty why municipally-owned utilities should not be more general. The greater cost represented by undue profits is the tax the people pay for not electing honest men. Public ownership is not a question of honor, or principle, but of dollars and cents. In England, for instance, the average price charged by the two hundred and fifty-six municipalities which make their own gas is sixty-four cents. Even after charging that low price, there is a return of six and a half percent on the capital invested. We pay a dollar, and a dollar and ten cents, for a product that costs the Montreal Gas Company less than sixty cents to make and deliver. In the particular case of gas, then, public ownership, as in the case of Great Britain, is far ahead of our plan. We commend the extract from the Leamington 'News' to the attention of our readers.

Commercial relations between this country and Mexico being in a fair way of expansion, the adoption of the gold standard by the government of that republic will greatly simplify and facilitate the business of exchange. The terms of the bill, recently submitted to this end by the Mexican Minister of Finance are general, giving the executive power to determine the weight, fineness and value of coins. The declared purpose, however, is to maintain the Mexican dollar or 'peso' at a value equal to that of the United States half-dollar. To secure this object the government must be prepared to redeem in gold all Mexican dollars presented at the treasury, making one silver 'peso' exchangable for fifty cents worth of gold. This is practically establishing a gold standard. It will cost the government nothing to redeem the silver even though it should further degrade in value. The silver in use in the United States and Canada is worth only half its face value and yet being always exchangeable for gold gives no trouble. If this be the case with regard to coins worth only half what they are called, it would certainly be the case with coins twice as big and worth, as nearly as possible, the full value of the gold they represent. The Mexican 'peso' contains actually more silver than two United States half dollars and yet will pass for only one. The advantage of the new law will be the doing away for good and all of the instability and fluctuation in value of Mexican currency, as compared with those of the civilized world. The same simple process applied to the Japanese yen, which is a silver coin of practically the same weight and value as the silver dollar, would bring Japan into line as a gold-standard country.

Recently Mr. Charles Stewart wrote an interesting account in the 'Times' of a transaction in Scotland by which the Scotch Congested Districts Board has just bought seventy thousand acres of land in Skye, to be administered for the benefit of the congested districts of the Highlands. The government is being warmly congratulated upon this purchase, the price of which is only £95,500, or less than seven dollars an acre. The scale of Irish purchases is far higher. At present, nearly half the estate which has thus become public property is broken up into crofter holdings and regulated by the Crofter Acts of 1886. Large sheep farms occupy the other half of the government purchase, and much interest is felt as to what will be done with this part of the land in future. It is assumed by Mr. Stewart that all the land where tillage is practicable will be broken up and divided into small holdings, and the rest assigned to the several townships as common land for cattle and sheep, as were the old English 'commons.' Mr Stewart advocates that the tenants of the new estate should hold their titles subject to good cultivation, with right to the fullest compensation for improvements. British Liberals as well as Conservatives rejoice in the effort to retain the people on the land, which is a reversal of the ruthless depopulation of the past. 'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay.'

The 'Witness' many years ago, in speaking of Dr. Caven, said that 'In 'no other man has the Canadian church 'greater confidence. He has all the astuteness, foresight and caution necessary to leadership, and his grasp of 'great questions is statesmanlike.' This 'dominant' figure in the Presbyterian Church of Canada has now passed away, after a strenuous and beneficent life, which has left its mark in many notable ways upon Canadian history. Dr. Caven's seventy-four years of life were filled with endeavor and accomplishment. He was seventeen only when he came to Canada, and only twenty-two when he began his ministry at St. Mary's, Ontario, where he continued for fourteen years. He left to take the chair of Exegetical Theology at Knox College, in 1866, and continued in that position until 1873, when he was elected principal of the college. He has been principal, therefore, for thirty-one years, and connected with the college for thirty-eight years. During those many years his influence upon succeeding generations of students and young ministers has been enormous, and that influence diffused itself through every grade of society. He has left ineffaceable marks upon his own college, widening greatly its opportunities for achievement. If anything could be of greater value than his college work, then will he be best remembered for what he did for Christian unity. The union of the various Presbyterian bodies throughout Canada, in which accomplishment he took a leading part, worked well for Christian unity everywhere. Of the further union now contemplated he has been an equally warm advocate, though he has not lived to see its fruition. He was also a champion of the Equal Rights movement, and was at that crisis one of the calmest and truest exponents of the true Liberal attitude Dr. Caven has left behind him not a dead but a living monument in achievements that will go on bearing fruit through the ages.

There has been a row in Paris very like an ancient one at Ephesus, because the great goddess of whom that city is the shrine has been blasphemed. A professor of history at the Lycée Condorcet said something derogatory to the claims of Joan, whom all Paris and France worshippeth, and forthwith the students, who were in the Chamber of Deputies spoken of as boys not grown up, raised such a riot that the Minister of Education, after informing himself by means of private reports from other 'professors,' dismissed the wicked teacher for failing to show due respect for the susceptibilities of the Parisians. Thereupon there was trouble in the popular chamber. There was a motion of censure against the Minister of Education, M. Chaumie, condemning him for espionage. The Premier stated that all forms of espionage were abolished at the time of the recent resignation of General André as Minister of War. This motion was withdrawn, but the ministry was roundly denounced for preventing freedom of speech. The Premier expressed his determination to protect that liberty, but said that boys could not be spoken to just as men could, and that a teacher must show tact in matters of popular susceptibility, and in fact it was necessary to guard against the introduction of politics into the teaching in the schools. He then thought it worth while to appease those who were of the other way of thinking, after the manner of the town clerk of Ephesus, by glorifying Joan. But, as in the case of the concordat incident, the assault upon the government came from those who would go further than it does in the direction of personal liberty.

It is amusing to read in the Washington despatches to the New York papers that President Roosevelt contemplates reassembling the Joint High Commission to consider the question of reciprocity with Canada while, at the same time, it is stated that in his plan for the revision of the tariff, 'the great mass 'of the Dingley law is held to be economically sound, and should not be 'touched.' By what means the legislators at Washington are going to keep the utterly intolerant Dingley law untouched, 'save in a few particulars that 'have laid the Republican party open to 'criticism since 1890,' and at the same time concoct a reciprocity treaty that would be acceptable to Canada is difficult to understand. Of course, a treaty could be made to set aside certain sections of the tariff, but any one who imagines such a thing possible knows little of the character and strength of the forces allied in support of the Dingley tariff. When protection gives way in the United States it will be because the people have learned that it is bad for themselves. It will never take place in the interest, or half the interest, of a foreign people like ourselves.

In his voluminous annual report Mr. Taft, United States Secretary for War, dismisses the military operations of the year in one paragraph, which relates to a fight with the Moros in the Philippines. The rest of the report is devoted to fortifications, big guns and coast defences, for which appropriations of several million dollars are recommended. If these should be granted and the sum added to the one hundred and fourteen million asked for the navy, the United States will have a war budget in these piping times of peace almost equal to that of Germany. It seems extraordinary that a nation which is absolutely impregnable to attack by any foreign power should undertake such a gigantic and useless burden. It seems all the more surprising in view of the official statement that there are not enough officers and men properly to man the navy as it exists at present, with little prospect, so far as seamen are concerned, of attracting them into the service to the extent required for its efficient operation. A great deal of money is to be made, however, out of building ships of war by big manufacuring concerns, contractors, and that large army of patriots who understand how fortunes are created when a government engages in great expenditure for warlike purposes.

The New York 'Sun' characteristically assails Sir Edward Clarke for rallying the United States on assuming a title which is essentially an insult to all the other countries on the two American continents. The 'Sun' has fortified itself with unnecessary quotations from English classics to show that at and before the 'American' revolution the name American was in common and the best English use as applied to the people of the United States. The usage, of course, grew out of the fact that that people had no adjective appellation. The 'Sun' does not establish by quotation that the country called the United States was in old times distinctively called America, but it could very easily show that of late years such has been the use of leading writers and speakers in Great Britain. Indeed it might fairly be maintained that that usage is British rather than American. The adjective American has always been in use in Canada as distinctive of things pertaining to the United States, but not the noun America, which is never used in Canada in that sense except by Englishmen. Newspapers with a cause to advocate are not usually sensitive about the real force of their reasoning, but it is unwise to get so angry as to ignore the stupidity of one's position. Great Britain is spoken of the world over, in common parlance, as England. The misnomer is used by good writers and eminent statesmen, and even Scotchmen abroad adopt the phrase as it goes. But should the name England be officially adopted for Great Britain and Ireland, it would be bitterly resented by the Scotch and Irish and would be universally condemned as a piece of overriding insolence. Every allowance is to be made, however, in pity for an unfortunate nation without a name and forced to accept from others, and last of all, to call itself by the name of the continent on which it happens to be. As to Canadians, the 'Sun' practically says they may get displeased if they like, but they are going to be 'Americans' any way, and they may be ignored in the meantime. This is not exactly the way to make 'Americans' of them.

The recent defeat of M. Combes's bill for the separation of Church and State in France, by the Socialists, because it was not radical enough, calls attention to the increasing strength of a political party which seems destined to enter into a conflict for mastery with both Church and State. To the Church and its claims, both spiritual and temporal, the Socialists are uncompromisingly opposed. The Republic they regard as a preliminary advance towards their ideal of a more perfect system of government. For this reason they support it with a view to directing it on lines of Socialistic development. But though this radical element is strong and aggressive, its growth is confined almost exclusively to the working classes in cities and the miners. The agricultural masses, which really constitute the backbone of the nation, are unattracted by the new doctrines of majority despotism. They uphold the Republic, for to them it means peace and prosperity. Their detestation of war is founded on terrible experience. The Church party, being allied with the party of reaction, monarchy, militarism and revenge, is regarded with dislike because of its unwise promotion of disturbance. Hence, the unwavering support given by the agricultural masses to the Republic They have learned to separate religion from politics, and, while they desire and seek the ministrations of their curés and bishops, they vote steadily against them on all questions of Church and State, regarding their meddling in secular affairs as a trespass. It is this attitude of the sturdy, thrifty, plain-thinking people of France which weakens the Church and strengthens M. Combes in the present conflict with the Vatican. The same conservative element may be counted on to support the government, should a struggle arise between it and the Socialists. Such being the situation, the abrogation of the Concordat may be expected at an early date.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

If Mr. David Russell carries out his threat, and exacts 'full retractions' not only from those journals that have published 'extraordinary and foundationless' statements about him, but also from 'no less than four members 'of the Laurier administration,' there will then be some interesting revelations, to whether those who have fallen out be rogues on both sides or not. 'Events,' a small Ottawa weekly, printed on Nov. 26 what Mr. Russell describes as foundationless and extraordinary story, charging Mr. Russell with having spent eighty thousand dollars in the city of St. John, in order to promote the return of a candidate hostile to Mr. Emmerson, the Minister of Railways and Canals. It also charged him with stealing a newspaper and turning it against the government. He did all this and more, according to 'Events,' because under the regime of Mr. Blair every contractor under the Department of Railways and Canals was expected to take a few thousands of stock in Abbey's Salts,' and this having been checked since Mr. Emmerson came into power, it was necessary to turn the government out. These charges are wildly libellous, but Mr. Russell regarded 'Events' as 'irresponsible,' the article inspired, and the editor as desirous of the notoriety resulting from a criminal trial. When, however, the article was reproduced by 'a Toronto paper of 'some prominence,' namely, the 'World,' of that city, he made up his mind that the time had come to 'vindicate my 'character and to disprove fully and 'completely the insinuations against 'my honor.' The 'World' not only repeated the story, but carried it further. According to the 'World,' Mr. Blair was 'the chief support of the arch of 'the political conspiracy, and, when 'he fell, the whole structure crumbled.'

Mr. Emmerson, when enquired of by us as to these statements, stated that he had been approached in New York shortly before the general elections, in connection with the building of the new transcontinental railway. A former Canadian whom he saw there, told him that certain wealthy American capitalists were negotiating with Montreal men to try to get the building of the new railway, and that a good fat contribution could be had for the Liberal campaign funds if the thing could be worked. Mr. Emmerson refused to have anything to do with the scheme, with the result that he believes an organized conspiracy was formed to beat the government in New Brunswick, and the conspirators, he says, did not shrink from enormous money expenditures. This statement is, as will be seen, impersonal and non-committal as to whether any Canadians were among the conspirators. It was generally held that the time Mr. Blair chose for his resignation of the chairmanship of the Railway Com-

mission, whatever else it might portend, suggested a deliberate intention to injure the government. His resignation was hailed by the Conservative party press, which had come under the full assurance that it would be followed by an active campaign on his part against the government's railway policy, his speech against which in the House of Commons had been as a gold mine to the Opposition. However, day followed day without any sign from Mr. Blair, and the public wondered. Like a wet squib, he had refused to go off. What was the reason? If a parliamentary investigation or a judicial investigation is held, and one of the other is now imperative, then we shall perhaps get at the bottom facts of the case.

Meantime, the 'World' says that Mr. Blair's resignation was intended to be a trump card in a very desperate game that certain interests, business and political, were playing with the Government of Canada as the stakes. The political scheme is said to have been to discredit the Department of the Interior by exploitaing an alleged scandal; to have the 'Presse,' which was understood to have been purchased, or under option, 'flop' in horror at the intended revelations, and to have seven Quebec Liberal candidates, bought up with ten thousand dollars a piece, suddenly turn against the government in like horror. But 'some one 'revealed a Blair secret, sandbagging 'him into silence.' In fact, the 'World' asserts that 'whatever Mr. Blair's intentions may have been, he was absolutely 'subdued by the government. He resigned with the intention of aiming a 'sure blow against the government. Instead of taking hostile action against 'the government, Mr. Blair was compelled by means, which cannot be definitely stated, to remain inactive, and 'to do so on the government's own 'terms.' He allowed the compaign to close without saying a word in respect to the government's transcontinental railway policy, and 'the more congenial 'employment which he hinted at does not 'seem to have arrived.' It is very plainly the duty of the government to let the light of day into the whole of these charges and countercharges, and numerous innuendoes. Some say that the fizzle was due to a quarrel among the conspirators, others that enough of the conspiracy was discovered to enable the government to veto it. If Mr. Blair was compelled to 'shut up' by the government, it must have been able to urge some very good reason for his doing so. It looks, too, as though there had been smething important to make him shut up about. The government may yet have to do something to clear its own skirts. Mr. Russell has promised to clear his.

A ROTTEN POLITICAL SYSTEM.

One intolerable evil which seems to be abundantly proved by this ballot-box investigation is the fact that throughout our whole electoral system the candidates on the government side have the appointment of the returning officers. If all men were sinless this would be a minor matter, as, though the returning officer is in the place of an umpire, he is so fenced in by regulations that his partiality could do little harm. Where social conditions are so degraded as they seem to be in parts of Canada, when a candidate has been found to presume on general perjury in the interest of party, the system simply means playing with loaded dice. The parties criminally approached presumably looked for reward in further appointments. Both parties in Canada are rotten with this patronage system. The government cannot buy a blotting pad without reference to the patronage register and finding out some beneficiary who has served the party in elections—loaded dice again. Ald. Walsh, in his recent successful canvass as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly, appealed to the electors of his own ward on the score that he had secured for them their full share of civic appointments. Since his election, he has flourished a defiant bugle in a like behalf. He will have his nine men appointed or he will know the reason why. It would look as though in the mind of Alderman Walsh, M.P.P., public positions exist for the benefit of those on whom they may be conferred, and that when there is a government job to be done, it is not who will do it best that is to be looked for, but whom among partisans it will do best for. Mr. Walsh would hardly carry on his own business or household on this basis. It is an essentially false principle on which to carry on the business of the government—one which will always result, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has proclaimed that government railway management has always resulted, namely, in public harm and loss. It is simply a system of plunder of the people by a political machine. There is nothing of the sort in Great Britain, or what there is is very ineffective, as shown by the fact that in that country by-elections go oftener against the government than in general elections, while here it is very much the other way. Owing to the concentration upon such elections of government blandishments, it is generally assumed that they will be carried by the government. There was an illustration of this at a recent Conservative caucus in Ontario, where it was the mind of the meeting to contest certain Liberal elections for corrupt practices. The proposal was opposed by those Conservatives who had won their elections, on the score that it would lead to retaliation and they also would lose their seats, with little hope of regaining them at by-elections. What a confession of general rottenness! Is it not time that the teachers of religion should begin to dwell a little on what seems by some misnomer to be called common honesty and on such like elementary virtues? People seem to be able to listen calmly and even sympathetically to the strongest expressions on 'the exceeding sinfulness of sin' and its ahorrent nature in God's sight without apparently having any clear idea of right and wrong in their ordinary business dealings. It may be said that it is not the people who go to church who do such things. How far this theory is based on fact it would be hard to say. At all events, it is evident that until the 'light of the world'—namely, the religious people—shines so brightly as to bring such vile iniquity as that which is now being exposed into disrepute, we shall have both political parties run by 'graft' as heretofore.

THE LAGGING FLEET.

Judging by the leisurely manner in which the Baltic fleet is proceeding on its way to the Far East, the admiral in command appears to be in no particular hurry to reach the scene where active naval operations are expected to take place. The first division of this armada, which is now announced as the second Pacific squadron, sailed from the Baltic in the first week of October. After many delays, its presence off the coast of England became known through the murderous attack on the fishermen of Dogger Bank. After further delays at Vigo and Tangier, this division, barring a section of it which had sailed round South Africa, made its way to Port Said, and, according to latest reports, has safely passed through the Suez canal into the Red Sea, while the other division has been reported on its way out, and will probably follow the same route. The distance so far traversed by the first division is about one-third the length of the contemplated voyage, or nearly five thousand miles. At the same rate of progress the fleet should arrive off the Yang tse about the beginning of February, barring storms, frequent at this season on the Indian seas, and accidents and misadventures to which it seems to be prone. February is the worst month in the year for stormy weather off the coast of China, of which fact the Russian admiral is no doubt aware. Meantime, the Japanese are preparing to meet the coming armada, the effectiveness of which must be more or less affected by its long voyage and the constant strain from fear of attack during every mile of its progress. On the other hand, Admiral Togo will be ready for battle with a fleet in perfect trim, close to its base, with crews fresh and eager for the conflict on familiar waters. Taking these facts into consideration, the leisurely progress of the Baltic fleet is easily accounted for. A more uninviting prospect than that which awaits its arrival in the zone of danger never was presented to any naval expedition in the history of warfare. The terrible disasters which have almost annihilated the fleet at Port Arthur and the reckless courage of the enemy awaiting them are well known to the officers and men now sailing with evident reluctance towards what must mean death to many of them. Much may happen, however, before February, but should the heroic garrison of Port Arthur hold out till then, of which there is at least a hope, the naval engagement, sure to take place, will be a very important one.

A DISASTROUS STRIKE.

Ruin threatens Fall River, Massachusetts, which has been one of the greatest cotton manufacturing centres in the world. Eighteen weeks ago, most of the great cotton mills, upon which the city's very existence hangs, were stopped by a strike, resulting from a reduction in wages. These mills are still idle, and twenty-five of the thirty thousand mill hands in Fall River have not done any work since the strike. It is conservatively estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand of the city's population of a hundred and sixteen thousand have left the city, and most of them are operatives who are never expected to return. Those who have remained have been living on their savings, but these in most cases are now exhausted, and, with few exceptions, the operatives are now depending for existence upon the meagre assistance of sympathetic labor organizations, state and city aid, and that of the Associated Charities and the Salvation Army. The wages of the striking operatives amounted to about two hundred thousand dollars a week. That amount of value was actually created by their labor and added to the wealth of the community. The production of the city has, of course, been reduced by far more than that amount. Of these earnings, nine-tenths circulated among the merchants, and the other tenth was represented in savings bank deposits. That is to say, that, for a period of eighteen weeks, $180,000 has been withdrawn from the trade of the town, or a total of about $3,240,000. Besides that, it is estimated that thirty thousand dollars is tied up in rents and is probably lost. The savings bank deposits, instead of being added to are being exhausted ten times as rapidly as they were accumulated. To realize the extent of this calamity to all classes in Fall River is only partly possible, but some idea of the vast volume of business done under normal conditions may be obtained. There are forty-one cotton manufacturing corporations with plants in Fall River. These corporations own and operate between them ninety-two mills. They use 395,100 bales of cotton a year and manufacture 945,300,000 yards of cloth. They consume 287,950 tons of coal, 302,000 gallons of oil, and 3,386,500 pounds of starch. There are in these mills 3,246,468 spindles and 81,992 looms of all kinds. The combined capital of the forty-one corporations is $25,565,000; the capital invested by the corporations is estimated at $49,000,000. The corporations contend that they simply cannot run on the conditions demanded in presence of the competition of the Southern mills. Long hours and low wages are, they say, the causes of the Southern manufacturers' being able to produce so cheaply and to gain an advantage over them. The Massachusetts law prohibits working more than fifty-eight hours a week, and places severe restrictions on the employment of minors. But in the Southern States, the mills are allowed to run sixty hours, and, in some instances, seventy hours, and practically no restrictions are placed upon the employment of minors. One outcome of the strike will be the introduction of a bill into the next session of Congress, by the representative of the district, providing for uniform working hours in all states. Similar measures have been defeated regularly for years, but in view of the present crisis in the North, and the unsatisfactory conditions of labor in the South, especially child and black labor, there is believed to be a chance of such an enactment during the coming session. In England the mills are run on uniform hours, and it would seem to be fair that mills in the different states should run under uniform laws. Such an enactment, however, would necessitate an amendment to the constitution of the United States, an extremely difficult thing to bring about. Of the reduction which brought about the Fall River strike, if an average is struck, the employers say it works out that operatives earning from eight to twelve dollars a week under the old scale would earn about from seven dollars to ten dollars and fifty cents under the new, according to capacity. The men claim that it was an all round 12½ percent reduction, that there was a 10 percent reduction a year ago, and that a 22½ percent reduction was a little too strong and could not be put up with. In the judgment of those on the spot, the end of the strike seems as far off as ever, and Fall River is facing a very grave crisis. A Southern banker once said, when the cotton cloth manufacturing industry was only beginning there, 'Within twenty-five years Fall River 'will cease to exist as a cotton manufacturing town, and the grass will be 'growing in its streets.' The Fall River pessimists are repeating this now, with an, 'I told you so!' But the majority believe that even if the worst comes to pass, and the present management of the mills should be forced out of business, new capital will come in, and, getting the plant at a sacrifice, will start up the mills again, with new corps of operatives. Whatever may happen in the future, the present is about as black as it could be.

MORE EXPOSURES.

Messrs. Flynn and Pelletier must be sitting wondering at their own astuteness. They determined not to offer opposition in the by-elections just past, as a protest against a snap judgment, and because they saw that their chances were hopeless. They could hardly have anticipated that the Liberals would have so completely and immediately fallen out amongst themselves. As the quarrel between Senator Choquette and Premier Parent progresses, it reminds one of those oft-quoted lines of Dr. Watts: 'Birds in their little nests agree, 'and 'tis a shameful sight, when children of one family fall out and chide 'and fight.' Premier Parent seems to insinuate that Senator Choquette is a 'Nationalist.' Senator Choquette retorts, 'I am not a Nationalist, but Mr. 'Parent would be one the very day he 'could derive any profit from the fact.' Then, in a long letter to the public, in the Quebec 'Chronicle,' Senator Choquette informs the public that Mr. Parent has been seeing crooked for some time past, but that the people see clear, as shown by the defeat of his protegés in many places. The Senator calls upon the people to judge between him and Mr. Parent, and declares that especially the English-speaking people will see that, besides being a traitor to his friends, 'Mr. Parent is further capable of falsifying the truth in order 'to humbug the English population.' So far as the people of the province are concerned, however, the gravest charge is that affecting Mr. Parent's administration of the Crown Lands Department. That administration has been very severely attacked in the past by the Conservative party, but that party was never more trenchant in its criticism than are many Liberals to-day. Senator Legris, the other day, said that 'a man 'must be a criminal or a fool' to act as Mr. Parent has done. Senator Choquette endorses that phrase, and adds, 'Mr. Parent is not a fool.' Mr. Parent when interviewed by the Quebec 'Telegraph' concerning Senator Choquette's letter, asks that the Senator shall make his accusation in a clear and more precise manner, and that then he will answer him satisfactorily. When the charges against him of being a robber, and so forth, are made categorically, Mr. Parent says they will be readily answered. He will then 'give an immediate reply 'to the satisfaction of the public and 'of Senator Choquette himself.' It would seem that the Liberal party never had a better service rendered it than has been rendered it by the Conservative leaders, when by removing the pressure they allowed it to fall to work to cleanse its own stable.

PALLADIUM.

We are told by Dr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, a scientist with an intimate personal knowledge of the nickel industry in America, that, in the nickeliferous pyrrhotite deposits of the Sudbury region, there are ores in which silver, gold, platinum, iridium and radium occur—all in very minute quantities—as well as palladium to the extent of about the hundredth part of an ounce per ton. Dr. Wharton says that the Orford Copper Company has been steadily producing palladium, and that its output of the metal is now 3,000 ounces annually from approximately 300,000 tons of Canadian ore that this company treats. The announcement is important, as palladium answers many of the purposes for which platinum has been generally used. Besides having a high melting point, 1500 degrees, as compared with 1750 degrees for platinum, palladium is at once hard, ductile and malleable, and is so absolutely non-corrodible that a sheet of it may hang for a long time in a chemical laboratory exposed to chlorine and hydrogen-sulphide gas without losing its polish or tarnishing. A specimen of palladium ore when charged with hydrogen gave slight indications of radio-activity, which, Sir William Ramsay suggests, shows that the original ore may have contained a trace of radium. This persisted with the palladium until the final fusion vaporized it or passed it to the slag. Palladium is now used for the mechanism of delicate instruments, such as chronometers, for astronomical and surgical purposes, for plating searchlight mirrors, for alloying with silver in the manufacture of dental plates instead of platinum, and also as an amalgam for fillings in cavities of teeth. It is also suggested that palladium might be useful under some circumstances for resistance wire, and other uses will no doubt be found for it as men's minds are turned towards the existence of the metal, which, although equal to platinum for so many purposes, sells for very much less. The importance of having a great deal of this mineral in Canada is, therefore, apparent. It would seem, however, to have been treated with great reticence by the producers, as one would gather from the Geological Survey publications that this mineral had never been worked in Canada. In the report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, there is no mention of it, although all minerals produced in Ontario are supposed to be set down in that publication. For some reason the fact has been kept from the public, and, we must suppose, from the authorities, by the interests that control our valuable nickel areas. As mining companies are held by the government to make a true return of their productions, it is strange that we are indebted to Dr. Wharton for this information.

PEAT MANUFACTURE.

The fuel question in Canada is one that goes home to the 'business and bosom' of everybody. As Quebec and Ontario produce no coal, they are the more interested in knowing whether they have that wherewith they can make coal. Mr. J. C. Morrison, a Chicago engineer, has announced that, after four years experimenting, he has solved the problem of manufacturing from peat a fuel that will rank with the best grades of anthracite coal, at a cost of ninety cents per ton. In all the provinces of the Dominion there are immense deposits of peat which, if they can be made to produce a marketable fuel anywhere near as good as coal, would make Canadians independent of the coal barons of the United States, who now make us pay what they like for an article we cannot do without. Many attempts have been made to utilize peat as fuel with little success. The two great difficulties that had to be overcome were the removal of moisture and the putting of the peat in a shape to be easily handled and transported without crumbling. Mr. Morrison's device includes a centrifugal separator to eliminate the moisture, a dryer to complete the process, and a compressor, which forms the peat into solid blocks of a handy size for shipment. The advantages claimed for this fuel is that it leaves little ashes, or waste through smoke and escaping gases, as in the case of coal. This asserted reduction in smoke would in itself be an unspeakable boon to manufacturing. We are assured, too, that the new product forms no clinkers and, weight for weight, the heat caused by its combustion is ten percent greater than that obtained from coal. If all this is true, there are large fortunes awaiting the manufacturers of peat fuel in Canada.

If Mr. Morrison can substantiate his claims he has certainly done more than Canadians have been able to do so far. In the thirteenth annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, a full account of the peat fuel industry is given by Mr. Carter, secretary of the Bureau, both relating to Ontario and to Europe. It is shown how new machinery for peat fuel making has been invented and put into use, but no claim to perfection is made. The output of compressed fuel in the province of Ontario last year was 1,100 tons, valued at $3,300, an imperceptible amount considering the abundance of the raw material. The more peat is handled and worked, the more apparent does it become that in its physical characteristics it is quite unlike any other substance. It requires methods of treatment for drying and compressing, the two fundamental operations in the manufacture of the fuel, which are applicable to peat alone. Machines and processes which work successfully on such substances as sawdust, coal slack or lignite, alone or mixed with other material, are found not suitable for peat. Peat briquettes are being made in Ontario for about a dollar and a half a ton, and are sold for three dollars and a half a ton at the works—or at a profit of 133 percent. One plant last year turned out a thousand tons of the eleven hundred tons produced, and sold the product in small lots from end to end of the province of Ontario. Only two types of briquetting press have been tried on a commercial scale so far. The principle of one is compression against a solid base without friction in the die or mould; the other, compression against the frictional resistance of the peat briquettes on the walls of the open tube or bottomless die. The latter process, so far, has proved to be less efficient than the former. Mr. Alexander Dobson, whose works at Beaverton turned out the thousand tons of peat last year, announces his intention to erect another factory similar to the Beaverton one, but of double the capacity, at Caledonia Springs, between Montreal and Ottawa, on an extensive peat bog reported to be of excellent quality. He considers such a step necessary at the present stage of the industry in order mainly to prove the success of his machines and process on a larger scale and on a different bog. Mr. Carter says that this work will be greatly appreciated by all interested in the peat fuel industry, as helping to solve several unanswered questions covering the operation of a much larger plant than the one or two press factories now in existence. Mr. Carter's paper deals with most, if not all, of the essential facts in connection with the distribution and manufacture of peat, and we commend it to all enquirers upon the subject. Write to the Ontario Bureau of Mines.

PALEY AND THE CLASSICS.

The syndicate appointed a year ago to consider what changes, if any, are desirable in the studies, teaching, and examination of the University of Cambridge, has presented a report dealing with the 'Previous Examination' which must be passed either before coming into residence or soon after. This report recommends, among other things, that the paper on 'Paley's Evidences' shall be discontinued. This work is not now accepted as a satisfactory statement of Christian apologetics, and it is believed that a large proportion of those who pass in the subject have read nothing more than a bare abstract, which is committed to memory. Paley was a Cambridge graduate, and later a fellow and a junior tutor. His first important work, 'The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy,' was published in 1785, and at once became the ethical textbook of his university. He published the much-read 'Horae Paulinae' in 1790, and, in 1802, perhaps his most remarkable work, the 'Natural Philosophy, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity collected from the Appearances of Nature.' Professor Andrew Smith remarks that the 'Evidences of Christianity' is placed in a new light by the theory of evolution, which has deprived it of much of its force. 'He 'seeks to prove the divine origin of Christianity by isolating it from the general 'history of mankind, whereas later 'writers find their chief argument in the 'continuity of the process of revelation.' The members of the syndicate with only three exceptions, recommend that only one of the learned languages be made a compulsory subject in that examination. The proposals have to come before the senate, but, although fierce opposition is anticipated, they are expected to pass. The syndicate expresses its belief that the serious study of the ancient classic languages is invaluable, and provides a mental training which can hardly be secured in any other way; but the amount of Greek which has been necessary to pass the Previous Examination was of little use; and hundreds of candidates who were forced to learn that amount never had any intention of learning any more. The syndicate considers that the purpose for which the study of the classic languages was instituted will be better served by raising the standard of proficiency in both Latin and Greek. If an alternative is to be allowed for one of the ancient languages, the syndicate considers that it should be of a literary or linguistic character, and the inclusion of French and German is proposed, the papers being so made out that there should be no temptation to choose the examination in a modern language as being the easier course. It is concluded that the adoption of the syndicate's recommendations would mean in practice a rejection of compulsory Greek, as a youth who had no gift for the classics would certainly choose to acquire a smattering of Latin in preference.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Canada with the United States or with England—Foss on Reciprocity —The Boston 'Herald.'
'American Reciprocityists' — The Foss Flurry—The 'Evening Star,' Washington.
Australian Governors—No More Imperial Appointments—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
International Arbitration—Extract from an Article by Sir Robert Finley, in the 'North American Review.'
The Sale of the 'Standard'—The 'Spectator,' London; the 'Speaker,' London.
The Battle of the Standard.—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The French Army Scandals—'Lettres de Cachet'—New Style—From a Correspondent of the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Civilizing Uganda—The 'Daily News,' London.
Reunited to the World—The East Greenlanders—The 'Sun,' New York.
Plum Pudding for the Alake—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
General Kuropatkin—By Sven Hedin, in the 'Times,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Mr. LaFarge's 'Sinai' — Mural Painting Exhibited at the National Arts Club—By M., in the New York 'Evening Post.'
A Poet Praises a Painter's Work—By Henri Pene du Bois, in the New York 'American.'
Americans Sentimental, says Sir Charles Wyndham—The New York 'Times.'
Mr. Paxton's Binocularity—The Springfield 'Republican.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Welcome to Winter—By Thomas Campion.
The Old Stoic—By Emily Bronte.
On His Blindness—By Milton.
Parable and Romance—Mr. Hall Caine's Version of an Age-Old Story—By Arthur Waugh, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Hall Caine and Rossetti—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Popular Novel—By R.A.S.J., in the 'Daily News,' London.
Two Russian Books about the Jews—By Sophie Witte—Translated by Herman Bernstein, in the New York 'Evening Post.'
'Hymns Ancient and Modern' Revised—The 'Spectator,' London.
Ernest Thompson Seton—Animal Biographer—By M. E. S., in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
Thompson Seton in Birmingham—Stories of Wild Animals—The Birmingham 'Post.'
The Rarest of American Books — The First Edition of the New England Primer—The New York 'Sun.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

English Schoolmasters—The 'Standard,' London.
Do Public Schools Make Moral Dyspeptics?—By Randolph Guggenheimer, formerly Member of the New York Board of Education, in the New York 'World.'
Can We Go Without Sleep?—The New York 'Times.'
'On the Road to Mandelay'—Opening of the New Electric Railway—The 'Electrical World and Engineer.'
The Highest Mountain in the World—The 'Sun,' New York.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the seventh week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold or at least one of the weekly prizes of either $10.00 or $5.00, which are offered up to Dec. 24.

HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE WALDRINGFIELD?

SOME ECCENTRICITIES OF PLACE-NAME PRONUNCIATION.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

If the amiable foreigner is driven to the verge of distraction by our vagaries in pronouncing words ending in 'ough,' and annot for the life of him see why, if 'cough' spells 'kof,' 'though' should not be 'thof' and 'sough' 'sof,' what must he think of our phonetic eccentricities in the pronounciation of place-names, which is such a sore puzzle even to ourselves?

Why, for instance, in the name of all that's reasonable, should we have to say Amesbury when we write and mean Almondesbury; and, when we are in Lancashire, enquire the way to Oost'n when it is Ulverstone we want? These are mysteries which are not even revealed, one would think, unto babes, and which certainly make the upgrown man feel foolish.

If you chance to be in Suffolk, and want to find your way to Waldringfield, near Ipswich, you must avoid at any cost pronouncing the word as it is written. You will be looked on as a freak or a foreigner; but ask for Wunnerf'l, and you will be sent on your way rejoicing. One may be prepared to find that Belvoir is pronounced Beaver, but who is to know that Aspatria in Cumberland is only recognized locally as Spethry? You may ask the native the nearest way to Aspatria till you are black in the face, and he will stare blankly at you for your pains; but breathe the word Spethry, and you will get your direction quickly enough.

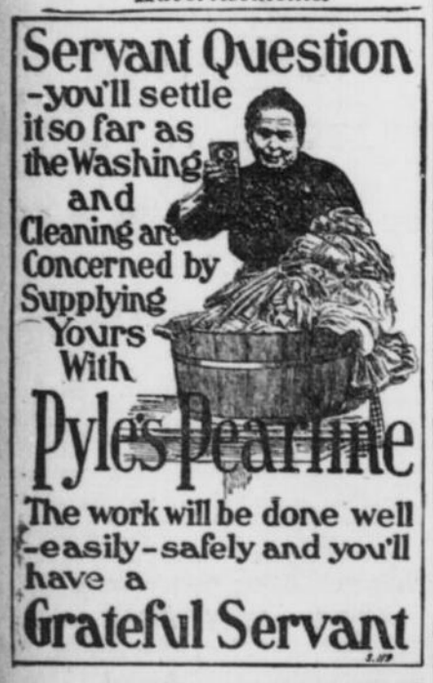
Little Urswick is a place unknown to thousands of Lancashire folk who are familiar enough with the village of that name; but call it Lilosick, and their faces will brighten at once with intelligence. Pontefract is not unrecognizable to the Southerner even as Pomfret; but why should Kvighley be known locally as Keethley and not as Keeley, which is the obvious rendering?

But the North Country has no monopoly of odd pronounciations. Go to Devonshire and ask for Brithembottom; the odds are you will be told there is no such place. Brimbottom they know right well, and that is the place you really want. Thurslescombe, by a similar or worse perversion, becomes Drizzlecum, which may, or may not, be a tribute to the dampness of its climate. There is in Gloucestershire a village called Churchdown, which for some inexplicable reason is always spoken of locally as Chosen. The good people of Churchdown appreciate the joke as much as anybody, and tell you how, when the trains were asked to stop there, someone said 'Make thy Chosen people joyful.'

Congresbury, in Somersetshire, is known far and wide as Coomsbury, and —shades of our Norman ancestors!— Hurstmonceaux in Sussex has long degenerated on the lips of many to Horsemounces. St. Osyth is a name that ought not to present any lingual difficulty, but its favorite form in the district seems to be Toosy; and, while the educated man has long been reconciled to call Greenwich 'Grinnidge' there are many who still persist (and they are right, though it sounds strange to the ear) in pronouncing the name as it spelled.

Chelmonsdiston, in Suffolk, has been cut down to the more convenient Chimston; and Sandiacre, a small town in Derbyshire, is Senjiker to those who know what they ought to say. Welsh names are a source of unfailing confusion to the Englishman, whose tongue refuses point-blank to grapple with them; and yet some of them at least have been made simple enough, such as Rhudbaxton, in Pembrokeshire, which as Ribson is simplicity itself. In Hertfordshire the formidable Sawbridgeworth has been reduced to the handy compass of Sapser; but what shall we say of Woodmancote, which to the good people of Gloucestershire is often known as Uddenmuckat?

Advertisements.



The Bad Cold of To-day May Be Pneumonia To-morrow.

The Sore Throat or Tickling Cough that, to the careless, seems but a temporary and trivial annoyance, may develop into Bronchitis.

Every hour delayed in curing a cold is dangerous.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

contains all the lung-healing virtues of the pine tree, and is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Miss Bertha E. Craig, Almont, Ont., says:—"Last fall, for over two months, I had a very bad cold, and although I tried several remedies, it seemed as if I was getting worse instead of better. While looking over the Burdock Blood Bitters Almanac, I read about Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and decided to give it a trial. When I had used about half a bottle, I found it was doing me good, so kept on until I had taken two bottles. It is the best cure for a cold I ever heard of."

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

LITTLE MONGOOSE COULD FIGHT.

IT SAVED THE LIFE OF A MAN WHO HAD TREATED IT KINDLY.

('Pearson's Weekly.')

One sultry afternoon a man who was staying in India was lying in a hammock swung on the veranda of his bungalow. He was whiling away the time eating fruit and biscuits, when all at once he saw a little, sharp-nosed, bright-eyed creature, all covered with smooth fur and looking something like a bandicott rat and something like a squirrel, come creeping slyly along the floor. He threw it a bit of banana, which at first startled it, and it acted as though it was going to run; but pretty soon it seemed to think better of it, and turned back and snapped up the morsel. The man grew interested and gave it some biscuit crumbs, which it ate, by degrees becoming more familiar and inclined to make friends. Just then some one approached and the creature ran away.

Then the man was taken very ill with a fever, and one day when he was just beginning to recover he sent his servant away and composed himself to take a nap. Just as he was about to doze off into dreamland he saw a horrible sight. Describing it, he says:

'Creeping into the room from the veranda, coil after coil, was a huge hooded cobra, the deadliest snake in all India, more than seven feet long and as thick as a man's arm. For a moment I was fairly dumb with horror, and then, although I knew it was no use, I instinctively called for help; but my voice was so weak that it couldn't even have been heard in the next room.

'On came the snake, rearing up its horrid spotted head angrily, and blowing out its hood, as it does when it means mischief. It had already got to the foot of the bed, and was just preparing to crawl up when I heard a skirr of tiny feet across the floor and I saw my squirrel-rat friend, little Tommy. The brave little fellow never hesitated a moment, but went right at the cobra like a tiger, and gave it a bite that drew blood like the cut of a knife.'

The upshot of the matter was Tommy and the snake fought a duel, and upon its victory depended the life of the sick man. Again and again the rat-squirrel attacked the reptile, biting and biting, and always escaping the enemys' blows, until at last the rat-squirrel actually bit off the snake's head. But just as this happened the snake, in its floppings, knocked some glass off a table, and the attendants in the house, hearing the crash, came rushing in.

As it turned out, the little rat-squirrel was what is known as a 'mongoose.' These creatures are the greatest serpent killers in the world. Thus this man, by making a pet of the little mongoose, had found a friend that actually saved his life.

THE GUIDE'S SKILL.

Mr. Miller tells of an incident that occurred one afternoon while he and Mrs. Miller were out hunting, that illustrates the wonderful instinct which the guides have for finding their way over mountain and through forest.

A pause was made early in the afternoon on the particular occasion referred to, in order that the guide might scour the surrounding country for game with Mr. Miller's fine binocular. A herd of elk was finally discovered several miles off, and the three turned their horses in that direction and proceeded to go after the game.

About six o'clock when the party started to return to camp, the guide discoverd that the field glass which he had been carrying was missing. As the last time it had been used was when a stop had been made several hours before, Mr. Miller mentally bade good-by to it. The guide had been leaning against a tree while using the glass, a tree that differed in no wise from thousands of others that covered the mountains. There was no travelled road to follow to regain the valuable binocular, no particular attention had been paid to the locality, and yet when some distance from camp, the guide informed Mr. Miler that he thought by switching off the road, he might be able to find the spot. This was done and in a few minutes later the guide was sure he could see the tree. A ride to this spot was rewarded, the glass being found where it had been left on the ground after being removed from its case.—Salt Lake 'Herald.'

TALE OF BONANZA DAYS

A CHANCE REMARK OF JAMES FLOOD BROUGHT RUIN TO HIS GARDENER.

In the old days of excitement, when mining stocks were on the jump and men became millionnaires over one day's dabbling, an incident occurred at the country residence of James C. Flood in Menlo, when a fairly well-to-do farmer found himself without a home in the short period of one week. The man's name was Hank, and being a first class gardener, he readily found employment about the residences of the wealthy owners of mansions. In this way he was employed at the Flood residence. Hank was loitering about the garden one Saturday evening as the proprietor, in company with a visitor, was looking over the stock.

Mr. Flood, who had just stepped out of the hog corral, casually remarked to his friend that he would be willing to make a bet that 'Con would go up to 300 before Christmas.' Hank constructed 'con' to mean Consolidated Virginia, and, taking the tip which he thought would make him a millionnaire, he disposed of his holdings of 250 acres of fine land, his stock and, in brief, everything he had on earth except his wife and four bright little Hanks. The proceeds he invested in Consolidated Virginia stock, which was then selling at $75 a share.

Christmas came, but instead of 'Con' going up to $300, it fell to $25. The man was a pauper. In lamenting his loss he incidentally mentioned to a friend of Flood's how he lost his all. Flood, who was generous to a fault, sent for Hank and had him repeat his story. When he learned of his chance remark about 'Con going up to 300 before Christmas,' he fairly shook with laughter and explained what it meant.

It was in refernce to the gift of a young sow, made a present to him by 'Con' O'Connor, who, in the fun of the thing, had called the pig 'Con.' The bet alluded to the sow's increasing in weight to 300 pounds before Christmas, and not to Con. Virginia.

Having enjoyed the joke, and after joshing Hank, the noble-hearted Flood bought back the ranch for Hank and recompensed him for all his losses. The orignality of the joke and the knowledge of the penalty paid by an eavesdropper were Flood's reward. — San Francisco 'Call.'

COST OF A GREAT CITY.

NEW YORK SPENDS OVER $110,000,000 TO KEEP GOING.

('Wall Street Journal, New York.')

The following compares the city budget of 1905 with the city budget in 1901 :—

1901	$98,100,413
1905	$110,525,259
Increase	$12,424,846

This is an increase of 12.6 percent in four years. This seems large, and it is large; but New York is a great city and is just now in a state of transition and reconstruction which inevitably calls for increased expenditures, to be met mostly by issuing bonds, but involving also increased taxation. In the four years from 1900 to 1904 the expenditure of the Federal Government increased 9.1 percent, but in this computation the payment for the Panama canal was deducted. Still, that was reasonable for purposes of comparison, as the Panama canal payment was of the same nature as the payments for the subway. The nation made the former by taking the money for its surplus of previous years, while the city paid for the latter by increasing its indebtedness.

A comparison of the budget of 1905 with that of 1901 shows the following increases :

Interest on public debt	$4,708,501
Redemption of debt	3,068,629
Education department	1,985,198
Fire department	1,103,815
Street cleaning	445,730
Police	92,157
Charitable institutions	60,238

Some idea of the immensity of the cost of the city government may be obtained by the following comparison of the 1905 budget with the expenditure of a number of governments :—

New York city	$110,525,159
Canada	50,759,000
China	71,896,800
Japan, in peace	132,895,000
Netherlands	61,468,000
Belgium	116,500,000

It is only in comparison with the greater powers, like England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States that the expenditures of New York city seems small. It costs about as much to defray the expense of this city as it does those of the second-rate powers of the world.

It has been said that the city is in a state of transition and reconstruction. This has necessitated vast expenditures for new public works, such as the subway, bridges, etc. This work of reconstruction is by no means completed. The future growth and commercial supremacy of the city depend on a continued policy of liberal expenditures for public improvements. These expenditures can-er powers, like England, France, Ger-ing municipal indebtedness. At present the city has an apparent margin of new indebtedness of more than $100,000,000, but a very large proportion is already pledged for works begun or authorized. The necessities of the not far distant future will have to be met by an increase in real estate valuations or else a change in the constitutional debt limitations.

Advertisements.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.

IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND.

Most of the houses on and near the leas are larger than the most of American houses, and the arrangement much more agreeable and sensible than that of our average houses; the hallway opens from a handsome vestibule, and the stairs ascend from the rear of the hall and turn squarely as they mount half way up. But let not the intending exile suppose that their rents are low; with the rates and taxes, which the tenant always pays in England, the rents are fully up to those in towns of corresponding size with us. Provisions are even higher than in our subordinate cities, especially to the westward, and I doubt if people live as cheaply in Folkstone as, say, in Springfield, Mass., or in Buffalo.

For the same money, though, they can live more handsomely, for the domestic service in England is cheap and abundant and well ordered. Yet, on the other hand, they cannot live so comfortably, nor, taking the prevalence of rheumatism into account, so wholsesomely. There are no furnaces in these very personable houses ; steam heat is undreamed of, and the grates, which are in every room, and not of ignoble size, scarce suffice to keep the mercury above the early sixties of the thermometer's degrees. If you would have warm hands and feet, you must go out of doors and walk them warm. It is not a bad plan, and if you can happen on a little sunshine out of doors it is far better than to sit cowering over the grate, which has enough to do in keeping itself warm. —'Harper's Magazine.'

SHIP STRUCK BY A METEOR.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

It is possible that some of the mysterious disappearances of ships at sea are caused by falling meteors. The chance that such a mass may strike a vessel is no less possible than many other strange happenings of the ocean world. There is a meteoric stone in South America weighing 30,000 pounds, and Yale College possesses a fragment which weighs 1,740 pounds. Such a projectile is, of course, capable of sending the stoutest craft to the bottom. About 20 years ago a large meteor burst above a Dutch barque, and one portion, looking like a ball of fire, fell near the vessel and caused a great commotion of water and cross seas. The heat was intense for a moment. Allen Kelly, in the New York 'Evening Post,' writes of a similar occurrence described by a witness in the person of an old Danish sailor.

We were becalmed in the Pacific. The moon was shining clear, and as there was nothing to keep a lookout for, the men were drowsing under the bulwarks. I was leaning over the rail, looking at a brigatine that had drifted into the calm about three miles on the starboard. We had not spoken her and did not know who she was, but by her build I judged her to be an American. I do not know of any other craft meeting the fate of that brigantine. I do not say it never happened before or since, because strange things are always happening at sea, and some of the strangest never get told.

I had fallen into a dreamy doze when I was startled broad awake by a bright light in the sky. Looking up, I saw a great ball of fire rushing down through the air aslant, making a rushing, hissing noise as it came. The light almost blinded me, and I could see nothing but the fiery gleam on the water. It must have been travelling like a cannon-ball. In the glare I lost sight of the brigantine, and then I heard a crashing sound, and the ball of fire disappeared, leaving everything black before my eyes.

When I got my sight back I could not see a trace of the brigantine. I could hardly believe my own eyes, but in no direction was so much as a spar in sight. A rising and falling of short waves showed where the shooting star had gone into the sea. That was just where the brigantine had been.

The light and noise aroused the watch on deck. I sent a man aloft to see if he could make out anything of the vessel. Thinking some poor fellow might be floating where the brigantine went down, I sent out a search boat. All it brought back was a bit of scorched deck planking . That was the only trace of the brigantine. We never learned her name or anything about her.

SWAGGER AND ANTI-SWAGGER.

(New York 'Sun.')

Sir Edward Clarke is regarded in England as an accomplished after-dinner speaker. His tact, his knowledge, his felicity of taste and his exquisite urbanity were displayed admirably at the Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Society in London. Proposing the health of the Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate, he jeered at the title 'American' Ambassador. He insisted that the word 'American' implied a domination which the United States does not possess over the whole of the American hemisphere. Sir Edward suggested that 'Usona,' which being interpreted is United States of North America, would be a more appropriate name.

This might have been accepted as a bit of delicate city humor, had not Sir Edward unbosomed his serious soul and deplored the American or Usonian 'waste of energy' in having a pension system and in building ironclads.

Mr. Choate contented himself with saying that the name 'American' was good enough for the Americans. They are satisfied with it. By implication it is nobody else's business. Naturally, Mr. Choate did not feel himself called upon to give a lesson to Sir Edward or to put at his service rather rudimentary information which it seems strange that he did not acquire a good many years ago. Perhaps the City Commercial School, Lombard street, the City of London College and the King's College Evening Classes indoctrinated young Mr. Clarke in more practical and important subjects than history and literature. Surely, Oxford or Cambridge would have taught him that the names 'America' and 'Americans' were fixed upon the rebellious colonies and colonists by the English themselves. Every American schoolboy used to know and ought to know the famous passage from Lord Chatham's speech: 'If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country I never would lay down my arms—never! never never!'

Apparently Sir Edward Clarke never heard of Burke's speech on the conciliation of America or of Dr. Johnson's opinions of the Americans. He never saw that stalest of quotations from Sydney Smith, about the four quarters of the globe and an American book. He never heard of Mrs. Trollope's 'Domestic Manners of the Americans' or Dickens's 'American Notes.' Long uninterrupted English literary as well as popular usage has appropriated the name 'America' to the United States and 'Americans' to the inhabitants thereof. Before there was any American literature the titles 'America' and 'American' had been given by the British to the United Colonies and the United States. It is queer that Sir Edward Clarke has never heard of these elementary obvious facts, which we apologize for mentioning.

Naturally there has been some protest from other regions and denizens of this half sphere. But it is vain to kick against a fact and a convenience. The South Americans, the Central Americans, are sufficiently distinguished from the Americans; and the nationality of each has its fitting word, which is more commonly used. The Mexicans, the Peruvians, the Chileans, the Brazilians, the Guatemalans, and the citizens of the other countries south of the United States have no fault to find with their names and no real cause of complaint against the restriction of the name 'Americans' to the Americans of the United States of America. The Canadians have their own name and pride. Ultimately they, too, will be Americans. We haven't heard that the Jamaicans, the Bermudans and other insular 'Britishers,' more or less adjacent to the American strand are cast down because the United States has unwittingly deprived them of a larger name.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Sir Edward Clarke's scoffing at the designation of our embassies and legations as 'the American' may or may not have been well-timed, but his protest will be approved by many on both sides of the ocean. The average citizen of the United States has to go abroad to learn that his is not the only American people. After getting over indignation at the question: 'Do you come from North or South America?' he is compelled to admit that the Canadians, Mexicans, and Brazilians are as truly residents of our continent as he himself, and as rightly entitled to call themselves American. Moreover, there are plenty of citizens of this country who have grown very fond of the familiar designation of the representatives of their country as those of the 'United States of America,' and can see no reason for Mr. Hay's sudden decision to change historic titles. To be consistent, Mr. Hay should see to it that our soldiers are hereafter called 'the American army," instead of 'the United States army.' Congress itself should no longer be that of the United States, but simply the American Congress. Just what is to be gained by the change save a lightening of the labors of the long-hand writers at our embassies and in the State Department is not easily perceived. And the procedure smacks too much of a certain kind of unpleasant swagger and self-assertion of which this Republic is often—and many times unjustly—accused.

CLEARING FOR ACTION.

Shore-going people have rather a vague idea as to the exact meaning of the phrase 'cleared for action,' which has occupied so conspicuous a place on headlines and contents-bills in the last day or two. Many seem to imagine that decks are only cleared when war is imminent, but, as a matter of fact, the process is part of the routine of naval practice. During the manoeuvres, for instance, to clear decks for action simply means that all impedimenta, unnecessary woodwork, etc., is marked in pipe-clay with a big 'L,' meaning that on active service articles so marked would be landed. If the fleet is at Gibraltar or Portsmouth such impediments would be put on shore in boats, which is, no doubt, what Lord Charles Beresford caused such excitement by doing lately. The process is only an expensive one when news of the outbreak of hostilities reaches ships at sea or far from a convenient port; for in these circumstances everything superfluous has to be thrown overboard. Until this happens the public may see 'British ships cleared for action' on contents-bills with equanimity.— 'Westminster Gazette.'

CENSORSHIP AT THE FRONT.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The military censorship in Manchuria is not insensible to the domestic affections. An officer is permitted to send his love to his family, provided it be clearly understood that he does this by the grace of the authorities. A newspaper correspondent at the Russian headquarters suddenly remembered, in the midst of his arduous duties, that it was his wife's birthday. So he telegraphed to her in these terms: 'Chere Marie, je t'embrasse avec tout mon coeur.' His wife in St .Petersburg was delighted to receive this telegram, and still more delighted when she read at the foot of it, 'By permission of the censor.' Such benevolent condescension made her feel that she had received a chaste salute on her birthday from the Czar himself.

Advertisements.

Ladies' Suits $4.50 and up to $12, also Skirts and Waists. Send for fall styles and sample cloths The SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, ONT.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use. Send to Dr R. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

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

Fountain Pen Free.

Our most popular Premium gives universal satisfaction.

Subscribers may secure this first-class fountain pen free by remitting for any one of the following offers:

If you don't think the fountain pen worth all of $1.50 when you see it, you may send it right back and cancel the subscription, and we will refund the money without hesitation. We are quite sure that these pens are good, and therefore heartily recommend them.

One new subscription to the Daily Witness to 1 Jan. 1906, at three dollars.

Four " " { The Weekly Witness or World Wide } for 6 months at 50 cents each; in all $2.00

Two " " { The Weekly Witness or World Wide } to 1 Jan. 1906, at $1.00 each; in all $2.00.

Sample and forms free on application. These offers are good in the following countries: Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries, other than the above, postage extra.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS, Montreal, Canada.

NELSON'S LAST BATTLE

THE LONDON 'TIMES' IN 1805—AN ISSUE DEVOTED TO NELSON'S FIGHT AT TRAFALGAR.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

An interesting reprint of an old newspaper has been received from a man in this city from a friend in London, this being one of a number of copies sold at the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar square, on Oct. 21, 1904, which was the ninety-ninth anniversary of the great naval battle in which 'mighty Nelson fell.' The reprint is of the London 'Times' for Thursday, Nov. 7, 1805, containing the official account of the victory, and chiefly made up of matter relating to the event.

The first impression received from looking at the paper is one of surprise at the smallness of its dimensions. It consists of only four pages, seventeen inches in length by eleven in width, while two inches of the length are occupied by the margin at the bottom of the pages, which are not numbered. Apparently, it is a regular issue of the newspaper, as there is nothing to indicate that it is an extra. Its advertised price was sixpence. The typography is good, except that, here and there, there are some misprints. Advertisements fill the whole of the first page and all but about a column of the last. There are four columns on a page.

Nearly three columns and two-thirds on the second page are taken up by despatches received at the admiralty office the day before from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, who succeeded to the command of the Cadiz fleet on the death of Nelson. These consist of the official report of the battle of Trafalgar and of the subsequent movements of the fleet up to Oct. 24, together with copies of general orders issued by Collingwood. As these documents are matters of history, their character need not be noted here. The last third of the fourth column on this page under the heading 'Covent Garden Theatre,' is occupied by a description of what is termed 'a hasty but elegant compliment to the memory of Lord Nelson,' produced on the stage of the theatre the night before, after a performance of the comedy, 'She Would and She Would Not.' The curtain rose upon 'the view of a superb naval scene' in the background, with the principal singers of the theatre in the foreground, who, after a half-length portrait of Nelson had descended from the clouds, sang 'Rule Britannia,' with an additional verse in honor of the dead hero.

The third page, which is the editorial one, is headed by an advertisement of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, at which 'Venice Preserved' was to be presented that evening, with Mr. C. Kemble as Jaffier, and Mrs. Siddons as Belvidera. After the play there was to be 'a Loyal Musical Impromptu, called Nelson's Glory,' to conclude with a representation of the battle of Trafalgar. Following an announcement that 'The Publication to the Newsmen finished this morning at half-past seven,' the rest of the first two columns is filled by editorial paragraphs, all relating to the battle. Five of these are devoted to praise and grief for 'the pious, the modest, and the gallant Nelson, the darling of the British Navy,' and to the circumstances of his death in the hour of victory. Among the statements are the following:—'The victory created none of those enthusiastic emotions in the public mind which the success of our naval arms have in every former instance produced. There was not a man who did not think that the life of the Hero of the Nile was too great a price for the capture and destruction of twenty sail of French and Spanish men-of-war. No ebullitions of popular transport, no demonstration of public joy, marked this great and important event.' It is finally noted, however, that 'there was a partial illumination throughout the metropolis last night,' and that 'a general one will take place this evening.'

The reading matter on the fourth page consists of a little less than a column of law reports. These are of two cases before the Court of King's Bench, in both of which certain persons are charged with trying to provoke others to fight a duel. The miscellaneous advertisements in the paper are interesting to the modern reader, but include none particularly noteworthy.

AN UNASSUMING PEER.

In 'Cassell's Magazine' is an article on the Duke of Norfolk and Arundel by Mr. John Alexander. As he says, few of our members of the peerage are the subjects of more stories than are associated with the Duke of Norfolk. And most of these anecdotes relate in some way to the unassuming character of His Grace.

On the occasion of his pilgrimage to Rome, when at the railway station he was busying himself in the interest of his fellow-travellers, an English lady said to him, 'You are one of Cook's men, are you not? Just help me with my luggage!' And we are to conceive Henry Fitzalan-Howard, Premier Duke, and Earl Hereditary Earl Marshal and Chief Butler of England, etc., etc., carrying this lady's luggage to her cab!

At the funeral of Mr. Gladstone he was mistaken for one of the vergers of Westminster Abbey; and once, when attending the speech-day at Stonyhurst, the famous Catholic college, a carriage awaited him at the station, but an official, noticing two elegant gentlemen leave the train, asked if they were for Stonyhurst, and on being answered in the affirmative, showed them into the Duke's carriage.

When his Grace, plainly, almost shabbily, attired, walked towards the same carriage, he was asked to stand away, as this was the Duke of Norfolk's carriage. 'Yes, I know,' said he; 'I am the Duke of Norfolk.' The incident ended in characteristic fashion, by his inviting the gentlemen to travel with him.

But there was another occasion when, on going down to Angmering, Sussex, to attend a children's concert at St. Wilfrid's School, the Duke was about to enter his carriage, standing in readiness to convey him to his destination about a mile away, and noticing a poor woman carrying a large parcel, he invited her to ride with him, as the wind was bitterly cold. Finding that her direction was contrary to his, he instructed his coachman to drive her home, and himself set out on foot, his carriage not overtaking him until he was within a hundred yards of the school.

MEDICAL METHODS IN THE EASTERN WAR.

We have several times spoken of the strange fact that the Japanese army medical department and Red Cross service are vastly superior to anything yet illustrated by occidental nations. These criticisms of our medical science and art, together with others, especially that of Major L. L. Seaman before the military surgeons at St. Louis, has moved our government to despatch army surgeons as attachés to the Japanese and Russian armies operating in the Far East, providing the consent of the authorities can be secured. The military observers already in the field with the belligerent armies have reported so many interesting facts touching the operations of the medical departments of the two armies that it has become evident to the general staff that there has been almost a revolution in field hospital methods as a result of the war so far as it has gone, and it is regarded as desirable that the United States Medical Department should lose no opportunity of gathering lessons from the great conflict now going on with a view to improving our own army medical service. It is probable that when accurate statistics are published it will be found that never in the history of war have there been so few deaths from disease and wounds, compared with the number of actual deaths in battle, as in the Japanese army during this campaign. The study of the methods whereby the Japanese have brought about this magnificent result well deserves the most serious attention of our government. It is evident that the 'yellow peril' may imperil white vanity, and that the occident must again realize the truth of the old proverb, 'ex Oriente lux.'—'American Medicine.'

THE WHITE HOUSE STEWARD.

(From 'Harper's Bazar.')

The steward's position is a responsible one in many ways, and requires much discretion. President Roosevelt is fortunate in his steward, who is a small light-colored mulatto. He is very quiet and unassuming in manner, but thoroughly trustworthy. Every morning he goes to the markets, and the way in which he conducts these expeditions would do credit to a diplomatist. It is one of the unwritten laws of the White House that no capital must be made by any one from the fact of the patronage of the President of the United States. Every one who has been in London is familiar with the notices that appear in many of the shops over there, announcing that the King or some member of his family patronizes the place. Nothing of the kind can be found in Washington. The steward of the White House goes each morning to certain markets or stores, and does the required purchasing, buying in so quiet a manner that the man buying next to him would never guess his errand unless he chanced to know him. The majority of the purchases are even sent to the White House in an unlettered waggon. This waggon comes in at the south entrance and drives through the west colonnade to the kitchen door. Any passer-by looking over the railing could see it, but he would never be able to guess from anything about its appearance what grocery house or market the food which it contains came from.

A NIGHT WORKER.

(Lahore 'Tribune.')

A bee that works only at night is found in the jungles of India. It is an unusually large insect, the combs being often six feet long, four feet wide, and from four inches to six inches thick.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

WHAT THE 'TIMES' THOUGHT OF THE POSITION A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The present controversy between the Vatican and France lends interest to the folowing article, which was published in the 'Times' a hundred years ago:—

The coronation of the Emperor of the French, although its postponement has not been officially announced, will not probably take place before the middle of December. His Holiness the Pope, who is to undergo the sad humiliation of placing the crown of the Bourbons upon the head of an Usurper who plucked his predecessor from the chair of St. Peter, and who made it his boast and merit when he labored to over-reach the professors of Islamism, is not expected to arrive at Paris before the 2nd of December. He was to have quitted the Vatican on Saturday last, which we presume he has done, as there was no alternative left to him between obedience and deposition. He travels, in fact, as a kind of state prisoner, as he is surrounded by escorts, and conducted by postillions, who are under the orders of the officers and creatures of Buonaparte. There is, in our opinion, but little probability that the Pontiff will ever again re-measure his steps across the Alps to resume his former state. When he shall have anointed and consecrated the murderer of the Duke d'Enghien, and the attempting poisoner of Louis the Eighteenth, some consideration will be proffered to him to resign the holy chair, to which Cardinal Fresch, the maternal uncle of the Corsican, will most probably be elevated. When that arrangement shall have taken place, (and that it will we have little doubt), Buonaparte will possess the crown, the state, the finances, the military force, and control of the laws, the power of the church, and 'all the weird sisters promised him,' in his own hands, and those of his creatures and relatives. That one of the family is destined to fill the Papal Chair we have strong reasons for concluding; and if his present Holiness does not abdicate with a good grace, some little accident may counteract his obstinacy, and occasion a vacancy when it may be least expected. His conductors will no doubt take every precaution to transport him in safety over Mount Cenis for this time; but when he shall have to reclimb the Alps to escape from the pandemonium of the Tyrant, and revisit the 'sacred storehouse of his predecessors,' we should not be surprised to learn that his age and constitution had proved unequal to the fatigues of the journey. The Sovereign Pontiff may at present exclaim in the language of the Roman poet—

'Facilis descensus Averni,
Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
Hic labor, hoc opus est.'

We are persuaded the venerable head of the Christian Church leaves the ancient capital of the world with strong forebodings that he shall never see it again. His arrival at Paris may be looked for on the 2nd of next month.

Notwithstanding the indecent haste with which it seems he is to be hurried from Rome, across the Alps to Paris, at this time of the year, it is not improbable but, once arrived, some time will be allowed him to conciliate the clergy, and recover from the effects of his journey, before he shall be called upon to sanctify Ali Buonaparte. Although the Paris papers fix the coronation for the 6th of next month, we, for these reasons, do not think it probable that it can take place before the middle of December.

WAR REPORTERS

A PLEA THAT THEIR PRESENCE WOULD PREVENT BARBARITIES.

(London 'News.")

Of the wounded Japanese who fall into Russia's hands, and the unwounded as well—excepting those who are caught playing the spy—I can speak with confidence, and say that they are well treated. I had an Asiatic servant for a while who had been a bearer in the fighting line, and though he was not in any way overburdened with love for the Russians, he bore testimony to their unfailing kindness to their enemies when the latter fell into their hands.

Most of us can remember how mischiefmakers on the Continental press tried during the Boer war to make the world believe that we illtreated the enemy's wounded, holding us up to the scorn and contempt of humanity. We all of us knew at the time that this was false. We have proved it false to the whole world since, but we have not yet forgotten our traducers. It will do us no harm to remember this as the present war goes on. I know that the strictest orders have been given by officers of the highest rank to the troops to deal kindly with the wounded after an action. That many terrible deeds will be done in hot blood on both sides there can be but small room to doubt. When men get to the crossing of bayonets all that is devilish in their blood is apt to come uppermost. At that stage a man is no better than a tiger, and many tigerish deeds may be expected. But in cold blood I do not believe that the Russians will lay rough hands upon the fallen.

To explain just what I mean, let me say that I should not care to be in the enemy's trenches when a regiment of the Highland Brigade or the Grenadiers or the Dublin Fusiliers stormed in with the bayonet. At the same time, I do not think I should have an atom of fear of what might happen later if I lay in those trenches among the wounded.

Yet it must be admitted that one of the great safeguards of civilization has been removed since the war correspondents of the world have been prevented from going into the firing line to see for themselves what happens. At present the world has to take a general's word for it that he did not at any time behave like a fiend to helpless foes, and ex parte evidence is never of a thoroughly satisfactory character. Commanders complain that cabled news may upset their plans. Well, stop the cables; but let the letters go; let one man from each journal of repute look on and chronicle the things to be seen, and many a deed of unnecessary savagery will be prevented by the mere presence of the pressmen, for no nation can afford to stand before the world devoid of honor, of chivalry or of mercy.

In the interests of the wounded men who fall in battle I think this point should be taken up by the whole world's press, for the exclusion of the war correspondent from the field of battle is a step backward toward darkness, not from a mere news-gatherer's point of view, but in the interests of humanity. The press that only desires cable news to increase its circulation may very well be dismissed, either on the score of humanity or utility, but the unemotional press that is content, as of old time, with dispassionate letters, should not be kept from the scene when events that are likely to affect the world at large are impending.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

(From the 'Advocate of Peace.')

Other arguments, of course, are in place. War is waste, irrationality, colossal folly. In the present state of men's moral development these arguments are even more effective than the one of which we are speaking. They are possibly, therefore, more practical, and should be used for all they are worth in the 'war against war.' But the final argument against war is found in its deeds—its butcheries, its mad charges, its mangled flesh and bones, its raging passions—in its horrors of the flesh and its more repulsive horrors of the spirit. However, noble the causes or aims of any war may be thought to be, its deeds are always, from any high moral point of view, hideously wicked. How can any humane man, any man of conscience and moral sensibility, look these deeds in the face and then consent to go and do them?

These reflections have been occasioned by the war now raging in the Far East, where it has again been proved that 'war is the business of hell,' where its essential horrors have repeated themselves on a scale and with an intensity that have made the civilized world shudder. If the facts correspond with the reports—and they are probably much worse—these horrors have never been surpassed in anything bearing the name of 'legitimate' war. But in essence they have had their counterpart in every serious conflict ever waged.

The cutting down of a body of six hundred Japanese, who had raised the white flag, by the Russians, in spite of the flag of truce, by the Japanese because of it, is indeed, if the report be true, a ghastly tragedy. But over and over again in savagely contested wars does history record the violation of the white flag. And how does the action of the Japanese in shooting down a body of their own men, who had proposed to surrender, differ in spirit from that of the regimental commander or company captain who, to save his lines from breaking, levels his revolver on a soldier fleeing to the rear, and shoots him dead if he does not continue to fight? And how much baser, tell us honestly, is this reported butchery of six hundred men than the stealthy torpedoing of a great ship which carries down to yawning death six hundred men in one struggling, writhing mass? The one is 'legitimate' warfare, the other is not; but which of them, in the name of simple sense, is the baser?

Many of the blood-curdling horrors enacted about Port Arthur and in the vicinity of Liao yang—men tumbling headlong in masses into blind ditches craftily set with sharpened stakes to impale them, men dying with their teeth set in other men's throats or fingers buried in others' eye sockets—are only 'legitimate' warfare carried to its extreme savagery, and ought to surprise no one who knows the history of war.

BANK NOTES.

A PROSPECTIVE REFORM IN AMERICAN PAPER MONEY.

('Geyer's Stationer.')

The days of the crisp banknote are numbered. Instead of being crisp the money which the government bureau of engraving and printing will hereafter turn out will be soft and velvety, if important experiments which are now being conducted in the presence of treasury officers for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of the novel chemical treatment for paper prove satisfactory. The result of the adoption of the new secret process will be to revolutionize a portion of the work connected with the printing of paper money of the United States.

Under the new process it will take just 60 days' less time to manufacture a banknote than under the present method. The chemical solution not only renders the paper soft and velvety but it also makes it non-shrinkable. By applying it to a Japanese napkin that article becomes as soft and pliable as a tissue of silk. The chemical preparation acts as an antiseptic and preventive. When applied to old documents it seems to knit the fibre together and prevent further decay.

Under the presnt process of printing paper money the paper has to be thoroughly soaked in water. While it is in this soaked condition one side of the paper is printed. The sheet is then placed in a steam room and kept under a high temperature for thirty days, the time necessary for ink to dry. The sheet is again soaked as in the first instance, and the reverse side of the bill printed. Thirty-day drying process then has to be repeated. In cases where a third impression on the bill is necessary, which is required when the printing is done in two colors, the wetting and drying process has to be repeated for a third time, and another month is thus consumed in its production. Besides the delay of this process the wetting and drying rot the fibre of the paper, and although it is 'starched' to give it the crisp appearance, the starch soon wears out and the bill becomes limp and worn.

In printing bills on paper that has been treated by the new process no wetting is necessary. The ink loses none of its lustre when applied to the paper, as under the old process, and is thoroughly dry within 48 hours after the printing is done.

THE BICYCLE THIEF.

Readers who think of selling their bicycles at the close of the summer season may take warning by this true story which reaches me from a South London suburb. A friend of mine had decided to sell a half-worn machine, and advertised it in several of the cycling papers. One evening about a week ago a respectable man called at the door and asked to see the bicycle. It was shown him by two members of the family. He then asked whether he might try it in the road. Next he discovered that something was wrong with the crank, and asked for a light to examine it. A bicycle lamp was brought and fixed to the machine. The stranger rode up and down for a few minutes, the owner of the machine watching him from the doorstep. Suddenly he disappeared round the corner, and was seen no more. Pursuit was impossible, as the action was quite unexpected. His frank manners and pleasant appearance had completely misled my friends. I hear also of bicycles stolen this autumn from suburban gardens.

Bicycle thieves watch advertisements very carefully, and once in possession of stolen goods they wait their opportunity to sell. A doctor's son in South London was called upon some weeks ago by a cyclist, who professed to be a dealer living in one of the northern suburbs. 'I saw your advertisement,' he said, 'and thought this machine of mine might suit you.' The bicycle was approved of and purchased. Some days after, when the new owner was riding it, a man in the street called out, 'You have my bicycle.' The rider got off to explain, but the stranger successfully identified the machine as his own property, stolen several months before. The thief was ultimately captured through a second advertisement, when he calmly and unsuspectingly appeared to offer another machine at the same house.—'British Weekly.'

Advertisements.



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day.

THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do.

THE OLIVER is the **Standard Visible** writing machine

The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent.

You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Dollar values.

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for :—

Daily Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months.

Or it will pay for :—

Weekly Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 6 Months.

Or it will pay for any one of the following :—

Daily Witness for four months.
Weekly Witness for one year.
World Wide for one year.

These offers are good any where in the following countries :-

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, ——— 1904.

Dear Sirs,—

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

The Daily Witness for ——months,
The Weekly Witness for ——months,
World Wide for ——months,
The Northern Messenger for ——months,

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name .....

and adddress .....

Re-make Body and Brain

BY ADDING NEW, FIRM FLESH AND TISSUE AND INCREASING NERVE FORCE WITH

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The restorative, upbuilding and invigorating influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food are the features which make it of incalculable worth to the person who is weak, run down and nervous.

It is not a stimulant to whip up tired nerves.

It has not a deadening, narcotic effect.

It cures by forming new, red corpuscles in the blood and creating new nerve force.

If you find yourself restless, irritable and nervous, unable to sleep and easily fatigued, lacking in energy and enthusiasm, subject to headaches, indigestion and bodily weakness you need just such help as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will give you.

This great food cure has become famous because of its power to reconstruct wasted tissues and to put new vitality into wasted nerves.

You need not expect miracles, because nervous diseases are never cured except by patient and persistent treatment. One thing you can be certain of that each box of Dr Chase's Nerve Food will be of some benefit to you. This is because it is a food cure and restorative.

Note your increase in weight while the medicine is being used. Note how form is rounded out and the healthful glow is restored to the complexion.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portraits and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

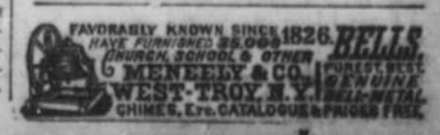
ONE BOX OF DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED DROPSY.

Dropsy is not a disease in itself, as many people believe, but is an evidence of very severe kidney trouble. Dropsy is caused by watery particles oozing through the walls of the arteries when they are distended by unusual pressure, which can only be caused by obstructions in the kidneys. The symptoms of Dropsy are puffiness under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, urine changed in character and appearance, smothering feeling from exertion or excitement. The only rational method of treating this disease is to reach the kidneys and restore them to a healthy condition.

The most successful remedy for this purpose is Doan's Kidney Pills. Read what Miss Agnes Creelman, Upper Smithville, N.S., says of them:—"I caught a cold, which settled in my kidneys, and turned to dropsy. My face, limbs, and feet became bloated, and if I pressed my finger on them it would make a white impression that would last fully a minute before the flesh regained its natural color. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and found by their use that I was cured in a very short time. I have never had any trouble with it since.

Price 50 cents. per box, or 3 for $1.25.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.



JAPANESE BULLETS NOT DEADLY

RUSSIAN WOUNDED HAVE MADE MARVELLOUS RECOVERIES FROM SEEMINGLY MORTAL INJURIES.

(St. Petersburg Correspondent of the London 'Telegraph.')

The Japanese hae merited well of their enemies for their humanity in dealing death on the battlefield. Their bullets, say the Russian surgeons, are, if not precisely harmless, at least the next best thing to that—they form the mildest kind of missile that has ever yet been hurled from a rifle. One of the consequences is that a number of wounds which were formerly mortal are now healed and forgotten in a few days. Another is that the number of Russians who quit the hospital for the battlefield is greater than was ever witnessed in any war before. Blessings on the little Japs for their tiny little bullets, say the Cossacks and Caucasians.

'In the sanitary train we have astounding cases of wounds healed,' writes a surgeon; 'the character of the hurt surprises us, and as for the rapidity with which the soldier recovers, well, it is hard to ask any one to believe it who has not actually seen it. Verily their bullets are humane.

'Wounds caused by bullets whirh enter the chest and go out through the back are of frequent occurrence. The patients recover rapidly. Take, for instance, Private Kurtoff, of the 3d East Siberian Rifles. He was shot at Wa-Fang-Kao on June 15. The bullets entered his lungs. For less than ten days blood was detected in his saliva, but soon all symptoms had gone, the wounds were cicatriced, and the brave warrior is himself once more and back on the field as active as ever. Private Kuless had a hole made in his liver, but he, too, has already begun to forget that he ever had a wound there. On the same battleneld a private of the 34th East Siberian Regiment named Bulgakoff received a mild Japanese bullet, which passed through one of his lungs and the diaphragm, injured his liver and went out at the spinal column. He was picked up, cared for and cured, and now he is on his way to Russia to take a rest.

Vilkovitch, the name of a soldier of the First Siberian Regiment, who has had a wonderful experience to look back upon. His bullet found its billet when he was lying behind the intrenchments at Wa fang kao, on June 15. It cut its way through his shoulder, between the collarbone and the shoulder blades, passed through his lungs, penetrated the diaphragm and the abdomen, damaged the intestines, and went out. The soldier was a fortnight under treatment, and is now on the warpath once more.'

Here is a scrap of dialogue between an officer and his soldiers which gives an idea of the views taken by Russians on Japanese bullets:

'Where were you wounded, Zemlakoff?' The private points to his shoulder. 'Here your honor, the bullet struck me, and then passed out. Another hit me here (he touches his arm) and went through. On my back I have two wounds; see, here they are; another bullet entered my leg, look . . . .' 'Why, in heaven's name, how many bullets did you absorb, then?' 'Not one stayed in me, your honor; they all swept right through.' 'A man can let any number of Jap bullets go through him, your honor, the soldier's neighbor chimed in; 'you don't even know if has struck you. A fly's sting is more painful. Our bits of lead don't go fooling about like that!' 'Why not?' Because they will stay, unless a bonesetter can fish them out. And that is a black outlook.'

This is another dialogue which recently took place in one of the trains, between a surgeon and a soldier:

'In what battle were you wounded?' 'At Wa fang kao, on the 15th, your honor.' 'Where were you hurt?' 'In my head.' 'Did the bullet stay?' 'No, your honor; it went right through.'

The doctor was astonished. He examined the skull. It was quite true. Two scarred orifices were there; the one through which the missile had entered was on the left side of the head, the other in the neck.

'How did it happen?' he inquired. 'We were behind the earthworks, your honor, when the bullet struck me.' 'Well, and then . . . you fell?' 'Not at all, your honor. I got up on my feet—for we were all lying down—and then I crawled off backward toward the ambulance tent. After that I felt a bad pain in my head, and the blood streamed down my face. When I had gone ten paces or so I dropped senseless, but perhaps it was because both my legs were wounded, too.' 'Well, and then you came to, I suppose?' 'No, your honor, I did not. I felt a racking pain when I first knew where I was, and lay a fortnight in hospital in high fever, raving.' 'And how are you feeling now?' 'All right, your honor, only when the weather is bad I have a slight headache.'

'Now, a bullet in the head,' remarks a Russian physician, who is collecting data on the surgical aspect of the present war, 'a bullet in the head which pierces the brain is certain death beyond remedy. But here we have a case in which the missile actually went through the medulla, oblongata, and yet the man who had received this wound and a cracked skull was smiling and complaining of "a slight headache" when the weather is bad! All the men in hospital have tiny wounds, smaller than a threepenny bit. A mere red stain, nothing more. The soldiers laugh and say: "When we go back to our villages they won't ever believe we have been wounded. They'll tell us we've been shamming."'

The medical investigator, leaving those cases to examine others, then called upon a captain who had been in the thick of the fight and had lost all his younger officers, non-commissioned officers and 140 privates between May 31 and June 15, and asked him for information.

'I am lost in wonder,' he remarked to the captain, 'at the miraculous way in which our fellows rise from the dead, as it were. They recover from wounds which are officially mortal. Now, I want you to tell me, are these exceptional cases that I have been studying, or have you anything like them?' 'The "Japs" fire accurately,' was the answer; 'they often hit our men in the head, but when the bullets pass clean through, many of the men get well.' 'Curious. Well, and how do they fare when the bullet strikes them in the abdomen? You know a hurt in the peritoneum almost infallibly brings on peritonitis and death. And yet we are transporting men who were wounded in that very region and are now hale and hearty.'

'I suppose that means only that they were wounded while they had been long fasting. If a man gets a bullet in the peritoneum on a full stomach he will probably not live to enjoy many more meals. Anyhow, I can tell you that whoever gets one of our bullets, either in the abdomen or the head, won't worry much in this vale of tears.' 'How do you account for the difference in the results?' 'I attribute it to their funny bullets, which have a different mantle from ours. Theirs is more compact. But if you take it and rub it ever so little on a stone, then it's deadly. But, besides the quality of the casting, there is the size of the bullet itself. Compared with ours it is tiny, and its velocity is considerably greater. Our magazine rifle (1891 model) takes a bullet of three lines, and imparts to it an initial velocity of 620 metres; whereas the Jap rifles (model 1897) have a 2.5 line bullet with an initial velocity of 725 metres. The Japanese bullet only penetrates the tissue, but does not tear it, just as a bullet fired from a rifle may make a hole in a window pane without shattering the glass. When passing through the abdomen it inflicts the minimum of damage, its chief effect being to expand the muscles of the peritoneum, which quickly contract, closing the orifice, and thus saving the injured man from peritonitis and death.'

'Those three factors, explain the curious phenomena of recuperation which we witness in the present war. They are the small calibre of the bullets, their velocity, and the compactness of the mantle. Thanks to these, skull wounds which would have been considered mortal under other conditions are now successfully treated, provided always that the chief centre of the vital functions of the brain is not damaged. Those three factors give us the right,' the medical investigator adds, 'to term the Japanese bullet "light."' But, alas, the captain supplemented his information with this item of news: 'At the outset of the war we knew that if a man was not killed on the spot he would recover. But now many more are dying of their wounds. It is clear that the Japs have changed their bullets.'

Advertisements.

TOILED TOO HARD AND BROKE DOWN.

NERVES WENT TO SMASH—COULD NOT SLEEP—WORK WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

FERROZONE

"Gave Me New Vital Energy—Nourished Me Back to Good Health."

Perhaps you are in poor health?

But work must be done, and there is no chance to take a rest.

Never mind the rest—it won't be necessary if you use Ferrozone. It builds up the system, enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves, makes you feel like new at once. No medicine in the world is so powerful in restoring health, writes C. P. Sommerville, of Weymouth.

'I was weak and miserable.

'I toiled too hard at my business, and broke down.

'My nerves went to smash, I couldn't sleep, and simply had to give up everything.

'Did Ferrozone help me?

'Well, I think it saved my life! It gave me new vital energy, nourished me back to permanent good health. No better tonic is made than Ferrozone.'

All physicians recommend Ferrozone, because it is absolutely certain to give strength to those that use it, 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.



SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND'S PRIZE SOUTHDOWNS.

Canadian sheep swept everything before them at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago this week. In Southdowns the beautiful entries sent by Sir George Drummond from his stock farm, 'Huntlywood,' Beaconsfield, Que., captured all the best prizes, competing against the finest of the breed in the United States and Canada. Sir George's exhibits were awarded two championships, seven first prizes, six seconds, three thirds and two fourths. The sheep were in splendid condition when they arrived in Chicago, in spite of their long railway journey, and won the admiration of thousands of spectators who visited the show. Mr. W. H. Gibson, manager of 'Huntlywood,' has paid special attention to the Southdowns and has reason to feel proud of the results.

CHESS

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

PROBLEM NO. 905.
Composed for the 'Witness' by F. B. Phelps.
Black—6 pieces.



White—10 pieces.
White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 906.
Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. A. Decker.
Black—2 pieces.



White—6 pieces.
White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions Dec. 24, must reach editor Dec. 17.

SOLUTIONS AN DCOMMENTS.

No. 896. Moller. Two moves. Key: R—Kt 3. Correct from George Patterson. Two close tries. Kt—B 8 and Kt—Q 7 are defeated by Black's reply Kt—K 6.

No. 897. Phelps. Three moves. Key: Q—Kt 5. Correct from George Patterson, 'both fine problems'; Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 898. Laws. Two moves. Key: B—Q 3. Correct from Otto Wurzburg, Tyro, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 899. Feigl. Three moves. Key: B—K 8 ! ! Correct from Otto Wurzburg, Tyro. If K x R; 2, Q—Q 6.

No. 900. Decker. Two moves. Key: Q—Q 8. Correct from C. S. Jacobs, Tyro, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, George Patterson. A very neat problem, though the key is so easy.

No. 901. Decker. Three moves. Key: K—R 7. Correct from C. S. Jacobs, Geo. Patterson. If 1..... P moves; 2, Q—K B 8, P moves; 3, Q—R 8 mate, showing the reason of the subtle key. Q—R 6 will not do for a key, as black escapes to B 6, and cannot then be mated in two more.

No. 902. P. H. Williams. Two moves. Key: B—R 2. B—Kt 8 is defeated only by Kt—Q 3, a fine try. The theme, interference, is well illustrated, though the problem is not so fine as Taverner's famous effort. Correct from C. S. Jacobs, Pawn, George Patterson.

No. 903. Discendo Discimus is in three moves. Key: R—K 6. If P x R; 2, Q—B 3! Q—B 3 for first move will not do on account of R x P. Correct from C. S. Jacobs, Pawn, George Patterson.

Advertisements.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. Narraway's award in the unfinished games of the telegraph match is as follows: Board 2, Spencer v. Sawyer, Sawyer, Montreal, wins. Board 6, Barry v. Anstey, Barry, Winnipeg, wins. Board 8, Johnson vs Clement, Clement, Montreal, wins. This makes the score of the match, Montreal, 5½; Winnipeg, 4½. Owing to the score being mislaid we were unable to give last week the game at Board 5. It appears to-day as Game 943, completing the record of the match.

Napier defeated Shoosmith in the tie match, four games, for the amateur championship of Great Britain. Score: Napier, won two, drew two.

Mr. C. Blake, of Winnipeg, is playing a match of five games up, draws not counting, with Magnus Smith. The first game, given below, was won by Blake. Latest score, three all, no draws.

The Montreal Club's handicap tournament began on Wednesday last with a pretty fair entry. Play nights will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Sawyer and Jacobs will not be in the tourney, as they are to play a match of seven games up, draws not counting, on the same evenings. This little contest ought to produce some interesting play, as the players, allowing for a difference in style, are pretty evenly matched. In the match games, in which the two have met so far Sawyer has had somewhat the better of the argument, having won 4½ to Jacobs's 2½.

It is very pleasant to hear that, after some years in the grave, the Ottawa Chess and Checker Club has revived, and has a membership already of 28. Writing from the club's rooms, 51 Sparks street, the secretary, Mr. L. C. Wilson, hints at matches with Montreal. We are sure nothing would be more acceptable, and we wish the club every good fortune.

LASKER'S CHESS MAGAZINE. INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

The first number of Lasker's Magazine is excellent, and well worth the subscription. The annotated games are well chosen, and the notes themselves readable and instructive. The news, end-game and problem departments, are well catered for. Of the last it is only necessary to say that it is in the hands of S. Loyd.

In an amusing story by Jacob Elson, Mr. Brown, who 'couldn't solve a two-move problem if he tried,' is introduced to the following position. R K 1 k r 1 kt Kt; ; 2 p 1 p P p; 1 P 3 P R P; B p 4 P 1; 1 P q 5; 8; 8; 8. White to play and mate in two.

A Mr. Williams, of somewhere in the West, claims to introduce a novelty in what he calls 'composite chess.' The idea is not bad. It was fully exploited in this column about five years ago, and a passable Rice Gambit was played in the 'Witness' on the plan which Mr. Williams now blatantly calls 'an invention entirely and exclusively my own.'

The feature which should do more than any other to widen the sale of the magazine is 'A course of instruction in chess' by Emanuel Lasker. In his 'Common Sense in Chess,' Lasker showed that he possessed qualities essential to an instructor, and now that he has, at long last, taken up his obvious literary duty as champion of the world, a valuable contribution to the existing handbooks of the game may reasonably be expected. The first article smacks of Franklin K. Young's work, but for that we were prepared.

The circular anent the proposed International correspondence tourney is reprinted with the information that entries have been received from Lasker, Atkins, Marco, Schlechter, the Franklin Chess Club, La Regence Marseillaise and Tschigorin. This can only be considered a very wretched entry list indeed, though better than was to be expected from the scheme as set forth in the very queer circular sent out, with its wholly insufficient particulars and the incomprehensible jargon of some of its clauses. Much of this could easily be remedied by entrusting the organization, or, at any rate, the drafting of the circular, to some one who understands English, and who has had some acquaintance with the conduct of correspondence tournaments. But there are other and far more serious defects.

1st.—It is obviously most improper that the manager of the tourney should be a competitor, above all in view of rules 5 and 9.

2nd.—To limit a tournament, as important as this should be, to the Falkbeer Gambit, or to any single opening, is childishly ridiculous and will prevent many desirable entries. This is the most fatal blunder of all, and it is amazing that Lasker should have countenanced it.

3rd.—The distribution of the funds is absurd. The book of the tourney ought to be of intense interest to players all over the world and command a large sale. Why on earth should the edition be limited to one copy for each contesting unit and subscriber? It is grave that all mention of copyright is omitted. Why devote any part of the funds to a prize for the best analysis of the Falkbeer? Those who make the best analysis will make the best score and get their prize that way. If they don't they will win the analysis prize only by appropriating the brains and work of others. Again, if a prize is given for the best score by a club and another for the best score by a master, why give a third prize 'for the best score?'

4th.—The time limit regulations proposed are altogether unpractical and should have been left until the groups had been formed.

On the whole, the project, in its present form, is so hopelessly unsatisfactory that it is not surprising to see only two clubs entering a tournament which, if properly promoted, should secure eager entries from every important club in the world. A well organized correspondence tournament, open to all the first-class clubs of the world, and to recognized masters, sensibly grouped for the first round, would be an epoch-making event in chess and a thing to sustain interest for three or four years. The best we can do for the scheme under consideration is to hope that it may serve the useful purpose of 'trying it on the dog.'

GAME NO. 943.
Board 5.
Centre Counter.

White. Mr. G. Falconer, Montreal.	Black. Mr. H. H. Burrell, Winnipeg.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P x K P	3 P x K P
4 Q x Q	4 K x Q
5 Kt— QB 3	5 Q B—B 4
6 Q B—B 4	6 P— QB 3
7 K Kt—K 2	7 K B—Kt 5
8 Castles ch	8 K—K
9 Kt—Kt 3	9 B—Kt 3
10 K Kt x P	10 Q B x Kt
11 Kt x B	c11 Kt—Q 2
12 B—B 4	c12 Kt—Kt 3
13 K B—Kt 3	13 P—K R 3
14 P—Q B 3	14 B—K 2
15 Kt—Q 6 ch	15 B x Kt
16 P x B	16 Kt—Q 2
17 K R—K ch	17 K—B
18 R—K 3	18 R—K
19 Q R—K	19 R x R
20 R x R	20 P—K Kt 4
21 B—Kt 3	c21 R—R 2
22 B—B 2	22 R—Kt 2
23 B—B 5	23 P—B 3
24 B—Kt 4	24 R—R 2
25 B—R 4	c 25 K—Kt 2
26 R—K 7 ch	26 K—R ?
27 R x R	27 K x R
28 B—K 8	28 Kt—Kt 3
29 P—Q 7	c129 Kt x P
30 B x Kt, and wins	

(a) Rather a disheartening game as, owing to Black's treatment of the opening, he had practically a lost game after the tenth move. The fact that it was continued for a number of moves beyond the point where we have stopped testifies to the painstaking nature of Black's resistance, and his devotion to the cause of his club. Better luck next time Mr. Burrell.

GAME NO. 944.
French Defence.

White. Mr. Magnus Smith.	Black. Mr. C. Blake.
1P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	c1 2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—K Kt 5	5 B—K 2
6 B x Kt	6 P x B
7 Kt—K B 3	7 P—K B 4
8 Kt—Kt 3	8 P—B 4
9 P— B3	9 Kt—B 3
10 B—Kt 5	10 B—Q 2
11 P x P	11 B x P
12 Q—K 2	12 Q—K 2
13 Castles Q R	13 Castles Q R
14 K R—K	14 K R—K
15 Q—Q B 4	15 Q—B
16 R—K 2	16 B—Q 3
17 Kt—Q 4	17 K—B 2
18 B x Kt	18 B x B
19 Kt x B	19 P x Kt (a)
20 K R—Q 2	20 B x Kt
21 R P x B	21 Q—R 3
22 P—K B 4	22 R x R
23 R x R	23 Q—B
24 Q—Q 4	24 K—Kt
25 Q—Q 7	25 R—B
26 R—Q 4	26 R—B 2
27 R—Kt 4 ch?	27 Q x R
28 Q—Q 8 ch	28 R—B
29 Q x R ch	29 K x Q
30 P x Q	30 P—K B 3 (b)
31 K—Q 2	31 K—Q 2
32 K—K 3	32 P—K R 4
33 K—Q 4	33 K—Q 3
34 K—Q B 4	34 P—K 4
35 P x P	35 P x P
36 P—Q R 3	36 K—K 3
37 P—Kt 5	37 P x P ch
38 K x P	38 P—B 5 (c)
39 K—B 4 (d)	39 K—B 4
40 K—Q 3	40 P x P
41 K—K 3	41 K—Kt 5
42 K—K 2	42 P—R 5
43 P—Kt 4	43 P—R 6
44 P x P	44 K x P
45 Resigns.	

NOTES BY MR. BLAKE.

(a) White might have done better than exchange this Kt for B. He probably relied on the weakening of Black's pawns for the ending.

(b) Black has now a won position.

(c) Black was so intent on the combination against the doubled white pawns that he overlooked K—Q 4, which would have hastened matters a little.

(d) If P x P then P x P followed by P—B 6, and the R P cannot be stopped.

THE UNDEMONSTRATIVE JAPANESE.

(Washington 'Post.')

'During the last eight months,' said Mr. D. B. Fullerton, of Melbourne, Australia, 'I have been in Japan, and came directly from that country to Washington.

'I had been in the country several times before, but on this recent visit my view of the people was clearer and I had greater opportunities to study them. To speak truthfully, a stranger cannot tell by the outward demeanor of the Japanese that they are engaged in a desperate struggle which involves their survival as a nation. Men and women go about their usual tasks as though nothing extraordinary was occurring. The only exception is when news of a victory comes they have a lantern parade at night by way of celebrating.

'Although I stayed eight months, I might have stayed that many years without ever getting an inkling of what the people think; they are just as polite, just as amiable, to foreigners, but no hint of their plans, no word as to their military movements ever comes to an alien. They keep their own counsel better than any people on earth. You may be on the best terms with a man whose son has been slain by the Russians and yet you will never hear him allude to it. While I was there an army of 80,000 men was moved from the north island by rail, and yet so quietly was this done that nobody knew what the change of the railway schedule was for, and I have never yet seen the occurrence chronicled in any newspaper.

'Besides this, the little brown men are in tip-top shape this summer; they have made recordbreaking crops of grain and rice, and the silk production is far in excess of the average—the best, so I heard, ever known.

ALL POPES WERE ALIKE TO HER.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

The Duchess of Bedford, who died in 1859, was rather weakminded, and unhappily her education did little to disguise the defects which nature had imposed upon her. Her great dread was to have a visitor at Woburn Abbey who would ask her hard questions about the foundation and history of the abbey. So if she had a savant in the party she always asked a man of higher rank to meet him, so that she might not be taken in at dinner by the savant. Once, as bad luck would have it, she got Lord Stanhope, the historian, who, though he had to take her in to dinner, was none the less a savant. As soon as he sat down to dinner he began the dread enquiries about the date of the abbey. The poor Duchess, much flustrated, said:

'I have a very poor head for these historical things, but I will tell you all I know. The founder was a Crusader, who, finding himself in great danger in battle, vowed that if he got home to Europe safe he would do anything the Pope told him. He got back safe and went to Rome, and the Pope told him to build a Cistecian abbey—and he built Woburn Abbey. That's all I know.'

Lord Stanhope said: 'That is exactly what I wanted, for if you can tell me which Pope it was I can approximately fix the date.'

'Oh!' said the Duchess, 'I always understood it was the Pope of Rome.'

THE 'PAWING HABIT.'

(Albany 'Argus.')

Said the woman as she escaped the friendly clutches of the crosswalk policeman and reached the curb in a state of mind: 'I can cross any street in Albany at any hour of the day or night without assistance. I am young, able-bodied, with good eyesight; I can hear a car coming as far as the next one; I am active on my feet; I do not suffer from heart failure, swooning or epileptic fits, and I would not allow any man of my family, much less any other man, to make me look like a natural-born idiot by fastening his paw to my elbow and shoving me across a street as if I went on wheels and needed motive power.'

That is precisely what the woman said, and from the way in which she said it, it will be seen that she meant it.

Courtesies are dear to the heart of woman. She wants all her rights, but she will sacrifice none of her privileges, and no one will blame her for that. Women who wear street dresses of walking length and sensible walking shoes do not require the same assistance in dodging vehicles or getting on or off street cars as the women of a few years ago who went about wearing high-heeled boots and long trains to their gowns.

NAPOLEON'S HAT.

Frenchmen now have the satisfaction of knowing that forty-two members of the Institut de France are sensible men. It is by that number of votes against twenty-eight that the meeting held yesterday decided that the hat which Napoleon wore at Waterloo, and which had been left by the painter Gérome to the Musée Condé at Chantilly, should be accepted. The Musée Condé was the legacy of the Duc d'Aumale to the State, and it appears that some members of the Institut de France could not reconcile themselves to the idea that any souvenir of the 'murderer of the Duc d'Enghien' should figure in the museum for which the state was indebted to one of the duke's descendants. It is not surprising that the incident should have provoked a smile on all sides, for it is not every day that a three-cornered hat furnishes matter for a political demonstration.—Paris Correspondence (Oct. 6) London 'Times.'

THE INDIANS IN POLITICS.

(From the 'Field and Stream.')

In the Indian nations the tribes make some semblance of an approach to the ways of the white men. It is possible that they may become wholly civilized and so survive because it is quite true that they take to the great American institution, politics, as naturally as a fish to water. The 'Choctaws are the best politicians. They have a campaign committee and a campaign fund, and they know how to spend the latter where it will do the most good. They print and distribute literature among the voters, this literature being printed both in English and in Choctaw. The party adopting these methods never fails to defeat the party adhering to the old Indian fashion of feasts and speeches as campaign methods.

Advertisements.

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THE ADVENT OF WINTER.



On the first fall of snow men and things generally 'make up.' The man in the street, as he turns up his storm collar, smiles in anticipation. The small boy cracks his heels in exuberant joy as he reaches down his sleigh and prepares to 'scoot her along.' He casts himself anyhow on his bit of board and woe to the unwary foot passenger who gets in the way. About this time, too, the driver finds an old tomato can, fills it with stones and ties it around the neck of his long suffering steed. That's his bell, and all men come to know it. The first man out in the morning, as he steps over his shoes in the virgin snow, thinks a great deal more than he says. It is no comfort to him that he is making the pathway easier for those who follow, as it were, in the footsteps of the great. The Englishman, just out, is deeply interested in fur store windows. You can see him reckoning up how much that would be in English money. He will quickly learn relative values. He is greatly disappointed, by the way, because he can't skate on the river. That, he says, was one of the things he had looked forward to. All about, too, you meet other Englishmen with red-tipped ears and nose. They scorn the fur cap and, though the heavens fall (or they get frostbitten) they intend to stick to the bowler hats. On the brow of the newly-married man who has taken a little house on his own account, appears a new line of carping care. It is that stove. He will tell you with a groan that, between the new baby and that stove 'OE dunno where 'e are.' It is about now that the plumber orders in a fresh stock of billheads and the householder buys a good strng snowshovel and prepares for the sidewalk and arrives late at business with a pain in his back. Yes, it is so, with the advent of winter, men and things Canadian liven up considerably. It is a whole-hearted, healthy, joyous winter as compared with the rain and sleet and fickleness of the winter in somewhat more 'temperate' climes.

MR. CRUCHON ORDAINED

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT SESSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN LAKE MEGANTIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

During the recent meeting of the Quebec Presbytery, held at Lake Megantic, two interesting events took place at the sessions of the Presbytery. Never before had Lake Megantic been honored as the seat of so important a church council. As a paradise for sportsmen, and as the largest and, perhaps, most important town in its county, Lake Megantic is well known, not alone in Canada, but also in the neighboring Republic. But not till now has the town been known for any event in the religious life even of the immediate district. The settlement of the painful and famous 'Kinnear's Mills' case, which took place at the Megantic meeting of the Presbytery has, however, had the early effect of drawing attention to the town and its magnificent lake. The other event which took place during this session was the ordination of an interesting candidate to the full ministry of the Presbyterian Church. This was the first ordination Lake Megantic had ever witnessed.



THE REV. C. F. CRUCHON.

The service was held in Knox Church, Maple avenue, at 8 o'clock p.m., the church being well filled. The Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Winslow, moderator, presided, but the direction of the meeting was in the hands of the Rev. Mr. McLeod, Three Rivers. A large choir rendered very acceptably the musical portion of the service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. McLeod from the words, 'I will make the place of my feet glorious.' A most interesting discourse was based upon these words, and the close attention with which it was listened to by the large congregation, was pleasing to the preacher.

It had been arranged that two candidates should present themselves for ordination, but for some reason, not then explained to the Presbytery, one failed to arrive. The minister, also, who had been originally deputed to conduct the service was not present. Mr. C. F. Cruchon, the other candidate, to whom the solemnity and the importance of the occasion were very real, had made it his supreme duty to wait upon the deliberations of the Presbytery, and promptly responded to the call of his name.

At the close of Mr. McLeod's discourse, the Moderator was joined upon the rostrum by all of the members of the Presbytery then present, and by the candidate, who was also invited to ascend. Here he was briefly examined by the Rev. Mr. Tanner, of Windsor Mills, along the prescribed lines of Presbyterian polity and policy, the detailed and difficult qualifying examinations having been successfully passed by Mr. Cruchon at an earlier date. The candidate, having satisfied his examiner, then knelt, the members of the Presbytery standing about him in a half circle, while the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Tanner in a very solemn and impressive invocation. As the words, 'Now we set him apart to the office of the ministry in the name of God,' were pronounced, the reverend members of the Quebec Presbytery laid their hands upon the head of the kneeling candidate, keeping them so placed till the conclusion of the prayer. Then the Rev. C. F. Cruchon arose and accepted the invitation of the Presbytery to all the rights and privileges of the ministry.

The Rev. Mr. Tanner then delivered the ordination charge to the new minister, a splendid delivery, which was felt to be deeply impressive by the whole congregation. A short address in French, also by Mr. Tanner, followed by the benediction, brought a most interesting, instructive and solemn service to a close.

A number of incidents in the life of the newly ordained minister would make it an interesting study even in the brief sketch here appended:

Charles Frederic Cruchon was born in Bourgogne, France. He was baptized on the same day which saw his father buried, and the same Protestant minister conducted both services. Until he was fifteen years old his environment was wholly Roman Catholic, the only Protestnt member of his family—his father—being dead. In spite of the fact that all his surroundings were markedly anti-Protestant, and that all his associations tended strongly to attract him to the Roman Catholic Church, the spiritual pastors and teachers of that faith found it impossible to weaken or bend his Protestant spirit. The priests found him incorrigible. In his desire to know the how and the why of matters, Mr. Cruchon had entered the confessional, but was dismissed after answering, in the affirmative, all the questions there addressed to him. At this point in his career an event occurred which has doubtless influenced his whole subsequent history. The priest approached the boy's widowed mother with an offer to undertake the whole charge and cost of Charles's education, provided that the boy be allowed to enter the priesthood. The mother was a good Roman Catholic, and it can be well understood that her temptation in this regard was a very severe one; but she was also a good woman and was loyal to her husband's memory, for she had promised him that their boy should serve his father's God, and that, come what might, he should be brought up in the Protestant faith. She declined the offer of the priests and, for her loyalty, the devout Roman Catholic widow was heartlessly deprived of all the sacraments of her Church. Long afterwards, and when her son had exiled himself from the place of his birth, and had entered another communion, these were restored to her. The youthful Cruchon received his final dismissal at the age of fifteen, when the Bible was yet a sealed book to him, and none of its religious teachings had been imparted to his hungry and enquiring mind. At this time he had a remarkable dream—or, rather, from its apparent reality and the vividness of the impression made upon his mind—a vision, details of which are still very clearly present, in which young Cruchon saw himself in the Roman Catholic Church of his birthplace, preaching the truth of Protestant Christianity to a crowded congregation of the adherents of the Romish faith, all of whom were gladly receiving his message as from God. To some extent has this vision been prophetic; its fulfilment on a gloriously large scale is confidently anticipated by the subject of this sketch in the near future.

After his dismissal at the hands of the priests, Mr. Cruchon determined to find the Protestant minister who had baptized him, and from this time on he was principally in the company of Protestants. In his religious training and education he sat for three years at the feet of the Rev. D. Pasquet. But even during this time of instruction he had no images to break. Intuitively he was Protestant, and had always been so. His mind unfolded and was developed, but there was no new revelation. His Protestantism was broadened, deepened, and became more and more a living part of his nature, but the germ of pre-natal implanting had always been there. At the suggestion of his religious instructor, he went to the Protestant Normal School at Mens, France, whence he received his diploma. He afterwards taught at Ferney-Voltire, from which place at the invitation of Principal Bourgoin, of Pointe aux Trembles, Que., he came to Canada, and joined the staff of the well known institution near Montreal. In 1897 he entered the Presbyterian College, Montreal, where for two years he was French editor of the 'College Journal.' The value of Mr. Cruchon's French diploma reduced the necessary term at the Montreal college by one year, and, after service in Montebello, Montreal and elsewhere, two years ago Mr. Cruchon undertook the charge of the French Protestant mission in Dutchfield, Lake Megantic County. Here he has some garnered sheaves to show for his reaping. His church is in a prosperous condition, and his services are attended in increasingly large numbers, by those of other faiths and other tongues, attracted by his burning eloquence, convincing arguments and his eminently clear presentation of the Gospel message he is commissioned to deliver. He leaves his hearers in no doubt; the message is delivered, the simple conditions are simplified, the way is pointed out, made startlingly clear, and his hearers are invited to enter and walk in it. Results show that some have done so, while others, having, through Mr. Cruchon's teaching, become uncertain that their anchor is holding firmly, are looking for a sure anchorage. Mr. Cruchon has become well known in this community, where he is highly respected and esteemed by all classes. He goes in and out amongst the people, finds out their needs and wants, and thus learns how best to minister to them. And so it is, that the boy who rested not till he had sought and found a knowledge of his dead father's God, the young lad who refused to repeat the religious phrases taught in the public schools of France because he understood or believed them not, the youth who would not bend his sturdy Protestant spirit with facility sufficient to admit him a willing occupant of the confessional, and was, therefore, cast out finally, having continued to develop these characteristics, now as a fully ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church gives every promise that he will speedily become a power, mighty in the hands of God, in the ripe harvest of French evangelization.

Advertisements.

DO YOU FEEL "DOPY"

At times we all feel dull and heavy. Just one thing to do. Loosen the bowels and cleanse the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Unclean matter is flushed out, the liver is toned, blood is purified and at once you feel better. Good health and jovial spirits are quickly found in this celebrated medicine. Enormous benefits follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills in every case; they are very mild, very prompt and guaranteed by the makers. Insist on getting Dr. Hamilton's Pills; 25c. per box everywhere.

CANADA AND HER NEIGHBOR

Dr. Montague gets Warm Welcome at Home Market Club's Banquet, Boston

SPOKE ON CANADA AND HER FUTURE AND WAS CHEERED TO THE ECHO.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 2.—The banquet of the Home Market Club last night was one of the greatest banquets ever held in this city. Over eleven hundred people prominent in business and political life from all over New England were present, including senators, congressmen, governors and lieutenant-governors, from a number of states. The guests' table was filled with leading statesmen, including the Vice-President Elect, Senator Fairbanks, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Long, Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. Dr. Montague, of Toronto.

Dr. Montague spoke for an hour and a half, being constantly applauded, and when he concluded his speech the audience gave three rousing cheers, arose en masse and sang the 'Maple Leaf Forever.' Dr. Montagu's speech dealt with the progress of Canada, its institutions and the history of tariff matters in the Dominion. He said that Canada stood for Canadian industry and would not give up her industry for any reciprocal arrangements. He declared that Canada would be British to the core and that she would never desert the Empire. In conclusion, he pictured the United States and Great Britain policing the world and thus assuring to the nations for all time political and religious liberty. Dr. Montague said that the sentiment of the Canadians is for Canada, first, last and all the time.

Dr. Montague then went on to discuss the general question of protection in Canada. He said that the Dominion in the past years of its existence had tried all forms of trade relations, from reciprocity to free trade. All these have been dropped in favor of protection. Since the time when protection was firmly established the country has seen more prosperity than ever before. The speaker pointed out that to-day th policy of Canada is to allow to come in free all the necessaries of life, but to maintain and protect its own industries against the world.

'I come here to tell you,' continued Dr. Montague, 'that no government could exist in Canada to-day that does not maintain the system of protection of Canada's industry.'

Dr. Montague then took up the subject of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, the matter upon which those present were chiefly interested to hear his views. Dr. Montague said: 'We have tried at various times to secure a reciprocity treaty and these attempts failed. Now the conditions have changed. The United States is developing the great fields of the West, and you have a large shipment to the agricultural world. Canada is making manufacturing products for her own people, and is trying also for a great market outside. In Canada to-day there is no party or no politician who is agitating for reciprocity, and there is no great desire for it.'

WISHES US WELL.

Mr. Long said, in part:—'So broad in her domain, so spirited in her industrial and every other growth, so swiftly springing to her opportunities, potentially so close and powerful a friend—whether she remains a mighty party of mighty imperial Great Britain, whether she stands alone, or whether she join her fortunes with ours, Canada's great advance is sure, and we give her the glad hand across the border that after all is only little more than an imaginary line.

'We already have with her the reciprocity of good-will, of mutual respect and of mutual consciousness of our common obligations for the welfare of the continent of which we two are as large a part. And whenever and wherever, by more liberal trade relations and by mutual give-and-take tariff concessions which shall not impair the general industrial and commercial interests of either sides, these general interests can be conserved, and promoted, we are for reciprocity in that respect also.'

Other speakers were Senator Fairbanks, Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Long. Telegrams of regret at their inability to be present were read from President Roosevelt, and the Massachusetts Senators, Messrs. Henry Cabot Lodge and W. Murray Crane.

THE O. & N. Y. RAILWAY.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 2.—The arrangements for the sale to the New York Central of the Ottawa & New York Railway, which stretches from Ottawa to Tupper Lake, N.Y., have been completed and the road will be formally taken over by Jan. 1. The actual transfer of the bonds will take place on Dec. 22, the date fixed for the sale of the road. It is understood the bonds will go at a rate on the dollar, agreed on at a conference in New York city recently. The Ottawa & New York Railway has been in the receiver's hands for over three years, Mr. H. W. Gays, of Ottawa, the superintendent, acting as receiver. The securing of the road by the New York Central is expected to greatly benefit Ottawa. It will shorten the distance to New York by several hours over the Canada Atlantic Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway. It crosses the St. Lawrence at Cornwall.

BROME ELECTION CASE

THE HON. MR. McCORKILL'S RESERVED POINTS SET ASIDE.

Sir Melbourne Tait and Justices Taschereau and Loranger, sitting in Review, rendered judgment yesterday in the case of the contested election (1903) of the Hon. Mr. McCorkill.

On the point reserved by Mr. McCorkill as to the irregularity of the proceedings at enquete, on the ground of insufficient notice, Justices Tait and Loranger held that the objection was unfounded, while Mr. Justice Taschereau found that if the defendant had not put himself out of the case, when admitting corruption on the part of his agents, his point would be well taken.

On the merits of the petition to annul the election, the court, in the face of the admissions made, unanimously granted said petition, with costs against defendant.

The Legislature having since been dissolved, the question is now one of costs only.

THE CHADWICK CASE.

MR. NEWTON WITHDRAWS HIS SUIT AGAINST THE CLEVELAND WOMAN.

New York, Dec. 1.—Mr. Hubert B. Newton, one of the largest creditors of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, the Cleveland woman whose financial affairs came into prominence in a sensational way a few days ago, has agreed upon a settlement, and his suit will be immediately withdrawn. This has given a new phase to this strange case. At the same time, the air of mystery which has surrounded every turn thus far made was still present to-day, and there was absolutely nothing beyond conjecture to indicate what the outcome would be. That all the legitimate claim against Mrs. Chadwick would be met is the statement made by her attorneys, but at the same time they decline to say anything as to the source from which the necessary funds will be obtained.

'Mrs. Chadwick will produce the necessary collateral to meet all just obligations at the proper time. We do not feel called upon to inform the public as to the nature of this collateral or from whence it will come.'

This statement, in brief, covers the attitude taken by Mrs. Chadwick's legal advisers. They would not discuss the value of the securities said to be in the possession of Iri Reynolds, treasurer of the Wade Banking Company, of Cleveland, or, in fact, any of the individual features of the case.

The settlement of the Newton claim when made will reduce Mrs. Chadwick's alleged obligation by $190,000. At the same time, however, there remains claims aggregating at least $800,000. That they may reach a greater sum is apparent from a statement made by her attorney yesterday. He had been asked to name the aggregate amount of the claims already filed against Mrs. Chadwick, but declined to do so. When asked if they would reach a million dollars, he replied: 'Well, you may place it at that figure. For all I know there may be claims for twenty million dollars against her.'

SITUATION IN MACEDONIA

CONDITION OF PEASANTS NOW WORSE THAN BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

London, Nov. 28.—A letter from Boris Sarafoff, the Macedonian leader, to a friend in London, says it is the intention of the revolutionary committee to defer the next general rising until the spring of 1906, after the expiration of the two-year-term of the Austro-Russian reforms. Sarafoff adds that the reforms are utter failures, and that the condition of the peasants is worse than before the late revolution. Their homes have not been rebuilt and the people are on the verge of starvation, some of them freezing to death. The insurgents, under Damien Grueff, are maintaining the revolutionary organization with seventy bands of ten to fifty men each, and are collecting funds in Macedonia for the next rising. Sarafoff is in Bulgaria for the same purpose.

In Macedonian circles in London the mobilization of the Albanian regiments and Turkish reserves and the appointment of Nazir Pasha as special envoy, with instructions to take all measures necessary to suppress the Bulgarian movement by the quickest possible methods, create uneasiness, as Nazir is regarded as being the most relentless Turkish commander in suppressing Christian risings. He conducted the repressive operations of last year, and participated in the suppression of the Armenian disturbances.

STATE OWNED RAILWAYS

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM BY THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—An official memorandum of the Prussian ministry of railways showing the growth of the state-owned system since 1879 compares the rates and the management with those of private owned lines in foreign countries. No figures are given concerning the United States lines, but this generalization is made: 'It is true that in the United States rates are generally lower, especially in through freight and bulk goods, than with us. Local charges are high, unequal and fluctuating and are so classified that shippers often are unable to determine in advance what the rate will be. Reductions and increases often follow each other in rapid succession. This is a condition which is justly condemned by industrial and shipping people. The great number of insolvencies and foreclosures sales of American railways which recur yearly down to the latest date, must not be forgotten in comparing the German with American railways. The memorandum says that the Prussian rates per kilometres hauled have been reduced sixteen percent since 1879, when Prussia began to nationalize her roads. The existing rates are about two-thirds those in Great Britain, taking the London & Northeastern as a standard. The volume of freight in Prussia has increased 182 percent and the gross receipts 127 percent.

WINTER IN RUSSIA

HEAVY SNOWS HAVE FALLEN AND THE NEVA IS FROZEN OVER.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The Russian capital is in the grasp of winter. The Neva is frozen over, heavy snows have fallen, wheeled vehicles have been retired, and everything is on runners. The thermometer to-day registered 17 degrees below zero.

UNITED STATES PRESBYTERIANS.

SEVEN BRANCHES AGREE ON PLAN OF FEDERATION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 1.—The commission representing the seven branches of the Presbyterian Church in this country, at a meeting here yesterday, decided on a plan of federation for the various churches.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. Steele, secretary of the commission, says the plan provides for the establishment of a council, which will be called the 'Federal Council of Reformed Churches in America, holding the Presbyterian system.' This council will have no power over the worship, creed or government of the churches, which will remain the same as they always have been.

The council, Dr. Steele says, will be practically a board of arbitration. It will be composed of four ministers and four laymen from each of the denominations represented, with an additional minister and elder from each church for each two hundred thousand communicants over two hundred thousand. According to this agreement the Northern Presbyterian Church, with about a million, will have sixteen representatives, and the other church will be represented in proportion.

In mission work, the federation will be a powerful factor. The aim of the federation will be to guard against duplication of agencies. Instead of having missionaries from the Presbyterian United, Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed Church, in the same places, the federation will divide the territory and assign various parts of it to the different churches. Each church belonging to the federation will retain its own identity in all things.

The seven churches which were represented on the commission are the Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod; the Reformed Church in America, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the United Presbyterian Church, the Cumberland Church, and Reformed Church in the United States.

The plan of federation contains seventeen articles, and will not be published until after it has been passed on by the supreme judiciary bodies of the various churches.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR ROBBERY.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Orrin Cox, aged seventeen years, has been sentenced to life imprisonment on a charge of robbery. The severe penalty was inflicted because Cox, when committing the crime, was armed with a loaded revolver. The crime for which he was convicted was committed on Sept. 18. Cox and two companione entered a Chicago restaurant. Revolvers were displayed and the customers robbed under threats of death. The youthful criminals secured $110 and made their escape, but Cox was arrested soon afterwards.

IMPERIAL FORCES.

PLAN TO CONCENTRATE BRITAIN'S NAVAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 30.—The opinion recently expressed at Esquimalt that the withdrawal of H. M. S. 'Grafton' and 'Flora' foreshadowed a radical change of policy in the matter of defence on the part of the Imperial cabinet, involving the practical elimination of the Pacific squadron, is strengthened by special cablegrams stating that the recent movements are in connection with a plan now matured by the government for the strategical redistribution of Imperial forces, more effectually concentrating Britain's naval and military strength. One change officially announced is the withdrawal of regular battalions at small coaling stations, with sub-distribution of local defence forces. It is also officially stated that the government contemplate the withdrawal of the Imperial forces from Halifax, but has not yet finally decided respecting Esquimalt, although its reduction is indicated as probable. The despatch adds: 'The fact that the centre of the world's naval and military interest is now on the Pacific may possibly save the station from obliterstion, but a speedy announcement of the government's intentions is promised.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

CARE AND FEEDING OF FOWLS.

Keeping poultry for profit on the farm is an employment in which the farmer's daughter can engage without the fear of competition, for at present the supply of poultry and eggs is not equal to the demand. The breed of hens we prefer is the White Wyandotte. They are active, healthy and hardy, and bear confinement well. The chickens are strong and vigorous, and dress well as either broilers or roasters. They are constant layers, and their large brown eggs are preferred in the market to the small white eggs of the Leghorn.

Our poultry house is twelve feet wide by seventy feet long, with walls seven feet high and a double pitch roof. It has a walk three and one-half feet wide running the entire length of the building, and the nest boxes are built into the wall so the eggs can be collected without going into the pens. It is divided into pens twenty feet long, with one small pen ten feet long, which we use for broody hens or to confine fattening chickens. We put twenty fowls in a flock and can keep in this house sixty hens. It was boarded and covered with sheathing paper, and the walls are clap-boarded on the front and ends and shingled on the back side. There is a window in every ten feet of length. The north wall and west end are sheathed inside with matched boards. The cost of this building was $100. A poultry house needs to be warm if eggs are produced in the winter. We clean the roost platforms and floors often and keep the floor well littered with straw and chaff. Each flock has a box of dry earth that is renewed as it gets foul. The feed pans and drinking troughs are washed often, and we have no sick hens. Filth breeds disease.

Early in the morning we feed each flock of twenty fowls one pint of wheat in the deep litter on the floor, and let them scratch for their breakfast. About two hours later we fill their drinking troughs with warm skim-milk—always sweet milk, as sour milk does not agree with hens or chickens. At ten in the morning we give another small ration, a half pint of oats, in the litter, as before, and at one o'clock we give a pint of oats and peas, barley or corn. We always give corn in zero weather. At night we feed a very full meal of mash composed of one-fourth boiled vegetables mixed with a meal mixture in the following proportions: Two parts each of wheat bran, Daisy flour and corn meal, and one part animal meal or beef scraps. The meals are thoroughly mixed before they are stirred into the mash, which is made with boiling water at noon and covered and allowed to cook in its own heat until feeding time, when it will be found warm enough to feed. The hens have grit and oyster shells, and an occasional feed of green bone cut in a bone cutter. We should use more bone if we could obtain it. We warm the water for them in winter. We feed sweet apples, turnips and cabbages raw. In summer they run in a large yard when they do not have the run of the farm. We feed the same grain ration, omitting the morning feed when they are not yarded, but do not feed so heavily of mash at night. We omit the vegetables in the mash in summer, as they have plenty of grass and clover in their runs.

Our chickens are hatched in the old-fashioned way, and to avoid lice we dust the hens and nests when we set them with Dalmatian powder, and again in five or six days, and we have no lousy chickens.

When the chickens are twenty-four hours old, we feed with bread crumbs moistened with milk and mixed with hard-boiled egg mashed fine, shell and all. The egg forms one-fourth of the ration. We give warm, sweet milk to drink, and feed five times a day. When the chickens are four or five days old we bake chicken bread for them, which is made of sour milk and soda with a little salt, mixed with two parts corn meal, one part Daisy flour and one part fine bran. We feed this bread moistened with milk five times a day until two weeks old, when we give one feed of wheat and one of cracked corn and feed but four times a day. We continue to feed in this way until we can tell the sexes, when we separate them, feeding the cockerels for market and the pullets for their life work of producing eggs. Pullets should be fed like laying hens, only they require more food than the hens until they are fully matured.

We have had no experience with incubators or brooders, but have observed that the incubator chickens are not as strong as those hatched in the natural way, and the mortality is much greater among them. We rarely have a sick chicken. White Wyandotte hens are ideal mothers. They are not nervous and do not go into hysterics and trample on their chickens and kill half of them every time any one approaches. They show great intelligence in caring for their chicks and leading them to cover when it rains. Of course, they want to sit when they have laid a clutch of eggs, but they are only obeying a God-given instinct and should not be treated like criminals. When Biddy gets broody we confine her in the small pen that has no nests and very little litter on the floor and she fares just as well as the other hens. In a few days she forgets to cluck and is given her liberty, and will be found laying in about ten days. Though we keep but a small flock of poultry, yet we can see that poultry keeping is profitable and this industry is one of the most promising in Maine to-day.—Mrs. F. C. Getchell, in bulletin, Maine Department of Agriculture.

STRAW AS FOOD.

Straw, especially if it has been harvested before it has become too ripe, is very valuable as a food. It contains a great deal of nutriment although the qualities that would have enabled the animal's stomach to assimilate it have passed away. If fed alone to stock for any length of time, the difficulty of assimilation is so great as to almost always cause trouble, and troubles arising from indigestion are often of a serious nature. Indeed, indigestion is the first cause in almost every case of sickness of stock.

By using Herbageum straw may be fed with perfect safety and with perfect assurance that they will thrive and be free from indigestion and the troubles that usually accompany indigestion. The cost of the Herbageum would be less than one cent a day for each grown animal and results compare favorably with results obtained by feeding hay.

Jas. A. McDonald, of Wapelle, Assa., N.W.T., in writing of the value of straw, says:—'There being a section of country here where little if any hay can be grown, straw as feed for horses becomes a necessity, and quite a number use cut straw with Herbageum and claim that they can thus keep their horses fat and in good health.'

John Plaxton, of Cherrywood, Ont., says:—'I fed my horses one whole winter on straw, cornstalks and Herbageum, without oats, and never had horses look so well, nor have the same heart when fed on hay and oats without Herbageum.'

Mr. A. B. Miller, of Rainham Centre, writes as follows: 'Hay was scarce here last winter, and I fed my horses on straw with Herbageum. In the spring they were in good condition—in better condition than in previous seasons with hay.

ABOUT WEEDS.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

All weeds are spread by means of their seeds, while a considerable number also multiply through the medium of underground root stems. Among the latter we have Couch Grass, Canada Thistle, Perennial Sow Thistle, Bindweed, Sheep Sorrel and some others. When a new weed is discovered, it is a good plan to examine into its habits of growth and means of reproduction and dissemination. A knowledge of these is more important to the farmer than the mere name of the weed.

Weeds that depend for reproduction upon their seed alone produce them in large numbers. A single plant of False Flax will mature from twenty-five to thirty thousand seeds, and although we sometimes have reason to doubt the vitality of the seed of corn or mangels that we buy, we need have no misgivings as to the vitality of these weed seeds. The seed of those weeds that mature in our grain crops, even though it shells out on the field, is with difficulty induced to germinate at a time when it can be destroyed. Some of it can be persuaded to grow by stirring the surface soil directly after harvest, but most of it will not germinate until it gets ready. Thus nature provides for the perpetuation of the species.

In the Seed Laboratory at Ottawa, one hundred fresh seeds of Wild Mustard were planted in good soil in a box, and under the most favorable conditions only thirty-five of them could be induced to grow. The box was then placed in the open air for a week with the thermometer below zero. When again put in the germinator, seventeen more of the seeds produced plants. The soil was then allowed to become thoroughly dry and again put out to freeze, after which twelve more of the hundred seeds germinated. This operation was repeated several times, until finally every seed demonstrated that the mother plan had not lived in vain.

As a rule seeds of the more noxious weeds that grow from the seed alone retain their vitality for several years when embedded in the soil. It is highly important, then, to prevent the formation of seed. It is quite evident that many fields throughout Canada have now a sufficient stock of seeds to produce luxuriant crops of weeds for several years, but by adopting a suitable rotation it is possible to prevent most of the plants from these seeds coming to maturity.

All will agree that most districts have their full share of weeds. Like the poor, they are always with us. How do we get them? Many farmers can doubtless remember when the Canada Thistle was a new weed. Perennial Sow-Thistle, Ribgrass, Ragweed, Bindweed and some others are of more recent introduction. There are many more to come, and some of them are even more noxious than those that are now common. For instance, there is the Devil's Paint Brush or Orange Hawkweed, that is already well distributed over the Eastern Townships of Quebec and part of New Brunswick. Where this weed has become well established, land that was worth forty dollars an acre five years ago, could not be sold for five dollars an acre to-day.

There are also a number of weeds that have been recently introduced into Western Canada and which have proved to be exceedingly dangerous. Most of them were brought in by immigrants. Among them are Tumbling Mustard, Hare's-ear Mustard and field Pennycress or Stinkweed. A few plants of each of these have been found in different parts of Ontario during the past season, and the east will know more about them later. One thing seems clear, and that is that the weed pests are now gaining headway at a much more rapid rate than they did twenty-five years ago. How can we account for this?

The investigations of the seed division have shown that the seedsmen are to blame to a considerable extent, but there are many other means by which weeds become disseminated and which are worthy of consideration. Any farmer who has land that is annually flooded by freshets knows the difficulty of keeping such land free from weeds. Transportation companies, particularly the railway companies, have much to do with the introduction of new weeds. Most of our noxious weeds are introduced from Europe. Their seeds are often brought in with material that is used for packing articles of commerce. This packing material is scattered about on the ground and the seeds soon germinate. In three or four years the new weed may be found on a large number of farms. That is the way most of our weeds come to us.

The wind and animals of various kinds do much to spread weed seeds in a local way. Seeds of many weeds are provided with special facilities, some like small parachutes, as in the Dandelion and Canada Thistle, by the aid of which the seeds are carried long distances by the wind. Nature provided seeds of other weeds, such as burs, with the means of clinging to the wool of sheep or to other animals, in order to insure their distribution. In any case it is the seed that comes first; the weed curse follows.

WINTER FEEDING OF CATTLE

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

The fattening of cattle is carried on under such widely different circumstances that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules, and say that these are right and all others wrong. There are, however, three conditions essential to success in the stall feeding of cattle, namely, good cattle, an abundance of cheap winter feed, and good management.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the cattle required for the export trade were the heavy four and five year old steers weighing 1,400 to 1,800 pounds. At that time quantity, not quality, was in demand. To-day we find that compact, well-finished two and three year old animals weighing from 1,250 pounds up, will command the highest prices. Of course, if weight can be combined with quality, so much the better, but quality is of first importance. From the butcher's point of view the steer of best quality is the one which carries the greatest percentage of its weight in those parts of the carcase which give the highest priced cuts. In the Chicago and New York markets, the most discriminating in the world, the rib and loin cuts command over four times the average price paid for the remainder of the carcase, and it is apparent that the prime beef animal must be good in these parts. They must be thickly and evenly covered with firm yet mellow flesh of uniform good quality and free alike from hard rolls and blubbery patches. Coarse, patchy animals will no longer be tolerated, much less those that are bony and bare of flesh on the back and ribs.

In addition to the general beef form, with good backs, ribs and loins, there is, says the eminent American authority, Prof. Curtiss, a certain quality, character, style and finish that constitute an important factor in determining the value of beef cattle. One of the first indications of this is to be found in the skin and coat. A good feeding animal should have a soft, mellow touch and a soft but thick and heavy coat. A harsh, unyielding skin is an indication of a sluggish circulation and low digestive powers. A clear, prominent, yet placid eye, clean-cut features, fine horn, and clean, fine bone, all go to indicate good feeding quality and capacity to take on a finish of the highest excellence, and consequently to command top prices. Coarse-boned, rough animals are almost invariably slow feeders and hard to finish properly. Besides these qualities, and above all, it is necessary to have vigor and constitution. We find evidence of these in a wide forehead, a prominent brisket, broad chest, well sprung ribs, full heart girth, and a general robust appearance.

With the proper beef type in mind, it will not be difficult to recognize a suitable stocker. To find him is a more difficult matter. Owing largely to the great expansion of the dairy business during the past fifteen or twenty years, it is becoming more and more difficult to procure good stockers for feeding. To get satisfactory animals a farmer is almost compelled to breed his own. In case he does so, too much importance cannot be attached to the selection of the sire. It should never be forgotten that he is half the herd. Good grade cows are all right to breed from, but the bull should always be pure bred. It is poor economy to save fifty cents or a dollar in the first cost of the calf, and lose from ten to fifteen dollars when the finished animal is placed on the market. Besides this, the price at which pure bred bulls can be obtained in these days leaves no excuse for the use of an inferior animal.

An abundant supply of cheap feed is essential to success in winter feeding. We can no longer finish our cattle on a ration of hay and grain with any margin of profit. We must have something that can be grown in larger quantities and at a very small cost, and corn ensilage fills the bill. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest winter feed at our disposal. The chief advantages of ensilage are its great palatability, the saving of labor which it effects, and the fact that it can be fed at any time of the year with equal satisfaction. While corn holds first place as a cheap winter feed, it has no monopoly of the field. The farmer who grows a large quantity of grain, and has consequently an abundant supply of straw, will find that by growing a quantity of roots to feed with it he can fatten cattle at a very reasonable cost. Field roots have a feeding value apart from the digestible nutrients which they contain, in that they exercise a beneficial effect upon the digestion and general health. Cattle that receive liberal rations of succulent feed, such as roots and ensilage, will have the sleek, thrifty appearance of grass-fed cattle, and there will be little trouble with indigestion or having them go off their feed, as is often the case with cattle that are fed exclusively on dry fodder and grain.

The grain ration depends so largely on circumstances that it will not be discussed here. It is always well, however, to commence with a comparatively light ration and finish with the more concentrated grains. Water and salt should always be within easy reach, and the cattle should be kept free from lice by the use of some of the proprietary dips, or even ordinary black oil, which is perhaps as cheap and effective as anything else.

MOVING BEES.

I see so many questions asked in regard to moving bees that I should like to give my experience in that line, writes Mr. C. F. Bender, in 'Gleanings in Bee Culture.' While the requirements are simple, yet some of them are frequently overlooked, and a failure is the result. In the last seven years I have moved five whole apiaries for myself and others, the distance in every case being under a mile. Two of the apiaries were my own, consisting of a hundred colonies, and were moved a little over fifty yards, in warm weather. In all this number, less than a gallon of bees went back to the old stands.

I think March is the best month in the year for moving an apiary. If you have work of this kind to do, put it off until winter if you can. If you are obliged to change your location in warm weather, leave the hive entrances open while on the road. This may seem like a dangerous matter to one who has never tried it, but if the road isn't too rough it is perfectly safe. Take a small load, not over a dozen colonies. Let one man watch the hives with a lighted smoker and another do the driving. You have no idea how easy it is to smother bees by shutting them up in warm weather until you have killed a few stands that way. If the temperature is below 40 degrees it will be safer and easier to shut the bees in.

Don't leave anything but the bare ground at the old location. If the distance is under a mile, a large number of bees will usually go back to look around; but if they have marked the new home properly they will always return. If they are to be moved in warm weather it should be done very late in the afternoon, so they will have no chance to fly until the next day. If it is done in cool weather, leave them shut up until sundown. Put them on the new stands; leave them alone until some of them begin to fly, then go around and give every one a good smoking so they will know there is something doing. Then set up a board in front of each one so that a bee can not easily get out without bumping its head. I believe this is the most important part of the work, but it seems such a little thing that it is often neglected. It causes them to notice that there has been a change, and to mark the spot before leaving it. Many of them will go back to the old stand; and if there is a hive there, or anything that looks like one, they will enter it and forget all about the new location. If there is none they seem to remember that there is one more chance, and that is the place they have just come from.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

We are asked to reproduce the following extracts from a series of reports by a Scotch authority, which are being republished in the Leamington 'News':

'The following statistics concerning the extent and growth of publicly-owned undertakings may be of interest to students of this problem. There are in Great Britain 1,045 water plants owned by cities, boroughs or districts, as against 251 owned by private companies. Every city of consequence, with the exception of London, is moving for public ownership.

'There are 256 public gas plants, against 454 privately owned ones, but the number of the former is increasing, while that of the latter is stationary or decreasing. On capital invested the cities have made six and a half percent, against five and a quarter for the private companies. The cities have charged an average price of sixty-four cents a thousand feet while the private companies have charged seventy-seven. The total profit from plants was about $11,500,000.

'There are in Great Britain 142 municipally-owned street railway systems against 154 belonging to private companies, but the former represent an outlay of nearly twenty-two million dollars, compared with eighty-five million dollars of private capital. The mileage is 1,067 municipal against 704 private. The percentage of profit on money invested is seven and three-quarters for the cities and four and three-quarters for the private companies. This percentage is an increase over last year of one and three-eighths for the cities and a decrease of five-eighths for the private companies. The net profits to the cities were eight million dollars, and to the companies four million eight hundred thousand. These figures are official and do not go far to support the contention of Robert T. Porter, to the effect that the public ownership is a failure in Great Britain. He wrote a series of articles to that end recently and is either being denounced or laughed at all over the United Kingdom.

'In passing I may state that Mr. Porter is responsible for similar statements which have been widely printed in the United States.

'In the item of electric lighting and power plants there are in Great Britain either in operation or in course of construction 355 plants owned by the local authorities, against 214 owned by companies. The former have invested a hundred and fifty million dollars against a hundred and thirty million dollars for the companies. The net receipts of some of the larger towns and cities are as follows: Aberdeen, $79,000; Ashton-Under-Lyne, $17,000; Ayr, $23,000; Bath, $38,000; Bedford, $28,000; Belfast, $65,000; Birmingham, $170,000; Blackburn, $65,000; Blackpool, 61,000; Bolton, $100,000; Bradford, $186,000; Brighton, $175,000; Bristol, $135,000; Cardiff, $50,000; Croydon, $90,000; Derby, $50,000; Edinburgh, $300,000; Glasgow, $380,000; Hackney, $40,000; Halifax, $39,000; Hampstead, $110,000; Hull, $75,000; Islington, $77,000; Leeds, $200,000; Leicester, $77,000; Liverpool, $500,000; Manchester, $420,000; Nottingham, $155,000; Oldham, $60,000; Plymouth, $41,000; Portsmouth, $70,000; St. Pancras, $160,000; Salford, $130,000; Sheffield, $155,000; Southampton, $60,000; Sunderland, $64,000; Wolverhampton, $38,000. In the entire list of cities only one showed a loss and that was Whitby, which lost $1,800 on the first year's working.'

BIG DEER IN VERMONT.

(From the 'Brattleboro Phoenix.')

Naturalists cannot fail to be surprised at the weight of some of the deer caught in Vermont woods this season. These scientific gentlemen have been laboring under the impression that about 225 pounds was the maximum weight of any deer ever found in this section of the country.

As a matter of fact, many deer have been shot in Vermont that weigh more than 225 pounds. Here in Windham county this season one specimen weighed over 300 pounds, two others at least close to that figure, and nearly all the bucks brought in were in the 200 class or over. The Vermont deer are in a class by themselves, and in size and proportions are far ahead of the deer found in Maine and the Adirondacks, and their meat is of a better quality. Old hunters account for the difference in the fact that the deer in Vermont have better feed than those in the more closely wooded sections. They are not limited to boughs of hemlock twigs, but find an abundance of nutritious grasses, and, if reports from Windsor county are correct, they occasionally top off with apples, turnips, corn and beans.

THE FROG'S APPETITE.

(From the 'Forest and Stream.')

A frog's capacity for enveloping his comrades and assimilating them was once shown by an incident which occurred under the observation of one of my acquaintances. He had returned from the country with a lot of frogs, large and small, which he had obtained for one of the New York educational institutions. I have forgotten how many there were, but they numbered over twenty, I am quite certain. These he put into a large bird cage, the wires of which were close enough together to prevent even the smallest from escaping. On the third day he went to see how his captives were doing, and found, greatly to his surprise, that all had disappeared with the exception of two old 'moss-backs,' and they were eyeing each other askance, apparently in doubt as to which would be the 'last survivor of the whole ship's company,' as he expressed it.

As an insect catcher, the frog is quite expert, even such quick moving species as the dragon fly often falling victim to its dexterity. Fishes also are often captured, and good sized ones, too, a fingerling trout having been found in the stomach of a frog which was not more than six inches in length.

BULL HUNT IN ENGLAND.

A buffalo hunt on our western plains has not been seen in many years, but England saw something very much like it when Grand Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin recently helped the Earl of Tankerville to 'thin out' the famous herd of wild cattle in Chillingham Park.

These cattle are absolutely wild. Like the Galloway stock, they are of great interest to scientists as representing what prehistoric cattle were probably like. From sixty to seventy of them are preserved in a primitive condition in a park adjoining the castle. They are fierce and unapproachable. The herd is ruled by a monarch bull. When this reign is disputed by an ambitious youngster a duel takes place between the monarch and the aspirant. Matters are seldom settled without the assistance of a third bull, whose championship ends the fray, and the defeated one is either killed or driven from the herd, and becomes a 'banished bull,' dangerous to everything but his own kind.

It was in 1879 that the cattle were last disturbed, when the king of the herd fell victim to the rifle of King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales. The Grand Duke of course shot the 'king bull' on this occasion. And not short of tiger hunting in India is there any 'sport' more exciting.

JAPANESE COAL SUPPLY.

(From the Chicago 'Tribune.')

The Japanese coal production has increased from 3,201,075 tons in 1892 to 9,701,682 tons in 1902, showing great increase in industrial activity, if it be true, as is said, that the production of coal in a country is, as a rule, a fair index of its industrial activity. The best known of the Japanese coal mines are those of Takashima, which are situated on the little islands of Takashima and Hashima, about seven miles distant from the harbor of Nagasaki, and have a combined area of a little over two acres on the surface, while the mine itself extends under the sea. Nagasaki is the natural outlet for the produce of the mine, which can be landed there within an hour, while a daily steamer affords postal and passage facilities between that port and the island. The mines are said to have been discovered two hundred years ago, but they were first opened up in 1868 by Prince Nabeshima, of the Province of Hizen, with the assistance of foreign engineers, and European machinery was then procured. For some years, however, the development was comparatively slow, and after various vicissitudes the mines passed into the hands of the Mitsu Bishi company. The deepest point reached is 940 feet below the level of the sea.

IDENTIFIED BY A CARICATURE.

No very strenuous effort had been made to find Tweed, but it became known at last that he was somewhere in Spanish territory. As early as Sept. 30 Nast cartooned the 'Boss' as a tiger, appearing from a cave marked 'Spain.' Now, suddenly, came another report—a cable—that one 'Twid' (Tweed) had been identified and captured at Vigo, Spain, on the charge of 'kidnapping two American children.'

This seemed a curious statement, for whatever may have been the Boss's sins, he had not been given to child stealing. Then came further news, and the mystery was explained. Tweed had been identified and arrested at Vigo through the cartoon 'Tweedle-dee and Tilden-dum,' drawn by Thomas Nast. The 'stret gamins'—to the Spanish office, who did not read English—were two children being forcibly abducted by the big man of the stripes and club. The printing on the dead wall they judged to be the story of his crime. Perhaps they could even spell out the word 'reward' in an upper corner.

Absurd as it all was, the identification was flawless. Tweed, on board the steamer 'Franklin,' came back to America to die. When his baggage was examined it was found that he had preserved every cartoon Nast had drawn of him, save the few final ones published after his escape, one of which had placed him again behind prison bars. On Oct. 7 'Harper's' republished this picture with the story of the Boss's capture. The pictorial drama was complete.—Albert Bigelow Paine, in 'Pearson's.'

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TREE-PLANTING ON TEXAS PLAINS.

(From the Galveston 'News.')

The Fort Worth and Denver Railway is doing a good many good things for the Panhandle country. Not the least promising of these is its effort to promote the growth of forest trees upon the plains. The prospective benefits are several. The trees will furnish firewood and fence posts, and it is believed they will promote a more even distribution of rainfall, lower the temperature of the sometime hot winds, and protect the crops from such winds. More than 15,000 trees were planted in 1903, very nearly all of them being of the black locust species. The benefits are not altogether prospective. One of the tree planters, a Frinsterwald of Mobeetle, reports that for three years past he has been getting fence posts from seedlings planted seven years ago; that during this time he has got sufficient posts to keep his fences in repair and to build fourteen miles of new fence. It loks very much as if this tree planting propaganda would result in a beneficial revolution in the Panhandle country, greatly increasing its agricultural possibilites.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Lewis Carroll must have had the Baltic fleet in his mind when thirty years ago he wrote the account of Alice's adventure with Tweedledum and Tweedledee:—

'Very well,' said one of the belligerents; 'you can watch us; only you'd better not come very close,' he added. 'I generally hit everything I can see—when I really get excited.'

'And I hit everything within reach,' cried his brother, 'whether I can see it or not.'

Alice laughed. 'You must hit the trees pretty often, I should think,' she said.

Tweedledum looked around him with a satisfied smile. 'I don't suppose there'll be a tree left standing for ever so far round by the time we've finished.'

For 'trees' read 'neutral ships,' and we have a concise statement of the Russian Admiral's attitude.—Westminster Gazette.'

SKUNK FARMS IN CONNECTICUT

(New London 'Day.')

Readers of the 'Day' will remember that the raising and tanning of skunks was an industry established in the northern part of the town of Stonington last year. Two farmers residing in that section engaged in the business at two different points and the venture proved a success. J. Calvin Wilcox is the most extensively engaged in the business of any person hereabout this year, as he already has his yard quite well stocked. The animals are fed mainly on beef scraps, upon which they thrive rapidly. The skins and their oil is where the profit on the transaction comes from and this amounts to no inconsiderable sum.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

'CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.'

'An Ontario Lassie' asks for the words of William Wordsworth's 'Christmas Thoughts.' Ans.—

The minstrels played their Christmas tune
To-night beneath my cottage-eaves;
While, smitten by a lofty moon,
The encircling laurels, thick with leaves,
Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen,
That overpowered their natural green.

Through hill and valley every breeze
Had sunk to rest with folded wings:
Keen was the air, but could not freeze
Nor check the music of the strings;
So stout and hardy were the band
That scraped the chords with strenuous hand.

And who but listened?—till was paid
Respect to every inmate's claim;
The greeting given, the music played,
In honor of each household name,
Duly pronounced with lusty call,
And 'Merry Christmas' wished to all.

Oh, brother, I revere the choice
That took thee from thy native hills,
And it is given to rejoice:
Though public care full often tills,
Heaven only witness of the toil,
A barren and ungrateful soil.

Yet, would that thou, with me and mine,
Hadst heard this never failing rite,
And seen on other faces shine
A true revival of the light
Which nature and these rustic powers,
In simple childhood spread through ours.

For pleasure hath not ceased to wait
On these expected annual rounds,
Whether the rich man's sumptuous gate
Call forth the unelaborate sounds,
Or they are offered at the door
That guards the lowliest of the poor.

How touching when, at midnight, sweep
Snow-muffled winds and all is dark
To hear—and sink again to sleep
Or, at an earlier call to mark,
By blazing fire the still suspense
Of self-complacent innocence.

The mutual nod,—the grave disguise
Of hearts with gladness brimming o'er;
And some unbidden tears that rise
For names once heard and heard no more;
Tears brightened by the serenade
For the infant in the cradle laid.

Ah, not for emerald fields alone,
With ancient streams more pure and bright
Than fabled Cytherea's zone
Glittering before the Thunderer's sight,
Is to my heart of hearts endeared
The ground where we were born and reared.

Hail, ancient manners, sure defence,
Where they survive, of wholesome laws;
Remnants of love whose modest sense
Thus into narrow room withdraws:
Hail, usages of pristine mould,
And ye that guard them, mountains old.

Bear with me, brother! quench the thought
That slights this passion or condemns;
If thee fond fancy ever brought
From the proud margin of the Thames
And Lambeth's venerable towers,
To humbler streams and greener bowers.

Yes, they can make, who fail to find
Short leisure even in busiest days,
Moments, to cast a look behind;
And profit by those kindly rays
That through the clouds do sometimes steal
And all the far-off past reveal.

Hence, while the imperial city's din
Beats frequent on no satiate ear,
A pleased attention I may win
(To agitations less severe,
That neither overwhelm nor cloy,
But fill the hollow vale with joy.

POEMS WANTED.

M.A.C., Ontario, asks if some one can give her the recitation, 'The Baggage Coach Ahead.'

WESTERN HOSPITALS.

Inquirer, City.—Address the superintendent of the General Hospital at any of the following: Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, or Brandon, Man., or Calgary, N.W.T.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

S.D.W.—When was the Atlantic cable successfully laid? Ans.—In 1858 a line was laid from Valentia, Ireland, to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, but it became useless after a few messages. A cable was successfully laid by the 'Great Eastern' in 1866.

STORMS AND GALES.

New Glasgow.—Please give the dates of terrific and destructive storms or gales that swept over Canada, or the Eastern Provinces and New England, within the last century, or, at any rate, within the memory of the oldest people living? Ans.—The following storms in those localities are recorded: Heavy storm on the Labrador coast, about 80 craft wrecked, Oct. 12-15, 1885. A destructive blizzard; communication between Boston, New York, and Philadelphia suspended; loss of life about 400; March 11-13, 1888. Great storm in Ontario and Quebec, estimated loss in the latter province, $1,500,000, Aug. 16, 1888. Tornado in Pennsylvania and other states; suspension bridge at Niagara wrecked, Jan. 9, 1889. Easterly gales off Long Island, and New Jersey, Sept. 11, 12, 1889. Twenty-nine vessels wrecked in Delaware Bay, Sept. 13, 1889. Gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with much damage to shipping, Dec. 3; and off Newfoundland, Dec. 8, 1890. Destructive storm off Nova Scotia, about twenty vessels wrecked, with loss of life, Sept., 1891. Violent gale off Newfoundland, Oct. 11, 1894. Tornado in a part of the Niagara district, Sept. 26, 1898. Violent gale off New England, Nov. 27, 1898. Gale off Nova Scotia, Sept. 8, 1899; and off Newfoundland, with dreadful loss of fishing boats, Sept. 15, 16, 1899. Hurricane off Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, Sept. 12, 1900. Disastrous gale on the Great Lakes, May 24, 25, 1901. Destructive windstorm in Pennsylvania, March 29, 1902. We have no record of the storms in these localities earlier in the century.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

P.Q.—Mare, thirteen years old; for the last two years has had something the matter with one eye. The first year the eye would swell, inflame and run water for about two days, then would apparently be all right for about two months. For the last six months it has been getting worse, and is swelled all the time now and runs water and is coated over. I am of opinion that the mare will go blind if nothing is done and would be grateful if you could recommend something that would cure or relieve the mare, as I prize her very highly. I do not know of any cause that would hurt the eye. Ans.—Your mare is suffering from periods of specific ophthalmia, which almost invariably terminates in cataract, causing blindness. Treatment is not of much avail to prevent the loss of eyesight, but during the periodic attacks some relief may be obtained by bathing the eye with hot water, and dropping in a little of the following lotion twice or three times a day: Sulphate of zinc 10 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, one drachm; distilled water, three ounces. A medicine dropper is the best thing with which to get the lotion well into the eye.

WOUND ON MARE'S PASTERN.

Woodman.—Brood mare appears to have been cut with barbed wire slightly on the inside of front pastern, about two years ago. She was running with her colt in a bush pasture, and being a heavy, hairy-legged mare, the cut was not noticed for some time. At first I applied pure crude carbolic acid, afterward fish oil and acid. At present the wound has spread to the sides of the pastern which is enlarged and covered with lumps something like very large peas. The sore runs more or less at times and smells badly. The mare appears to be in good health, is in good condition with sleek coat, and does not appear to be the least bit lame. 1. Will you please tell me exactly how to proceed to get the wound healed? 2. Is pure crude carbolic acid too strong to apply to a wound? Ans.—Wash the sore well twice a day with warm water and castile soap, and dress with a little tincture of iodine. Apply with a feather or small brush. When it has a clean healthy appearance apply once or twice a day a little iodine ointment, made one to twelve, with lard or vaseline. 2. Pure crude carbolic acid should not be applied to a wound, but diluted with at least thirty times its weight of water or fifteen of oil. N.B.—If there is any cavity in which pus can lodge it must be freely opened.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Worried.—Have a three year old colt, had distemper last spring, which left her with a cough. Turned her out for pasturage, thinking it would leave her, but she still coughs some. I wet her hay three times per day, and feed whole oats twice per day. What will cure her? Is it likely to run to heaves if not cured? Ans.—It is quite likely that if the cough is not cured the mare will be broken winded. I would advise continuing dampening her hay and oats. Give her night and morning in her feed or water a dessert spoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic. As she had distemper it is possible there may be some throat trouble, and would advise rubbing the throat every two or three days with a liniment made of equal parts of olive oil, turpentine and strong ammonia.

ALTERED CONDITION OF MILK.

Daily Subscriber.—Jersey cow five years old last spring will be coming in next April. During the summer she made good butter and in good quantity. Since cold weather has come on her milk has become bitter, and seems to be getting worse, and churning seems out of the question, for the butter comes only after extremely long effort, and then is so bitter as to be unfit to eat. We fed hay, some corn, a little bran (dry) and a pail full of sugar beets every night. She seems to be quite well and is in fair condition. Can you give the cause of the bitterness? What treatment should be pursued to remove it? Ans.—As a rule, the condition you refer to in the milk occurs after it is drawn from the cow, and is caused by some species of micro-organism. I would advise thorough disinfection of all the utensils that contain the milk with boiling water and washing soda. Lime wash the apartment in which the milk is kept, and thoroughly scrub the floor and all woodwork with the boiling water and soda. It is barely possible that the fault is with the cow. This you cannot determine until you have followed the above directions. Should the trouble still persist, you may conclude it is the cow. I know of nothing to be done for her. The milk will probably be all right after she calves in April.

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.]

PRURITUS.

'Enquirer' has been troubled for two years with itching and irritation of the abdomen. This is very bad for two weeks at a time, and then will be pretty well for a month or two. Ans.—The trouble is possibly due to a discharge. Get some Friar's Balsam and paint on the itchy spots. A douche, composed of one teaspoonful of alum to the pint of hot water, used every morning, will be beneficial. It is best applied with a fountain syringe.

PHLEBITIS.

'A.B.C.' wishes to know the cause of inflammation of the veins of the leg in the case of a young girl. Also, if it is usually considered dangerous, and why? In cases of dropsy what appearance has the limb when it has swollen and burst? Ans.—Inflammation of the veins in young people may be caused by certain of the infectious fevers, such as typhoid. In a dropsical swelling the limb is enlarged, especially below the knee. The most marked swelling is about the ankle, and along the shin. The skin is tense and shiny; the limb may feel cold. It may in some cases be dark and bluish in color. On pressing into the limb with the finger a pit is produced which remains for some time. In some cases, especially those due to heart disease, the swelling may become so great that the skin breaks. In such a case, small cracks are formed, surrounded by a reddish blush, which dicharge clear fluid. I would say that any of these conditions may be serious, and always call for a doctor's supervision. There is a danger of severe inflammation, like erysipelas setting in. In any case there is always serious disease at the back of the trouble, which cannot be neglected.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

'P.E.I.' is a man twenty-five years of age. For the past three or four years his hair has been falling out, until now he is nearly bald. Has tried many remedies but without effect. General health is good, but has not much vitality. The hair and scalp are dry. Is not troubled with dandruff. Ans.—Baldness comes from a variety of causes. Those cases which come on after acute fevers, like typhoid, or are due to ringworm and other affections of the scalp, may be cured. In other cases, general bad health is the cause. In such cases, rest, tonics, and good food are necessary. Perhaps the commonest cause is dandruff. This need not be abundant to produce baldness. There remain also a great number of cases where the trouble seems to be constitutional, and then little or nothing can be done. You might try the following method: Wash the head once a fortnight, using very hot water, and spirits of green soap, instead of ordinary soap. About a teaspoonful should be rubbed into the scalp. Allow it to remain on five minutes, and then rub up into a lather. Wash off with hot water, and finally douche with cold. In drying, do not use much force. Then night and morning apply the following lotion to the scalp: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; compound tincture of cinchona, four drachms; castor oil, four drachms; bay rum, one ounce, and rectified spirits to make eight ounces.

SORES ON LEGS.

'A Regular Subscriber' is a woman about middle age. She began to suffer severe pain, like rheumatism, in the lower limbs. After a time the ankles and legs swelled and ached, and then broke out into angry looking red spots like boils. These were very painful. The sores became large and broke, and assumed the appearance of fully developed vaccination points. Ans.—It is difficult to say what the trouble is without seeing it. I hope you have had a doctor ere this. It is probably some constitutional disorder, and needs skilled attention. There is a disease called erythema nodosum, which comes out much as you describe, although the spots do not come to heads, as a rule. The best thing to do would be to stay in bed, take light diet, and bathe the limbs with a little carbolic acid and water about a teaspoonful to the pint. I think it would not be well for you to attempt to treat it yourself.

EAR TROUBLE.

'M.J.H.' is a young man, twenty-one years of age. Rather more than two years ago was taken down with measles, which lasted a week, and left him weak and deaf for five or six weeks. He gradually got over it, but not completely. The wax of the ear is soft, but rather scarce. At times there is a noise in the head as of falling water. Otherwise the health is good. Ans.—It is probable that the measles has left you with some inflammation in the middle ear. This not infrequently happens. You do not say whether you are deaf still. If there is no discharge from the ear, and no pain you might try the following: Close the nostrils with the thumb and finger. Then blow out as in blowing the nose. You will feel the air pass into the head. Do this once or twice at intervals of a day or so. This may possibly relieve the sensation you complain of. If it gives you any pain, however, or does not relieve, do not repeat. If the trouble is due merely to accumulated wax, you could try gently syringing out the ear with a little warm water, in which you have put a small quantity of baking soda, about as much as will go on a ten-cent piece, to a cupful of water. If trouble is persistent you had better see a doctor as soon as possible.

PARASITES.

'D.H.D.' asks how to kill lice on the body. Ans.—If you are careful you can get rid of them, provided that you carry out instructions faithfully. You should wear an entirely different set of clothes from those you are in the habit of wearing. Where possible, boil the clothes. The lice get into the seams and you cannot cure yourself if you wear the clothes continuously. Take a hot bath. Rub the hairy parts of the body with mercurial ointment (blue ointment). If you cannot get this use a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and coal oil. After leaving on for five minutes or so wash off with soap and water, as unless you do this it may turn you. Repeat process if necessary. Clothes that cannot be boiled had better be thrown away or left out in the cold all winter.

PIMPLES.

'Subscriber's Son' is a young man, thirty years of age. When seventeen years of age took nervous exhaustion, accompanied by pimples on the body. Has been in this condition since. Has plenty of out-door exercise and sleep. Ans.—I do not quite know whether it is the nervous exhaustion that you want to be cured of, or the pimples, or both. It seems to me that you might have been cured of the pimples if you had attended your local doctor as you should, instead of experiencing with patent medicines. Such troubles are not cured in a hurry, and you should have given the doctor's treatment a thorough trial. However, it is likely that in a few more years the pimples will cure themselves. They tend to disappear after the age of thirty. If you still have the nervous exhaustion it would, perhaps, be well for you to take a trip somewhere. It does not much matter where, except that you must have a rest and change. If you are bad enough to have treatment you should ask your doctor to recommend you where to go. This is probably not necessary in your case. You had better not waste your time and money on electricity unless on a doctor's orders.

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.'

'Nay! in the hidden life
Of the pretty things sleeping below,
Waiting the moment of making
Ready to bourgeon and grow,
Who shall say but the touch
Of this cool dark quiet to-day
Is as full of saving grace
As the strong, warm kisses of May.
And which is the dearest and kindest
No soul upon earth may know.'

The stranger sat by the fireside during the first snowfall, and grumbled at the weather. He had a cold, and his voice was a croak that matched his sentiments. 'Such a country to live in,' he said, 'and hoped the 'Witness' was satisfied because in a late editorial it called the snow "a benediction."' 'So it is,' I answered, 'for it has given us a clean, white world, and filled up the chinks and cracks of old houses, protecting them from the biting wind.

'Then just think of the tender plants covered up under the soft, white blanket. No summer picture was more beautiful than the garden the first morning of hoar frost and snow. It was a realm of fairy-land clothed in spotless ermine, and radiating crystals in the sunshine.'

He shook his head, and answered, as if meditating. 'I don't believe you ever read the story of the fox and the owl, who were out walking together, and came to a sign post that read: "Six (6) miles to Montreal," so said the owl, as he flew to the top of the post, and looked down. "I beg your pardon for contradicting," said the fox. "I know it isn't good form, but you have made a mistake; it is nine (9) miles from here to Montreal." They argued and argued, getting angry enough to forget to be polite, till suddenly the owl, with its well known reputation for superior wisdom, flew down from his perch, and looked up. "Shake hands, friends," he said, "it is plainly a nine down here, and all depends on the point of view, I see."'

After the stranger left, the thought remained, and gave a new impulse to impressions, for there is a wonderful charm in bringing ourselves to see things from another's standpoint, as we look up or down along the highway of life, and stop to consider whether our interest is centred in a six or a nine. Sometimes the point of view is our surroundings, but we have only to think what it would have been to us if we had entered the world under the restricted conditions of two centuries earlier. From that standpoint we can best realize our wonderful advantages.

The miracles of contrivances that are in daily use, the delicate texture of our clothing, the luxuries of the table, the opportunities for culture, can hardly fail to be recognized by the thoughtful mind.

If, for a day, we could go back to those conditions as experienced by our forefathers, we should return without grumbling to twentieth century civilization.

FAILURES.

How often in the course of a year there comes to all of us a sense of failure in some department of work in which we are interested, and more especially is this the case with a garden.

We are so apt to blame the seedsman or Dame Nature if our plants do not grow when the want of success, in nine cases out of ten, belong to the grower. Not from carelessness of plant needs alone, but from a misplaced confidence in the letting alone system that is fatal to good results. Lack of cultivation, poverty of soil, improper drainage, must all be considered whether the plant be in a plot of ground, or in a pot in the window.

It is not enough to scratch the ground and drop in the seeds, but they must have intelligent and regular care to ensure success and bring out the best growth of our plants.

The study of window plants is interesting and absorbing if we only attempt to understand the requirements of our pets, and failures should only teach us to add new zeal to our endeavors, and determine to conquer the difficulties. In this way, they become a blessing in disguise by teaching us a lesson in perseverance.

NON-BLOOMING ROSE.

'Old Subscriber' should read the instructions given of methods in ancient times, that hold good to-day, as witness the barren fig tree. Let me advise you to enrich the soil, and then cut the rose back a little so as to start new shoots. Keep it in the sunshine, and be sure that if it has borne two roses there is a chance for more under proper conditions. Daffodils and snowdrops can be kept in a cool cellar after blooming, and planted out of doors in spring, with a good chance of bearing flowers the following year.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANT.

Mrs. R.B.—Perhaps your friends could tell another name for the flower you admired so much. It answers somewhat to the description of our Gaillardia, but may be of finer quality in that country. Here the Gaillardia is often called the 'blanket flower.' Your description has interested me, and sometimes I should like to hear further about it.

DISEASE IN SWANSONIA.

A.J.—The leaves of Swansonia sent are attacked by mildew, caused perhaps from being near some other plant so affected, for the Swansonia is not liable to this disease, and must either be in a weak, unhealthy condition, or exposed to cold draughts. The usual remedy, though it is not always effectual, is to sprinkle the leaves with flour of sulphur.

Perhaps to cut down the plant and change its position in the window may be of the greatest benefit, as regards future results.

POLYANTHUS AND MULTIFLORA ROSES.

'Rosa.'—Polyanthus Roses are often called baby roses on account of their dwarf growth and beautiful little blossoms. Multifloras are of larger and stronger growth, but the blossoms are similar.

They are all hardy and free bloomers all the season, while Multifloras often show a tendency to climb. Of the last named the Ramblers are the best, and the Crimson Rambler is a decided acquisition to our list of hardy summer roses, with its immense clusters of small button roses in July.

QUESTION OF MAGAZINE.

E.J.T.—In answer to the question as to the magazine 'Floral Life,' it is published at 812 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and is a very useful publication.

ORANGE TO FRUIT.

Tropical.—The little Otaheite Orange is an ideal plant, and although very dwarf, it produces blossoms in profusion. They are as large as other orange flowers, and have the same exquisite fragrance. Before the buds open they are a soft deep pink, but the expanded flowers are white, with a fine setting of shining dark green foliage. The fruit is about half the size of an ordinary orange and matures on very small plants, the little golden balls looking curious among the pink and white blossoms.

The treatment is as simple as a geranium. Plant in rich soil, in which there is sufficient sand to keep it from baking. Good drainage must be given or the soil will become sour, and liquid manure during the season of blooming. It is necessary to have abundant sunshine to grow this tiny tree to perfection. As for its season of blooming, my plants were in a profusion of flowers last season during the months of February, March and April, and might have been earlier with a little coaxing in a sunnier position. Once grown as a window garden plant it has a charm for the amateur that is all its own.

AN UNTIDY WINDOW GARDEN.

'Auntie likes flowers,' writes a correspondent, 'but she does not keep the window tidy and it spoils the appearance of the room even though they will blossom for her, and often look quite gay.' This is not an exceptional case, and it is something that tidy housekeepers complain of when one member of the family becomes an amateur window gardener, without having the quality of neatness to go with the work. Such a one allows her plants to become scraggy in growth, does not prune or trim them into shape, and the dead leaves flaunt their yellow plumes in every part of the stand. If care is not taken in watering, the floor and window are spattered, and the dead foliage that should be carefully gathered, is left to fall on the carpet or rug. So the untidy gardener brings into disfavor the growing of house plants, and all for lack of a little careful attention, and sometimes because of growing more plants than she can properly manage. Dust accumulates, insects appear, and buds blight, for want of the careful eye and hand to detect enemies and dirt. Certainly neatness and tidiness is a necessary adjunct to attractive window gardening.

MONGRI.

H.D. asks if we ever heard of a vegetable with the above name. It is from the Island of Java, and is a species of radish, but although the flowers, roots and seed pods resemble that vegetable, it is only these pods that are the eatable part. They are said to have a pleasant radish-like flavor and in rich soil grow to two feet in length. But it is not likely to be a vegetable in general cultivation so long as we can grow radishes more quickly and more conveniently for table purposes. It is said to be an excellent substitute for asparagus, but the real vegetable would be more satisfactory for general use.

CASTORIA.

A lively letter from a correspondent who says: 'When baby was sick we gave it castoria, but after he was better I wanted to throw the bottle away.' Having read that castor oil was good for callas I gave it a dessertspoonful every day, put into a hole so as to reach the root. And I have just now the largest calla I ever saw. Do you think the castoria helped it?'

In reply it is hardly necessary to say that such treatment has never been proved beneficial, and it is better to depend on rich soil, plenty of warm water, and a sunny window to bring this plant to perfection.

BEETS FOR WINTER USE.

Young Housekeeper complains of having no vegetables in her cellar, but potatoes and beets, and asks naively if 'Garden Talks' will not continue the subject of cooking as well as growing this vegetable. If it would prove useful to readers it might be possible to give such instructions for the benefit of such young housekeepers as like 'beets' and do not know any varied methods of preparing them for the table.

As one does not want to be cooking them every day the best method is to make them into sweet pickles. Boil till tender, cook and slice into a jar, then pour over them a syrup made by boiling together a pint of vinegar, half a cupful of brown sugar, with half a teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Cover over when cool and keep the jar tightly closed.

To use hot as a vegetable, take small even sized beets, boil whole, being careful not to break the skin, slice and lay in a hot dish; spread with butter and sprinkle with a little sugar and lemon juice.

The trouble with most vegetables is in careless cooking and serving, and it is an art more worthy of attention than a great deal of the fancy work that is often only a needless time and money waster. For, as the poet says:

'He can live without fancy work, ne'er for it pining
But where is the man that can live without dining?'

MR. ABBEY'S CORONATION PICTURE.

Mr. Edwin Abbey's big Coronation picture, about which so much has been heard, is now finished and on exhibition under the auspices of Messrs. Agnew—not, however, at their own Gallery, but at the Hanover Gallery, at the Maddox street corner of Bond street. Mr. Abbey is to be congratulated on the completion of his labors and that he has come out of the ordeal so well. It is probable that the choice made of the artist was judicious, and that no other living painter would have made more, or perhaps so much, of the honorable but onerous task. Possibly, when it was allotted to Mr. Abbey, there may have been rival practitioners who envied him his chance. To disinterested persons who understand anything of the conditions of such an undertaking, the difficulties, hindrances, exigencies and compromises with which it bristles, the artist's lot could inspire nothing but indulgent pity and sympathy. To make at once a great monumental work of art and a sort of official catalogue; to preserve exactness of truth to fact not only in the general 'mise-en-scène,' but in each incident; to produce some hundreds of portraits and satisfy each original, from the most august sitters downwards, many of whom would understand nothing of artistic needs or conditions, but would be exacting and punctilious to a degree over their buttons, their tiaras, their attitude, and lineaments—most of whom would want to be in focus; to keep this cherished accuracy of detail but avoid the dangers of over-realism, than which nothing is more likely to offend—all these conflicting requirements, and many others which the imagination can easily supply, have been heaped on Mr. Abbey's devoted head. That he should reconcile them all would be impossible. That he has painted a real masterpiece, or even one of the best of his own pictures, I don't suppose he or the most loyal of panegyrists will claim for him. But even if his picture were far more open to criticism than I am aware, I should not wish to find out its shortcomings. Considering, as has been said, the inherent difficulties, it seems to me to be a work of merit, ingenuity and most conscientious skill, and that it ought to take a deservedly high place among ceremonial pieces of its own kind. Looking at it, one seems to read into it various things which may or may not be in accordance with facts. One seems to see what passages Mr. Abbey most enjoyed doing, and which consequently produced the most characteristic painting—for instance, the back of the royal box in which the princesses' stand is artificially lighted, and the conflict of lights in which the furthermost figures in the box are seen has evidently 'amused' the artist; so has the rendering of the beautiful Persian rug which covers the space between the Coronation throne and the unseen altar. Some of the portraits have interested me; some not. Some of the subjects, one guesses, gave him more satisfactory sittings than others. Two of the best heads are those of the two prelates who stand on each side of the Queen. It is unfortunate that, owing no doubt to lack of equal opportunity of study, the portrait of Her Majesty is less adequately realized. Lord Roberts's is a very good portrait; so are the Duke of Argyll's and the Bishop of Winchester's. These are painted with more freedom than the figure of the King himself, which naturally shows more anxiety of manipulation, but which, however, is an excellent likeness. There is a good deal of dexterity and suggestiveness in some of the smaller heads, which we recognize in the distance, as we should in reality by their broader and more general traits, and most of these keep their place well enough, though here and there they jump forward.—B. N. in the 'Westminster Budget.'

RUSKIN AS A GARDENER.

Fond as Ruskin was of flowers—especially wild ones—he had his own ideas as to what a garden ought to be, and in his practical gardening was quite a landscapist. He liked making paths and contriving pretty nooks. When he first came to Brantwood he would have his coppice cut no more. It spindled up to great tall steps, slender and sinuous, promising no timber, and past the age for all commercial use or time-honored wont. Neighbors shook their heads, but they did not know the pictures of Botticelli, and Ruskin had made his coppice into an early Italian altar-piece. Then he had his espalier of apples and a little gooseberry patch and a few standard fruit trees and some strawberries, mixed with flowers. In one corner there were beehives in the old-fashioned penthouse, trailed over with creepers. Here and there were little hummocks and bosses of rock pushing through the soil, each with its special interest of fern or flower.—'Good Words.'

In view of the fact that in all wars disease kills many more than bullets do, Dr. G. Weiss suggested at the recent meeting at Breslau of German naturalists and physicians that all soldiers and officers should receive thorough instruction in all the branches of personal hygiene and preventive medicine.

Advertisements.

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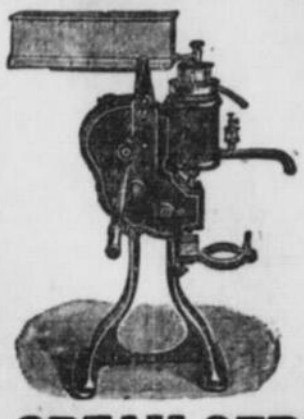
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ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Greetings From Far and Near

THE MESSAGES TO AND FROM THE LOCAL SOCIETY.

Wednesday was St. Andrew's Day, and Scotchmen the wide world o'er took part in festivities organized in celebration of the anniversary. Innumerable congratulatory messages were exchanged. In Montreal a ball was held on Friday night, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. A committee on congratulations was appointed, with the Rev. Dr. Barclay as convener. The messages which the committee despatched and received include the following:—

The Montreal committee have despatched the following messages:—

TO HALIFAX, N.S., TORONTO AND NEW YORK.

Here's to the dear old land,
The land that we loe sae weel;
Foot on the table, and glass in hand,
And dim e'e turned to her distant strand,
We pledge our troth to our native land
Frae hearts that are true as steel.

TO NELSON, B.C.

The banks and braes o' bonnie Doon—
Tweed's siller stream and Yarrow glen—
Wi' a' that clings thae names aroon,
Ye'll mind the nicht, gin ye be men.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Be wi' us, lads, i' the spirit, tho' far on the western shore,
We're out in bonnet and brogan, footing it down the floor,
The drones o' Mathieson's chanter, there's little doot ye hear,
And the gatherin' cry o' 'Failthe' is soondin' lood and clear;
Then gather, gather, gather, frae mountain, glen and brae,
We welcome a guid Scotsmen, on blythe St. Andrew's Day!

TO ROSSLAND, B.C., AND TRENTON.

Her winds are snell, her life is grey,
There's mirk and weet and a' that;
But to her bairns where'er they stray,
She's Scotland yet, for a' that!

TO CALGARY.

Suid ye hae i' your mids some waif or stray—
A glaiket limmer—a feckless chiel—
See they hae bite and sowp this day,
Were it but a brose and a kebbuck heel.

TO OTTAWA.

Let whig and tory a' agree,
To spend this nicht in social glee,
And dance till they be like to dee
The reel o' Tullochgorum.

TO BALTIMORE.

The winds are bauld, I'se warrant, in Scotland's glens the nicht,
Tho' here and there i' the darkness gleams mony a kindly licht;
Do they dream o' the wanderers, think ye, thae folk by the bien fireside,
Does the mither's blessing follow the bairns that hae wandered wide;
The bairns lang syne that left her in foreign lands to stray,
Whase hearts gang back to the heather on dear St. Andrew's Day?

TO BRANTFORD.

Fair fa' the kindly-hearted chiel,
Bide he where'er he may,
Wha wishes ilka body weel
On blythe St. Andrew's Day;
Fu' be his basket, byre, and fiel',
And rowth to gie' away.

TO GUELPH.

By the brave who for thy freedom fell,
By the bards who sang thy praises well,
By the hearths where we were rear'd and bred,
By the graves that hold our sacred dead,
By all that's good, and great, and fair
Within thy precincts everywhere—
Hail to thee, Scotland!

TO TACOMA.

The hills o' hame! the heather hills;
The moors, the glens, the wimplin rills,
The thistle by the craig that springs,
The laverock i' the lift that sings,
But maist, the kindly folk that bide
'Tween borough toon and lane hillside—
Bluid o' oor bluid! bane o' oor bane!
This nicht oor hearts yirn for oor ain.

TO KINGSTON AND VICTORIA, B.C.

We're sendin' greetings here and there
To a' Saint Andrew's Clansmen true;
We've rowth o' kindly thochts to spare,
And ane o' the best we'll spend on you.

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Dinna forget, lads, dinna forget!
We were sib lang syne, and we're leal freen's yet.
We wish ye the best that it's gude to get,
And we want to be neighborlie—dinna forget!

TO FREDERICTON.

We're richt i' the mids' o' a glorious splore,
Wi' the 'Windsor packed to the ootmaist door;
The pipers are playin', the tartans glancin',
The bonniest queens i' the warl' are dancin';
But ae wish mair could Fortune gie us—
That you, an' the lave o' oor freens were wi' us.

TO HAMILTON.

We're bairns the nicht—there's nae denyin't,
Just muckle, menseless throu'ther bairns;
Behave oorsels? we're barely tryin't,
But crossin' looves an' cleekin' airms,
An' sendin' ilka far-off freen
Like you an' yours, a fair Guid-E'en.

TO BOSTON.

Sons of St. Andrew, where'er ye be,
Gie ower this e'enin' to daffin' an' glee;
But tho' ye be merry, lads, dinna forget
There's a porpise bonnie for whilk ye've met;
Let the auld land claim your heartfelt prayer,
An' the weal o' her hameless bairns your care!

TO CHARLESTON.

Pledge we the land o' oor birth,
Where'er we gather;
Hae we pride i' the name and worth
O' the grand auld mither?
Ay', while her hills haud gude,
And rowes ilk rives,
It beats i' the leal Scot's Bluid—
Scotland forever!

TO CHICAGO.

Gala's braw lads are here in style,
And loons frae Aiberdeen;
The sons o' Embro and Argyll,
And mony a toon atween;
Ilk thinks o' his ain native biel',
When for a toast we ca',
Bot, lowland cot or highland shiel',
It's 'Scotland' wi us a'!

TO CORNWALL.

Gude health, hale breeks, a gill and bannock,
May a' gude fallows ever hae,
Be they frae Leven, Kyle or Rannoch,
Wha meet to haud St. Andrew's Day!

TO WINNIPEG, MAN.

The wee cot hoose i' the far off glen,
Whaur the burn comes doon frae the misty Ben—
The bonnie lads, and the lassies fine
Wha trystit there i' the days lang syne—
Ye'll pledge them the nicht i' the barley-bree?
Your thoom on the bargain! Sae will we.

TO VANCOUVER, B.C.

MacLeod or Macdonald, McGregor or Campbell,
Cameron, Ogilvie, Gordon or Hay—
Wha cares a preen-heid for the hue o' the tartan?
We're a' o' ae clan on St. Andrew's Day.

TO LONDON, ONT.

This is the nicht to Scotsmen dear,
When they foregether, year by year,
At hame, abroad, by land and sea,
To spend an 'oor in social glee;
Sae croosely do they crack and sing;
That roof and rafters dirl and ring;
That roon the warl ye'll hear their ca'—
'Gie us your han', we're billies a'.'

TO ALBANY.

In the dear land whase sons we be,
Doon's bonnie banks still bloom fu' fair;
Tummel an' Tweed still seek the sea,
An' Lomond's peak still cleaves the air;
Nane o' her charms hae tint the airt
That won lang syne ilk youthfu' heart,
An' aye the farther that we fare,
The mair her lastin' weal's oor prayer.

TO QUEBEC.

The tables are set i' the lichtest ha',
(There's heather, and haggis, and a'thing fine),
And big John's ready his pipe to blaw,
Afore we fa' to at the baps and wine;
Up, then, lads, and I'll gie ye a toast—
'To the land we loe, wi' her craig and cairns;
May we aye hae cause o' her worth to boast,
And she to be fain o' her wanderin' bairns!'

TO DETROIT.

Lood rairs the wind aboot oor biggin',
But little tent we o' its sang,
As bien a bield we hope you're snug in,
And at the social board as thrang!

TO LORD STRATHCONA.

Strathcona, whereso'er ye be
This blythe St. Andrew's Day,
May ye be hale and fu' o' glee,
Mount Royal Scotsmen pray.

TO LORD AND LADY MINTO.

A twal month gane ye baith were here,
And there—anent we croose did craw;
Noo we sing Dool and drap a tear
To ken ye are sae far awa'.

MESSAGES RECEIVED

GREETINGS FROM LORD MINTO, LORD STRATHCONA AND MANY OTHERS.

The following message from Lord Minto has been received by St. Andrew's Society:—

'St. Andrew's Society, Montreal, Canada: Our hearty thanks.—Minto.'

FROM LORD STRATHCONA.

'Warmest thanks for greeting, which I reciprocate. Though absent in body, am with you in heart.'—Strathcona.

FROM SAVANNAH, GA.

'We'll take a cup o' kindness yet, for auld lang syne.'

FROM CHARLOTTETOWN, S.C.

'Charlestown St. Andrew's, mother society of America, sends greetings.—J. Alex. Gordon, secretary.'

FROM NELSON, B.C.

'Western Highland lads send ye greeting. May ye're cogge aye be fu'.—T. J. Duncan, president.

FROM DANVILLE, QUE.

'John Tamson's bairns, of Richmond county, wish you weel. Will send you seller the morn.'

FROM CHICAGO, ILL.

'We drink to the old land and the new, the mother and daughter, loved and beloved, who grows dearer with every succeeding year.—McGregor.'

FROM ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

'The spirit of the ploughman bard reigns in your midst to-night. Much joy to yours.—J. Lockie Wilson, president.'

FROM BUFFALO, N.Y.

The St. Andrew's Scottish Society of Buffalo sends cordial greetings to brother saints in Montreal.

There's ne'er a nicht in a' the year
As thro' the warld we dauner,
Like that when we forgather here
Aneath St. Andrew's banner;
Nae canny Scot,
Whate'er his lot,
Or whether red or black his coat,
But cocks his nose the nicht wi' glee
And canty snuffs the barley bree,
And toasts the Land o' Heather.
The land o' cloud, and craigy steep,
O' loch, and speatin' river;
Where hero kings and poets sleep
In glory's mools thegither;
Its sod inurns
A Bruce and Burns
Great Wallace spirit ower it yearns,
To freedom, sang, and story dear,
We'll pray, wi' mony a sturdy cheer,
Gol bless the Land o' Heather.

FROM BOSTON, MASS.

The Scots Charitable Society of Boston, which the secretary (Mr. Patterson) stated was the oldest Scottish society on the American continent, sent the following greeting:—

DO YOU MIN' LANG SYNE.

Do you min' lang syne,
When the simmer days were fine,
And the sun shone brighter then
Than it has ever dune sin' syne?
I hae min' the very turn
Whaur we guddled in the burn,
And were late for the schule in the mornin'.

Min' ye o' yon sunny braes,
Whaur we gathered hips and slaes,
And fell among the bramble bushes
Tearin' a oor claes,
An' gaed slippin' hame at e'en
For fear we wid be seen,
But were lickit for oor pains in the mornin'?

What famous fun was there,
Wi' oor games at hunt and hare,
We played the truant from the schule,
Because it was the fair.
We ran frae Pattie's Hill,
Tae the woods on Winny Hill,
But were feart for the tawse in the 'mornin'.

Min' ye o' the miller's dam,
When the frosty winter cam',
How we slid across the curlers' rink,
And made their game a sham?
When they chased us up the shaw
We took leg bail, ane an' a',
But we did it ower again in the mornin'.

Where are those bright hearts noo,
That were ance sae leal and true?
Some have left life's tumbled scene,
Some are still struggling thro',
And some hae risen high
In life's changeful destiny,
For they rose with the lark in the mornin'.

Noo life's bright morn is past,
And evening's come at last;
Oor summer day has pass'd away,
Oor winter's coming fast,
But tho' long the night may seem
We shall sleep without a dream,
Till we waken in yon bright Sabbath mornin'.

FROM HALIFAX, N.S.

'And Scot to Scot the warld o'er,
Shall brithers be and a' that.'
James Halliday,
President North British Society.

FROM ROSSLAND, B.C.

'The president and members of St. Andrew's Society, of Rossland, send greetings to all Scots. In our mountains we are Highlanders. By our steady mining we are fast becoming Lowlanders, and we are surely all 'John Tamson's bairns to-night.—Archie Mackenzie, bard.'

FROM QUEBEC.

'Ye'll be glad to ken that the Scots in Quebec are haudin' their ain and a wee bit mair, so here's to the lads and lassies of Montreal.'
—A. Robertson, president.'

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

'Here's to the men who 'mong our hills
For freedom battled long,
Auld Scotland yet is to the fore,
For liberty and song.
R. R. Macaulay, president.

FROM MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Here's tae Scots in Montreal,
May joy attend yer meetin',
Ower the board we tak' yer han',
And wish ye kindly greetin'.

FROM GUELPH, ONT.

To brave auld Scotland, leal and true,
We'll dae oor best for ane anither;
O honest man, whate'er your lan',
Gie me yer han', for I'm yer brither.
Wm. Serrimmeur, president.

FROM WINNIPEG.

'Prairie Scots are preein' haggis the nicht in honor o' Andra. Join us in a drap o' Glenlivet in memory o' the land o' brown heath and shaggy wood.—A. Dawson, president.'

Miss Grace Bell, of St. Andrews, Scotland, has very thoughtfully forwarded a box of heather to the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal.

At the same time another consignment had been received from the 'Scotsman,' and that journal hopes the much-cherished flower 'will serve to revive kindly memories in the heart of many a "wandered Scot."' The following poem, entitled 'On Opening a Box of Heather,' is enclosed:

Had I the wings of a dove I would flee,
Just for ane night, to my ain countrie;
Wings of the wind bear me gently away,
Just for one night—I ask not to stay.

Oh! for a breath of the keen mountain breeze,
That blows wild and free in the land o'er the seas—
Give me the wings of a dove swift to flee,
Just for ane night, to the old countrie.

Blue are the skies in this country so fair,
Sweet-scented flowers ever perfume the air,
Stately the palm trees are waving o'er head,
Gorgeous the rays of the sun setting red.

But, oh! for the scent of the sweet heather bells,
A sight of the wild flowers down in the dells—
Had I the wings of a dove I would flee,
Just for a night, to my ain countrie.

Once more let my feet tread the moorland so bare;
Feel on my cheek the grand caller air;
Again let me hear the curlew's wild cry,
Far overhead in the grey Scottish sky.

These sounds and these memories ne'er can depart—
They are 'graven deep in my loyal heart.
Had I the wings of a dove I would flee,
Just for ane night, to that dear countrie!

Fain would I rest in the sweet mother earth,
Far o'er the seas in the land of my birth,
Rest with the dear ones I left long ago,
Sleeping so well 'neath a mantle of snow;
But not in that acre of God may I lie—
The exile must sleep 'neath an alien sky
But had I the wings of a dove I would flee,
Just for ane night, to my ain countrie!

Exiled from home, my heart aches with pain,
Feeling I ne'er may see it again;
Mem'ries crowd round me, my eyes fill with tears,
Gazing in thought down the vista of years.

Oh! trusted friends, that I know still are true,
Tender the thoughts my heart sends to you;
Oh! for the wings of a dove swift to flee
Just for ane night, to my ain countrie!
E. W. P.

VICTORIA, B. C.

'We main and micht toast auld Scotland far away. Greetings.—G. L. Milne, president.'

FROM OTTAWA.

'St. Andrew's sons at the Capital extend hearty greetings and best wishes for a successful anniversary.—J. A. Gemmill, president.'

FROM VANCOUVER, B.C.

'To a' the airts the win can blaw
Saint Andra's nicht oor message be,
May Scotland's lads and lasses a'
Frae care and poortith aye be free.'

FROM TORONTO.

'For nought can cheer the heart sae weel
As can a canty Highland reel.
Alexander Nairn, president.'

FROM TACOMA, WASH.

'We're nae sae fou but aye able tae claut the coggie.—A. S. Drummond, persident.'

FROM TRENTON.

'Here's to the Scots, the heath, and the heather,
The bonnet, the plaidie, the kilt and the feather,
For we're a Gordons to-nicht.
Robert Waddell, president.'

FROM DETROIT.

'A year has gane since last we sent
Oor brithers, far and near,
The greetings o' St. Andrew's nicht,
Oor message o' guid cheer.
An' greetings, freens, received frae you
Made a' oor hearts fair fain,
What better can we dae then, freens,
Than sing the auld refrain..

O happy, happy may ye be,
An' may ye ever hae
A heart aye true, a foot that's sure,
Tae climb life's dourest brae,
A kindly hand, a cheery smile,
For those that's in distress;
By helping them wha need it, freens,
Oor ain cares will grow less.

Gie a' yer lassies oor regards—
Without them what are we—
Or what could guid St. Andrew dune
Without their sympathy.
Then toast wi' us this happy nicht,
Thou' seas and plains divide,
Detroit Scots, wi' hearts aye true,
Are ever at yer side.'
W. R. Carnegie, president.
C. R. Robertson, secretary.'

A message similar to that from Detroit was received from Brantford, the secretary (Mr. D. Dimpsley) adding: 'Ours is a dinner.'

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

'The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, as we approach St. Andrew's Day, sends congratulations and best wishes to the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, and trust that fraternity and brotherly love will join all Scotch societies in the bonds of peace and concord forever.—Alex. C. Ferguson, jr., secretary.'

From New York: 'Success and good fortune, too, for you. All greetings tak.' A. Donald to Albainn Bheadarrach.—New York St. Andrew's Society.

From Kingston, Ont.: 'Tae you and yours the best frae us an' oors.'—A. W. Richardson, president.

FROM FREDERICTON, N.B.

'No narrow thoughts rest in your hearts,
Though Scotland leads the van,
We'll ne'er forget the inspiring flame,
The brotherhood of man.
—Oswald S. Crockett, president.

PRESIDENT DIAZ INAUGURATED.

City of Mexico, Dec. 1.—The inauguration of General Porfirio Diaz as President of the Republic of Mexico for the seventh time, and of Senor Don Ramon Corral as First Vice-President, took place to-day in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies under most auspicious circumstances.

RUSSIAN REFORMERS.

PARIS REVOLUTIONARIES ANXIOUS TO CO-OPERATE WITH ZEMSTVOISTS.

New York, Dec. 1.—A London despatch to the New York 'Times' says the London 'Times's' Paris correspondent sends a summary of a document purporting to be an account of a secret conference recently held in Paris by Russian reformers and revolutionaries. It is stated that the conferees agreed to co-operate in an effort to reform the Russian government, recognizing the following principles and fundamental demands:—

'First—The abolition of the autocracy and the repeal of all measures infringing on the constitutional rights of Finland.

'Second—The establishment of a democratic regime based on universal suffrage.

'Third—The right of each nationality to dispose of its own destinies and to be free from all violence on the part of Russian government.

Nine societies, each of large membership, are said to have been represented at the conference.

The Socialist leader, M. Jaures, today made public the text of a manifesto of the revolutionary, socialist and other opposition parties in Russia, which he says was issued simultaneously throughout Europe. The manifesto is signed by representatives of the various revolutionary and socialist parties of the Empire, particularly in European Russia, Poland and Finland, who recently have been holding secret meetings. The manifesto leaves the individual parties free to pursue their own methods of opposition to the government, but pledges the union of all the elements of the opposition to secure 'the abolition of autocracy and the substitution of a democrativ system based upon universal suffrage, the revocation of the measures destructive of the constitution of Finland and the suppression of the violence of the central government against the various sections of the Empire.'

The manifesto closes as follows: 'The parties represented herewith unite the efforts for the purpose of hastening the inevitable fall of absolutism.'

M. Jaures says that the uniting of the opposition parties is part of the movement for the adoption of a democratic institution in Russia, which he declares will be the most important historical achievement since the French revolution.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS MISSING.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—Since Tuesday of this week officials of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and a force of special detectives have been seeking to trace the $15,000 in gold which has disappeared from the company's office in this city. The money was in double eagles, and was delivered to the company's agents for shipment to San Jose. It has been found that the money was properly waybilled, but from that point all trace of the gold is lost. Employees of the company have been questioned, and searching investigations have been made, but with no success.

WORLD'S FAIR OVER.

St. Louis, Dec. 1.—The Louisiana Purchase Exhibition came to an official end to-day. Mr. David R. Francis, president, was the guest of honor. Ceremonies were conducted commemorating the services he has rendered in making the exhibition a success, and at the same time bidding farewell to the World's Fair, the magnificence and greatness of which have been heralded and acknowledged throughout the entire world. The official announcement showed that 18,317,345 admissions have been recorded since the exhibition opened on April 30. The banner month was September, when the total attendance was 3,651,873.

TRANSPORT WRECKED.

Island of Perim, Dec. 1.—The Portuguese transport 'Sao Thome,' from Lisbon, Nov. 10, with troops and passengers for East Africa, has been wrecked in the Red Sea and abandoned. The British steamer 'Can Mackay' rescued all on board.

IMPERIAL GARRISON

LONDON DESPATCH DISCREDITED IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—So far as the Minister of Militia and the Militia Department knows, there is absolutely no truth in the story from London of the withdrawal of the Imperial garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt and Sir Frederick Borden's opinion is that the newspaper despatches on the subject are either mistaken or fake.

OUTBREAK OF BLACK LEG.

Brockville, Nov. 30.—Black leg has broken out among the cattle of this district. A number of young cattle have died from the disease within the past week. Strong efforts are being made to stamp out the malady.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The Ontario Government has decided to contribute $10,000 towards the restoration of the philosophical and physics apparatus destroyed by the fire at Ottawa University last winter. The matter of a special grant to this university to aid in its re-establishment on its former basis, has been under consideration by the government for some time.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There were 120 deaths registered at the City Hall last week, 102 being Roman Catholics, sixteen Protestants and two Jews. Twenty-four deaths were due to infantile diseases, eight to diphtheria, twelve to consumption, and fifteen to other pulmonary and throat troubles. An unusual amount of diphtheria appears to prevail in St. Ann's and St. Gabriel wards. Fifty-five births were reported. During the week thirty-one cases of diphtheria, seventeen of measles, ten of scarlet fever, and three of typhoid were reported. There are ten cases of diphtheria and six of fever in the Contagious Diseases Hospital.

DUCHESS OF AOSTA ILL.

Turin, Nov. 30.—The Duchess of Aosta, wife of the Duke of Aosta, heir to the throne of Italy, is ill. The Duchess was, before her marriage, the Princess Helene of Orleans. She was married on June 25, 1895, when she was twenty-four years of age.

EMPLOYERS ORGANIZING

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMBATING THE LABOR UNIONS.

New York, Dec. 1.—Plans for organizing the employers of labor in this country to combat the labor unions were considered at yesterday's session of the Citizens' Industrial Association convention. Mr. Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn., executive agent of the American Anti-Boycott Association, spoke on 'Purposes and work of the American Anti-Boycott Association.'

BURIED MONEY IN COW SHED.

Auburn, Calif., Nov. 28.—The money amounting to $6,000, of which the Placer County Bank was robbed last May, has been found in a cow shed on the Weber place. The money was buried in an old five-pound lard can. Adolph Weber, who is under arrest on a charge of murdering his parents, brother and sister, has been formally charged with having also held up the bank.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 29.—An accident occurred at the railway yard on North street, yesterday, by which John Spruce had both legs cut off above the knees. He was oiling the Sydney flyer, and had had just completed his work and started across the tracks to breakfast, when he was struck by an inward bound train. He was picked up soon after, unconscious, and was removed to the hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. Spruce was sixty years of age, and had been employed on the I. C. R. here for nearly thirty years.

INVITATION EXTENDED.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 30.—The Rev. G. H. Williams has received a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Quebec Methodist city church, in succession to the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., who comes to Kingston.

MISS BOOTH'S SEND-OFF

COMMISSIONER COOMBS ARRIVES TO-DAY.

Miss Eva Booth, daughter of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, who has been in command of the Canadian forces for the past eight years, left Toronto last week for New York, to take up her duties as head of the Army in the United States. Escorted from the Temple to the City Hall by a great procession, headed by four bands, she was received by Mayor Urquhart and other civic officials and given a magnificent send-off, the Mayor speaking in warm approbation of the splendid work she had done not only in Toronto, but all over Canada.

Commissioner T. B. Coombs, Miss Booth's successor, and Mrs. Coombs, are due to arrive in Toronto to-day from England, via New York. Mr. Coombs, who was in charge of Canada for the Army twenty years ago, will have a warm welcome. It is expected that he will visit Montreal in the near future.

Several transfers of provincial commanding officers throughout the Dominion will be made as soon as the commissioner becomes familiar with existing conditions and needs. Major Stanyon and wife, who have been the principals of the Toronto Training Garrison for some time, will go to the United States to take a command under Miss Booth, and Brigadier Sneeton, who has been in charge of Newfoundland for two or three years, will be given a new appointment.

HENRIK IBSEN ILL.

Christiania, Nov. 29.—Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, is ill as the result of an attack of fainting fits that he experienced some days ago. The attending physician does not consider that there is reason for anxiety. Ibsen sleeps well, is able to leave his bed at intervals and has a good appetite.

COXEY IS A BANKRUPT.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 29.—General Jacob Coxey, of Mount Vernon, once leader of the 'Commonwealth' army, last night filed a personal petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are given as $287,000. His assets consist of 2,500 shares of stock in the Coxey Steel and Silica Sand Company, and an unsecured note for $11,000.

STORY IS DENIED.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Dr. Charles C. Hall, denies the reputed statements of Dr. David Schley Schaff, who is reported to have declared that the Union Theological Seminary at New York had abjured the Westminster Confession of Faith and adopted a creed of its own in consideration of gifts amounting to $250,000.

MR. SHEARER TO RESIGN.

Sherbrooke, Que., Nov. 29.—The Rev. Mr. Shearer, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, will resign from his present charge on the second Sunday in January.

WESTERN HORSE THIEVES.

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—At Macleod, N.W.T., Judge Harvey sentenced A. F. Blunden to ten years; Daniel Dixon, two years, and George McLean, three years, all for cattle or horse stealing.

STRIKE IS OVER

MINERS AND OPERATORS IN THE TELLURIDE DISTRICT COME TO TERMS.

Telluride, Col., Dec. 1.—Both mine owners and union miners are rejoicing over the action of the District Miners' Association in session at Ouray, ending the strike in this district, which was called on Sept. 1, 1903. Mr. Chas. H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has made this statement:

'We have called the strike off because we have taken the position that the issues involved have been conceded by the mine owners and operators in the Telluride district, in that they recenty posted notices to the effect that after Dec. 1 they would grant an eight-hour work day, both for their mills and smelters and a minimum wage scale of three dollars. These were the demands we made over a year ago.

'I believe that within sixty days every mine and mill at Telluride and Ophir will be running to its full capacity with the best workmen in the west employed.'

Mr. Moyer said the result of this action would be to help the Cripple Creek situation.

AFGHAN FRONTIER

RUSSIA DENIES REPORTED ACTIVITY.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—The statement that Russia is concentrating troops on the Afghan frontier is denied. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true that Russia is watching with some misgivings the British plans for the re-organization and increase of the Indian army as well as the despatch of a deputation to Persia. Coming on the heels of the Thibetan expedition these moves naturally create the suspicion that Great Britain is taking advantage of Russia's pre-occupation in the Far East to strengthen her position on the Indian frontier of Persia. Russia seems keenly alive to the situation, but no open move has yet been made, and the authorities are not disposed to admit that any is in contemplation as a counter move in Persia.

REMARKABLE SHOOTING

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM PROVES HE IS A FINE MARKSMAN.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The Emperor William did some remarkable shooting at Alawnitz, Silesia, yesterday. From daylight to four in the afternoon he brought down 910 pheasants, fifteen other birds and two hares. The guns of the party bagged 3,215 heads of game. The Emperor and his party shot 10,042 birds in two days last week on the estate of Count von Tiele-Winckler, which were sent to market in Berlin, which city receives almost every day several thousand pheasants, besides larger game, as a result of the Imperial party's forays.

SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY

QUEEN ALEXANDRA ENTERTAINS SCHOOL CHILDREN AT SANDRINGHAM.

London, Dec. 1.—The Queen is celebrating her sixtieth birthday to-day at Sandringham. Flags are flying everywhere, the church bells are pealing and the usual salutes were fired at the naval and military stations at home and in the colonies. The festivities at Sandringham were of a simple character the main feature being the entertainment of the school children of the estate, at which the Queen and her guests personally attend to the wants of the little folks. The members of the royal family and a few intimate friends make up the house party, among whom is Consuelo Yznaga, Dower Duchess of Manchester. The Queen was the recipient of an immense variety of presents, mostly curious and artistic knickknacks. Telegrams of congratulation from friends and public bodies, to which Her Majesty always responds personally, reached Sandringham in very large numbers during the morning.

PREPARING FOR TROUBLE.

STRENUOUS SCENES ANTICIPATED AT THE HUNGARIAN HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

Buda-Pest, Dec. 1.—In anticipation of trouble on the reopening of the parliament on Dec. 9, M. Tisza, the Premier, has decided to appoint a parliamentary guard of some forty exceptionally stalwart men, recruited from various parts of the country, from the gendarmerie, who will be brought here and especially uniformed, sworn and placed at the disposition of the President of the Chamber of Deputies. The members of the Opposition are highly incensed at these tactics.

THE HOUSE FAMINE

TORONTO BUSINESS MEN AROUSED OVER THE SITUATION.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—The special committee appointed by the Employers' Association, the Bankers' Association, the Board of Trade, the Trades and Labor Council, and other organizations will hold a meeting in the office of the Employers' Association in a few days to consider a means to obviate the present scarcity and consequent high rentals of dwelling houses in the city. The committee held a preliminary session about a week ago, and adjourned in order to have a mass of information collected from other large cities on the continent on the housing problem. The committee finds itself face to face with the fact that manufacturers are unable to locate in the city owing to the scarcity of houses for workingmen. The present building by-law almost prohibits the erection of cheap houses, and the high rentals force wages above the normal levels, and make it highly disadvantageous for the manufacturer to conduct his business with profit to himself, owing to the competition he encounters from other cities which have not these conditions to overcome. The problem is a difficult one, and few cities in America have been able to find its solution. It is likely that Dr. Goldwin Smith will be invited to attend the session of the committee.

PANIC NARROWLY AVERTED.

Brockville, Dec. 1.—During a concert performance in the Opera House, with a full audience present, a panic was narrowly averted by the bursting of a large water pipe behind the scenes. The rear of the water conveyed the idea of a fire being in progress, and instantly a general rush for the doors was precipitated. The cool heads managed to preserve order, and no further trouble was forthcoming, when the nature of the accident was explained. The female portion of the audience was badly scared.

TORONTO TRADE UNION

SCHEME OF FINANCIAL DEFENCE FOR STRIKERS.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—A committee representing the various local trade unions have prepared a report on the proposed scheme of financial defence for the protection of trade unionists on strike, the general outline of which was approved at last night's meeting of the District Labor Council. The basis of the scheme consists of the formation of a federation, with a guarantee fund, into which unions affiliated with the District Labor Council will be required to pay assessments of at least ten cents per member a week for one year. Carrying out this scheme, the twenty-eight unions in the building trades section would pay in about $19,200 a year. The penalty clause provides that any union withdrawing from the federation after six months will be compelled to forfeit the amount paid into the guarantee fund, and if such union applies for reinstatement it will have to pay assessments for a year before it will be entitled to strike pay.

RAN INTO TOOL CAR

BAD ACCIDENT IN THE NEW YORK SUBWAY.

New York, Dec. 2.—In a collision in the subway last night between a passenger train and a tool car, one man was injured and a number of others were shaken up. The accident occurred at 142nd street, on the Bronx avenue branch. The train was composed of five cars, and going at high speed, ran into a misplaced switch and struck the tool car, which it demolished.

There were but few passengers on the train, and the only one badly hurt was an Italian laborer who had an arm broken and received other injuries.

Parts of the wrecked tool car came in contact with the electric current and caused a fire, which was put out before serious damage resulted.

NEW YORK STATE CANAL.

Albany, N.Y., Dec. 1.—Since the appearance of advertisements seeking proposals for the construction of the thousand-ton-barge canal in New York state, requests for particulars have arrived in a volume that surprises the employees of the Department of Public Works. Thus far applications for plans and specifications have been received from over two hundred contractors residing in nearly every state of the Union and Canada. There is no provision in the law that forbids awarding such contracts to aliens and it is quite possible that several of the jobs under the canal construction will go outside the United States.

SAMPLE JEWELLERY MISSING.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 2.—The Boston police are searching for two cases of sample jewellery, valued at $10,000, which had been left in the parcel room of the South Terminal Station by a travelling salesman. When he called for them he was told that some one had called and secured the cases. In them were diamonds, nearly all unmounted, worth $6,000, together with watches and gold jewellery worth $4,000.

TORONTO MAYORALTY.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—At the meeting of the Board of Education last night Mr. George H. Gooderham, chairman of the Board, tendered his resignation, in order that he may become a mayoralty candidate in the approaching municipal elections, and Mr. C. A. B. Brown was appointed chairman for the unexpired term.

'SOO' MAKING THINGS LIVELY.

Winnipeg, Dec. 2.—With the incoming of the 'Soo' road to Winnipeg, there are prospects of a lively rate war between the roads running from this city to St. Paul. Yesterday the Great Northern and Canadian Northern announced a cut of $3.50 in round trip rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 2.—John Matthews, fireman, on the M. C. R. freight, wrecked at Pelton Junction, died at the Hotel Dieu. His mother arrived shortly before he died, and will take his body home to Niagara Falls. Bruce Little, the engineer, and Thomas Stewart, the brakeman, are still at the Hotel Dieu, and cannot be moved for some time. Local railway officials refuse to discuss the accident.

DRANK POISONED BRANDY.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—A despatch to the 'Lokal Anzeiger,' from Kieff, Russia, announces that twenty persons have lost their lives there through drinking poisoned brandy.

PRINCIPAL CAVEN DEAD

Eminent Presbyterian Divine Passes Away After Only a Few Days' Illness.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—Dr. William Caven, principal of Knox College, died last evening, at his residence, Spadina Road, aged 74, of influenza and pneumonia. His last public appearance was at Guelph, a week ago last night, where he spoke in the interests of the Lord's Day Alliance, of which he was president. He returned on Friday and attended to his classes at the college, although feeling tired. On Saturday he was taken ill, and was forced to keep to his bed. He had been delirious a considerable time since, although he recognized his family yesterday morning. He leaves a widow, three sons, and three daughters. The sons are all medical practitioners in Toronto. They are



THE LATE PRINCIPAL CAVEN.

John, W. P. and James G. The daughters are Margaret, wife of the Rev. Wm. Wilson, Presbyterian missionary at Indore, where she has been since 1884; Miss Mary and Miss Jean, at home.

The feeling expressed by the Presbyterian authorities is that Principal Caven's place at Knox College will be impossible to adequately fill, and that a temporary arrangement will be made. The Rev. Dr. McLaren, professor of systematic theology, or the Rev. Prof. Ballantyne, professor of church history, may be made acting president. The Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Old St. Andrew's Church, has scholarly attainments which would qualify him for the position, but that brilliant theologian is considered too advanced in his attitude on Biblical criticism to be available. It is considered probable that the authorities of Knox College will have to look to the Edinburgh seats of Presbyterian learning for their new president. Prof. Robinson, Old Testament History, who made a strong impression when here, and is now in Chicago, may be invited.

THE TORONTO PRESS.

The 'Mail and Empire,' commenting on the death of Principal Caven, says:—'It would be simply truth and not postmortem flattery to say that in the death of Principal Caven Canadian Presbyterianism has lost its best loved son. John Knox's religion has been graced in this country by many able men, brilliant logicians, skilled debaters, orators and statesmen, but among them all few indeed have inspired in their followers such warm affection as that which has gone out to William Caven. The late Principal Grant, with whom one might compare him, was a very different sort of man. They represented, in fact, different types of manhood, besides different ideals; but one served his Church no less earnestly than the other—Grant, the bold controversialist; Caven, the gentle, kindly teacher, beloved by men of all creeds, unworldly to a degree, and combining with deep philosophy something of the child's simplicity. Principal Caven was a man whose death will be a loss not only to Presbyterianism, but to all religions in this country. As the late Prof. Halliday Douglass said:—'To know him is to revere him.'

The 'Globe' says:—'Principal Caven is dead. The news will go this morning to all parts of Canada and far beyond, and everywhere it will strike with a sense of pain and irreparable loss. This morning the whole country recognizes the gap, which none can fill, in the front rank of great Canadians. Principal Caven was, indeed, a great Canadian. For sheer mentality he stood high above the crowd. By no artifice or make-believe, but by intellectual and moral worth, he impressed himself on the thought and life of Canada to a degree almost unequalled by any other public man. There was that about him which commanded respect even from those whose lives and points of view and modes of thought were farthest from his own. In those who knew him, and in whom there was the power of appreciating his real worth, he inspired, not respect alone, but reverence. The man in the street, as well as the man in the church, felt the touch of his personal worth, and in his presence all rudeness and insincerity, both of thought and speech was conscious of rebuke.

The Rev. William Caven, D.D., LL.D., was a native of Wigtonshire, Scotland, and received his early education in his father's school in the parish of Kirkcolm, Wigtonshire. His father, a sound scholar and a very worthy man, emigrated to Canada in 1847, with his family and settled near Galt, Ont., in the Township of North Dumfries, resuming there the work of teaching. Caven's family in the days of the struggle for religious independence in Scotland had distinguished themselves by their support of the Solemn League and Covenant. One member of his mother's family suffered mutilation at the hands of the dragoons of 'Bloody Clavers,' and another is said to have suffered martyrdom. It was largely due to his family history and his father's influence, no doubt, that William Caven turned his attention to the ministry. He was seventeen years of age on his arrival in Canada, having been born in 1830, and a year or two after he commenced to study theology under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church at London, Ont., his teachers being the Rev. William Proudfoot and the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, the latter of whom with the Rev. William Fraser, had planted the United Presbyterian Church in Western Canada. During the year 1850-51 he studied at Toronto, and in 1852 he was licensed to preach by the Flamboro' Presbytery. His first charge was St. Mary's, Ontario, where he labored from 1852 until 1865, interrupted by a visit of nearly a year's duration to Scotland for the benefit of his health. In 1861 the United Presbyterian and Free Churches amalgamated as the Canada Presbyterian Church, and the Synod of this body appointed Mr. Caven and Professor Gregg to fill, during alternate terms, the chair of exegetical theology and biblical criticism in Knox College, Toronto, in place of Professor Young, who had resigned. In 1866 Mr. Caven was appointed professor, and in the discharge of his duties he was noted for his moderation and candor in stating the opinions of opponents and for firmly holding to the interpretation which he considered right. On the death of Dr. Michael Willis, in 1870, Professor Caven was appointed principal of Knox College. Along with Professor Gregg he made a tour of the Province of Ontario in the interests of the building fund of the college, and by their exertions they raised a hundred thousand dollars. The corner stone of the new building was laid in April, 1874, and the college was occupied for the first time in the session of 1875-76. Principal Caven always advocated the union of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church. The union of 1861 has been referred to. When amalgamation between the Canada Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church of Canada was under consideration he was a member of the union committee and the success of the negotiations was largely due to his exertions. As moderator of the Canada Presbyterian Church he had the pleasure of signing the articles of union in 1875. In that year he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Queen's University. His other academic titles were D.D., from Princeton University, and LL.D. from Toronto University. He did a great deal to bring about the formation of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, of which he was usually a member. He succeeded Professor Goldwin Smith as president of the Ontario Teachers' Association in 1877.

Principal Caven always took a keen interest in public affairs and he came forward prominently to oppose the passing of the Jesuits' Estates Act (1889) and his influence was also thrown into the scale in opposition to any interference with Manitoba schools act. He was one of the most prominent figures in Canadian public life, and he combined with great sincerity and an uncompromising attitude where principle was involved, a very pleasing tone of consideration for the feelings of others. Although obviously a man of great power and influence, he was gentle, modest and unassuming. As a debater he was considered to have no rival in the Presbyterian Church.

GETS FOURTEEN YEARS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 2.—Moskowski, the Galician who shot and killed H. V. Reid, at Leduc, on Hallowe'en, was given fourteen years at Edmonton. He claimed that he meant to shoot in the air, but the gun went off before he intended.

MISS MACPHERSON DEAD.

A SKETCH OF HER NOBLE LIFE'S WORK.

The death of Miss Annie Macpherson, founder of the Macpherson Homes for Destitute Children, which occurred yesterday in England, deprives those interested in charitable and immigration work among orphans and destitute children of a capable, energetic and disinterested worker. Miss Macpherson was in her eightieth year.

Mr. W. H. Merry, superintendent of the Macpherson Boys' Home of Stratford, in an interview in the Stratford 'Beacon,' says of the deceased lady:—

'Through the death of Miss Annie Macpherson, thousands of children, and many widows and poor folk in London, have lost a true, sympathetic friend. She gave all the credit of her life's work to God alone, and counted herself merely the instrument in his hands. She never once appealed to the public for the necessary funds. Hers has been a work of faith, from first to last, and she has found the truth of her motto—The Lord will provide—over and over again. Miss Macpherson had many gifts and graces which she devoted to this work, and all she possessed, too, was given to this object.

The following sketch of Miss Macpherson's life is taken from the 'Missionary Review' of March, 1903:—

'Miss Annie Macpherson, the founder of the Match-box Makers' Mission, was born in Campsie, a beautiful village in Scotland. Her father was a specialist in education, and took care that she should be sent to the best schools. He was in touch with a band of men and women who were striving for the introduction of a thorough system of national education, and while his daughter was still a girl he was called to England to superintend the Ockham Industrial Schools. As his secretary she early became familiar with the theory and practice of teaching, and this proved of inestimable value in her subsequent lifework. Other and valuable lessons had to be learned in the schools of sorrow. The father's health failed, and after five years' suffering from slow consumption, he passed away, leaving a bright testimony to his Christian character and faith.

'Coming back to London, from New York in 1866, she found the East End being devastated by the plague. Revisiting her match-box makers, she saw sorrow and distress in every home. Parents and husbands were snatched off suddenly, leaving many helpless orphans and poor widows. Something must be done at once. Mr. R. C. Morgan, of the 'Christian,' came to her help, pleaded the cause of the widow and orphan, and ere long a fund of £22,000 was raised to feed the destitute and open sewing-classes to aid the widows. This formed the starting point of the The Home of Industry, with its numerous and diversified phases of evangelistic and helpful service.

After describing Miss Macpherson's work among the street Arabs, the 'Review' goes on to say:—

'Before the close of the first year many of the rescued boys were placed in situations, but difficulty arose from the proximmity of old haunts and evil companions. The matter was laid before God, and Miss Macpherson was led to recall the methods adopted by Mr. Van Meter in New York. Already some fifty families had been sent out to Canada, but the emigration of boys had not been thought of. At length it was determined that if God sent the money—without direct appeal to any one—it would be taken as a signal to go forward. In the spring of 1870 a thousand pounds were sent in, and it was decided to essay the novel task of transplanting a party of boys to Canada. This band set sail on May 12, 1870, under Miss Macpherson's personal care. On arrival at Quebec a telegram was sent to the government, by the port officials, who described the boys as well-behaved and likely to be of service on farms. Orders were sent to entertain the party and the lady at its head, and to send them on to Toronto. Homes were soon found for the little emigrants, and the same year two other parties—one of boys and one of girls—followed, all of whom were 'placed in good homes.' Since then eighty-four companies of children have been sent out, making a total of about seven thousand poor children transplanted from a hopeless life of struggle and sorrow to a land of plenty and promise. Nor in all these voyages has one serious accident occurred to these children.

The first Distributing Home in Canada was a free gift from the Council of the Town of Belleville, Ontario. In 1837 another Home was opened at Knowlton, in the Eastern Townships. This is now used as the Distribution Home for the Liverpool children emigrated by Mrs. Birt, Miss Macpherson's only surviving sister. A third Home was opened in 1872, in Galt, far west in the province of Ontario. But eleven years later this gave way to a new home at Stratford, Ontario.

Apart, however, from this emigration movement, a very large evangelistic and home mission work is centered in The Home of Industry, 29 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 30.—By a decision yesterday in the action of the people and Cossey, appellant, vs. Comptroller Grout, of New York, the Court of Appeals declared unconstitutional chapter 415 of the laws of 1897 (the labor law), which prohibits a contractor from employing his men more than eight hours a day on city, county or state work. Since its enactment in 1897 this statute has been almost continually before the courts. Other phases have been passed upon, but this is the first time that the Court of Appeals has expressed its views flatly on the eight-hour provision.

The action was brought by Harry Cossey to compel the payment by the city of New York for $28,215, for ten scows manufactured for the street cleaning department. Payment was refused on the ground that he had violated the terms of his contract in employing his men over eight hours a day. Cossey did not deny this, but claimed that the law was unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals reverses the lower courts and grants the appellant's application, though not entirely on the arguments advanced by his counsel.

New York, Nov. 30.—Members of the Citizens' Industrial Association, representing all sections of the country, were present when the second annual convention of the organization opened in the new Hotel Astor, here to-day.

Mr. Francis C. Nunmacher, speaking on 'The liberty of the press,' said, in part: 'By inaugurating a strike for an eight-hour day on Jan. 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union would paralyze the entire printing industry from one end of the country to the other for they are now engaged in organizing all the smaller cities as rapidly as it can be done, so there will be no non-union printers to take their places in the larger cities.

'It is up to you to make it sure that ter. The United Typothetae, to a man, will fight it to the end, but unaided by their customers, it will cost some of them their fortunes. Let the union get the eight-hour day, and you know what will happen in other lines of industry.'

The committee on credentials reported that it has passed on the credentials of 224 delegates, from twenty-two states and Canada.

WILL VISIT BRITAIN

PARTY OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS WILL BE GUESTS OF LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The London Chamber of Commerce, in association with influential friends in Canada, is arranging for a reception to leading Canadian manufacturers who are to visit the British Isles early in July next.

The party is expected to number at least three hundred and a special steamship will be chartered to convey the delegation—which will sail from Montreal to England.

Lord Strathcona is taking a keen interest in the proposed trip of the Canadians to the Motherland, and Lord Brassey has also asked to be associated in the reception.

According to reports received from England, it is quite evident that there is a desire to reciprocate the cordial greeting the Canadians gave the British manufacturers when they visited Canada in the summer of 1903 at the time of the Montreal Congress. Arrangements are in progress to show the visitors the best of industrial England and Scotland, especially with a view to ascertaining the best basis for mutually advantageous reciprocity. Public meetings are also to be held at which the Canadian visitors will be present and speak.

The greatest advantage is expected to accrue from this visit in removing misconceptions and the opportunity is especially welcomed in view of the renewed Canadian reciprocity efforts emanating from Washington, of which United States cables in the English papers have had much to say recently. The proposed visit is meeting with general favor in local business circles and on 'Change to-day the matter was favorably commended.

Mr. R. J. Young, of Toronto, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was in the city yesterday in connection with the proposed trip and during his stay he called at the offices of the different steamship companies and discussed with the officials the possibility of securing special conditions in order to carry out the project.

FRENCH VIEWS ON CANADA.

THE PARIS 'SIECLE' AND 'POLITIQUE COLONIALE' SPEAK OF DOMINION ELECTION.

The 'Siecle,' of Paris, referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent victory, congratulated the Canadian people upon having given a new term to the distinguished statesman, and speaking of the race cry raised in certain sections during the contest, it says: 'This was a very stupid cry at a moment when, and in a country where, the co-existence, and we might say the fusion of the two races is so complete, if not in the family, at least in the nation. Certainly there are still French people in Canada, and their number even goes on increasing every year; but, whether of French or English origin, there are no other but loyal Canadians, none of whom dream of shaking off the light yoke of the most liberal government that exists.'

Another French organ, the 'Politique Coloniale,' also rejoices over Sir Wilfrid's victory, and says:—'We rejoice for Canada, but we also rejoice for France. It is not with a view to flatter old race prejudices that we speak thus. Surely the French element progresses more than ever in Canada, but we know to what extent that element shows itself "loyalist," and we do not feel disposed to advise them to change their attitude. We may be allowed, however, to hope that when, for instance, the question of improving the commercial relations between Canada and France comes up, the Liberal majority definitely secured for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will show good-will towards us, not forgetting for all that their special duties towards Great Britain.'

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Brantford, Ont., Dec. 2.—Wednesday the adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. Burbanks, Ayr Road, was burned to death. The little one was left alone in the house for a few minutes, and during this time pushed a broom into the front of the stove, when the blazing broom was withdrawn the child's clothes caught fire, and the burns received caused death.

ONTARIO CRISIS.

Prohibition Liberals Call on Electo rs to Defeat Mr. Ross

FORMER SUPPORTERS OPPOSE RECONSTRUCTED GOVERNMENT.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—The following manifesto to the electors of Ontario is issued by the leading members of the Ontario Citizens' League, the executive of which is almost exclusively composed of leading Liberals. It is signed by Mr. W. E. Raney, a prominent Liberal, who was secretary of the committee on Private Bills of the Ontario Legislature, and Mr. Alex. Mills, who has been talked of in Liberal circles as the Ross candidate for East York. A similar manifesto is to be drafted this afternoon by the Ontario Alliance, the president of which, Mr. G. T. Marter, former Conservative leader, but who ran as a Ross candidate in the last election, said to the 'Witness' correspondent: 'The feeling of the Alliance executive is almost unanimous that the present government must be defeated.'

From interviews with prominent Liberals the attitude is gathered that the value of the Liberal convention concessions are fully estimated, but it is claimed that Mr. Whitney will go as far as the present temperance plank has been openly accepted by the officers of the Ontario License Holders' Association as quite satisfactory to that body. The reason the officials of the Ontario Alliance are now opposing Mr. Ross while they were supporting him up to last Thursday, is that he broke faith after the committee on resolution had been given a generous concession. Leading Alliance committee men who sat on the Liberal platform near Mr. Ross charge him with deliberately putting the Hon. Mr. McKay up to emasculate the report.

The manifesto of the Ontario Citizens' League is as follows:—

To the People of Ontario:—

By neither of the conventions just held by the two political parties of the province has much deference been shown to the scores of resolutions passed during the recent years by church synods, assemblies, unions and conferences requesting the enactment of legislation by which the liquor traffic shall be restricted within the narrowest limits possible, under the constitution—much less to the will of the people, as expressed in the referendum vote. On the contrary, it is evident that both political parties have retrograded from the advance positions formerly held by them. In 1893 Sir Oliver Mowat pledged the Liberal party to enact prohibitory legislation up to the limit of the powers of the province, once those powers were determined by the highest court of the Empire, a pledge, the obligation of which was accepted by both his successors in the leadership. So, too, in the same year, the Hon. William R. Meredith declared that if the Conservative party were entrusted with the government as the result of the then approaching general election, he would obey the mandate of the people as expressed in the plebiscite of 1892, and enact prohibitory legislation. The Conservative party, however, abandoned prohibition as a plank in its platform shortly after Mr. Meredith's retirement from the leadership, and now as the result of the recent Liberal convention, the Liberal party has ruthlessly repudiated the pledges made by its successive leaders

When the pledges of Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Meredith were given the saloon was recognized as a menace to the individual and the home, and therefore to the state. In the meantime it has come to be the enemy of the state in another, a more insidious and even a more dangerous, sense. Under the protection of the liquor license laws, the liquor trade of this province has grown to be an enormous monopoly, depending for its existence directly upon the government.

The efforts that have been made in Ontario in the past to place restrictions on the evils flowing from the saloon have only succeeded in arousing the liquor monopoly to greater activity in the public affairs of the province, until the liquor trade has become what it is today, an active, tireless, sleepless factor in our politics, the one object of whose activity is the protection and perpetuation of the saloon.

The activity of a franchise-holding monopoly, boldly proclaiming its trade to be its politics, would be an intolerable impertinence under any circumstances—an impertinence calling loudly for the revocation of its state-granted franchise. How much more impertinent, how much more intolerable, when the thing which is the subject of the monopoly is in its very nature the enemy of the state; how much more intolerable when that monopoly, everywhere recognized as a corrupting influence, is kept by the law in terms of the closest intimacy with and dependence upon the government. So true is this that even a change of government will mean no change in the debauching relations of the trade to the state. It will be idle for political conventions to pass resolutions against corrupt political methods while such a well-spring of political corruption as the liquor monopoly is kept hand in glove with our politics.

The first duty of honest men is to cast out a government which, besides the evasion of its solemn pledges, has perpetuated its existence by becoming the willing beneficiary of frauds, briberies and perjuries.

The government is not purged by the resignation of the 'wicked partners'—much less is it entitled to credit when, instead of putting forth an honest statement of the reasons for their going, it recommends them for preferment to the most exalted positions in the gift of their fellow countrymen. We yet have responsible government in theory in this country, and we must hold the government responsible for the rascalities which have been perpetrated in its name and for its advantage. No matter though some of the members of the government may be personally innocent, they have taken the benefits and they must take the consequences.

The second duty of honest men will be to get rid of the most obvious source of political corruption, the bad pre-eminence of the liquor monopoly in our public affairs. This can only be done by getting rid of the license system.

Both these purposes can be accomplished, but they can be accomplished only at this juncture by the nomination and election of independent representatives to the legislature. It is not proposed to start a new political party, but only to elect a number of representatives pledged to the abolition of the liquor license system and on all other questions to give an independent support to the government that may be returned to power.

At the present moment the influence of the liquor trade is dominant in the legislature and among the workers of both political parties throughout the province. That condition is not accidental. It is the result of the political influence exercised by the liquor trade in every constituency in Ontario. That influence can be met and overborne only by an influence equally extensive. The only influence co-extensive with that of the liquor trade in Ontario is that of the disinterested honest men of the province. If they will take the matter up, not as something they ought to counsel or plead with the political parties to do, but as something they must do themselves, the thing can be done. The present is both a crisis and an opportunity for the temperance cause. If the opportunity is permitted to pass, the liquor trade will go on extending and cementing its political power.

What is required now is local organization of the independent sentiment of every riding. The only difference of opinion likely to develop is as to the method of dealing with what may be called the residue of the liquor traffic after the banishment of the bar and the liquor store. The suggestion we venture to make with reference to this is that cities and towns be given the option of establishing liquor depots to be regulated under provincial law and to be subject to state inspection, but their control to be dissociated entirely from political and party influence and vested in boards of commissioners elected by the people. We cannot get rid of the traffic altogether, and this plan seems to us to be less objectionable than any other that has been suggested.

The dissolution is likely to be announced at any moment, and no time is to be lost. Sympathizers with the views and purposes here expressed are invited to place themselves promptly in communication with one of the undersigned or with Mr. W. G. Fee, organizer, 152 West Lodge avenue, Toronto.

Yours in the interests of good citizenship.

W. E. RANEY.
J. EDWARD STARR.
ALEX. MILLS.

Toronto, Nov. 28, 1904.

MR. ROSS EXPLAINS.

TEMPERANCE PLATFORM MOST ADVANCED YET.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—The Hon. G. W. Ross writes a column letter to the 'Globe' to clear up some misunderstanding as to his attitude on the temperance resolutions at the recent Liberal convention. The ministers who spoke in oppositon to clause 3, that provided for a compulsory vote on local option in January, 1906, did so, he asserts, as delegates and without any suggestion from him or any other person, so far as he knew. He adds, 'I believe they spoke wisely, and the best test of the aptness and wisdom of their remarks is that clause 3 was eliminated with the overwhelming approval of between two and three thousand Liberals, the great majority of whom are thoroughly devoted to temperance and moral reform. Had it not been quite apparent that the convention would reject the clause in question, I would as a delegate have intervened, but in my anxiety to let the delegates frame the platform for the party on temperance and every other question, I refrained from doing so. The temperance platform gains rather than loses by the elimination of clause 3. It is the best and most advanced ever adopted by any province of Canada. I am confident that when it is more fully considered it will be accepted heartily by the great bulk of the temperance workers of the province.

DATE OF THE ELECTIONS.

NOW SAID THEW WILL NOT BE HELD TILL THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—It may be stated as coming from a reliable source, that there will be no provincial elections during the present year. The interval between now and Christmas is considered too short for the conducting of a campaign, and it would be a highly unpopular act to mix up the animosities of election day with the amenities of the holiday week. In well informed Liberal circles it is understood that polling day will be on or about Jan. 17.

WEST HURON.

Wingham, Ont., Nov. 29.—The West Huron Conservatives' convention was held yesterday at Auburn. Mr. Dudley Holmes, of Wingham, carried the convention as the standard-bearer in the next provincial election.

NORTH BRUCE.

Walkerton, Ont., Nov. 29.—The annual meeting of the North Bruce Conservative Association was held at Formosa today, and was largely attended. Mr. Miscampbell, ex-M.P.P., Sault Ste. Marie, addressed the meeting, and was enthusiastically received. All the old officers of the association were re-elected. Dr. R. E. Clapp, of Mildmay, was unanimously chosen as candidate of the party at the ensuing provincial election.

SOUTH ESSEX.

Leamington, Ont., Nov. 29.—The South Essex Conservative convention, held here yesterday, was attended by about 100 delegates, from all parts of the riding. Dr. C. N. Anderson, of Leamington, was finally nominated, getting the honor over two other candidates, Messrs. George Cady, of Ruthven, and Henry Clay, of Amherstburg. After the nominations speeches were made by Mr. N. A. Coste, Amherstburg; Dr. Rheaume, M.P.P., North Essex, and the candidate-elect. The Ross administration was severely arraigned. The meeting closed with cheers for the candidate and Mr. Whitney.

WEST PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, Ont., Dec. 1.—At the Conservative convention, held here on Tuesday, which was very largely attended, Mr. T. E. Bradburn was nominated candidate for West Peterborough in the coming provincial elections.

NORTH NORFOLK.

Simcoe, Ont., Dec. 1.—At a meeting of the Conservatives of North Norfolk, held here yesterday to nominate a candidate for the Ontario Legislature, Dr. F. S. Snider, of Waterford, was the unanimous choice of the party

FEELING IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Ottawa Liberals anticipate that the Hon. G. W. Ross will bring on the general elections at an early date, instead of holding the by-elections to discover the current of feeling in the country. Accordingly, they have called the local Liberal convention to nominate candidates on Wednesday of next week. The primaries will meet to elect delegates the previous evening. A prominent Liberal, discussing the situation today, expressed the opinion that the voting would be held possibly about Dec. 22, the latter date, he said, would be the more acceptable to Ottawa Liberals.

NORTH YORK ELECTION.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—The argument in the North York election appeal was concluded yesterday, and judgment reserved. Mr. Justice Osler told Mr. Aylesworth that he was splitting hairs. The lawyer replied that he had been told the same thing by the newspapers, but he had not expected to hear such an opinion from the Bench.

MR. MACKAY HOME.

Owen Sound, Ont., Dec. 1.—A reception was tendered the Hon. A. G. Mackay, the new Minister of Crown Lands, on his return home last night.

WEST SIMCOE.

Collingwood, Ont., Dec. 2.—The Conservative convention to choose a candidate to represent the riding of West Simcoe at the coming provincial elections was held here yesterday. Mr. James Duff, the present member, received the unanimous nomination, and was the only name before the convention.

West Simcoe Liberals will meet on Tuesday, Dec. 13, to select a candidate to oppose Mr. Duff.

RUSSELL COUNTY CONSERVATIVES.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The Conservative convention for the County of Russell takes place at Russell village on Dec. 13. The county is overwhelmingly Liberal. It is not likely, however, that it will go by default. The Conservatives allege that Mr. Guibord, the return-ing officer, will be asked to give way to the Hon. F. A. Evanturel.

MR. PATTERSON DEAD.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—Mr. David Patterson, of MacKellar, Ont., who was struck by a street car at the corner of Yonge and Elm streets, over two weeks ago, died from his injuries at the Emergency Hospital at midnight. Mr. Patterson's skull was fractured. There will be an inquest. Mr. Patterson, who was fifty-five years of age, was the division court clerk of Parry Sound district, and was in Toronto for the purpose of advocating a temperance platform at the Liberal convention, when he met with the accident which caused his death.

CENTRE SIMCOE.

Elmvale, Ont., Nov. 30.—Mr. Charles E. Hewson, K.C., of Barrie, was nominated for the legislature by the Liberals of Centre Simcoe in convention here yesterday. The unanimous nomination was tendered to Mr. D. Davidson, the present member, but he declined, stating that he was physically unable to go through another election contest.

MR. LATCHFORD ACCEPTS.

Renfrew, Ont., Nov. 30.—At the South Renfrew Liberal convention held here yesterday the Hon. F. R. Latchford was unanimously chosen as the party candidate in the coming provincial elections. In his address accepting the nomination, Mr. Latchford referred to 'the conspiracy of slander being waged against the government, as once more evident by the attempt to connect it with the Belleville ballot box affair,' and said that if it were established that the government were in any way connected with it he would cease to be a member of the government. He wished to be elected only in a fair fight, and to be the free choice of the people. The convention adjourned after a brief address by Mr. A. A. Wright, M.P.

MR. GRAHAM NOMINATED.

Brockville, Nov. 30.—The Liberals of this riding met in convention here yesterday to choose a candidate for the Provincial Legislature, and, as has been generally understood, the Hon. G. P. Graham, the new Provincial Secretary, and sitting member, was the unanimous choice.

THE HON. MR. EVANTUREL.

Sudbury, Ont., Nov. 30.—The Liberal convention for West Nipissing yesterday chose Mr. Joseph Michaud, M.P.P., to contest the riding for the legislature. He secured the convention by a good majority over the Hon. F. E. A. Evanturel. Mr. Evanturel was not present, but it is said that he concluded to run here if the convention tendered him the nomination. The majority of voters in West Nipissing are French.

HALTON CONSERVATIVES.

Milton, Ont., Dec. 3.—At a large and representative convention of the Conservatives of the county of Halton, held here yesterday, Dr. A. W. Nixon, of Georgetown, was unanimously chosen as their candidate at the approaching provincial elections.

NORTH ONTARIO LIBERALS.

Beaverton, Ont., Dec. 3.—At the North Ontario Liberal convention held here yesterday to nominate a candidate for the provincial election, Mr. George Thompson, of Longford, was the unanimous choice of the convention.

CARDWELL.

Tottenham, Ont., Dec. 3.—Mr. John Semple, of Tottenham, president of the Reform Association of Cardwell, was nominated at a largely attended convention, held here yesterday, to contest the riding in the coming provincial elections.

SOUTH HURON.

Seaforth, Ont., Dec. 3.—At the adjourned convention of South Huron Liberals, held here yesterday, Mr. M. Y. McLean declined the nomination tendered him at the former meeting, and the Rev. M. C. McLennan, of Kippen, received and accepted the unanimous nomination.

SOUTH GREY.

Durham, Ont., Dec. 3.—The Liberals of South Grey met here yesterday and nominated Mr. John McKechnie, of Durham, to represent them at the coming general elections to the Legislature.

NORTH BRANT.

Brantford, Ont., Dec. 3.—The Liberals of North Brant, at a convention held at Cainsville yesterday, re-nominated Mr. Dan Burt, the present member.

'PRESBYTERIAN' ALARMED.

The 'Presbyterian,' the organ of the Presbyterian Church, has the following editorial: 'The investigation into the case of the bogus ballot boxes is not yet concluded, but the evidence seems to indicate clearly that fraud of a most villanous character was contemplated. The persons implicated thus far include two candidates for parliament and a police magistrate, as well as an editor and a teacher. It is shocking that men in such positions in a civilized and Christian country should be guilty of such deliberate iniquity, and it is an even more serious reflection that men capable of such conduct should be chosen candidates of a great political party in their respective ridings. If anything were needed to enforce the lesson that good men should take an interest in politics and in the affairs of their respective parties, it is surely afforded by this deplorable case. And there should be some heart-searching on the part of those who are most directly charged with the moral training of the Canadian people.'

MR. VANCE.

Mr. James Vance, secretary of the Ontario Reform Association has not resigned his position. 'The report that I have done so,' he said last night, 'is made out of whole cloth. There s absolutely no truth in it. I am at a loss to understand how any such story should have been published. No reporter saw me with regard to the matter. I might say that for a long time past I have been inclined to resign my position. I had fully made up my mind to send in my formal resignation immediately following the recent Dominion general election, but I decided to remain a little longer, as there were a lot of details to be arranged in connection with the Liberal convention, and there was no one available to do the work. Shortly before the day of the convention I told Senator Kerr, president of the association, that I desired to be relieved of my duties as soon as possible, and my resignation would probably have been in before this but for the unjust insinuations that have been made against me. But I do not intend to resign just now. I will stay until I see this business through, and when the proper time comes I will demand an explanation of the false charges alleged against me.'

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 30.—It is stated on the highest authority that D. H. Meyer, prohibitionist nominee for the legislature, has declined to run. Mr. Meyer declines to be a candidate for the reason that his private business will occupy the whole of his time.

PECULIAR DEATH

FORMER QUEBECKER FOUND DEAD IN A WINNIPEG HOTEL.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 1.—Antoine St. Arnaud was found dead in his room at the Norwood House, yesterday, under peculiar circumstances. Deceased was about twenty-four years of age and a native of Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Que. He arrived here thirteen weeks ago, and had been working as a plumber in St. Boniface. On Tuesday evening he had a scuffle with a man named Collins on the street, in which he either got knocked or fell down several times, and was found dead in his room this morning. On his face were the marks of bruises, and on one side was a cut, from its appearance, likely to have been caused by a blow from a fist.

SUCCESSFUL AT CHICAGO.

TWENTY PRIZES FOR SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND'S FLOCKS.

Mr. W. H. Gibson, manager of Sir George Drummond's farm at 'Huntlywood,' Beaconsfield, has telegraphed to Sir George that in competition with all the breeders of the United States and Canada at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, his exhibits of Southdown sheep have been awarded two championships, seven first prizes, six seconds, three thirds and two fourths. This is considered remarkable, especially after the sheep had taken such a long journey.

ESTEVEZ RESIGNS.

Havana, Dec. 2.—Vice-President Estevez has resigned on account of ill-health. Senor Estevez, who recently returned from an extended trip abroad, seldom presided in the Senate or participated in government affairs.

CABINET MEETING

Report in the Cooke-Blackley Case.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE MEET THE MINISTERS.

The principal business of last week's political cabinet meeting was the submitting of the report of the Hon. Judges Curran and Lavergne, on the Cooke-Blackley investigation.

Their Lordships, it will be remembered, had to look into the charges made by Mr. Blackley against Mr. Cooke to the effect that the latter had received moneys from the accused in criminal cases, for the purpose of stifling prosecutions and obtaining nominal sentences for the accused, and that, in consequence, justice had been bought and sold in Montreal.

After giving a summary of the circumstances that brought on the case of the King vs. Blackley, and the present investigation, the report points out that a most painful conflict arose regarding the amounts of the payments alleged to have been made by Mr. Jacobs to Mr. Cooke, and the oaths of these two gentlemen are pitted against each other in diametrical opposition. The learned commissioners, however, add: 'We do not feel disposed to say that either of these gentlemen was guilty of perjury. We take into consideration that the evidence of record disclosed a long series of money transactions between these gentlemen, Mr. Cooke having been counsel for Mr. Jacobs in perhaps twenty-five or thirty cases. Mr. Cooke kept no books of account, and Mr. Jacobs's books are incomplete. Mr. Jacobs's evidence as to payments is not corroborated. Mr. Cooke has denied them under oath, and we feel it our duty to declare that Mr. Cooke is entitled to the benefit of the reasonable doubt that exists.'

Further on the report says: 'The evidence is most conclusive that in so far as the prosecution of the cases of Wever et al and Backrack et al are are concerned, Mr. Cooke received no corrupt payment; that he did not favor the prisoners in any way, and that the sentences pronounced in those cases were not influenced by Mr. Cooke, either directly or indirectly. His correspondence with the department of the Attorney-General, and his interview with that honorable gentleman, dispel all doubts on that branch of the present investigation. Whatever may have been the impressions of Mr. Blackley when he wrote his letter, the proof shows that justice is not a thing to be bought or sold in our courts.'

Further on, the report says that the proof of record that it was the custom to accept fees and retainers, without any hesitation, in the preliminary investigations of cases before the magistrate, in which he subsequently acted as Crown Prosecutor, and it adds:—'Mr. Cooke, in accepting fees and retainers in the prosecution of Wener et al and Backrack et al, and by acting as counsel in the civil cases against Backrack, Blackley et al, not only violated the traditions of the profession in his quality of Crown Prosecutor, but left himself open to the suspicions of Mr. Blackley, in the settlement of his $400 of costs on the civil proceedings, which were settled at the same time that a compromise was arrived at for the restitution of $6,500 to the creditors of Margolius.'

In the last portion of the report, the following statement appears:—'As regards this custom of Crown Prosecutors in the district of Montreal, accepting fees and retainers from the private prosecutors, in the preliminary investigations, Mr. Cooke appears to us to have made this line of conduct a practice, where it formerly occurred only occasionally.'

The conclusions of the report are as follows:—'We are compelled to report that whilst we find Mr. Cooke, K.C., not guilty of any corrupt act, that he far outstepped any former usage in this district, by accepting fees and retainers from private prosecutors, in cases where he was at the same time acting as representative of the first law officer of the Crown, and that his association as such counsel for the private prosecutors, with Mr. Jacobs, advocate, was the direct cause of the scandal in connection with the Blackley libel.'

MR. COOKE'S REPLY.

Simultaneously with the above report was submitted Mr. Cooke's reply thereto, in a communication addressed to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Cooke states that he never imagined that the government intended to submit to the commissioners for investigation the fact of his having accepted fees in the Police Court in cases which afterwards came up for trial in the Court of King's Bench, as it was not the subject of the accusations contained in Mr. Blackley's letter.

Referring then to the opinion expressed by the commissioners that he made a constant practice of what had been done only occasionally by his predecessors, Mr. Cooke says:

'It is this part of the report which, I think, does me a great injustice, because no evidence was adduced before the commissioners as to the extent to which my predecessors accepted retainers in the Police Court.'

Mr. Cooke then points out that during his term of seven years as Crown Prosecutor he acted for the private prosecution in the Police Court in six cases which afterwards came up for trial before the King's Bench, and during that period he and his colleague conducted three hundred and forty-nine cases in the King's Bench.

Mr. Cooke concludes by stating that had he imagined that a comparison would be made he would have taken pains to prove with accuracy and detail, from the records of the court, the practice of previous Crown Prosecutors.

Each of the ministers was furnished with a copy of the report and of Mr. Cooke's reply.

When interviewed after the meeting, the Premier, Mr. Parent, who looks in the best of health, said that he had no special statement to make, outside of the general declaration that he and his Cabinet would continue to work for the general good of the province, notwithstanding outside clamors, and he added: 'I defy Mr. Legris or any one else to prove anything against the present administration, and we are decided to go on with our work, notwithstanding our accusers.'

Several members of the Legislature and other politicians called upon the Premier before the opening of the meeting, the most noticable among them being Mr. Rainville, the ex-Speaker.

Whatever may have taken place during the meeting of the ministers, they all seemed to be in the best of humor, when coming out of the council room. As the Hon. Mr. Gouin passed a group of journalists, one of them jocularly risked the remark:—'I suppose the rumor of your resignation is premature.'

'Premature,' replied the minister, with a smile, 'it is false.'

During the meeting, those in the lobby amused themselves discussing the possibilities of the near future, and some one having asked if Senator Choquette was expected round, the reply came from a by-stander, 'He is kept at home by a "bad cold."'

MUST STAND TRIAL

MURDERER OF MYLES B. McDONNELL PRONOUNCED SANE BY EXPERTS.

Albany, N.Y., Dec. 1.—That Richard E. Presseur, of this city, was sane when he killed Myles B. McDonnell, of Boston, in the doorway of McDonnell's room in the Ten Eyck Hotel, on June 8 last, was the declaration made yesterday by the special commission appointed to inquire into his sanity. Dr. S. B. Ward, one of the three commissioners, dissents, holding that Presseur was in such a condition from alcoholic and other excesses that he had no appreciation of his act. All three of the commissioners agree that he is now sane. Should County Judge Gregory approve the report, Presseur must stand trial for murder in the first degree.

Presseur and McDonnell were close friends and both well known in sporting circles throughout this part of the country, McDonnell especially, by reason of having been the central figure in a sensational affray in Harlem, in which his antagonist was killed. He and Presseur had been together all day prior to the shooting, but quarreled late in the evening in a local restaurant, parting in anger. Presseur secured a shotgun from his own office, followed McDonnell to the hotel, called him to the door of his room and in the presence of a bell-boy shot him dead.

EARL GREY SAILS

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL STARTED THIS MORNING FOR CANADA.

London, Dec. 1.—Earl Grey, who succeeds the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada, started this morning for his post, accompanied by the Countess, their two daughters and two aides-de-camp. Among the many persons who gathered to bid them farewell at the railway station were Lord Lansdowne, Foreign Secretary, the Earl and Countess of Minto, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (Canadian High Commissioner), the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. Lyttelton (Colonial Secretary) and Mr. H. White(United States charge d'affaires). The travellers will embark on the Allan line steamer 'Parisian,' after an official reception by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

London, Dec. 2.—Earl and Countess Grey and suite were entertained at Liverpool Town Hall yesterday. They were accorded an enthusiastic send-off on the 'Parisian,' which was gaily decorated for the occasion.

Under the heading of 'This morning's gossip,' the 'Daily Mirror' says: 'When Earl Grey was Administrator of Rhodesia he was often to be seen with shapeless hat and flannel trousers drinking lemon squashes at the Buluwayo Club. There is nothing of the potentate about him. Sometimes this refreshing lack of "side" has been resented. Lady Grey has never occupied herself much with politics or social movements of any kind. She holds that women should confine themselves to work at home and for charity.

C. P. R. SWITCHMAN KILLED.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 1.—Charles Williams, aged thirty-five, a switchman in the employ of the C.P.R., in the Winnipeg yards, was instantly killed yesterday. While coupling cars he became caught between the buffers and his head was crushed beyond recognition. It is assumed that the engineer moved the train without knowing where Williams was, at the time.

MR. MORLEY SAILS FOR HOME.

New York, Nov. 30.—Mr. John Morley was a passenger on the SS. 'Baltic,' which sailed to-day for Liverpool.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Navigation on the Welland canal will cease on Dec. 15.

HAS ACCEPTED A CALL.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 30.—The Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Grenville, has accepted a call to Leeds Rear, Ont., and will sever his connection with his present charge early in January.

FEAR HE IS DROWNED.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—It is feared that Walter Leamy, of Ottawa, member of the supply corps of the Moberley party on the survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has met death by drowning in Long Lake, which is north of Mattawa, on the route to Abitibi. Mr. Leamy left Fort Temiskaming on Nov. 28 for Abitibasca, a point some forty miles further north, and has not turned up at his objective.

POSITION TAKEN.

Japanese can Command Port Arthur Harbor.

THEY CLAIM RUSSIAN RETREAT TO LIAO TI SHAN IS CUT OFF.

Tokio, Dec. 1.—The Japanese have captured and now hold 203 Metre Hill.

The possession of 203 Metre Hill, as has already been pointed out, is of the utmost importance as besides giving the Japanese command of the harbor at Port Arthur, it will serve as a wide breach made by the wedge the Japanese had previously driven in between the Etse group and the Russians' last retreat in the ravines at Liao Mountain. The Japanese claim that retreat to Liao will be effectually cut off, and that it is not unlikely, that Liao will be simultaneously attacked in the final assault.

Tokio, Dec. 1, 10 a.m.—The Imperial army headquarters announces, in regard to the capture of 203 Metre Hill that after a bombardment against 203 Metre Hill at dawn Nov. 30, several charges before four o'clock in the afternoon were made. Owing to the enemy's stubborn resistance the charges failed. At five o'clock in the afternoon our force advanced against the southeastern portion of the hill, made a fierce charge and reached within thirty metres of the summit. At 7 o'clock with reinforcements we charged to the top, which was occupied by our forces. Against the northeastern part of the hill we also charged, and at 8 o'clock the entire fort on the summit fell into our hands.

'The Russians left heaps of dead bodies on the eastern side of the hill, but we have had no time to investigate further.'

A RUSSIAN SORTIE.

TRIED TO RETAKE 203 METRE HILL.

Tokio, Dec. 2, 3 p.m.—It is reported here that the Russians have attempted to re-take 203 Metre Hill. They assembled a strong force and assaulted the position, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Japanese, finding sailors among the Russian dead, believe that if the men from the fleet are being employed in making sorties the complement of the force must be falling short.

The fact that the Russians are fortifying the positions available between Liao and Man taia mountains, increases the belief that they will make their last stand there.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

Tokio, Dec. 2, 11 a.m.—Imperial headquarters makes the announcement that seventeen officers have been killed and sixty-four wounded in the field, but does not mention the place. It is presumed that it was at Port Arthur.

The details of the attack of the swordsmen at Port Arthur are unknown here, and a difference of opinion exists as to whether any of the attacking parties were armed exclusively with swords. Possibly, many of the soldiers carried swords in addition to their bayonets, for the Japanese retain much ancient respect for the sword and continue training with it, despite the opposition of the officers of the newer school.

The results of this sword attack were evidently negative.

The wounded leg of General Nakamura has been amputated. The party under General Saito retired, and did not press the attack.

203 METRE HILL.

CAPTURE ATTENDED WITH GREAT LOSS.

London, Dec. 2.—4 a.m.—Nothing has been received from Tokio or elsewhere to show whether 203 Metre Hill, south-east of Port Arthur, which the Japs have captured, literally dominates, as is claimed, the other forts and the harbor. Unbiased observers here are so accustomed to the assertions of pro-Japanese writers that the besiegers have won 'the key' of the fortress, that they are disposed to await developments before assuming that the fall of Port Arthur is necessarily near. The latest accounts received add little to the official despatches. The fighting was evidently severe.

The Che foo correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says he hears that the storming of 203 Metre Hill, and the simultaneous advance on the Er lung and Kee kwan forts, resulted in 15,000 Japanese casualties in twenty-four hours. The correspondent reports that General Nogi has planned to continue his attacks until Dec. 10, when it is hoped the capture of the fortress will be completed.

Another report states that the Russians in the fort on 203 Metre Hill abandoned several six-inch quick-firing guns.

The Tokio correspondent of the 'Standard' states that the capture of the position will necessitate the Russian warships making a sortie or their being blown up.

THE BOURSE AFFECTED.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—The reported capture of 203 Metre Hill at Port Arthur was reflected on the Bourse to-day, Imperial fours declining a quarter of a point.

A DESPERATE BLOW.

RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE CAPTURE OF 203 METRE HILL.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—The War Office here is not yet prepared to accept the report that the Japanese before Port Arthur have taken 203 Metre Hill, but if it is subsequently officially confirmed the War Office admits that it wil be a desperate blow for the gallant defenders of the fortress. The position commands the harbor and if the Japanese can mount siege guns on its summit they can force out the Russian squadron or destroy it at its anchorage. Those familiar with the supporting plans of the forts think it is by no means certain that even though the Russians are forced to retire from 203 Metre Hill the Japanese can place in position heavy guns against the fire which the other forts can bring to bear on it. Still the War Office officials reluctantly agree that such a breach in the chain renders the position extremely critical, and though the garrison might be able to hold out in the Golden Hill, Tiger's Tail and Liao ti forts for some time, it may mark the beginning of the end. The War Office is convinced that with the approach of the Russian second Pacific squadron the Japanese considered that the elimination of the Port Arthur squadron as a fighting factor was absolutely vital, thus accounting for the reckless sacrifice of life in order to secure a position directly commanding the harbor.

PREPARED FOR THE WORST

RUSSIANS FEAR FOR PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—With the confirmation of the news that the Japanese have occupied 203 Metre Hill and the report that the Russians unsuccessfully attempted its recapture, officials at the War Office are beginning to prepare themselves for the inevitable. Golden Hill and Liao Ti Hill are higher and dominate 203 Metre Hill, but the officials say that if the Japanese succeed in mounting heavy guns upon the latter, it probably will be only a question of days or weeks before the fortress falls. Still, there is not the slightest idea among General Stoessel's friends that he will surrender, even if he should be ordered to do so. It is hinted that it is possible that if the fall of the fortress is shown to be inevitable, the Emperor may direct its surrender in order to prevent the unnecessary sacrifice of the remnant of its brave defenders; but it is believed by those who know General Stoessel best that he will literally make good his threat to hold out to the last man and the last cartridge in Port Arthur. The ships in the harbor, it can be now stated on high authority, are in no condition to attempt to break through the investing squadron. The guns of the warships were long ago landed, and the marines and sailors have been participating in the land defence. Some of the ships also have been injured by shells. If the fortress falls, it is understood the ships will be taken outside and sunk in deep water in order to prevent the possibility of their ever being of service to the enemy.

SMALL SKIRMISHES

AN ATTACK ON RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS CHECKED.

Mukden, Dec. 1.—There was another small skirmish on General Rennenkampff's front on Nov. 30, but otherwise everything remains quiet here. The weather is warmer and more agreeable.

Chinese report that in consequence of the inability of the Russian Red Cross Society to obtain supplies offered in the United States and China, those supplies would be handed over to the Japanese for the benefit of an international hospital at Yin kow.

A decidedly hot skirmish took place on Nov. 29 on the Russian right between the villages of Chjantan and Syackchen, the latter place being occupied by Russian troops. Several companies of Japanese, with cavalry, taking advantage of nightfall, tried to cut the Russian communications in this direction, but border scouts enclosed the Japanese on two sides and routed them, capturing ten rifles and several horses. The Russian loss was five killed or wounded. The Japanese loss is supposed to have been much heavier.

MINOR SKIRMISHES.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—Despatches received from Mukden to-day say that General Rennenkampff's forces, on Nov. 30, drove the Japanese out of a new position southward of Tsinkhetchen (near Da Pass). The fighting was short and sharp. The Japanese burned their supply deposits in three villages and retreated, pursued by Cossacks, as far as the Tai tse river. The Japanese losses were about fifty killed and one hundred wounded. The Cossacks destroyed a Japanese telegraph line and occupied the village of Suidun (about seven and one-half miles southeast of Tsinkhetchen').

OFF VLADIVOSTOK.

RUSSIANS SINK ONE OF THEIR OWN DESTROYERS.

London, Dec. 1.—The 'Morning Post's' correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs: 'It is reported that a Russian torpedo boat destroyer, returning to Vladivostok from a scouting expedition, was sunk by the guns of the Russian forts, in error.'

TWO FORTS TAKEN BY JAPANESE ON NOV. 29, SAYS A RUSSIAN CONSUL.

Che foo, Nov. 30.—The Russian consul here telegraphs that the Japanese captured two forts in the storming operations against Port Arthur on Nov. 29, but the news is not confirmed from any other quarter. The consul says the Japanese losses were enormous and that 5,000 men were sacrificed in two hours.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

THE RUSSIANS REPULSED.

Tokio, Dec. 1.—Manchurian headquarters reports as follows:—At midnight yesterday a body of the enemy's infantry attacked Ma chuan an tzu Mountain. Our non-commissioned officers picketed there repulsed them.

'Japanese scouts despatched to Liu chang tun encountered and repulsed a body of the enemy.

'A Japanese force in the neighborhood of Haien chuang reports that at about two in the afternoon of Nov. 28, a body of the enemy, consisting of infantry and cavalry, advanced on Sian tzia tzu heights. We repulsed them at about 7 in the evening. The same day, at 4 in the afternoon, the enemy's cavalry and artillery attacked Su chia tou tzu. Our fire drove them back.

'The same day our force caused some losses to the enemy's infantry and cavalry appearing north of Chen tzu lin.'

SOLDIERS SUFFERING ON THE WAY TO THE FAR EAST.

New York, Dec. 1.—A Berlin despatch to the 'Times,' quotes the 'Kolnische Zeitung' as saying that the Russian troops are suffering greatly owing to the lack of proper accommodation on their way to the Far East. On some of the military trains not even straw mattresses are provided.

THE SECOND ARMY

ARRIVES AT HARBIN IN SPLENDID SHAPE.

London, Dec. 3.—The 'Daily Telegraph's' Harbin correspondent, under date of Dec. 2, says: 'The greater part of the Manchurian second army has already arrived here. It is in splendid condition. Gen. Grippenberg is expected to-morrow, en route to the front.

DRIVEN BACK AT BAYONET POINT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.— Gen. Sakharoff reports that a Russian reconnoitring force attacked the Japanese who were entrenched at Lamatun (Lamuting?) at nightfall, Nov. 30, and drove them out at the point of the bayonet, pursuing them so far as the Shakhe river. About twenty-five Japanese were bayoneted. The Russians secured many rifles and equipment. The Russians obtained a similar success on the right wing. Their losses in both affairs were insignificant.

IN MANCHURIA

JAPANESE OCCUPY VILLAGES IN FORCE.

London, Nov. 29.—Generals Kuropatkin and Sakharoff are sending daily long detailed accounts of apparently rather unimportant fighting, which may, however, possibly turn out to be the beginning of another great battle deciding the fate of Mukden. Japanese in London decline to believe that there will be a cessation of hostilities till spring.

General Sakharoff, in addition to his report of the Japanese attack on Tsinwhetchen, announces that the Japanese in force occupied the village of Nanhantaga and the adjoining ravine in front of Pou til off (Lone Tree) Hill.

KUROPATKIN REPORTS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—General Kuropatkin reports that there has been active skirmishing on the left flank for three days. The opinion is now expressed by the General Staff that the Japanese intend taking the offensive, as they cannot afford to wait until the Russians are further reinforced. It is held that the fighting to the eastward is doubtless with the purpose of feeling out the Russian positions preparatory to an advance in that direction, but as there are about seven thousand Russian troops southwest of the Sin tsin tin, where fighting occurred on Nov. 26, and probably twice as many more in the mountains between Ber tsia pu tze and Sin tsin tin, any Japanese move from this quarter would entail serious fighting. At the same time, correspondents at the front continue to scout the idea of serious fighting being imminent.

A later despatch from General Kuropatkin reports that the night of Nov. 27 passed quietly at Tsinketchen, but the Japanese resumed the offensive at 5 a.m. on the Russian flank.

The attack by the Japanese upon General Rennenkampff's position on Nov. 24, resulted in three days' fighting at Tsinkhetchen, near Da Pass. Though the Japanese have been repulsed, the fighting still continues. The Japanese have succeeded in placing several big siege guns in position, with which they will be able to successfully harass the Russians. The latest estimate of the disposition of the Japanese forces is as follows:—

One brigade of infantry, and five regiments of cavalry, with a second line of one brigade between Bandioza, and the Hun river; two divisions of infantry, between Bandioza and the Lin shin pu; one division between Lin shin pu and Liao diaouza; one division between Chinzandiza and Kosangau; one brigade between Kosangau and Sunmugaa, with a second line consisting of one brigade, and two divisions: one division at Bepupuza; one brigade occupying the country southwest of Bepupuza as far as Chingizia, with one brigade of infantry, and one of cavalry in the second line. Behind the main army are one brigade of infantry stationed at Liao yang, one at Yen tai, and one at Tsinkhetchen.

A CORRECTION.

Mukden, Nov. 28.—There seems to be undue importance attached to the three days' fight between the Japanese and General Rennenkampff's men. It is in reality an unimportant advance guard affair, in which the Japanese were repulsed with a loss of a hundred men. This advance of the Japanese against Da Pass need not be considered as a big flanking movement toward Tie Pass. Both Japanese armies are united near Mukden and are waiting developments.

ARTILLERY CHECKS JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—Gen. Sakharoff to-day telegraphs as follows: 'The Japanese attack on Tsink hetchen was checked by our artillery fire, and the fighting ceased at six o'clock in the evening of Nov. 27.—At no point did the enemy advance nearer than within six hundred paces of our positions. In the midst of the battle a blinding snowstorm caused a suspension of hostilities, and when the weather cleared at three o'clock in the afternoon a turning movement against our right flank was observed.'

Mukden, Dec. 2.—The exodus of correspondents and military attachés continues. Lieut.-Colonel Schuyler and Captain Reichmann, of the United States army, and Colonel Waters, of the British army, have left. Only six foreign correspondents remain, and some of these contemplate going home. Still, opinion is divided as to the prospects of another big battle being fought before spring. The report was circulated here last week that if the Japanese made no attack by a certain date, General Kuropatkin would take the offensive. This date has passed, and still there is no sign of a movement on the part of the Russians, who are establishing themselves in winter quarters, and accumulating large supplies of forage and provisions.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENT OF A FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE NORTH SEA CONVENTION.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The Council of Ministers to-day appointed Admiral Fournier to sit on the Anglo-Russian North Sea Commission.

M. Delcassé, Foreign Minister, informed the Council that the Foreign Minister's palace, on the Quay d'Orsay, would be placed at the disposition of the Commission, which will assemble at an early date.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The President to-day announced that Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis had received the appointment of United States representative on the Dogger Bank court of enquiry, and had accepted.

THE BALTIC FLEET

SECOND PORTION SAID TO BE AT TANGIER.

Tangier, Dec. 1.—Several warships anchored in the bay late to-night. They are supposed to be a portion of the Russian second Pacific squadron.

The Russian auxiliary cruiser 'Rion,' formerly the 'Smolensk,' and two torpedo boat destroyers, have arrived here and are coaling.

Island of Perim, Strait of Bab-El-Mandeb, Dec. 2.—Four Russian warships passed Perim at two o'clock this morning going southward.

About three o'clock this afternoon two Russian warship were sighted approaching the island. They probably picked up a pilot from a small French steamer. At five p.m. the ships passed Perim in the following order: Two cruisers, a battleship, five volunteer transports, seven torpedo boat destroyers, four colliers, a battleship and a French steamer. They proceeded in the direction of Jibutil, French Somaliland.

The Russian division stopped an hour off the African coast and then changed its course and proceeded towards Aden.

JAPAN AND SPAIN.

Madrid, Dec. 2.—Japan has made official complaint to Spain regarding the attitude of the Spanish Government in permitting vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron to coal and victual at Vigo. Spain has replied explaining the situation, and taking up the position that Spain observed the strictest neutrality.

MORE ARRIVALS.

Tangier, Dec. 3.—The Russian cruiser 'Dnieper' and two torpedo boats have arrived here.

THE JAPANESE ATTACK.

Tokio, Dec. 2.—The following was given out at the imperial headquarters this afternoon: 'The commander of the Japanese force at Hsien chuang reports that on Nov. 25 a detachment of our forces attacked the enemy's position at Su chia lou tzu and dislodged them, but, discovering a large column of the enemy advancing from the rear, our force stopped and occupied Ma chia cheng and its vicinities. In the forenoon of Nov. 26 some artillery appeared in the direction of Sian tzia tzu and Wan liu river, and in the afternoon the enemy was gradually reinforced from the rear to three or four battalions of infantry and eight guns. Our detachment avoided an engagement, rejoining our main position.'

BLACK SEA FLEET

ITS EXIT WOULD NOT INFRINGE DARDANELLES TREATY, IT IS SAID.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The question of the advisability of reinforcing Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron with the Black Sea fleet is again being agitated by some of the papers, notably the 'Novoe Vremya,' which points out that with the addition of the Black Sea vessels Rojestvensky will have a superiority which will ensure victory over Admiral Togo's fleet. The 'Novoe Vremya' calls attention to the fact that Japan was not one of the signatory powers of the treaty closing the Dardanelles, and asserts that if Japan had the power she might force an entrance into the Black Sea and engage the Russian fleet. Conversely, the paper continues, with the consent of the Porte, there is nothing in the treaty to prevent the exit of the Black Sea fleet to fight some power which is in no wise involved in the treaty. It is argued that Great Britain is the only power which might attempt to make trouble over the juncture of the two fleets. The project was warmly advocated by some officers of the Admiralty before the war, but it never was sanctioned, and the Admiralty does not admit that the subject has been revived. Neither does the Foreign Office admit that any pressure is being exercised to secure the consent of the Porte for the passage of the Dardanelles by the Black Sea fleet.

BRITISH OPINION

GREAT BRITAIN IS SAID TO HAVE GIVEN FORMAL ASSURANCES TO OPPOSE EXIT.

London, Dec. 3.—The possibility of Russia trying to send her Black Sea fleet to the Far East strongly engages the attention of England, in view of the complications which would result if such an attempt were made. It is understood that at the beginning of the war Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, questioned Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Minister, on the subject, and received the most formal assurance that Great Britain would oppose any attempt of the Black Sea fleet to pass into the Mediterranean Sea.

It is contended in some quarters that Great Britain could not suffer a violation of the treaties regulating navigation of the Dardanelles without violating the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, but whether this is so, there is no doubt that the speedy fall of Port Arthur and the destruction of the Russian war vessels there would be welcome news to Great Britain, as tending to convince Russia of the uselessnes of further endeavors to regain command of the sea in the Far Eastern waters.

The 'Morning Post,' in a scornful editorial article, declares that the British cabinet, which yielded to Russia on several points in the Far East, like the 'Malacca' and 'Knight Commander' cases, and which had allowed the Dogger Bank affair to be referred to arbitration rather than go to war, will not be likely to interfere to prevent the exit of the Black Sea fleet, especially as neither France, Germany nor Austria is likely to interfere, and predicts that 'ere long the Black Sea squadron will be en route to join Rojestvensky.'

A Sebastopol despatch to the 'Daily Graphic' asserts that Admiral Alexeieff and Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch (the latter the head of the Russian mercantile marine), both advocate sending out the Black Sea fleet.

In Constantinople, according to a despatch to the 'Standard,' it is taken for granted that both Great Britain and Turkey would resolutely oppose the exit of the Russian Black Sea fleet.

CONSIDERATION OF EXTRAORDINARY TAXATION IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—A commission consisting of about one hundred representatives of the ministry of finance from various parts of the empire is sitting at the ministry of finance considering the question of extraordinary taxation, which is necessary to defray the expenses of the war. Many projects are being discussed, among others an income tax, but no conclusions have been reached.

IN COREA.

RUSSIANS DETERMINED TO HOLD CERTAIN POSITIONS.

New York, Nov. 30.—A 'Herald' despatch dated Won son, Nov. 18, via Shanghai, Nov. 28, says: The Corean prefect of Song chin, who maintains most friendly relations with the Russians there, asserts that five hundred artillerymen with seven heavy guns passed south for Puk cheng early this month. The Russians informed him that an additional force of artillery was on the way from Vladivostok, their intention being to hold Puk cheng at all costs.

ARBITRATION TREATY

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPACT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—There is universal commendation of the promptness with which Russia accepted the American arbitration treaty proposal, but beyond expressions of satisfaction at the fact that it will bind the two countries closer together the papers indulged in little comment, the only exception being the 'Bourse Gazette,' which declares the understanding will dispel the falsehoods regarding American-Russian relations. Russia's victory in the Far East, the paper contends, is just as necessary for the United States as for Russia's ally, France, and her friend, Germany.

IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

MIKADO OPENS THE WAR DIET—AN INSPIRING ADDRESS.

Tokio, Nov. 30 (11 a.m.)—The Emperor formally opened the second war Diet to-day. He rode through the crowded streets in a state coach, escorted by a troop of lancers and accompanied by the Crown Prince, his staff and some members of the Imperial household, to the House of Parliament, where both Houses were assembled in the Chamber of Representatives. The Diplomatic Corps and many prominent government officials were present.

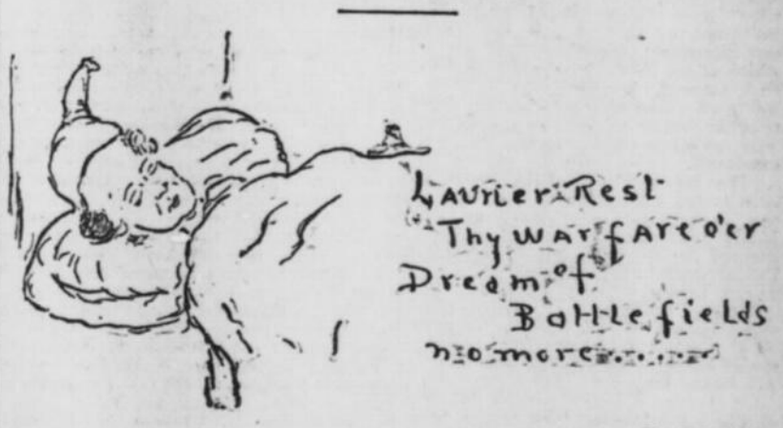
The Emperor ascended the dais, from which he read the following address:

'We hereby perform the ceremony of opening the Imperial Diet, and announce to the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives that to our profound delight, our relations with all the neutral powers are continually growing more amicable.

'We have directed our ministers of state to submit to you a scheme for meeting the extraordinary expenditures necessitated by the war, together with the budget for the thirty-eighth year of Meiji besides other projects of law. Our expeditionary forces have been victorious in every battle; have repeatedly shown fresh proof of their loyalty and bravery so that the progress of the war has been so constantly to our advantage that we expect by the loyal devotion of our subjects to attain our ultimate object, and we call upon you to discharge your duties by harmonious co-operation, thereby promoting our wishes and ends.'

Tokio, Dec. 2.—It is stated in connection with the capture of 203 Metre Hill that the defence was so obstinate and the Russians were so heavily reinforced from the eastern forts, that the final occupation of the position by the Japanese is considered to have been largely due to the inadequacy of the permanent fortifications.

SKIT SKETCHES.



—B. C. Hall.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Facetious Friend.—'Ah, ah, Jones, you nearly fell.'



—G. D. Lawrence.

'Squeezing him for all he's worth.'

WEATHERLETS.

Day sets on the dark pine woods
Trick'd out in the year's first snow,
And a cloudless welkin broods
O'er the spectral waste below,
Where, fall'n from her high estate—
Her pride with her glory fled—
The mute Earth bows to her pitiful fate,
And sleeps in her shrouded bed.
—Robert Reid.

See, Winter comes to rule the varied year.
—Thomson, 'The Seasons.'

The golfer now must cease to tear
The sod loose on the greens;
The geese and ducks do blithely fare
Away in warmer scenes.
No more may they whose splendid charms
We never scorn to view
Go forth in stuff that shows their arms
And shoulders gleaming through.
But, even so, there's much to praise;
Why grumble or be glum?
Why call these melancholy days?
The buckwheat cake has come.
—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

A cloud lay near the setting sun,
A gleam of crimson tinged its braided snow;
. . . . . .
Tranquil its spirit seemed and floated slow.
Even in its motion there was rest;
While every breath of eve that chanced to blow
Wafted the traveller to the beauteous west.
—John Wilson—'The Evening Cloud.'

Ruling with an iron hand
O'er the intermediate land
'Twixt the plains of rich completeness,
And the realms of budding sweetness,
Winter! from thy crystal throne,
With a keenness all thine own,
Dartest thou, through gleaming air,
O'er the glorious barren glare
Of thy sunlit wilderness.
—Charles G. D. Roberts, 'To Winter.'

Out of the Northland sombre weirds are calling;
A shadow falleth southward day by day;
Sad summer's arms grow cold; his fire is falling;
His feet draw back to give the stern one way.
—'Coming of Winter,' Archibald Lampman.

RECIPROCITY

WHAT THE HON. G. E. FOSTER THINKS ABOUT IT.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 29.—The sixth annual banquet of the Canadian Club, of Boston, last night resolved itself into an international debate on the question of reciprocal relations between Canada and the United States, the Hon. George E. Foster, M.P., one of the leaders of the Conservative party of Canada, opposing the doctrine championed by Mr. Eugene Foss and others. The banquet was attended by a hundred and fifty former residents of the Dominion.

Mr. Foster was greeted with great applause when he arose to speak. He said in part:—'In Canada we started with only the beginnings of an industrial life. With Confederation we began to build up our manufactories by giving such a degree of protection as would make it feasible for capital to engage in industrial undertaking.'

Mr. Foster then referred to reciprocity as 'a dead question.' He continued:—'We have immense resources in Canada. Our lumber supply is inexhaustible. Within ten years we should raise enough wheat to supply the markets of Great Britain, our own markets and have considerable left to export to foreign countries. Within ten years four great parallel Canadian transcontinental railway lines will connect with the seaports on the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. Where these railways will cross is in the narrowest part of the American continent, north of Mexico, and, therefore, will offer the most direct route for trade. With such transportation facilities Canada may be trusted to work out her own salvation without the aid of any reciprocal treaty with the United States. The reciprocity treaty that formerly existed between the two countries was abrogated by the United States. Now Canada does not want reciprocity.

'Canada,' said the speaker, in conclusion, 'has passed from the provincial to the national stage, and from the national to the imperialistic. The present Canada is a great part in the world-wide Empire, and we intend to give the Mother Country and the colonies the benefit of our products, and our trade, rather than negotiate a treaty that will give a favored nation a preference over our own kindred.

MR. FOSS HEARD.

Mr. Foss, who was then introduced, said in part:—'Fortunately for a partial solution of the vexed question of trade relations, our own necessities bid fair to force our government to look the Canadian question squarely in the face. In several commodities our demand has outrun our supply, and we are buying heavily regardless of tariff taxes. The exchanges between the two countries are so general for geographical and other reasons, that a lively trade in competing products has developed both ways. In still other cases, where the demand is great, the United States tariff is yet so high that no purchases are attempted. These three classes furnish the basis upon which a consistent scheme of tariff revision, by which I mean reciprocity, must rest.'

Mr. Foss presented a table of principal articles, in which the two countries have interchanged trade, and continued:—'Now, here is a natural and necessary trade of $55,000,000, and which might be two, three or four times that amount, hampered, and harasser by tariff restrictives, which are of no possible benefit, but on the contrary, work absolute injury to every interest concerned.

'The Home Market Club has finally been forced to concede us coal, and iron ore, others give us lumber and free hides; and here you have at once accounted for three-quarters in amount of the products under consideration. In regard to hay, meats, vegetables, fruit, and eggs, I doubt if a government could stand against the demand for a removal of the duties on them, if the people should make this a distinct issue, as they will before long.

'It is the evident purpose of some of the legislators at Washington to refuse to reduce the tariff on Canadian goods, because, as they will say, Canada will make no concessions. The only real thought in their minds, is to discover the cleverest excuse for standing pat.'

MICHIGAN MANUFACTURERS.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 30.—The annual meeting of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association will be held in Detroit about Dec. 20. Unusual interest and significance attaches to this convention, in view of President Roosevelt's recent declaration favoring a meeting of the Joint High Commission to take up the subject of reciprocity between the United States and aCnada.

Mr. George E. Bardeen, president of the association, will propose a plan to place before the Joint High Commission a detailed and comprehensive outline of what is desired by Michigan manufacturers. Michigan has taken active art in the campaign for reciprocity. A vote for the membership taken last spring resulted in an overwhelming expression of opinion in favor of reciprocity.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1.—A New York special says it is evident from advices at hand that Canada is expecting United States manufacturing concerns to invest many millions of dollars in branch factories in the Dominion territory, before Oct. 1, 1905, when the 'Laurier retaliation act' goes into effect. It is said that on the completion of the Canadian Niagara Power Company's plant at Niagara Falls, Ont., work will be commenced upon the construction of several large manufacturing plants which are to be built with capital supplied by United States corporations, with a main office in New York, and which will serve as Canadian branches of these houses. The new industries are brought to the Canadian side by the Laurier act, and also by the legislation which imposes additional and heavy duty upon articles imported to Canada, and sold cheaper than in the country of their manufacture.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

New York, Nov. 30.—The 'Press' says: Senator Fairbanks, vice-president-elect, has gone to New York to meet other members of the Joint High Commission representing the United States and Canada to make a final effort to reach an agreement on the subject of Canadian reciprocity.

No serious belief is entertained here that an agreement can be obtained, or that the commission will be able to report to Congress a draft of a treaty which will meet with its favor. In the last session of Congress Senator Fairbanks was not able even to obtain an appropriation for the commission's expenses, which fact showed that its labors are not appreciated. Some Republicans, however, conceived the notion recently, in the face of the agitation in Boston, to have the commission take the brunt of this contention off Congress.

If no agreement on a report can be reached by the commission, it is pointed out, there will be no further pressure for action by Congress. The Canadian members, it is known, have stood out all along for the admission of free lumber under the terms of any reciprocity treaty which might be adopted. This, however, is antagonized stubbornly by the lumber interests of our North-West States, which assert they never will accept such a provision.

Free wheat also is demanded by the Canadians, especially by the wheat-growing interests of Manitoba. The present tax levied on Canadian wheat coming across the border is 25 cents a bushel, and that has been found to be a life-saver for the large wheat interests of our North-West, since Manitoba's great yield of wheat has developed. Flouring interests, on the other hand, endorse the proposition for free Canadian wheat, as Boston merchants wish to benefit by cheap purchases of Canadian commodities.

Senator Fairbanks himself is not an advocate of Canadian reciprocity, but he believes with other administration leaders that a final effort should be made by the commission to reach a report on that question.

BOGUS BALLOT BOXES.

BYRON O. LOTT FAILS TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 29.—When the Police Court opened this morning, Mr. P. J. M. Anderson, County Crown Attorney, asked that in accordance with the terms of Byron O. Lott's bail bond he be produced. The constable called his name in the usual formula, and also called on the three bondsmen to produce the body of B. O. Lott, but the only answer was the echo from the corridors of the City Hall. The County Crown Attorney then demanded that the bail be escheated, and the magistrate made the necessary affirmations. It may be that Lott will come on a later train, but the general opinion is that Byron O. Lott thinks the climate here too hot for him. George Weese, who is said to have also gone away, is at his home in Bancroft.

FISHED OUT OF THE LAKE.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 29.—Detective Parkinson, of the Dominion Police, went to Sydenham yesterday morning, and in company with E. J. Ruttan, started to fish up the bogus ballot boxes, which were dumped into Loughboro lake near that place, on the night following the election. The lake is frozen over, and the men went out on the ice, using pike poles, breaking through the ice and hunting around until the boxes were found. Ruttan quite willingly indicated the course taken by the boat on the famous cruise, and before long nine of the boxes were brought to the surface. The boxes were expressed to Belleville.

Belleville, Dec. 2.—Court opened at ten o'clock this morning. Mr. H. P. Dwight was called in reference to certain telegrams but did not appear.

Dennis P. Horan, a Prescott hotel man, was the first witness. He told of Whelan being asked for by Reilly and he sent for Whelan at that man's request. He knew the Cavanagh boys, one of whom was a painter.

Mr. George P. Graham, M.P.P., said he was not an organized for the party in the accepted sense. He knew of only one visit to his house on a Sunday by Lott and Reilly, but could not say that they came together. The time was about the time of the alleged visit to Watertown. Lott introduced Reilly, but the witness did not catch the name. He thought that Lott might have been with him a few minutes before Reilly came, but he was not positive. They might have been together half an hour. He had told them that he strongly condemned corrupt methods. He had spoken very strongly then of corrupt methods. The conversation was absolutely general as he did not wish to discuss politics on Sunday. He did not see them after the talk of Oct. 2. He had seen Lott in Ottawa, but thought it was before this visit. He had never held a conversation with Lott in which he stated that he, Lott, had a scheme by which he could win West Hastings. The only special matter discussed with Lott was that he said the Trent Valley canal scheme was to win West Hastings. Other departmental matters were discussed generally. He never told the witness of the big scheme he had on to win the elections. He positively denied ever talking of such a thing as a big scheme to win Hastings with Lott. He never talked politics to him in the hotel. He did not know of E. F. Walsh, of Ottawa, nor could he say that the office occupied by him (the witness) was at 164 Sparks street. He had a few minutes' talk with Shibley in the Ottawa office. The discussion was general and chiefly on departmental matters. Shibley spoke hopefully of winning Frontenac. As far as the witness was concerned he did not advise him as to corrupt practices more than the general advice he had given to all candidates. He never had a call from Vance while in Ottawa. The statement that bogus boxes were used in Brockville was too absurd to be bothered with. Mr. Graham emphatically denied all knowledge of any ballot box conspiracy. The first he knew of it was on receipt of the telegram from Belleville on election day.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 5.—The criminal libel case of Porter vs. Carman was resumed on Saturday morning, Mr. Wood, police magistrate, having recovered sufficiently to proceed with the trial.

Copies of telegrams, which passed between Shibley, the runaway, and Vance, Liberal organizer for the Ontario Government, were produced by the G. N. W. agent after a lawyer had, on behalf of the company, entered an objection. The telegrams were simply setting dates for meetings.

To the surprise of most people, Vance was not put in the witness-box, but with his lawyer, Mr. Robinette, returned to Toronto.

Mr. W. J. Franklin, returning officer for Frontenace, was called. He told how the boxes were distributed to the deputies. The box returned to him by Hawkey was not the one he gave out. The box given out was a regulation one, made of galvanized iron, while the one returned was of tin. The difference was noted by the clerk. The label had also been changed.

P. Shortell, clerk to the returning officer, corroborated his evidence in regard to the matter. He swore that the box which had been produced and sworn to as the one said to have been given to Hawkey had never been given out nor had it left the court house.

Mr. Avery, M.P. for Frontenace, testified that he had been told that the man Hawkey was not a legal voter, and objected to his acting as deputy at poll No. 2, Clarendon and Miller. He protested verbally to Mr. Franklin, returning officer. However, the man Hawkey acted, with what result was not known. He suspected there had been crooked work at other polls, but had not the evidence they had at poll No. 2. Hawkey, Mr. Avery said, had not yet made his returns.

Detective Parkinson, of Kingston, told how he had, in company with Ed. Ruttan, fished for and found the nine bogus ballot boxes in the lake at Sydenham. The boxes were in four or five feet of water. A thorough search was made for the tenth box, but they could not find it. The detective said he had, in Bancroft, spoken to Paddy Moore about the bogus boxes, which went to the north, and Moore did not deny that he knew where the boxes were, but said they were not in his (Moore's) house. He told the detective he would see him at night about the matter. When the detective saw Moore again at night he denied that he knew anything about the bogus boxes.

Phil Lott went in the box again and gave some more sensational testimony. He was a deputy returning officer in a Sterling poll on election day, at which his brother, Byron O., the candidate, was a scrutineer. Asked what took place in his polling sub-division on election day, Phil said the ballots were counted in the morning by those in the poll, and they could not find one of the ballots, No. 1754. Phil found, later in the day, about two-thirds of a certain bunch of ballots had been spoiled while passing through the hands of his brother in the morning. After that his brother had handed him a note across the table, saying it was from his wife. The note instructed him to mark Jim Brunson's and his brother's ballots, so that he would know how they voted. The note was from Byron.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCammon, Phil said his brother Byron had asked him, as returning officer, to leave out a portion of the election oath, so that his (Byron's) brother-in-law, Mr. Brown, could vote, as he (Brown) could not vote if the whole oath was administered. Mr. Brown, however, had taken the oath in full, though he had 'kicked' at doing so. Dr. Butler, of Marmora, said he had been told by Daniel Neill, a prominent Liberal, that he had seen this bogus ballot box at the Royal Hotel, Marmora, last week.

A few other unimportant witnesses were examined, and the examination was adjourned till ten o'clock on Friday next, when it is expected about three hours will finish it.

AN INTERESTING POINT.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—The 'Globe' to-day, in connection with the fraudulent ballot-box case now going on at Belleville, draws attention to Sec. 7 (R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 87), which reads as follows:: 'No justice of the peace shall admit to bail or discharge a prisoner, or adjudicate upon, or otherwise act in any case for a town or city where there is a police magistrate, except at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or in the case of the illness, absence, or at the request of the police magistrate.'

The 'Globe' adds: 'There is a police magistrate in the city of Belleville, and he is seized of the case through a criminal information, laid by the commissioner of the Dominion Police, the charge being one of conspiracy. A justice of the peace of the county of Hastings, who has no magisterial jurisdiction there, is trying a charge of criminal libel preferred by the member for West Hastings against a Belleville newspaper. It seems reasonably clear that the whole of the proceedings before Mr. Wood are in contravention of the section above cited.' The article is regarded as indicating that an attempt will be made to nullify the proceedings in the criminal libel case, which have brought out the facts connected with the fraud.

OBITUARY.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 29.—The death occurred yesterday, after an illness of several months, of Mr. J. Watson Fraser, a well-known reporter of the 'Evening Mail.' He leaves two children a girl and a boy, his wife having died a couple of years ago.

REV. DR. RANKIN.

Cleveland, Ohio Nov. 29.—The Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, former president of Howard University, Washington, D.C., died here yesterday of pneumonia, aged 75 years.

Dr. Rankin was born in Vermont, and served as pastor at St. Albans, Vt., before going to the First Congregational Church at Washington as pastor for 15 years. After a pastorate at Highland, N.J., he returned to Washington, as president of Howard University, which office he held for twelve years, resigning two years ago. Dr. Rankin was the author of a number of well-known hymns, the best known of which is 'God be with you till we meet again.' He was also the author of a volume entitled 'Broken Cadences.' He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

THE REV. DR. PAXTON.

Princeton, N.J., Nov. 28.—The Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Paxton, of Princeton University and Seminary, died at his home to-day, aged 81 years. Dr. Paxton was the oldest living trustee of Princeton. Until 1902 Dr. Paxton was professor of ecclesiastical homilitical and pastoral theology at Princeton Seminary, and was also president of the faculty of that institution when he resigned. He was moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1880, and had since been prominent in affairs of his Church.

New York, Nov. 29.—Mr. Alfred Cuier Barnes, aged 62, president of the Astor Place Bank, and formerly colonel of the 12th Regiment, New York National Guards, died of pneumonia in his home in Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Barnes was born in Philadelphia, was vice-president and director of the American Book Company, a trustee of Cornell University, and formerly president of the Brooklyn Library, and trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge. He was a member of the Tuxedo and Cornell Clubs of the Grand Army, and several patriotic and historical societies.

MADAME JANAUSCHEK.

New York, Nov. 30.—Madame Janauschek, the actress, died yesterday. Madame Janauschek's death took place in the Brunswick home, at Amityville, L.I., where for the past four months she had been a private patient as a charge of the actors' fund. She had been gradually sinking for months. Paralysis and a general debility were the immediate cause of death. Francesca Janauschek was born at Prague, Bohemia, in 1830.

MR. W. W. TAGGART.

Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 30.—Mr. W. W. Taggart, aged 80 years, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of this city, died yesterday. Mr. Taggart was president of the National Union Bank and the Watertown Savings Bank, and was closely identified with the paper industry in northern New York. Death was due to diabetes.

MONEY FOR THE ASKING.

There are many who for one reason or another wish to add to their income—and if you are not one of these perhaps you know of such an one. If so, it would be a kindness all round to draw his or her attention to our prize and percentage offers, full particulars of which will be supplied on application. Money can be had for the asking—the asking of subscriptions to our publications.

Advertisements

ALBERT BRITNELL'S Astounding Xmas BOOK SNAPS.

WE are throwing upon the market some of the choicest and most desirable Books for **Xmas Presents** yet offered to the Public. Many of these Books will never again be offered at even double the prices named, as we have, through the failure of Dealers and subscription, then been able to secure the whole of the Bankrupt Stock. In nearly every case the number of copies is limited, **therefore, send orders quickly.**

CARTAGE CHARGES—Prices quoted ridiculously low as they are—cover all charges by mail or express, so that the goods are delivered free to the purchaser.

Magnificient Collection of Napoleon Pictures

A sumptuous $6.00 GIFT BOOK for $2.50. charges paid.

NAPOLEON FROM CORSICA TO ST. HELENA.—A Pictorial Work, illustrating the remarkable career of the most famous military genius the world has ever known. DE LUXE EDITION; size, 11 x 14 inches, 300 pages of engravings, including 20 beautiful full-pages colored plates, prepared expressly in France, gilt edges, bound in royal purple silk cloth, showing the coat-of-arms, ermine and golden bees, indicative of Napoleon's kingly power. John L. Stoddard, famous traveller and lecturer, describes each picture, which adds immensely to the interest and value of the work. From an artistic and educational point of view it leaves nothing to be desired. THIS WORK IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST ARTISTIC, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST ENTERTAINING HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE PUBLISHED. In no way as by pictures can the dramatic story of this remarkable man be properly told. An Ideal Gift Book, and no double would find a place upon the parlor table of the recipient. Regular price, $6.00. Britnell's Xmas Sale price, express paid to any part of Canada .. .. ..

SUPREME COURT

SEVERAL JUDGMENTS RENDERED YESTERDAY.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Judgment was rendered in a number of cases in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Callaway vs. Stobort, Sons & Co.—The appellant sued for a commission on sale of real property, and the question to be decided was whether plaintiff was entitled to his commission on having found a purchaser willing to buy on the terms which the vendors were willing to sell, or was it only earned when the vendor accepts the purchaser, transfers the property and receives the money. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Ahearn vs. Booth.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, in favor of the defendant, Booth. The plaintiff, Ahearn, is patentee from the Crown of lands adjoining the Little Chaudiere Falls, with the riparian rights in the same, and the beach and deep water lot adjoining to the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec. His property forms a valuable water power, capable of being used for electrical or manufacturing purposes. The defendant has erected a crib work pier or dam, of irregular shape, on Crown lands, which, the appellant alleges, obstructs the free flow of water over the fall, reducing the water power. When this structure was begun, plaintiff obtained an interim injunction to prevent defendant from completing it, which was abandoned on defendant undertaking to remove the obstruction if judgment went against him. The trial judge held that no damage was proved and gave judgment for defendant, which the Court of Appeals affirmed. Appeal dismissed with costs.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company vs. Birkett.—Action was brought by the widow and administratrix of one William Birkett, seeking compensation for the death of her husband by negligence of the company. The deceased was a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway and was taking a train into the small (not the main) station in London, approaching it on the centre track of three lying east. When near the station, a light engine, moving reversely, came from the opposite direction on the track between his train and the station, and the conductor, getting off his train before it stopped, and attempting to cross to the station, was struck by the light engine and killed. On the trial the plaintiff was non-suited on the ground that the deceased did not look or take ordinary precautions to avoid danger. The Court of Appeal ordered a new trial, holding that the light engine showed a red light at the rear end, which should signify to a railway man that it was going in the opposite direction from where the conductor was killed. The appellants argued that deceased had violated a rule of the company, forbidding employees to get off a train in motion, and that, if he had not done so, the accident could not have happened, and that the company was not liable. The respondent contended that the rules were violated by the light engine running between the station and the passenger train, and by its carrying a red, instead of a white light. Appeal allowed with costs, and action dismissed with costs in courts below, Davies and Killam, J. J., dissenting.

In Knock vs. Owen, on Tuesday last, a motion was made to vary the minutes of the judgment as proposed to be settled by the registrar or for amended directions as to costs in the judgment as delivered on June 8 last, on the ground that as the appellant had succeeded on one point and in part as to the other, costs in her favor should be allowed in the first case and ought not to be against her in the other. The motion was to-day dismissed with costs. It was announced that the court would sit on Saturday next. The hearing was then concluded in Dominion Iron & Steel Company vs. Oliver, and judgment reserved.

APPEAL HEARD.

The next case taken up was the Liscomb Falls Gold Mining Company vs. Bishop, et al. The appellant company held a license to search for minerals in Miller's Lake gold district from the Government of Nova Scotia, and erected a stamp mill there for testing purposes before a grant issued from the Crown. Bishop, a judgment creditor, issued an execution against the goods of the company, and, under this writ, the sheriff of Guysborough county sold the mill, etc., en bloc to a purchaser in satisfaction of the judgment. The appellant claims that as the mill property was real estate or an interest in land, the sale was bad, and seeks to reverse the decision that it was valid by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and to recover damages. Ross, K.C., and Lovett for the appellant. Meliish, K.C., appeared for the Albion Lumber Company, the purchaser at sheriff's sale; and Henry for Bishop, the execution creditor.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow morning.

THE FISCAL PROBLEM

FEELING IN CANADA DISCUSSED AT HUDDERSFIELD.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 28.— Mr. J. Foster Fraser, speaking at Huddersfield, in reference to a recent tour of Canada, said in Canada there existed a general desire for a conference with the Mother Country. Canadians did not ask us to make any trade sacrifice for their benefit. They were candid enough to say they would not make any trade sacrifice for us, but as men bound to us with many ties, they said let us meet together as business people and see if we can't find some means of reciprocal trade relations of advantage to both.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Manchester to-day, said the unity of the Empire was not dependent on preferential arrangements. It was not to put money into the pockets of their great newspaper proprietors and a great syndicate of managers that the colonists had suffered and died in our cause, but because they thought it their duty to their countrymen beyond seas. If the colonies were in difficulties it would be on those terms alone that the Mother Country would send them help. He said the proposed special colonial conference was a device to get the Tory party out of a difficulty.

London, Nov. 29.— Captain Wells, chief Conservative whip, in addressing the Lancashire and Cheshire Conservative Association at Manchester, said the Colonial Conference, its meaning and possible results is surely the policy we must preach when we go back to our associations. It will be our strongest plank at the general election.

The Bristol 'Mercury,' referring to the Melbourne resolution in favor of a colonial preference, says nobody who knows anything about Mr. Chamberlain will doubt that if there were the smallest semblance of popular agitation in his favor, whether in Australia or Canada, this country would ring with it.

A writer in the London 'Globe' regarding reciprocity between the United States and Canada, says the impression throughout the United States is quite general that the Dominion was about to leap into a mighty empire, and that without any preliminary steps Sir Wilfrid Laurier took advantage of this universal idea to launch his recent railway scheme. However, the day will come when this extravagant Liberal essay will not be in such favor, and that day is not far distant. Sir Wilfrid Laurier doubtless is more bent on making Canada a great empire than on making any sacrifice to help the Mother Country. He is a most suave gentleman, full of soft speeches and indefinite promises, but never yet has this government been able to get from him direct support of a practicable scheme of Imperial union, and it never will.

London, Dec. 1.—Mr. Asquith, speaking at Southend, said that forty years ago Great Britain had a system of preferential arrangements, yet British trade was languishing and Canada and Jamaica were at the point of rebellion. The colonial conference would lure the people into a false paradise. Two conditions were necessary for preferential arrangements, one the taxation of home food the other that the colonies admit British goods on something like level terms. As these conditions would not be complied with, the colonial conference scheme was nothing more than a delusion and fraud. Free-traders would be false to their convictions and betraying their duty to forty millions of people if they didn't tell the country in the plainest possible terms that at no time, under no conditions, would they consent to the re-establishment in Great Britain of a system of protective or preferential tariffs.

London, Dec. 1.—The secretary of the Union Jack Club has received a hundred pounds collected in Canada to provide for what will be known as the Canadian bedroom.

London, Dec. 1.—At a meeting of the Burnley Chamber of Commerce the secretary reported that in answer to a letter respecting the Canadian customs regulations the Colonial Secretary stated that he had referred the matter to the Governor-General of Canada. The Burnley Chamber strongly objects to the regulations requiring the exporter of goods to declare to the Canadian officials the price at which his goods are sold on the home markets.

Mr. J. B. Jackson, Dominion Commercial Agent at Leeds, addressed the Halifax Chamber of Commerce regarding the new Canadian customs regulations. Mr. Whitely Horsfall said the question was who would adjudicate the value of goods manufactured for special purposes. He had already sent such goods to Canada, and it would be inconvenient if they were rejected by the appraiser. He thought the market price of such goods here should be the selling price in Canada. Mr. Jackson said he could not conceive of there being any trouble in regard to woollen goods, except when the goods were out of season. He had been told they could produce the same goods for a third of the cost of what they could in Canada. Mr. Horsfall replied: 'We have better machinery. Of all the old machinery I have seen it was in Canada.' Mr. Whitley Thompson, M.P., said the preference was a delusion, and to a large extent was only given to enable those cripples in Canada to live. He agreed with Mr. Balfour regarding the Colonial Conference.

London, Nov. 29.—The Duke of Marlborough, speaking before the United Club, Liverpool, said that during the Tory government a sentiment of closer friendship had grown between them and their brethren in the colonies. He believed the Radicals had no more sympathy with the colonies than the colonies with them. The Radicals seemed to regard the colonies as a happy hunting-ground for getting rid of the surplus population of this country, which could be disgraced by people the Radicals liked much better, namely, the aliens who came to our shores.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, referring at Manchester to the rise in the price of sugar, said that was the first fruits of retaliation and colonial preference. The people of the West Indies gained a few thousands, while Great Britain lost millions. It was bad for the consumer, manufacturer and employee, and precious little good to the colony. Mr. Chamberlain's mistake was in treating imperial sentiment as a marketable article. The sentiment uniting Great Britain and the colonies would not be strengthened by identifying it with any huckstering policy, by treating the colonies as if they were items of a company prospectus, still less by suggesting that they were in the market and salable to the highest bidder. A colonial conference under present auspices would be a delusion and a snare. Why should the fiscal pretence be kept up any longer? The whole proposed policy was a colossal blunder and delusion.

SIR JOHN GORST.

A resolution of the resident members of the senate of Cambridge University was sent to Sir John Gorst, stating that as he no longer represents the views of supporters of the present government, they will select another candidate to represent the university. Sir John Gorst, in reply, says he will appeal to his constituents at large when the time comes to send him back to the House of Commons to oppose protection and uphold free trade. He refuses to resign.

MR. ARNOLD FOSTER.

Mr. Arnold Foster, speaking at Croydon, said that hitherto Great Britain had fought the battle alone against foreigners, but it was hoped that when the real struggle came they should have their kith and kin from over the seas joining them to demand justice and fair play for British and colonial goods.

ENDORSED CONFERENCE.

The Home counties division of the National Union passed a resolution welcoming the proposed colonial conference to discuss freely the fiscal relations with a view to ascertaining what changes, if any, are desirable and practicable.

London, Nov. 30.—Mr. E. H. Holden, addressing the Heywood Reform Club, referred to a recent visit to Canada and conversations he had with Canadian protectionists. He had asked manufacturers if Lancashire people agreed to a tax on food if they would agree to let Lancashire goods go into Canada and not build any more factories. The answer was: 'Not if we know it.'

London, Nov. 30.—The Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce has received a communication from the Burnley Chamber of Commerce asking Huddersfield to co-operate in trying to get the new Canadian customs regulations altered. Huddersfield did not take any action.

Last Week's Prize Winners.

The lists sent in so far are so small that the prizes and commissions awarded are amounting to nearly double the amount sent in by the prize winners.

Any one reading the following statement carefully will see how easily people are earning these cash prizes.

The first one to start in any town or village has of course the best chance. The best lists so far are coming from villages.

The first week of the competition the two prize winners sent us altogether only $22.85

And they received as commission	$18.03
And " " " Prizes....	$15.00
	$33.03

Another week in this competition the two prize winners sent us altogether only $8.85. Just think of it!

And they received as commission	$1,86
And " " " Prizes....	$15.00
	$16.86

The lists sent in are wofully small as yet. This is bad for us, but it makes it all the more easy for you to win the prizes.

Why don't you try? Even if you live in a small village you could easily beat the largest list yet. Remember, that these prizes have been secured by lists amounting to only $6.00 and $2.35 respectively. All the prizes so far except one, have been secured by those living in villages.

We are giving these cash prizes, one of $10 and one of $5, every week until Christmas, in addition to our very liberal commissions, which alone are enough to make canvassing for the 'Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' a very profitable occupation for your spare time.

Besides, there is that prize of $200 coming next spring to the one sending the largest amount of subscription money (except Sunday School clubs for 'Northern Messenger') before that date. Everything you send in now counts towards that prize, besides giving you the chance of one of the weekly prizes.

Try your neighbors. They will appreciate our publications as much as you do.

The following are the successful competitors in the gold competition for the week ending December 3rd.

First Prize—$10.00 to F. D. LaGrove, Ontario, who sends $9.61 net worth of subscriptions, and earns $4.59 as commission, making $14.59 profit on his week's work.

Second Prize—$5.00 to Annie H. Doak, New Brunswick, who send $8.63 net worth of subscriptions and earns $6.57 as commission, making $11.57 profit on her week's work.

The lists must be marked "Gold Competition."

These Prizes are despatched each Monday.

Full particulars of the competition will be sent on application.

LA PATRIE MURDER TRIAL

HEARING CONTINUED AT SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 2.—The La Patrie murder case was continued yesterday in the Court of King's Bench. Mrs. Langlois, one of the Crown witnesses, was two days in the box, and her evidence could not be broken down in any important point.

E. Choquette, a neighbor of Touquet's, was examined at length by the Crown. He spoke of having gone to the accused's house that morning, to enquire for Touquet, as they had intended going to Cookshire together. When he met the accused he seemed to be laboring under some excitement, and told the witness that he did not know with whom he was shaking hands. The accused spoke as if he had trouble in his family, and witness came to the conclusion from his talk that he intended to commit suicide. After some further talk prisoner told witness to telegraph for a detective or the sheriff, and on enquiring what he wanted them for prisoner stated that if he would come to the house he would show him. Witness went to the house, but accused seemed unable to tell what the trouble was. Witness left for home, and shortly afterwards one of the accused's step-sons came and told witness that Touquet had murdered his little sister. Witness and two others went to the house and made a search of the house, and found the dead child in a room upstairs.

J. A. Drolet, the constable who arrested Fouquet on Oct. 12, was called on Thursday evening in the La Patrie murder case. The defence raised the objection that at the time of the arrest Drolet was not a duly qualified constable, and that as a matter of fact Fouquet was falsely arrested. The defence objected to the admission of the statement made by Fouquet to Drolet while in custody. On being examined, the witness, Drolet, swore that he used no influence to have Fouquet make his declaration, and that the declaration was made by Fouquet voluntarily and of his own free will. The judge took the point under consideration, and yesterday Mr. Justice Lemieux dismissed the motion, and allowed the confession. The witness, Drolet, had just started his evidence when he stated that when the accused offered to tell what had happened he said, 'Am I obliged to speak?' and witness, thinking that he meant at his trial, answered in the affirmative. The defence raised another objection, and a long legal fight ensued. The court took the point into consideration, and maintained the objection. Drolet was further examined, but nothing of any importance was produced.

Dr. Prevost, who examined the deceased on Oct. 12, 1904, swore that the left side of the body was wholly covered with bruises, and that there was a wound under the ear and on the head. Those marks could not have been produced by an accident. The witness was under examination when the court adjourned for the day.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE MEETING AT ORMSTOWN.

One of the most successful Teachers' Conferences ever held in Ormstown took place on Saturday last in the Ormstown Academy. The Conference was conducted by Mr. J. A. Macgregor, B.A., of Westmount Academy, assisted by Mr. Ernest Smith, principal of King's School, Westmount.

The programme issued by the Department of Public Instruction for these conferences is divided into two sections—school management and English. The first of these was dealt with at some length by Mr. Macgregor, who spoke earnestly and practically on each of the various sections into which the subject is divided.

'Reading' and 'Word branching' were the subjects taken up by Mr. Ernest Smith. He likened grade reading books to the exercises and scales of the music course, and said they were only a means to an end. He urged the teachers to encourage their pupils in cultivating a love for good literature, and spoke in terms of strong condemnation of the present craze for rubbish and sensational slang. Mr. Smith showed how by the careful selection of certain Latin and Greek roots a very instructive lesson in word branching could be given, which would result in a better knowledge of the use of English and an appreciation of the practical value of Latin and Greek, 'neither of which language,' he said, 'is "dead," but, on the contrary, both are very much alive.'

Principal Rivard gave a short but instructive and interesting address on 'Ventilation,' which he illustrated by blackboard sketches. Each paper was followed by discussion. At 12.15, after singing the National Anthem, those present adjourned to the hotel for luncheon.

CANADIAN CABLES.

CHILD EMIGRANTS AND THEIR TREATMENT IN CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 29.—A writer of an article in the Manchester 'Guardian,' on child emigrants in Canada, says for a period of three years he had lived amongst the farming communities of Western Ontario, and made a special study of the treatment of children sent from England by various charitable organizations. Broadly speaking, the men who adopt these children can be divided into two classes—those who observe the letter of the law and those who observe the spirit of it. There are isolated cases of cruelty, it is true, but where these occur there are always those who call the attention of the authorities and the delinquents are punished, but generally speaking the only constancy of offence is against the spirit of the agreement.

Mr. John H. Smith, writing to the Manchester 'Guardian' from Canada, regarding child emigration, says: Mr. H. B. Willing, of Whitby, says it is not without truth that they are made slaves from sunrise to sunset. Mr. Smith, in a lengthy letter, relates several cases of ill-treatment which came under his personal observation. He says he honestly believed that if you stopped a dozen people on the street they would all say these boys are ill-treated, and if you asked them to specify one case they could not, but yet they feel quite confident that such is the case. Mr. Smith believes it is almost impossible to specify a case because any farmer would not feel inclined to lay complaint against his neighbor.

London, Dec. 3.—The 'Outlook,' commenting on the probability of the Joint High Commission meeting again, says there need be no fear yet that Canada will do anything that would tend to injure the imperial bond, but the news may give some small satisfaction to those who are anxious to lose the trade of our oldest colony.

Commenting on the recent speeches of Mr. J. H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Lord Lansdowne, the 'Outlook' says the settlement of the Alaska dispute removed a very grave danger, since at any moment some trifling border incident might bring about a catastrophe, but although this cloud is dispelled, it wold be too much to say that no possible points of difference remain. The Hudson's Bay, for instance, looms on the horizon, involving questions of United States fishing rights and delicate problems of international law, and rapid extermination of fur seals in the Behring Sea, under the Paris award, is yet another cause for resentment. Americans consider, whether rightly or wrongly, that their friendship is more important to us than ours to them, and it does not escape them that Canada's southern frontier is the weak spot of our empire, and that we have much to lose where they have little. Such a situation is a standing temptation to an impulsive and self-confident people. To some extent arbitration treaties counteract the temptation, but we should be living in a fool's paradise if we did not recognize that one branch of Congress have acquired a preponderance of power that is corrupt and short-sighted, and that it can control foreign affairs if it will, and they have the means to yield to temptation. Within ten years the United States navy will be second in strength to ours alone.

BRITISH NAVAL FACTS.

The 'Broad Arrow,' commenting on the concentrating of the British naval forces, says the disappearance of warships from colonial waters will not move the colonial to agonized despair, as the disappearance of redcoats did to the first colony.

The North Atlantic squadron has not been reduced in strength. The new policy was inevitable owing to the growth of the United States. With the increased mobility conferred on the navy by modern science the defence of British interests in the Western Hemisphere is best attained, not by the maintenance of a relatively small force in the North Atlantic, but by powerful fleets within a week's steam.

DEFENCE OF INDIA.

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' says it is good to organize great forces in Canada and Australia, but it would be particularly interesting to know what part they may be expected to play in the defence of India, if war should break out, or in other possible theatres of hostilities.

CANADIANS IN CHICAGO

CATTLE MAKE EXCELLENT SHOWING AND CAPTURE MANY PRIZES.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—The Hon. John Dryden returned this morning from Chicago, where he attended the International Live Stock Exhibition. He resigned the presidency of the International Shropshire Sheep Association, which he has held for twelve years. In horses, Mr. Dryden says, Robert Beith, in hackneys, and Graham Bros., in Clydesdales, were sweeping the boards, and Canadians also were taking a good many prizes in sheep. Three of the sheep from Mr. Dryden's Brooklin farm, which he had sold to people who were exhibiting in Chicago, got first prizes in their classes.

INVENTOR FOUND DEAD

MADE TRIP ACROSS LAKE MICHIGAN IN 'FOOL KILLER NO. 3.'

Stemensville, Mich., Dec. 2.—Peter Nissen, who started across Lake Michigan in the 'Fool-Killer No. 3,' was found dead on the beach near here yesterday. Nissen is supposed to have been washed ashore during the night. His 'Fool-Killer' was about twenty rods down the beach from the body, and was considerably damaged. A life preserver and his overcoat were fastened to the basket shaped car in the boat. The body was brought to Stemensville, where it lies in the Town Hall. The hands and face are frozen and the features reflect his suffering. The clothing on the body was somewhat torn. It is thought that Nissen could not have been dead long when the body was found, as rigor mortis had not set in. The body was found by Mrs. Collier, who lives on a farm near the lake shore. Nissen's employer was notified and a coroner's jury was impanelled and began an inquest.

Nissen left the foot of Ohio street at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. His craft caught the western wind and moved toward the water and started in the direction of the lighthouse. It revolved until it became but a speck on the horizon. Thirty-five minutes after the ropes that held it were loosed it was out of sight.

EARL GREY

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO SAIL ON DEC. 15.

London, Nov. 29.—Earl Grey, who succeeds Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada, will sail for Canada on Dec. 15. Until his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey was a director of the British South African Company.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

BONDS PURCHASED BY SPEYER BROTHERS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 29.—Speyer Bros. have bought the G. T. P. bonds, and will issue shortly $6,600,000 of four percent first mortgage bonds on the Lake Superior division; $8,000,000 of four percent mortgage bonds on the Prairie division. Both issues will run fifty years. The company will immediately begin construction. The price of the issue will probably be a little below par.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prize and commission offers, full particulars of which can be had on application.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mrs. Martha Lusby, of Forest, is dead, at the age of 100 years.

The explosion of a fly wheel in Toronto killed a man a hundred yards away.

The Brantford water commissioners require $100,000 to pay their way next year.

Mrs. Lizzie Williamson, formerly of Stratford, was found starving at Detroit.

While asleep, Mrs. Andrew Liscombe was killed by lighting at Wilberforce, A child beside her was unhurt.

One of the oldest residents of Glengarry, Mrs. Allan McDonald, is dead at the age of 92.

Charles Maville, of Kenyon, was killed the other day by being thrown out of a cart, the horses of which had bolted.

Mr. Peterson, an old farmer, was gored to death by a young bull at Chesterville.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has formed their Dominion fire insurance board in Toronto.

Mrs. James Armstrong, well known in Peterborough county, where she had lived for seventy-seven years, is dead.

Automatic sprinklers in the Flett-Lowndes building, Toronto, did $10,000 damage.

During the absence at dinner of the ticket agent and operator at Whitby station, the office was ransacked.

An old Glengarrian, James Cameron, has been elected as Democratic representative in the State Legislature for Teller, Colorado.

The first cargo of wheat from a foreign port to enter Chicago in many years was from Fort William, Ont., by the steamer 'H. G. Dalton.'

Rory McGillis's barn buildings in Kenyon township, Glengarry, with a large number of animals and implements, have been destroyed by fire.

Four reckless young men were drowned in trying to cross the St. Clair river at Sarnia in a row-boat when a high sea was running.

The Ontario Government has decided to contribute $10,000 towards the restoration of the philosophical and physics apparatus destroyed by fire at the Ottawa University last year.

A man named Ogden, of Newtonville, slipped while shooting and received the charge near his heart.

Hundreds were turned away from Massey Hall, Toronto, unable to find admission to Miss Eva Booth's farewell.

William Johnston smashed his thigh, and was driven fifty miles in a democrat waggon to a doctor in Owen Sound.

In the debate between Queen's College and McGill, which took place last night in Kingston, the judges awarded the decision to Queen's.

William Strickland was walking home from work in Toronto, when a fly-wheel in a wood-yard burst, and a piece flew a hundred yards, landing on Strickland's head and killing him instantly.

While adjusting the belt of a threshing machine at Stratford, John Conway was drawn into the machine and terribly injured.

The Masonic order in Toronto will begin the erection of a $200,000 temple next spring. It will be an eight-story building, with accommodation for the ten lodges in the city.

As a result of the Sarnia tunnel disaster, F. Forester's mind is perfectly blank as to the cause of his illness, though his mental faculties are sharper than before.

George H. Bird, of Toronto, who is charged with throwing the lad, William Burk, into the lake with the intention of murdering him, has been given his liberty on $1,000 bail.

While getting down from his threshing outfit to attend to a pump, George Nathaniel Cain, late of Roxborough, but living at St. John, Man., fell upon his stomach, and has since died as a result of his injuries.

While the farm hands were grinding grain on the farm of John Staples & Son, prominent farmers living two miles west of Grafton, the residence, barns and all out-buildings, with contents, including the season's crops and twenty-eight head of stock and all machinery, were burned; about twenty-five head of stock escaped. The loss is heavy and insurance small. The fire was caused by the windmill machinery heating. A strong wind was blowing.

WESTERN CANADA.

An expert pronounces the Alberta oil fields excellent.

On Nov. 27 Bishop Matheson dedicated the new Anglican church at Manitou.

Constable A. W. Cooke, of Sprague, set out to arrest an Indian in the woods. The officer was drowned.

The young men of Calgary have started a fund to build a Y. M. C. A. home and have already collected five thousand dollars.

Calgary has decided to invest $60,000 in a domestic and steel lighting electric plant, in opposition to the private ownership company.

Preparations are being made in the Okanagan district for the arrival of 12,000 French Roman Catholics and their families.

Twelve residents of Southern Manitoba are under heavy bonds in United States courts charged with smuggling wheat into United States territory.

A man named R. D. Lawson left a note at his quarters in Lethbridge saying he contemplated suicide, and has not been seen or heard of.

When told that her wedding was void because solemnized by a woman pastor, Mrs. Sidney Horsford refused to be remarried at Calgary, and disappeared.

Mr. Price's general store at Rosser was broken into, the safe blown up by dynamite and $800 taken. Of this, $500 belonged to the Ogilvie Milling Company.

At Macleod, N.W.T., Judge Harvey sentenced A. F. Blunden to ten years, Daniel Dixon, two years and George McLean, three years, all for cattle or horse stealing.

Deer are plentiful in Saskatoon district. According to the Saskatoon paper three fine specimens passed down the river a few days ago within easy range of the town residents. Wolves, if their noise counts for anything, are also numerous.

The three-year-old daughter of Mr. James Cox, a farmer, living near Beresford, Man., has been burned to death. She was left alone in the house, and it is supposed pulled a lighted lamp off the bureau, spilling the oil over her clothes.

The North-West Mounted Police are preparing the most extensive system of patrols for Yukon Territory the coming winter that ever have been maintained in the north. A patrol will be made from Dawson to Fort McPherson, at the mouth of the McKenzie river by way of a pass in the Rocky Mountains west of Dawson, and patrols maintained regularly all winter between Dawson and Duncan, Dawson and White Horse, Dawson and Forty-mile, and Forty-mile and Glacier creek, White Horse and the Alsek and other places.

QUEBEC.

A $20,000 fire occurred at Victoriaville to business houses. Arson is suspected.

Mr. Truman Quimby, one of the well-known farmers of Stanstead Township, has passed away.

George, a member of the well-known Sioni family of Lorette, famous as guides, has been drowned.

Eugene and Edmond Coté, first cousins, aged five years, were drowned while playing on thin ice at Fraserville.

Nap Desormiers, of North Ham, pleaded guilty to incendiarism there on Nov. 4.

Nap. Desormier, of North Ham, is in Sherbrooke jail, charged with setting fire to a swamill belonging to Mr. Rene, at Quebec.

The barns and all the contents, save live stock, belonging to Mr. Thos. Gellander, Hardwood Flat, Robinson, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. There was only a small insurance.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Several cases of extensive liquor stealing are reported on the I. C. R.

George Keer, steward of the Allan liner 'Laurentian,' jumped overboard and was drowned on Nov. 22.

Despite an adroit self-defence, Leonard Lewis was sentenced to two years at Dorchester, for stealing freight.

A temperance movement, such as is now agitating Glace Bay, is likely to be precipitated in Sydney very shortly.

When searched two supposed desperate characters were found to possess a large quantity of dynamite and revolvers, at West New Amran.

A young Englishman claimed on his arrival on the 'Lake Champlain,' at St. John, to have been robbed of all his money.

Frank Priest, treasurer of the Ship Laborers' Union, was sandbagged and robbed of $400, in an alley of Arcadia street, north end of St. John, N.B.

The 'Stord' arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, after a terrible rough journey. Several of the crew were injured.

Sixty brass boundary posts are being manufactured in St. John, N.B., to mark the Alaska boundary. On one side will be marked 'Canada,' and on the other 'United States.'

An Armenian arrived at St. John to welcome his bride from Turkey. For four years she had been trying to escape. She is temporarily in the detention house.

The ceremony in connection with the unveiling of the monument in Halifax to Joseph Howe, will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 13, the centenary of Howe's birth.

Armstrong and Sutherland, building contractors of Sydney and Glace Bay, have failed, with liabilities of about $15,000, while their assets are merely nominal.

A little Halifax boy, James Foley, seven years old, found his sister's clothing on fire. The boy tore the blazing garments off the girl and rolled her on the floor, thus saving her life.

An explosion occurred at the residence of H. P. Brand, Moncton. A Winchester rifle cartridge was swept up and put in the stove, when the explosion took place. No person was hurt.

Mr. Stanislaus F. Blanchard has been appointed county court judge for King's county, P. E. I., to succeed Judge A. B. Warburton, who resigned to contest the Dominion election in the Liberal party interests.

1904 CARICATURED.

A large number of Cartoons by the brightest wits and truest pens have been collected from the leading publications of both hemispheres, and will be issued by the publishers of 'World Wide' in their mid-December issue. These Cartoons will give a most humorous and effective review of the interesting world-events of this most interesting year.

These Caricatures will be printed on extra good paper with a colored cover, and there will be some sixty pages, about the size of 'Messenger' and 'World Wide.'

Ten Cents a copy, post paid.

These caricatures will be sent to every one sending us a full dollar for a year's subscription to 'World Wide' or to the 'Weekly Witness' before the end of the year.

SUITABLE TO SEND TO DISTANT FRIENDS FOR CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

These offers are good in the following countries: Canada (excepting Montreal and suburbs) Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Island, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries, other than the above, postage extra.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The citizens of Westmount, by a vote of four to one, on Saturday last decided to instal a municipal electrical plant for lighting.

Taylor Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening burned the mortgage on the building at a large gathering of members and friends.

The death occurred on Wednesday evening of Mrs. Isabella Irvine Baillie, widow of the late Mr. Andrew Baillie, boot and shoe manufacturer, of this city, after a short illness.

Mr. Rainville, the defeated candidate in St. Louis Division in the provincial elections, is said to be taking steps to have the election of Mr. Langlois annulled. He alleges intimidation.

Mr. James Ferns, superintendent of the fire alarm department, has submitted to the committee a report of his visit to the fire alarm telegraph offices in several of the leading cities of the United States. He says that, in spite of the fact that our Montreal fire department is laboring under disadvantageous conditions, and with equipments and apparatus nearly forty years old, it can respond to an alarm ten seconds quicker than the brigade of any city he has visited.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

At the meeting of the City Council on Nov. 29 to select a chief of police His Worship Mayor Laporte astounded everybody by announcing that attempts at bribery had been made. His Worship, while not charging Mr. Caupeau, who is the choice of the Police Committee, and a warm favorite for the position, said he had information to prove by affidavits, that unfair means had been used to gain the nomination for a certain candidate. The meeting was adjourned for a week. Meanwhile Mr. Caupeau has vigorously protested his innocence of participation in or cognizance of any illegal action on his behalf. The city is considerably mystified.

ST. ANTOINE ELECTION CASE.

The St. Antoine election conspiracy case is proceeding. The prosecution is endeavoring to prove that extensive illegalities were being practiced. Mr. Lyall, in whose interest the accused men were working, indignantly denied financing or countenancing the concern.

MONTREAL HARBOR TROUBLES.

As a result of the disagreement between the Montreal Harbor Commissioners and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries over the sheds, an unpleasant situation was precipitated. A dismissal of all employees is a step recommended by the Harbor Employment Committee. The Minister of Marine has given orders that all points of dispute between the two engineers are to be sent to Ottawa.

FIRST SNOWSTORM.

Montreal was visited with its first snowstorm of appreciable duration of Nov. 29, when the cars were affected, trains later and vehicular traffic generally inconvenienced. The Grand Trunk and the C. P. R. put on snowploughs and owing to there being no serious recurrence the disorganized traffic was soon rectified.

BISHOP OF CALEDONIA.

The Rev. F. H. Du Vernet was consecrated Bishop of Caledonia in Christ Church Cathedral on Wednesday. The ceremony was an imposing one and marked by much religious solemnity. The consecration was conducted by Archbishop Bond.

A SUCCESSFUL TEST.

A new machine for tapping water mains without shutting off the water was successfully tested at the corner of Cherrier and St. Hubert streets yesterday. An eight-inch hydrant was connected with a twelve-inch high-level main on Cherrier street, while there was a water pressure of 125 pounds in the main. The test was made in the presence of the chairman, superintendent and other officials of the Water and Fire Departments, and was declared to be most satisfactory and remarkable.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

Those who think well of the 'Witness' type of journalism will take a real pleasure in introducing it to their friends. For this purpose sample copies of all our publications will be mailed to any address free of charge.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

EIGHTY PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW DWELLINGS LAST MONTH.

Mr. Alcide Chausse, city building inspector, yesterday issued his monthly report, which was as follows:—

The permits for new buildings last month included eighty dwellings, two stores, two warehouses, two stables and thirteen sheds.

The comparison is as follows:—

	Nov. 1904	Nov. 1903.
New buildings	69	51
Permits for alterations	17	23
Total permits	77	74
Value of new buildings	$226,680	$109,085
Value of alterations	8,225	22,085
Total	$234,905	$131,170

For the eleven months of this year ending Nov. 30, permits have been issued for the following new buildings: 1,132 dwellings, forty-one stores, sixteen warehouses, thirteen factories, two churches, two schools, five hospitals, three offices, twenty-two stables and one hundred and twenty-two sheds.

SHOT AT THE JUDGE.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29.—The Rev. J. Selby, of Australia, in a damage suit, shot at Judge Hebbard, Circuit Court, yesterday, while the latter was on the bench. The bullet came within an inch of the judge's head, and lodged in the back of his chair. Selby was at once removed to the city prison, and charged with an attempt to commit murder. Selby recently was sued for divorce. He conducted his own defence, but was unsuccessful, a decree against him being granted. Judge Hebbard, who issued the decree, was trying a case when Selby arose from a seat in the court room and fired at the judge.

RADIAL RAILWAY.

CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN EARLY NEXT SPRING.

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 29.—An electric radial line between Brantford and Hamilton is now an assured enterprise. Two Toronto men, Majors Parsons and Leslie, together with the Hon. Mr. Haines, of New York, are the principal promoters. They form what is known as the Hamilton, Ancaster and Brantford Radial Company. Already they have made definite arrangements for running rights through the various townships along their proposed line in Wentworth county, and last night Brantford township granted them similar privileges, thus completing the right of way from Hamilton to Brantford. The road is now being surveyed by experts. The construction will commence early in the spring, and the Hon. Mr. Haines says it will be open for traffic by July 1 of

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

PRINCE MESTCHERSKY SAYS ONLY DISASTER IF A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IS GIVEN.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.—Prince Mestchersky, editor of the 'Grashdanin,' and the foremost spokesman of the autocracy, holds that the inauguration of such reforms as are at present possible in Russia, has been actually prejudiced by 'the irresponsible agitation for a constitution which is now in progress.' Speaking to the Associated Press today, Prince Mestchersky said:—'The question is often asked, why not introduce a constitution? Russia might as well ask an American or a Briton. Why not introduce autocracy? A constitution is just as necessary to Great Britain or the United States as autocracy is for Russia. Russia without autocracy would cease to be Russia. The greatest contemporary Russian statesmen, men of the most commanding intellect, like M. Witte, are of this opinion. Constitutional government is impossible in Russia for the simple reason that the vast majority of the people have not the slightest conception of its meaning. There are perhaps a hundred thousand Russians who want a constitution, and as they do all the talking while the remaining 150,000,000 are voiceless, the impression goes abroad that the sentiment of the majority of the nation desires a change in the form of government. If a constitution were introduced to-morrow it would be short lived, simply because it would not be based upon the wishes or ideas of the people, and, therefore, it would only impede real and lasting reform. Constitutional government would prove an actual danger, because the nation includes races like the Poles and those of the Baltic territory who are more advanced and developed than the rest, they would consequently soon obtain a predominance in the parliament which would call forth the opposition of the great disintegration of the nation. We want reforms, not a constitution. Reform is attainable only through autocracy. The imperial manifesto of February, 1904, laid down a basis of reform which the government was carefully preparing and gradually, but surely carrying out when Von Plehve's untimely end put a sudden stop to the work. The fundamental idea of this reform is to create small zemstvos, thus bestowing the widest possible measure of self-government. The project contemplated a complete reorganization of the present form of zemstvos whereby local affairs would be submitted to the control of those immediately interested, and questions affecting the provinces at large would be referred to a representative provincial council, under the presidency of the governor. Once local government should be established upon a firm basis, it was the intention of the sovereign to reform the central administration at St. Petersburg. This would probably be begun with the introduction of ministerial responsibility. The council of the ministry, which is now a purely perfunctory body, would sit under the presidency of the sovereign. At present each minister has his own programme or policy, often in conflict with other ministers.

'The reforms would next include the introduction of representative members in the council of the empire, giving the nation a voice in legislation. The debate would be restored to the primary function for which it was created by Peter the Great, of controlling the administration of the law, and thus becoming a strong safeguard against arbitrariness in administration.

'This logical and comprehensive scheme was suspended by Von Plehve's murder. His successor marked his entry into office by an appeal to the confidence of the people which unfortunately was misunderstood. The effect has been to set tongues wagging and newspapers talking, and the Russian press is not sufficiently developed, owing to the restrictions under which it has suffered, to appreciate the merits of sound conservatism. The talk at once became wildly liberal in tendency. Then came the meeting of the zemstvoists, who, carried away by eloquence and fervor, in excess of zeal, outran the furthest ambition of their chairman, M. Shipoff, and memorialized the throne for a regular constitution. The result has been to confuse the whole issue of reform upon which the autocracy was intent.'

Prince Mestchersky declared that personally he did not attach great importance to the movement, nor does he anticipate anything in the nature of a crisis.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT.

Moscow, Nov. 30.—A conference here of the marshals of the nobility discussing the most advisable use for the fund subscribed by the nobility in honor of the birth of the heir to the Throne, unanimously opposed the proposal to devote the money to founding a second naval college or scholarships in the existing college, favoring the use of the money in opening village schools on the models of the des Moulins schools in France and the Litz schools in Germany. This action is considered to be significant.

The Town Council has unanimously adopted the proposal of Prince Galitzin, Mayor of Moscow, to summon a conference of all the municipal councils of Russia. The resolution sets forth the desirability of mutual co-operation and the exchange of ideas, points out the admirable results of zemstvos in Red Cross work, and asks the government to authorize the meeting.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prizes. Full particulars of which can be had on application. The result of the seventh week's competition is published this week. The weekly competition continues to Dec. 24.

DRINK'S AWFUL DOINGS.

Shelby, Ky., Nov. 30.—Enoch Sloan, while intoxicated, has shot and killed his wife, their four small children and himself. He was a farmer and lived near Shelby.

COMMERCIAL.

DAIRY EXPORTS OF 1904.

AVERAGE YEAR IN MOST LINES OF FARM PRODUCTION—BUT BIG DECREASE ON 1903 FIGURES.

The close of navigation, which practically means the end of the year so far as a large percentage of the export movement is concerned, naturally causes much speculation as to the year's results—if there has been an increase of trade with the outer world or otherwise. The year has unfortunately not been a particularly bright one in many lines, when compared with last year's returns, especially in cheese, cattle, horses and sheep, but there is no reason to become alarmed because the returns fall so far short of last year, as, every thing considered, the year has not been so far behind as to cause any serious uneasiness. The great industrial depression in some of the thickly populated parts of England has been the main reason for the falling off in trade with the Mother Country, therefore, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have not been ousted by rival shippers, but, on the contrary, our products, especially those of the dairy farm, have placed themselves on a pedestal which no amount of competition can destroy if we would be true to our present ideals of high grade production. With the exception of 1903 the year that has just closed has been more than average in most lines, and as to the falling off in cheese shipments no amount of energy or skill could have saved the situation, as it is, of course, out of our power to in any way further consumption in England. And as some authorities consider that England will be buying Canadian cheese extensively before the beginning of another season, and at our price, there is still some hope of raising the average to a higher level. This year's shipments are about 280,000 boxes less than those of last year, and there is computed to be almost twice that quantity in Montreal at present, which means that a big forward movement before the commencement of the next producing season would bring the results of this year's labors to at least a much higher level than those of 1902. The total shipments of Canadian cheese from the ports of Montreal and Portland for the season were 2,104,303 boxes, as compared with 2,384,999 boxes in 1903, thus showing a decrease of 284,696 boxes. The figures make a much better showing when compared with the 1902 shipments, which were indeed less than those of this year, although the average price at that time was considerably in excess of this year's. Towards the end of the 1903 season prices fell off so rapidly that holders were very badly bitten, which fact caused a greater reserve and conservatism in the trading of this year. While exporters suffered severe loss last year, and as they are likely to more than make amends so far as their individual profits are concerned, and considering that while the factorymen and farmers, while perhaps not receiving the higher values they have become so accustomed to in the past years, have nevertheless always had a fair margin of profit on their productions, the season cannot be said to be utterly devoid of compensation, or in fact to be called other than a fairly average year. A decrease of six million dollars on the season does not necessarily mean that there has been a loss in any section of the trade, and the chances are that although the farmer has made less profit than last year the actual all-round conditions of the trade are certainly of a more satisfactory nature than were those of the end of the 1903 season.

The shipments of butter from this country for the year 1904 amounted to a little under 500,000 packages, or over 150,000 in excess of the 1903 figures, and while the average price was much less than last year, the increase easily gives a greater total value for the season's business. The value of butter export for this year, which is considerably over $6,000,000, has only been beaten once on record, and that during the extraordinarily busy season of 1902, all other years having been left far behind in the total amount received for butter production in this country. This, notwithstanding the fact that the average price has not been lower than this year's figure since 1898. One of the most satisfactory features of the dairy trade is the increased prestige this country's goods have received during the year that is closing. Our butter bids fair to outrival the very finest received on the English market, and this tribute has been frequently given the trade by English dealers. The total requirements of Great Britain run up to nearly half a billion packages and of this Canada supplies less than 10 percent, although in 1895 the percentage was only 1.38 of the total imports. Denmark has easily the cream of the trade with England, her shipments being over 40 percent of the entire imports of that country. The possibilities can thus be seen, and the whole future rests with ourselves, to protect our good name in this matter as we would our honor, and we sooner or later shall be in the premier position in supplying at least Great Britain's enormous dairy requirements.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

SHARP ADVANCE IN WHEAT—FLOUR UNCHANGED.

The recent sharp advance in the Winnipeg wheat prices has thrown the market out of touch with English prices, and bids are now from 1½c to 2c per bushel out of line. There is little change to record in the local market.

The sharp advance in wheat has made no change in flour conditions, millers report an active trade in progress for all grades. Receipts to the city to-day were 1,778 barrels.

There is an active demand for all lines of mill feed, and the market is consequently firm at our quotations.

CHEESE CONTINUES DULL.

There is no change whatever in the conditions of the cheese market since last week and none is looked for this side of the new year.

Receipts to-day were 553 boxes.

FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER IS SCARCE.

There is a very strong tone in the butter market for finest grades, which are reported to be scarce and difficult to get hold of. One dealer had an offer of 100s for finest creamery butter, which was turned down, 103s being asked. Finest goods are worth 20½c, with present time holders confident that it is good stock, and showing no anxiety to sell at less than their ideas, but in the case of lower grades there is more anxiety to find a market. Western dairy is worth 16c for select, the ordinary run being worth 15c to 15½c. The local demand is fairly good, but very few export orders are known of.

FAIR DEMAND FOR BIG PRODUCTS.

Live hogs have been rather scarce on the local market, but there is no change in prices. There is a good strong market and a fair demand. The general feeling is towards better prices, the market having all the appearance of an upward tendency. The season is closing in and farmers will discontinue sending stocks to the city. Country dressed hogs sell at $5.75 to $6.50. The market is firmer for this class, with a little more enquiry on local account. Receipts are coming in slowly, but in very good condition. An English advice dated Nov. 19, says that the market for Canadian meats was easy all the week, sellers for Canadian meats meeting buyers. Arrivals are being well cleared. A later advice says that the decline has been checked, all selections of Canadian sides sold between 45c to 47s for best weights according to brands. Light weights, 23s to 45s; long rib, 48s to 50s; Cumberland, 44s to 46s; long cut hams are likely to be better as American cut hams are decidedly so.

GRAIN — Oats, 40c to 40½c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 39c to 39½c; American yellow,, No. 2, nominal at 60c; No. 3, 58½c to 59c; white, No. 2, 60c to 61c; new, No. 3, yellow, 57½c on track; buckwheat, 54½c to 55c.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.80 and strong bakers, $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.85 in wood; choice 90 percent patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.45 to $2.55, and 25c to 30c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS — $2.12½ to $2.13 per bag, $2.50 to $4.85 in barrels.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk, at $17 to $17.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7 to $7.25; heavy fat hogs, $4.50; mixed lots, $4.50 to $5; select, $5 to $5.12½ off cars.

CHEESE — Ontario fall white, 10c to 10¼c; colored, 10¼c to 10½c; Quebec, 9½c to 10c.

BUTTER — Finest grades, 20¼c to 20½c; ordinary finest, 19¾c to 20c; medium grades, 19c to 19¼c, and western dairy, 15c to 15½c.

EGGS — Select new laid, 23c to 24c; straight gathered candled, 20c to 21c; No. 2, 15½c to 16c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.90 to $6; seconds, $5, and pearl, $7.50 to $7.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover comb, 10c to 10½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7½c; in 70 lb. tins, 6½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 45c to 50c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 8 cents.

HAY — No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on the track; No. 2, $7.50; clover, $6 to $6.50; clover mixed, $7 per ton in car lots.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Dec. 2.

There was a fair attendance of the farmers at the market to-day, although the want of snow in such cold weather is not favorable for travelling. The basket brigade filled both of the market halls, but pork prices seemed to be the principal thing for sale; the prices of poultry, especially turkeys, are still very high, and new laid eggs are very scarce and bring fancy prices. Oats sold at 90c to 95c per bag; potatoes, 60c to 70c per 80 lb. bag; turneps, 40c to 60c do.; beets and carrots, 50c to 60c do.; parsnips, $1.25 do.; onions, $1.50 do.; cabbages, 65c to 75c per barrel; cellery, 10c to 30c per dozen; beef sidequarters, 5c to 6c per lb.; fronts, 3½c to 4½c do.; lamb's mutton, 7½c to 8c do.; sheep's mutton, 5½c do.; pork, 6¼c to 6¾c do.; apples, $1.50 to $3.00 per barrel; cranberries, $8 do.; Jamaica oranges, $4.50 to $5 do.; lemons, $2.25 to $2.50 per box; Almeria grapes, $5 per small barrel; bananas $1 to $1.50; per bunch; tub butter, 23c to 26c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 28c do.; new laid eggs, 60c per dozen; older eggs, 22c to 35c do.; turkeys, 15c to 17c per lb.; geese, 10c to 11c do.; ducks, 12c to 14c do.; chickens, 12½c do.; fowls, 9c to 10c do.; hay, $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

TRANSPORTATION CLOSES — YEAR'S TOTALS COMPARED.

Shipments of cheese during the short week which ended on Nov. 26, with the sailing of the last boat, were 12,276 boxes, as compared with 2,528 boxes for the corresponding period of last year, and 33,159 for the 1902 period. The total shipments for the year amount to 2,112,396 boxes, compared with 2,390,702 in 1903, and 2,100,048 in 1902. There is, therefore, a falling off from last year's figures of 278,304 boxes. In the shipments via Portland the figures are 6,392 short o fthose of last year.

Butter shipments for the past week were 3,800 packages. The figures for the sea on amount to 485,458 packages, an increase of 147,181 over the 1903 figures, and 49,493 short of the 1902 total.

SEASON'S CHEESE SHIPMENTS.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
1903	1,945,438	445,264	2,390,702
1904	1,739,110	373,288	2,112,398
Decrease	206,328	71,976	278,304

SEASON' SBUTTER SHIPMENTS.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
1903	298,029	45,248	338,277
1904	431,157	54,301	485,458
Increase	133,128	9,053	147,181

BROCKVILLE SEASON CLOSES.

Brockville, Ont., Dec. 1.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Brockville cheese board held here to-day 798 boxes were registered, 770 white, balance colored; 9 1-8c bid, no sales. On the curb, the entire offering was sold at 9 1-8c. The board adjourned till the first Saturday in May, 1905.

SUGAR DECLINES FIVE CENTS.

A slight reaction in the sugar market has reduced the price five cents. This applies only to barrels, bags and boxes not being included.

SMALL LUMBER CUT THIS WINTER.

Quebec, Nov. 28.—The lumber merchants of this city interested in the exports of wood to European markets give out the statement that the cut this coming winter will be very much smaller than usual. The demand for lumber in Europe is not brisk and the prices governing the markets are low. Consequently the lumber markets have decided to curtail their cut this winter to one-third the usual operation.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—The excise revenue for the port of Ottawa during November was $31,484.70, an increase of $3,229.21. The Customs receipts were $56,911.90, a decrease of $7,734.69.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Dec. 5.

About 800 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows, 60 calves, 600 sheep and lambs and 200 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and there was a good demand and higher prices paid for good, or moderately good cattle. Prime beeves sold at about 4½c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 3¼c to near 4¼c; the common stock, 2c to 3c, and the canners, 1¼c to 2c per lb. Milch cows sold at $25 to $60 each. Grasser calves sold at $2.50 to $3.75 per 100 lbs.; the young calves, $2.50 to $5 each. Sheep sold at 3c to near 3¾c, and the lambs at 4½c to 5¼c per lb. A lot of 98 good lambs were bought at 5¼c per lb. to ship to the American markets. Fat hogs sold at 4½c to near 5¼c per lb.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market to-day was very quiet. Receipts were light, and there were few cattle left over from yesterday's trading. The run amounted to eleven cars, and included 51 cattle, 371 sheep and lambs, and 164 hogs.

Export Cattle—Only one or two cattle of this class were on the market, and prices are quoted nominal and unchanged. Extra choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.75, good to medium at $4.25 to $4.40, good cows at $3.25 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—The few cattle offering sold fairly well, and there is no change to the market situation. Prices all round are steady. Good to choice are quoted at $4.10 to $4.05, fair to good at $3.50 to $4; mixed lots medium, $2.75 to $3.25; do., common, $1.75 to $2; cows, $2 to $3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—There is still a demand for good feeding cattle, although trade in this line was quiet on account of the light offerings. Quotations are unchanged. Stockers are quoted at $1.50 to $3.25; bulls are quoted at $1.75 to $2.50. Feeders are unchanged at $2.50 to $4.25 per cwt.

Milch Cows—There was little doing in this line. The range of prices is quoted unchanged at $30 to $60 each.

Calves—The market is about steady and quoted at 3c to 5½c per lb. and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was quiet, although dealers say prospects are for a steady trade next week. Quotations are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted with a firm tone at $2.50 to $3.85 per cwt. Culls are steady at $2 to $3, and lambs are firm at $4.25 to $5.10.

Hogs are quoted unchanged at $4.80 per cwt. for selects and $4.60 for lights and fats.

East Buffalo, Dec. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,300 head; good cattle steady to strong; common and medium, 10c to 20c lower; prime steers, $5.50 to $6; shipping, $4.60 to $5.35; butchers, $3.85 to $5; heifers, $2.75 to $4; cows, $2.25 to $4; bulls, $2.25 to $4.15; fresh cows and springers steady to good, $2 to $3; lower on common; good to choice, $46 to $58; medium to good, $30 to $42; common, $20 to $26.

Veals—Receipts, 800 head; steady and active, $4.50 to $8.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; fairly active, 5c to 10c lower; heavy, $4.60 to $4.65, a few at $4.70; mixed, $4.55 to $4.60; yorkers, $4.40 to $4.50; pigs, $4.25 to $4.35; bulk, $4.39; roughs, $3.80 to $4.10; stags, $3 to $3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 28,000 head, active and steady; native lambs, $4.30 to $4.35; yearlings, $5 to $5.25; wethers, $4.50 to $5; ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; sheep mixed, $2.25 to $4.50; Canada lambs, $5.50 to $6.25.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Cattle, receipts, 4,000, including 2,000 westerns; market stady; good to prime steers, at $6.00 to $7.25; poor to medium, $3.60 to $5.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00 to $4.20; cows at $1.25 to $4; heifers, $1.85 to $5.35; canners, $1.40 to $2.40; bulls, $2.00 to $4.20; calves, $3.00 to $6.75; western steers, $3.50 to $5.15.

Hogs, receipts, 40,000, market stronger; mixed and butchers, at $4.40 to $4.65; good to choice heavy, $4.50 to $4.65; rough heavy at $4.40 to $4.50; light, $4.30 to $4.57½; bulk of sales, $4.50 to $4.60.

Sheep, receipts, 18,000; market strong; good to choice wethers, at $4.35 to $4.90; fair to choice mixed, $3.50 to $4.30; native lambs, $4.25 to $6.15.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 3.—White wheat, per bush., $1.02 to $1.04; red, $1.02 to $1.04; spring $1.00 to $1.02; pease, 65c to 67c; barley, 46c to 48c; oats, 34c to 35c; corn, 53c to 55c; clover seed, $5 to $6; timothy seed, $1.50 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4 to $4.15; strong bakers, $4.10 to $4.20; dressed hogs, per hundred, $6.25 to $6.40; apples, per bag of bush. and half, 75c to $1; dried appies, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of ninety pounds, 90c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 16c to 18c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 12c to 16c; eggs, per dozen, 20c to 25c:

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—There was a slight increase in the price of selected eggs, the price on an average being from 26c to 28c per dozen. The demand for potatoes is steady in a jobbing way and sales were made at 65c and 75c per bag. The butter market was steady to firm under a good local demand and moderate supplies. Finest creamery sold at from 22c to 25c, and pail butter at from 18c to 20c. The following is an accurate statement of prices as they rule the market at present: hay, per ton, $9 to $10; straw, $6 to $6.50; oats, 36c to 38c; buckwheat, 65c to 75c; barley, 50c to 55c; peas, 80c to 85c; wheat, 85c to 90c; rye, 50c; Manitoba hard wheat, $1.13; beets, per bag, 35c; carrots per bag, 35c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c; cauliflowers, each, 5c to 10c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; cabbage, per doz.; 15c to 25c; onions, per bag, $1.25 to $1.50; mutton, fronts, 5c to 6c; mutton, hinds, 8c to 9c; veal, fronts, 4c to 5c; veal, hinds, 7c to 8c; lamb, fronts, 6c to 7c; lamb, hinds, 8c to 9c; beef, per lb., hinds, 5c to 5½c; beef, per lb., fronts, 4c to 4½c; pork, select, $6.75 to $7; beef, per cwt., hinds, $4.50 to $5.50; pork, medium, $6.50 to $7; pork, heavy, $6.25 to $6.50; turkeys, per lb., 15c; ducks, per lb., 15c to 17c; geese, 80c to $1; chickens, dressed, 75c to 90c; fowl, per pair, 65c to 80c; spring chickens, pair, 60c to 80c.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Wheat—Ontario grades are quiet and prices easy. Prices are quoted almost nominally; red and white, $1; spring, 93c; goose, 87c to 88c. Manitoba grades are firm and higher in sympathy with the market at Winnipeg. Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1.03; No. 2 northern at 98c; No. 3 northern at 92c; Georgian Bay ports, six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—Trade continues quiet; prices are about steady; 90 percent patents quoted at $4.25 to $4.35; buyers sacks, east and west; fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, $5.25 to $5.70 for first patents; $5.20 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5.00 to $5.30 for bakers.

Mill Feed unchanged at $14.50 to $15.00 for bran in bulk; $17.50 to $18.00 for shorts, east and west; Manitoba, $21.00 for shorts, $19.00 for bran, exports.

Barley steady and quiet; 45c for No. 2; 43c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3, malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye, steady to firm at 75c to 76c for No. 2.

Corn—New Canadian on cob at 45c; new American yellow at 55c; New American mixed at 54c; old American No. 2 yellow, 67c; No. 3 at 66c, and No. 3 mixed at 64½c on the track, Toronto.

Oats—Tone firmer; 33c to 33½c for No. 1 white; No. 2, 32¾c, low freights, and 32c, north and west.

Rolled Oats quiet; $4.10 for cars of bags and $4.35 for brls on the track, Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c for broken lots outside.

Peas, 67c to 68c for No. 2 west.

Buckwheat, steady at 55c to 56c west.

Butter—Market steady and unchanged; receipts fair; demand for all lines good; prices stady.

Eggs stady with firm tone; new laid at 22c to 23c; nominal; fresh, 20c to 21c; and limed, 20c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Dec. 5.—White wheat, at $1.01 to $1.03 per bushel; red fall wheat, $1.01 to $1.03 per bushel; spring wheat, at $1.01 to $1.03 per bushel; peas, 62c to 65c per bushel; barley, 54c to 56c per bushel; corn, 60c to 62c per bushel; oats, 29c to 30c per bushel; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 pe cwt.; flour, $2.70 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, 16c to $17 per ton; shorts, $17 to $18 per ton; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 24c per doz.; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $4.75 to $4.85 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $6 per cwt.

UNLAWFUL PREFERENCE

HALF FREIGHT ON THOROUGHBRED CATTLE MUST BE DISCONTINUED.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The National Live Stock Breeders' Association have been notified by Mr. G. M. Bosworth, fourth vice-president of the C.P.R., that after January the half-rate heretofore granted on thoroughbred cattle will have to be discontinued, on the ground that it is an unlawful preference under the Railway Boards' interpretation of the new Railway Act. The company is willing to continue the concession if the Railway Commission sees no objection, but the members of the latter tribunal cannot agree upon a decision in the matter.

LONDON MARKET PRICES.

CANADIAN BUTTER VERY FIRM.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 3.—The butter market is very firm at an advance of two to three shillings on the week's supplies. They are now getting so small that they are not large enough to make a market.

Choicest, 98s to 100s; finest, 94s to 96s.

The cheese market is quiet, but prices remain firm at 49s to 50s for best Septembers; finest, 47s to 48s. The bacon market has been quiet throughout the week. No. 1, 44s to 46s and 47s; exceptionally good, 50s; light weights, 44s to 46s; exceptionally good, 48s; No. 2, 44s to 46s and 48s; No. 3, 44s to 45s and 47s.

THE WHEAT MARKET

ADVANCE IN WHEAT CONTINUES.

The Chicago wheat market opened higher on unfavorable Argentine weather news, the good supply at Chicago and on covering. After developing ½ cent rise overnight, the market continued to advance until $1.11⅝ was touched at the close for Dec., the May fauture closed at $1.13⅝, and July at $1.00⅝. Winnipeg also followed the higher prices of Chicago to a less marked extent, however, but the market was exceedingly strong and Cash wheat closed at 95½c, May at $1.02 and July at $1.00.

The market for oats was easier, Dec. closing at 28¾c, and May at 30⅞c.

Corn was also weaker at 46⅞c for Dec. and 45c for May.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone building, Montreal, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat, Dec.	110	111¾	109¾	111¼a
May	111⅝	113½	113⅛	113⅝b
Corn, Dec.	47½	47½	46½	46⅞
May	45¼	45¼	45	44⅞a
Oats, Dec.	28⅞	29	28¾	28⅝
May	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅞
Pork, Jan.	12.82	12.85	12.75	12.82
May	13.10	13.12	13.02	13.05
Lard., Jan.	.....	6.95	6.92	6.92
May	7.15	7.17	7.15	7.15
Ribs, Jan.	6.57	6.60	6.57	6.57
May	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.80

LAURENTIDE PAPER CO.

The Royal Trust Co., of Montreal, is agent for the issue of $1,200,000 seven percent cumulative preference stock of the Laurentide Paper Company, Limited, in shares of $100 each; offers for subscription to be made at $1.02½. This preference stock will be exchangeable at any time, at the holders' option, for the common stock at par, of which there are 16,000 shares at $100 each. As the advertisement in another column shows, the proceeds of the present issue of preferred stock is to be used for the purpose of enlarging the company's mills and to provide additional capital. The enterprise is a profitable one, as will be seen when it is stated that it has paid during the past five years dividends aggregating 37 percent on the ordinary stock.

APPLE EXPORTS.

BIG DECREASE IN SEASON'S SHIPMENTS.

Apple shipments from the port of Montreal, Boston, and other points, for week ending Nov. 26, 1904, compiled by Messrs. Taylor, King & Co., Montreal.

	Barrels.	Boxes.
From Montreal to		
Liverpool	2,703	804
Glasgow	9,108	2,945
London	4,519	....
South Africa	1,000	1,500
Manchester	3,224	....
Total	20,238	
	Barrels.	
From New York to		
Liverpool	5,173	
London	5,004	
Glasgow	2,404	
Hamburg	11,755	
Various	3,902	
Total	26,238	
From Boston to		
Liverpool	32,875	
London	732	
Various	3,335	
Total	36,962	
	Barrels.	Boxes.
From Portland to		
Liverpool	14,978	738
		Barrels.
From Halifax to		
Liverpool		792
London		11,042
Glasgow		520
Total		12,354
From Annapolis to London		7,257

Total to and from all ports, 113,546 barrels and 4,187 boxes.

Total shipments for season, 1,207,762 barrels; last season, 2,315,631 berrels; decrease of 1,107,869 barrels this season.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

The Week in Stocks.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNING POWERS

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, Dec. 5.

About two weeks ago there was almost a buoyant feeling in Canadian Pacific stock, the price making a gradual improvement from 134 to 134 3-8, 134 3-4 and until 135 was reached, when the advance received a sudden check on the publication of the October returns, which showed a decrease in net earnings of $85,914, compared with the corresponding period of last year. This immediately caused a drop of at least one point, notwithstanding that the four months ending October showed an increase on the net earnings of over two hundred thousand dollars. The new issue of Canadian Pacific was quoted on Wednesday at 130½ to 132, a small transaction taking place at 130. Speaking of the October decrease, when the net profit of one and a half million dollars is considered, there is really little cause for concern, even if the earnings should, from time to time, show a falling off compared with those of last year. In the building of spurs to open up new territory there must be enormous expenditures without any incoming compensation for many months to come, which must, of necessity, cause periodical, but fortunately, only temporary percentage of increase of operating cost. The company has what might be called a permanent bill of expense in the building of these new extensions, and this fact makes the increased earnings year by year all the more satisfactory. The wonderful part about this opening up of new territory is that no sooner is a branch line completed than it is almost immediately placed on a profit-making basis. In fact, this is the main reason of the continued increase in earnings for the past four years. These record-breaking earnings are built on business from new sources of revenue, although there is undoubtedly a lot to be said for the remarkable earning powers of the whole system. The latest addition to the list of branches is that of the Arcola branch, which has just been opened to traffic, and which will carry light business this winter. The line is a hundred and thirteen miles long and runs from Regina to Arcola. The line is low grade, well built, and runs through one of the richest grain-producing districts in the country, being known to the milling world as the producer of the best grade of No. 1 hard wheat that is grown anywhere. Last year the company promised those farmers who intended settling in that district that the railway would be built in time for this year's crop, and the farmers, mostly from the United States, went in ahead of the surveys, disturbed the virgin prairie land and planted the seed, which has come up this year a thousand fold, to the profit of themselves and the benefit of the whole country.

The most noticeable feature in the world of local stocks is the utter lack of excitement or violence that usually accompanies periods of activity. There was no news but good news during the week. Railway reports are generally excellent, and a new lease of confidence is being given by the public to those industrial and commercial enterprises that have not hitherto shown any profit-making qualities. Perhaps our wonderful climate is the cause of the optimism which sees everything in the best possible light, or perhaps it is merely the call of Mammon to his people after nearly two years' respite. There are 'situations' in connection with a few of the better known stocks that are beyond understanding, that is to say, the peculiar contortions of some of the local stocks suggest manipulation, and the trouble is that the gold cannot, without difficulty, be separated from the dross. A week ago last Saturday was the beginning of the present upward movement in Mackay stocks, the highest price for last week being 40¼, contrasted with 35⅝, the highest for the previous week, for the common stock. The preferred gained about a point on the year's highest. This stock has been receiving treatment on the Wall street operating table, and is consequently considered good buying in this country. Iron Common and Bonds have made considerable advances on the week, both making new high levels for the year; Common, which stood at 18 to 19⅝ the previous week, tried very hard to reach the 20 mark, but fell short by a quarter. This stock is beginning to regain public confidence, but it will probably be a long time before dividends will be forthcoming. The preferred stock touched a high level at 50, but was inactive. Dominion Coal Common started upward a week ago with a spurt of three points, and a further rise of three points on Monday, thus taking the stock from 61 to 67, the closing price on Friday being a fraction less than this. There was nothing doing in Coal bonds, but the preferred stock made a new high level from 115 to 118, subsequently falling away half a point to 117½. It is difficult to say what the prospects of this stock are, but the Boston market is not without symptoms of a bull movement. Another paragraph has been devoted to Canadian Pacific stock. Toronto Street, Twins and Nova Scotia Steel were all more or less neglected during the week, and there is no change to speak of in prices. Montreal Street Railway made a new high level at 218½, from 217. The bonds also improved about two points. An unexpected weakness developed in Power during the week, which was the more surprising as it was generally thought that this stock was good for par at an early date, owing to the company's almost unlimited control of the city and the public purse strings.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1903	High 1904	Low 1901	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont....	5 H.	Dec. 1	260¼	253	243	249¼	4.0
Merch .	3½ H.	Dec. 1	172	169	150½	167	4.1
Roche..	3½ H.	Dec. 1	138	138½	131	135	5.2
E. T....	4½ H.	Dec. 1	199¼	161¼	156½	162¼	5.5
Molk..	4½ H.	Dec. 1	214	210½	195	210½	4.2
Toronto.	5 H.	Dec. 1	252½	253½	223	250	4.
Quebec.	3½ H.	Dec. 1	135	130	119	128	5.
Un'on..	3½ H.	Dec. 1	140	138	130	138	5.
N. S....	5 H.	Feb. 1	260	248	262½	262½	3.0
Comm..	3¼ H.	Dec. 1	170¼	162	150	158	4.
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia..	2 Q.	Jan. 15	135	11	107	110	7.2
Iron....	....	....	....	97¼	89	97	....
Coal....	4 H.	Jan. 2	118¾	118	108	117¼	6.8
Oglivie..	3½ H.	Mch. 1	136	135	119	133	5.2
Switch..	1¾ Q.	Dec. 31	99¾	98	85	98	7.2
Mackay.	4 Y.	.....	....	73¾	66¼	74¼	5.4
Lke.Wds	7 Y.	.....	....	118	116¾	116¾	6.0
BONDS							
Coal....	3 H.	Mch. 2	110	110	107	110	2.9
Scotia..	3 H.	Jan. 2	112	110	100¾	108½	5.5
Ogilvie.	3 H.	Dec. 1	118	118	112	117¼	5.1
M. S. R.	2½ H.	Jan. 2	105¼	103¼	102¼	104	4.3
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Apl. 3	100	98	85	88½	6.8
Lke.Wds	6 Y.	.....	....	110¼	110	109	5.5
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Jan. 15	159	162¼	134½	158¾	5.0
Mon.Tel	2 Q.	Jan. 15	168	164	154	160	5.0
Mon.Cot	2¾ Q.	Dec. 15	120¼	110	98	106½	5.6
Haitx Ry	1½ Q.	Jan. 2	108	108¾	85	103½	4.7
Trinidad	1¼ Q.	Jan. 2	77½	78	72	79	6.3
Dom Cot.	.....	.....	54¾	58	42	52½	...
Toledo	.....	.....	27¾	27½	14	25	...

	Div.	Pay'bl.	1903. High.	1903. Low.	1904. High	1904. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Clos. Ing.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Jan. 2	138¾	116¾	136	109¾	135	133½	133¾	$133.75	4.5
Power	1Q	Jan. 2	99¾	63¾	84¾	69¾	83	81	82¼	82.25	4.8
M. S. R.	2½Q	Nov. 1	250	195	218¾	199	218¾	216	217½	108.50	4.6
Twins	1¼Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107¾	87¼	106¾	106	106½	106.50	4.7
Tor. Ry.	1¼Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107¾	68½	106½	105	105¾	105.75	4.7
Detroit	1Q	Jan. 2	90½	53	80	69¾	80	78	78	78.00	5.1
Richelieu	....	....	104½	65	82½	53¾	60¾	60	60¾	60.75	...
N.S. Steel	3H	Jan. 2	114¼	68	82½	50	67¾	66	66¾	66.00	9.1
Dom. Coal	.....	.....	122½	59¾	71¾	41	67	62	66	66.00	...
Iron bds.	2½H	Jan. 2	89½	49	79¾	49	79¾	76¾	79¾	79.50	6.3
Iron Com	....	....	61¾	0¾	19¾	7	19¾	17¾	18½	18.50	...
Mackay Com	....	....	....	....	40¼	21½	40¼	35	39¾	39.38	...

DOMINION FIRE INSURANCE.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS FORM INSURANCE BOARD.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association will form their Dominion Fire Insurance Board here on Dec. 14. The secretary, Mr. Stewart, stated to-day that he was now sending out the call. Representatives have been appointed from Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Arrangements have been completed with the Dominion Government for immediately placing two million dollars' worth of insurance on Canadian manufacturing risks, at what is likely to prove much below the underwriters' tariff schedule.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway system from Nov. 21, to Nov. 30, was $1,381,000 in contrast with $1,158,000 for the same period last year, being an increase of $223,000.

GRAND TRUNK.

The Grand Trunk Railway system's earnings from Nov. 22 to 30, were $927,861 contrasted with $827,397 for the same date in 1903, showing an increase of $100,464.

LONDON WOOL ARRIVALS.

London, Dec. 3.—The arrivals of wool for the first series of 1905 auction sales amount to 23,638 bales, including 7,500 bales forwarded direct to spinners. The imports for the week were as follows:—New South Wales, 16,857 bales; Queensland, 1,702; Victoria, 3,034; South Australia, 690; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 378, and various, 1,195.

THE CLEARINGS.

The following shows the bank clearings of some of the leading cities in the Dominion for the week ending Dec. 1:

Montreal	$26,736,638

Advertisements.

CANADA'S LEADING MAIL ORDER PIANO HOUSE.



Getting Ready for Christmas.

To make room for new XMAS STOCK we will sell these six used Pianos at bargain prices as follows:

KARN, like new $285
EVANS BROS., ditto. . . . $265
HEINTZMAN, ditto. . . . $295
HAINES BROS, good condition. $175
KNABE, rich tone $150
CHICKERING, rosewood case $125

Any of above Pianos shipped for 10 days' FREE trial, to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

Sold on very easy terms, or 10 per cent discount allowed for cash. No interest charged on time sales. Write at once for full particulars.

LAYTON BROS.,
144 PEEL STREET,
Montreal.

ANTI-CANTEEN LAW

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. REAFFIRMS ITS FAITH IN THE MEASURE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Saturday closed its annual convention, after reaffirming its faith in the beneficence of the anti-canteen law, and pledging itself to defend the measure against all efforts to have it repealed. In this connection the following resolution was adopted:

'We rejoice in the position of the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congress in passing the anti-canteen law, and protest against the continued agitation in favor of its repeal. We also know that the wisdom of this law will be demonstrated when a fair and impartial test is made of the post-exchange buildings designed by Congress for the use of the men in the ranks.'

Speaking in support of the resolution, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, of Washington, national legislative superintendent, charged that the army officers are preempting the post exchange buildings erected for the accommodation of the enlisted men for their exclusive use, and thus robbing the privates of what was designed as a substitute for the canteen.

This resolution was also adopted: 'In view of the fact that the wealth producers ,and especially organized labor, are recognizing the evil effects of the drink habit on personal achieving ability, and prosperity, and are organizing temperance societies in their own ranks;

'Resolved, that we co-operate with labor unions in their efforts in this direction.'

WANT A CONVENTION.

MONTREAL CONSERVATIVES VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE IDEA.

A meeting was held in the rooms of the Jacques Cartier Club on Saturday evening to consider the question of holding a convention for the purpose of reorganizing the Conservative forces.

Dr. Camille Bernier presided, and among others present were the Hon. L. O. Taillon, F. D. Monk, M.P., J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., Ald. H. B. Ames, M. P., Hon. A. Desjardins, J. C. Bumbray, P. E. Leblanc, M.P.P., A. Germain, J. B) Archambault, A. Pelissier, D Parizeau, ex-Ald. Giroux, Dr. George Beauchamp, A. Prieur and J. Fournier.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting called upon Mr. Monk to take the floor.

The member for Jacques Cartier said that he would like to consult his leader, Mr. Borden, before making any definite statement on the subject.

Mr. Alban Germain then moved, seconded by Mr. D. Parizeau, ex-M.P.P., that Mr. R. L. Borden be requested, in his capacity of leader of the Conservative party, to call a convention of representative Conservatives from all the provinces to take into consideration all matters touching the welfare of the Conservative party, the time and place of such convention to be fixed by the leader himself.

Messrs. Bumbray and Fournier spoke in support of the motion, and Mr. J. B. Archambault asked a provincial convention for the purpose of choosing a French-Canadian lieutenant for Mr. Borden. This proposal did not meet with general favor, and it was withdrawn, after which the main motion was unanimously adopted.

Ald. Ames and Mr. P. E. Leblanc then addressed the meeting, dealing with the advantages to be derived from the proposed convention.

A SCHOLARSHIP GOING A BEGGING.

We have not yet heard of one student who has started out to secure a scholarship worth $200 in gold and commissions worth easily as much more for school or college expenses. We thought this would start students working all over the Dominion. The offer stands open, full particulars of which can be had on application.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE NATION'S LIFE.

Eternal source of stainless light,
To Thee we raise our earnest plea;
Reveal Thy majesty and might
And set us from all bondage free:
Save us from evils that are rife
And purify the nation's life.

May all who love Thy name appear
Prepared their mission to fulfil;
Unmoved by favor or by fear
May they delight to do Thy will:
Use as Thou wilt the pruning knife
And purify the nation's life.

Let not the liquor traffic hold
The place which it has held so long;
Let not the greed for power and gold
Make men persist in what is wrong:
Protect each home and child and wife,
And purify the nation's life.

Save us from jealousy and hate;
Save us from vanity and pride:
In heart and home and church and state
May we in all the truth abide:
Save us from bitterness and strife
And purify the nation's life.

May blessings from on high be shed
Upon this great Canadian land,
And may increasing thousands tread
The path of peace sublime and grand:
And long may Canada retain
A name on which there is no stain.

T. WATSON.

Dalesville, Que., 1904.

THE POWER OF PRAYER

COVENANT CIRCULATED BY THE 'BANISH THE BAR' PRAYER CIRCLE OF WINNIPEG.

The following form of covenant has been widely circulated in Winnipeg and other parts of Manitoba by the 'Banish the Bar' Prayer Circle, and is being signed by many of those who believe that God answers prayer for the salvation of men and the destruction of evil:

'We, the undersigned, do hereby agree with each other, in the name of our Master, to pray earnestly and specifically every day for the power of God to be exercised in the closing up of the licensed bar-rooms which have been unjustly forced upon unwilling communities, and for the prevention of the further extension of the liquor traffic. Also that the Spirit of God would arouse his people and roll upon them a full sense of their responsibility for this whole business. (Every time we pass a bar-room let it be a call to prayer.)'

'It is true that reforms come slowly, especially moral and religious reforms—but the encouraging fact is, they do come.

'Anyone comparing the state of society at present with that of one hundred years ago, needs no other proof of this truth.

'A few missionaries of different societies met in the little town of Lodiana in far-off India, in 1858, to pray for the opening of the doors of all nations to the Gospel and for the conversion of the world. This was the original of the world's prayer meeting, and after forty-six years the last closed door of the nations (Thibet), may perhaps be said to be open. When the Christian world becomes as earnest about the closing of the bar as they have been for the opening of the nations for the Gospel, God will answer in this as he has in that. This has been our hope in starting this work. We do not lay so much stress upon the number of the suppliants as upon their character. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye yill, and it shall be done unto you." "Again, I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my father which is in heaven." "Will not God avenge his own elect who cry day and night unto him." These promises plainly prove that the persistent united prayer of the righteous is answered.

'If there were any need for proof that, for the present, we are shut up to prayer as our only hope for temperance and prohibition the action of the two great party conventions in Toronto last week will be all that is necessary. But, thank God, the greatest power on earth is still left to us—the power of appeal to the eternal throne. The late Mr. D. L. Moody, on the occasion of his first visit to Toronto, many years ago, after relating how God had answered prayer in influencing the Roman Catholic bishop to favor his work among the "Street Arabs" of Chicago, exclaimed:—"If I wanted to dethrone the Pope the quickest way to do it would be to pray for him." Who will doubt but what Mr. Moody was right

'"For more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams off."

'Now, unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us. Unto him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

'J. A. McCLUNG,
'213 Balmoral street.
'Winnipeg, Nov. 28, 1904.'

'P.S.—We would be glad if every Christian home where this covenant may come would cut it out and keep it as a reminder for daily prayer for this great reform. Whether there are open bars in your community or not, remember there are elsewhere in the Dominion. Therefore, pray night and day and ask others to unite with you.'

FRENCH SHORE TREATY

BITTERNESS RIFE IN ST. PIERRE. MIQUELON, OVER RATIFICATION.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 5.—Intense bitterness prevails at St. Pierre, Miquelon, over the prospect of the ratification of the French shore treaty, coupled with the depression consequent on the failure of the fisheries. Official statistics show that the exports of fish from St. Pierre for the nine months ending September, 1902, were 22,584 tons. For the same period of 1904, the exports were 4,065 tons. Scores of people are emigrating from St. Pierre, fearing destitution during the coming winter.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

BENSON.—At 15 Ontario avenue, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1904, the wife of G. F. Benson, of a daughter.

KEDDIE.—On Nov. 21, 1904, at 10b Souvenir ave., Montreal, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Keddie.

LAMB — At 30 Sussex avenue, on Monday, Nov. 21, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lamb.

McGURK — At 332 Delisle street, Ste. Cunegonde, on Nov. 29, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. I. McGurk, twin sons.

MUNROE.—At 77 Rozel street, on Saturday, Nov. 26, 1904, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Munroe, of Brandon, Man.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL — SHAW — In Sydenham Street Methodist Church, Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1904, Miss Corinne Kelvington, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Shaw, Kingston, to Donald William Falconer, second son of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Caldwell, Lanark.

FINDLAY—MACKENZIE. — In this city, on Nov. 30, 1904, by the Rev. John McKillican, John Findlay, son of Alexander Findlay, of Forfar, Scotland, to Jessie Margaret MacKenzie, daughter of James MacKenzie, of Dingwall, Scotland.

GRANT — SUFFEL — At the residence of the bride's mother, Winchester, on Nov. 30, 1904, by the Rev. D. Winter, president of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church, Fred. J. Grant, of Walsh, Assa., N.W.T., to Margaret May, only daughter of Mrs. Ed. Suffel, of Winchester.

HADLEY—BAXTER. — At the residence of the bride's father ,on Nov. 30, 1904, by the Rev. G. Whillans, Andrew Hadley to Jane Christina, daughter of David Baxter, all of North Georgetown, Que.

McKENZIE — McDONALD — At North Sydney, on Dec. 1, 1904, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, B.A., John D. McKenzie and Christine McDonald, of Big Bras d'Or.

MILLS — BRADFORD — At Fort Covington, New York, on Nov. 15, 1904, by the Rev. A. Elliott, rector of St. Paul Church, Gertrude Roxana Bradford, fourth and last daughter of Mr. C. J. Bradford, G.T.R., to Arthur Mills, only son of Mr. A. Mills, 17 Rushbrooke street, Point St. Charles.

MILLSPAUGH—COBBAN.— At Pasadena, California, on Nov. 21, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Wiliams, of St. Paul's Cathedral, Dr. Millard P. Millspaugh, of Los Angeles, Cal., to Lelia M. Cobban, daughter of the late Charles T. Cobban, of Montreal and Toronto.

SCHULTE—LUNDY.— On Nov. 26, 1904, by the Rev. F. S. Whitslar, Mary Epanaeta (Naeta), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Lundy, of Pittsburg, Penn., formerly of Toronto, Canada, to Frederick Charles Schulte, jun., of Pittsburg, Penn.

TAYLOR—HERSCHEL.— On Nov. 30, 1904, at the home of the bride's father, Toronto, by the Rev. J. McLean Ballard, M.A., rector of St. Ann's, Leo Herschel, second daughter of W. G. Jessop, to Mr. George H. Taylor, of Parry Sound.

WILSON — STEWART — At St. Paul's Church, on Thursday, Dec. 1, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Frank Howard Wilson to Eliza Graham Stewart.

DIED.

ABBOTT — At Wolfe Island, Ont., on Nov. 25, 1904, Lydia Abbott, relict of the late Edward Abbott, aged 76 years.

ALLAN.—In this city, on Nov. 29, 1904, Margaret Foulds, dearly beloved wife of John Allan, in her 70th year.

BAILLIE — In this city, on Thursday evening, Dec. 1, 1904, in her 71st year, Isabella Irvine, widow of the late Andrew Baillie, and mother of Mrs. Geo. E. Roberton, and John Baillie.

BERTRAM — On Nov. 28, 1904,, at No. 19 Walmer Road, Toronto, John Bertram, president Bertram Engine Works Company and Collins Inlet Lumber Company.

BOYLE.—In this city, on Monday, Nov. 28, 1904, Isabella, third daughter of the late Andrew Boyle, Ballinagard, Londonderry, Ireland.

BURNS — On Dec. 1, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Richardson, 41 Lippincott street, Ottawa, Jane Pigeon, widow of the late Michael Burns, of Montreal.

CAMPBELL — At Clyde, Kansas, U.S., on Nov. 2, 1904, wm. G. Campbell, aged 64 years, formerly of North Georgetown, Que.

CAMPBELL.—On Nov. 24, 1904, at the home of his father, James A. Campbell, second and beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald C. Campbell, Barrie, Ontario, aged 26 years, 1 month and 24 days.

CAVEN—At his residence, 76 Spadina road, Toronto, on Dec. 1, 1904, William Caven, D.D., in his 74th year.

CHISHOLM.—At 252 Shaw street, Toronto, on Nov. 29, 1904, at 9.45 a.m., Mrs. Amelia Ann Chisholm, aged 77 years.

DE SOLA.-In New York City, on Dec. 2, 1904, Joseph de Sola, second son of the late Rev. A. de Sola, LL.D.

DOHERTY.—At Hamilton, Mo., on Friday, Dec. 2, 1904, Robert Doherty, of St. Lambert, aged 50 years.
Toronto and Hamilton papers please copy.

ELLISON.—At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, as the result of an operation, Mrs. W. J. Ellison, sister of Mrs. J. Dixon, St. Lambert.

FRASER — At her residence, 203 MacLaren street, Ottawa, on Nov. 29, 1904, Charlotte Ada Swinford, wife of Alexander J. Fraser, Department of Interior.

GILMAN.—At Pittsfield, Maine, on Nov. 28, 1904, James N. Gilman, formerly of Danville, P.Q., aged 60 years, brother of the Hon. F. E. Gilman.

Advertisements.

ICE HARVESTING TOOLS



for Butchers, Dairymen, Farmers, Ice Dealers, etc.

ICE PLOWS, SAWS, TONGS, BARS, HOOKS, AXES, Etc.

Write for Catalogue and Prices:

ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Youville Square, Montreal, Que.

FREE COURSES
— IN —
DAIRYING, STOCK JUDGING and POULTRY RAISING
— AT THE —
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.
3 Months Course in Dairying, Jan. 4, '05.
2 Weeks Course in Stock and Seed Judging, Jan. 10, '05.
4 Weeks Course in Poultry Raising, Jan. 10, '05.
SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES FOR LAST TWO COURSES.
Write for Circular and Application Form to
C. C. CREELMAN, President, O. A. C., GUELPH.

DIVIDEND No 3.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of One and one-half percent on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 20th DECEMBER, 1904, to the Shareholders of the Company, of record on the 5th DECEMBER, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to 20th December, 1904, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE.
WEEKLY SERVICE.
From St. John, N.B.

SS. CONCORDIA.....Dec. 10
SS. INDRANI.....Dec. 17
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....Dec. 24

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.
WEEKLY SERVICE.
From Portland, Me.

SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air)..Dec. 17
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air)..Dec. 24
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air.) Dec. 31

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
D. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

HESKETH.—On Dec. 1, 1904, at the family residence, 1574 King street west, Toronto, Charlotte, beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel James Hesketh, and daughter of the late James Smith, of Bexley Heath, Kent, England, in the 73rd year of her age.

HIGGINS.—Suddenly, in Quebec, on Nov. 29, 1904, Adelaide Judd, beloved wife of Henry Higgins, sen., aged 60 years and 3 months.

HILLOCK — Penetanguishene, Ont., on Nov. 28, 1904, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. W. L. Addison, John Hillock, North Toronto, in his 71st year.

JOHNSON.—On Nov. 22, 1904, at Holland's Mills, Que., Elizabeth Robb, relict of the late James K. Johnson, in her 80th year.

KANE.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Ottawa, W. J. Keevil, 178 Pretoria ave., Ottawa, on Dec. 2, 1904, Margaret Elizabeth Kane, aged 57 years and 5 months.

LARMONTH.—At No. 96 Somerville ave., Westmount, on Monday evening, Nov. 28, 1904, Catherine Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Hannah Larmonth, of this city.

LOGAN — At Vancouver, British Columbia, on Nov. 24, 1904, David Logan, sr., eldest son of the late Colonel Logan, of Fenny Castle, Berwickshire, Scotland.

LOHF — At Chicago, Ill., on Nov. 24, 1904, Ada Florence Andrews, beloved wife of Mr. C. A. Lohf, of Denver, Colo., and third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Andrews, 268 Stewart street, Ottawa.

MACNAB.—In this city, on Friday evening, Dec. 2, 1904, the Rev. E. MacNab. Nova Scotia papers please copy.

MARION.—In this city, on Dec. 2, 1904, Joseph A. Marion, Civil Engineer, aged 33 years.

McGILLIVRAY — At Pipestone, Minn., of septicaemia, after a brief illness, in his 40th year, Wm. McGillivray, M.B., Toronto University, late of Whitby, Ont.

MITCHELL — On Nov. 19, 1904, Agnes Houston, wife of Robert Mitchell, of South Durham, Que., aged 62 years, 4 months, and 13 days.
'At rest forever,
After earthly strife,
In the calm light,
Of everlasting life.'

NORTH — At Winnipeg, Man., on Nov. 18, 1904, Thomas R. North, formerly of Toronto, youngest son of Mr. Sampel North, of Port Dover, Ont.

OUELLET.—In this city, on Nov. 29, 1904, Alphonse Amable Ouellet, son of Hector Ouellet, at the age of 3 years and 11 months.

PEPPER — At Ottawa, on Nov. 28, 1904, Edward John Pepper, born at Kingston, Ont., aged 32 years and 11 months.

REID — At South Quebec, Que., on Dec. 3, 1904, J. Edward Reid.

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RUSSELL — At his residence, in Duntroon, Ont., on Nov. 30, 1904, James Russell, agent Grand Trunk Railway, aged 84 years, 1 month and 10 days.

SMITH — At Aylwin, Que., on Nov. 27, 1904, Georgina, wife of Jacob Smith, aged 50 years.

SMITH.—At Brockville, Ont., on Nov. 30, 1904, Maria Wallis, relict of the late Stainton Smith, aged 67 years.

STICKLER.—At South Lancaster, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, 1904, Alexander Stickler, aged 80 years.

STUART.—At his residence, 300 Carlton street, Toronto, on Nov. 26, 1904, James Stuart, formerly of Hamilton, Ontario, in his 59th year.

SYKES.—In Oshawa, Ont., on Nov. 23, 1904, John Sykes, in his 85th year.

TAYLOR.—At Ottawa, on Dec. 1, 1904, Edward Ellegood Fennings Taylor, second son of the late John Fennings Taylor.

VERNOY — On Dec. 2, 1904, at his late residence, 231 Jarvis street, Toronto, Professor S. Vernoy, founder and head of the Vernoy Electro-Medical Sanitarium.

WOOD.—At Ottawa, on Nov. 30, after a long illness, Sarah Jane Livingston, wife of the Rev. John Wood, formerly pastor of the First Congregational Church, of that city.

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