

DEBORAH.

TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

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

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SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the city of Antioch... the pomp and grandeur of which Antioch... the scenes changes to Jerusalem...

THE LITTLE BLIND SEER.

The house of Eliah was one of the most stately in Jerusalem... the second story, and the battlements which enclosed the roof...

them—or caught the gleam of the Temple roof when he was disposed to pray... 'Where is Caleb?' he asked... 'Dear child, you are not yet familiar with the cries at the heathen games...

back upon the pillows. 'Let the children fulfil the Prophet's word... 'Never fear, Glaucou,' replied Dion... 'Behold, then, the stupidity of these Jews whose foul nests we are destroying...

donned the King's livery, you Greeks look on me as a Jew... 'The fool!' was Dion's comment... 'The chief gymnasiarch approached, and read from his tablets the names of the day's victors...

blind boy detected before the searching gaze of Deborah saw the approaching litter... 'It is Benjamin! Benjamin is hurt!' cried Caleb... 'Behold, then, the stupidity of these Jews whose foul nests we are destroying...

any—were soiled. But he imagined that this woman's soul was transparent, limpid, and infinitely deep... 'Where could he have gone? Help me, good sir, and the blessing of the Lord will be upon you...

Advertisements.

A Bad Stomach... Food's Sarsaparilla... restores the usefulness and mends the happiness of life.

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The Boys' Page.

SUCCESSFUL SNAP-SHOTS.

YOUR'S NOT HERE?

Watch for it in a Later Paper.



Senior Competition—E. M. Williams, Montreal.

The Jolliest, Brightest Baby Picture.

PRIZE WINNERS.

SENIOR PRIZES.

(Open to all, young or old.)

1st PRIZE.—Kodak, photographic materials or books to the value of \$5. E. M. WILLIAMS, Montreal.

2nd PRIZE.—Photographic materials or books to the value of \$2. CUTHBERT F. PASHLEY, Montreal.

'Something always went wrong just as I was getting a beauty of a picture,' complains one, and another says, 'If the small one condescended to let me get a picture, she was always preternaturally solemn over it.'

Another assures us, 'But you can't tell anything about our baby from this picture—he is really a beauty.' Fortunately for the judges, they had no difficult questions of beauty or intelligence to settle in this competition, but only the comparatively easy question of which were the jolliest and best made photographs. The babies themselves it is impossible to criticize, they are above all criticism.

Nevertheless, we heartily sympathize with all the disappointed ones, and will be glad to have them send us from time to time their more successful snaps. Though there may be no competition in question, we would be glad to reproduce any specially successful snapshots to serve as hints to those who are less successful with these elusive little subjects.

As we are unable to get into one Boys' Page all the pictures we wish to reproduce, they will appear in later numbers.

We wish very much that we could reproduce all, but some of the very daintiest and brightest little subjects are obscured by unsuccessful development or printing, and cannot be used.



Senior Competition—J. I. Stalker, Kingsbury, Que.



Senior Competition—Rose Hunter, Edinburgh, Scotland.

However things may seem, no evil succeeds, and no good thing is a failure. Just men, and they will be true to treat them greatly, and they will themselves great.

JUNIOR PRIZES.

(For all under 15 years of age.)

1st PRIZE.—Kodak, photographic materials or books to the value of \$3. HELEN GORDON, Montreal.

2nd PRIZE.—Photographic materials or books to the value of \$1. THOS. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que.



1st prize, Senior Competition—E. M. Williams, Montreal.



2nd prize, Junior Competition—Thos. Macfarlane, Kelso, Que.

A word rashly spoken cannot be brought back by a chariot and four horses.

Between the great things that we cannot do and the small things we will not do, the danger is that we shall do nothing.—Adolphe Monod.

It is no man's business whether he has genius or not; work he must, whatever he is, but quietly and steadily, and the natural results of such work will always be the things that God meant him to do and will be his best.—John Ruskin.

The Amateur Detective Agency.

(Black and White.)

(Concluded.)

The idea had audacity to recommend it. And it was agreed to make the attempt that night. Shortly before the clock struck twelve, two boys in scanty attire and Indian file might have been perceived issuing from their dormitory and slinking down the corridor. The others who occupied the same room had agreed to sit up and wait for them.

'The important thing,' said Dimms, beginning to feel in his element again, as they moved along in the shadows, 'is to—'

'Stop jibbering,' said Carrington. 'But, I say,' Dimms was about to recommence, when a kick from Carrington behind converted him into a suppressed groan, which kept him moderately silent until they came to Mr. Jopson's class-room. Their plan, which possessed the merit of simplicity, was to get into the cupboard, where the maps and cases were kept, and await developments. So far as getting in was concerned, there was no great difficulty.

They had hardly closed themselves into the cupboard when the room door had opened, and someone, carrying a candle in one hand and an open knife in the other, walked straight in, sat down at the second row of desks, and began to whittle. For twenty minutes the destruction continued, while Dimms and Carrington drew breath hardily. Then, taking up the candlestick once more, as unconcerned as he had come in, the criminal marched out again. Far away down the corridor his footsteps died away. Then the boys scrambled out. But their adventures for the night were not yet finished, for as they stood there surveying the ruined desks, the Rev. Turvey entered the room.

'So-o?' he said. 'So-o?' 'And what, pray, is the meaning of this?' Dimms looked at Carrington, but neither felt emboldened to answer. 'Ah!' said the Rev. Turvey, easily. 'I see that you have no explanation to offer. I must find my own explanation. I must—I.' His spectacled gaze wandered across the room lighted suddenly on the newly-carved desks.

Dimms, is it?—will not cover this effort.' 'I assure you, sir,' said Carrington, earnestly, 'that we didn't do it. We came down because—because—'

'Because?' repeated the Rev. Turvey. 'Because "in seemingly impossible crimes," put in Dimms, "repetition is a familiar feature." It's—it's out of a psychology book.'

'It seems to be strikingly true,' said the Rev. Turvey. 'And we know who did it,' said Carrington.

The Rev. Turvey looked at him and hesitated. 'Very well,' he said. 'For the present you will retire to bed. To-morrow morning, we shall see.'

Somehow the prospect did not appeal to Carrington, and he awaited the decision of the assembly of masters which the Rev. Turvey called with a less philosophic calm than that displayed by Dimms. The news was brought them by the school-porter.

'You're to be kept in at present,' he announced.

'Is that all?' said Carrington. 'No, it ain't all; they haven't quite decided what's to be done with you yet. I did hear that Mr. Kender and little Mr. Jopson stood up for you.'

'That was all they were to know for the present. A general impression prevailed throughout the school that the Rev. Turvey had written to the Bishop to ask if he had known such boys—old or new? and what, in any case, he would recommend being done with them. As a matter of fact, the result of the meeting was what the school-porter had announced. Kender had stood up for their innocence, and had been supported by Jopson.

'But what is your proposal?' inquired the Rev. Turvey, irritably.



1st prize, Junior Competition—Helen Gordon, Montreal.



2nd prize, Senior Competition—Cuthbert Frith Pashley, Montreal.



Senior Competition—Miss Gould, Montreal.

'Why?' said Kender. 'I was rather struck by what you told us Dimms said about repetition being a familiar feature in that sort of thing—if it is—and psychologists certainly maintain it—if also, these boys are not guilty, the thing may be repeated to-night. I propose sitting up and watching. If it's some of the other boys—which we must presume it is—they'll only know that suspicion is averted from them, and they'll go at it more zealously than ever.'

'I should like to watch with you,' said Jopson, shyly.

The Rev. Turvey agreed to postpone sentence. And that night found Jopson's room watched by its owner and Kender together.



'His Fourth Birthday'—Junior Competition—Mildred Whitman, Halifax, N.S.

son's room watched by its owner and Kender together. 'Do you know,' said Jopson, as they took up their positions, 'I'm almost afraid that we're wrong, and that those boys are guilty.'

'Why do you think so?' 'Personal experience,' said Jopson, sadly. 'I think I must tell you about it. When I was a boy at school I did exactly the same thing myself. Three of us did it, because we wanted to spite a master. We did it for three nights running, and it was never found out. This very thing happening to me seems almost like a judgment. I remember when I spoke sharply to those boys the other day it struck me what a dreadful thing it would be if they acted as we did.'

'And the desks were cut the next night?' said Kender, watching his colleague curiously.

'Yes,' said Jopson, 'the two following nights. Curious, wasn't it?' 'Very remarkable.'

The conversation became desultory after that, and the room hot. Kender began to doze as he sat. He must have fallen asleep, for he woke up with a start to find that Jopson had gone, and that someone was sitting at the third row of desks, whittling away with a pen-knife. Kender went up behind him carefully. 'Jopson!' he said, gently.

The knife fell from the culprit's hands and rattled on the floor. Jopson sat there, staring about him in a dazed kind of way. 'What is it?' he said, drowsily.

'Nothing much,' said Kender, soothingly. 'Only that you seem to be sleeping, and you've been cutting the desk yourself for the last three nights.'

And that was how the mystery ended, and Carrington and Dimms emerged from it in triumph—Dimms to the extent of being let off his lines. The defaulting members of the detective agency wished they had also seen the matter through. But Dimms was somewhat disappointed that he should 'come such a cropper' in his Natural History.

quest was futile. Its disappearance rendered all the more mysterious by the fact that there were no cracks or crevices about the floor. Ultimately it was given up for lost, but about half an hour afterwards Prince proudly walked into the room with the coin in his mouth, and laid it at the owner's feet. Coppers were afterwards thrown for



Senior Competition—L. R. Guild, Rockwood, Ont.

the dog to pick up, and so great did its liking for money become, that it began to sit up and beg from customers on its own account. An infirmity box was provided, and Prince is now continually soliciting assistance for this worthy object.

NOISY BIRDS OF NIGHT.

(Ernest Ingersoll, in Christmas 'Harper's'.)

All the night-birds are noisy. They cannot consort with one another in happy companies as do the warblers and thrushes and finches, and sing and whisper, but must call loudly and long to one another in the darkness. On coasts where petrels and certain other night-hunting sea-birds abound, all day sitting on their eggs or hiding in burrows, you will hear no sound from morning till night, but after dark the air is filled with shrill cries.

The loud, reiterated calling of the Southern chuck-will's-widow and of its Northern cousin are familiar. A whippoorwill will sound its cry several hundred times in succession without a pause. Owls hoot or utter a harsh sort of laughter rarely pleasant to listen to, and night-herons and bitterns squawk and boom.

Sweet songs occasionally heard in the darkness are those of wakeful day-birds, as the nightingale or our own oven-bird.

LARGEST FLOWER KNOWN TO SCIENCE.

The rafflesia is a strange plant. It grows in Sumatra and derives its name from Sir Stamford Raffles, governor of Sumatra at one time, and his friend, Dr. Arnold, a naturalist. They were the first white men to discover the wonderful plant. It is said to be the largest and most magnificent flower in the world. It is composed of five round petals, each a foot across and of brick-red color, covered with numerous irregular yellowish-white swellings. The petals surround a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens.

This cup is filled with a fleshy disk, the upper surface of which is everywhere covered with projections like miniature cow's horns.—Chicago 'Journal'.



Senior Competition—The Rev. James Lawrence, Winnipeg.

AN ILLUMINATED ADDRESS FOR A DOG.

Prince, a hospital dog of Northwich, Australia, has been presented recently with an illuminated address by the people of that town, in recognition of his services in behalf of charity.

Prince, during the past two or three years, collected over two thousand coins for the Northwich Victoria Infirmary. It was under singular circumstances that he developed a penchant for money. A soldier was putting some change in his purse, when he dropped a florin. A search was at once made for it, but the

LITERARY REVIEW.

MODERN MACHINERY.

A bright book of its kind is 'Life as an Engineer: its lights, shades and prospects' (Spon & Chamberlain, New York), by J. W. C. Haldane, author of '3,800 Miles Across Canada.'

gossamer legend, 'Cyril Trevelyan, Dorington Club, Mayfair, W.' Roddy read it several times, and presently placed it reluctantly upon the cupboard, where it shone between a grease pot and an axe, a lonely emissary of civilization.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has brought out an English translation of Count von Baudissin's notorious novel, 'Life in a Crack Regiment.' The author takes the pen-name of Baron von Schlicht, but his identity was never in doubt.

Mr. Arnold's prose version. This golden legend of mediæval Umbria repays possession, and the handsome volume on which Mr. Rhoades has obviously expended so much labor and sympathetic care cannot fail to receive a wide welcome.

1. That the prisoner was found on the king's highway without cause. 2. That he "wandered in his discourse." 3. "That he belonged to Carrick."

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

EXCUSABLE. 'Somebody has found out that blondes are rarely insane.' 'And yet there is no doubt they get mad when the genuineness of their blondness is called into question.'

A PULPIT DIOGENES.

Sir,—I extract the following from an estimate tendered by a Chinese carpenter out here to our 'padre,' who needed a new pulpit for his church in Burmah: 'To one preaching tub, fifty rupees.'—E. Garnet Man, Jr., writing from Rangoon to the London 'Spectator.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A PROHIBITIONIST'S STIRRING WORDS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Thank you very much for the noble sentiments expressed in your editorial, under the title 'Mr. Ross and temperance.' I hope and believe it will bear rich fruit. It is a rallying call to the great body of the independent electors of the Province of Ontario to arise in their strength to nominate and elect men at the approaching elections who will stand up manfully and fearlessly for nothing less than the abolition of the bar and of the saloon throughout the Province of Ontario—old and new. Let us have twenty or thirty such men elected to the incoming legislature and success is assured. Men who will break the shackles of party bondage and who will have the courage to say to the leaders on both sides of the House 'This bar must go. The saloon must go.'

The writer was present at the Liberal convention recently held in Toronto, as a delegate and felt greatly disappointed at the way the strongest and most important clause in the temperance report had been treated by the convention. The course pursued by the two new ministers, the Hon. Messrs. MacKay and Graham, in regard to it, was neither manly nor courageous, when they pleaded to have it expunged. And for what reason? Lest the Liberal party should be defeated, because of it, at the polls. And the Premier sat there as silent as the Sphinx on the banks of the Nile. And after all was over said that he was greatly pleased with the result; that the element of progress was marked in every resolution passed by the convention. The convention waited patiently all the forenoon of Thursday for the temperance report, but it was not ready, till two o'clock in the afternoon. In fact, the convention was kept marking time by listening to speeches that might very well have been dispensed with. The writer is of the opinion that had the report on temperance been submitted in the forenoon the result might have been different.

If the Ross Government is defeated on the twenty-fifth of next January it can thank for that defeat its lack of moral courage to stand up bravely for the right. And if Mr. Whitney and his party come into power let them take good heed to themselves as to how they deal with this great moral question, since it is clear that no government can live long in this province that will ignore it. Some tell us if the Liberal party is defeated it will throw the temperance cause back twenty-five years. Not a bit of it. No danger of that, Mr. Editor. The temperance question is a living question and it can't be kept down. Let the Conservative party attempt to renege it to the rear of its political platform and ignore it; then it would not be long before a new Liberal party would arise and sweep everything before it. Indeed, it would be an untold blessing to the highest and best well-being of our young and rising nation if this party strife could be removed and a larger and nobler spirit inspired our public men in the discussion of all great moral and national questions like this. If we mistake not the dry bones of political partyism will receive such a shaking up at the coming election as will be remembered for many a day to come. One party may go out and another may come in, but the great cause of temperance will go on until the accursed traffic in strong drink will be among the things of the past. And that, when it comes will be a day of thanksgiving and triumph for the Montreal 'Witness.' God bless the 'Witness.'

A PROHIBITIONIST.

Dec. 15, 1904.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Gladstone once said that 'intemperance was more destructive of human life than war and famine and pestilence combined.' If we could collect all the statistics of the ravages of drink we should find that it was one of the great wholesale murderers of our race. It sends men and women down into dishonored graves—down into the deep of a drunkard's hell every day and every hour of every day.

Intemperance is not only a vice of itself. It is closely allied with every form of moral evil. Indeed, it is the fruitful mother of vices of all kinds. One of the greatest questions before the Church of God, and the moral reformers of our times is this, What steps should be taken in order to bring about the prohibition of this deadly traffic? We cannot believe that such a business will last for ever. We do not doubt but with the spread of knowledge and religion that the liquor trade must eventually be put out of existence.

But when and by what means is this great revolution to be accomplished? I will try as best I can to make some suggestions as to the most effective methods to be adopted to this end.

1. Moral suasion. This is an important department of work. It is possible that more might have been done along this line than has been done. The press, the platform and the pulpit, these constitute a trinity of powerful agencies. They have already contributed largely to the cultivation and development of temperance sentiment. If we would reach the goal of prohibition there must be no relaxation in the work of moral suasion. Let the platform and the pulpit launch its thunder against strong drink more powerfully than ever. Let the pen, which is mightier than the sword, be enlisted on the side of temperance. Let us claim not only the religious but the secular literature of our day for trust and righteousness. Let the children. Let all Christian there consecrate their powerful in-

fluence to train their little ones in the principles of total abstinence. I do not know of anything that would more effectually cripple the bad business of drink than total abstinence on the part of the people. Let the Sunday-schools, the unions and the churches, and all temperance organizations work the pledge card in the fear of God. Let it be in every house. Let all possible effort be made to win the young and the old for total abstinence. The drink trade would dwindle down to very small proportions, it would literally die out if the principles of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Dominion Alliance could be universally adopted. We appeal for scientific temperance teaching in all the schools of our country.

There is in our country from sea to sea a widely extended and a deeply rooted temperance sentiment. In the Maritime Provinces there is much of prohibition work. In Quebec there are 600 municipalities, with not a license for the sale of liquor. Ontario has its referendum majority of nearly a hundred thousand for prohibition. Seven provinces in the Dominion gave sweeping majorities for the same object. The Christian church of the country are very much a unit in their opposition to the fatal traffic. It would be a waste of time and words to attempt to prove that there is a great mass of temperance sentiment in our Dominion. Every intelligent citizen knows that such is the fact.

But there is another great fact quite as palpable and equally true. Our temperance sentiment completely fails to accomplish the noble object at which it aims. The temperance electorate is largely in the majority—that has been tested and proven over and over again. Nevertheless the political parties, Liberal and Conservative, Dominion and provincial, have not scrupled to flaunt defiance in the face of temperance majorities.

The distillers, brewers and tavern-keepers command more deference, are held in higher esteem by many of our politicians than all the churches, or clergymen, or temperance organizations. As an illustration of this, at the present time the electorate of Ontario is demanding in a most emphatic manner 'close the bar.' Meanwhile the government of that province looks as if it were on the brink of death. Its big majority dwindled to nothing. Apparently it is prepared to die politically rather than close the bar.

Assuredly, there must be some deep, underlying philosophy to account for such humiliating conditions. Is it not possible that the numerous divisions which exist in the ranks of temperance reformers are to some extent responsible for this unsatisfactory state of things? The undue multiplication of fragmentary agencies has not been a source of strength to the temperance cause.

We may gladly admit that there are very many earnest temperance workers. But they are not 'workers together.' It would be unwise and unkind to depreciate any well meant efforts to diminish the evils of the liquor traffic. But the terrible evils of that gigantic traffic are not going to be suppressed by any isolated efforts in this or that locality. In order to succeed we should seek to enlarge the sphere of our operations. Our battles should be fought and won on a larger scale.

I enter an earnest plea for closer union and communion between the temperance forces of our land. We may safely reckon upon the Y. M. C. A., the Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, White Ribbon Army, Royal Templars, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, as being identified with the cause of temperance. The Roman Catholic bishop and priests are to a great extent with us. The Protestant churches—Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist and Methodist—are with us. The historic Anglican Church has of late been making splendid progress along temperance lines.

The most imperative and urgent need of the hour in this great campaign is that all those isolated detachments of the temperance army shall be welded into one united concrete force.

If in the all-wise and beneficent providence of God some method could be devised whereby all these forces could be blended into one united army, then that army would be absolutely irresistible. The party politicians would be suddenly converted into pronounced prohibitionists. The drink traffic, with all its ghastly train of horrors, would disappear just as the snow melts before the sun.

My personal convictions on this subject are deep and strong. A genuine union of the temperance forces would tend to facilitate the overthrow of the liquor trade more rapidly than anything else. I wish we could have a living convention of all the organizations named above to consider the subject of union. I would be glad to see a correspondence opened in the columns of the 'Witness' (if it were agreeable, and if space could be found) on the possibility and the desirability of such a union. Indeed, I would be pleased to receive any communications or suggestions from any of the friends of temperance bearing on this matter. Let me express the hope that some parties may be disposed to take action in order to bring about a closer union between the temperance forces.

In speaking of union, I have no idea of organic union. My appeal is for a well-defined federation of all the temperance forces so that they might work together in any emergency that may possibly arise.

In this paper I had intended to say a few words on the relationship which exists between our political partisanship and the temperance reform, but must abstain, having trespassed already too far on your valuable space.

The Dominion Alliance we do not regard as being a separate organization distinct from all the others above named, but rather, as its name implies, a combination of all the friends of temperance. It would be well for the general interests of the temperance cause if this fact were more clearly understood.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

42 Prince Arthur street.

A VOICE FROM HURON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Hon. G. W. Ross has given a lengthy reply to the position taken by the Dominion Alliance in reference to the temperance plank adopted by the Liberal Convention. He compares the platform of the Liberals and the platform of the Liberal-Conservatives and wonders why the position of the latter is not adversely criticised when they promise nothing, while so much ado is made about the platform the Liberals adopted, when in their own estimation, they have promised so much.

We have been demanding of these two servants for a long time prohibitory legislation, and anything we have got in that line has been most grudgingly given. The one has been promising to do all we wanted; the other making no definite promises at all. We have, therefore, as a body, thrown our support largely with the party of promises, in the past, out the lack of fulfilment attributed by the leaders to the poor material in that party has caused our ardor to be less pronounced, with the effect of producing weakness numerically in the ranks. And with this weakness came a fight for life that proved the material of which a large number of the party's followers was composed.

We can arrange when the servant will not promise, but when he promises we depend upon that promise until we find it to be unreliable. At the present time we seem to be in the hands of the party of promises and the party of no promises, and it has been held of the two evils we should choose the least. A very difficult matter in this case. It seems to be the duty of the temperance people, in view of the coming election, to require at the hands of the candidates for the two political parties in each riding an agreement to support or bring in a resolution at the first meeting of the Provincial Legislature embodying the requirements of the Dominion Alliance. The abolition of the bar, treating system, and drinking in clubs. In case each party candidate agree uncompromisingly to this proposition then the temperance men of either party would be free to support their party candidate. Either failing, the one accepting the conditions to be chosen as the temperance candidate, and not only supported, but brought for by the temperance people. In cases where neither would subscribe to these conditions a temperance candidate be chosen agreeing to the Alliance requirement be brought out and, if possible, elected. The whole trouble with getting temperance legislation is the party division of the temperance people, while the great liquor interest holds the axe over the heads of both parties and each is afraid of the drop.

A HURON COUNTY REFORMER.

THE INSPIRED WORD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is with feelings of deep pleasure that I read in your valuable paper such letters as Mr. J. Ritchie Bell wrote in last Saturday's issue, and others like it; letters that have the true, old-time ring in them, and tend to dispel the cobwebs which I fear are gathering around the faith of many of our modern professing Christians. There are some who are becoming so deeply learned that they feel called upon to apologize for and explain why certain things are or should not be in the Bible. They cannot and will not believe or accept as truth what they do not understand, in spite of the fact that God tells them: 'My thoughts are not your thoughts; neither are your ways my ways. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts' (Isa. lv, 8, 9). But then some of these learned critics do not believe that the book of Isaiah is part of the inspired Word. What do they believe? These men, who are busy trying to pull God's Word to pieces, spending precious time and thought upon that which does not help the unsaved or tend to increase and nourish the faith of believers. It is faith, abiding faith, that faith which 'laughs at impossibilities,' which these critics lack; or perhaps it is pride that is the root of the evil, the fear of being thought old-fashioned and behind the times. Did those poor, unlearned fishermen whom Christ chose to be his first representatives upon earth stop to argue the point as to whether the book of Jonah was inspired or only an old time fable, or whether the books of the Pentateuch were worthy to be numbered among the books of the canon? Ah! I think not, for Christ, their blessed Lord and Master, whom they were endeavoring to follow, made mention of these books in some of his numerous discourses, and that was enough for them; they believed. The burden of their efforts and prayers was to bring honor to the name of Christ, whom they loved even unto death.

Think you that these so-called higher critics are bringing honor to the name of Christ by their criticisms of God's inspired Word? How can they say the book of Jonah is not inspired when Christ himself spoke of Jonah's experience as a type of his own burial and resurrection? (Matt. xii, 39-41). How can they speak slightly of the Pentateuch when Christ said: 'Had ye believed Moses ye would have believed me, for he wrote me' (John v, 46). How do you must give the heart of the Saviour to see his professed followers trying to belittle his inspired Word by seeking out flaws therein. 'Verily I say unto you, 'Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled' (Matt. v, 18).

M. EVELINE BOUDREAU.

Grenville, Que.

THE DEMON OF WAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice that amongst the self-confessed 'lawlessness, criminality and general and widespread wickedness' of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, a state of grace that has not yet reached Canada, they, and we, still continue to

smear and scoff at 'pagan Russia,' and all the other pagan peoples. Paganism, evil, 'depravity' or general wickedness, does not adhere in parties, either religious, political, social, national nor races. The 'brute,' the 'devil,' the 'evil of earth, is found in humanity. The 'epidemic of crime,' or the widespread revelation of viciousness, is not in religious unrest—an effect—not in Criticism, Toryism, 'Romanism,' Protestantism, or any 'ism,' but is caused by 'war'!

Every student of history who is a man of peace and good will, knows this. The practice of wars of conquest and their defence and advocacy arouses the lusts, the brutal, the hate and blood-thirstiness of humanity, and is, and has been always, followed by an 'epidemic of crime.' What men practice and approve of—murder, robbery and brutality—with their neighbors far away, they will practice at home. And why not? This is the solution of it all. And I appeal to five thousand years of history of confirmation! Contradiction and sneering by 'war worshippers,' who quote the records of human brutality of the Old Testament, and, 'I came not to send peace, but a sword,' of the New, only confirm it all.

And the hypocritical, peace platitudes and prayers now being uttered for people on whose hands the blood of the Philippines and Tibetans is not dry, go to confirm it also. The teaching of the truth: 'Peace toward all men,' without which no man can see God,' will stop all crime at home and abroad.

J. B. HEMMEON.

Wolfville, N.S., Dec. 15, 1904.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Essential Idea, Unity, has Fallen Through in Montreal.

TOPICS SUGGESTED BY THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The union of hearts in prayer is their union also in spirit with one another; and the whole of Christendom agreeing in such a week of supplication is a blessed exhibition of the unity before God of all true believers.

The above is a striking phrase from the invitation issued by the Evangelical Alliance for the annual World Wide Week of United Prayer organized by the Alliance since 1848, and observed during the first week of every New Year. In past years the week of prayer was enthusiastically observed in Montreal. The city was divided into certain sections, and the congregations in these different sections held united meetings, which were largely attended and much appreciated by Christian people. More recently these meetings were not well attended. Those entrusted with organizing them have not felt sufficiently encouraged to continue them this year, and in all likelihood Point St. Charles will be the only place in the city where such united meetings will be held. This is the more to be regretted from the fact that this week a conference has been held in Toronto of representatives of three large Protestant denominations, with the object of bringing about the organic union of the churches.

The Rev. F. M. Dewey, who takes a great interest in the week of prayer, was asked yesterday by a 'Witness' representative why the united meetings had not been a success of late years. He attributed their failure to the fact that the people's time and attention is now taken up by many organizations of recent growth in connection with the churches. 'The Christian Endeavor societies, the young people's societies, missionary organizations, and many other things,' he said, 'take our people out so much that they do not feel called upon to go to meetings in connection with a week of prayer. But these meetings were a great boon, and it is a pity to give them up.'

The second week of the New Year is to be observed as a temperance week in Montreal. Arrangements for united work are being made by a committee of the Alliance, acting in conjunction with a committee of the Ministerial Association. Following upon this the Methodist denomination in the city will start on Jan. 15 a week's convention for the deepening of the spiritual life. The Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Detroit, will lead the meetings.

Appended is the list of suggested topics for the week of prayer, issued by the Evangelical Alliance:—

(Sunday, Jan. 1, 1905. Sermons suggested.—Texts:—Psalm lxxvii. Psalm cxviii. 11. Isaiah xl, 5. Isaiah lxiii, 1. St. John xvii, 20 and 21. Ephesians ii, 19-22. I Peter, v, 7. I John iv, 7. Revelation xxii, 20. (Monday, Jan. 2, 1905.

Praise and prayer for the 'one body' of which Christ is the head. Praise for the measure of Christian fellowship evidenced and enjoyed, for the large number of additional branches of the Alliance in many lands recently formed, which rejoice in their membership with brethren in all the continents and islands. For the wider spirit of prayer which exists, and the true sympathy felt and expressed for tried members of the family of faith.

Confession of our unhappy divisions, of lack of spiritual perception and of devotedness to the Lord's cause at home and abroad, of spiritual pride, coldness and worldliness in the church, and that so much of the preaching of the word lacks fulness and definiteness.

Prayer that all ministers, missionaries, evangelists and workers in all lands may be faithful, zealous preachers of the word. The Christ crucified may be their one great theme, and that they may be enabled to commend the Gospel by a Christlike life and walk.

Acts xxvi, 1. Corinthians iii, 4, 6. Ephesians iv, 5-13. Ephesians iv, 13. Revelation xxi, 2. (Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1905.)

For nations and their rulers.—That the Lord will graciously give the patience a desire for peace. That all crowned heads, royal families, presidents, prime ministers and ministers of state, and all in authority may feel the true responsibility of war, and that the people in all lands may manifest a spirit of rest, quietness, and contentment, seeking by peace-

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ful and constitutional methods to make their wishes known. That bigotry, race hatred and opposition to the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and to the dissemination of the Word of God, may be removed from all countries, and that a spirit of love and mutual toleration may be shown, and that persecution may not interfere with religious liberty. That the darkest parts of the earth may be blessed with light and with rulers who fear God, and work righteousness. For Thibet and other lands long closed to missionary effort, and for those countries so recently the scene of war. II. Samuel xxiii, 3. Job xxxiv, 29. Psalm lxxxiii, 3. Proverbs xiv, 34. I. Timothy iii, 2. (Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905.)

For our own land and possessions.—Prayer for blessing upon our King and Queen, and Royal Family. For our Legislature, Privy Council, and all rulers. For our colonial parliaments and statesmen. For the Empire at large, that it may ever be a praise in the earth. That it may always be the friend of the oppressed and the upholder of liberty, civil and religious. That national perils may be faced in a calm and honest manner. That our confidence may ever be in God and that love for his Word, his day, his ordinances and his law may increase. For true revival of vital godliness, that the spread of error may be arrested, and that faithful men in all the Churches may declare the whole counsel of God. That armies, navies and civil services may have much spiritual blessing amongst all ranks. That business men may honor the Lord in all their transactions and in this respect realize their individual responsibility to God and to the world. That God's work amongst all classes may be greatly extended, and that we may still have continual cause for praise. That intemperance and impurity may not disgrace our land and other lands. Psalm xviii, 19. Psalm cxviii, 1. Galatians ii, 8-12. Colossians ii, 9-17. II. Timothy iv, 1-5. (Thursday, Jan. 5, 1905.)

For families, educational establishments, and the young.—Prayer is asked for all universities and colleges; that governing bodies, senates, professors, boards of education and training colleges, and all who teach, may be loyal to God's Holy Word; that they may reverently handle it, and carefully abstain from undermining the young. That all philanthropic institutions and houses for the youth of both sexes may be centres of light, love and truth, and that from them many may enter upon the duties of life and citizenship men and women with the fear and love of God in their hearts. That home life may ever be pure, that woman in all lands may be given her due place, and that the manhood and womanhood of this and all countries may be saved from social and other dangers. That the youth of our land and all classes may become free from intemperance and other vices. That parents may seek divine grace and wisdom in the training of their children. That all Sunday-schools and day schools may have for their teachers those who seek to teach as in the sight of God. That superstition may be checked in all countries. Genesis xviii, 19. Psalm xli, 6. Psalm xix, 7. Psalm cxix, 9. Isaiah xl, 8. Hebrews ii, 1. (Friday, Jan. 6, 1905.)

For God's ancient people Israel.—Prayer for these people in all lands, that God may grant speedily answer both to the Apostle Paul's prayer for them, and to the many prayers since offered. That their isolation and scattered condition in many countries may lead them to see that their dispersion is of God and on account of their rejection of him 'who came to his own, and his own received him not.' That the Zionist movement may tend to hasten the day when 'they shall look on him whom they have pierced.' That all missionary efforts for their conversion wherever carried on may be greatly owned of God. That those who have become subjects of God's saving grace may be steadfast in the faith, and such as fill important positions in the Church of God may be greatly blessed in the ministerial and other work to which they have been called. Zechariah xii, 10. I. John i, 11. Acts xv, 8-11. Romans x, 1. I. John v, 13. (Saturday, Jan. 7, 1905.)

Foreign missions.—That God will grant a continued spirit of prayer all the year round for foreign missions, and for all who have gone to heathen and Mohammedan lands. That whatever hindrances retard the work may be removed. That the Church of Christ in all lands may have a true missionary zeal, and that all missionary, Bible, and similar societies may be increasingly supported. That the Word of God may have free course and be glorified, being preached and taught in the wisdom and power of the Holy Spirit. That every form of error may give way before the spread of the Gospel. That those lands which have felt the awful scourge of war may have

special blessing. That their wrong may be healed, and that the distribution of the Word of Life in those countries may be everywhere owned of God. That more laborers, Divinely called, equipped, may be thrust forth into vineyard, and that those who are being the burden and heat of the day, may be upheld by God's remembrances, have abounding evidence of blessing. That they may be kept hopeful and confident, full of wisdom and courage. In India and other countries where we are enquiring as to the truth, the enlightening grace of God's Holy Spirit may be given, that they may receive 'the love of God,' and not shrink from the cross of Christ, even though suffering or persecution may result. That the higher and more influential classes in India, China and Japan may be reached. I. Kings viii, 43. Isaiah vi, 8. Isaiah xl, 31. Daniel xii, 3. Ephesians vi, 20. TRADES UNIONS IN JAPAN. (From Lafcadio Hearn's 'Japan: An Interpretation.')

Let us suppose, for instance, that I wish to have a good house built. A general rule you will apply to a mason-carpenter. You cannot select and employ workmen; guild regulations forbid. You can only make your contract, and master carpenter, when his plans have been approved, will undertake all rest—purchase and transport of material, hire of carpenters, plasterers, tilers, masons, makers, screenfitters, brass-work, stone-cutters, locksmiths and glaziers. For each master carpenter represents much more than his own craft guild, has his clients in every trade related, house-building and house-furnishing, you must not dream of trying to interfere with his claims and privileges. He builds your home according to contract, but that is only the beginning of the relation. You have really made with him an agreement which you must not break, without good and sufficient reason, for the rest of your life. What ever afterward may happen to any part of your house—wall, floor, ceiling, no foundation—you must arrange for repairs with him, never with anybody else. Should the roof leak, for instance, you must not send for the nearest tiler or smith; if the plaster cracks you must send for a plasterer.

The man who built your house he himself responsible for its condition, he is jealous of that responsibility. No, but he has the right to send for the plasterer, the roofer, the tinsmith. Boys Set up in Business. Johnny had a lot of marbles in pocket and Frankie had none. Frankie asked Johnny to give him a set up, which Johnny goodnaturedly did. Just the same way the firm of Joe Dougall & Son will give to any school boy or girl who asks at once a 'set up' of two dollars and forty cents worth 'World Wide,' which had ready sale five cents a copy. Our young merchants keep the entire proceeds for themselves, thus getting two dollars and forty cents in perhaps two hours. The newsboys in Montreal buy copy of 'World Wide' and sell them at five cents a copy, and make a good deal of money in a short time every Saturday. School boys and girls all over Canada and the United States could do the same thing. But to them we will give TWO DOLLARS AND FORTY CENTS worth of our publications free of charge. They need only fill out the following blank and send it to us. We will immediately send them the latest issue. It is our hope that we will in this way discover boys and girls all over the country who will act as our permanent agents, and to such we will see free of charge a rubber stamp with the name and address, also a bag and other agents' accessories. Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal. Dear Sirs,—Please send me a set of 'World Wide' copies, which I will sell at the rate of five cents a copy on condition that all I make I keep my own. Name: 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 the perhaps you know of such an one. 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.

Home Department.

Do We Forget?

(By S. O. H. Dickson, in the 'Pilgrim')

Do we forget when winter snows lie deep on the beds where our beloved sleep, we no longer wildly weep,— Do we forget?

Lies locked secure within our patient breast,— Do we forget?

Because, across the widening gulf of years, There comes no loving word to quell our fears, No watchful hand to brush away our tears,

Do we forget? Nay, in each heart there lies A secret place, where, hid from mortal eyes,

Dwells, strong and true, a love that never dies Nor can forget!

Helpers and Helped.

(By Sydney Dayre, in 'Presbyterian Banner')

Had a precious fund, a small legacy a relative, hoarded jealously with a to the dearly longed-for painting lessons the lessons which were to be a new to her life, giving it a fresh out-

'Don't ever say anything is of no use when you look at me,' said a voice behind her. She turned to see Hester, radiant in improving health and assured hope.

'You here!' Emily clasped her close, rejoicing over her as over a precious thing in which she had much possession. 'And not to go back!'

'And not to go back. They do not call me well yet, for I am expected to go on increasing in strength. But I can do that here. And, Oh, Emily—if you could know, if you could guess what it was to feel the first suggestion of returning health—the first uplift from the long languor. I won't say it was worth all the suffering, but such an experience in one's life is worth having, even at much cost. Here—give me that brush a moment. I see just what you want on that brush.'

Emily watched with surprise as with an evidently skilled hand her cousin put in a few delicate touches. 'Why—I didn't know you could paint.'

'It has been my most enjoyable hobby for years. Now,' laying down the brush, 'let us go down and talk with the others.'

'Nothing is burdensome to me now. Are you going to be so proud as to refuse help when you have helped others?'

Buttons gorgeously spangled. These can be produced easily at home, using a mold the size of a half dollar. The centre of this button may be stamped with a conventional pattern, such as a fleur-de-lis, a star or a garland, and then be spangled or embroidered. If spangles are used they must be in gold of the very smallest size, set so close that they give the appearance of a metal incrustation.

Gold embroidered thread in a padded satin stitch is also effective. A striking green button shows hunter's green velvet with a pattern done in cut-steele beads, while a delicate piece of pale blue panne velvet has its pattern picked out in seed pearls, set close together. These large buttons, used to set off the waist line of Louis coats, admit of elaborate decoration, and a stunning effect in embroidery shows black velvet covering for the mold with a jeweled centre in embroidery—that is, the same stitch and colors employed in jeweled altar cloths were used on the velvet for this button.

Hand-painted buttons are very effective for delicate evening gowns. Here silk affords the most delicate foundation, and either Dresden or Louis patterns are employed. The pink and blue combination which appears so much in evening frocks is admirably developed in buttons. If the frock is pale blue the buttons will be of pale blue satin, painted in dainty Marie Antoinette garlands, showing pink flowers of the most delicate tint and pastel green leaves.

These buttons are frequently used for the hearts of rosettes, the rosettes being formed of the three colors employed in the button, and evolved from the narrow gros-grain ribbon which is employed in the Louis embroidery.—Washington 'Evening Star.'

COMFORTABLE CUSHIONS.

When making up a cushion, spread a thick sheet of wadding over, just under the outside cover, tacking down with a stitch at corners and middle of sides. The cushion feels softer and it shows up the work, or makes even a plain cover look better. Use white wadding for light and black for dark covers.

demand for a receptacle for these delicate accessories when soiled. Flat oblong bags lined with silk, or embroidered or hand-painted, are made for the purpose. Long rolls, covered with silk and painted with biting cloth, or rolls as the heading for a double piece of silk, are used for winding veils and keeping them fresh.

FATHER AND CHILD.

(By E. O. Laughlin, in 'Youth's Companion')

You are so helpless and I so strong, Oh, but the way is so lone, so long! Would I but fare with you thus always, Down to the dusk of your latest day, Wee little wanderer out of the dawn, Would I might walk with you on and on, Even as now, in the day's decline, Holding your frail little hand in mine, Guiding your steps o'er each rugged mile, Greeting with kisses your childish smile, Kissing the tears from your dimpled cheek— I am so strong and you are so weak!

You are so helpless—I am so strong? Oh, but the way is so lone, so long! Would you might fare with me thus always, Down to the dusk of my latest day, Brave little waif of the vanished dawn, Would you might walk with me on and on, Even as now, in the day's decline, Still with your warm little hand in mine, Guiding my steps o'er each rugged mile, Soothing my fears with your trustful smile, Kissing the tears from my with'ring cheek,— You are so strong and I am so weak!

For the Housekeeper

WHEN SHOPPING.

A woman who knows what it means to shop has collected an array of suggestions of the do and don't order, from which the following are culled: Do stop at home long enough to eat a nutritious breakfast. Chasing bargain sales on an empty stomach is the surest way of landing finally in the sick room of a department store.

If out for the entire day stop at noon not only for a light lunch, but for fifteen minutes of absolute relaxation of muscles and nerves, taken in the women's parlor.

Don't wear a new pair of shoes on a shopping excursion. And especially don't wear shoes with very high heels, unless thoroughly accustomed to wearing Louis Quinze shoes. The sole of the foot is a nerve centre and nothing will react more quickly on nerves and temper than pain in the feet.

Don't ask for samples on Saturday or during the busiest hours of the day. If samples you must have, try to collect them before 10 or 10.30 a.m.

Do have a little patience with the clerks. If you are a quick-witted, well-educated woman, trained to move and act quickly, just bear in mind that the girl who draws \$6 a week does not possess a \$60 mentality; if she did she would not be standing behind the counter.

Don't ask a clerk whether she thinks you should wear this or that. Nine chances out of ten she has not even looked at you, and will sell you a garment or a fabric which she is most anxious to dispose of. The tenth clerk is conscientious enough to make a study of the harmony of dress, but she does not remain a clerk long, and within a short time she becomes the head of a department.

TO BE A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER A WOMAN—

Must oversee many things herself. Must be patient but firm with those in her employ. Must not disdain to pick up a duster and use it occasionally. Must see that more than the mere surface dust is removed. Must have a place for everything and see that everything is in its place. Must have the housework planned for regular days, and adhere to the rule. Must take a personal interest in the condition of the refrigerator and its contents. And should go to market herself at least once a week.—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF TURKISH RUGS.

There is a wide difference in the way a Turkish rug is cared for in the land of the 'hubbie bubble'—the home of its nativity—and the usage it is subjected to after reaching the land of hustle bustle. In the Orient familiarity does not breed contempt, for the housewife, appreciating the time and infinite labor required in the manufacture of a rug, counts its proper care one of the most important of her household duties.

Combined with this affection and appreciation of her rugs is also the laudable desire to keep the health of her family intact, for in spite of all our boasted civilization and higher culture for women, the Oriental housewife can still give points to her sister of the Occident in many of the first principles of household sanitation.

That anybody could be so grossly untidy as to come in from the dust and dirt of the streets and, without removing their shoes, walk upon the white scoured floor or precious rugs passes her comprehension. At the entrance to each Turkish home, every mosque, Turkish bath or a school, a pile of yellow bouchoues, or wooden patterns, stands waiting, and each individual as he comes in from outside slips off the street shoes and puts on the house slippers before entering. In view of these frequent puttings on and takings off of a special style of footwear prevails in the Orient. Aside from all the pains taken to avoid

bringing dirt on to the rugs each one has a frequent sunning and shaking from the roof or balcony and an annual or semi-annual bath. Sunlight and water are considered vastly improving agencies in the care of a Turkish rug. The colors, made of vegetable dyes, cannot fade, and natural wool but tightens in the process of washing, becoming firmer and dust-proof. Even when a rug is new the Turkish woman washes it in cold water, rubbing its surface vigorously with a bunch of twigs and sandsoap, but always with the warp, not against it, in order to bring out the original lustre of the material.

In the smaller cities of the interior the washing of the rugs usually takes place at the public fountain. The rug is folded with the surface side out and laid in the stone trough under the fountain. Then the woman, with dress tucked up and barefoot, gets in and tramples and turns and scrubs and rinses her rugs, until the water runs clear. When this is accomplished the rug is lifted out, drained, carried home and hung from the balcony in the sun until dry. The operation does not hurt the rug, but saves it.

Twice a year all the Kus Kilim curtains are also washed in cold water—a sanitary custom that might prevail here to advantage. In the Orient rugs are shaken, not beaten. In this country, if they are beaten it should always be on the face side. If they are beaten on the back it will break the thread. After the dust is shaken or beaten off, small rugs can be put in plain cold water in tubs, right side out. Then, with a brush and sandsoap, the entire surface can be gone over, but always taking pains to rub in the same direction with the warp. Large rugs, after shaking or beating in the direction toward which the wind blows, can have the garden hose turned on them to advantage, after which they should be dried in the sun. In the winter they can be cleaned by spreading on the snow covered ground and sweeping off with the snow. A Turkish rug should never be sent to a cleaner's unless it is one who uses hand cleaning, not machine.

Their method of fastening the end of the rug to a rapidly revolving wheel takes out the dust, but snaps the threads. After a rug is shaken and spread down it is a good plan occasionally to wipe over the face with weak ammonia water, to give it lustre.

When sweeping a rug always use the sweeper or broom in the direction the warp runs, otherwise you will find the dirt dragged out of the sweeper instead of being taken up. In closing a house for the summer the rugs should be shaken, washed, if they have not already been treated to their annual bath, then rolled up with tobacco, camphor, cedar shavings or moth balls, and closely covered with newspapers and unbleached muslin sewed about them.—'Herald.'

Household Hints.

BEDROOM FURNISHINGS.

Bedrooms are furnished very simply nowadays. Carpets have been banished in many houses, and nothing is allowed in the way of hangings that may not easily be washed. The bedspread and bureau linens may be as elaborate as one chooses. Very handsome spreads are made of heavy linen sheets inset with heavy lace bands. Pillows are smaller and are usually kept by day in a box slipped under the bed. A round bolster with a cover to match the spread is substituted. Marseilles spreads are not in vogue at present, dimity and linen having taken their place to a large extent. Few people use the gay colored chintz spreads once so popular. People who are lucky enough to own them use old-fashioned pieced quilts, although strictly speaking, these are not appropriate except on old mahogany beds.

Order is a beautiful thing in the house, but, as a writer in a recent magazine points out, it is not always understood properly. She says, 'The order that makes for restfulness and for comfort is vital. It cannot exist in crowded rooms. Furniture is made to be used and books are made to be read. If the disarranging of a room or the misplacing of a book upsets the order something is wrong and that something is the crowded condition. Get rid of the superfluous. Most rooms have too many pieces of furniture, and all rooms have too many things.'—New York 'Post.'

President Roosevelt defends the feather bed, and now some other people are in quiring why goose feathers, which come off from one of the cleanest of birds, are less healthy to sleep over than horsehair. Feathers, they say, can be cleaned perfectly by steam. Nevertheless a feather bed seems singularly unventilated.

INTELLIGENCER SUGGESTIONS.

If a drab layer of brown paper is put under oilcloth on shelves or tables, it will wear three times as long as if laid directly on the wood. Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little salt or dissolved gum arabic. A useful thing to remember is that the iron will not stick to the clothes if the starch used has been mixed with soapy water. To ward off a cold first bathe the feet in hot water and drink a pint of hot lemonade. Then sponge with salt water every three hours. Fourth, inhale ammonia or menthol. Fifth, take four hours' exercise in the open air. A ten-grain dose of quinine will usually break up a cold in the beginning. Anything that will set the blood actively in circulation will do it. But better than all if your cold is inveterate or serious consult your doctor, and at once.—'The Household.'

What to do With a Turkey.

(By Mrs Helen Combes, in New York Observer.)

There are many ways of preparing the bird besides roasting it with ordinary bread stuffing, and it may help some housekeeper who is reaching out after changes in diet to give some of these ways in detail, not only how to prepare whole turkeys, but also how to use up the remains of those which have already appeared on the table. Most people have never partaken of boiled turkey, and they would hesitate about believing that it could be made as delicious as the roasted variety. It is a dish, however, which one must taste in order to appreciate, and in the preparation of which certain directions must be followed. They are as follows:

Boiled Turkey—Prepare the turkey as for roasting, making a veal stuffing. To make, take one pound of lean veal and chop it fine, through the chopping machine if possible. Chop also half a pound of good beef suet. Add to these the dry crumbs of a stale loaf. Season with salt, pepper, the grated rind of a lemon, and a little chopped parsley and onion if liked. Moisten the stuffing with the juice of a lemon and two well beaten eggs. Fill the cavities in the turkey with the stuffing. Draw the legs of the turkey well into its sides, and tie with tape into a neat shape. Sprinkle with flour and put it into a pan with just sufficient water to cover it. Add an onion, a carrot and a few sprigs of parsley to the water. Cover the pan, bring it slowly to a boil, and simmer gently till done. The secret of success in boiling a turkey consists in keeping it cooking every minute of the time, but always gently, and in having just sufficient water to cook it, in the pan. It will take from two to two and a half hours to cook a ten pound bird. Send it to the table with some well seasoned sauce, and garnish with slices of cut lemon. A nice way to garnish this dish is to reserve a little of the forcemeat used for stuffing, and make this into little balls. Fry the balls slowly in the oven, in lard or dripping. When they are done let them brown all over, and use them with sprigs of parsley around the dish on which the turkey goes to the table.

Turkey Served Cold—Prepare the turkey for roasting in the ordinary way. Stuff with the veal stuffing, directions for which are given above, or stuff it with good sausage meat. Be careful that the bird is carefully skewered and bound so that it will be a good shape when done. Roast, browning evenly all over, but being very careful not to let it get over-done. As soon as the turkey is thoroughly cold, give it two or three coats of prepared glaze. If the glaze is not to be had, dissolve an ounce of good gelatine in sufficient cold water to cover. Let it stand half an hour, and then add three or four tablespoonfuls of boiling water and two tablespoonfuls of extract of beef. The glaze should be applied to the turkey with a camel's hair brush, before it has time to set, and two or three coats of it will be required to give the turkey the proper appearance. The turkey will look pretty ornamented over the glaze with butter worked until it is soft enough to force through a paper funnel, or it may simply be decorated with sprigs of fresh parsley and slices of lemon. It is nice to lay some clear jelly around the dish in which the turkey goes to the table. It should be served cold.

Turkey with Mushrooms—Take a dozen large mushrooms and fry them in two ounces of butter for five to ten minutes. When cold mince them finely, and add the crumbs from half a stale loaf. Flavor with salt, pepper, a little grated lemon peel, and a dash of ground mace. Mix into the stuffing the butter in which the mushrooms were fried and an egg. A little lemon juice improves the flavor. Mix thoroughly and stuff the turkey with the forcemeat. Roast till well done and browned all over. Serve with bread sauce to which has been added some lightly stewed button mushrooms.

Turkey Patties—Mince the remains of cold turkey, light and dark meat together. Add a little chopped ham and some very finely chopped salt pork. Season rather highly with salt, pepper and mace. Moisten with the juice of a lemon. Make some good puff paste, or a good short crusts will do. Roll out moderately thin and cut in squares. Lay a tablespoonful of the mixture on each square, fold over in turnover style, brush with beaten egg and bake in a quick oven. Serve hot or cold.

GOOD CHEER. Have you had a kindness shown? Pass it on. 'Twas not given for you alone— Pass it on. Let it travel down the years, Let it wipe another's tears, 'Tis in heaven the deed appears, Pass it on.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE WORK.

At least five families will be happier on Christmas Day, and many children more comfortable for some time, through the efforts of the Westmount Sunshine Society. A Christmas dinner, with all needful for the feast, is being sent to each of five needy families. One is that of a widow who has supported her family for years by her own labor, and who has not had much Christmas cheer for a long time. A number of ladies of the society met on Friday of last week and packed three barrels and three boxes of books, magazines, and clothing. One barrel containing warm garments and toys, as well as books, was sent to a mission at Deer Lake, Ont. A barrel of magazines, etc., was for the Moore Home, and the third went to the Asylum at Verdun. The boxes were despatched respectively to section men on the railway, to St. Constant and in the city. Literature was sent to a household in Assiniboia, in which an old man of nearly ninety reads the books and finds them a great help in passing the time in the cold winter days. Miss W., of Fredericton, N.B., who has more of the sunshine spirit than of money to work with—having much of the first, but very little of the second—sends three dozen pretty cards for children in the hospitals. The president, Mrs. Hutchinson, reports a large number of stamps from Mrs. Siskinney, Ontario, and others, to be forwarded to a native in India who wished to have them; one dollar from Mrs. Smith, of Kenil, Assa., for the crippled children's hospital; two dollars from L. T. A., for Christmas sunshine work. The following contributions are also acknowledged with thanks: One dollar from Campbell McCully, St. Mary's, Ont., and a parcel of clothing from Mrs. J. G. Mackenzie, Erie, Ont., received by the secretary, Mrs. Westgate, for the Deer Lake box; books and magazines from Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Wordley, Mr. C. R. Hooper, Mrs. Clara, Mrs. Claxton, Mrs. G. Kitts; toys from Mrs. Patrick; clothes from Mrs. Ambrose and from Mrs. Johnston. The junior society has been active in collecting toys and clothing for the Deer Lake mission, and in furnishing Christmas cheer in other directions. IN NEWFOUNDLAND. There are now two sunshine branches in Newfoundland. The 'Sunny Deeds' branch, the older of the two, has been living up to its name by kind acts to one and another as the occasion arises, visiting the sick, and helping the needy, as their means allow. This branch is at St. George's. The president of the 'Sunny Deeds' Society, Mrs. Bishop, reports the formation of another branch at the small town of Robinson's, about twenty-five miles from St. George's, with sixteen members. A sewing circle is in connection with the branch. One of their earliest sunshine acts was buying and making clothing for the twin babies of a poor woman, and also helping the sick mother. Mrs. Legge is president, and Mrs. Tilley is secretary of the new branch. MONTREAL BRANCH ITEMS. The Montreal branch does much good work in a quiet way. A box of clothing has just been sent to a 'shut-in' at Hemmingford. One dollar from each of two sunshine friends went to supply a poor person with overcoats. Books and magazines are acknowledged from Mrs. T. Y. Foster; magazines from Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Reinhardt, Mrs. Lamb, Elm avenue; and from Mr. Parsons, who sends seventeen years' numbers of magazines. NEWSBOYS ENTERTAINED. The supper given by the Boys' Sunshine Club of Westmount, in Victoria Hall, on Thursday, for the newsboys, was very successful. More than a hundred of the newsboys and paper carriers sat down at three long tables, nicely arranged with a strip of crimson down the centre, the walls clothed, and a few plants. The supper was bountiful and the visitors did it ample justice. A number of ladies assisted the boys of the club in waiting on the tables. After a varied programme contributed partly by the newsboys, themselves, the National Anthem was sung, and the visitors, well satisfied, left for home in three large sleighs. The following contributions have been acknowledged: Candy, from the Canada Maple Leaf Exchange; \$2 from Mayor Cross; \$1 from Mr. W. McAllister; \$1, Mr. James Curry; \$1, Dr. Westley; groceries, C.E.; groceries, W.T.; butter, the Laing Company.

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Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office. ARIZONA'S HUMANE PROTEST. (Arizona 'Republican') When moneyless consumptives are sent to Arizona a criminal wrong is inflicted upon them and a gross outrage is perpetrated upon the community to which they are sent. It is a notorious fact that large numbers of men and women in the last stages of consumption are each year sent to Arizona and California with the delusive hope held out to them that they can get well, when nothing can ever prolong their days. Many of them have barely enough means to reach their destination. Although a patent, if in a hopeless condition, rarely realizes his situation, it requires merely an intelligence above the line of stupidity for any doctor to recognize the facts. Nor is the average physician ignorant of his patient's financial status. When, therefore, Eastern doctors condemn fatal sufferers to a heart-breaking exile among strangers, and in addition send them to die in a strange land without money, the criminal cruelty of the act cannot be adequately described. The conclusion is forced upon Arizona observers that there are some doctors in the United States who would be mildly punished if they could be afflicted with consumption in its last stages and then lured forth by delusive advice to die thousands of miles away from home and loved ones. [For the 'Witness' HESPERIDES. Vain are our strivings with the unplaced sea, And far the haven of our dreaming lies. What profits it forever to contend With wind and rain and flying fire and be The sport of fickle seas and moody skies? Here, for a season, let our voyage end. Here, in this lone sea-land, let us forget The hope that hither wind'd our wand'ring sail. Let us now taste of fruitful ease—but yet It ill becomes us to let courage fail, Who hold in quest the fair Hesperides. Must sail unfeared till our quest be won, Beyond the surging of the farthest seas, Beyond the ultimate splendor of the sun. J. C. M. DUNCAN.



THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The General of the Salvation Army has had a remarkable success in Berlin. All classes have crowded to his meetings, and greeted him with the utmost enthusiasm.

King Oscar has acknowledged the work among Scandinavian sailors by sending a cheque to the Portsmouth and Gosport Seamen's Mission.

A tablet has been unveiled in Tolmer's Square Institute, London, commemorating the fact that the census-taking of the local temperance societies on Nov. 18, 1884, led to the initiation of the first Bill to prevent children under fourteen from being served with liquor by publicans.

Secretary of War Taft, formerly civil governor of the Philippines, recently said: "I am asked the question if there is any room for the Protestant denominations in the islands. I cannot too strongly emphasize the answer that there is. Nothing will do those islands so much good as the introduction of Protestant clergymen to maintain charities, schools, hospitals and Protestant churches."

'Preached every Sunday for fifty years' is the proud record of Martin Myhill, of Gatfield, in Norfolk, England, who on other days of the week does gardening, watch-mending, shoe-repairing, and scissor-grinding.

In the British Mission in Syria, the schools, established in eight villages, are doing much to raise the women from a state of degradation, and the educated girls take quite a different position in their homes.

Mr. Coulthard, of the China Inland Mission, recently paid a visit to the district of Cheh-kiang, worked by German brethren, and relates the following incident: 'At Ch'ing-uen lives a gentleman of higher rank than the magistrate.'

CONFUCIAN ETHICS INADEQUATE

The statement is frequently made that although Christianity is the best religion for Occidentals, yet probably the religions of the Orient are equally well adapted to the people who believe in them.

The best answer to such a theory is not argument but facts. Passing by Buddhism and some other religions, let us look at Confucianism, which is often regarded as the best code of ethics framed by man.

It was remarked by Confucius that a son could not live under the same heaven with the murderer of his father, i. e., that the son would take the life of his murderer, even at the cost of his own.

He killed him, and then allowed himself to be arrested. On enquiry, it seems that the murdered man had himself killed the young man's father. And as the young man has only followed the command of Confucius, he is certain not to suffer any legal penalty for his crime.

Thirty miles from this same city of Lin Ching lives Mr. Wang Ching Yu, who was made nearly blind from a charge of powder blown in his face by a comrade mad with rage.

The greatest foe of progress in China to-day is Confucianism. Its substratum is ancestral worship; its creed, the present is not equal to the past; its fruit, materialism and fatalism.

THE SHINING SHORE.

(Hezekiah Butterworth, in 'Christian Endeavor World'.)

Dr. George F. Root, the author of 'Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom,' was sitting in his younger days at his desk on the old home farm at Reading, Mass., composing and compiling a music book.

'I wish, George,' she said, 'that you would some time write music for those words.'

My days are gliding swiftly by, And I, a pilgrim stranger, Would not detain them as they fly.

What followed was as tender, beautiful and unexpected:

We'll gird our loins, my brethren dear, Our distant home discerning.

The tune came to him immediately, after the manner in which inspirations suddenly come to tone-poets. He wrote down the music, put it aside, and some time afterward published it.

'It was near night, and I hoped that I could hail some boatman who would take me across the river.'

'While I was hiding in the river weeds the sunset passed, and the shadows of evening fell.'

'Across the river was a city, a free city, and I saw a light shine out there in the street along the shore.'

'While thus longing and waiting, the substance of the verses came to me. I found a boatman and was taken across the river to the shining shore; and there on the following day I wrote down my thoughts in the river weeds in the verses you have set to music.'

In the city of Lin Ching, China, there lived, on or about the first of August, two men by the name of Lin. The elder of these one day sat drinking in a restaurant, when the younger stole up on him from behind and, raising blow after blow upon him with an iron club,

FROM AMONG THE BURMANS.

(By the Rev. H. P. Cochran.)

A copy of the New Testament, given him by a native evangelist, was the means of shaking U Po Hline's faith in Buddhism; and of awakening a desire to know more about the 'Jesus Christ religion.'

Relating the circumstances of his conversion, he said: 'I kept my New Testament in my jacket pocket wherever I went. When resting from my work I would take out my Testament and read a little, slowly going on through Matthew, Mark, and Luke—I understood nothing of what I read.'

'Then I came to John. In the first chapter I read: "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." Then a little farther down I read:—"That Word everything created; and without a Divine creating was not so much as one thing."

'Then still further down I read: "The Word took the state of man, and lived among us." And as I read on, I found that the Word that was with God, and was God; and created all things; and became flesh and lived on earth; and the same Jesus Christ that I had been read about in Matthew, Mark, and Luke!'

'What trouble could they make, teacher? Nearly all of them were in debt to me. But when I told my heathen wife, she was very angry and said:—"Very well. If you want to be baptized, be baptized—but I will not be a Jesus Christ wife. I never, never will live with you."

'Finding that she would not relent, I said:—"Do not go away. All this trouble is not because of your changing, but because of my changing. If anybody is to suffer, I must be the one to suffer. There are the eleven buffaloes, and the six rice fields, and the house, and the banana garden—take everything; only let me have the thirty rupees in the box, and I will go away. I will go to Toungoo. If they will not baptize me there, I will go to Heayada. If they will not baptize there, I will go to Bassein. If they will not baptize me there, I will go to Manimein."

'This was no idle boast. He meant just what he said; and, like Paul, was ready to suffer the loss of everything, that he might gain Christ, and be found in him.'

'Not long afterwards she, too, became a Christian. Wherever U Po Hline went, he fearlessly preached Christ. But it was in his own village that his influence was specially felt. His faithfulness and success seemed sufficient evidence of a call to the ministry. Greatly needing such helpers, I soon arranged for him to give his whole time to evangelistic work.'

'A short time before I left Burma, U Po Hline came to me, and said:—"Says, I have been thinking like this: The Apostle Paul said to the Corinthian Christians, "Paul planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase." When Says came to Pynmana thirteen years ago, there was not a Christian in this town nor in all this great jungle. No, nor ever had been. It was all wild, the dwelling-place of dacoits, tigers, bears and snakes. Says has been planting all these years. There has been some reaping, to be sure—but much more is ready for reaping. When I first came to Pynmana, whenever I showed myself in bazaar or street, the people would call to one another: "Come and see Jesus Christ! Come and see Jesus Christ!" "Yes," I would say, "I am here to represent Jesus Christ." Sometimes they would listen to my preaching, but often they would jeer so that I could not preach, they were so ignorant and wild.'

'Now Says must return to America, and another Says will come. Don't go away discouraged, Says. We shall soon be reaping here. If it is God's will that you return to Burma, you will "come rejoicing." When I first came to Pynmana I had a dream. In my dream I saw great fields of rice on three sides of this town. These fields were turning yellow, promising an early and large harvest. How like the Bible is my dream, I thought! This dream strengthened my faith and made me glad. God's time is not yet full, but I believe it will be full soon. This Pynmana Mission is Corinth. Says is Paul. Says has planted, the coming missionary will be Apollos, to water the planting. God will give the increase.'

'May this noble Christian hero live many years to cheer and help the missionaries, in their efforts to dispel the heathen darkness!'

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

(By Dr. Arthur Peill, of Ts'ang chow, North China, in the 'Examiner'.)

One comes across signs of progress in all directions now. General Rea, who was so friendly over the opening of the hospital, was promoted in the spring, and a bright, young-looking officer took

his place, who is a type of the man Yuan Shih Kai is seeking for his army.

This man, General Lei (pronounced 'Lay'), had been to Berlin and Paris in the suite of the Minister to Germany, and keenly regretted that he had had neither time nor opportunity to visit London, too. He was quick and alert in his movements, and also in speech and ideas, and talked away most intelligently upon a variety of topics. He could read and write fluently, which General Rea could not do, nor were soldiers of the old régime expected so to do.

We had a striking proof of progress when staying recently with Dr. Hart in Tien tsin. His Anglo-Chinese College held its first annual sports while we were there, and to see those young fellows run and jump was really most encouraging. They entered into it all so heartily, ran as hard as ever they could, and cheered each other to the echo.

But it was finer still on the Sunday morning, in the Anglo-Chinese service, to see Dr. Hart's two senior students deliberately mount the platform and, in simple English, broken by emotion, confess themselves before their fellows as followers of Jesus Christ and believers in his doctrine.

My first assistant is an earnest Christian, with China's best interests at heart, and I like to see the light in his face, and the enthusiasm of the man, when he meets with signs of progress. One time, it is as he tells me, of a Sunday preaching trip. The six student-assistants were divided into three sets, each of which, on alternate Sundays, went to preach in some neighboring fair or village, until the wheat harvest was gathered and the people became too busy in their fields.

This is not an isolated instance. Things have changed since 1900, and the people are willing now to listen, and no longer ridicule and cavil as they did. The door is standing open that leads to these people's hearts, and the laborers are few. 'Pray ye the Lord of the Harvest' is the cry on the lips of us all. Will you not join us in this prayer and do what you can to get it answered?

Only recently the same man, Huang Sht T'ang, has been to Tien tsin and Pao ting fu on business; in the first to get our hospital report (Chinese) through the press, and, in the second, to try to find a teacher for our school. And again he returns with heart on fire, full of praise for what his eyes have seen. New schools in Tien tsin, industrial schools, medical college, run by the Chinese themselves. Public reading rooms, where all sorts of Chinese newspapers, etc., may be seen and read for a fee of 20 cash (say, twopence), a new desire for learning abroad, Christian truth even in English 'Readers' from Japan, encouraging edicts from the Empress, large growth in the church in Pao ting fu, and substantial progress there towards self-support. All this, and more besides, has made his heart glad. Perhaps he takes a rosy view, but then the rosy view is the right one! Disappointments will no doubt surely come, but Christ is leading on, and our place is with Him in the forefront looking forward to certain victory, whilst we know that even the seeming disaster will be over-ruled for good, and that Satan and all his legions are subservient even in rebellion to him whose name we bear.

Since 'the foolishness' of 1900, Buddhism, in this region, has markedly declined. In recent journeys Murray has seen fine temples in decay, and even being pulled to pieces, and their bricks and stones built into private houses. It is rare to see a well-kept temple, and even priests are scarce.

Men went about there on hands and knees with saddles and bridles like donkeys, or cut pieces out of their thighs as large as the palm of one's hand, quite regardless of streaming blood. Some of these were under vows in regard to a parent's illness, and did it to get them cured. Some were bumping their heads on the ground at every pace they went, others at every ten, with a man to mark the intervals. But even in this stronghold of rampant 'Buddhism' there was interest in Christianity.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE WITNESS OF JOHN THE BAPTIST TO JESUS.

(John I. 19-34.)

Golden Text.—Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. John I. 29.

INTRODUCTION. The present lesson is a continuation of the last. It might be cited as an example of the law of recurrence, for John has already spoken of the witness of John the Baptist to Christ, and now he gives it more in detail.

John the Baptist was six months older than Jesus, of whom he was a relative. He spent the early part of his life in retirement in the wilderness, doubtless in preparation for his mission as the forerunner of Christ. Then suddenly he appeared calling the people to repentance, baptizing them, and announcing the Messiah.

John preached in the Wilderness of Judea, in the region west of the lower Jordan and the Dead Sea. WHAT JOHN WAS NOT. 19. 'And this is the record of John, when the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, Who art thou?'

20. 'And he confessed, and denied not; but confessed, I am not the Christ. 21. 'And they asked him, What then? Art thou Elias? And he saith, I am not. Art thou that prophet? And he answered, No.'

22. 'Then said they unto him, Who art thou? that we may give an answer to them that sent us. What sayest thou of thyself? 23. 'He said, I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias.'

24. 'And they which were sent were of the Pharisees. John's answers to the questions asked by the messengers from the Pharisees are very direct and clear. He does not mystify them by answers in doubtful or vague terms, but says plainly that he is not such or such a one. Then plainly they ask, 'Who art thou?' And John says: 'I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness,' etc., quoting the words of Isa. xl. This was a prophecy familiar to them, and John presents himself as fulfilling it, being thus not the Messiah, but his forerunner. It was a custom in the East to have the road put in good order when the king was to pass over it, hence the occasion for one to go before to proclaim his coming.

John was calling men to repentance, to heart searching, to expectancy, that they might have their minds prepared to receive the Lord, whose ministry was soon to open.

WHY DID JOHN BAPTIZE? 25. 'And they asked him, and said unto him, Why baptizest thou, then, if thou be not Christ, nor Elias, neither that prophet?'

26. 'John answered them, saying, I baptize with water; but there standeth one among you, whom ye know not; 27. 'He it is, who coming after me is preferred before me, whose shoe's latchet I am not worth to unloose.'

28. 'These things were done in Bethabara beyond Jordan, where John was baptizing. 29. The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. 30. 'This is he of whom I said, After me cometh a man which is preferred before me; for he was before me. 31. 'And I knew him not; but that he should be made manifest to Israel, therefore am I come baptizing with water.'

32. 'And I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God.'

33. 'And I knew him not; but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost. 34. 'And I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God.'

35. 'And I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God.'

36. 'And I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God.'

among them. These words are understood as spoken after the baptism of Christ, and John calls attention to the fact that there is one among them who is far above him, whose shoe he is unworthy to loosen. The next day he sees Jesus coming to him, and openly announces him as the 'Lamb of God,' using the figure of the sacrifice so familiar to the Jew as connected with atonement. He recalls his words of the day before, and declares that this is the one to whom he referred.

Even he did not at first know Christ, but he knew that he should be made manifest to Israel, and therefore he was preparing the way for him. JESUS REVEALED TO JOHN THE BAPTIST.

32. 'And John bare record, saying, I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him. 33. 'And I knew him not; but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost. 34. 'And I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God.'

Having explained that he, being the forerunner of Christ, and knowing that he was to be revealed, was baptizing men unto repentance, in preparation for this great event, John the Baptist now explains how Christ was revealed to him.

His experience was similar to that of Christians generally. At first he simply believed and obeyed, not having seen nor known Christ; then the Spirit showed Christ to him, that he might know him and commune with him; then he bore his testimony that this was the Son of God. The Christian life is a growth. At first we have simply faith and obedience, then comes a more perfect knowledge, and with that the ability to witness to the truth as we have known it. The Holy Spirit shows Christ to men still, fixing their attention upon him and calling upon them to believe and follow him. It remains for them to heed the gracious invitation.

Notice how John, he writer of this Gospel, takes such great pains to present Christ as the Son of God. He is most careful to make the fact prominent in the thirty-four verses we have been studying. In this lesson he takes up in detail the testimony of the appointed forerunner of the Saviour, showing how he came to bare record as he did. The lesson for January 15 is 'Jesus wins his first disciples.' John I., 35-51.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Jan. 2.—John i., 19-34. Tuesday, Jan. 3.—John iii., 22-36. Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Mal. iii., 1-3; iv., 5, 6. Thursday, Jan. 5.—Isa. xl., 1-11. Friday, Jan. 6.—Matt. xi., 1-15. Saturday, Jan. 7.—Matt. xiv., 1-14. Sunday, Jan. 8.—Rev. v., 1-14.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

WHOM, AS APPLIED TO JESUS.

There are at least six things about the Lord Jesus connected with this pronoun. I. Jesus asks, 'Whom say ye that I am?' There is but one true answer to this question, and that comes from God. 'The Christ, the Son of the living God' (Matt. xvi., 13-17). No man can confess Jesus as Lord but by the Holy Spirit. II. Then comes the disciples' question, 'To whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life' (John vi., 68.) Christ's words are life-giving and life-sustaining (John vi., 63).

If we receive not His words we are spiritually dead. There is salvation in no other name. III. Whom not having seen ye love (I. Pet. i., 8). This is true faith. Jesus says: 'Blessed are they who have not seen and yet have believed (John xx., 29). Faith is taking God at His word. 'A well-grounded assurance of that for which we hope, a conviction of the reality of things which we do not see.' It is assured of, confides in and relies on 'every word of God. Faith has no difficulties nor uncertainties. IV. To whom coming, the ever-living stone, on which building, we become living stones in God's spiritual house, and a holy priesthood for spiritual service (I. Pet. ii., 2, 5). V. On whom believing we rejoice greatly, the outcome of our faith being the salvation of our souls (I. Pet. i., 8). VI. I know Him whom I have believed (II. Tim. i., 12), and am confident that He will keep securely what I have entrusted to Him against the last day. Hold to the sound teaching, and be true to your faith and love in Jesus (II. Tim. i., 12, 13). Jesus is all to the believer and everything in the believer.

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A very handsome Pictorial New Testament, just published, with chronographs and engravings from special drawings made in Bible lands by special artists, J. C. Clark and the late H. A. Harper. The book is neatly bound in leather, round corners, gilt edge, well printed on fine thin paper, making a handsome book.

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

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

RENEW! RENEW!

Subscribers whose term of subscription will end December 31, 1904, should have found the usual notice and remitting envelope enclosed in the last issue of the 'Weekly Witness.'

Subscribers can render the 'Witness' a valuable service by having these envelopes returned promptly with the subscription of a new subscriber.

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 27, 1904.

THE NEW YEAR.

Charles Knight, in his 'Half hours with the best authors,' opines that the year of the calendar and the year of the poets might well have different starting points. The poets would like to welcome a new year with spring garlands of the tenderest green, and go forth into the fields to find the first blossoms of the hepatica, the bloodroot and the trillium; but the calendar offers for token only the slow lengthening of the days, and for a time 'as day lengthens, cold strengthens.'

The year that has so nearly passed has been one of fruition, following half a dozen similar years. During those years the material progress of Canada has been remarkable. But quite as remarkable as past progress is the fact that the near future promises even more prosperous expansion than any we have experienced before.

The grand jury has found a true bill against the Toronto Street Railway for neglecting to take reasonable precautions for human safety, and has recommended legislation requiring the company to equip its cars with adequate brakes, and that a competent engineer shall inspect all street cars, with power to reject any that are not safe in this respect.

Representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will meet in conference this month to 'discuss' ways and means for the prevention and settlement of labor disputes.

As the engineers appointed by the United States Government have gone over the proposed route of the projected Panama canal and made careful examination of the difficulties to be overcome, the colossal nature of the work has become apparent. The theory that an open waterway like the Suez canal can be constructed within a reasonable time, and at a cost not prohibitive, is still held, but the Congressional committee's report gives it no encouragement.

A remarkable feature of the trade returns for eleven months of the present calendar year, just published at Washington, is that the export of foodstuffs has fallen off in value one hundred million dollars in round numbers, or fifty percent, compared with last year.

By decisions of the Admiralty Court at St. Petersburg, which reversed the findings of the Vladivostok prize court, Russia has placed herself in harmony with the principle insisted on by Great Britain and the United States, that provisions are only conditionally contraband.

Another attempt is to be made by the United States Congress to control the railways and compel them to observe the laws against discrimination in freight rates. For this purpose a bill has been introduced to extend the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. At

bottom the question is really whether Congress or the railways possess the most power. So far the railways have acted as though they were masters of the situation. Congress has from time to time increased the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission till it seemed the railways had no recourse but submit. But when things were brought down to practical operation, the commission has always found that it could not compel the railways to carry freight at a fixed rate, or at any rate, if they did not want to handle it. They refused to do business at an alleged loss. They were short of cars or some other reason was given why they could not obey the commission.

The annual report of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission made public this week tells a startling tale of railway accidents during the past fiscal year. There were 43,266 employees injured and 3,267 killed, in 1904, as compared with 33,711 injured and 2,516 killed in 1903.

The Marriage Law Reform Association of Great Britain, whose object is to validate the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, is seeking to induce the colonies to make a demand for the validation in Great Britain of such colonial marriages, in view of the fact that the children of parents so married in the colonies are under the ban of illegitimacy in Great Britain, and their mothers treated in polite society as lacking the status of marriage.

Chinese going to college in Japan and United States youth going to college in Spain are both significant—the latter very much so. There is no civilized nation in the world that knows less of foreign tongues than the people of the United States, unless it be the Canadians. All foreign peoples crowd into the North American republic and speak their own languages among themselves, but no 'American' ever moves an inch towards acquiring their tongues or considers any of their ways except as ways to be got rid of as soon as they can.

Petersburg court has declared the sinking unjustifiable, though it left undecided the point whether the sinking would have been justified had the cargo been different. This decision will make Russian officers more careful hereafter in the treatment of neutral vessels. The case of the 'Knight Commander,' sunk by a Russian officer because he chose to consider her cargo of machinery and railway material contraband, and because it was more convenient to send her to the bottom than to take her into port, has yet to be decided.

The arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States that has been signed at Washington, is similar in its general terms to any of a dozen or so of arbitration treaties that have been signed by the principal civilized nations during the past year. So many arbitration treaties, indeed, have been agreed to of late, that the London 'Chronicle' said recently, 'Arbitration is in the air, and it is snowing treaties. All thanks to "white winged peace" for that blessing!'

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The timber trade, which is one of New Ontario's greatest assets, will receive somewhat of a setback during the present winter season. Lumbering operations that have been for years a big source of revenue to the government and the people, have been seriously delayed on account of the extremely mild weather experienced in the lumbering districts. The season is said to be the mildest within recollection. Snow and ice are vital necessities for the successful issue of the timber trade in getting out the 'raw' material from the camps, and the present delay will cause great loss all round.

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to all of which the people of the United States have a direct mission. With the exception of Brazil, which speaks Portuguese, Spanish is the language of the whole of South America, Central America and Mexico. Spanish is indeed, next to English, the language of the newer world that is opening into life in this twentieth century, and, with the exception of Spain itself, the United States has taken the whole of the Spanish world more or less under her wing. She has long claimed a certain protectorate over Spanish America, such as she exercised in the case of Venezuela. She has begun to claim overlordship, and now she seems to propose to do some methodical exploiting. For the last task she is well fitted by her overflowing energy, but very much unfitted by her strangled foreign commerce. She finds Great Britain much ahead of her everywhere, and Germany, with the more general and thorough education of her commercial classes, possibly gaining on Great Britain. It will be good for Spain to have an American institution at her capital. Whether it will be good for the lads or not will depend on the lads. Madrid is a very rotten place.

THE WAR.

The chief news is the capture by the Japanese of the Kee kwon fort, three miles north of Port Arthur, at a salient angle in the main line of defences. This is a most important achievement which has not been accomplished without great cost. The object of the Japanese in sending vessels to patrol the Straits of Malacca and other points on the possible path of the Russian fleet has been loudly proclaimed in a manner so different from the usual absolute reticence of the Japanese that we must assume their object is to frighten the approaching armada. The ordinary route to the China Sea is by way of Singapore, and the Straits of Malacca would be an ideal place for the Japanese to catch Admiral Rojestvensky in. The Russians, however, need not pass through that strait to get into the waters it is seeking, but their fleet must pass through some strait of which there are a dozen or twenty, and it will depend a good deal on coaling exigencies which route it must take. The principal straits to watch are naturally those of Malacca and Sunda, on one of which Singapore is situated, and on the other Batavia, the capital of Holland's eastern dominions. The entrances of these two are about five hundred miles apart—quite room enough to dodge in. It has been presumed that it is the purpose of the Russians, if possible, to reach Vladivostok, and that of Togo to attack them wherever he can find them. It is presumable that the wild waste of life that has been going on about Port Arthur has been largely due to a desire to annihilate the Russian squadron there before the arrival of the Baltic fleet, so that Togo might be free to devote himself to encountering that ill-starred expedition. That has now been thoroughly accomplished, the last of the battleships, the 'Sevastopol,' having been apparently completely disabled, and only three seaworthy torpedo boats remaining. There would not appear to have been any need for frantic haste about it. The Baltic fleet is proceeding in small detachments and in the most leisurely way, from one French port to another, and is said to be going to rendezvous off Madagascar. The Japanese have a story that the Russians are quietly withdrawing their armament to the Thie pass. This would be a wise course, as that point is far more defensible than Mukden.

A SUB-NATION.

When will Canada get abashed of her subordinate position among the nations? It is no discredit to be dependent during infancy, but Canada no longer considers herself infantile. Yet in all matters of defence she is still holding on to her mother's apron string, and has occasionally made some pretty strong and confident tugs at it. We rightly regard war with our neighbors as unthinkable, but we well know, even with regard to them, what sort of independence we would enjoy to-day, had we not had that apron to get behind; and when there has been occasion, our demands for protection have been as assured as though we were paying large insurance premiums to secure it. The English press has been of late growing more and more reproachful of us in this respect. We might not have heard so much about it had not the Chamberlain movement brought the colonial relationship into question and forced it into prominence. Even 'Punch,' the smiling one, has at last turned almost sour upon us, and represented John Bull carrying the white man's burden like the weary titan, while Australia and Canada walk along lightly beside him, the former holding the burden, but not lifting it much, and the latter not even touching it. It is time that Canada lent a hand. To say, 'No contribution without representation,' is mis-

erable huckstering, while we owe a debt and do not pay. It was not in this spirit that we lowered our tariff towards Britain, a move that has done us no end of good. We did it because it was only a very little of what we owed to the country which had borne all our burdens for us and opened her markets freely to us. True, she did the latter for her own sake, not for ours. It did not benefit us the less for that, and it must be remembered that what we did was also done for our own sake, and not for Britain's. A party had got into power with tariff reform on its banners, and therefore a mandate from the country to lower the tariff. When it got to power this preferential reduction was what it did. It could not have done less. The people were determined to have some reduction, and the only thing that the Mother Country has to thank us for is that this was the form of reduction that was most acceptable to us. Not for the sake of the empire, or of the mother state, or of our fellow citizens there, who have borne so much for us, but for our own sake, our own dignity, and our own self-respect, we are bound to contribute to the imperial naval defence, and we look to the party which gave us the imperial preference to remove this reproach from our country. We do not say in what form the aid should be given, but that we should put our shoulder in some way to the big burden is too obvious to need argument.

THE CANADIAN COTTON COMBINE

The announcement last week of the amalgamation of the Dominion, Merchants', Montmorency and Colonial Bleaching cotton companies was naturally received with the greatest interest, both here and in England. It appears, however, that the announcement was a little premature, although negotiations are well under way, and the desired end may be reached at any moment. The amalgamation is variously regarded in different circles. Those who look at it from an investment point of view regard it as a good stock exchange proposition; and some call it economically a good thing in reducing expenses of management; while those who see it from the side of the great public can only see in it another extension of the big trust epidemic, with its stifling of competition, with its possible creation of watered stock upon which dividends must be got by the aid of protected monopoly prices, and with its 'pull' with legislators in the creation of bounties and higher tariffs. A good deal of course depends upon how the amalgamated concern is to be capitalized. The present capitalization of the four companies involved is \$5,833,000, and if it is true that the new organization is to have a capitalization double that, blue ruin stories will follow as surely as night follows day; there will be nearly six millions more of watered stock upon which to pay dividends, in addition to the water that is in the four companies now. One result that is certain to follow will be a very strong sentiment throughout the country against the cotton duties. But the cotton people will camp at Ottawa, and will forage unceasingly for higher tariff rates or bonuses. The present tariff gives them thirty-five percent protection on colored cottons, and twenty-five percent on cottons grey and white, with a third off to English goods, and a third surtax on imports from Germany. Under these tariff rates the cotton companies have prospered. Indeed, an unquestioned authority upon cotton manufacturing in Canada assures us that there is not a properly equipped and well-managed cotton mill or factory in the country to-day that is not enjoying a fair profit on the capital actually invested. 'But, mind you,' says he, 'I am speaking of actual capital, not water.' Although it is true that imports of cotton manufactures into Canada have largely increased in recent years, the official statistics furnish abundant proof that the Canadian mills have had their share in the trade expansion of the last few years. For one thing, their exports of cotton fabrics have increased fifty percent in the last three years, whilst imports of the raw cotton from which these fabrics are spun is also largely on the increase. The companies, therefore, have every reason to be satisfied with present conditions, and if they water their stock to the extent that they are said to be about to do, they must make their new bed and lie on it. Any attempt to get increased protection will be strenuously resisted by the people.

RUSSIA'S CRISIS.

If the Czar has, as represented, given as his primary reason for refusing to concede the demand of the zemstvo conference for representative institutions that 'he is immovably resolved to hand his full powers over to his son unimpaired,' he has promoted that unfortunate babe into the first place in the hatred of his subjects. He might have made the life of his son as precious in the sight of the whole empire as is that

of a Prince of Wales among the millions of King Edward's subjects. Instead of that, hope at the hands of the Romanoffs is, according to this account, postponed for another generation. We shall not believe the Czar has been such a fool until we must. Far more moderate reasons are, by another despatch, put into the mouths of even those conservative ministers whose counsel is said to have outweighed the liberal advice of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, and also, it is alleged, of M. de Witte. What they are said to have declared is that 'in the opinion of the council it is not the time to entertain proposals looking to a change in the form of government while war is in progress.' This would seem to be a simple translation into stately speech of Abraham Lincoln's homely phrase that it is not wise to swap horses while you are crossing a stream, an argument which, in that vivid form, will commend itself to everybody as not without weight. This resolution of the council, as reported, far from resembling the Rehoboth utterance ascribed to the Czar, is virtually a promise of making changes in the desired direction by and by, when they will not seem to have been exacted from the Czar with the assistance of foreign bayonets. Most reasonable people would see the force in the Czar's desiring to do things of his own good will—a good will, until now, fully believed in by most of his people and by a majority of mankind, rather than as a surrender to a revolt which accepts the empire's foe as an ally. If the Czar has not, as we feel sure he has not, wilfully closed the door of hope, and if the ameliorations which he is contemplating are substantial, most people would sympathize with this feeling on his part. Indeed, had the Czar pointed to the total abnegation of parliamentary liberties by the liberty-loving Magyars when they smashed the furniture of their parliament house a few days ago, he would have given a telling reason for making haste slowly with a people unused to such duties and proceeding by careful steps. The policy ascribed to M. De Witte, including the total removal of the disabilities of the peasants, would of itself be a revolutionary reform, and one which would probably give so much satisfaction as might bring the people to tolerate a temporary postponement of responsible government. We await with extreme interest the truth about accounts which contradict each other in the most essential way. If the Czar has assumed the son possumus, the probability is that he has in signing such a manifesto sealed the doom of his power, if not the abdication of the House of Romanoff. Indeed, though prophesying is always unwise, no one can say that the tragic history of Louis the Sixteenth of France does not suggest very painful correspondences with the Czar's present position.

THE FOREIGN CURRENCY NUISANCE.

Periodically, the people of Canada, or at least many of them, have a fit of indignation because of the enormous quantity of United States silver coin, much of it debased, and the enormous number of United States bills, which take the place in Canada of our own currency. Only a year or two ago the agitation against such a state of affairs was so pronounced, and so effective, that the Montreal Street Railway Company and many other concerns refused to take either United States notes or silver or bronze coin; but it proved to be only a spasm of patriotism or common sense, and soon passed away. Another such spasm is passing over the people, the cause of which may be traced in great measure to the difficulty and expense of changing Canadian money at the St. Louis Fair. Many Canadians found that our money there was viewed with suspicion as well as contempt, as it cost all the way from two to five or six percent to exchange it for United States bills and coins. But not only at St. Louis is Canadian money passed with difficulty and expense; the same applies all over the United States. Even the Grand Trunk Railway Company, a Canadian institution, charges two percent at its Chicago station if Canadian money is offered in exchange for a ticket. We have been told that it is the same at Portland, and on the trains of the Boston & Maine section of the Canadian Pacific Canadian money is very contemptuously refused by the company's vendor. It costs, after taking trouble, three percent to exchange Canadian money in Boston. In Minnesota the discount on Canadian silver is twenty percent. The Canadian public should not forget that to whatever extent United States bills and small change replaces ours, it is a loss to the Canadian Government, and consequently to ourselves. Our government makes a nice little profit on the circulation as a whole, and if that is diminished by the use of an alien circulation, it is taken out of our pockets in other ways.

So bitter have many Canadians felt after such experiences that they have re-

turned home with the determination to agitate for the passing of a law making the passing of United States notes and bronze and silver coin a criminal offence. This resentment, however, dies down, and they soon begin to take their change as it comes, glad sometimes to be able to get any. As a matter of fact, no other silver, copper or bronze coins except those which His Majesty King Edward causes to be struck for circulation in Canada are a legal tender, as specifically mentioned in the act respecting the currency. The act also specifies that all Dominion notes or bank notes shall be payable in the currency of Canada only. The law further explicitly declares that no tender of payment in coin shall be a legal tender if it is defaced in any way whatever. There is, however, no hope of the injury to the country being remedied by individual action. As long as shopkeepers can dispose of United States money they will not alienate customers by refusing it. The remedy is, however, easy and at our hands if we care to use it. If the banks announced that they would not take United States notes or silver or bronze coins, except at a certain discount, it would soon stop other people from doing so. If the railways did the same, it would be another great help. So far as the railways are concerned, indeed, it is hard to discover why they should demand a commission for changing Canadian money to United States money at their United States stations, and accept United States money at par at their Canadian stations. A law setting a certain discount value on United States money might be the simplest way to deal with the matter, and we understand that Mr. Fielding is about to introduce legislation to some such effect at the next session of parliament. We cannot blame our neighbors when we consider that the value of a silver coin or a note is created by the guarantee of the government's stamp, whether on a bill or on a silver coin, is its promise to pay gold, and that out of this guarantee the government makes a handsome profit. It is we who are to blame for not doing likewise.

FARMERS NOT CRUEL.

The Canadian government has investigated the charge made by Mr. H. B. Willing, in the 'Manchester Guardian' last month. Mr. Willing, who was described in an Associated Press cable despatch as of the 'Keystone' newspaper, Whitby, Ontario, implored the people of Manchester 'not to send their children to Canada until they were able to look after themselves, as, travelling through Ontario county, Mr. Willing has been greatly struck by the miserable manner in which these poor homeless ones have been treated. They are neglected, they have not got proper education, have been made to slave from sunrise to sunset, and thrashed for the least offence. Mr. Willing does not wish to say this is always the case, but in nearly every instance followed up he found ill-usage and neglect.' Thus ran the cabled despatch. As it was obviously a matter affecting the well being as well as the good name of Canada, we insisted that it was necessary for the government to make a thorough investigation. Such an investigation has now been made by Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. In the first place, Mr. Smart found that Mr. Willing had no connection whatever with the 'Keystone' newspaper, and no authority to use its name. Mr. Goodfellow, the editor and proprietor of the 'Keystone,' stated to Mr. Smart that he had read Willing's allegations in the 'Manchester Guardian,' but did not agree with them. Indeed, Mr. Goodfellow stated that, while there might be an odd case of neglect, he knew of none; and knowing the farmers of Ontario as he knew them, he did not believe they would be guilty of treating a home child in the manner described by Mr. Willing. Mr. Willing, by the bye, is a general insurance agent for the counties of Ontario and Durham, and on one occasion during a trip through the country districts, Mr. Goodfellow authorized him to solicit subscriptions for the 'Keystone.' That was the only connection, it is said, that he ever had with the newspaper, and it only lasted five days.

Mr. Smart saw Mr. Willing and requested him, in the interests of all parties concerned, to afford him assistance in investigating the facts he had alleged to exist. Mr. Willing replied that he could not render much assistance, nor could he furnish the names of the farmers, or the children, or the addresses at which he saw the children. He had not interviewed a single child or employer. His serious allegations, indeed, seem to have been founded upon the idle chatter of a woman concerning a neighbor. He finally told Mr. Smart that when he wrote to the 'Guardian' he only meant to imply that his knowledge was

superficial; and his letter was written as a protest against sending young children to Canada. Mr. Smart then did some investigating on his own account and mentions specific cases to prove that the children generally are well off and happy. An old home boy who had worked in the neighborhood for five years said the farmers around there were not the class that would ill-treat a child, and that he had always received kind and considerate usage. A Barnardo girl, who was privately interviewed, was happy and contented and receiving good treatment from her mistress and the family. Miss Louisa Stephenson, of Kinsale, the daughter of a well-known and substantial farmer, told Mr. Smart that she was acquainted with nearly all the farmers of the district, and had never heard of the ill-treatment of any home children; furthermore, she did not believe that any of her neighbors would be guilty of subjecting defenceless children to treatment such as the article indicated. Mr. Smart therefore concludes that there appears to be no foundation in fact for the charges set forth by Mr. Willing, and the aspersions thereby cast on the farmers of the county of Ontario are 'as undeserved,' he believes, 'as they are untrue.' Before beginning this investigation, Mr. Smart once again asked Mr. Willing to furnish him with specific cases, so that the inquiry might be made as thorough as possible, but he once more stated that he was unable to do so. Mr. Willing, it would seem, has, with presumably good intentions, simply slandered the country he lives in. It is incredible that there are no cases where emigrant children are neglected and treated ungenerously, but most of the organizations engaged in bringing them out watch over them sufficiently to see that this is not general or extreme. If there are any bodies in Great Britain shipping poor children to Canada without such oversight worse results must be looked for, for we never heard it alleged that there were no curmudgeons in Canada.

THE NEW CHINA.

The Rev. D. C. Greene, of the American Board of Missions, tells of the thousands of Chinese students now studying at Japanese colleges. This interesting movement may be in some measure due to Japanese initiative, or at least to Japanese encouragement, as it is to be looked for that Japan, looking to the near future, should not desire to encounter Russia's next invasion alone, when there is a power of untold potential strength to which the defence of Manchuria properly belongs, and which only needs modern training to make it a giant in strength. But far more is it due to the awakening of China herself. The Japanese guns which sent her ships to the bottom and drove her out of great fortresses opened China's eyes to the difference between her ancient civilization and the new civilization of a kindred people less in number than those of a Chinese province. The punitive expedition of the European powers which battered and desecrated the sacred city of Peking, made her still further conscious of her precarious national existence, and now the fact that Japan has been able by herself to face what the Chinese no doubt regarded as the greatest empire in the world, has finished the work of modernizing the convictions and aspirations of young China, and she is taking large advantage of the opportunities of enlightenment which seem from results to be almost as good in Japan as in any country. It is probable that China will in the next ten or twenty years pass through even a more revolutionary change and achieve even more progress than Japan did in a like time, and indeed, that the change will be more rapid than any nation ever knew. It is well for her that her prospect is one of advancement, under the tutelage of a kindred nation, and not one of suppression under the incubus of Russia. Russia would have labored to change the Chinese into a fighting horde, whose errand would be destruction, Japan will make of them an industrial people, who will add enormously to the wealth of the world. How the opening of China will affect western industrialism it is hard to predict, but he is wise who adapts himself to new conditions. If Canada is not prepared to employ Chinese in Canada, she will probably hear ere long of Canadians employing Chinese in China, and underselling Canada in the world markets. Japan has been slow to produce any effect on the world's industry, as her ideals have been chivalrous rather than industrial. China on the other hand is primarily an industrial country, and will spring into effectiveness the moment she frankly accepts the western light.

PROSTITUTED JOURNALISM.

Germany is agitated because of the announcement that, after Jan. 1, the 'National Zeitung,' a newspaper that has been for a long time one of the world's influential organs of opinion, will stop publication. The cause is lack of sup-

port, and Dr. Theodor Barth, in a letter to the Berlin 'Nation,' writes with 'deep sorrow at this regrettable ending of so valuable a journal.' He says, too, that 'the event would not have attracted so much attention if it were not typical of the time.' He writes that there are many other newspapers, particularly those of a political cast, which are also about to disappear, or which will be carried on only with heavy losses and increasing difficulties. He declares that the old idea that a newspaper is a sort of pulp from which certain fixed theories are taught, and fundamental principles of art, politics and literature are defended, is becoming outgrown; that the desire to influence the minds of the public has been displaced by the wish to make every possible cent out of the sale of a print-covered piece of paper; and, that, 'along with the cigarette guaranteed free from nicotine, and the wine which is without alcohol, we have the newspaper which is guileless of any convictions.' The same sort of thing has been illustrated in England by the sale of the 'Standard' to the Pearson syndicate, and it has been shown in Canada by the sale of the 'Press' to the Russell syndicate. Such papers cater to nothing but popular prejudices and 'sensations,' except where they are used to subserve personal or corporate interests, and must, one would think, in time kill off their readers from nausea. However that may be, the commercialized journalism even now is not having things all its own way. The situation is bad enough, but there are still newspapers whose whole and sole idea is not 'filthy lucre,' but who continue forceful in moral and social causes. An English correspondent of the New York 'Evening Post' recently pointed out that the commercialized newspaper and the newspaper trust have not yet been in existence long enough to make their lasting financial success certain; and it would not be very wonderful to see a revolt of readers in no long time from conditions which show for them no consideration and much contempt, buying and selling them in job lots. It is time for those who do not wish for papers which are mere seekers for circulation as vehicles for indiscriminate advertisements to prepare to pay for their papers what they cost. The Australians still pay sixpence, twelve cents, for a newspaper, and they have surprisingly fine ones. We should not be surprised if the old-style newspaper that was paid for by its readers should again have its day.

[For the 'Witness.'

A VISION OF THE MONTHS.

'Twas late at night: the children in their coats
Long since had slept: while sad 'forget-me-nots'
Of happier years (which oft refuse to sleep
The older eyelids in oblivious sleep)
Held us in wakeful spells: clear Memory's eye
Was gazing up the Past's weird stream at joys gone by.
At length we slumbered, and toward cock-crow's hour
We felt the subjects of sleep's mystic power;
The months appeared portrayed, as dream portraits,
Each with a debt of thrice ten numbered days:
Some came in furs, and others crowned with flowers;
Some chill with sleet, and others drenched with showers.
The first came crisp with snow: the next twin blew
From boisterous horns their blasts of icy dew:
The next, a maiden, smiling through her tears,
Who bade the traveller halt 'twixt hopes and fears:
The fifth came loosely-zoned, from Spring's bright bowers,
Lovely with leaves, and gay with golden hours.
And two came sunburnt, still more gaily gowned,
With buoyant step, as if on pleasure bound:
The next brought fruit, and waved the radiant sheaf;
Then one came soberly with yellow leaf:
And thus the months, each with a varied rhyme,
Sped swiftly down the avenue of Time.
At length, in accents stern, one seemed to say:
'Pray, what think'st thou of all this long array?
Give an account of this thy stewardship.'
To whom we made reply with trembling lip
In the great Roman's deathless, doleful phrase;
'Alas! we've lost the day and many days!
The Sage replied: 'Tis true, alas, most true
That Conscience brings a wilderness to view;
Yet gather what remains; let naught be lost;
Thy heart shall glow in spite of Nature's frost:
I know the grief that preys upon the soul:
I'll give thee gladness ere I reach my goal.
Stay! blessed month, depart not yet so soon:
Dearer thy darksome days than suns of June!
For thou e'er bring'st the happy Christmas time,
And rings thy midnight air with angel-chime.
Thanks for thy teaching, may we wisen be,
If with Heaven's will thy name again we see.
H. T. RICHARDS.

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 is issued by the publishers of 'World Wide' in their mid-December issue. These Cartoons give a most humorous and effective review of the interesting world-events of this most interesting year.

Suitable to send to distant friends for New Year's Presents.

For Sale by all booksellers and newsdealers at Ten Cents a copy.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

A Romney was sold in London for £26,825.

Whilst in England the Queen of Portugal visited the tomb of her father, the Comte de Paris.

A first edition of 'Robinson Crusoe,' in two volumes, realized £121 at an auction sale at Sotheby's, London.

Fears are expressed for the health of 'Old Jim,' a rhinoceros which has been an inmate of the London Zoo for forty years.

A Norwich firm has forwarded a couple of consignments of its famous canaries to be placed in the Palace of the Sultan of Turkey.

A jurymen summoned to attend at the Essex Quarter Sessions did not appear. 'This gentleman is dead,' said the chairman. 'He will be excused.'

The Russian deserters in the East End of London are increasing at an alarming rate. They are fed at the synagogues, and sometimes they sleep there.

The cotton slump in England has in no way affected the Lancashire textile trade, work being now more plentiful than has been the case for some time past.

A wonderful record of the Salvation Army's social work during the past year has just been issued, three million meals being provided for the starving.

A Somersetshire farmer was fined £30 at the Guildhall for sending to London for sale the carcass of a bullock that had suffered from a malignant form of cancer.

A roach, 3 lbs. 10 1/2 ozs. in weight, 18 inches long, and 11 inches in girth, has been caught near Bristol, and is stated to constitute a record for the United Kingdom.

The first inmate admitted to the Lincoln County Lunatic Asylum at Bracebridge has just died. She was an inmate for fifty-four years, and cost the authorities £1,100.

At the funeral of Mr. C. T. Ferguson, F.S.A., of Carlisle, the coffin was covered with a violet pall, placed on a light lorry painted olive green, and was drawn by two grey horses, tandem-wise.

A monolith, which is stated to be impervious to the action of time and temperature, has been erected over the grave of Sir H. M. Stanley, at Pirbright. The stone was brought from Dartmoor.

A fox, being hard pressed by the Tidmouth Hunt, dashed through the large window of the dining-room of the rest-

dence of Major Foyle, R.E., at Nether-avon, escaping through the front door.

More paupers were in the workhouses of England and Wales at the end of November than ever before recorded. About 800,000 persons are now receiving relief, or one in every forty-one inhabitants.

Jane Roberts, who was buried at Caer-geffio, Anglesey, on Dec. 5, was born on the scene of battle during the Napoleonic wars. She was over a hundred, and her mother attained even a greater age.

A West Riding vicar recently married a lady of Brighton, and they are not on their honeymoon. Thirty years ago the bride was christened by the vicar, and as she grew up she taught in the Sunday-school.

It is said that as the result of the Welsh revival a miner has given £100 from his savings for charity and mission work. There is now no bad language in the mines, and the public house bars are deserted.

On the condition that Sir Edward Elgar should be offered and accept the professorship, Mr. Richard Peyton has offered a sum of £10,000 to endow a chair of music at Birmingham University.

Prison life has been made so pleasant that, according to Mr. Justice Bingham, crimes were in some instances committed to secure for the offenders three or four months' comfortable housing during the rigor of winter.

The Board of Trade returns for November show that the exports last month amounted to £26,113,288, an increase of £3,075,493 as compared with November, 1903, and the imports to £20,670,846, an increase of £1,947,255.

A number of Mohamedans lately went to Hyde Park, London, for the purpose of commemorating, according to the rites of their faith, the expiration of the fast of the Month of Ramadan. Despite the cold and rain they went through their devotions in the orthodox Eastern fashion.

After twenty years in charge of the Exmouth Dock-estates, Robert Doble, 74, was killed. A heavy swell was running as he opened the gates, and the handle of the winch, revolving at terrific speed, struck Doble in the face, breaking his jaw and fracturing his skull.

Mrs. Mary Hickman, aged 96, of Maidford, has a family of 118, namely, ten children, whose combined ages total 653, fifty grandchildren, fifty-seven great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. Her eldest son is seventy-seven.

To suit the convenience of the Bishop of Winchester, a charge of furious motoring against Norman Littlejohn, of Farnham, heard at Alton Petty Sessions, was adjourned for a fortnight. The bishop

and his chaplain were riding in the car at the time of the alleged offence.

A cat which was taken from the house of a groom of the Duke of Beaufort, at Petty France, near Badmington, to Oakham, Rutland, escaped after being in its new home a couple of days, and arrived at its old Gloucestershire home eight days afterwards, having travelled 200 miles.

Farmers in the Allendale district have suffered severely during the past fortnight from the ravages of a wolf (probably a wild dog). Not only have the footprints of the animal been traced in the snow, but he has been seen and chased several times. The depredations are serious, five and six sheep having been worried in one night.

The following notice was recently fixed upon the door of a Hertfordshire village church, and also read out to the congregation:—'This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in the churchyard but those living in the parish, and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to me. Signed, E. G., Parish Clerk.'

The Earl of Harrington was awarded £300 damages and costs, in consequence of the injury done to his fishing rights in the River Derwent at Elveston Castle, through its pollution by the discharge from the sewers of the Corporation of Derby. The swirl of the river current carried pollution into the lake in the castle grounds.

A member of the crew of His Majesty's ship 'Vernon,' who was amongst those who were rescued after the recent submarine mine disaster off Portsmouth, has written to his father in Scarborough in reference to the occurrence. 'When we were in the water the Lieutenant said, "Give us a song to cheer us up a bit." So we struck up "Bill Bailey," with death staring us in the face. If we had got the cramp we should have gone down.'

Charlton Hall, the home of Lord Suffolk, has not only a famous picture-gallery, but a ghost chamber. Many of the finest paintings belonged to James the Second, who, on the eve of his flight, committed them to the care of Colonel Graham, the son-in-law of the Lord Suffolk of that day. Circumstances were against his reclaiming them, and the Prince of Orange subsequently confirmed the family in the possession of these treasures. Now the Ghost chamber is known as King James's room, and tradition declares that on each recurring anniversary of his flight, King James's ghost comes to ask for his pictures.

In accordance with ancient custom the Court of Aldermen of the city of London inspected and selected the cloth sent each year to the Great Officers of State and others. The recipients and their certified garments were:—Four and a half yards of best black cloth to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice,

the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Treasurer and Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Recorder, the Chamberlain, and the Common Sergeant. Six yards of black cloth and six yards of green cloth to the Town Clerk, and four yards of each to his principal clerk. Other gifts of cloth—four yards each—to the Attorney in Chancery, the Attorney in Chancery, the Cashier, the Recorder's clerk, and the Usher.

SCOTCH.

Glasgow street cars have covered tops and verandahs fore and aft for passengers.

Last week no fewer than four couples celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding in Fifeshire.

Dundee Day Nurseries took care of 17,189 children during the past year, and did this section of its work excellently well.

A Kirkcaldy evangelist who had admitted a vaccination contravention, refused to sign his plea, as according to his dictionary the technical meaning of guilty was 'wicked' or criminal.

The discovery of a secret furnace and what are popularly believed to be the calcined ashes of human bones at Logie House, near Dundee, revives an old-time story of the De'il o' Logie.

One of the most densely populated districts of Belfast has been visited by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Countess of Dudley opened a home and training institute for cripples, orphans, and destitute children.

The 'Kilties' Band' were given a civic welcome in Glasgow on Dec. 5. They were received in the banqueting hall of the municipal buildings, where a large party of town councillors and their lady friends gave them a hearty reception.

George Berry, Kincapple, has died, at the age of ninety-five. He remembered Waterloo. He had one brother die at eighty-two and two sisters at eighty-two and eighty-seven. They were all natives of the village where they lived and died.

Henry Anderson, stocking maker, who died in Hayick Cottage Hospital, had a very adventurous career. He belonged to Hawick, and in 1856 enlisted in the 93rd Highlanders, with whom he proceeded to India. In the following year deceased went through the Mutiny, taking part in twenty-three engagements, including the relief of Lucknow.

The Governors of the West of Scotland Agricultural College have decided that their pupils, in order to be able to milk well, must possess more muscular energy. An inquiry is to be made for a mechanical contrivance capable of affording the students an opportunity of acquiring the muscular energy necessary in a good milker.

The Sligo portion of the De Freyne estate has been disposed of to the tenants. The terms are 6s. in the pound on the first term and non-judicial rents, and 4s. in the pound on second term rents. Tenants owing one and a half-year rent are to pay one half-year's rent, less ten per cent reduction, and a half-year is to be added to the purchase money, the other half being wiped out. The game and sporting rights are to be unreservedly vested in the landlord.

Nearly every cave on the Ayrshire coast—and the cliffs are honeycombed with them—has its recognized occupants. Large caves accommodate families; some are so small that they can harbor only a single dweller. The laws of civilization are not observed by the cave-dwellers. They have a sort of rude Socialism which bids fair to degenerate into anarchy. The conditions of life are pestilential, and the habits are degrading. From time to time predatory raids are taken and foodstuffs and liquor are stolen from neighboring villages.

The Glasgow Corporation is considering a scheme under which Glasgow chronic inebriates shall be banished to the Islet of Shuna, one of the Hebrides group. This islet is leased to a farmer, and has been practically forgotten by the Corporation of Glasgow, who have owned it for a century. It is sandwiched between the coast of Argyllshire and the island of Luing, and is only three miles in length and about half that extent in its breadth. The climate is described in the corporation reports as similar to that of Jersey, and those who are urging that the islet should be used as an inebriates' settlement point out that the islanders would be practically self-supporting.

Edinburgh has adopted an ingenious system of police telephones, and one of the most interesting features of the arrangement is that an operator at the Central Station can establish communication with the policeman on his beat. At certain points signalling boxes are placed, in the centre of which is a tiny round disc, like a miniature ball's eye, visible to the passer-by through transparent glass set into the cover of the signal box. The disc is colored red. Should the operator at the Central Station desire to call the attention of the policeman in a particular beat all he has to do is to turn a lever. Instantly the discs of every signal-box in the beat operated by the lever show a conspicuous white. The policeman then understands he is wanted.

Children attending school in some parts of Scotland make sometimes rather remarkable long-distance walking records. The schoolmaster of Kilchrenan, Argyllshire, writes: Master Duncan and the Misses Sarah and Annie Macnevin live over five miles from Kilchrenan school. Each, entering school in turn at about seven years of age, attended with praiseworthy regularity, traversing in the course of a year something like 2,000 miles. Duncan, the eldest, left school over two years ago, having won

Advertisements.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 37 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

the merit certificate. Sarah obtained this distinction last year, and continues her studies in the advanced department. Annie, the youngest, will, it is expected, achieve a like result in May next, when she undergoes examination. Miss Crissy Mackenzie lives over four miles from school, and to prosecute her studies walks in the course of a year about 1,700 miles. She, too, expects the merit certificate in May next. It may be thought that such feats of endurance and perseverance must have an injurious effect. But it is not so. On the contrary, the schoolmaster states that the children mentioned are among the most robust, most healthy-minded, and best-behaved of their fellows.

IRISH.

There are more pitiful stories of starvation in the west of Ireland. Farmers took cattle to a fair last week to raise money for the rent, but found no buyers.

Owing to the bursting of a main water pipe, which blew up some yards of the sidewalk, Royal avenue, North street, and Donegal street, Belfast, were flooded to the extent of three inches last week.

An accident has occurred to Viscount Castlereagh, son of the Earl of Kenmare. While hunting with the Meath hounds, His Lordship was caught by a tree as his horse was jumping a fence, and Viscount Castlereagh's nose was seriously injured. He is progressing favorably.

Gen. Booth delivered a lecture in the Palace Theatre, Belfast, to a crowded house on 'The Salvation Army, past, present and future.' The Lord Mayor (Sir Otto Jaffé) presided, and was supported by a number of prominent citizens. General Booth also conducted services in the morning and evening.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive at Ashford, Cong, on Jan. 23, on a visit to Lord Ardilaun, and will afterwards return to Dublin on Jan. 30, and be present at the first levee of the season at Dublin Castle. His Royal Highness will, it is expected, remain for the Earl of Mayo's investiture as a Knight of St. Patrick.

A presentation took place on Dec. 2, at the Presbytery, Cahirciveen, when Mr. William Harvey Leared was presented with a handsome purse of sovereigns on the occasion of his retirement from the management of the National Bank in that town. Mr. Leared had been in the service of the bank for 60 years. He had been manager at Athy, Mountmellick, and finally at Cahirciveen, in which last mentioned place he had just completed 24 years.

Two large grass farms have been purchased from the O'Connor Don by the Estates Commissioners for distribution amongst the tenants. The farms are known as Tallaghorn and Carrowreagh, and are on the Don's Bellinagare property. A number of the tenants adjoining these lands purchased their holdings on the understanding that as these grass farms were available they would be divided amongst them.

The valuable challenge cup, the gift of Sir Henry Irving, which is annually competed for by the fife and drum bands of Dublin, has been stolen from the licensed premises, No. 1 Great Strand street, where it had been placed on view. It is surmised that some time during the night of Dec. 5 the trophy was abstracted from the premises

Salaries Paid At the Rate of \$500.00 a Year

To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

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

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers MONTREAL.

through a ventilation window which provided the burglar with a means of access to the shop. The detective department are inquiring into the matter, and hope to restore the cup to its holders.

A very tedious and difficult piece of work, and one requiring considerable technical skill and manipulation, has just been successfully executed off the coast of Kerry. Some time ago the Commercial Cable Company's Azores cable became injured some distance from the Irish coast, and the services of the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable-repairing steamer 'Norse' was requisitioned to locate the injured portion of the cable, and carry out the repairing of the same. This has now been most expeditiously and satisfactorily done, which is a very creditable feat to perform; but the work was facilitated by a spell of calm weather and smooth sea that prevailed recently in the Atlantic. Another of the Commercial Cable Company's transatlantic cables at present needs repairing at a supposed distance of thirty miles off the Kerry coast, and this will also be carried out as soon as possible by the experienced and capable staff of the steamer 'Norse.'

SULTAN'S TEETH SET IN DIAMONDS.

(From the 'Onlooker.') The most noticeable figure nowadays in the West End is the Sultan of Johore. He possesses a unique set of teeth, all his own, all the front ones being set in diamonds encircled in gold. The effect at close quarters is astonishing.

MR. TURGEON HONORED.

WAS GUEST LAST NIGHT AT DINNER TENDERED BY FRIENDS AT CHATEAU FRONTENAC.

Quebec, Dec. 21.—The Hon. A. Turgeon, Minister of Agriculture, was the guest of honor last evening at a dinner tendered to him by his friends, at the Chateau Frontenac, when about 250 subscribers were present.

MR. TURGEON'S SPEECH. Mr. Turgeon on rising to reply was received with prolonged applause. He said:—



THE HON. A. TURGEON.

My first word must be one of gratitude to the chairman, who has just put aside his favorite studies and his many other labors to come to preside at this banquet, to which he also lends the eclat of his name and the stamp of his approval, as well as to you all, gentlemen, who are giving me so splendid a proof of your esteem, your consideration and your friendship.

enough of it to fill with joy the hearts of the harvesters in the future. You have naturally referred, sir, to my relations with the two countries which have honored me with membership in their national orders.

able day, the 13th of April, 1868, when Champlain embarked with his companions, to lay the foundations of Quebec. And, for the first time, by a more powerful evocation of the past, strengthened and sustained by the hoary magic of the place, I realized all there was of firm intrepidity, valorous courage, chivalrous spirit and lofty aspiration in the soul of our forefathers.

Mr. Chairman, with you I shall now cross the frontier. The well-ordered life of a people, as of individuals, should give a share—I do not say an equal one, but one as complete as possible—to material interests and to things of the mind, and I would ask you if contemporaneous history furnished a more conclusive example of this happy alliance than the little kingdom of Belgium.

Belgium has known the vicissitudes of fortune. In the Middle Ages its communes, freely constituted and each living its own life independently and wearing its own original physiognomy, contributed as much as did Florence and Venice by the exchange of ideas and products to the creation of the modern world.

Its coal mines, its metallurgical works, its woollen, cotton and linen industries have advanced by leaps and bounds. Its trade runs over the enormous figure of eight hundred millions of dollars. It has become the country of passage for men and of transit for merchandise and, from the agricultural standpoint, the highest gardening. With a total superficies of 11,372 square miles, about the size of one of our counties, and a population of seven millions, its inhabitants must of necessity overflow beyond its limits, and, as they possess no colonies—the Free Congo State does not altogether deserve that title—we have the greatest interest in inviting them to come hither, where they naturally feel themselves attracted by the similarity of language, social conditions and government.

fertility of our soil, the wealth of our mines and forests and the magnitude of our water powers, the finest in the world, in order to group together the auxiliaries necessary to the enhancement of the value of our domain. We should not fear the co-operation of the foreigner, but it is desirable also to seek a varied clientele and, at the banquet, to which we invite the economic world, we should not relinquish all the best dishes and the biggest pieces to our enterprising neighbors.

OTHER TOASTS. The other toasts were: 'France,' proposed by Mr. J. N. Belleau, K.C., responded to by Prof. Allard; 'Belgium,' proposed by Mr. P. Corriveau, and replied to by Mr. A. C. Joseph, consul for Belgium.

The Hon. Mr. Gouin wrote to the secretary regretting that owing to present mourning, he was unable to be present at the dinner.

BOYS THREE. Into a Fifty-ninth street crosstown car entered three small boys, aged, at a guess, 5, 7 and 8, the smallest of the bunch wearing a marvelous red sweater, the collar of which he had turned up high around his neck and chin.

The two older boys, clearly considering themselves the protectors of the smallest boy, the lad in the bright red sweater—whom they had placed between them when they sat down—were both notably self-reliant and able to take care of themselves; but the eight-year-old was evidently the acknowledged pilot and general manager of the party, and, as it turned out in a minute, he was the purse bearer, too, for when the conductor came through to collect the fares and halted in front of the bunch: 'Say,' said this boy, rising from his seat and looking at the conductor, but pointing to the small boy in the red sweater, 'say, do I have to pay for this kid?'

And then he collected the two fares and went, with his face still poppy colored, but still controlling himself, back to the rear platform, still keeping a tight hold on himself, but evidently as pleased as a man could be. He might meet up with many odd passengers in the course of a day's run, but not in two days would he be likely to meet anybody that would give him more pure joy than had those boys three.—New York 'Sun.'

EASY LANGUAGE TO LEARN. Mr. George Wyndham, M.P. in his Glasgow address as rector of the university, alluded to the story that the Scots who founded the kingdom of Dairiada killed all the men and women who were Picts and spoke their non-Aryan language. 'I know that only five words of the Pictish tongue remain,' he said. 'In an examination which allowed to candidates a free choice from all languages I should select the Pictish language. It can be mastered in one minute.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MR. AND MRS. SANTA CLAUS. (On the Day After Christmas.) (Santa Claus in bed; Mrs. Santa Claus seated at his side, mending his coat.) Mrs. S. C.—Why, Santa, that must have been a bad chimney, to catch and tear such a hole as this. I should think people might keep their chimneys in better repair; especially so near Christmas time.

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.



Far away Friends. Would greatly appreciate as a New Year's gift a year's subscription to 'World Wide,' the weekly visits of which would be a constant reminder of the giver throughout the whole year. 'World Wide' is as interesting to the Anglo-Saxon reader on the other side of the world as it is here. The only shade of local color it contains is in the advertising columns—all the rest is of world-wide interest.

you, dear? I declare! your work is too much for any man to do alone. Next year I believe I shall positively forbid your going out at Christmas time. Mr. S. C.—Oh, no, my dear; we could not disappoint the children, you know. (Door opens; heavy mail bag is thrown in.) Mrs. S. C.—Here comes the mail. There seems to be a good deal of it, as there usually is the day after Christmas. Read the letters to me, Santa; I want to know how the children enjoyed their presents.

Advertisements.

LADIES' \$4.50 WINTER SUITS, and up to \$12. Also, Skirts and Waists. Send for Fall Styles and Cloth Samples. THE SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Can.

Fits Cured Free. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use. Send to Dr. H. M. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 156 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

RAZOR STEEL SAWS. SECRET TEMPER. CROSS-CUT. FOR FARMERS.



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

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 \$1.00 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.

DODGES IN SMUGGLING

ART POROUS PLASTER PLAYED IN BRINGING A CONSIGNMENT OF DIAMONDS INTO NEW YORK.

The old Special Agent with the grizzled moustache took his cigar out of his mouth, regarded it critically for a moment, and then said slowly: 'Um, yes; I suppose they have all sorts of new tricks and are constantly devising others, and I don't doubt that they succeed in beating the customs house officers every now and then. But they don't seem to be doing anything spectacular just now—perhaps they're unaccustomed as yet.'

'You know, these people who make a business of smuggling, and I mean the people who try to bring in thousands of dollars' worth of things at a time, are as keen as a knifeblade. They're not ordinary cracksmen, and it takes a mighty good man to get ahead of them. Sometimes the customs house people, even the special agents of the treasury, are dead up against it when it comes to dealing with the cool and clever class of crooks.'

'Now, just let me give you an example of the astuteness of one of them at least. It will show you the sort of thing we had to deal with in the past.'

'One day a cablegram reached the treasury department, signed with the name of a treasury agent in France, stating that a certain passenger on a certain steamer bound for New York had with him about \$30,000 worth of fine diamonds which he intended to smuggle into the country. A full description of the man accompanied the notification as well as a general description of the stones. The steamer and the stateroom occupied by the passenger were noted, and we were warned that he might attempt to change his appearance by removing his beard, which was full and pointed at the time the steamer sailed.'

'The most interesting part of the message was the statement that the passenger would probably have the gems concealed beneath a porous plaster spread across the small of his back. Therefore we were not to listen to any protestations of innocence, nor to his eagerness to have his baggage examined in order to establish that innocence. We were to take him into his stateroom and undress him and pull off the plaster.'

'We had much amusement over the cablegram and also at the new variation of an absurdly old device for smuggling, because time and time again dutiable things had been found wrapped in bandages which concealed supposed injuries. We also pictured the dismay of the man when we should get down to his skin, as it were.'

'In due season the steamer arrived, and with it the passenger against whom we had been warned. There he was and he had actually reduced his beard to a pair of thin side whiskers and removed his moustache. We enquired and found that he had made no mention of diamonds upon the declaration before the inspector. Before he had a chance to get ashore one of the special agents went to him and quietly asked why he had not declared the diamonds he was bringing into the country. He jumped as if something had stung him, and then just as calmly stated that he had no diamonds, that he could go through his baggage, his pockets, anything he had. He said it was most remarkable to accuse him of such a thing, but he did not fly into a rage; he acted just as any innocent man would have acted under the circumstances. Then we knew we had to do with a good 'un.'

'We wasted very little time over his baggage, although he bustled around with the keys at a great rate. One of the men finally said to him that it was useless to waste more time, and asked him to return to his stateroom for a somewhat more complete examination. At this the passenger raised a great protest, and declared it was outrageous to submit him to such an indignity. When we reached the room we asked him kindly to remove his clothing, saying nothing, however, about the plaster. By this time our man was at white heat. He said he had only come to the stateroom to avoid a scene on deck, and he refused to take off his clothing. Then he was told he would have to be taken into custody and would undoubtedly be searched.'

'This further infuriated him, and he began a long rignarole about being an American citizen with rights and all that sort of thing, and we stood around and waited until he had finished. At last he cooled down a bit, and even laughed, saying that perhaps, after all, it was best to end the farce by submitting. But he begged one thing of us, and that was patience, because, he said, he had been suffering for a long time with a severe attack of rheumatism in his back, and it was painful for him to get into and out of his clothing. He added that he had been able to obtain some relief from porous plasters, and that he never went about without one on his back. About ten minutes later we got down to his skin, and there was the plaster, and not at all strange to relate, it was uneven and wrinkled, and quite lumpy in places. Just at this moment the psychological moment, if there was one, we acquainted him with the contents of the cablegram which had been received from the agent in France, and you should have seen the look that swept over his face. The rheumatism, apparently, doubled him up in a minute. He began to groan and protest, saying that he must refuse to have the plaster removed, but his protests were of no avail. We took off the plaster and, of course, found the gems arranged in a pretty pattern work beneath it. And, I tell you, he must have suffered with his burden, because the stones were cut, and each one of them had made a hole in his back. And that is the story of our taking of at least \$30,000 worth of beautifully cut stones from our wily friend. The old man paused again and again, looked at the end of his now unlighted cigar. Slowly he drew a match from his pocket and lighted it. As he puffed away, he said: 'But that isn't quite all. Here's the best part of the story. We took the jewels, wrapped them carefully in a handkerchief, and went away, very proud of the sagacity of the agent in France and of the ease with which we had carried out our part of the programme. We took the jewels to the customs house and—puff—and—puff—puff—puff—that they were—puff—glass.'

The narrator cocked his eye at us and repeated, 'Yes, glass. And that wily person with the plaster had sent us the cablegram himself, and brought a trunkful of things, because we had not looked at all carefully through his baggage. Now, what in the world could any one do when he was up against a crook like that one? Now, doesn't that give you some idea of the people with whom we have to deal? There are lots of crooks just as clever as that one, and they're lying awake nights studying out devices by which to get ahead of the customs authorities. It wasn't so very long ago that we discovered a very pretty little scheme by which the government had been losing thousands of dollars of duties. It was in the importation of rare and costly laces from France, and it's somewhat unpleasant. A rather careful tab had been kept upon the lace branch of the smuggling business, but it was found that many thousands of dollars' worth of valuable pieces were coming in under the very noses of the officials. And at last the method was found out by the horrible process of opening a dead body which had been shipped to this country to a small town in the west. Concealed in the body was a hermetically sealed canister, and inside this were found pieces of lace worth at least fifteen thousand dollars. You see, the smugglers, as we afterwards discovered, had several times purchased the bodies of the dead in Paris, paying thirty francs for them, and within them they had placed tin canisters containing the laces. The bodies were regularly shipped with death certificates and all complete, and consigned to obscure persons in out-of-the-way places in this country, ostensibly the bodies of relatives who had passed away abroad, and were being sent home for burial in the family lot. It was scarcely reasonable to suspect that smuggling would be attempted in such a way, and, indeed, it was a long time before the authorities got track of it. Smuggling is a peculiar thing, he continued meditatively, and it appeals particularly to women. There are many women, at least there were, who used to give the customs authorities no end of trouble. They were ingenious, too, and whenever we found a woman, one we already suspected, the possessor of a small dog, our suspicions were greatly strengthened. It is a fact that these women used to make use of the dogs to bring dutiable things into the country. Diamonds and the like were not infrequently found attached to the collar of a pet, and there is a story that one woman had an extra hide on her small dog, covering its back, and also many yards of lace. Hollow toilet articles, brushes, and looking-glasses with false backs, even tooth-brushes with the handles hollowed out, have been found. And there's another peculiar thing about the relationship between women and smuggling. Women who are the soul of rectitude in all other things will not hesitate to evade the law when it comes to smuggling. For some reason or other they do not consider smuggling dishonest, but rather as an exciting sort of game to play. Every woman who goes to Europe spends hours of her preparation to return in devising means of bringing things in without paying duty. She sees absolutely nothing wrong in wrapping laces around herself, and then putting on a jacket to hide them, and as for gloves and stockings, why, she can get on only three pairs of thin silk stockings and squeeze her foot into its shoe. Men are much more honest about the things they bring in, and not long ago I heard of a case in which a man humored this smuggling tendency in his daughter, but took good care that she should not be discovered evading the law. His daughter had purchased a valuable diamond necklace in London and announced her determination to bring it in without paying one penny of duty. There was no reason in the world why she should have chosen to do this, as her father was a very rich man and could have paid the duty without noting its absence from his bank account. But she wanted the excitement, and her father agreed to let her have her own way. She brought the necklace in in a small bag, which her father asked her to let him hold for a moment or two, and it was not for nearly a year that she found out her father had declared the ornament and paid the duty on it. At any rate, she had had her amusement.'—New York 'Evening Post.'

Among the novel methods of torture of privates by German non-commissioned officers may be recorded a case where a fusilier used to be driven round the barrack-room at night with a clothes beater, because he refused to stay awake and tell stories while in bed.

PIDGIN ENGLISH

ODD CHARACTERISTIC OF TONGUE USED IN DEALING WITH CHINESE.

'Pidgin English' is the language used by most Britishers when dealing with Chinese. The Chinese language, divided up into six or seven distinct branches, all of which it is necessary to know if you wish to converse with Chinamen indiscriminately is so very difficult for a Westerner to learn, that a curious compromise has been arrived at between the two, and they use, as a medium of conversation, a mixture of their respective tongues, which is termed 'pidgin' or business English, pidgin being the word used to denote 'business.'

Not only in inland China, and at river and seaports is 'pidgin English' used, but at many far eastern ports where Chinese congregate—Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Saigon and Yokohama—is this language used. It is difficult to find out how some of the expressions first came to be used, or whence their derivation. For instance, 'chop chop,' for 'hurry up,' and 'bobbery,' the word used for 'angry,' but in many cases pure Chinese, French, Portuguese, Japanese and English words are mixed up in hotch-potch fashion with quaint result. A missionary is known as a 'joss pidgin man,' 'joss' being the Chinese name for a god, and as a man who is 'number one topside' is reckoned a superior, a bishop is known in 'pidgin English' as a 'number one topside joss pidgin man.' There is no name for an archbishop.

A lady is 'Missisee,' and if you call on a lady, the 'boy' who answers the bell (the men-servants are all 'boys'), will tell you either 'Missisee have got,' or 'Missisee no have got,' meaning in the first place that the lady is at home, and in the second place that she is not. Speaking of time, morning and evening are always 'morning time' and 'evening time,' while 'yesterday' is 'last day,' and 'next day' means 'to-morrow.' For 'always,' the expression 'any time' serves, and for 'never,' 'any time no.' As to travelling, whether you go by train, steamboat, jinricksha, carriage or on foot, only one term is used, 'walkee,' so 'what time that ship walkee?' is 'when does that ship sail?'

A distinction with a difference is made in the case of a wild bird and a tame one, the former being known as a 'kyaway bird,' and the latter as a 'walkee-walkee bird.' Sometimes English words are used in a wrong sense, a most notable instance being that of 'so' instead of 'that,' used as an adverb. In 'pidgin English' a Chinaman would say, 'my think so you no wantee this pidgin,' meaning 'I don't think that you want this kind of business.' The only negative used is 'no,' the word 'not' is unknown in the curious language medley. Instead of saying 'who,' 'what,' or 'how,' you must say 'who man,' 'what thing,' and 'how fashion,' 'fashion' being the expression denoting 'kind' or 'sort.'

The degree of comparative and superlative are rendered by 'more' and 'number one,' for instance 'more big,' 'number one goods,' and so on. 'Too muchee' is 'very much,' and 'I' is always 'my.' 'My can do,' being 'I am able to do it.' The word 'am' is given as 'belong,' so that if you wished to say that you felt ill in 'pidgin English,' you would have to render it like this: 'my belong too muchee bad!' Some of the words are by no means unknown here, 'chow-chow' for 'food,' and 'chin-chin' for 'greetings,' though there is another word very similar to these two, 'manman,' which you would not recognize at all, for it means 'wait,' and is the word you use to your rickshaw coolie when you want him to stop. 'Hi Yah!' is the way to properly express your astonishment at any strange sight and when you 'know,' you 'savvy.'—'Pierston's Weekly.'

KNOWN AS DIPPER

THEY'RE THE PEOPLE WHO HELP THEMSELVES TO CANDY.

(St. Louis 'Star.')

It is petty larceny by the wholesale, said a floor walker in one of the big department stores to a 'Star' reporter, referring to the many persons in the passing throngs who thoughtlessly pick up a piece or two of candy as they pass the stand on which are heaped peanut brittle, caramels or other forms of candy. 'Still, if I should stop one of those women and even intimate that she had stolen the few bits of candy she had taken her indignation would be unbounded. The fact remains, however, that the picking-up-candy habit is a general one, and in the course of a day the loss from this practice will foot up from twenty-five to thirty pounds of candy in our establishment alone. Now, if you will station yourself over there behind that pile of goods and watch the candy stand a few minutes you will see how they do it.'

There was a constant stream of humanity brushing past the tall brunette girl who presided with the grace of a goddess over the candy stall. The first 'dipper,' as the confection pilferers are termed, was a wily little woman. Her right hand shot out quickly and seized several caramels, while she kept moving. Of the sixty persons who passed the stand in the first two minutes, twenty-three of them, by actual count, seized one or more pieces of candy each. One old lady, wearing gold-rimmed eyeglasses and a rather serious expression, paused in front of the stand, picked up a large caramel, turned it over and over and then bit off about one-third of it. The favor or something did not please her and she threw it back into the confection pile. But the tall brunette girl was argued-eyed. She had seen the act committed, and def-

LEATHER FROM THE OCEAN

MANY VARIETIES NOT GENERALLY KNOWN ARE OBTAINED FROM FISH.

(From the 'Canadian Harness and Carriage Journal.')

A great deal of good leather comes out of the sea—not the kind of leather that comes from the backs of walrus, seal and otter; everybody knows about that. There is a queer leather which comes from the bodies of fish. An extremely fine quality of green leather made in Turkey is manufactured from the skin of an ugly fish called the shark fish. This is a kind of shark—a shark with thick wingle-like fins that have earned for him the name of angel, although he doesn't look a bit like an angel, but rather the opposite. The sword grips of the officers of the German army are made from shark leather, too. They are beautiful in pattern, being marked with dark, diamond-shaped figures. This skin comes from a North Sea shark known as the diamond shark.

German leather manufacturers have tried to produce a leather from animal hides that shall supplant this skin, but in vain. Unlike animal leather, fish leather is absolutely impervious to water, and never gets soggy from dampness. Therefore it is ideal for sword grips, as no matter how much the hand may perspire, the grip remains hard and dry. The sturgeon, despite his lumpy armor, furnishes a valuable and attractive leather. When the bony plates are all taken off their pattern remains on the skin, just as the pattern of alligator scales remains on alligator leather. The Pacific Coast sturgeon and the sturgeon of the Great Lakes produce a tough leather that is used to make laces for joining leather belting for machinery, and the laces often outwear the belting.

The strange garfish, an American fresh water fish with long-toothed jaws like those of the crocodile, has a skin that can be polished smooth until it has a finish like ivory. It makes beautiful jewel caskets and picture frames. The skin of the garfish used to be converted into armor by some tribes of American savages. The hide is so tough and hard that it makes a breastplate that can turn a knife or spear. Some of the finer specimens that have been found are hard enough to turn even a blow from a tomahawk. The savages who wore that fish armor also used to wear a fish helmet. It was made from the skin of the prickly porcupine fish, and besides protecting the wearer's head it was used as a weapon of offence. The warriors butted their enemies with it, and as it had hundreds of ironlike spikes, the operation was eminently painful to the object of attack.

In Gloucester, the 'king town' of fish, the humble cod has been utilized with success for making leather for shoes and gloves. In Egypt men walk on sandals made from the skins of Red Sea fish. In Russia certain peasant costumes are most beautifully trimmed with the skins of a fine food fish, the turbot. Bookbinders in Europe are binding books with eel-skin. The eel-skin serves another and less pleasant purpose. It is braided into whips. The writer was the unhappy member of a European private school where one of these eelskin whips was a prominent instrument of discipline, and he has never cared for eels since then. Along the big salmon rivers of Siberia the natives often wear brilliant leather garments dyed red and yellow. They are made from salmon skins. In Alaska beautiful waterproof bags are made from all sorts of fishskins. The queerest use is that to which the intestines of the sealion are put. They are slit and stitched together to form hooded coats, which are superior to india rubber as waterproof garments. Walrus intestines are made into sails for boats by the Esquimaux of North-western America. Even the frog does not escape. Several factories in France and a few in America make card cases and other small leather articles from his skin.

SNIP, SNAIL AND PUPPY DOG TALE.

(From the 'St. James's Gazette.')

Lieut.-Col. Newman-Davis dreams on the finest dinner he ever ate. Among them he classes a native dinner in Hongkong.

First on our menu came the little oysters which cling to the bamboo stems in the salt water marshes of upper China. They are, I should fancy, the smallest and the sweetest oysters in the world. Birds' nest soup followed, prepared as it should be. I fancy that a chicken broth was the liquid to which the nest gave its peculiar and attractive taste of the sea at our feast, and the combination was excellent. The pang, which we know as bechode-mer, followed. It is the sea slug from the Loochoo Islands, and served as an entrée it tastes very much like turtle fat, though richer. To counteract its richness a great china bowl full of boiled bamboo shoots was handed round with it. Next came a very small roast. I thought at first that it was a tiny sucking pig, but it had no crackling, and the flesh was like that of an agneau de

STORY OF THE PATIENT DARKY.

(From 'Collier's Weekly.')

The Hon. John Sharp Williams, leader of the minority in the House of Representatives, says that one day while leisurely driving down a road near his home town in Mississippi he observed a darky reclining under a tree near the roadside. The negro was gazing lazily up through the branches of the tree and a hoe lay beside him. In the cornfield adjoining the road there could be seen, Mr. Williams states, many weeds impeding the growth of the grain. 'What are you doing there, Sam?' asked Mr. Williams. 'Ise heah to hoe dat corn, sah,' was the answer. 'Then what are you doing under the tree—resting?' 'Not exactly, sah. I ain't hardly restin', 'cause I ain't tired. I'm waitin' for de sun to go down, so I kin quit work.'

AS THE GUIDE UNDERSTOOD IT.

(From the Louisville 'Courier-Journal.')

A party of hunters who returned recently from a sojourn in the wilds of North Carolina tell many stories of their native guide. The party wishing to cross the lake upon the banks of which they were camped made the necessary preparations. Then they asked the guide if he could row. 'Ro?' he queried in answer. 'Ro'! No, I reck'n not. Reck'n I never tried it.' Under these circumstances the party made arrangements to do the rowing themselves, and were consequently astonished when the guide, stepping into the boat, seated himself at the oars and prepared to be the motive power. 'Why,' exclaimed one of the party, 'I thought you said you couldn't row.' The guide was plainly puzzled, and could be heard to repeat to himself several times, 'Ro'! ro'!

'I reck'n'd you all meant ro' like a lion. I can't do that. But pull an o', why, I've done that all my life. I shorly can pull an o'.'

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON

One of the most interesting souvenirs of Robert Burns—his family Bible, to wit—will be offered for sale at Messrs. Sotheby's, on Dec. 10. The Bible was willed by Jean (Armour) Burns to her eldest son, Robert Burns, from whose possession it passed into that of William Nicol Burns, the poet's second surviving son. He in his turn gave it to his niece (who lived with him), the present owner, Mrs. Sarah E. M. T. Burns Hutchinson. But the pedigree is only a minor detail in connection with the book, for it contains, on the reverse of the title of the New Testament and in the handwriting of the poet, the following entries: 'Robt. Burns was born at Alloway in the Parish of Ayr—Janry. 25th, 1759. Jean Armour his Wife was born at Mauchline, Febr'y. 27, 1767. Sept. 3d, 1786, were born to them twins, Robert their eldest Son at a quarter past Noon, & Jean since dead at fourteen months old.—March 3, 1788, were born to them twins again two daughters, who died within a few days after their birth.—August 18th, 1789, was born to them Francis, Wallace, so named after Mrs. Dunlop of Dunlop; he was born at a quarter before Seven forenoon.—April 9th, 1791, between three and four in the morning, was born to them William, Nicol, so named after Willm. Nicol, of the High School Edinr.—November 21st, 1792, at a quarter past Noon, was born to them Elizabeth, Rid-

THE PROFESSION OF TRAINED NURSES.

(American Journal of Nursing.)

Fifty years ago the women who were the nurses in the hospitals and homes of England and America were of the lowest classes of society. History tells us that to be a nurse was to be considered a dissolute woman. We are inclined to believe that they were not all of this kind, however, but that the good among them were judged by the bad, a habit of thought on the part of the public not yet altogether extinct. However that may have been, the public looked upon them as a disreputable and vicious class of people, and considered it a calamity to have to employ one of them. Florence Nightingale recognized the fact that in no way could respectable, intelligent and kindly women be induced to go into the hospital and supplant the dissolute class then making up the nursing staff but by placing hospital nursing upon an educational basis and improving the social status of the educated—or trained—nurse. Substitute the word educated for trained, and we find that all of our progress is based upon it.

It was a common thing in the experience of the pioneer nurse in private practice to be asked to take her meals in the kitchen with the servants; it is a rare occurrence to-day. Twenty-five years ago the regular charge per week for graduates of the leading schools was fifteen dollars. To-day from twenty-one to twenty-five dollars is the common charge. Education has improved the financial status of nurses thus far. Nurses come from the same kind of homes, with the same school advantages, as school teachers, bookkeepers, stenographers and clerks. On an average they are much better paid.

A BOY'S ESSAY ON HORNETS.

(From the 'Epworth Herald.')

A hornet is the smartest bug that flies anywhere. He comes when he pleases, and goes when he gets ready. One way a hornet shows his smartness is by attending to his own business, and making everyone who interferes with him wish they had done the same thing. When a hornet stings a fellow he knows it and never stops talking about it as long as his friends will listen to him. One day a hornet stung pa (my pa is a preacher) on the nose, and he did not do any pastoral visiting for a month without talking about that hornet.

Another way a hornet shows his smartness is by not procrastinating. If he has any business with you he will attend to it at once, and then leave you to think over it yourself. He don't do like the mosquito, who comes fooling all around for half an hour singing, 'Cousin, Cousin,' and then when he has bled you all he can, dash away yelling, 'No kin.' A hornet never bleeds you; but if he sticks you, you will go off on a swell. I don't know anything more about hornets, only that Josh Billings says: 'A hornet is an inflammable (Josh was a poor speller) buzzer, sudden in his impressions and rather hasty in his conclusions, or end.'

ROBERT BURNS'S FAMILY BIBLE.

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The Bible was willed by Jean (Armour) Burns to her eldest son, Robert Burns, from whose possession it passed into that of William Nicol Burns, the poet's second surviving son. He in his turn gave it to his niece (who lived with him), the present owner, Mrs. Sarah E. M. T. Burns Hutchinson. But the pedigree is only a minor detail in connection with the book, for it contains, on the reverse of the title of the New Testament and in the handwriting of the poet, the following entries: 'Robt. Burns was born at Alloway in the Parish of Ayr—Janry. 25th, 1759. Jean Armour his Wife was born at Mauchline, Febr'y. 27, 1767. Sept. 3d, 1786, were born to them twins, Robert their eldest Son at a quarter past Noon, & Jean since dead at fourteen months old.—March 3, 1788, were born to them twins again two daughters, who died within a few days after their birth.—August 18th, 1789, was born to them Francis, Wallace, so named after Mrs. Dunlop of Dunlop; he was born at a quarter before Seven forenoon.—April 9th, 1791, between three and four in the morning, was born to them William, Nicol, so named after Willm. Nicol, of the High School Edinr.—November 21st, 1792, at a quarter past Noon, was born to them Elizabeth, Rid-

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GENERAL CRONJE.

He says 'Teach Your Young Men How to Shoot.'

A SPIRITED TALK WITH THE HERO OF THE BOER WAR.

(New York 'World,' Dec. 11.)

In spite of his desire to keep secret his presence in New York, Gen. Cronje, whose surrender to Lord Roberts was the turning point in the Boer war, talked with great frankness when he was found yesterday.

The Lion of the Transvaal, who was held for more than two years on the island of St. Helena, is a man of singular and picturesque personality. He has a great frame, a massive head, powerful nose; high, wide cheek-bones, keen eyes of dark gray, a vast gray beard, strong limbs and mighty hands. The witness over the big ears shows destructiveness and combativeness; the splendid dome of the forehead, benevolence; the high top-head, reverence; and the broad base of the back-head, heavily shagged with black hair, executive energy.

The old hero, now in his sixty-ninth year, has been taking part in mimic South African war scenes at the St. Louis Exhibition in order to earn enough to redeem his farm lands at home.

"It used to give me pain to play that terrible tragedy over again," he said. "But I came to feel that I was showing the horrors of war and reminding the people of what God will permit a poor sinner to live through."

He said this as simply as a child, clasping his sinewy hands on his knees and slightly bowing his huge head.

"I was opposed to the war from the beginning and believed that it simply meant the murder of my country. Gen. Joubert thought as I did. Never from the time I surrendered at Paardeburg did I have any hope for the Transvaal."

"Yes, the English kept me at St. Helena, and I used to walk on the path which Napoleon's feet made between his house and the fountain where he used to sit. It depressed me to think of that great man dying there of sorrow, breaking his heart because he could not do what he wanted to do."

"But Napoleon represented the spirit of conquest, the very thing you were fighting against."

"That is true. He broke his heart at St. Helena because of his personal ambition. But I looked up to God, upon whose word I had based my life since childhood, and God gave me strength and comfort in spite of St. Helena and the English."

"We must have war again, this time in Asia. I can see no way of avoiding it. It is God's will. He has ordained it, I believe, in order to show men the penalties of evil, so that in the end they may turn away from wickedness and seek him. The great prophets of the Bible predicted wars and pestilences till the time of salvation."

"A Moscow newspaper offered me a large income to go to the Far East and report the present struggle between Russia and Japan, but I refused; I never want to see a war again."

"It will be a bad thing for you in America if you grow to love war, but it will be worse if you do not teach your young men how to shoot and how to obey orders in the field. You have a great country and a large population, but you will have no strength to resist enemies unless every man over twenty years old receives some military instruction. That was our weakness. Our men could shoot, but outside of the police and the artillery few of them were trained to obey their commanders."

"I miss the godly spirit of my people, to whom I intend to return. It seems to me that Americans are too busy. A people can be so busy that they forget God. The most religious people on this side of the ocean seem to be the Germans. The Americans are too much occupied making money to think much of God. That is unfortunate. It is easy to walk in the light, but it is not easy to walk in darkness."

All through the veteran's conversation ran this curious vein of religious thought. A man who for ten days, with three thousand five hundred men, faced Lord Roberts and sixty thousand British soldiers, brought every fact and every question back to the one law—the will of God.

"Have you any hope that the South African Republic will live again?"

"None, none whatever; although it is possible that if all South Africa should unite some day the people might fly their own flag. But I never expect to see another national uprising in the Transvaal. The war was a terrible mistake. It would have been better to have given the English all they asked for when President Kruger and Lord Milner met in conference."

"General De Wet says that before you became Lord Roberts's prisoner he offered you a plan by which you might

have avoided the surrender and escaped with your army. Is that true?"

"A sudden glow came into the tanned cheeks of General Cronje, and his eyes shone with sudden emotion."

WHY HE SURRENDERED.

"That is what De Wet says," he answered, "but I had already tried to break through the British lines, and when his message reached me it was too late to try again. I had only 3,500 men with me at the Modder River. Lord Roberts had 60,000 men and 125 guns. We were out of ammunition; only one horse was left alive. The water of the river under whose bank we were sheltered was unfit to drink, for the bodies of horses and dead English soldiers were floating in it, and the stench was almost unbearable. We were short of food. They shelled us until we could see the yellow tracks of the lyddite about us. For ten days and ten nights we stood that ordeal, the number of our dead and our wounded increasing constantly. We had no horses with which to make a charge; we had no ammunition left to use against the enemy. Under such circumstances, what could 3,500 men be expected to do against an army of 60,000 men and 125 cannons?"

"The officer who brought De Wet's despatch to me had to crawl between the British pickets. I laid the plan before my commandants. All but one were opposed to it. The truth is that if I had been foolish enough to attempt to break through the British position not more than 500 of my men would have followed me. Some of my commandants said that if I refused to surrender they would hoist the white flag themselves."

"And when you did surrender?"

"And when I did surrender Lord Roberts acted as a gentleman should. He gave me his hand and raised his hat. His first question was about the safety of my wife."

"It is said he complimented you on the stand you made."

The general smiled grimly and stroked his beard softly.

"There were no compliments," he said. Mrs. Cronje, who was present, explained that there are forty families living on the general's lands in South Africa. The houses were all burned and the stock destroyed during the war. To rebuild the houses and restock the farms the general had to pledge his lands to secure a Government loan. He came to America and engaged in exhibitions of the South African war simply to pay off that debt. When the debt was paid he would return to his own country. Most of the people living on his estates were Boer widows and orphans. The general lost twenty-two members of his own family in the war, all but two being women.

General Cronje is a farmer pure and simple, although he has distinguished himself in every Boer war of his time. He was a member of President Kruger's Cabinet.

WERE THEY WHALES?

A NEW THEORY TO ACCOUNT FOR NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

Although it is unanimously recognized that the statement made by the officers of the Baltic fleet, that they saw and fired upon two torpedo boats on the occasion of the fatal Dogger Bank incident, is unfounded, it is interesting to follow out any theory that may tend to confirm the bona fides of the Muscovite explanation, says 'The Pall Mall Gazette.' Needless to say, there were no torpedo boats, either Japanese or British, with the trawler fleet on the night in question; but a report made by Captain B. Foster, the Dover pilot in charge of the Hamburg-American liner 'Phoenix,' which vessel called at Dover on Monday, is peculiarly interesting, in that it affords a by no means improbable solution of the reported existence of these phantom torpedo boats. Captain Foster states that when within fifty miles of Dover, and approaching the North Hinder lightship, the passengers on board the liner saw what at first they took to be several large jets of steam rising in the air. On getting closer it turned out to be a large school of whales 'blowing.' One of the monsters, which was calculated to be quite sixty feet long, came up close to the liner on the port side, and then dived under the ship, appearing again about half a mile on the other side of the vessel.

Now, no Russian seaman, even if he had been toasting the Czar in the most fiery of vodkas or the newest of rums, is likely to mistake for a torpedo boat a grimy, squat trawler, with flaring white letters painted on her bow. But suppose the white glare of the searchlight happened to fall upon the half-submerged back of a mammoth whale, such as the monster referred to in Captain Foster's report. Such a 'fish' moving rapidly through the water on the outskirts of the trawler fleet might very easily be mistaken for a torpedo boat by an officer whose nerves were 'on the jump.' Had a Japanese torpedo boat been in the vicinity on the fateful night she would certainly have shown no lights, and a huge whale, dark in color, showing only the curve of its back, and moving at a high speed through the water, might have been mistaken for such a craft by those on the Russian men-of-war. And if the searchlight flung its beam just at the moment when the creature 'spouted,' the resemblance would be considerably enhanced. But, it may be asked, would not such a visitor have been apparent to the men on the trawlers? The most reasonable answer to this query is that any passing whale would not have been seen in the dark, unless it came quite close up to the little vessels, and that when the Russians disclosed their presence by flinging the searchlights on the feet the trawler men had no thought but to watch the operations of the passing warships. Once the bombardment began, it is hardly likely that they would have eyes for passing whales, even if such creatures did not instantly dive below the water.

The presence of whales off the Dogger Bank is quite understandable, for the whale is a wandering beast, and knows as well as the fishermen where food is obtainable. At a time when a fog of mystery

still enshrouds the actual cause which brought about this grisly 'blunder,' the theory here advanced may perhaps be deemed not entirely untenable. The question is, Were they whales?

FUSHIMI AT WEST POINT.

'Fine,' says the Prince When the Cadets March by.

PLEASED WITH THE WAY THE ACADEMY IS RUN.

(New York 'Sun,' Dec. 11.)

Prince Sadanura Fushimi, hero of the battle of Nan shan Hill, and foster brother of the Mikado, visited the United States Military Academy at West Point yesterday. He spent more than six hours going through the institution from one end to the other, and when his visit was over he declared that he had never before been so thoroughly impressed with the general efficiency of this government's way of doing things. Not only was he greatly pleased with the fine appearance of the stalwart young men who are being educated for Uncle Sam's service, but he also plainly showed his admiration for many of the practical details connected with the management of the institution.

Dressed in the brightly colored fatigue uniform of a Japanese general, his bosom adorned with the insignia of the Rising Sun and Chrysanthemum orders and all askew with gold spurs and a highly burnished sword and scabbard, the Prince, with his staff, consisting of Major Mihara, A. Sato, Count Tarashima and Mr. Richard H. Taylor, representative of the State Department, appeared at the West Shore station in Weehawken at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. The train had the right of way over everything on the track, and extra precautions had been taken in having a flagman stationed at every crossing.

As the Prince left the train he was met by Gen. Mills, superintendent of the Academy, and his staff, all resplendent in their gold-braided uniforms. As the procession of carriages approached the brow of the hill in view of the grounds, one of the big field guns boomed out twenty-one times in salute.

The visitors were driven at once to Memorial Hall, where the Prince met all the officers stationed at the Academy. Then he started on his tour of inspection. He appeared to be eager to know the why and the wherefore of everything he saw, and he kept his interpreter busy asking and answering questions.

It was mess hour when the Prince and the party got to the mess-room. The 500 cadets were busy eating as only 500 hungry cadets can. Suddenly, without a moment's warning, for that was part of the programme, the call for 'attention' rang out in the big room. At almost the same moment the Prince and the officers who had him in charge appeared in the doorway. There was a clash and a clatter as though somebody had dropped a thousand knives and forks and spoons from above, a hurried scraping of feet and then utter silence. Not even a mouth moved. Half masticated, the food remained for the time being just where it was and just as it was when the Prince and the others entered.

A waiter with a loaded tray stood transfixed in the doorway as if he were glued to the floor. For five minutes, while the Prince and the officers looked leisurely at the oil portraits of famous American officers on the walls of the mess-room, there was silence. Then when the visitors disappeared through a door leading into the kitchen, the 500 cadets fell to again with clocklike precision.

What the Prince saw in the kitchen seemed to impress and interest him as much as anything else that came before his notice during the day. One thing that he thought was very much to the good was a potato peeler—one of the mechanical kind that will skin enough to feed the entire Academy at any meal in a few minutes. The Prince spent ten minutes admiring it.

The formations moved off with machine-like smoothness, and the Prince time and again expressed his admiration to Major Mihara. But when the cadets wheeled into company formation and went past the reviewing platform on the double quick, each line as straight as an arrow, the Prince turned to Gen. Mills and said:

"Fine."

That is the only English word he has picked up in this country, but it expressed his feelings as well as a dictionary full of other words would have.

Then there was the 'roast beef saw' that was just as great a wonder to him. It looked just like any ordinary circular saw, except that it didn't have teeth, and the way it sliced off the beef when the roast was backed up against it was a caution. Before the soup had been finished at the table enough roast beef for the 500 cadets had been cut. It was in matters of minor detail like these that the Prince thought the American academy excelled any he had ever seen.

The Prince and his staff, with Secretary Loomis and Col. Symons, were entertained at luncheon at Supt. Mills's house. When they reappeared on the grounds at 2:15 a snowstorm had set in and the thermometer had dropped several degrees. In spite of this, though, the cadets, in their long, gray winter coats, filed out on the parade grounds in six companies for an exhibition drill. As the formations were run off with machine-like smoothness the Prince expressed his admiration time and again, and when the 500 cadets wheeled into company formation, each line as straight as an arrow, and marched by in review in double quick time, kicking up a cloud

of snow as they went, the Prince turned to Supt. Mills and uttered one English word which he has picked up: "Fine."

The Prince and those with him on the reviewing platform were pretty badly pinched with the cold when the review was over. None of them, though, reported to the drastic remedy which the hardy young cadets adopted in trying to stop the stinging of their ears. They took up snow by the handful and rubbed it over the numbed parts.

In the gymnasium, after the review, the Prince saw the plebes, men who have been in the academy only a few months, put through their drills. Major Mihara made a few observations on his own book in the gymnasium. He watched one husky cadet about six feet tall doing stunts with the weight machines fastened to the wall. The Major isn't very big, but he is broad and well developed. He tried a hand at the game himself, and although he had to jump to reach the handles he brought them down with a big bump when he got his hands on them.

It was said of Major Mihara during his visit at the Point that he had made known his intention to enter the sea again as soon as he returns to Japan. He served with the Prince at Nanshan Hill. Those who had talked with the Major said also that he seemed to have a certain definite feeling, as many Japanese officers and soldiers profess to have before entering an engagement that he will perish, but he is, notwithstanding, these men say, the happiest and merriest man in the Prince's suite.

It was in this connection that Major Mihara told a story yesterday of Gen. Nogi, the commander of the Japanese forces before Port Arthur. Gen. Nogi, he said, left for the war with two of his sons. When he left he gave positive orders at his home that no funeral should be held from his house until the close of the war unless it was over three bodies—his own body and the bodies of his two sons. One son was killed at the battle of Nanshan Hill, at which the Prince distinguished himself, the other perished only the other day at the battle of 203-Metre Hill. The bodies are, Major Mihara said, being kept, waiting for that of the father or the ending of the war.

Just before leaving the grounds the Prince dropped into the riding hall for a few moments. That, it was said, was the department in which he was the most interested, for it was the one in which Japan's army was the weakest and the one which he wanted to see built up. He watched the exercises with the greatest interest, and often talked with Major Mihara about the things he saw there.

"Let us have a little wrestling," said Supt. Mills, finally. "But," he added, warningly, "no tearing of shirts, now."

For the next five minutes there was the greatest rough house of the kind in the hall that the Prince or those with him probably ever saw. It might have been a football match, only there were horses mixed up in it. The cadets mauled and pawed each other off their horses in a general mix-up until it seemed a marvel that none of them was trampled to death.

Several shirts had been torn when the Prince, laughing heartily, left the building for his train.

A good many people have wondered since the Prince arrived in this country why a man who had distinguished himself so much in the war should have withdrawn before the contest was settled. That question was answered yesterday by a person who had talked with the Prince. He said that it was the Mikado's desire that the Prince should not risk his personal safety further in the war. The Mikado, this man said, could not have kept a man of the Prince's temperament and ambition out of the struggle if he had remained at home.

PROTECTED HIS PATIENT.

HOW DR. ELDER OF GEORGIA, DISPERSED MOB INTENT ON LYNCHING.

In these days when it excites no disgust and little interest to hear that an officer of the law, sworn to do a particular duty, has absolutely refused to perform that duty when any danger attaches to it, it is refreshing to read of one Dr. Elder, of Macon, Ga., who protected his patient at the risk of his life and saved him from a mob. A person of the name of Christian had killed one Fred Tharpe, receiving a dangerous knife wound himself in the altercation. Friends of Tharpe determined to lynch the injured man, and they would undoubtedly have done so had he been under the aegis of the state in the county jail. But fortunately for him, Christian was in a hospital, and more fortunate yet, he was under the care of a brave man. When the mob went to the hospital to secure the body of the wounded man, they were met at the door by the physician who had charge of the case, and were advised that the first man who crossed the threshold with hostile intent would be shot down.

The bluff of the mob had been celled and they dispersed, because, we are told, they believed the doctor would shoot. The remarkable thing about the affair is not the dispersal of the mob, for a single courageous man has dispersed mobs before, but that such a man should be on the scene in these days. Memory recalls no similar case since General Bedford Forrest, somewhere in North Alabama, walked into a mob which had a rope around its victim's neck, drew a revolver, unloosened the rope, and announced that he would kill the man who attempted to harm the prisoner. The Carnegie medal for heroes has been made sport of, and is naturally a subject for jest, but if any man in the country deserves such a medal he is Dr. Elder, of Macon, Ga.

And this affair happened in the state where a large force of militia was hustled about by a mob and cravenly submitted while their prisoners were being dealt with by the mob. It is evident that a single man with red blood in his veins is more effective than a hundred lily livers in uniform. (Orleans Times-Democrat.)

Advertisements.

Public Notice!

Attention is called to the fact that the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, makers of Royal Household Flour, have for some time past been producing flour in a vastly improved and purified form by the aid of electricity, and having secured control of all the basic patents relating thereto, take this opportunity of advising the public that any unauthorized users of the electrical flour purifying processes will be prosecuted.

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BURN POTATO PARINGS, HAVE NO SOOT.

(Milwaukee 'Sentinel'.)

Don't throw potato parings into the garbage box, but into the stove, and thereby save yourself from the annoyance of having to call the fire department to put out a chimney fire.

Such is the advice of Chief Meninger. "This damp weather we are having breeds favorable conditions for chimney fires," said the chief yesterday afternoon. "Indeed, I am surprised that the department has not been called out any oftener. It seems when the soot becomes damp, it is more liable to originate fires by spontaneous combustion than in dry weather. All that we usually have to do is to allow a weight to drop down the chimney when the fire will burn itself out. Of course the chimney needs a cleaning. If people would clean their chimneys regularly the annoyance of chimney fires would soon cease to exist. From personal experience I know that the burning of potato parings prevents the gathering of soot. I know of a family that is keeping up a strong soft coal fire in its kitchen range every day during the winter, but you can never find a trace of soot on the lids, the bottoms of kettles or in any part of the stove."

Potato parings are burned in the stove daily. Another effective method is the burning of pieces of zinc. I am not a chemist enough to know, but it seems to me that the fumes generated during the combustion of the zinc prevent the gathering of soot, and it is this soot that is the cause of most chimney fires.

WOULDN'T WORK WHILE DOCTOR LOOKED.

(Baltimore 'Sun'.)

A physician in South Baltimore, having decided that a flagpole on his house would add to its good appearance, employed a man to rig the staff to his roof. This man had for his assistant a six-foot negro imbued with all the superstitions of his race. The big staff had been hoisted to the roof, and was nearly in place when the negro happened to glance down at the crowd that had collected in the street to view the work. The physician, desiring to see how the work of setting up the pole was progressing, had gone to the opposite corner to see the work. When the negro saw him, the crowd saw the darky stop working and say something to his employer. Then the negro left the roof, and the work was postponed. The negro had said:

"Look, boss, dere's dat doctor down dere, lookin' fo' a job. I knows I see agwine to fall off dis roof and da' man'll cut me up. 'Deed, I ain't agwine to strike another lick o' work while dat man's down dere."

THE EVIL OF SOFT FOOD FOR CHILDREN.

At the Congress of the British Royal Institute of Public Health, held at Folkestone, Mr. J. G. Turner, called attention to the fact that soft food was a fruitful source of caries in young children, starch and sugar, which undergo acid fermentation, being specially harmful and preparing the way for bacterial attacks on the dentine. He advocated hard food as a preventive of caries, insuring mechanical cleansing of some parts and flushing of others by saliva.

At the same meeting Dr. Harry Campbell read a paper on the same subject. He dwelt upon the great importance of giving children their starchy food in a form compelling adequate mastication. He drew attention to the fact that not only were digestive disturbances occasioned by soft food, but the maxillary apparatus not being exercised adequately did not develop properly, neither did the nasal passages nor the nasopharynx. The teeth were apt to be irregular and to decay early, and the child became the victim of adenoids. That the latter was a dietetic disease the speaker had no doubt.

Dr. Campbell advised that hard, solid foods should be given at the age of seven months, when the infant should be allowed to gnaw at chop bones and chicken bones and to eat hard, leathery crusts, biscuits, sugar-cane, and certain fruits. In this way the child

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learned to masticate by instinct, and not till then should a limited quantity of the softer farinaceous foods be permitted.

Throughout childhood, concluded the speaker, the bulk of the starchy food should be in a form which would compel mastication, since that not only favored the development of passages an nasopharynx, but further insured bucal digestion.—'Medical Record.'

WHERE PECULATION IS ETIQUETTE.

(London 'Chronicle'.)

Peculation is the etiquette in Russia. They are building, just off the Newski Prospect, in St. Petersburg, memorial church on the spot where Alexander II. was assassinated. It can not get finished. The present write has seen it at intervals of years, knowing that several hundreds of thousand of roubles are yearly devoted to its completion. No progress is visible. Yes after year the scaffolding are as before. On the last occasion he inquired from his companion—a Cossack officer of the guards. The officer smiled, and explained that the funds passed through the hands of a Grand Duke—an uncle of the present Czar—who drove down now and then to see how things were going, but—the officer shrugged his shoulders and laughed. Just what Grand Duke would do, was the implication.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEAD SEA.

(From an address by the Rev. Putnam Cady before the American Geographical Society.)

The Dead Sea is the most mysterious body of water on the globe, and the region around it is physically the most remarkable in the world. Although the sea is only twenty miles from Jerusalem and almost in the heart of a country historically famous for more than five thousand years, yet it has never been thoroughly explored and many parts of the mountains along the eastern shore are terra incognita.

Commercially, the wealth of oil, bitumens and salt along the shores of the sea is doubtless great. At only a few points is the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen too strong for enjoyment, therefore, as a health resort, many parts of the coast might be advantageously exploited. To bathe in the warm waters of the Callirhoe and then swim out upon the surface of the sea and float lightly on those waters is an experience most pleasant.

The Dead Sea is no respecter of persons and has served all explorers alike. It is as strange and mysterious as ever. Mr. Gray Hill warns against all attempts to venture out upon it unless one has a staunch vessel, I repeat the warning. The Sea may appear fair and inviting to the tourist who lingers but a few minutes on the north shore, but be ware!

Sir William Harcourt was in his day the subject of many nicknames. One night, with good-humored banter, he quoted from a speech of Mr. Bowles to his constituents. What seemed particularly to amuse him was the fact that the member for King's Lynn had called him a political Mr. Stiggins! "The right honorable gentleman will pardon me," coolly interposed Mr. Bowles, "but he is not quoting correctly. I call him an inflated Stiggins." After the Sir William Harcourt left Mr. Bowles alone.

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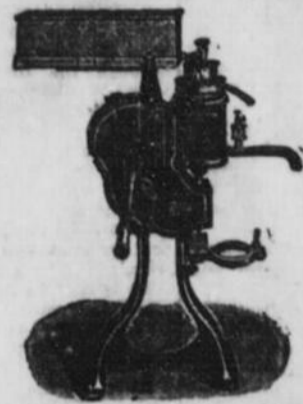
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AGRICULTURAL

Communications from farmers giving their views on matters interesting to them as a class; and questions, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, our readers may be able to furnish answers. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

ONTARIO CROPS.

The November report published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, compares the climatic conditions of the year with previous years, gives particulars as to the character of the crops of the fruit, cereals to pasturage, stock, state of farm labor and prospects of wages; describes the conditions of ploughing, mentions the honey-suckle, gives information as to the marketing, the prospects of poultry, returns to farm improvements and adoption of modern methods.

WEATHER: The mean temperature for the ten months, Jan.-Oct., was 43.4 degrees, which was 4.2 degrees lower than that of preceding year, and 2.7 below the average of 22 years, 1883-1903. The precipitation of the ten months was 30.32 inches, being 1.72 inches more than in 1903, and 4.21 inches more than the average for the twenty-two years. January, February and March showed less precipitation than normally. July and August had heavy rainfall, though less than in 1903.

Fall Wheat: This crop is not only smaller than usual in the yield per acre, it is also rather light in weight, being sometimes as much as three bushels per bushel below the standard, and the grain having become shrunken on account of rust. In some localities fall wheat turned out well in yield and quality. The crop yielded much less than in more recent years from Hessian fly and other insects.

Spring Wheat: Rust also attacked this crop, but did not do so much injury as in the case of fall wheat. Goose wheat escaped the rust, however, and turned out to be an excellent sample. This crop furnished plenty of good straw.

The New Fall Wheat: The acreage recently sown to fall wheat appears to be larger than that of the preceding year. Owing to the lateness of harvest operations most of the new fall wheat was got in a week or two later than usual. As a rule the ground was in good condition to receive the seed, and a good catch was made. The cooler weather in the latter part of the fall, however, retarded growth somewhat, and many regard the crop as being short on the top, although otherwise looking prosperous and promising. But little injury from Hessian fly was complained of during the past three or four years. A report was received as to the presence of wire-worm. Correspondents mention forty-three different varieties of wheat as being sown. Dawson's Golden Chaff is the favorite, with Red Nelson coming a fair second.

This turned out to be one of the most successful crops of the year. Yield per acre was considerably over average, and although the grain was in many cases described as being discolored by rain, it was plump and of first-class feeding value.

Peas: This crop was also a splendid success, the average yield being large, and the general quality of the grain being good. Smut and rust were complained of in some localities, but taking it all together, the yield and quality may be considered as most gratifying.

Rye: Very little rye is now being sown in grain, most of it being cut green for hay. Both yield and quality may be set down as only medium.

Beans: The round or common field pea has not been widely sown during the past three or four years, owing to the ravages of the weevil or 'bug.' The yield and general quality of peas this year, however, will do much to restore confidence in the growing of the crop. Injury from weevil was comparatively slight, and a larger acreage of peas may be looked for next year.

Corn: November returns bear out the statement made in the August Crop

Value to a Noted Breeder.

We have received from one of Canada's most prominent breeders of pure stock the following letter:—

The pest of ringworm broke out in my herd some time ago, and was in a way to ruin my business. I tried every sort of remedy but without apparent benefit. One evening when looking over your book, 'Stock Pointers,' I found page 56 an article on 'Manage,' which set forth a theory on the life of such parasites which was new to me. I seemed reasonable and, as I knew ringworm to be caused by a parasite, I determined to test your theory. I had two valuable cows standing side by side in my stable, both badly infested with ringworm. One of these cows I treated as directed by 'Stock Pointers,' and to the relief I applied remedies usually recommended for ringworm. The result and contrast were remarkable, and certainly proves your theory of parasite life to be a true theory, and your remedy a true one. In two weeks' time after being treated by 'Stock Pointers' treatment, the cow receiving it was completely rid of the pest while there was no improvement in the other one standing beside it, but, thanks to 'Stock Pointers,' my pest is now absolutely free from the pest it has ever known.

I have found your book very interesting and it has certainly been of great value to me. I withhold the name of the breeder mentioned in the above letter because I know that he ships pure-bred stock to all parts of Canada and the United States, and we fear that his business will be injured were we to publish his name in connection with this ringworm

You send us your name and address and we will send you a copy of 'Stock Pointers' by return mail, free of charge. Address, The Beaver Book Co., Galt, Ont., Canada.

Bulletin regarding the poor start given to corn owing to the wet and cold weather prevailing at the time of planting. Complaints then made about poor seed are also reiterated, and a rather thin stand of corn is reported. Much of the crop was caught by the frost in a more or less immature condition, with the result that there will be a good deal of soft corn and many imperfectly developed ears for husking. Corn for the silo is described by some as being of inferior quality, while many others claim that it will be of good, fair quality. Taken altogether, however, it has been a decidedly poor year for corn.

Tobacco: Several correspondents speak well of the tobacco crop, both as to the quality of the leaf and the character of the curing; but others assert that the lateness of the season at planting rendered it impossible to raise a first-class brand of leaf. Some of the crop got nipped by the frost, but as regards both yield per acre and quality the return will be about an average.

Beans: No withstanding its late start, beans promised well when the August returns were received; but since that time some of the crops were more or less hurt by frost. The yield and quality of the crop are variously described as good, medium and poor.

Buckwheat: Comparatively little buckwheat is grown in this province. Correspondents speak of it as being a fair crop of good quality, although injured somewhat by frost.

Clover seed: Reports concerning clover seed are, on the whole, unfavorable. The plant suffered more or less from winter-killing, and this year's second growth ripened slowly owing to wet and cold weather, the result being that much of it was caught by early frost. The midge, also, was very active in nearly every part of the province. Alsike seems to have fared even worse this season than red clover.

Potatoes:—In some localities there was from a fair to a large yield of potatoes, but considerable rot has appeared, more especially where the crop was grown on heavy soils or on low-lying land. The extent of the loss from rot is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty percent. Several correspondents speak favorably of spraying Bordeaux mixture as a preventive of blight or rot. Some also refer to the excellent cooking quality of this year's potatoes.

Turnips:—Notwithstanding the late seeding, turnips made good growth, and in most localities where grown are regarded as being of good yield and quality. In some quarters they suffered from the aphid or louse, and a little rot was reported in some cases, but the crop was in general well. Sugar beets:—Where grown, sugar beets have turned out well this season. When they were pulled the weather was favorable for the gathering of roots.

Fruit:—There was a large yield of apples of the fall or non-shipping varieties. The demand for this class of fruit was more than met, and in several localities in different parts of the province thousands of bushels of these apples remained unpicked, or were fed to live stock. The standard winter or shipping apples, however, are rather scarce. 'Coddling' moth and scab were complained of by some correspondents, but not to so great an extent as usual. A considerable number of apple trees were killed or weakened by the severe winter. Spys, Baldwin's, and one or two other valuable sorts being named in this regard. Peas gave a fair yield, but other orchard fruits were not plentiful, plum and peach trees having suffered even more than apples from winter-killing. Of the small fruits, raspberries yielded most abundantly. Grapes were caught by the frost in a few sections and some of the clusters failed to ripen.

Pastures and live stock.—Fall pastures, as a rule, have been in good condition, and more favorable reports come from the eastern half of the province. Practically no disease has been reported amongst live stock. Cattle were generally on grass in the last week of October, but the keen nights were constraining many farmers to put their herds into the stable. A number of stall fed cattle were being prepared for the Christmas market, but fattening generally was only just beginning as correspondents wrote. Cattle will go into winter quarters rather on the lean side, but healthy and vigorous. Sheep are not so commonly kept as in former years, but lambs were reported as being thrifty and fattening early. Hogs are being fattened for the market 'all the year round,' to quote a favorite expression of correspondents. They are being raised in large numbers, are in fine condition generally, and are conforming more and more to the desired bacon type. Silos are still increasing in number, but much of the corn is not good for ensilage this season, being either immature or frost-bitten. There will be a fair amount of fodder in most quarters, the shortage of corn and straw being made up by the unusually good yield of hay.

The Dairy.—There was a good, steady flow of milk during the summer and fall, and dairy products were turned out in large quantities. Both butter and cheese were low in price during the summer, but prices for the former article improved in the fall and a relatively larger increase in the quantity of butter made occurred during the last month or two of the season. The quality of home-made butter is said to be steadily improving, probably owing to use of cream separators. Cheese still leads. Sixty thousand patrons support the factory system, improving, probably owing to use of cream separators. Cheese still leads.

Farm labor and wages.—Wages for skilled laborers are comparatively high, and likely to remain; skilled labor is scarce. Proposals have been made in certain quarters to import Chinese and Japanese labor. Many trained helpers have been going to the North-West,

their places being taken by inferior men, mostly foreigners.

Bees and honey.—The production was limited owing to the hard winter, late spring and a cool, wet nectar season. Bees are reported practically free from disease. The average yield of honey per colony, spring count, was about thirty pounds.

Threshing and marketing.—Threshing is well advanced, and in many quarters completed. Large quantities of wheat, barley and oats are said to have been disposed of, but some say little grain has been sold.

Fall ploughing.—On Nov. 1 fall ploughing was well advanced. The ground was in good condition, and weather favorable. Labor is scarce.

Poultry.—In spite of wet and cold spring and summer, modern methods in poultry raising have had good results. Chickens and eggs fetched good prices.

Disease among hens was local. Turkeys are likely to be scarce owing to mortality of the young birds.

Farm improvements.—Lack of skilled labor delayed progressive underdraining. Wire fences are replacing wooden ones. Fields are being made larger, farm buildings improved, new houses built of brick, and barns erected with basements. Concrete foundations are being used, and wooden floors in stables are being replaced by cement. There is a lack of skilled mechanics.

CROP ACREAGES AND YIELDS FOR 1904.

The following are the final estimates of the product of the 1904 crop computed from returns of actual yield made by threshers and an extra staff of correspondents. In most cases the yields are below the forecast of August, the shrinkage in fall and spring wheat combined being nearly ten percent.

Table with columns: Field Crops, Acres, Bushels, Yield per acre. Lists various crops like Fall wheat, Spring wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Carrots, Mangel-wurzels, Turnips, Corn for husking, Corn for silo and fodder, Hay and clover.

The acreage under the crops enumerated above is 8,673,325 as compared with 8,731,405 in 1903, and 8,677,988 in 1902. The area of fall wheat ploughed up totalled 189,274 acres, or nearly 24 percent of the area sown.

The area of cleared land devoted to pasture is 3,183,673 acres, an increase of 156,397 over 1903. Rape takes 40,219 acres; hops, 2,232 acres; flax, 6,313 acres; orchard and small gardens, 369,495 acres, and vineyards, 14,357 acres.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following statement shows the number of live stock in farmers' hands on July 1 of each of the last five years:

Table with columns: Year (1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900), Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry.

VENTILATION OF DAIRY BARN.

One of the first principles in ventilation is that, in addition to having an outlet for the bad air, we must have an inlet for the pure air. Some people think that when they put up a building and stick a hole in the roof, they have provided for ventilation; but that does not necessarily prove that you have ventilation. There must be some ingress for pure air. Of course, where there are doors and windows there is a good deal of air coming in, but that is not a proper way to get ventilation, but means drafts. You all know the danger there is in going down in a well which has been closed up to some extent. There is always an opening at the top, but certain gases are heavier than the air, and they settle to the bottom of any building, room or space; and if there is some movement like the movement of machinery or animals moving about, it remains there almost permanently unless there is some chance of escaping; and the same principles applies to a building. We must provide for an inlet as well as an outlet.

There is another thing that we must remember, that because a building is cold, it is not necessarily ventilated. The coldest building you can get into might not be ventilated at all. Suppose you put up a building with very thin walls, say only inch boards, but perfectly tight so that no air can get in, that will not prevent the cold from coming through and the heat escaping. We build the walls thick, and put on one ply of paper and lumber to prevent the interchange of heat and cold in that way; but in order to have proper ventilation you must have fresh air coming in and the impure air going out. It is better to have a number of small ventilators than one large one, for with a large ventilator you are likely to get too much cold air in the one place.

just above the floor. They come through the outside lumber, and then there is a flue constructed between the two sides up to the ceiling. Inside there is an inch board making the flue inside of the wall, and in that construction the air is warmed by the heat passing through these inch boards. The cold air passes up to the ceiling, and every other one of these flues is opened at the top, and the odd one is carried across the ceiling and opened in the centre of the building, right between the two rows of cows. Along the wall is a row of ventilators carried about five feet above the flat roof of the stable. There is no loft over the stable. There is another row along the centre. There are larger shafts running up the walls between these flues, and every other one of these is opened at the bottom just about a foot from the floor, and the odd one is opened at the top, and there are openings also in the centre to carry off the air from the centre of the building. There must be at least twenty inlets and as many outlets, for air in these stables, which hold fifty cows; they are about ten feet apart. The air does not come in direct from the outside, but comes in near the ground and passes up and is then distributed, so that you feel no draft whatever. The flues are fourteen inches deep and six or eight inches wide; the outlet shaft is slightly larger.

I am not saying that it is the best system of ventilation, but I have never been in a stable so well ventilated. I use the milk from that dairy every day, and we never had as nice, pure milk delivered to us. It is so clean and nice that we can keep it five or six days in an ordinary household refrigerator. The opening through the wall is about 4x18, exposed to the weather. If the wind is blowing on one side the ventilator on that side can be closed.—J. A. Ruddick, Chief of Dairy Division, Ottawa, Canada, in an address before Canadian Dairy Convention.

THE GRASS CROP.

Prof. Thomas Shaw has recently published a valuable book on 'Grasses,' which treats the subject from the farmer's side, discussing grasses according to their crop value, adaptation and distribution, taking up also in the discussion of each grass its method of seeding, culture and uses. It is a surprising fact that out of the thousands of varieties of grasses known to the botanist, Prof. Shaw names only twenty-seven which he considers worthy of cultivation, and only nine of these are of major importance or have anything like a general adaptation as farm crops. These nine grasses are named in the order of their importance, as follows: Timothy, Kentucky blue grass, Bermuda grass, orchard grass, red top, Russian brome, meadow fescue, tall top grass, meadow foxtail,

A group of six minor grasses which have a more or less local adaptation and use are: Quack grass, Johnson grass, crab grass, western rye grass, perennial rye grass, Italian rye grass.

In the study of grasses, their adaptation to soil and climate is often one of the most important factors to learn. Of the first fifteen varieties of cultivated grasses named above, not more than three or four thrive well in any one locality, as every farmer knows. It is important, therefore, to select and plant only those varieties of grasses which are best adapted to growing in a certain locality. Whether a grass is well adapted to any locality or not can only be surely ascertained by actual trial in the growing of the grass in that locality. Little actual work has been done along this line in Kansas. We have learned by experience that Timothy makes a good hay crop in some of the eastern counties of the state, that central and eastern Kansas is especially adapted to the growing of meadow fescue or so-called English blue grass, while Russian brome thrives best perhaps in the north central portion of the state. Clover grows successfully in the eastern counties, while alfalfa is best adapted to the great central portion of the state.

Combinations of grasses and perennial legumes are usually to be preferred to any single grass both for pastures and for hay. A combination of grasses is especially desirable for pasture, giving more continuous grazing, a greater production of pasture, more variety, and perhaps a better balanced food ration. In choosing grasses for pasture the object should be to select varieties such that the deficiency of one variety may be balanced by the good qualities of another.

Grasses should be chosen which are different in their periods of growth and their dates of maturing in order to lengthen the grazing period and give the greatest amount and most continuous grazing. Also a combination of grasses may be made which will make a more perfect sod than any one grass will produce, and a more permanent pasture. To illustrate, take a combination of orchard grass, meadow fescue and Russian brome. Orchard grass starts very early in the spring, makes a rapid growth and matures early in the summer. It produces little during the droughty summer months, also it has the characteristic of growing in bunches, but does not form a sod. Meadow fescue, on the other hand, starts late in the spring, makes a slow growth in the early part of the season, and matures several weeks later than the orchard grass. Meadow fescue renews its growth in the latter part of the season, making excellent pasture late into the fall. Like the orchard grass, it likewise grows in tufts, but it is not quite so bunchy in its character of growth, hence, forms with orchard grass a better sod than is produced with orchard grass alone. Russian brome is quite different in character from either of the other grasses. It starts very early in the spring and continues green and growing throughout the season. Being a vigorous and deep-rooting grass, it withstands drought well, hence produces pasture during the dry periods when orchard grass and meadow fescue practically cease growing. Russian brome also grows late into the fall. It has a habit of spreading by underground root-stalks, and thus fills up the spaces left between the tufts of orchard grass and

meadow fescue, forming a perfect sod. In the region where each of these grasses thrives, the combination of the three should make a much better pasture than any one of the grasses seeded alone.

STOP THE LEAKS.

One of the chief reasons why many farmers do not make a greater success of their occupation is that they do not watch for and stop the many little leaks that so readily occur about the farm and rapidly grow into larger ones, says an exchange. These leaks occur in many ways, and are very often unnoticed, or, if observed, are passed with the excuse that there is not time to remedy them or that the little expense that may be necessary for their correction cannot be afforded. Often they are allowed to continue simply because of the habit of procrastination into which the farmer has fallen or to which he may have been trained in his youth. It is very easy to say: 'It is only a trifle, I will attend to it some time when I have nothing else to do.' Thus the little leaks go on despite the fact that 'a little leak may sink a great ship,' is just as true on land as it is on water.

Among the leaks that should be especially considered at this season of the year is the lack of shelter for the farm machinery. It is not reasonable to say: 'I cannot afford to provide shelter.' The expression should be, I cannot afford to have machinery that I cannot shelter. Many farm implements through the saving of manual labor may be a great source of economy if properly sheltered and cared for, but an increased expense if unsheltered. Machinery exposed to the weather will deteriorate in a short time to the extent of not only the interest on the cost of shelter, but of the principal as well.

Another leak that should be looked after without delay is the lack of proper shelter for the live stock. Feed is a very expensive kind of shelter, especially in times of storm. The animals should all have such shelter as will at least protect them from storms. The milk cows and all very young stock should also be provided with reasonably warm shelter. The cow in milk has little body fat to help keep her warm, and a cold stable will be sure to result in a lessened milk flow.

In connection with the question of shelter may be mentioned the very large leak that results from improper methods of feeding. Hay and other roughage are fed on the ground in a dirty yard where a considerable portion is each day trampled under foot and wasted just to save the expense and trouble of the necessary racks for feeding them in a proper manner. Grain is often fed under-foot in filthy yards to save the making of feeding floors or troughs. How many days of such feeding, think you, will it take for the loss to equal the cost of racks and troughs where the feed could be fed much more satisfactorily and with much better results as to the health and thrift of the animals?

However small the leak, it should be stopped. The loss it may cause in a short time would be sufficient to buy and feed another cow, the increase of which might in a few years pay off the mortgage. Getting the start up-hill is where the rub is hardest, and this often depends more upon the stopping of the leaks than upon the starting of new operations.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[It's best to ask 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.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR.

J. H. McKim—Address, the Governor of the State of New York, Albany, N.Y.

POEMS WANTED.

J. McDonald would like to have the song 'The Land of the Leal' in Gaelic, if such a version is to be had, either with or without being set to music.

A correspondent at Gore Bay, Ont., writes that she has been trying for years to get a poem, 'The stone that keeps rolling will gather no moss.' It is a verified conversation between a man and his wife, the former wanting to sell his farm and go to California at the time of the gold rage, his wife pleading with him to stick to the farm. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish the verses.

A.B. would be obliged if some one could give the poem of which the following are lines:

'I have no mother, for she died When I was very young; But still her memory round my heart Like morning mist is hung.'

FALL OF PEMBERTON MILL.

Kilmer, Man.—You will find the poem recitation, 'The Fall of Pemberton Mill,' in 'Best Selections,' No. 12, of 'Choice Selection,' No. 15 (The Penn. Pub. Co., Philadelphia). We do not know the poem.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

San Francisco—What countries keep Thanksgiving day, and why? Ans.—In Canada and the United States, there is one day observed each year as a day of national thanksgiving. These are the only countries where Thanksgiving Day is annually observed. In Great Britain and some other countries a national thanksgiving is proclaimed on special occasions. A recent observance in Great Britain was the public thanksgiving on the recovery of the King from the serious illness that had delayed his coronation. An article on the institution of Thanksgiving Day appeared in this column, in the 'Weekly Witness,' of Nov. 15, and the 'Daily Witness,' of Nov. 14.

CREMATION.

Inquirer, City.—I think a good many people, like myself, would like to know what is the cost of cremation in the Montreal crematorium. Are there any conditions and regulations? Who has charge? Ans.—The fee for cremation is ten dollars, but the manager may, in the case of those entitled to free burial, with the approval of the president or a member of the board, create free of charge. The following requirements are to be complied with in order to secure cremation: Application must be made upon forms provided. The application should be made by an executor or by the nearest surviving relative of the deceased; or, if otherwise, the application must state why the application is so made. These forms provide that the applicant state whether or not the deceased left any written directions as to the mode of disposal of his remains; and, if so, what these directions were; also whether or not any of the near relatives of the deceased have been informed of the proposed cremation. A certificate from the medical attendant of deceased must be furnished, also the consent of the medical referee or the medical deputy referee of the company. In any case of death where an inquest has been held a certificate from the Coroner must be furnished. The manager has the right to refuse cremation without assigning cause. Relatives desiring a religious ceremony in the crematorium must themselves provide for the conduct of it, and shall notify the manager a reasonable time in advance. The coffin in which the body is to be cremated must be constructed entirely of wood, without the use of metal nails, clasps and metal ornaments of any kind, and shall not exceed the following dimensions: length, not over 7 feet; width, not over 2 feet; height, not over 2 feet. During the incineration the mourners will be allowed to remain within the crematorium, and the remains remaining from the cremation of the bodies of deceased persons will be taken from the furnace upon the morning following the cremation, and will be delivered to the relatives of the deceased or to such person as is duly authorized to receive them. If not removed within thirty days from the date of cremation the manager will bury the ashes in such cemetery as the company may be designated for the purpose. The secretary-treasurer is Mr. Geo. Durnford, Canada Life Building, St. James street.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed to '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.

ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN.

'Delicate' is a young woman, twenty-three years of age. After taking a warm bath the skin feels very itchy. She uses Pear's soap in the bath. It is otherwise in excellent health. Ans.—This trouble is that your skin is deficient in the natural oils. In such cases it is better to take a cold bath on rising in the morning instead of a hot one. Cold water is not so irritating to the skin. If you find this too severe, you might take a hot bath, not oftener than once a week. Have it just as hot as you can stand. This is more stimulating to the skin than a lukewarm bath. Pear's or castile soap is the best you could use. You will find that if you add a handful of fine oatmeal to the bath, that it will be more soothing. After bathing rub the skin with Hazeline Snow, which can be obtained through a druggist.

CHILBLAINS.

A.E.C. asks for the cause, cure, and prevention of chilblains. Ans.—Chilblains are a local affection of the skin and cutaneous tissues, caused principally by instability of the circulation in the parts. The condition is somewhat akin to lives. Chilblains are found usually in those who have poor circulation and suffer from cold hands and feet. The chilblains often show as redness and feet as elevated nodules of reddish or purplish color. They are somewhat painful and very itchy. The flesh is swollen. The common practice of warming the hands and feet at the fire is preventive of chilblains in susceptible people. The proper thing to do is to improve the circulation. Take plenty of exercise. If robust a cold bath every morning on rising will assist the circulation. Take plenty of good nourishing food, especially

fatty substances, such as bacon, pork, butter, milk and fat meat. A course of cod liver oil would probably be beneficial. When the chilblains come out they may be painted from time to time with liniment of iodine. The great point is to keep warm, not by artificial heat, but by exercise, proper food and clothing.

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS.

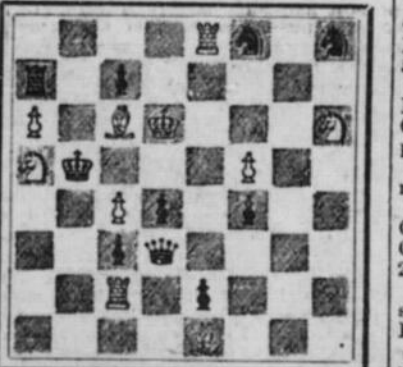
H.C. has a boy nine years of age who wets the bed three times a week. Is well in every other way. Ans.—Bed-wetting is a difficult matter to cure. A number of things may cause it. Heavy suppers before bedtime, and especially drinking just before retiring. Growths in the back of nose or throat, enlarged tonsils, by causing difficulty in breathing will cause disturbed sleep. Too great acidity of the urine is a common cause. Worms, indigestion and constipation are also causes. The only way to cure the condition is to remove the cause. His sleeping room should be cool and well ventilated. The mattress should be hard and the coverlet light. Do not let him eat or drink within an hour of bed. During the day he should drink plenty of water between meals. See that his bowels move properly every day. Let him have plenty of outdoor exercise so that he goes to bed tired. The trouble can sometimes be prevented by sleeping with a hard cushion under the hips, so as to elevate that portion of the boy. If the trouble occurs at any particular time, you should set an alarm clock to awaken him beforehand, and then have him get up to make water. If there is any obstruction to his breathing you should take him to a doctor for treatment. Some cases require the removal of growths from the back of the nose. If all other measures fail, circumcision may cure, as it removes one source of irritation. Do not be harsh with him, as the trouble usually affects nervous boys and it will be made worse if you excite him. It is generally a disease and not merely a bad habit.



Saturday, Dec. 21, 1904. PROBLEM NO. 911. Black—10 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces. White to play and mate in two moves. PROBLEM NO. 912. Black—10 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves. Problem 913. White—K at K R sq; Q at K Kt 7; Rs at K B 6, Q Kt 4; B at Q R 7; Kts at K 7, Q R 4; Ps at K B 3, Q B 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 5 (11 pieces). Black—K at Q 5; Q at Q B 4; R at Q sq; B at K sq, K 4; Kts at K R 3, Q Kt 6; Ps at K B 4, K 6 (9 pieces). White to play and mate in two moves. Problem 914. White—K at Q sq; B at Q R 3; Kts at K B 5, Q Kt 5; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 3 (9 pieces). Black—K at Q 4; B at Q R 5; Kts at K 3, Q B 3; Ps at K Kt 3, K Kt 4, K Kt 5 (7 pieces). White to play and mate in two moves. Problem 915. White—K at Q Kt 4; Q at Q R 2; Rs at K R sq, Q 3; B at K Kt sq; Kt at K R 8 (7 pieces). Black—K at K B 8; R at K 3, Q 2; B at K B sq, Q R sq; Ps at K 7, Q 3 (7 pieces). White to play and mate in two moves. Problem 916. White—K at K R sq; Q at Q R 8; Rs at K Kt 5, Q 3; Bs at Q 6, Q R 6; Ks at Q 7, Q Kt sq (8 pieces). Black—K at K 5; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 2, K B 4, K 3, Q 4, Q B 6, Q Kt 3, Q Kt 5 (9 pieces). White to play and mate in two moves. Problem 917.—White—K at Q R 8; Q at K B 8; Rs at K sq; Q B 8; B at Q R 3; Kts at K Kt sq, K B sq; Ps at K Kt 3, K Kt 4, K B 5, Q 3, Q B 2, Q B 5, Q Kt 5, Q R 4 (15 pieces). Black—K at Q 5, B at K B 2, K B 3; Kt at K 2; Ps at K Kt 4, Q 4, Q B 3, Q Kt 3, Q R 4 (9 pieces). White to play and mate in two moves. Problem 918. White—K at K Kt 7; Q at Q Kt sq; R at Q 4; B at K B 4; Kts at Q Kt 7, Q R 8; Ps at K Kt 3; Q R 4, Q R 7 (9 pieces). Black—K at Q B 3; Q at Q R 3; R at Q R 7; B at K 8; Ps at K Kt 5, K 2, Q R 4 (7 pieces). White to play and mate in two moves. Problem 919. White—K at K 8; Q at Q Kt 5; Rs at K R 5, Q 3; B at K R 3, K Kt 7; Kt at K B 5; Ps at K B 2, K 3, K 7, Q 6, Q B 5, Q R 4 (13 pieces). Black—K at Q 4; B at Q 4; (5 pieces). White to play and mate in two moves. Problem 920. White—K at Q Kt 2; Q at Q B 6; B at K B 7; Q 8; B at K R 2, Q B 8; Kts at K B sq, Q 5; Ps at Q 2, Q B 3, Q R 5 (11 pieces).

Black—K at K 5; Q at K Kt 7; B at K R 8; Kts at K R 4, Q R 8; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 6, K 4, Q 5, Q Kt 8 (10 pieces). White to play and mate in TWO moves. Problem 921. White—K at Q R sq; Q at K R 4; R at Q B 5; B at K 7; Kts at K Kt 5, Q R 4; Ps at K B 4, Q 2, Q Kt 3, Q R 2 (10 pieces). Black—K at Q Kt 5; Q at K B 3; R at K B 7; Kt at K B 8; Ps at K B 2, K 4, Q R 3 (7 pieces). White to play and mate in THREE moves. Problem 922. White—K at K R 2; Q at Q Kt 4; R at K 7; B at Q 4, Q R 8; Kts at K R 7, Q B 6; Ps at K Kt 5, K B 4, Q 2, Q 6 (11 pieces). Black—K at Q 4; R at K R 5, Q R 6; B at K Kt 2, K Kt 5, Kts at K 3, Q B 5; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 3, Q 6, Q Kt 4, Q R 3 (12 pieces). White to play and mate in THREE moves. Problem 923. White—K at K Kt sq; Q at K B 7; B at Q Kt 8; Kts at K 5, Q B 3; Ps at K Kt 6, K 3, Q R 3 (8 pieces). Black—K at Q B 4; R at Q B sq; B at K B sq; Kts at Q Kt 3, Q R 2; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, K 5, Q R 3 (9 pieces). White to play and mate in THREE moves. Problem 924. White—K at K sq; Q at K B 6; R at K R 2, K 8; Kt at K Kt 3; Ps at Q 3, Q B 2, Q B 4 (8 pieces). Black—K at K 6; Q at Q B 2; R at K 4, Q B 4; B at Q 8; Kt at K R 8; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 3, Q 2, Q B 6 (10 pieces). White to play and mate in THREE moves. Problem 925. White—K at K Kt 8; Q at Q R 8; Kts at K B 5, K 4; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, Q B 5 (7 pieces). Black—K at K 4; B at Q B 7; Ps at K Kt 4, K 6, Q 3, Q B 5, Q B 6 (7 pieces). White to play and mate in THREE moves. Problem 926. White—K at Q Kt sq; Q at Q R 3; R at K Kt 6; B at K R 4; Kts at K B 4, Q sq; P at Q B 3 (7 pieces). Black—K at Q B 5; Q at Q R 2; R at K B 4, K 7; B at Q Kt 4; Kt at K R 6, K B sq; Ps at K B 2, Q 6, Q B 3, Q Kt 7, Q R 4 (12 pieces). White to play and mate in THREE moves. Problem 927. White—K at Q R 4; Q at K R 6; R at K Kt 5; K B 8; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 2, Q 3, Q B 6, Q Kt 5 (9 pieces). Black—K at K 2; R at K R 8, Q 8; B at K R sq, Kt at Q B 8; Ps at K R 2, K R 5, K B 2, K 3, Q B 2 (10 pieces). White to play and mate in three moves. Problem 928. White—K at Q R 7; Q at Q Kt 7, R at Kt 8, B at K 5; Kt at K B sq; Ps at K R 3; K B 6, Q 5, Q 6 (9 pieces). Black—K at K 5; R at K 7, Q R 4; B at K R sq, Kt at Q B 8; Ps at K R 2, Q Kt 4, K B 6, K B 7, Q 6, Q Kt 4, Q R 3, Q R 5 (13 pieces). White to play and mate in three moves. Problem 929. White—K at Q R sq; Q at K B 8; R at K 4; B at K R sq, K R 8; Kts at K sq, K 8. Ps at K Kt 5, Q Kt 4 (9 pieces). Black—K at Q 4, R at K R 2, Q R sq; Kts at K Kt sq, Q Kt 4; Ps at K B 2, Q 2, Q B 5, Q Kt 3, Q R 3 (10 pieces). White to play and mate in three moves. Problem 930. White—K at K R 3; Q at Q 8; B at K B 5; Kts at K R 4, Q B 5; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 3, Q 2, Q Kt 2 (9 pieces). Black—K at K 4; B at Q 4, Q Kt sq; Kt at Q Kt 5; Ps at K R 3, K B 6 (6 pieces). White to play and mate in three moves. Problem 931. White—K at Q R 2; Q at Q Kt 3; B at Q sq, Q R 3; Kt at Q 5; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, K B 2, Q B 2, Q B 5 (10 pieces). Black—K at K 4; Q at K R sq; R at K R 2, K sq; B at Q Kt 3; Kt at Q R 2; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, K B 3 (9 pieces). White to play and mate in four moves. Problem 932. White—K at Q Kt 4; R at Q B sq; B at Q 5; P at Q R 7 (4 pieces). Black—K at K R 8; B at K Kt 8; Kt at K Kt 7; Ps at K R 5, K R 7, Q B 6 (6 pieces). White to play and mate in four moves. Problem 933. White—K at Q R 7; Q at K R 2; B at Q Kt sq; Kts at K Kt 6, Q B 3; P at K Kt 3 (6 pieces). Black—K at Q 5; B at Q R 8; Ps at K 5, Q B 3, Q Kt 7 (5 pieces). White to play and mate in four moves. Problem 934. White—K at Q 7; Q at K R 5; Kts at K 5, Q sq; Ps at K R 2, K R 3, K 2, Q Kt 3, Q Kt 4 (9 pieces). Black—K at K 5; B at Q Kt 8; Kts at K 8, Q B 7; Ps at K R 3, K B 4, K B 5, Q 3, Q 7 (9 pieces). White to play and mate in four moves. Problem 935. White—K at Q R 2, Q at Q Kt 7; R at K 4; Kts at K 6, Q B 7; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 7, K B 6, K 2, Q Kt 3, Q R 5 (11 pieces). Black—K at Q 3; Q at K R 7; R at K R sq, K R 3; B at K Kt 6; Kt at Q Kt sq; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 5, Q R 2, K 2, Q B 3, Q B 6, Q Kt 5, Q R 2 (14 pieces). White to play and mate in five moves. The above problems form the special batch for competitive solving. Solvers may send in sets of solutions. A. For the whole batch. B. For the two and three moves only. C. For the two moves only. There will be two prizes for each of A, B, and C. No one can win more than one prize. In cases of equal merit in solution, speed will count as reckoned by postmark of solvers place of residence. Last day for receiving solutions, Jan. 28. The problems have been chosen for the pleasure they may afford solvers, and as far as we know, are sound. In problems of more than two moves, mere key moves will not suffice, and in the four and five moves each of white is second move must be given. Prizes may be selected as mentioned last week. Chess Lyrics, Marshall's opening, Cook's Compendium, Dexter Chess Board, etc., etc.

GARDEN TALKS

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

Since the immortal night went by The whole earth is our Bethlehem, Hoanans ring from every sky! In forest glade, on billowy main, Judea's height, Nebraska's plain, By any shore or mount or sea— Where faith and hope and love abide, And self is lost in sacrifice, There the celestial gates swing wide And heaven descends to human eyes, The Christ the Lord is born again, There is the new Nativity.

The calendar tells us that once more the festival of the Christ child is here, and that the spirit of Christmas dominates all the narrowing world. From our point of view it is a pity that the headlong rush and excess of the age has contaminated this—the children's festival. Weeks before the date arrives the stores are full of 'gifts,' and the attraction of numerous travesties of Santa Claus give the children a surfeit before the day dawns. The buying and selling, the Christmas activities, the nervous artificial life, all through December, does not lead up to thoughts of the meaning of this celebration, or associate it with the advent of the Babe of Bethlehem.

To children who have not access to these realistic shopping scenes there is genuine pleasure in the anticipation that is delightful, and we almost envied the small boy last Sunday, who, hearing the minister give out a notice of the Christmas tree, whispered in ecstasy, 'Do you hear, mother? It's really, really so.'

Innocent and joy-giving are such pleasures, when the evergreen performs its winter sacrifice, and gives its life to bear the store of gifts that are its winter fruit.

Pleasant are the memories for those of us who have grown old and careworn, but look back to other years, when those who loved us made Christmas a delight, and Santa Claus was a benefactor in truth, when he came to our quiet hearthstone. And so with the 'bells across the snow,' we wait on Christmas eve for the Christmas blessing, and the weary and sad, as well as the rich and prosperous, share alike in the Advent story, and feel that 'into us a child is born.'

Let us keep our faith and hope with the little ones, who know Santa Claus as a real presence, and are dreaming of his gifts, for soon they will learn that it is only another name for love or friendly compassion or good will, that is a part of the craving in every heart to be held in remembrance, to give as well as to take, the frankincense and myrrh that is an offering wherever we love, and wherever we worship.

CARE OF WINDOW PLANTS.

A correspondent complains that plants in windows become dry and the leaves shrivel up, and she grows discouraged in caring for them.

It is evident that the room is too heated and dry, whether furnace or stove, and to overcome the difficulty, an open kettle of water kept constantly steaming, will give moisture. Pieces of sponge or moss, moistened until quite wet, and laid on the sills will help to keep moisture. Plants should never be sprinkled or syringed, for this lowers the temperature, and may result in a chill, that should, if possible, be avoided.

But they delight in warm, moist air, and are always benefited by the steam bath a kettle affords.

Watering is another cause of failure, for sometimes the plants are forgotten, unless there is regular attention and the weather is not taken into consideration so that two or three sunny days cause 'root drought.'

The morning before the sun reaches round to the windows is the best time for watering, and then the water should be slightly warmed in winter, fresh air must be given, but draughts carefully avoided. A bath in moisture is beneficial to all plants, but this is not an ordinary window garden, and often the fault of not blooming is rectified by giving the leafy plant a new place that better suits its requirements.

If plants are kept turned properly the flowers will be equally distributed, and the inner view have a share of beauty as well as the outside. In cool-heated rooms, Oleanders, Callas, Fuchsias, and some of the hardier Begonias will succeed if the air is kept moist and good ventilation given. The Bermuda Buttercup (Oxalis), is quite cheerful in a room heated and lighted by gas, not seeming to mind the fumes that destroy more tender plant life. A curtain drawn at night is a safeguard, and during the time the gas is lighted, or when the room is being swept, will be quite a protection.

CUT FLOWERS.

'Flower Lover' asks if it would be possible to grow pansies and daisies in winter to sell to a florist. Ans.—It is very doubtful if they could be grown successfully in a living room, and if they could the taste at the present day is for a certain class of flowers that are in vogue. Tastes differ, of course, but in the various cities there is a similarity in this kind of work. Roses, carnations, violets and Lily of the valley, form the staple with the Holland bulbs. There might be people who would prefer pansies, but not enough to make it profitable.

CENTAUREA.

R.B.—Thank you for seed of the above. There are so many varieties it will be interesting to learn which yours proves to be. I find 'Blanket Flower,' mentioned by Professor Bailey as 'Galliardia' and 'Blazing Star' as 'Liatris,' of which there are a number of varieties, natives of the South.

The Centaurea grows wild in Europe in great variety, some of them being natives of the Caucasus. The garden plants are old-time favorites, and C. Moschata is fragrant.

PANSY GERANIUM.

'Wm. F.'—Your pansy geranium has made too much growth, and is probably in too large a pot or box, otherwise it should bloom in March. As for the insects that have attacked it, they are doubtless mealy bug, and you can make a strong soap suds, mix a little kerosene in milk, and then mix well with the suds and wash all your plants that. When clean, give them a bath in clean water, and if the mealy bugs still stays on the under side of the leaf, take a bit of cloth, dip it in coal oil, and rub along the under side of leaves and along stems, rinsing afterwards with clear water.

But the 'Pansy Geranium' needs care and attention, regular watering and showing when in the house, and more warmth than the ordinary plants of the same for it is strictly speaking a greenhouse plant, though many amateurs succeed with them. It is best to leave undisturbed in the pot if the plant is healthy, as the wood will be more likely to be strong and the chance for blooming is almost assured with the above treatment.

HIBISCUS... Mrs. McD.—The... played in...

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AN UNUSUAL DUEL. TWO LOCOMOTIVES FITTED AGAINST EACH OTHER. In spite of the too frequent railway accidents, especially collisions, which occur in this country, the opportunity is seldom afforded to note just what occurs at the time of impact when locomotives come together, says Day Abley Willey, in 'The Scientific American.' The witnesses of such disasters are usually too excited over the occurrence to observe the immediate effects of the shock, and even if mechanical experts are able to intelligently they have only a chance to glance before the force developed at the time of contact has expanded itself. 'For a mechanical "duel," as it might be termed, a section of track 5,600 feet in length was recently laid on a level grade at Point of Pines, Mass. The locomotives utilized were secured from a railway company which had discarded this type for heavier equipment, but they were not defective or disabled in any respect except that their cabs had been replaced. The weight of each engine, including tender, was about fifty tons and they were modelled after the same specifications, each having four 60-inch driving wheels and four truck wheels supporting the forward portion of the boiler. Prior to sending them together, steam was generated for two hours and the engines "exercised," so to speak, by moving them slowly up and down the track. Finally the boilers were subjected to as much steam pressure as the engineers deemed safe and each machine was backed to its end of the line. The engineers took their arranged each opened the throttle to the limit and pushed his lever to the full speed mark, then leaped to the ground. 'One engine attained a slightly greater momentum than the other engine. Consequently the point of contact was not midway between the terminals, but about three hundred feet distant, the advantage in start being given the engine shown on the right side of the illustration. It will be noted that when it struck, none of the wheels were lifted from the rails. The truck of the left engine, however, was forced above the track, and the front part lifted a foot or two. The shock also broke one of the steam pipes leading into the cab. The cab of the right engine was torn from its fastenings by the blow, although the other cab was unharmed. A curious feature of the collision was that after the first impact there appeared to be a rebound, the engines then closing up again and the right engine slowly forcing the other backward. 'The locomotives remained in motion for about three minutes after the impact, the one on the left being driven back nearly fifty feet from the point where they came together. An examination showed that its smokestack was torn away at the base and the front of the boiler broken so that the steam entirely escaped through this vent and the pipe in the rear in five minutes. In both cases the pilots were demolished as well as the forward woodwork of all kinds. The lantern standards, headlights, and all of the lighter ironwork, including hand rails, were broken and twisted beyond repair. The boiler of the right engine was also crushed in to such an extent that the steam escaped. Neither of the locomotives, however, was derailed, although the trucks were torn from their supports and the piston rods and cylinders dismounted as well. 'Although the actual speed of the engines at the time of contact cannot be calculated, the force was such that an iron bar weighing seventy-five pounds detached from one of the pilots, was thrown 150 feet to one side of the track, and such small pieces as bolts and nuts were found as far away as 300 feet. When the engines were started the whistle valve of each was opened. As soon as they met the shock shut off the whistle of the left engine, but that of the right continued until steam had been exhausted.'

A WOMAN'S FARMING. 'Hannah'—There is no reason why you should not be able to run a farm of ninety acres, and the very fact that there is a bush lot of twenty acres, and pasturing of twenty more reduces the cultivated land so that you can manage it if you study intensive farming. You may fail at first and the whole matter depends upon whether you are easily discouraged, and if you are willing to make it a subject for research and for hard work. What woman has done woman can do, and those who look upon our sex as unbusiness-like, are often surprised by the ability displayed when an emergency calls out dormant energies. It is a less risk than gambling in stocks. 'E.L.' asks the question to settle a dispute as to whether the beet always possessed the qualities that now make it so grown in France did not contain enough sugar to make it pay. The amount could be easily determined in the best, but by making the test the reproductive qualities of the plant were destroyed. So M. Vilmorin learned how to take a sample of the pulp without destroying the plant, and by selection and cross-breeding he grew a plant upon which the wonderful new industry of new founded. Evolution of plants is a marvellous study, for even the potato and turnip were once dry, woody roots, quite unfit for food. PLANT FOR NAME. 'Viola.'—The specimen sent is Erica, from crico, to break; in reference to the brittle nature of the wood. They are very interesting plants and natives of Table Mountain at the Cape of Good Hope. They occupy elevated ranges, enjoy pure air, refreshed by copious dew, though exposed part of the year to a dry, arid atmosphere. Our summers are too hot and dry for its successful cultivation, but if your plant survives the winter let it be set in a cool, moist, shaded situation for the summer. CARE OF A FERN. 'J.J.'—The native element for most ferns is a half shaded situation, if you have ever seen them growing. Use small pots and do not disturb them to re-pot. The best soil is one-third leaf mould, one-third garden loam and one-third silver sand. Give plenty of water and shower the foliage often. Some varieties stand sunshine, but they require plenty of water and good drainage. Their worst enemy is scale, that must be dislodged if found on the stems, and the plant washed and frequently showered. FRUIT TREES FOR ALBERTA. 'Alberta.'—It is wise to consult the reports of superintendents of the experimental farms for Manitoba at Brandon and the North-West Territories at Indian Head. All the standard varieties were planted there to prove whether they could resist the severe cold. Not a single variety has fruited at the N.W.T. station, and not half a dozen have survived winter killing. The experience in Manitoba has not been quite so severe, but only the Russian varieties and the crabs make any successful growth. Native plums and crabs crossed with the hardy Russian varieties are the only kinds safe to plant. Even in this province last winter the standard sorts succumbed to the intense cold, for they cannot survive the very low temperature we experienced.

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

The result of the tenth 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 \$300.00 in gold.

THE TEA CIGARETTE.

The tea cigarette has taken the place of the morphine tablet with many women of the smart set in London. It is extremely injurious; within a fortnight last month twenty victims of the habit were taken to private sanatoriums.

TOGO VICTORIOUS.

The Last of the Port Arthur Fleet Sinks.

REPETITION OF EARLY JAPANESE BRAVE IN TORPEDO BOAT ATTACKS.

Dec. 19.—Telegraphing under the flag of the Japanese, there is no room left to doubt that the enemy's ships in the harbor at Port Arthur are totally unfit for service.

It is certain that at least six Russian torpedo boat destroyers remain intact in the harbor.

Vice-Admiral Togo, in reporting the details of the torpedo attack on the night of Dec. 15, says: "Our torpedo boats again attempted an attack on the night of Dec. 15 against the battleship 'Sevastopol,' the coast defence vessel 'Ovashni,' and the torpedo boat destroyers lying at the foot of the Chengetao mountain.

Commander Seki's flotilla, braving the heavy snowstorm, reached the enemy's anchorage at 4.30 a.m., and running between the 'Sevastopol' and a destroyer, discharged torpedoes close against the 'Sevastopol' and the 'Ovashni.' Explosions were observed each time.

"During this bold attack the enemy's flotilla was exceedingly vigorous, but owing to the close proximity, our boats sustained no damage, and there were no casualties.

Commander Jingui's flotilla, following that of Commander Seki, discharged several torpedoes, and at least three explosions were clearly observed. After an exchange of fire with the enemy's destroyers the flotilla gradually steered seaward. Engineer Watanabe, of Commander Jingui's boat, was wounded, and two men were killed. One man was wounded on Lieutenant Tamakoka's boat.

The boats of the flotilla under Commander Yezoe were undergoing repairs when the flotilla received orders to join in the attack. Commander Yezoe then boarded a single craft, assumed command of her and, hurrying to the base, found that the other flotillas had departed. Immediately he started alone and independently to attack the 'Sevastopol.' He approached close to that vessel and was killed. His boat was safely returned to the base.

The result of many torpedo attacks and many effective explosions against the enemy's ships was observed, but it is regrettable that I am unable to report more definitely.

On Dec. 18 the watch tower reported that a destroyer of the enemy was visible around near the coast.

POSITIONS OF THE SUNKEN FLEET.

A staff officer of the naval brigade who landed at Port Arthur, reports as follows: "The battleship 'Peresviet' is lying two hundred metres north-west of the Tiger's Tail Peninsula, with her bow turned north-east half north, and at high tide the water reaches to the torpedo tubes in her bow. She is submerged to her stern walk and lies aground without listing. Her central funnel is severely damaged. The battleship 'Poltava' lies two hundred metres north of the point of Tiger's Tail. Her bows point east-south-east, half east and at high tide is submerged to her after deck. She is, doubtless, aground, and does not list. The battleship 'Retvizan' lies a hundred metres east of the 'Poltava,' her stern toward that vessel. Her condition is worse than that of the 'Poltava.' She is listing five degrees to starboard, and her after deck is constantly submerged. The battleship 'Pobieda' lies two hundred and twenty metres north-east half east of the point of Tiger's Tail, with her bow pointing north-east half north. Her after deck, on the starboard side, must be submerged at high tide. Everything seems to show that she is aground. The protected cruiser 'Pallada' lies a hundred metres east by north of the 'Pobieda.' Her stern is toward south-west half south and she has listed five degrees to port. At high tide the condition of her decks is about the same as the decks of the 'Peresviet.' She is doubtless aground. The armored cruiser 'Bayan' lies four hundred metres south-south-west, half west of the harbor entrance, with her bow toward east-north-east, half east. She is listed fifteen degrees and appears to be aground. The above mentioned four battleships and two cruisers have been abandoned and no boats are seen near them."

IN MANCHURIA.

MINOR SKIRMISHES REPORTED.

Mukden, Dec. 19.—The village of Da pindu has been occupied, after a sharp fight, by a detachment of Russian infantry, Cossacks and borderers under Belink. Otherwise all has been quiet along the front. Four Japanese suffering from frost bites of the hands at feet have voluntarily surrendered to the Russians.

Cossacks recently captured a Japanese officer dressed in a Russian uniform, as he was quietly riding along the Russian front positions. He saluted as he passed the Cossacks, speaking perfect Russian, but the Cossacks, suspecting something wrong, tried to stop him. He bolted, but afterwards was captured.

Russians Repulsed. Tokio, Dec. 19.—Manchurian headquarters, in a report dated Dec. 18, says: "On the night of Dec. 17, between 8.30 and 11 o'clock, the enemy made three attacks against our outposts toward San tao kuntzua and also advanced at 1 a.m. toward Sin mun tun and Tenghsaengkou. The enemy was repulsed.

PLAGUE APPEARS AMONGST THE JAPANESE.

Huan shan, Dec. 19.—It is reported that a new form of sickness has broken out among the Japanese, resembling the bubonic plague. The intense cold of the last few days has obliged the Japanese to abandon some of their advance posts, and consequently Russian scouts have been able to raid clear to the main Japanese positions.

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS WILL BE SPENT ON NEW CRUISERS.

Rome, Dec. 19.—A Russian naval commission is visiting Italian shipyards, studying the best types of ships to be found here, and the speediest methods of construction. The members of the commission assert that Russia intends to rebuild her entire navy, beginning with thirty battleships, and cruisers, and two hundred torpedo boats, the total cost being estimated at two hundred million dollars. It seems to be the purpose of the St. Petersburg Government to build in Germany ships for the Baltic squadron, and in Italy the remainder of the fleet, to have them ready for the Mediterranean. As it is not expected the ships will be completed before the conclusion of the war in the Far East, there will be no infringement of Italy's neutrality in the matter.

EAST KEE KWAN CAPTURED.

JAPANESE FIRE A MINE AND THEN LAUNCH AN INFANTRY CHARGE.

On Dec. 18, at 2.15 p.m., part of our army blew up the parapets of the north fort of East Kee Kwan Mountain and then charged. A fierce battle with hand grenades ensued. Owing to the stubborn resistance of the enemy with machine guns our operations were temporarily suspended. Subsequently, at seven p.m., General Semeamiam (Samejima), commanding the supports, advanced into the casemates, and, encouraging his men, threw his supports into the fighting line in a last brave charge. At 11.50 p.m. we completely occupied the fort and immediately began defensive works. Our occupation became firmly assured to-day. Before retiring, the enemy exploded four mines in the neighborhood of the neck of the fort. We captured five nine-centimetre field guns and two machine guns, as well as plenty of ammunition. The enemy left 40 or 50 dead. Our casualties are not heavy.

RUSSIANS DISLODGED.

AFTER AN INEFFECTUAL COUNTER ATTACK THEY RETIRE, LEAVING A GUN.

Tokio, Dec. 22.—A despatch received by telegraph to-day from the Japanese army before Port Arthur says:—"The right column of the army at five o'clock this morning, taking advantage of the enemy's excitement, drove the enemy off an eminence north of Housanyento, on Pigeon Bay, and occupied the position, and at seven o'clock dislodged the enemy from a height on the peninsula west of Housanyento, which we occupied, capturing one small gun. After the Japanese occupation of the positions the enemy made a counter attack but was immediately repulsed. At present our occupation of the positions is practically secure."

SKIRMISHING.

RUSSIANS ATTACK JAPANESE POSITION, AND ARE DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

General Oku's Headquarters, via Fusan, Thursday, Dec. 22.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Russians along the front of General Oku's army during the night of Dec. 20 made a determined attack on La mu ting, but were driven back with heavy loss. The Japanese sustained no casualties.

Dismounted Russian cavalry attacked the cavalry on the extreme left of the Japanese line on the night of Dec. 20-21, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Small detachments of Russians nightly attack the Japanese outposts and patrols, but with no success.

NO NEWS AT CHE FOO.

Che foo, Dec. 23.—No news was received here from Port Arthur to-day.

AT PIGEON BAY.

Tokio, Dec. 22, 4 p.m.—The Japanese troops have captured some important positions on Pigeon Bay.

JAPANESE OF SINGAPORE.

Singapore, Straits Settlements, Dec. 22.—Two Japanese auxiliary cruisers are patrolling off this port.

'NIGRETIA' CARRIED KEROSENE.

London, Dec. 22.—With reference to the seizure of the British steamer 'Nigretia' by the Japanese, it is stated that her cargo of kerosene was shipped at Shanghai under the written assurance of the Japanese consul to the British consul that kerosene is not regarded by the Japanese Government as contraband if shipped anywhere.

THE HUMOR OF WAR.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES TO CHASE A PIG.

On the front line of the Russian defence, below Mukden, Nov. 20.—During a ride around the front, from which we just have returned, we noted a row towards the forward line of trenches that might have prefigured a Japanese attack. From a Chinese hut rushed a half-grown pig, a shoot of the Manchurian razor-back variety. After it went a Cossack in hot pursuit. Other Cossacks joined the chase, but the pig, threading the trenches, gained the open ground, and headed for the Japanese lines, less than four hundred yards away.

Reckless of the possible consequences, six Cossacks dashed in pursuit with their long brown coats, tucked about their waists. But the pig had the legs of them, and with cat-piercing shrieks headed across the imaginary dividing line and charged the Japanese position. The opposite hill slope had been to all appearance vacant, and silent as the grave, but a hidden trench suddenly gave up a party of Japanese, and away they went after the pig. The Cossacks stopped, and the Japanese headed the pig diagonally back towards the Russian lines. They did not catch it, but a fresh relay of Russians took up the chase and the pig veered over again to the Japanese lines. Not a shot was fired all this time, and the Japanese and Cossacks stood within a hundred paces of each other in the open, laughing at each other's non-success, and hurling mutual maledictions after the pig. The last we saw of it the pig was keeping strictly to the neutral strip between the two forces and heading westward in the direction of Liao River.

NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

STORY OF RUSSIAN BRIBERY OF FISHERMEN TO SIGN FALSE EVIDENCE CONFIRMED.

Hull, Dec. 19.—Mr. Beeching, director and principal owner of the Gamecock fleet of trawlers, confirms the story that Russian agents bribed some of the fishermen to sign statements to be used before the commission of enquiry. Mr. Beeching says that three foreigners came to Hull and treated the fishermen to drink, and boasted that they had obtained eighteen signatures. They paid some of the men £25, and offered one man £1,000 to go to Paris and give evidence that they saw torpedoes being fired and fishing fleet guaranteed to be destroyed and families of any who might so testify, whenever they wished, if they thought it would be unsafe for them to return to Hull after having testified.

NEW WAGE AGREEMENT.

DEMAND OF BRIDGE AND IRON WORKERS.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—A new wage agreement for 12,000 bridge and structural iron workers throughout the United States has been decided upon by the executive committee of the International Association of bridge and structural iron workers. The scale provides for 35 to 45 cents an hour, according to locality. In some districts the new scale provides an increase while in others it is about equal to the present rate of wages. Members of the committee say that all employers would be asked to sign the agreement, and that strikes would be called wherever the request is refused.

ESCAPED THE GALLOWES.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—The Department of Justice was informed this morning that John Kay, the fifteen-year-old lad who is lying in New Westminster jail, under sentence of death on Jan. 15, had died of consumption. The boy had killed a hunter last summer near Vancouver, in order to get his pistol and rifle.

MR. PARENT AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—I intend to meet the Legislature at its approaching session as Prime Minister relying upon the magnificent majority with which I was sustained at the recent elections. I have been attacked by members of my own party, but I defy them to make good their charges. These were the words of the Hon. S. N. Parent, the Quebec Premier, who is in Ottawa today interviewing the federal ministers. Mr. Parent saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier this forenoon and on behalf of his government asked that the provincial subsidy for Quebec be increased by about seven hundred thousand dollars.

MR. RAINVILLE STAYS AT HOME.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—The friends of the Hon. H. B. Rainville, who planned to secure his return to the Quebec Assembly as member for Richelieu, have been unable to secure the Hon. Mr. Parent's consent to the plan, by which this arrangement was to have been carried out. The result is that Mr. Cardin will continue to represent Richelieu County in the House at Quebec.

CALLED TO TORONTO.

Kington, Ont., Dec. 20.—The Rev. Eber Crummy, of Brock Street Methodist Church, this city, has been extended an invitation to the pastorate in June, 1905, of Bathurst Street Methodist Church, Toronto.

NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

CONVENTION ELECTS FIFTH MEMBER, COMPLETES PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION AND ADJOURNS.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The International Commission appointed to enquire into the North Sea incident met in the Foreign Office at ten o'clock this morning. The commission unanimously elected Admiral Baron von Spaun, of the Austro-Hungarian navy, to be the fifth member, completed the preliminary organization, and adjourned until Jan. 9.

ADMIRAL DAVIS ARRIVES.

The opening session was held in a suite of sumptuous salons of the d'Orsay Palace (Foreign Office). Admiral Fournier, the French member of the commission, in behalf of M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, who was absent from the city, received Admiral Davis, of the United States navy, and extended him a cordial greeting. Admiral Fournier then presented Admiral Davis to Admiral Kaznakoff, the Russian member of the commission, and Rear-Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, Great Britain's representative, the group of admirals joining in an informal chat, partly in English and partly in French. The admirals and their aides did not wear uniforms, thus detracting somewhat from the expected brilliancy of the opening session.

DANISH NEUTRALITY.

GUN FACTORIES ACCUSED OF MAKING FOR RUSSIA.

Copenhagen, Dec. 22.—Several newspapers here charge the Minister of War with permitting Danish gun factories to manufacture arms for Russia. It is expected that the incident will cause a storm in parliament.

RELIEF FUNDS.

BOTH RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE WILL PROFIT.

New York, Dec. 19.—In response to appeals from missionaries of the Christian churches in Japan, a committee has been organized in the United States to secure contributions in aid of the sick and wounded of both Japanese and Russian armies; and of widows and orphans in Japan. Bishop M. C. Harris, Methodist Episcopal bishop in Japan and Korea, had much to do with the movement, and he has gone to Japan to organize a relief committee for the distribution of the anticipated funds. The movement is not, however, confined to the Methodist Church. The Franklin Trust Company of this city, is to be treasurer of the proposed fund.

AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE SIGNED AN APPEAL JUST ISSUED ARE JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY; W. GRIFFIN, ITHACA, AND MANY OTHER PROMINENT MEN.

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RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

Plans for Their Amelioration Taking Form.

M. WITTE CONCLUDES GIGANTIC TASK OF REVISION OF LAWS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 20.—M. Witte, president of the Ministerial Council, to whom, as chairman of the special committee appointed in 1902, to investigate the question of the betterment of the conditions of rural enterprise and general revision of the peasant laws, was concluded the task of sifting the enormous mass of evidence collected, including the opinions of 11,000 of the best qualified peasants, landlords, merchants and manufacturers, which filled several thousand volumes, has completed the gigantic task. His conclusions, which have just been published, are in line with the most enlightened opinion for ameliorating the peasants' condition. These conclusions, which are understood to have the endorsement of the Emperor Nicholas and Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Minister of the Interior, are expected to be adopted by the commission as the basis of new laws. The press hails the memorandum, not only as a signal victory in the direction of real national progress, but as marking a definite shelving of the plan developed by the late Minister of the Interior, de Plehve, for extending the powers of local officials over the peasants and increasing rather than decreasing the tutelage exercised over them. De Plehve's purpose was to rush through a law before the commission could complete its labors.

In all points, M. Witte's recommendations aim for completion of the emancipation act of 1861, by ending the treatment of peasants as a class apart, giving them a method of enabling them to free themselves forever from the soil and placing themselves on an equality with all other classes of the population and removing the restrictions upon initiative enterprise, which have heretofore crushed out all ambition. In order to accomplish this he proposes to abolish practically the whole system of laws applicable to peasants alone. At the same time the backward position of the vast majority of the peasants and the fact, that if placed on a complete equality in the matter of the holding and disposition of property they would soon become the prey of the shrewder among them, as well as of merchants, who would like to possess their lands and keep them in a state of perpetual debt, is fully recognized. M. Witte, therefore, recommends the preservation of certain laws designed solely for the peasant's protection, such as the inalienability of communal lands and institutions. For the management of the one and for the freedom of the other from debt, special laws will be recommended, supplemented by methods whereby peasants may leave their communes under certain safeguarded conditions of delimit lands for individual ownership. There is also in contemplation the organization of a system of land credit and a scheme for the settlement of state lands by peasants who want larger opportunities.

The press hails the memorandum with the greatest satisfaction, the 'Russ' remarking:—"Like a golden thread through it all runs consideration for the peasant as a citizen of the Empire and no longer as a pariah."

The memorandum is in sharp contrast with the draft prepared by de Plehve's assistant, Stiskinsky, which disregarded entirely the opinions so laboriously collected by the commission. That draft was submitted to the provincial governors, with the assurance in advance that it would have the endorsement of the Minister of the Interior. Stiskinsky himself is a member of the commission, but is without influence. His dismissal from the position of assistant to the Minister of the Interior was one of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's first acts.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

Majority of Council Opposes Zemvoists Demands.

CZAR, TOO, HAS LITTLE COMFORT TO OFFER IN COMING MANIFESTO.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The leader of the zemstvos have learned from unquestionable source that the reply of the Czar to their memorial will be unsatisfactory. The reply was framed by the Czar, after consultation with Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Minister of the Interior, and M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, representing the two opposite sides of government in Russia. M. de Witte, President of the Ministerial Council, was also consulted upon certain points. The Czar, when he entertained the ministers at a dejeuner at Tsarko-Selo on his name day, Monday, placed his reply in an adjoining chamber. The ministers entered this chamber separately and read and signed the manifesto, the issue of which has been delayed. It commences with the declaration that the Czar is immovably resolved to hand his full powers over to his son, unimpaired. The source of all laws, he says, must remain with him. The war has disclosed defects in the administration, which he will seek to rectify. Subsequent declarations in the manifesto bear upon the internal government of the Empire, upon which subject the Czar says his only aim is the happiness of his people. He expresses the hope that exceptional administrative measures will be unnecessary. It is anticipated that the discontent that will arise upon the issue of the manifesto will end with the withdrawal of Prince Mirsky from the Ministry of the Interior and the return of M. de Witte to the position he formerly held before he was ousted by the machinations of his enemies. The Emperor Nicholas is holding councils daily at the Tsarko-Selo, at which it is understood the internal situation in Russia is being thoroughly discussed. Among those who are attending the councils are Grand Duke Michael, the brother of the Emperor, ministers and members of the Council of the Empire, including Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Minister of the Interior; M. de Witte, Minister of the Ministerial Council; M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod; M. Kokozoff, Minister of Finance; M. Muraviev, Minister of Justice; Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, head of the Russian Red Cross; Count Solsky, and M. Erniloff, Fritsch Richter, and Liesse. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky laid before the council the addresses and resolutions adopted by the congress of zemstvos, which was held here last month. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, M. de Witte and Count Solsky favored a policy of concession, but the others opposed such a policy on the ground that the demands of the zemstvos were subversive of the essential principles of the autocracy. In the opinion of the council it is not the time to entertain proposals looking to a change in the existing form of government while war is in progress and it was decided to discourage political agitation. Measures will be drawn up relative to the distress consequent upon mobilization.

ACTION AT MOSCOW.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The Governor of Moscow has officially condemned the resolution of the Moscow Town Council, Dec. 13, advocating popular control of the government and freedom of the press and of meeting. On instructions Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky has demanded from the city captain an official explanation of why questions outside of its competency were discussed by the town council.

ATTITUDE OF THE CZAR.

HIS MAJESTY CONSIDERS THE ZEMSTVOIST PLAN PRESUMPTUOUS AND TACTLESS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The Emperor Nicholas formally notified the country to-day that the agitation for a constitutional assembly is useless. Such is the construction placed upon the endorsement written by his own hand on the resolutions telegraphed by the Chernigov zemstvo on Dec. 20 begging His Majesty, in the most loyal manner, to convoke legally elected members of the zemstvos to present a programme of reforms for his consideration. His Majesty wrote on the despatch: "I consider the action of the president to be presumptuous and tactless. Questions of state administration are of no concern to the zemstvos, whose functions and rights are clearly defined by the law."

The endorsement is printed in the 'Official Messenger' this morning, dashing the hopes of the extremists. It did not come as a great surprise. The Emperor, from the beginning, although he has shown himself favorably disposed towards a more liberal regime, and in entire sympathy with some of the zemstvo demands, had resolved not to yield the principle of autocracy. Upon this point, it is understood all his ministers, including Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, agreed, but the character of the agitation which followed the meeting of the presidents of the zemstvos and the action of various provincial zemstvos and municipal councils coupled with the recent demonstrations at St. Petersburg, Moscow and elsewhere probably served to strengthen the hands of the reactionaries and convinced His Majesty of the imperative necessity for a plain-spoken announcement of the sovereign's position on the main point.

The reactionaries undoubtedly regard the Emperor's action as a distinct victory for them. Nevertheless the conferences over the reform measures which will be taken are still in progress at Tsarko Selo, and will shortly be published. What the immediate effect of the imperial rebuke administer to the Chernigov zemstvo will be is problematical. It may only serve to fan the flames and be used by the revolutionary organizations to increase the agitation and in turn compel its repression.

THE CHADWICK CASE.

DR. CHADWICK AND HIS WIFE JOINTLY INDICTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGING \$5,000,000 NOTE.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 23.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick and his wife, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, were jointly indicted by the county grand jury yesterday on the charge of having forged and uttered a \$5,000,000 note signed Andrew Carnegie. Dr. Chadwick is expected to arrive in New York from Paris on Wednesday. Sheriff Barry will meet the steamer on its arrival. This is the third time that Mrs. Chadwick has been indicted by the county grand jury, but it is the first instance of her husband's name appearing legally in the case. The indictments already returned against Mrs. Chadwick are similar to the one voted to-day, excepting that they cover notes of \$250,000 and \$500,000, signed Andrew Carnegie. It is understood that it was mainly on the testimony of President Beckwith, of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, which failed recently, that the jury indicted Dr. Chadwick.

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 23.—It is announced that a chair of anatomy is shortly to be established in connection with the science department of Manitoba University. The faculty of medicine is to be greatly strengthened also.

RENEW! RENEW!

Subscribers whose term of subscription will end December 31, 1904, should have found the usual notice and remitting envelope enclosed in their last issue. Subscribers can render the 'Witness' a valuable service by having these envelopes returned promptly with the subscription of a new subscriber. In another column will be found the special clubbing rate for the different publications.

Advertisements.

Canada's Leading Mail Order Piano House

If you have no agent in your locality selling our Pianos, we will deal with you direct by mail, and give you benefit of dealer's profit.

Shipped to any point in Canada, on trial for 10 days, and received back at our expense if not to your liking.

LAYTON PIANOS are right up-to-date in every particular with full iron frame, 3 pedals, and handsome design.

Send your name and address for full particulars and illustrated Art catalogue.

LAYTON BROS., DEPT. B., 144 Peel Street, Montreal.

MRS. WALKER QUITS BUSINESS

The Richest Woman in the United States is Back With Her Laces.

DAUGHTER OF WM. WEIGHTMAN UNITES HER FATHER'S GREAT BUSINESS WITH THAT OF HIS CHIEF RIVAL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Anna Weightman Walker, daughter of the late millionaire chemist, William Weightman, who was entrusted by him at his death with the conduct of the great business he created, has found the burden too great.

Mrs. Walker relieves herself of her burden by consolidating her father's firm, Powers & Weightman, with that of Rosengarten & Sons, incorporated.

Many of Mrs. Walker's millions—William Weightman left her from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000—will remain in the consolidation.

By the consolidation a practical monopoly in the production of quinine and sulphate of morphine is created.

Two of the Powers & Weightman plants will be kept running and two of the Rosengartens. It was announced to-day that there would be few changes made in either the official or the working staff of the first.

When William Weightman died, Mrs. Walker jumped out into the limelight as the richest woman in America, if not in the world.

At any rate, Mrs. Walker at her father's death took hold of the business and ran it with energy.

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Then she decided to give it up. First, she sold much of the real estate to which she had become heir.

Finally she yielded, and the entire deal was consummated virtually without an inspection of any of the plants and secrets, might have been injurious to the Powers & Weightman interests.

The consolidation, it is predicted, will have a sweeping effect upon the manufacture and price of chemicals. It is

unknown just how much money passed on the deal, but it must have been many millions. Mrs. Walker, it was said authoritatively, to-night, will never again pose before the public as the 'richest business woman.'

FRENCH GREETINGS.

The 'Patrie' presents the compliments of the season to the English-speaking portion of the community in the following terms: 'Christmas is, for our English and Irish fellow-citizens, the day of greetings—the great day of the year.'

The Christmas tree was unknown in England until it was introduced from Germany by the Prince Consort early in Queen Victoria's reign.

The first Christmas tree set up to amuse the childhood of our present king, was in 1847, when, according to the London 'Illustrated News' of that year,

A ROYAL CHRISTMAS.

HOW THE FESTIVAL IS SPENT BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

The Christmas tree was unknown in England until it was introduced from Germany by the Prince Consort early in Queen Victoria's reign.

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own immediate family, the King and Queen despatch and receive a large number from their relatives abroad.

The Emperor William of Germany sends a special messenger bearing a boar's head, a marzipan cake, and other gifts from himself and the Empress; and a messenger always arrives from St. Petersburg at Sandringham on Christmas day, as bearer of a souvenir from the Dowager Empress of Russia to her sister.

Some of the other gifts for her friends chosen by Her Majesty last year were Japanese dwarf trees, tortoise-shell and ivory knitting and crochet-needles, topped with diamonds, pearls, turquoises, emeralds, or the design of a tiny ducal coronet; hatpins, also topped with precious stones; cases of lovely old buttons, and enamelled handles for bell-pulls, and both she and the King bought largely of beautiful enamels, some the work of a Russian, and others of a Parisian jeweller.

An immense consignment of wares of all sorts is sent to Marlborough House about three weeks before Christmas, when their Majesties make their choice.

In the morning of Christmas day their Majesties attend Sandringham Church, and after luncheon, with all their children and grandchildren, they visit the kennels.

Their humble friends are forgotten as little as the rich, and the King and Queen give generously to the needy at Windsor, where coats, clothing and meat are distributed in most liberal fashion among the poorer townspeople on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

An English writer in 'The Woman at Home,' says the subjects of their Majesties 'may conjure up a pleasant picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra seated on Christmas Day at their dinner at Sandringham.

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ONTARIO ELECTIONS

MR. ROSS OPENS THE CAMPAIGN

—MORE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

Napanee, Ont., Dec. 21.—The Opera House was packed last evening to hear the opening campaign address of the Hon. G. W. Ross, in the interest of Mr. M. S. Madole, the Liberal candidate.

The chair was occupied by Mr. W. S. Herrington, K.C., secretary of the Liberal Association for Lennox, and short introductory addresses were made by Mr. Pense, of Kingston, and Mr. Madole.

Mr. Ross made a strong appeal to the electors, going over the policy of the government, and all the recent ballot scandals.

Mr. Ross was declared the nominee. The Hon. Wm. Charlton addressed the convention.

London, Ont., Dec. 22.—It is pretty well understood that Dr. Routledge, ex-M.P.P., will be the only person placed in nomination at the convention of East Middlesex Liberals, to be held here on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. William Munns stated yesterday afternoon that he was prepared to enter the field in East York against Mr. Annis, the Liberal candidate for the Ontario Legislature, as Mr. Annis's attitude was not satisfactory to the Temperance Legislation League.

Whitby, Ont., Dec. 21.—South Ontario Liberals, in session yesterday afternoon, unanimously nominated the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, as their candidate for election to the Legislature.

Mr. Dryden, in his speech, said of all his nominations during the quarter century he has represented South Ontario, this was in many ways the most inspiring.

Mr. Whitney, the Conservative leader, who opened his campaign at the Opera House here last night, Mr. Whitney was supported by Mr. Carscallan, Conservative nominee for Lennox; Messrs. Hanns, M.P.P., West Lambton; E. Gus. Porter, M.P.P., Belleville, and J. Lockie Wilson.

Mr. Whitney made a review of Mr. Ross's policy, and of his speech here on Tuesday evening last.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 23.—The Conservatives of Ottawa, in convention assembled last night, re-nominated as candidates for the Ontario Legislature Messrs. Berkeley Powell and Denis Murphy, who redeemed the city for Mr. Whitney in 1902.

Mr. Powell has asked for a day's delay in giving his answer, as owing to illness in his family there is a possibility of his not being able to take part in the campaign.

Mr. Murphy, who accepted, was given a warm reception.

South Waterloo, Ont., Dec. 23.—Mr. W. G. Seyfert, of this place, was nominated by the Independent Labor party of South Waterloo at a convention held here last night to contest this riding in the party's interests at the coming provincial elections.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 23.—The convention of the West Hastings Reform Association, held in this city yesterday afternoon, was fairly well attended, but had to adjourn without having placed a candidate in the field for the legislature.

Several candidates were nominated, but they all retired in favor of Mr. Henry Pringle, of this city, who asked for a couple of days to make up his mind.

Tara, Ont., Dec. 23.—The Conservatives of North Bruce, in convention yesterday, selected Mr. John George, of Port Elgin, as their candidate for the legislature.

Among others whose names came before the convention were Mr. D. M. Jernham, Warton; Lieut.-Col. Belcher, Southampton; Mr. R. H. Northgrave, Port Elgin; Mr. T. C. Allen, Warton, and Mr. James Rushton, Amabel.

Messrs. Allan and Jernham withdrew their names, and the others went to ballot, resulting in the selection of Mr. George. His selection was made unanimously.

Resolutions condemning the administration of the Ross Government and of confidence in Mr. Whitney were passed. The utmost harmony prevailed.

Ridgetown, Ont., Dec. 23.—The Liberals of East Kent assembled here yesterday in large numbers. Full delegations were present from Dresden, Bothwell, Thamesville, Blenheim, Highgate, Duart, and all the townships.

Only one nomination was made, Mr. John Cochran, of Ridgetown.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 23.—A convention of the Liberals of South Wentworth was held here yesterday afternoon for the purpose of nominating a standard-bearer in the approaching provincial campaign.

Lieut.-Col. Van Wagner, president of the association, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of delegates from

sent to the council by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and backed up by a deputation.

FRENCH-CANADIANS ANGRY. Ottawa, Dec. 21.—The Belcourt Club of Ottawa has passed a resolution condemning the recent organized Provincial Liberal Association for not putting on French-Canadians on the executive.

A resolution was also passed thanking Mr. Ross for taking a man of that nationality into his cabinet.

Cayuga, Ont., Dec. 22.—One of the largest and most harmonious conventions in the history of Haldimand Liberalism was held in the Court House yesterday afternoon for the purpose of nominating a standard-bearer in the coming provincial elections.

There were no names proposed, but instead each delegate was given a ballot, upon which he wrote his choice. When the votes were counted it was found that Mr. Jacob Kohler had a large plurality.

Mr. J. W. Holmes, the present member, immediately moved that the choice be made unanimous, and Mr. Kohler was declared the nominee.

The Hon. Wm. Charlton addressed the convention.

Dutton, Ont., Dec. 22.—The annual meeting of the Conservatives of West Elgin was held here yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and nominating a candidate for the coming provincial election.

Delegates were present from all parts of the riding, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. S. Price, St. Thomas; vice-president, Mr. D. B. McColl, Aldborough; secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. McPherson, St. Thomas; Mr. Finlay G. MacDiarmid, the present member for the riding, was unanimously nominated as candidate in the approaching election.

London, Ont., Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the temperance workers of the city last evening it was decided to enter candidates in the coming municipal campaign. A committee was also formed to report on the best course to pursue regarding the provincial campaign.

London, Ont., Dec. 22.—It is pretty well understood that Dr. Routledge, ex-M.P.P., will be the only person placed in nomination at the convention of East Middlesex Liberals, to be held here on Saturday afternoon, and it is taken for granted that he will be the candidate.

Napanee, Ont., Dec. 23.—A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Mr. J. P. Whitney, the Conservative leader, who opened his campaign at the Opera House here last night.

Mr. Whitney was supported by Mr. Carscallan, Conservative nominee for Lennox; Messrs. Hanns, M.P.P., West Lambton; E. Gus. Porter, M.P.P., Belleville, and J. Lockie Wilson.

Mr. Whitney made a review of Mr. Ross's policy, and of his speech here on Tuesday evening last.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 23.—The Conservatives of Ottawa, in convention assembled last night, re-nominated as candidates for the Ontario Legislature Messrs. Berkeley Powell and Denis Murphy, who redeemed the city for Mr. Whitney in 1902.

Mr. Powell has asked for a day's delay in giving his answer, as owing to illness in his family there is a possibility of his not being able to take part in the campaign.

Mr. Murphy, who accepted, was given a warm reception.

South Waterloo, Ont., Dec. 23.—Mr. W. G. Seyfert, of this place, was nominated by the Independent Labor party of South Waterloo at a convention held here last night to contest this riding in the party's interests at the coming provincial elections.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 23.—The convention of the West Hastings Reform Association, held in this city yesterday afternoon, was fairly well attended, but had to adjourn without having placed a candidate in the field for the legislature.

Several candidates were nominated, but they all retired in favor of Mr. Henry Pringle, of this city, who asked for a couple of days to make up his mind.

Tara, Ont., Dec. 23.—The Conservatives of North Bruce, in convention yesterday, selected Mr. John George, of Port Elgin, as their candidate for the legislature.

Among others whose names came before the convention were Mr. D. M. Jernham, Warton; Lieut.-Col. Belcher, Southampton; Mr. R. H. Northgrave, Port Elgin; Mr. T. C. Allen, Warton, and Mr. James Rushton, Amabel.

Messrs. Allan and Jernham withdrew their names, and the others went to ballot, resulting in the selection of Mr. George. His selection was made unanimously.

Resolutions condemning the administration of the Ross Government and of confidence in Mr. Whitney were passed. The utmost harmony prevailed.

Ridgetown, Ont., Dec. 23.—The Liberals of East Kent assembled here yesterday in large numbers. Full delegations were present from Dresden, Bothwell, Thamesville, Blenheim, Highgate, Duart, and all the townships.

Only one nomination was made, Mr. John Cochran, of Ridgetown.

all parts of the riding. The new Mr. John Dickenson, who represents the constituency during the last Parliament, and Mr. M. M. McClymen, Van Wagner and Mr. Daniel Reid, co-councillor, of Glanford, were brought for the convention, but all declined to enter active political life.

WEST ELGIN LIBERALS. St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 23.—Theerals of West Elgin are pressing the J. A. Macdonald, editor of the 'Globe,' to accept the nomination West Elgin for the legislature against Mr. F. G. McDiarmid, the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Macdonald was forly of Knox Church here. It not believed that he will accept the to enter active political life.

A UNIQUE ANNIVERSARY.

ONLY FOUR CLERGYMEN MINISTERED AT ST. ANDREW'S QUEBEC, DURING 139 YEARS.

Unique in the annals of Canadian byterianism stands St. Andrew's Church Quebec. During its history, covering a period of one hundred and thirty years, only four clergymen have ministered to the needs of the congregation, and what is equally remarkable, the total tie with three was severed on death.

On Sunday last special services were held to commemorate the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the congregation, and the twentieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. A. T. I. B.A., under whose oversight the congregation has flourished and attained marked degree of success.

Prof. D. J. Fraser, of the Presbytery College, Montreal, officiated, and offered inspiring and scholarly sermons large and appreciative audiences.

At the morning service the Rev. Boudreau was also present as a representative of the Presbytery of Quebec for the purpose of placing before the congregation a minute of appreciation passed at a recent meeting of that body recording the good work done by Love and his congregation, and as the cordial relations existing between himself and his people.

Mr. Boudreau also presented a resolution of congratulation from the Presbytery to Mr. Love personally, in reference was made to his lengthy pastorate, and the enthusiastic support which he had at all times given to good work within the bounds of the Presbytery, as well as in matters of public moment beyond.

His godly lowliness, warm sympathy and kind interest in his brethren of the Presbytery were referred to, also his cheering helpful influence for good in social life.

The Rev. Mr. Love made a feelingful response, and requested the Rev. Boudreau to convey the thanks of the congregation and also his own personal thanks to the Presbytery of Quebec for its kind appreciation of his services connection with that body.

He alluded to the frequent acts of kindness experienced at the hands of his people and the many happy years of his pastorate in old St. Andrew's, coming the young man as successor to the venerable Dr. Cook from whom he had received much fatherly counsel and great assistance during the earlier years of his ministry.

He paid a touching tribute to memory of his illustrious and reverend predecessor, and closed with an affectionate reference to the many men and adherents of the congregation, who have passed away during the twenty years of his pastorate.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.; the Right Rev. Timothy Casey, Bishop of St. John's, and the Right Rev. Paul La Rocque, op of Sherbrooke, Que.

WEST HASTINGS SCAND.

MORE ARRESTS LIKELY.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 20.—There many more developments expected the new famous ballot box cases. A. Lott has made the statement that after more of the North Hastings cases are made known, he would soon have under arrest. Mr. Harryett, police magistrate of Bancroft, is still in the cell, while every effort possible is made to secure bail for him.

IRISH POTATO FAMINE

COLORADO FARMERS TO FORWARD SEVERAL CARLOADS

Greeley, Col., Dec. 21.—Mayor W. issued a call yesterday for a mass meeting on Saturday next to consider proposition to donate a large quantity of potatoes to the starving poor of land.

Similar meetings will be held at J. mont and Fort Collins. It is believed the farmers of northern Colorado contribute several hundred carload potatoes, if transportation for them be secured. The government will be asked to furnish a transport to the potatoes from Galveston to the

MURDERING CHINESE.

TAOTAI DEMANDS GUILTY CHINESE.

Shanghai, Dec. 20.—The taotai has demanded of the Russian consul the render of the two sailors of the Russian cruiser 'Askold,' who were charged with murdering a Chinese man, but Chinese official does not possess adequate force to control the two Russians here in the event of the consul's refusal to surrender the two sailors.

DIPHTHERIA AT ST. JOHN'S.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 19.—Diphtheria has broken out in the St. Vincent man Catholic orphanage, in which there are about eighty young children. Ten or more of them are affected with sore throat. It is said the disease was brought into the institution by a girl who is now sick with it, and had been out visiting friends.

CANADIAN NAVY.

VISION TO BE MADE FOR ONE AT AN EARLY DATE.

London, Dec. 20.—There is not the doubt but that one of the features of the Canadian legislation in the very early days will be provision for the establishment of a Canadian navy on lines similar to the country's peculiar circumstances and to the relationship it bears to Great Britain.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN CRITICISES THE CHAMBERLAIN PROPOSALS.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Dec. 21.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, at a meeting in the East End of London last night, as a counterblast to Mr. Chamberlain's recent meeting, referring to the latter terming himself the missionary of the empire, said he was under the impression that their countrymen had by this time found out what he had known for a long time, that it was not those who were forever shouting the word 'Empire,' and using the word to cover shady acts and doubtful policies of their own, who were the best friends of the empire.

OUR NAVAL DEFENCE.

TRUE COLONIAL SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Dec. 22.—The 'Manchester Guardian' regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier's scheme for a Canadian navy, says: 'Our position has always been that the true solution was not to put the screw to the colonies to increase their contributions to the Imperial navy, but to encourage them to found navies of their own. The first plan was never very promising; it might even be dangerous. The second plan, on the other hand, appeals to the colonial on his softest side. He will perform any duty if only convinced that its discharge is a sign of his political coming-of-age. This plan does not necessarily imply that the British Admiralty will be debarred from tendering advice in the work of building up a navy. On the contrary, such advice will be as readily given as sought for, as both parties stand to gain. The Admiralty, by increased strategic freedom, would gain in the distribution of the navy, by being freed of all local work in Canadian waters, and Canada, by the accumulated experience we could put at her disposal. Politically, the two plans are as poles asunder, one definitely imperial implies the distinct lightening of central control, and the other is the true colonial solution of the continuation of the old Liberal policy of trusting the colonies an increasing responsibility as the trust increases.'

IMPERIALISM.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

Under the heading, 'True position of Canada,' the 'Canada' publishes an editorial on the question of imperialism. After stating that it must be loyally admitted that French-Canadians cannot, by instinct, education, and especially reasoning, have the same feelings as their English fellow citizens, the writer says that imperialism is one of those chimeras that cannot seduce the imagination of a French-Canadian. As regards the French group, the preaching of imperialism is simply the preaching of suicide, of national suicide.

Continuing, the article says: 'No matter how much the pill may be sugar-coated, more or less hypocritically imperialism can have but one object, its success can bring but one effect—a reduction of the sum of liberty acquired, a reduction of our autonomy. We will not discuss the glory that may follow; we do not wish it, that is all.'

The writer then points out that so far the empire exists in academic essays and newspaper articles only, and as far as imperialism is concerned, all that he can see in it for the moment is that it represents for Canada a demand to contribute to the defence of the other British possessions. He approves of the idea of relieving Great Britain from the heavy burden of the defence of Canada, and with that view, the 'Canada' is disposed to support any project tending to replace the garrisons of Halifax and Esquimaux by Canadian troops.

The article then adds: 'We have helped as much as we could in the construction of the great strategical as well as commercial line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. What more is wanted to prove that we are ready to do our share to defend the British possession the enjoyment and care of which has been entrusted to us by His Majesty? Let the other possessions do as much, and the budget of the British Government will be greatly relieved. But why insist upon further sacrifices, why voluntarily bind us to servitudes never intended in the treaties, and the obligation of which originated in the mind of irresponsible persons? Our sovereign has asked us, and now asks us nothing else but to preserve for his crown the glorious possession bequeathed to him by his ancestors. To that we have bound ourselves, and we do not intend to go against it. Canadians have but one word; they have given that word, and they will stand by it. Let, then, nothing further be asked from them.'

EXPORT DUTY ON WHEAT.

MR. GREENWAY OPPOSED TO THE PROPOSAL.

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—The Hon. Thomas Greenway arrived in the city yesterday on his way home from a protracted trip in the south and east, during which he visited the World's Fair and the Fat Stock Exhibition at Chicago and Guelph. Being asked for his opinion of the suggestion in the Toronto 'World' that an export duty should be placed on wheat going from Canada to the United States, to be manufactured into flour, Mr. Greenway said he had heard nothing of the subject while in Toronto a few days ago, and he considered the proposal most unwise.

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Summing up the various conjectures, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said: 'We must, therefore, conclude that Mr. Chamberlain comes here as the practical mouthpiece of the "government." I say it would have been more honest, more in accordance with the traditions of our public life if he had frankly said so long ago. Criticising the fiscal proposals, he said they were saturated with restrictions as against freedom, inequality between trade and trade, injustice towards the community of consumers, privilege, monopoly, jealousy and unfriendliness towards other nations. Why was it they heard so little about the mischievous imports roundly denounced a year ago? Because it had been discovered that much partly manufactured material imported was of inestimable advantage to many of the largest industries, because dumping was not an act of malice, but a grievous temporary necessity, in consequence of insufficient domestic demand. Great Britain was a great dumper herself, and that was a thing of which the colonies bitterly complain.'

TIMES COMMENT.

Referring to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's remarks on Mr. Chamberlain, the 'Times' says the great mass of Englishmen remember that Mr. Chamberlain spent eight continuous years as head of the Colonial Office. During that time he pulled that department from a position of secondary importance to a well-nigh a foremost place among four administrative offices, that he fastened the attention upon imagination of the British people upon their colonial empire, and found his reward in securing the confidence of colonial statesmen to a degree unexampled in the previous history of Downing street. The 'Times' asks what has Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to say about Canada, where Sir Wilfrid Laurier plainly and repeatedly pronounced in favor of further Imperial reciprocity, and where his finance minister declared that both parties were practically a unit in the matter, and where the preference was already a working policy?

INCREASING ACRIMONY.

London, Dec. 21.—The political campaign of education on fiscal matters which is now being vigorously carried on throughout the United Kingdom by both parties, while affording little that is new in proposition or argument, shows evidence of increasing acrimony, and more personal feeling between leaders. Mr. Chamberlain, in addressing a public meeting in the East End last week, hit out even more sharply than usual, and showed no little feeling in reference to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the former Liberal leader in the House of Commons, who had said of Mr. Chamberlain, 'At least he might try to be a gentleman.' Sir Henry last night made a speech in the same hall and before an audience equaling in numbers and enthusiasm the one addressed by Mr. Chamberlain the night of Dec. 16. He dwelt at the outset at some length on the subject of the unemployed of London, which now threatens to become a serious question, and advocated the government at once inaugurating large works.

London, Dec. 19.—The Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, speaking at Glasgow, referring to the proposed colonial conference, said nothing was suggested to be imposed on the colonies. On the contrary, the proposals of the government were that they should sit and debate freely what was desirable to be done. So far from there being danger to them, this country asked them to do nothing except that which they mutually understood, which they freely assented to all round.

The news of the Canadian cotton combine created considerable interest in Manchester, but in the absence of full particulars, leading merchants will not venture an opinion. The general impression is that the position of English spinners will not be affected. In the absence of verification of news at Liverpool the market remained entirely unaffected.

The Elder-Dempster Company offered to purchase all the ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, but were refused.

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

London, Dec. 21.—The United Empire Club has just opened with the object of aiding leaders of the United Imperial party to consolidate the Empire and make it self-sufficing as to food supply and to strengthen the bonds between the Mother Country and the colonies. It has among its vice-presidents Earl Grey, Lord Aylmer and Sir Charles Tupper.

FATAL FIRE AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 23.—John Currie, an old resident, was cremated in his house which was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight, and the occupants of the adjoining building had a narrow escape from sharing the same fate. The flames were eating into the other building when the brigade arrived. The buildings were of frame structure, close to the Louise bridge. Currie's body was burned to a crisp, and was found near the door. His cash box, for which he evidently had sacrificed his life, was found under his head. The fire was probably due to an explosion of a lamp. Currie was seventy-seven years old, and owned a good deal of property around the city.

SIR WILFRID AT THE HELM.

THE PREMIER RESUMES CONTROL OF THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier resumed the responsibilities of the Premiership this morning looking greatly improved by his month's vacation in Southern California. His cheek is rounder than it was in November and his voice is freed from the huskiness that resulted from his campaign exertions. In short, he is in all respects strengthened for the arduous mental and physical strain of the approaching parliamentary session. Between this and the meeting of the Houses on Jan. 11 there will be almost daily meetings of councils to agree on estimates and government legislation. Although the time is very short, the ministers have every hope to have the estimates ready to be laid on the table as soon as the debate on the address is concluded.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was down to his office this forenoon and arranged to pay a visit this afternoon to the Governor-General. The Premier found time to shake hands with a few of his newspaper friends, but intimated that he had nothing to say for publication about public affairs at present.

Sir Wilfrid was shown the Washington despatch in which it is asserted that Senator Fairbanks has made repeated but unsuccessful efforts to obtain Canada's consent to a reassembly of the Joint High Commission.

In reference thereto the Prime Minister said he had absolutely nothing to say. Neither would he make any allusion to the part that rumor credits him with having played in smashing the alleged Blair-Russell conspiracy. One of his early callers was Mr. Thos. Côté, late sub-editor of the 'Presse,' Montreal, who is said to have used his influence on the paper to prevent the appearance of anti-government editorials in that journal prior to the general election. Mr. Côté was only with his political leader for a few moments and had nothing to say of what transpired at the interview.

FUTURE OF CANADA.

SHE WILL WORK OUT HER OWN DESTINY INDEPENDENT OF HER NEIGHBOR.

Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 20.—Speaking at the annual banquet of the Fitchburg Merchants' Association last night, Dr. Wm. H. Montague, of Hamilton, Ont., discussing 'Canadian institutions and the relation of Canada to the United States,' said that the determination of Canadians was to build a great auxiliary British nation upon the northern half of this continent. He emphasized his conviction that Canada no longer sought reciprocity with the United States and added: 'There was a time when you could have had the markets of Canada. You were then a giant slumbering in the mountains of your own prosperity and indifference. I tell you honestly that you slumbered too long. Canada is now so busy herself that she does not hear you knocking at her door for wider trade. We will work out our own salvation. We will control our own destiny.'

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Dec. 20.—Lord Minto, addressing a deputation of the South Scotland Chamber of Commerce at Hawick railway station, expressed the hope that Canada and the Empire generally will all pull together and render that prosperity as great in the future as in the past few years. After Lord Minto had acknowledged the deputation the Canadian national song.

London, Dec. 20.—The Birmingham 'Post' says Canada has embarked in railmaking on her own account, but allowing for this with the revised duty in conjunction with the preference, it ought to give our manufacturers a greater share of business in the colony.

London, Dec. 20.—The London 'Globe' says we do not at all like the projected closing of the dockyards at Jamaica and Halifax, and we regard the pursuance of the same policy at Esquimaux as an error of the first magnitude.

London, Dec. 30.—Owing to the naval reorganization the Admiralty has issued orders that the Kingstown, Ireland, dockyard be immediately closed.

London, Dec. 22.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that negotiations are now proceeding between Liverpool transatlantic companies for a final solution of the rate war. Pourparlers are not quite concluded, but it is expected that before long the crisis will be entirely ended.

London, Dec. 22.—A conference state maintenance is to be held at the Guild Hall. The Canadian Associated Press understands that the scheme of sending children to Canada will be discussed.

London, Dec. 22.—Referring to the Montreal 'Herald's' saying that it is for Great Britain to say when Canada shall assume the new responsibility, for Canadians are ready at any time, the Leeds 'Mercury' says: 'This is very easily said, and sounds rather too much like mere vaunting. There has been nothing in the past to indicate that Canada is otherwise than unwilling to embark on an indefinite expenditure for naval defence.'

London, Dec. 22.—The Canadian Associated Press learns that Sir Percy Grouard has been appointed to the chief engineering command of the north-eastern district under Lord Methuen.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

London, Dec. 21.—The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce will ask the Colonial Secretary to endeavor to secure such amendments of the new Canadian customs regulations as would facilitate legitimate trade between Canada and the United Kingdom, which might be done to some extent by increasing the permissible margin between the selling price and a fair market value to at least 10 percent, and by requiring the production of certificates of value only when the customs authorities have reason to believe goods were being dumped.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

The discussion of the importation of Canadian cattle is again raised. In the Aberdeen County Council it was stated that the crofters especially desired ports to be free.

O. & N. Y. RAILWAY SOLD.

The Ottawa & New York Railway was disposed of yesterday at sheriff's sale, at St. Regis Falls, N.Y., for one million dollars, to a committee of the bondholders, most of whom are on the directorate of the New York Central. The railway extends from Ottawa to 17 miles Lake, N.Y., where it connects with the New York Central. It was projected as a direct line between New York and the Canadian capital. Mr. A. H. Smith, general manager of the New York Central, came on to Ottawa this morning after the purchase was consummated, but declined to say whether the road would retain its separate identity or be run as a part of the New York Central system. He acknowledged that the purchasers were men whose interests are identified with the New York Central.

PLURAL MARRIAGES.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF A JEW AT ODESSA.

Odessa, Dec. 23.—The question whether Jews are prohibited by their religion from contracting plural marriages has been raised in the case of a man named Cronstein, convicted of polygamy, owing to his taking advantage of the Russian law which recognized the legality of plural marriages where the religion of the contracting parties authorizes it. Cronstein appealed, claiming that, although the practice was discontinued in western countries, the Jews were following the teaching of Gershom as authorized by the Talmud, and the patriarchs, David, Solomon, etc., and that the practice was now followed by the Israelites in the mountains of the Caucasus. The court allowed the appeal, and summoned a rabbi to give expert testimony.

UNDESIRABLE SETTLERS.

MEDICAL INSPECTION TO BE MADE MORE STRINGENT.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—Dr. P. H. Bryce, of the Immigration Department, who returned last night from a trip through Western Canada, found that a good many undesirable settlers are entering the country, both by the Pacific ports and along the international boundary, and as a result of his enquiry the medical inspection will probably be made much more stringent.

LIFE OF CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. R. L. BORDEN'S CONTRIBUTION.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Dec. 23.—Mr. R. L. Borden contributes the following statement to Louis Creswick's just published life of Chamberlain: 'I believe in the development of legitimate Canadian industries. I consider an industry in Canada worth as much to the Empire as one in Great Britain. Trade will strengthen each part of the Empire.'

FLOUR MILLS BURNED.

Maxwell, Ont., Dec. 22.—The flour mill, oatmeal and saw mills situated in Feverisham, belonging to the Farmers' Milling Company of this township, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

STATUS OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

The Hague, Dec. 22.—The convention on the status of hospital ships agreed upon by the delegates of the powers to the International Conference on the subject was signed to-day in the presence of the Foreign Minister. Subsequently Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Mother received the delegates. The convention exempts hospital ships from port dues and other charges in time of peace.

MOTHER AND SON DEAD.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Barrow, wife of Mr. E. B. Barrow, city engineer, died suddenly yesterday as the result of shock caused by the death yesterday of her son, John, who was fatally injured while surveying on the Grand Trunk Railway. The double funeral took place to-day.

FATAL FIRE AT BANGOR.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 21.—Three lives were lost in a fire which destroyed the home of John Johnson, a laborer, at Stillwater Park, a section of this city, to-day. The victims were Mrs. Johnson and two sons, Kenneth, aged seven, and Theron, aged three. The financial loss was small.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

SHAREHOLDERS CONFIRM ACTION OF THE DIRECTORS REGARDING BOND ISSUE.

London, Dec. 21.—At a special general meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, presided over by Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, it was agreed to guarantee the issue of \$7,500,000 four percent gold bonds for the construction of the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—In answer to enquiries by representatives of the press, Mr. Wade, chairman of commissioners of the trans-Continental Railway, yesterday, gave out the following statement: 'We are carrying on our surveys with unabated vigor, and purpose putting additional parties in the field at the beginning of the year. The preliminary surveys in New Brunswick have so far developed the certainty that a good line can be obtained via the St. John River Valley, and the parties that were surveying on that line, between Grand Falls and Fredericton, having completed their work have been removed elsewhere.'

So far the reports of the engineers at work upon the cross country line from Grand Falls to Chipman are most satisfactory. Of course there is no difficulty from Grand Falls to Edmundston, nor from Moncton to Chipman. It was contemplated when these parties were put in the field that they would not be continued during the winter, but it has been decided to prosecute the surveys through the winter across the centre of the province. In view of the season holidays, and its being desirable to reorganize these parties for the winter campaign the different crews will be disbanded to-day, and will be reorganized and put in the field again on Jan. 2. It is the purpose of the commission to make the most thorough and exhaustive examination and study on the central routes across New Brunswick, so that the fullest information may be had when the time comes for deciding between the rival routes.'

Mr. Poulin, assistant district engineer for district 'B,' reports that he has been able to secure a line around the corner of the state of Maine, with a maximum grade of four-tenths of one percent, going east, and six-tenths going west. No difficulty is anticipated through Quebec to Chaudiere. Good results have been obtained from Quebec West, but sufficient information has not yet been obtained to enable a final determination to be arrived at as to whether the north or the south line will be most desirable.

WESTERN QUEBEC.

Several of the parties in western Quebec were put in to remain all winter. These will be continued. The other parties were placed in the field the same as the New Brunswick parties, with the intention of taking them off, but it has been decided to continue the surveys all the way through Quebec during the winter. It is desirable that these parties should be reorganized, as in the case of the New Brunswick parties, and for this purpose, and in view of the New Year's holiday, these parties will all be disbanded on the 27th of December, and will be assembled for reorganization on the 7th of January.

WINNIPEG DISTRICT.

It is proposed to put in the following parties in district 'F,' commonly known as the Winnipeg district, on Jan. 3, at the following points, namely, two parties to start from English River and go north about sixty miles. One of these parties will work east and the other west, one party from Dinorwic going up about thirty miles north and working east, one party, at Oxdrift, going twenty miles north and working east and west, one party from Rat Portage, going twenty miles and working east and west, one preliminary party going to Whitemouth and working east from a point about five miles south of there.

In addition to these, there will be six parties in Division 'D,' besides two parties which are at present working there, and five parties in Division 'E.' Major Hodgins, district engineer for District 'F,' proceeds to Winnipeg next week for the purpose of organizing and getting in the field the parties in his district. The other parties in districts 'D' and 'E' will be assembled on Jan. 10, and placed in the field immediately afterwards. This will make a complete line of survey from Moncton to Winnipeg, and they will all be continued in the field during the winter.

MAIL FOR PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—In consequence of the cancellation of the projected trip of H. M. S. 'Shearwater,' which was to have left Esquimaux on Dec. 1 for Pitcairn Island, the Post-Office Department has found it necessary to make other arrangements for the forwarding of the mail that has accumulated at Esquimaux. The Post-Office Department has been advised that the steamer 'Mariposa,' scheduled to sail from San Francisco on Dec. 31, may be utilized to carry mail for Pitcairn Island as far as Tahiti, whence it will be forwarded via Mangarova as opportunity may offer.

A Mounted Police patrol will leave Dawson at the end of this month to carry mail to the post at Fort MacPherson, on the Arctic Ocean. The men will travel by dog sleds.

'VIRGINIAN' LAUNCHED.

THE ALLANS' NEW TURBINE BOAT WILL SAIL ON APRIL 16.

Messrs. H. & A. Allan received a cablegram yesterday from their Glasgow agents announcing that the second of their new turbine steamers, the 'Virginian,' had been successfully launched yesterday. The 'Virginian' will sail on her first trip from Liverpool on April 6.

SCHEP'S GENTLE REMINDER.

London, Dec. 21.—A cartoon in this issue of the 'Punch' representing John Bull in that character, holding along under a miscellaneous kit, including a gun, which being suspended from a pole, is labelled 'Burden of Empire.' Lightly supporting the other end of the finger tips is Australia, whose side in a figure representing the Burden of the picture reads: 'Burden of Labor: British naval esti-

THE SCHEMERS AND THE PRESSE

How They Were Held in Check.

SOME DETAILS OF THE INNER WORKINGS OF THE PLOT.

A gentleman who has taken some interest in the Russell-Blair scheme to stampede public opinion on the eve of the general election drew attention recently to one thing of which little notice has been taken.

The letter of Mr. David Russell to Mr. Dausereau, he pointed out, stated that within the following thirty days Mr. Dausereau was free to speak on three questions, and it closed by saying that in consequence of his death before Nov. 3 Mr. Berthiaume could use the powers given to Mr. Dausereau on these questions. The ink was hardly dry on that document when it was announced that Mr. Dausereau was leaving for Europe, and in fact, the Presse announced within a few days of the signing of the document that Mr. Dausereau was leaving for Europe on a certain date.

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SOME METHODS OF PERSUASION.

United States contractors, but was raised in our own country.

THE HON. A. G. BLAIR.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—The Hon. Andrew G. Blair is negotiating for the engagement of a law office in the Trust Building here to resume the practice of his profession in the capital.

CHURCH UNION

THE JOINT CONFERENCE CLOSES—SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—The joint conference of the special committees appointed by the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches, to consider the question of organic union in Canada met last week and appointed five standing sub-committees on doctrine, polity, the ministry, administration and law. These committees will meet from time to time and further consider the problems which must be overcome in order to bring about the desired union.

Last night a statement, prepared by the secretary of the joint committee, was handed out containing an official synopsis of the proceedings of the three days. It contains little that is new. It states that the interchange of views was marked by the utmost freedom, but was pervaded throughout by a spirit of kindness and mutual forbearance.

After giving the names of the five sub-committees, the statement concludes: 'It should be understood that the committees above named will not be engaged at present in preparing a basis of union, but will meet together for further conference to exchange views and ascertain whether it is practicable to reach a common basis that might hereafter be submitted to the churches concerned. It is universally recognized in the joint committee that a question so important and far-reaching in its results was not one to be unduly hurried; that a union of the churches to be real and lasting must carry the consent of the entire membership, and that no final step could be taken until ample opportunity had been given to consider the whole question in the courts of the various churches and by the people generally.'

TORONTO INSURANCE RATES.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, at which improvements in municipal fire appliances included in the \$700,000 by-law to be submitted to the ratepayers at the next January elections, were considered, it was decided that upon the completion of the improvements provided for in the by-law, a reduction of twenty percent in the insurance rates upon dwellings will be granted.

Mr. McCuaig was instructed to notify the mayor to this effect. Mr. McCuaig explained that the decision of the board meant that until the improvements were carried out there would be no change whatever in the present rates of insurance, which would remain exactly as arranged in the recent conferences.

DEADLY CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

DETROIT WOMAN IS BLOWN TO PIECES BY CARTRIDGE SENT BY HER BROTHER.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Thomas E. Barnes, aged 21 years, was blown to pieces yesterday in her home at 232 Pine street, by a cartridge that had been sent her by her brother, a sailor in the United States navy. The cartridge, which is said to have been about half an inch in diameter, and three to four inches long, was sent to Mrs. Barnes as a souvenir. It is supposed that she was walking from the sitting room into her parlor with the cartridge in her hands and that in passing a stove struck it in such a manner that it exploded. Mrs. Barnes's body was badly mangled.

SERIES OF MEETINGS

DR. ELLIOT, OF DETROIT, TO LEAD THEM NEXT MONTH.

At a meeting of Methodist ministers and prominent laymen held Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to hold a conference 'for the deepening of spiritual life' during the week beginning Jan. 15, 1905. The Rev. Dr. Elliot, pastor of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, Michigan, will lead the conference. He has conducted many conferences in the American Methodism, and comes to Montreal very highly recommended.

PILOT SUES PILOT.

A CASE THAT MAY BRING ABOUT A REFORM.

Quebec, Dec. 21.—An interesting case is before the Superior Court, in which a pilot named J. B. Tremblay is claiming \$5,000 damages from another pilot named H. Guenard, for defamation of character. It appears that during last summer Guenard accused Tremblay, who is a director of the Corporation of Pilots, of having imbibed too freely while at Bic. Guenard asked for his resignation of Tremblay and brought his complaint before the Corporation of Pilots, as well as the Harbor Commissioners, but in both instances the charge was dismissed. Tremblay, in consequence, has now sued Guenard for damages, and the result of the case is being looked forward to with considerable interest.

It is understood that a movement is on foot to organize a temperance union among the pilots of Quebec, the formation of which would certainly be a boon to our shipping interests, as it must be acknowledged that a number of accidents which have involved enormous losses and irretrievably injured the reputation of our port, have been traced directly to the insobriety of the pilots who were in charge of the respective vessels. The establishment of a temperance union would therefore have the hearty support of all citizens, as well as shipping men who have the interest of our port at heart.

WELL KNOWN WRITER DEAD.

New York, Dec. 22.—The 'Tribune' says Seth Stoddard Wood, a writer, dropped dead yesterday at Passaic, N. J., as he was about to board a train for Deposit, N. Y. Heart disease was the cause of death. Both Mr. Wood and his wife were writers. They were writing a history of New Jersey. Mr. Wood was sixty-three years of age. 'Wood's Household Magazine' was edited by him for five years, from 1899. Mr. Wood also served on the staffs of New York dailies. At the time of his death he was employed in putting the finishing touches on an elaboration of his many original views on social economics, entitled: 'God's law of love.' Mr. and Mrs. Wood were on their way to Deposit to take charge of 'The Publisher and Advertiser,' a monthly business publication.

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A GREAT GUSHER.

Leamington, Ont., Dec. 22.—An oil well that has astonished the oldest operators has been struck here. Two weeks ago a drill down 1,082 feet was stopped by the heavy oil pressure. Boring was suspended and the gusher put under control. Yesterday the drill was put to work again. It had cut through but three feet of rock, when again it was stopped. A six inch stream spouted 70 feet in the air, clear over the derrick. The supply apparently is inexhaustible. The capacity will be tested before drilling is again attempted. The flow is about 75 barrels a day.

DEATH OF MISS MOODY.

The many friends of Mr. Matthias Moody, of Terrebonne, will regret to hear of the death of his eldest daughter, Miss Alice Helen Moody, at the age of 29 years.

REGINA EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

Regina, N.W.T., Dec. 23.—Mr. R. J. Westgate, manager of the 'West,' the Conservative paper here, was committed for trial yesterday on a charge of criminal libel, preferred against him by Mr. Walter Scott, M.P. The 'West' editorially charged Mr. Scott with prostituting the civil service in the recent election, and using foul methods to control the vote. It also charged him with entering into a discreditible compact with a leading Conservative in order to secure the support of the latter. Mr. Scott denies the charges entirely. Westgate was admitted to bail.

HAMILTON PRESBYTERIANS.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 20.—At a meeting of the congregation of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church last evening, it was unanimously decided to invite the Rev. Dr. Drummond, of St. Thomas, Ont., to become pastor of the church to succeed the Rev. Neil MacPherson, who was called to a large Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, a few months ago.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Mr. E. H. Keating has been appointed chief consulting engineer of the Toronto Street Railway Company. The railway company is willing to submit to an independent tribunal of three members all clauses of the contract with the city about the interpretation of which there is difference of opinion. The above announcement was made yesterday by Mr. William MacKenzie, president of the company. The position given Mr. Keating is a newly created one, resulting from the appointment of Mr. Robert J. Fleming, lately city assessment commissioner, as general manager, the office formerly held by Mr. Keating.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Madrid, Dec. 20.—King Alfonso has signed a decree authorizing Senor Ojeda, the Spanish minister at Washington, to sign the arbitration treaty with the United States. The King to-day consented to the establishment of a Spanish-American college in Madrid.

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

SCHEME FOR COMBATING THE DISEASE IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Mr. Hay, United States Secretary of State, transmitted to the House yesterday a report on the best means of combating and treating tuberculosis and of avoiding its propagation in penal institutions of every kind. The report was prepared by Dr. J. B. Ransom, physician at Clinton prison, Dannemora, N.Y. Dr. Ransom says his statistics show that 19 states comprise what might be termed the tuberculosis area of the United States, and within their borders are the densely populated cities of the country. This area has a total population of 46,129,871, and a prison population of 29,167, of which 1,007 have tuberculosis. The total tuberculosis prison population of the country is given as 2,151, a percentage of 4.88.

Dr. Ransom recommends governmental supervision of penal institutions, sanitary and airy buildings and a revision of punishment and exercise rules.

SHORT CUT TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. LOW ADVOCATES THE HUDSON'S STRAIT ROUTE.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—Mr. A. P. Low, who commanded the government steamer 'Neptune' on the recent voyage to the Hudson's Bay regions, gave an illustrated lecture at the Canadian Club dinner last night, and made a strong plea for the establishment of a steamship line to Liverpool from Fort Churchill. He said navigation by the straits is perfectly safe from July to November; that the distance from Regina to Liverpool by Churchill is a thousand miles shorter than by the St. Lawrence route. The saving to farmers of the west on a sixty-million bushel crop would be nine million dollars.

MONEY FOR CHARITIES.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—Over ten thousand dollars is distributed among charitable institutions and churches in Toronto, Brockville and Brantford by the will of the late Mr. Robert Blyth, of Brockville, which was filed here yesterday for probate. The estate is worth \$14,173.14, including \$9,510 in cash and \$4,675 in stock. The will contains a special direction that the \$4,628.14 residue, which goes to Presbyterian home missions, shall be applied to mission work in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Six children of Mr. Robert L. Robertson, deceased's nephew, of Brantford, receive legacies of two hundred dollars each.

OBITUARY.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 21.—Mr. Robt. Thompson, of the firm of Thompson & Co., wholesale provision merchants, died yesterday. Mr. Thompson had not been in good health for some years, but several months back it seemed to improve. Two weeks ago, however, he was again suddenly taken ill, and rapidly sank.

London, Dec. 21.—Sir Lowthian Bell is dead. Besides filling the posts of president of the Iron & Steel Institute and kindred societies, Sir Lowthian had been elected a member of the American Philosophical Institution in recognition of his services as a juror at the International exhibition at Philadelphia. He was a former mayor of Newcastle. He was born in 1816.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 20.—William Malcolm, an old and respected resident of this city, is dead, aged 71 years. He came here forty years ago, superintending the mechanical works in connection with the Belleville Gas Company, when it was organized. A widow and two daughters survive.

Peora, Ill., Dec. 20.—Martin Kingman, president of the Kingman Plough Company, and well known, is dead, aged 69 years. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War and participated in many notable battles. He was a banker, and the president of several corporations. He leaves an estate valued at \$1,500,000.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 22.—The Rev. Adams Cleghorn, M.A., D.D., the oldest Baptist minister in Canada, perhaps the oldest in America, is dead here, aged 82. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a grandson of the Earl of Crawford. He was educated at Colgate and Rochester Universities, and was ordained in 1841. He baptized the first person who ever received the rite at Niagara Falls, and was pastor of churches in Paris and Belleville, Ont., New York city, and other places. He served in the Federal Army throughout the Civil War. He retired from the ministry five years ago and came to Niagara Falls to spend his last days.

Toronto, Dec. 22.—Capt. Edward Gilpin-Brown, for many years an inspector in the Mounted Police Force at Regina, and formerly a captain in the famous Gordon Highlanders, is dead at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Boulton, in this city. He was taken suddenly ill at the Albany Club, on Monday afternoon, and Dr. Pyne declared it to be a serious case of heart disease. He had arrived in town that morning from Quebec, where he had been negotiating the transfer of new rifles, manufactured for the use of the Mounted Police. Capt. Gilpin-Brown managed Lord Minto's long ride across the prairies last fall, and also accompanied him on that journey. He had seen much active service during his career, having among other duties, served with distinction as A.D.C. to Sir Gerald Graham in the battle of Tel-El-Kebir. He leaves a widow and three children, who are now on their way to Toronto from the Northwest. He was in his 61st year.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 22.—Geo. Shoup, former United States Senator from Idaho, died at his home here yesterday in the Boise hospital, in his eightieth year.

Portsmouth, England, Dec. 21.—Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, the 'father of the British Navy,' died here this morning, after a lengthy illness. He was the last survivor of the battle of Navarino, fought in 1827, which resulted in the destruction of the Turkish fleet. The admiral was born in 1818, and entered the navy in 1836. He was created a Knight in 1877, and a K.C.B. in 1902. He was the son of the late Sir F. Ommanney. He was a member of the Arctic expedition which went in search of the missing whalers in 1835, and discovered the first winter quarters of Franklin's ships. He also served in the Arctic expedition of 1850, and commanded the naval force in the White Sea and the Gulf of Riga in the war of 1854-55.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—Mr. F. X. St. Jacques, late proprietor of the Russell House, died this morning from the after-effects of a fall which he sustained a week ago in his home on Somerset street. The large estate he had been a conspicuous figure for so many years. The deceased fell down his back stairs a week ago on Monday, fracturing his collar bones which led to blood poisoning. Mr. Jacques was sixty-eight years of age, half a century of which had been spent in Ottawa. Thirty-one years ago he entered the Russell House as a bell boy when the leading hostelry of the capital was under the management of Mr. J. A. Gouin, now postmaster of Ottawa. In 1854 he became a partner and six years later assumed the sole management, from which he retired one year ago. Mr. Jacques had been president of the Ottawa Trades and Commerce Association, and a member of the national game of lacrosse. He has been president of the Ontario Licensed Victuallers, proprietor of the Ottawa Trades and Commerce Association, and proprietor of the Hotel Victoria, Arimer. Mr. St. Jacques was married last fall to Mrs. Parker, of New York.

Buckingham, Que., Dec. 24.—Angus D. Cameron, lumberman and general merchant, died last evening after a short illness. He was member of the town council for many years, and ran as independent candidate for Labelle in the recent Federal election. Deceased, who was highly respected by all, was in his sixty-second year, and is survived by a widow, two sons and four daughters. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved family.

RECIPROCITY.

REPRESENTATIVE POWERS, OF MAINE, TALKS DISCOURAGINGLY OF THE PROJECT.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 23.—A special from Washington to the 'Herald' says: 'The effort to obtain Canadian reciprocity does not appeal strongly to Representative Powers, of Maine. He does not believe that any considerable portion of our people or of the citizens of Canada want it.'

'In corroboration of that statement,' said Mr. Powers to-day, 'I may say that I know not of a single Republican or Democrat in my district who honestly favors Canadian reciprocity. If it could ever be accomplished, I feel convinced it would inevitably result in the ruin of the industries of Aroostook county and northern Maine generally. Personally, I do not believe we shall ever see any Canadian reciprocity in operation.'

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

RESULTS OF CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

The following results of Christmas examinations have been issued by the Presbyterian College:— Greek and Latin—First year—Dewey, Duncan, Rice. Second year—Campbell, Cranston, La Bel. Third year—Cordner, Featherstone, Hannah, McTroy, Mackay.

DR. WHITNEY'S RESIGNATION

RECEIVED WITH REGRET BY THE CORPORATION OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

Quebec, Dec. 20.—At a special meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, held yesterday, at the Cathedral Church Hall, the resignation of the Rev. Principal Whitney, D.C.L., was formally announced, and with great regret, accepted by the adoption of the following resolution: 'That this corporation, in accepting the resignation of Dr. Whitney, of his position of principal of the college, would desire to express its deep regret for the loss it will thus sustain, and also its high esteem of his personal character, his cultured scholarship and deep spirituality, as well as its appreciation of the ability, energy and judgment which he has exhibited in so eminent a degree in the discharge of the duties of his position.'

This resolution was moved by the vice-principal, Dr. Alcott, and seconded by Dr. Hamilton, chancellor of the university, and carried by a standing vote.

With the view of filling the vacancy, a committee was appointed consisting of the Bishop of Quebec, the Chancellor of Quebec, the Rev. Dr. Alcott, and Mr. Lansing Lewis. The duty of this committee will be to make enquiries, receive applications, and report to the corporation.

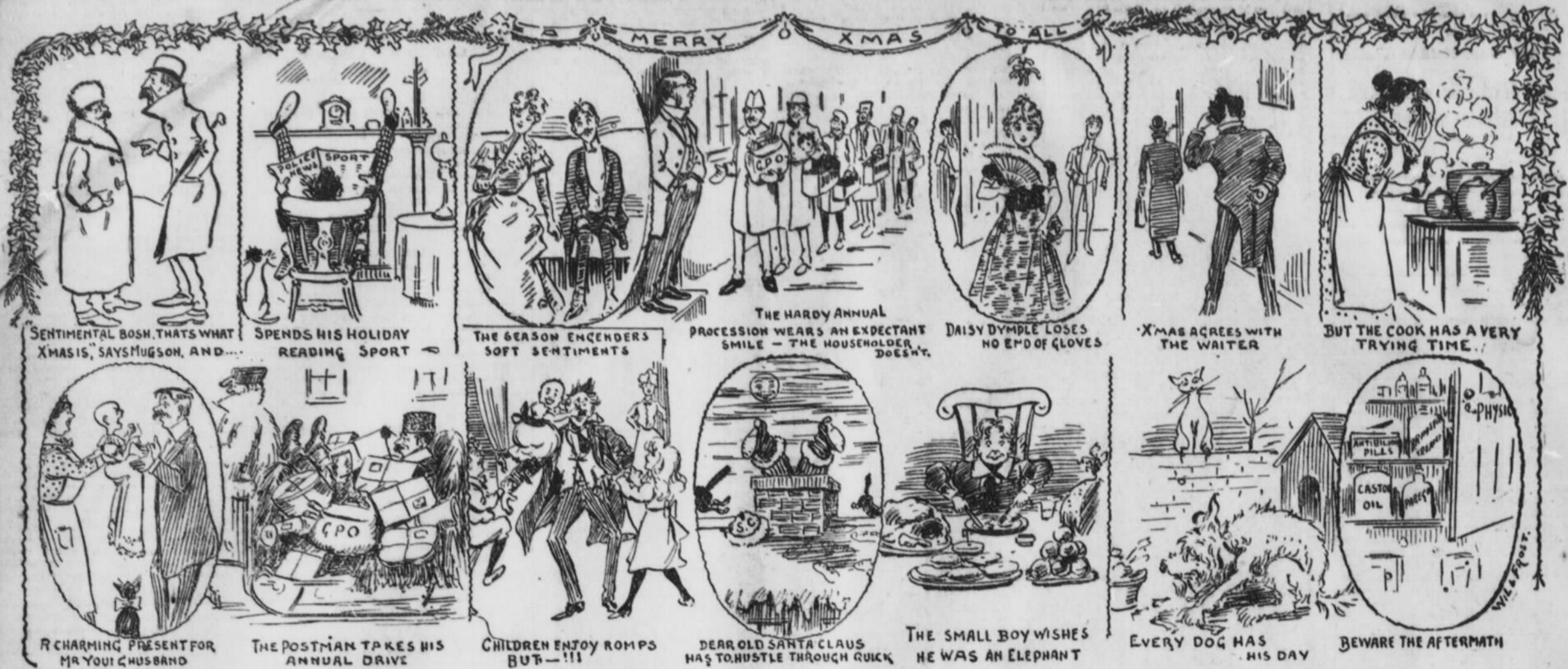
With regard to the proposed new library, while the committee was continued with the object of modifying the plans, it was agreed that in view of the coming change in the principalship, it would be better to defer action for the present.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Paris, Dec. 23.—It is unofficially reported that the attorney-general, who is examining the Dreyfus case, has decided to recommend a retrial before a court-martial. This, it is added, is subject to the approval of the Court of Cassation, which meets in Feb. next. It is affirmed that the principal motive invoked in favor of a retrial will be that Dreyfus should not have been charged with treason, but under the espionage act. The anti-Dreyfus organs hint that this means a practical dropping of the matter, as the offence under that act is now covered by the statute of limitations.

A CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The Hon. Mr. Flynn is to come to Montreal to-day, to meet his political friends and organize a general convention of the Conservatives of the province.



CHRISTMAS 1904.

TURKEY VS. SALT PORK.

A NEW SETTLEMENT CHRISTMAS SKETCH.

It was a matter for wonder to the dwellers along the highways of Dalhousie how Christmas cheer and gift-giving could possibly find their way up what was known as the New Road.

The new road took its initial step from the tracks of the K. & P. Railway, and from thence curved round the flanks of many a barren and rugged hill, then, for a very considerable distance, skirted a tract of primeval forest.

Few and far between were the homes to which this new road led, and as they were the homes of new settlers they were possessed of few of the modern equipments which were to be found in the dwellings of the old settlers farther down country. There was a line of demarcation socially, religiously and intellectually between the old and the new settlers. This division was, of course, in a large measure due to the distance and the nature of the country which separated the two classes. The old settlers and their succeeding generation had already passed that strenuous stage in the settler's life when fruitful fields had to be carved out from the heart of overabundant woods, and unprofitable wastes.

This was the labor which was at present taxing the wits and energies of the few raw settlers along the new road. Hence, at this stage in their strenuous progress, it was but natural to suppose that Christmas must pass with little of that rejoicing which characterized this festival in more advanced communities. With an even less cheerful prospect, perhaps, than in the home of any other one of the new settlers, did this happy season promise to pass over the hearthstone of Donald Gorm. He was a recent arrival, comparatively speaking, and an old and experienced hand in tackling nature in the rough, for this was his second or third adventure as a settler. For some reason he had never been successful, and, perhaps, his wife was right in attributing his want of success to his own unrestful and adventurous spirit. But Donald was now determined to settle down for good. He foresaw that prosperity must eventually come to the new settlement, and there were other considerations besides which strengthened him in his resolution. There was his son, young Donald, whose prospects largely depended upon his present efforts, and then, again, there was his daughter, Betty, a girl now well advanced in her teens, whose prospects also might be materially affected by his success. For these reasons Donald was resolved to wrestle with this apparently untractable bit of wild nature. He was much handicapped in his operations for the lack of proper implements. But this, his first Christmas in the new settlement found him fairly well advanced with the help of such uncouth implements as he could command.

What was now a subject of more anxiety to Mrs. Gorm herself, as the festive season approached, was the prospect of having no turkey on her Christmas table. Turkeys were as yet unknown in the new settlement. Donald himself had a special repugnance for fowl-flesh of all kinds, and so was not in the least disposed to allay his wife's anxieties by making any attempt to procure her the much-coveted fowl.

But an event now occurred which accentuated Mrs. Gorm's despair. This was the very unexpected intelligence received from an almost unknown relation in Montreal that he proposed spending his Christmas holidays with them. "Just think, Donald," said Mrs. Gorm, "this will be the very first Christmas we will pass without having a turkey on the table. And we are going to have a visitor, too!"

"Who, woman?" answered Donald in

his rough way, "a turkey doesn't make a Christmas. We've plenty of salt pork and we should be satisfied."

"The visitor," pleaded Mrs. Gorm, "has the lad will be as well pleased with a bit of our native salt pork, as with a turkey."

"Mrs. Gorm relapsed into a meditative mood. Thus matters stood till the day before Christmas, when the visitor arrived from the city.

Of course, many times in the interval, Mrs. Gorm had thrown 'turkey' into Donald's teeth, and the latter had as readily retaliated with his favorite salt pork. Now, here was his visitor, and Donald felt that he had triumphed over his wife's prejudices in favor of turkey. But the unexpected sometimes happens. It did so in this instance. For before the young man had emptied his portmanteau of the sundry articles which he had brought as presents, he drew forth a big bundle.

"This is, perhaps, a rather odd kind of thing for a city person to bring to the country, but I thought that if any misadventure befell me before I reached your place, that I would not, at least, starve by the way. So this is a prize turkey—a specimen of our own provincial growth."

The feeling of triumph now passed from Donald's bosom into his wife's. It was certainly a 'beauty,' as Mrs. Gorm characterized it.

"Salt pork is all very good," chuckled Mrs. Gorm, "but Christmas isn't Christmas without a turkey."

Next day, at the Christmas dinner, the visitor, unconscious of making any effect, remarked:—

"Well, I must say that I enjoy your salt pork very much."

Donald was pleased at this, and forthwith laid another large luscious slice upon his nephew's plate.

"Yes," remarked Donald, while doing so, "I haven't any particular love for fowl of any kind—except they are skinned."

A ripple of laughter went round the table at this remark.

But, notwithstanding all that was said, the feeling of triumph still remained in Mrs. Gorm's bosom.

There were two facts which the visitor's eyes had been open from an early moment of his arrival, and these were, first, that his uncle was much retarded in his farming operations by the want of proper implements; and, second, that he himself possessed a rather charming cousin in Betty. He, therefore, resolved to improve his uncle's circumstances by straightway falling in love with his pretty cousin. For the first couple of days after his arrival the girl had been silent on all the subjects which had come under discussion, but, at the same time, she was not blind to the tender glances which were frequently riveted upon her, nor was she oblivious of the fact that there was something in her city cousin's appearance which was not unattractive in her own eyes. As a result of this silent affinity her natural shyness gradually disappeared, and a more confidential tone was supplanting it. Before the young man's holidays had elapsed there was a certain understanding existing between the young couple, and Donald Gorm and his wife were confirmed in their suspicions when shortly after this Betty began a regular pilgrimage to the distant post-office twice every week.

One day, in the first week of the new year, there came a letter for Donald Gorm himself, informing him of the fact that his nephew had shipped to the nearest point of delivery sundry very essential implements of farm use, which he hoped, would help to make the new year a more prosperous one for Donald Gorm and his family in the new settlement. This information formed the merest introduction to the letter. There followed an avowal of his tender feelings for his cousin Betty, feelings which, he said, he was quite certain were reciprocated by Betty herself. He hoped to revisit them for a longer period during the summer, and, "I hope," he continued, "that on next Christmas Day a double festival

will be celebrated to the mutual joy of Betty and myself, and that there will not be wanting a good hunk of salt pork to grace the plate that will hold the Christmas turkey."

Mrs. Gorm's sense of triumph was now complete.

"I always said, Donald, that Christmas wasn't Christmas without a turkey."

"Oh, very well, but give me salt pork," answered Donald, as he retired to the lounge to read over the letter again quietly to himself.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

OTTAWA HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

FINDINGS OF JUDGE O'MEARA.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—Judge O'Meara's findings in the Isolation Hospital enquiry were received yesterday by Mayor Ellis, and by him presented to the Council last evening. The document is voluminous and will be printed in full by order of the Council.

The judge finds Mr. J. G. Stewart, contractor for the grocery supplies, was guilty of fraud, and that the condition of affairs in that connection would not have developed had Miss Ritchie, the lady superintendent, and Miss Stroud, the secretary, lived up to their duties as prescribed by the regulations of the hospital. The Board of Health has been neglectful in not having scrutinized the accounts. The judge says he does not find evidence of collusion between the hospital officials and the contractor. He further finds that a large loss has been sustained, which has been only partly accounted for by the investigation. The balance can only be accounted for on the ground that some of the supplies paid for never reached the hospital, and if they did they were either wasted or they were not consumed there.

The finding concludes: "The result of this investigation is to be regretted, but it is not to be wondered at, in an institution run, such as this, upon what might be termed the mutual reliance plan, the Board of Health relying upon the lady superintendent, and the lady superintendent upon the honesty of the contractor."

TRADEMARK REGULATIONS.

CHINA FALLS IN LINE.

Pekin, Dec. 23.—In consequence of representations on the part of the German, Austrian, French, Italian and British ministers, the Chinese authorities have undertaken to discuss the proposed amendments to the trademark regulations and in the meantime not to register trademarks until all the powers are completely agreed on the subject.

THE SERVIAN PRESS.

NEW MUZZLING LAW SIGNED BY KING PETER.

Belgrade, Dec. 23.—King Peter to-day signed the new press law which practically abolishes freedom of the press in Serbia, though aimed principally at the anti-dynastic and opposition papers.

HISTORIC COMMEMORATIONS.

Quebec, Dec. 23.—The Literary and Historical Society will commemorate the hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of Montgomery and Arnold's assault on Quebec on Dec. 31, 1775, by placing historical tablets as near as possible to the exact spots where these events occurred. These tablets, which are of statuary bronze, with their inscriptions cast in relief, will be in position next week, one on the rock opposite Allan, Rae & Co.'s property, and the other on the St. James street gable of Molsons Bank.

ALASKA AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GOVERNOR JOHN G. BRADY.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 23.—The annual report of the Governor of Alaska, Mr. John G. Brady, made public to-day estimates that the total white population of that district is 20,350 with possibly a small increase in the native population since the 1890 census, which made the total number of natives 29,536. The total peak of the salmon canning industry has aggregated 1,010,000 cases during the past year. The report asks for better transportation facilities, representation by a delegate in Congress, legislation to encourage the home seeker and home builder, and for the outfit of one or more gunboats to cruise in Alaskan waters to protect industries there.

SUPPLIES FOR THE NORTH.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—A steamer load of coal and supplies will be forwarded early next season to Hudson's Bay for the Mounted Police station there, and for the government cruiser 'Arctic,' which will, in all probability, be employed next season to continue exploration work in the far north, for which service she is ideally constructed. It is suggested that the government should secure a faster boat than the 'Arctic,' to be used for cruising around Hudson's Bay and to make yearly trips between those waters and Quebec.

HIGGINS FOUND GUILTY.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—Charles Edward Higgins, who has been on trial in the sessions for three days, on a charge of counterfeiting, was last night found guilty, after the jury had been out for two hours. Higgins was arrested in June last, and at the last session the jury disagreed, much to the disgust of Judge Winchester. Higgins has served time before for uttering bogus bank bills.

TROUBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Dec. 23.—The Pulajanes have ambushed and killed at Dolores, on the Island of Samar, a lieutenant and thirty-seven enlisted men of the 38th Company of native scouts. Two thousand Pulajanes, it is reported, threaten the town of Dolores, and the situation is said to be critical. Lieut. Abbott, in command of the scouts, has requested that aid be sent him.

FIVE MURDERERS.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The Justice Department has five murder trials to investigate before the middle of January. The case of Cammack, of Woodstock, N.B., is most urgent as the date of execution is fixed for Jan. 12. John Kay, New Westminster, B.C.; John Bell, Greenwood, B.C.; Antonio Jaconi, Montreal; and Fouquet, of Sherbrooke.

JUDGE CLARK'S WILL.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Probate of the will of the late Judge George M. Clark, for many years county judge of Northumberland and Durham and during the past twenty years chief counsel of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is issued by the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. The will disposes of an estate of about \$200,000.

A PASTOR'S SUDDEN CALL.

On Saturday night the Rev. Dr. John Reid, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., had just completed a sermon on 'Patriotism,' which he expected to deliver to his congregation on the Sabbath, when he complained of feeling unwell, and shortly afterwards passed away, from apoplexy, at his residence, No. 863 President street. In the morning the congregation gathered as usual, quite unaware of the visit of death till their arrival at the church. A few minutes before his death Dr. Reid told his wife that he

felt ill, and asked her to call their three children; he passed away clasping her hand and theirs. Dr. Reid at dinner on Saturday evening was in good health and spirits. The deceased was born in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1850. He graduated from New York University in 1870, and from Princeton Theological four years later. He was pastor of the First Church in Yonkers for sixteen years, and before going to Brooklyn, was for three years at Fort Street Presbyterian Church, Detroit. He took an active part in the Presbyterian Church Extension Union; was commissioner to the General Assembly of Presbyterians, who made him their delegate at London, England, a few years ago.

CHINESE WAR INDEMNITY.

PAYMENT NOT YET MADE BECAUSE OF DISPUTE OVER METHOD.

London, Dec. 22.—The Pekin correspondent of the 'Times,' referring to his announcement on Nov. 11 that China had consented to pay the war indemnity in gold, says the ministers have not yet replied to the Chinese note on the subject. The payments are due on Dec. 31. The reason for this is, unfortunately, that the ministers are disputing among themselves what fresh terms they can extort from China. China asks to be allowed to purchase her own gold by free operation in the open market. Russia, Germany and France insist that she be compelled to buy gold from the Russo-Chinese. Deuschasiatische and Indo-Chinese banks in order that these institutions can make a profit on the transaction, China, as a last resource, proposes to redeem the right of free operation by paying a compensatory commission to those banks. Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister, supports China, and is confident that Great Britain, Japan and the United States will deal gently with her.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The government, in pursuance of its plan to improve the Welland canal, has given the contract to Messrs. Magann & Phipps, of Toronto, to erect the foundations for two new swing bridges at Allenburg and Mariett. The prism of the canal is being cut to seventeen feet and contracts are being given out shortly for three new locks which will have fourteen feet of water on the mitre sills. The present locks were supposed to have boat draught but the lowering of the lake line has brought the level of the Welland canal down with it till there is not fourteen feet clear in the locks.

FOUNDRY BURNED.

North Bay, Ont., Dec. 21.—The foundry of the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. Many patterns in use were also destroyed, which will add greatly to the loss and temporary inconvenience. Already the ruins are being cleared preparatory to rebuilding.

TORONTO STREET CAR FATALITY.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—David King, driver for the Nasmith Baking Company, was killed by a Yonge street trolley car near Adelaide street, this morning. King's delivery wagon was cut in half by the trolley car. Deceased lived near Munroe Park.

BISHOP OF PITTSBURG DEAD.

Pittsburg, Dec. 20.—After a lingering illness of three years, due to the infirmities of old age, the Right Rev. Richard Phelan, Bishop of the Pittsburg Diocese, of the Roman Catholic Church, died at noon to-day at St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Idlewood, Pa., surrounded by his relatives and many church officials. The end was peaceful, the venerable prelate quietly sleeping away. He was seventy-six years of age.

DIED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 20.—Word was received here announcing the death in Johannesburg, South Africa, of Garnet Odium, a former pupil of the Collegiate Institute, this city. He was twenty-two years of age and was a member of the first Canadian contingent. He was in twenty-nine engagements in the Boer war, and was with the Canadian troops at Paardeburg. After returning to Canada, he was employed in Eaton's store in Toronto, for a time, and then he went to South Africa again, where latterly he was employed in the office of the chief engineer of railways.

WEATHERLETS.

Snow in the air, and the wild winds blow Down from the North where the icebergs grow. Down from the desolate, frost-bound zone Where the ice fields shiver and grind and moan.

Now they sob their story beneath the eaves And my sleeping baby stirs and grieves, But hush thee, dear, in thy sheltered nest, Safe whether winds blow east or west. —Boston Transcript.

What gift is welcome as the best— What gift is noblest of them all, O watcher by the city wall, O wise men, in your quest?

The hope that stirs the pilgrim's heart, The faith that toward the Christ-star keeps Its steadfast way and never sleeps— This is the better part. —By Frank Walcott Hunt.

The stars are glittering in the frosty sky, Numerous as pebbles on a broad sea coast; While o'er the vault the cloud-like galaxy Has marshalled its innumerable host. Alive all heaven seems; with wondrous glow Tenfold refulgent every star appears; As if some wide, celestial gale did blow, And thrice illumine the ever-kindled spheres. —Charles Heavysegg, 'Winter Night.'

O strange and sweet that holy night When Love came down the shining way, Midst angel-song and starry light, To nestle low upon the bay.

From emerald throne to manger-bed, Love reeked not that the change was loss, Nor ever halted on the way From manger-bed to bitter cross.

And ever through the brightening days That mighty teaching spreads its light; Earth sings a clearer song of praise With every passing Christmas night. —By Mary E. Knowlton.

What blessing can I wish you, O my friends, Save that the joyful calm of Christmas-tide Should wrap your hearts so close that never jar Of the world's care or grief can enter in, But only love, to keep you pitiful, And faith, and hope, to keep you strong and true? 'A Merry Christmas' and 'A Glad New Year' I wish you, and may God's exceeding love Entold you all, until His tender hand Shall lend you safely home, to love's own land!

In the pure soul, although it sing or pray, The Christ is born anew from day to day; The life that knoweth Him shall hide apart And keep eternal Christmas in the heart. —Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

There's a song in the air! There's a star in the sky! There's a mother's deep prayer And a baby's low cry! And the star rains its fire while the Beautiful sing, For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King.

We rejoice in the light, And we echo the song That comes down through the night From the heavenly throng. Ah! we shout to the lovely evangel they bring, And we greet in His cradle our Saviour and King!

TORONTO DISASTER.

GRAND JURY RETURNS TRUE BILL AGAINST STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Toronto, Dec. 21.—Charging that the Toronto Railway Company committed a common nuisance in unlawfully neglecting to take reasonable precautions to avoid danger to human life in the operation of its cars, the grand jury, in the general sessions to-day, returned a true bill against the company on an indictment, in which the death of Russell Stephens, in the street car disaster, is mentioned as the specific instance. The jury also recommended that legislation, requiring the company to equip its cars with air or other efficient power brakes, should be passed at the next session of the legislature, and that a competent engineer should be appointed to inspect the cars with power to order any car to be taken out of service.

TURKISH ARTILLERY.

GOVERNMENT COMPLETING ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEW EQUIPMENT.

Constantinople, Dec. 21.—The government has nearly completed arrangements with a foreign financial group, through the Ottoman Bank, for a loan of about fifteen million dollars, to purchase new artillery. The occasion of the re-arming is the recent Bulgarian purchase of quick-firing guns, which deeply impressed the Sultan.

LION HUNTER KILLED

FORMER LIEUTENANT OF THE SCOTTISH HORSE LOSES HIS LIFE IN UGANDA.

London, Dec. 22.—Still another name, that of Mr. W. E. Stuart, formerly a lieutenant in the Scottish Horse, has to be added to the roll of human victims sacrificed to the love of big game hunting. In company of a friend, Mr. Stuart was out after lions in Uganda. They had killed one and wounded another, the latter a huge black-maned beast, over twelve feet in length.

The wounded animal came straight for the hunters, several shots they fired at it either missing or glancing off its ribs. Mr. Stuart, under the impression that there was still a charge in his rifle, waited until the lion was close upon him before attempting to fire.

His friend heard a click as the trigger was pulled, but it was followed by no report, and the next instant, says the Natal Mercury, the lion was on top of Mr. Stuart, who was fatally mauled about the legs before his companion was able to distract the animal's attention and give it the finishing bullet.

WENT SUDDENLY INSANE

CANADIANS IN A WILL CASE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22.—While listening to testimony in court here yesterday regarding the sanity of a cousin, Joseph Buteau, of St. Raphael, Que., apparently became suddenly insane. The case involves a contest over the will of John Benoit, who died here about a year ago, leaving a fortune of \$40,000 to the Roman Catholic Church.

THE CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

The shareholders of the Canada Atlantic Railway have ratified the agreement of the directors to dispose of that railway to the Grand Trunk Railway. All that remains now is for the latter company to obtain the sanction of parliament before the Canada Atlantic can be taken over and operated by them. It is expected that parliament will ratify the agreement early in the session, and solid Grand Trunk trains will be running over the entire Canada Atlantic system by February.

SPOTTED FEVER.

AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

Bristol, Conn., Dec. 22.—The first practical test of the theory recently advanced by Dr. Wolff, of Hartford, a bacteriological expert whose experiments would indicate a definite relation between diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis, or 'spotted fever,' which has caused many deaths in this section within the last few months, is being made in Forestville. A young daughter of Mr. Frank Dietrich was taken sick yesterday with 'spotted fever,' and the disease progressed so rapidly that when a physician arrived he considered the case almost hopeless. As a last resort, 6,000 units of diphtheria anti-toxin were administered, with the result that the patient was much improved to-day, and there is thought to be good prospects of recovery. The experiment is being watched with great interest by local physicians, as there have been twelve deaths from the disease in this town in as many weeks.

HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURISTS.

At the annual meeting of the County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society, a new board of directors was elected. The other officers will be elected at a session to be held next Tuesday afternoon. The following are the new directors:—Mayor Laporte was appointed for the city of Montreal; Messrs. Charles Meese, Longue Pointe; George Gervais, Pointe aux Trembles; Victor Jarry, Cote St. Paul; Anatole Decarie, Notre Dame de Grace; Gordon Dagenais, St. Leonard, Port Maurice; Desire Bertrand, Riviere des Prairies; James J. Roy, Sault aux Recoillets; Thomas Ramaga. Mr. J. Ross, the secretary-treasurer, reported that the total receipts, including a small balance from last year, amounted to \$314.80. Expenditures were \$738.75 for prizes at the fall show; \$85 for prizes in connection with the ploughing competition, and \$371.23 for judges' expenses and other incidentals. The exhibition of horses, vegetables and cattle held last fall was exceptionally fine. The cattle and vegetables were exceptionally good but it was thought the breed of horses could still be improved.

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER. A CALIFORNIA IMPRESSION.

The Los Angeles Times thus speaks of the Canadian Premier's first day in that city upon his holiday tour: How a knight of the British realm travels incognito, was demonstrated yesterday by Canada's greatest man, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who arrived in Los Angeles with the cold wave. To the reporters, whom he did not wish to meet, he was of about the same temperature.

Sir Wilfrid is the first knight who ever came incog to Los Angeles, unless an exception be made of the ill-mannered nephew of Prince Bismarck, who came here disguised as a gentleman. One is uneasy and not at all sure what to look for in a nobleman travelling incog. Romances of the day lead you to believe he may be swapping places with his own valet or something equally startling. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's kind of 'incognito,' however, only means: no hot air, no reporters, no banquets, no trite speeches, no soaring oratory about 'Canada's future.'

Trying to inveigle the Canadian Premier into a chatty discourse on world topics is about as satisfactory as making love to a girl through a brick wall. The most important thing he would say in a formal interview was: 'I came here to rest, I do not wish to talk.' He said about the same thing to the Los Angeles Canadians who wished to give him a banquet here. He begged to be excused. When he ventured out on the streets a bevy of newspaper photographers fell upon him. One of them, having more or less of the remnants of a conscience, murmured a word of apology. He will probably lie awake nights wondering just what sarcasm lay in the Premier's reply, he said: 'Don't mention it; this is a free country.'

Sir Wilfrid and party spent the evening quietly at the Van Nuy's, and after a handsomely-appointed dinner in the 'grill,' retired to their rooms. Fred Bouillon, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, Montreal, was a guest at the dinner. He has known Sir Wilfrid for more than twenty years, and says that Sir Wilfrid is the same man in temperament now that he was when he first met him as a young attorney. 'His strongest trait is his fairness,' said Mr. Bouillon. 'He is square all the way through, as you express it here.' His life has been characterized by the same constant energy, frankness of conviction, and regard for fairness that have placed him in the category with Theodore Roosevelt.

COLONIAL KNIGHTHOODS.

London, Dec. 21.—It was announced in the Gazette last evening that King Edward had conferred a number of knightships, including one on Joseph Wilson Swan, M.A., president of the Faraday Society, inventor of the incandescent electric lamp, bearing his name, and a royal commissioner to the St. Louis exhibition. Among the colonial knightships is one for Chief Justice William Henry Horwood, of Newfoundland.

HAY MEMORIAL CHAPEL BURNED.

Simsbury, Conn., Dec. 21.—The Hay Memorial Chapel, given to Westminster School by the Secretary of State in memory of his son, Adelbert S. Hay, was burned to-day. The loss, estimated at \$12,500, is only partially covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have started from a defective flue in the furnace. The chapel was built and dedicated in 1902.

FOOTPADS IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 22.—Mr. B. Frank, a merchant of this city, was knocked senseless by three thugs on Logan avenue, late last night, and relieved of \$80 in cash and everything of value on his person.

RUNAWAY AT A FUNERAL.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—A general procession which was following the remains of Louis Giroux down Rideau street to-day to their last resting place in Notre Dame Cemetery, became involved in a runaway. The chief mourners' sleigh was overturned and the widow, Madame Giroux, aged seventy-eight years, sustained very serious injuries.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—The government expects to be able to bring 200,000 immigrants into Canada the coming year. The creditable showing made at the St. Louis Fair has worked up new interest in the great west among the United States people, and thousands of them are counting on crossing the border as soon as they can settle their affairs at home. A vigorous propaganda is making in New York and Pennsylvania, where new agencies have been recently established. The exhibition at Liege, Belgium, which begins in four months, will no doubt bring good results.

SISTER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Thrilling rescue of nine nuns of the French Hospitalier Sisters, marked the progress of a fire that swept through the convent and destroyed it yesterday. Two of the nuns were injured and were carried from the building almost overcome by smoke. The stairs fell before the sisters could reach them. The women were rescued by the timely arrival of the firemen, who carried them down ladders from the burning building. The sisters came from Quebec a short time ago. The loss on the building was \$4,000.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE

SIoux CITY VISITED BY DISASTROUS BLAZE.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 24.—A fire, which resulted in the death of one fireman and the destruction of nearly two entire blocks, entailing a loss roughly estimated at a million dollars, started in the basement of the Pelletier department store, at Fourth and Jackson streets, shortly after eight o'clock last night. The district burned over lies in the centre of the business portion, and among the buildings were several of the most substantial structures in the city. In these buildings were located a number of large stores and several wholesale establishments, and three national banks.

STUDENTS SUSPENDED. ATTEMPTED TO HAZE ANOTHER STUDENT.

New York, Dec. 25.—Dean Hutton and the faculty of the School of Applied Sciences of Columbia University, have suspended four sophomores who attempted to haze Kingdon Gould, another student. The suspension is to last until after the mid-year examinations in February.

ELECTORAL LISTS. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED SAID TO BE LARGEST IN CITY'S HISTORY.

The board of assessors, when seen yesterday, were busy going over the applications of would-be voters received at the City Hall during the past twenty days. They could not give even an approximate estimate of the number of new names inscribed, but Mr. Ferns, the chairman of the board, gave it as his

said that Selby is wanted by the Woodstock police in connection with the death of a shoemaker named Edwards, who in November was found dead in a slaughter house, where he had been robbed of a small sum of money. The Woodstock police have been notified. The local authorities are awaiting developments.

SNOWBALLS CAUSE MURDER.

New York, Dec. 20.—In a quarrel growing out of a snow-balling bout between the children of Felipe Scilaboro and Joseph Saverino, of East 29th street, Saverino was shot to death to-day and Scilaboro was fatally wounded. Antonio Scilaboro, the father of Felipe, is missing, and the police are searching for him. The children had complained of one another to their elders, and the shooting followed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ELECTIONS.

DECLARATION DAY—THE CASE OF THE HON. MR. PETERS.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Dec. 22.—Yesterday was declaration day in Queen's County. Out of ten members, eight Liberals and one Conservative were declared elected. In the third district, Mr. Cummiskey, Commissioner of Public Works, had a majority of two over Mr. McCourt, Conservative, but owing to objections raised about electors voting in the wrong polling divisions, the sheriff adjourned court until to-morrow to investigate the objections.

Yesterday the sheriff of King's County held court adjourned from Monday, to investigate the objections in the second district, where the Hon. Premier Peters and the opposition candidate, Mr. McEwen, were tied. This court was further adjourned. Mr. Peters will likely be offered one of the seats in the first district of Prince County.

MR. CUMMISKEY ELECTED. Halifax, Dec. 24.—The Hon. James M. Cummiskey, Minister of Public

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

The Czar Issues Long Expected Ukase to the People.

IT DOES NOT SPECIALLY PLEDGE THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY OUT REFORMS BUT IT IS FULL OF PROMISES.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—The Emperor Nicholas's long-expected reform ukase was issued to-night. The document deals, under eight heads, with practically all the subjects brought to the Emperor's attention by the memorial of the Congress of zemstvos presidents, held here last month, and, while not specifically pledging the government to carry out the various reforms in their entirety, as demanded by the memorial, promises that each shall be referred to the council of ministers, with orders to report promptly on the fullest measures of relief which can be accorded on the various subjects.

One question not touched by the ukase is that of the constitutional assembly. Neither is the Jewish religion specifically mentioned, though freedom for all creeds or sects whether Christian or otherwise, is among the subjects which will be dealt with.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

CHRISTMAS MORNING TRAGEDY IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Dec. 26.—Beaupre & Cie's beaunery near the corner of Cote d'Abraham and Valier street, was the scene of a drunken tragedy early Christmas morning. One young man ordered a meal, but refused to pay when Gunner Beaupre, a cousin of the proprietor, who happened to be among those present, stepped up to the counter and insisted on the party settling his account, adding that if he did not do so he would slap his face. Jos. Spenard, who was rather under the influence of liquor, heard the latter's remarks, jumped up, and, coming towards the counter, asked Beaupre if they were intended for him, to which the latter replied in the negative. This apparently did not satisfy Spenard, who continued annoying Beaupre, who told the former that if he did not keep quiet he would slap his face. As quick as a flash Spenard pulled out a revolver from his hip pocket and fired at Beaupre, the ball striking the breast bone. Beaupre fell on the floor, and was picked up by the others and placed on a lounge, while Spenard left the shop, but was closely followed by Durand, who intended finding out who Spenard was and where he was going to. They both walked down the steps (Spenard slightly in front, and when the latter reached St. Valier street he turned back, revolver in hand, towards Durand, who, fearing to be shot, struck Spenard on the side of the face, knocking him to the ground, and then ran away as fast as he could to escape any bullets if Spenard fired. As Durand was thus running he heard a shot fired, and, fearing that Spenard had found another victim, went immediately to No. 7 police station, near by, and notified Sergt. Grenier that murder was being committed in St. Valier street. The sergeant and Constable Vallée hurried to the scene, and upon reaching there were horrified to find Spenard lying in a pool of blood and life extinct. He still had the revolver in his hand, and a bullet hole over the right temple told the story. The unfortunate man was placed in a sleigh and driven to the station house, where medical attendance was summoned, but it was all to no avail, as death had been instantaneous. His body was removed to the morgue.

Dr. Samson was sent for, and as the

wound appeared at first to be fatal, the ambulance was sent for and the victim taken to the Hotel Dieu, where the physicians found the bullet between Beaupre's shirt and vest. The bullet had struck the breast bone opposite the second rib, and had followed that rib, coming out under the armpit, but above the heart and the large arteries.

Spenard was unmarried and forty years of age, and belonged to a highly respectable family of Beaufort.

THE GAULT INSTITUTE. STANDING OF PUPILS FOR THE HALF YEAR.

There was no public entertainment in the Gault Institute, Valleyfield, this Christmas, as most of the churches are having entertainments in which the children are providing the programme. The oral examinations were held as usual in the various class-rooms. The Rev. W. Henderson, Dr. Sutherland, Mr. J. A. Robb, the Rev. J. R. Ducloux, Mrs. Sutherland were among the visitors.

The old Academy School and the kindergarten attracted the largest number of visitors. The old Academy School was very prettily decorated and the specimens of school work hung about the room were much admired. Miss Lowe was congratulated by the visitors on the appearance of the room and on the conduct and proficiency of her pupils.

The kindergarten held its Christmas tree this year in the assembly hall and not, as in former years, in the kindergarten room. It was the general opinion of those present that the move was a wise one, owing to the increased interest that is taken in that department and its growth in numbers. The tree was prettily decorated by the work of the pupils. The principal, teachers and caretaker were all remembered by the little folks and received specimens of their work. The tree was provided, as usual, by Mr. Jas. Robb and Mrs. D. F. Smith as in former years provided a bag of choice candies for every kindergarten child.

The motion songs and recitations were much enjoyed and both Dr. Sutherland and Rev. J. E. Ducloux, who presided, Miss Lawrence on the piano at training which the children enjoyed.

All the teachers were very pleasantly reminded of Mrs. A. F. Gault's interest in the school by receiving handsome Christmas cards with Mrs. Gault's best wishes for Christmas.

It is needless to say that Mrs. Gault's kind remembrance will be valued very highly by the teachers.

The following is the standing of the pupils for the past half year:

- I. Academy, W. Allen Walsh.
II. Academy—1. Katie Wishart, 2.78; 2. Effie Rowe, 2.63; 3. Janet McCaig, 2.41; 4. Arthur Walsh, 2.28; 5. Geo. Walsh, 2.24; 6. Jessie Brown, 2.76.
I. Academy—1. Florence Mills, 2.58; 2. Robert Percival, 3.18; 3. Robert Ward, 3.14; 4. Isabel C. Young, 2.94; 5. Bernice Ducloux, 2.69; 6. Knox McCusker, 2.63; 7. Katie Shannon, 2.57; 8. Annie Wilson, 2.54; 9. Bertha Whittaker (only attended two months.)
III. Model—1. Stanley Clarke, 2.63; 2. Grace Lamb, 2.61; 3. Mima Rowe, 2.47; 4. Lactitia Duhamel, 2.45; 5. Vera Stapleton, 2.34; 6. Miriam Whittaker, 2.23; 7. Willie Jamieson, 2.28; 8. Raul Lepage, 2.23; 9. Pearl Sparrow, 2.05; 10. Alice Angel, 1.94; 11. Harold Atkinson, 1.93.
II. Morel—1. Elia McLaughlin; 2. Mabel Hastie; 3. Walter Sutherland.
I. Model—1. Allan Scott; 2. James Smith; 3. Maggie McKerracher.
IV. Elementary—1. Willie Lamb; 2. Walter Rigby; 3. Bessie Ellis.
III. Elementary—1. Willie Houghton; 2. Willie Weddell; 3. Ettie Ward.
II. Elementary—1. Evelyn Britwistle; 2. Ethel Rigby; 3. Ella Clyde.
II. Elementary (Junior)—1. Muriel Clarke; 2. Minnie Camm; 3. Minnie Sullivan.
Primary Class A—1. Gertie McCusker; 2. Bella Fraser; 3. Hy. Lawrence.
Class B—1. Mary Camm; 2. Myrtle McVicker; 3. Bobby Rigby.

Prizes Easily Earned.

The result of the tenth week's 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.

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 lists sent in are woefully 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.

The prize of \$200 to be awarded next spring to the one sending the largest amount of subscription money (except Sunday School clubs for 'Northern Messenger') before that date promises to be easily earned and should be an inducement to effort.

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 24.

Last Week's Prize Winners.

First Prize—\$10.00 to D. E. McDonald, Province of Quebec, who, besides the prize, earns \$42.25 as commission, making \$52.25 profit on his week's work.

Second Prize—\$5.00 to S. H. Rankin, Province of Quebec, who, besides the prize, earns \$14.00 as commission, making \$19.00 profit on his week's work.

Full particulars of the gold competition will be sent on application.

opinion that there were many more names registered this year than two years ago.

Ex-Mayor Cochrane, M.P.P., seen yesterday, expressed the belief that the revision just completed was the most thorough in the history of Montreal.

Registration closed on Tuesday at 5 p.m. After that hour not a list or a name could be received by the officials. Several persons applied a few minutes late, and other telephoned to know whether they could have their names entered, up to six o'clock, but they had to be refused and will not be able to qualify for provincial or federal elections for the next two years.

The assessors are required, on or before Dec. 31 to deposit a duplicate alphabetical list with the city clerk. The latter, within five days of receiving the list, must advertise that it is available for the information of all interested persons. Then, within sixty days the board of revisors, who are three in number, must commence their work.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 26.—William Selby, who is wanted in Woodstock, gave himself up to the police here yesterday on the charge of robbery. It is

Works, P. E. I., yesterday was declared elected by a majority of two. Conservative objections were not proved. The Hon. Mr. Peters's case will be taken up to-day.

FIREMAN BADLY INJURED.

Toronto, Dec. 24.—William Keanev, of Toronto Junction, a fireman on the Grand Trunk Railway, was probably fatally injured last night, in the Union station yards, by being run over by his own engine. The engine was being backed on to the train, and Keanev left the side of the engine and in some unaccountable manner missed his footing, and was struck by the pilot. He was thrown under the engine and had his right foot crushed above the ankle. His left foot was also badly crushed, as well as his right elbow. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, and is in a very low condition.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 24.—Fred Galbraith, aged twenty-two, a C. P. R. yard brakeman, was killed last evening while coupling cars. His head was crushed between the end of one car and the projecting deals of the car.

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 anywhere in the following countries:—

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbados, 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 address _____

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Francis Langton, one of the oldest live stock dealers in Canada, is dead. St. Michael's Catholic church, Bellevue, was destroyed by fire on Dec. 14. A rich copper mine was discovered by a resident of New Liskeard. Mrs. Joan McQuinn, one of Ontario's oldest settlers, died on Dec. 11, aged 81 years.

dry goods store of Wilcox Bros. last week. The police of Moncton have discovered that extensive gambling has been going on there, whilst boys' clubs are too prevalent. The farmers of Lower Blomidon are petitioning the Minister of Public Works for an extension of the pier at Mills Creek. S. E. Landry was held up in his store, at Brighton, by two masked men. One held a revolver to his head, whilst the other snatched a valise containing \$80. The government of New Brunswick has refused to introduce a prohibition law, owing to the great difficulty of enforcing it. The military police captured a deserter on Saturday at Halifax on the arrival of the P. and B. liner 'Beta'. He is said to belong to the Royal Fusiliers, and was taken to the police station.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reford have donated \$10,000 to the Montreal General Hospital. The ice bridge opposite the city has taken. The first to cross was a Longueuil milkman. The Montreal Terminal line has been granted leave to cross the Street Railway tracks in Maisonneuve. The Robert Simpson Company, of Toronto, has arranged to take over the departmental store of the John Murphy Company. The transfer takes place on Feb. 1, 1905. A cablegram received by the Sulpicians announces that the Rev. Abbe P. H. Garriguet, director of the Grand Seminary of Paris, has just been elected Superior-General of the order. Cleophas Montpetit, a laborer, was killed by a train at 6.30 this morning on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge which crosses the canal near the foot of St. Augustin street, St. Henri. Admiral Sir E. Ommanney, the father of the British navy, died at Portsmouth this morning. He was the last survivor of the battle of Navarino, fought in 1827, which resulted in the destruction of the Turkish fleet. Kingdon Gould, son of Mr. George Gould, was yesterday chased along Broadway by fellow-students of Columbia University, who wanted to haze him. After repeated warnings young Gould discharged a revolver at his pursuers. It was stated that the revolver contained only black cartridges. The drygoods business of the John Murphy Company, Limited, of this city, has been taken over by the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, of Toronto. Mr. John Murphy, the head of the firm, retires to enjoy a much-needed rest, but apart from the head the personnel of the establishment will remain the same. The growth of our North-West is shown this year by the amount of its English Christmas mail passing through the Montreal Post-Office. Ten years ago the bulk of it was forty packages, with about five hundred letters. This year, so far, the packages have amounted to 800, and the mail altogether has filled two cars. The Locomotive and Machine Company of Montreal, Limited, have recently closed a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway for thirty ten-wheeled freight locomotives. This is only one of the many large contracts closed by that company within the last few weeks, and they now have orders for about seventy-five locomotives, sufficient to run their Longue Pointe works to its limit up till next September. A cheque for \$2,300 was handed to St. Andrew's Society on Tuesday, at the quarterly meeting of the Caledonian Society, Mr. Peter Lyall presiding. The cheque represents the net proceeds of sales at the Caledonian Society's department in the bazaar in Windsor Hall, in aid of St. Andrew's Society. The meeting also voted \$250 to the charitable funds of St. Andrew's Society. A dinner will be held in the Place Viger Hotel on Jan. 25, to celebrate the Burns anniversary, and the children's social of the society will be held early in February.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Drought in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio is forcing many industries to close down. Mr. W. E. Stuart, formerly a lieutenant in the Scottish Horse, has lost his life while hunting lions in Uganda. Eight persons were killed and several injured by the toppling over of the side wall of the Peck building, New York city, on Tuesday. The wall had been left standing after the fire of the Friday night previous. Mr. Albert Thomas, the city marshal of Merigold, Miss., has been killed by Robert Ross, a young man highly connected. Seven men, including Mayor Sanders, have been lodged in jail for alleged connection with the crime. A gang of bell boys, organized to steal the property of guests in the downtown hotels, has been discovered by the police in Chicago. Their plan has been to rob the guests while they slept, and one of them is known among the gang as the 'transom monkey'. The Right Rev. James C. McDonald, Bishop of Charlottetown, P.E.I.; the Right Rev. Timothy Casey, Bishop of St. John, N.B., and the Right Rev. Paul La Rocque, Bishop of Sherbrooke, Que., were received in private audience by the Pope last Wednesday. Fred Johnson, thirty-two years of age, is dead in Chicago of hydrophobia. It is said he has never been bitten by a mad dog but his physician declares he contracted rabies because he was constantly in fear of a pet dog, which had been bitten by a rabid dog in July last. Great interest is being taken in Paris in recent experiments with a new cannon. It has a calibre of nine and a half inches, fires a shot 300 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of sixteen hundred feet a second, and requires only three men to operate it. Although fired 490

times it was apparently undamaged, while the usual life of a big gun is five hundred shots.

'GET RICH QUICK' CONCERN.

A charge of having received money under false pretences was brought on Tuesday against Ernest David, manager of a 'get-rich-quick' concern known as 'Le Cie de Terrains a Termes Faciles-Ltee.' The company's avowed object was 'to give to its clients an opportunity to own real estate in the environs of Montreal on easy payments.' The charge was brought by three investors in the company, who said they had been promised 150 percent on their investments. They admitted that they had been paid that amount, or 100 percent, on some of the contracts they had had with the company, but said they had other contracts on which they could not realize what they had paid into the concern. A member of the Police Department was one of the investors. He said he and the other investors were of opinion that the land scheme was nothing but a bluff, notwithstanding that there was a blanket clause in the company's minute book that lots in Pointe aux Trembles would be given in lieu of cash to those who wanted them. Judge Choquet adjourned the enquete in order to have the books and papers of the concern before him.

THE LAPOINTE TRAGEDY.

At an inquest on Monday the jury recommended that Napoleon Lapointe, of 328 Marie Anne street, be brought before the criminal courts to answer to the charge of having caused the death of his wife. Mrs. Lapointe, who was 27 years of age, and who had been married about eight years, was found on Saturday lying dead in a pool of blood on a bed at her home. On the previous evening her husband called at No. 12 police station. He said his wife was drunk and had locked him out. He was in a half drunken condition. The police told him to go home and force his way in if necessary. The same night two young men reported that they saw a man beating a woman in front of Lapointe's house, but when the police got there all was quiet. Lapointe says he found his wife lying at the foot of the stairs. He carried her to the bed and then went out, having no idea that she was dead.

ST. ANTOINE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Ald. Ames has been served with official notice of the contestation of his election as member of parliament for St. Antoine division, the charges being of a general character. He will defend the contestation. He declares that to the best of his knowledge his election was fair and clean, and says if he was to be penalized, worried and put to expense because he would not consent to let a band of telegraphers, caught red-handed, get off scot-free, then the sooner the issue was plainly set before the St. Antoine electors the better.

A FATHER'S INHUMANITY.

James Bullock, of 150 Amherst street, has been found guilty of refusing to support his thirteen-year-old son James, giving him nasty and tainted food to eat, and forcing him to sleep in a shed on a bundle of rags. Sentence was deferred. Meanwhile the boy has been sent to the Montfort Industrial Home, and the father ordered to pay \$6 a month for his maintenance.

THE HARBOR MUDDLE.

The Hon. Senator Mackay, in an interview with a representative of the 'Witness,' expressed the opinion that as constituted the Harbor Board, of which he is president, is not working in the best interests of the port of Montreal, it being too large to work harmoniously, while personal motives and private business interests are too prominent. He favors the appointment of a commission, to consist of three or five members, with full power to deal independently with all harbor interests.

DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES.

A report that foul play was suspected in connection with the death of Theophile Callard, aged 75, of Riviere des Prairies, has proved to be groundless. Coroner McMahon investigated the circumstances, found that death was due to natural causes, and disposed of the case without a jury. He dealt similarly with two other cases on Tuesday—that of Bernard McDonough, a farmer, of St. Marthe, who died suddenly, and that of France Chabut, farmer, of St. Constant, who died from apoplexy while driving on a load of hay.

CHRISTMAS IN MONTREAL.

Christmas in the country seemed to be the ideal of a large proportion of the citizens of Montreal this year, and the result was that on Christmas day the city seemed unusually quiet, notwithstanding the fact that many country people were here visiting relatives and friends. There were late services on Christmas eve in the Roman Catholic churches, and on Christmas day special services, many of which were of a very elaborate and beautiful character, were held in all the churches of the city, a special feature being, of course, the singing of Christmas hymns and carols.

GRAND TRUNK AND INTERCOLONIAL.

The arbitration proceedings in the dispute between the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial railways were continued on Tuesday, and are still in progress. Mr. W. A. Dubé, divisional superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, mentioned difficulties experienced in despatching trains from Bonaventure station, and said that tickets were being sold by a Grand Trunk Railway official, who was naturally interested in placing the tickets of his own company.

NEW G. N. W. OFFICIAL.

Mr. L. S. Humes, of St. Paul, Minn., has been appointed general superintendent of the Great North Western Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Toronto.



LETTERS TO SANTA.

Montreal Post Office Deluged With Them. ALL MARKED 'RETURNED FOR BETTER DIRECTION.'

Hundreds of letters addressed to Santa Claus have been received at the Montreal Post-office this year from little boys and girls of the city. They are written in both English and French. In most instances they are addressed to 'Santa Claus, North Pole.' Other addresses are: 'Mr. Santa Claus, Somewhere'; 'Santa's Clause, City'; 'Santa Claus, care of man in the moon'; 'Santa Claus, Santa Claus Land.' Those of the letters which have been properly stamped, and have borne the reader's address, have gone back to the writers, stamped, 'Returned for better direction.' The others are condemned to be destroyed in the Dead Letter Office. 'They have been coming in since early in November,' said a post-office official to a representative of the 'Witness,' 'and we have already burned hundreds of them. Besides these piles of letters addressed to Santa Claus at the various big stores in the city have passed through the office. The accompanying cut is a reproduction of one of the envelopes. The sender started his letter on the typewriter, but after making a muddle of the first half line, he wrote the following in pencil: 'dear santa Claus Will you bring me a pump engine and a elevator and fire-reels and train and a telephone and house and horse and cart With rubber tyres and a play gun And a little Santa Claus and a Well and a ark and a type Writer and a box of soldiers and a stable And a Will a sleigh and toboggan and a box of picture.'

'Other typical letters are as follow:— 'Santa's Claus—I want a village game, one box of toys, I want a fire-red nose ark 5 cent of candy Send this to Avenue for W C' 'dear santa Claus will you bring me a engine and a telephone and a santa Claus water pistol and a mill and a elevator and a police patrol milk cart two and air gun and a sleigh and a toboggan' 'F K W' 6th November 1904 My dear Santa Claus I hope you are well. I send you about a hundred kisses and I hope your reindeer are very well too. I hope you will be very good to me this Christmas. I wanted a big doll as big as myself and I think I'll leave the rest to you lots and lots and lots and lots and lots of love and a kiss for each reindeer. Please put the things round the fireplace in mamma's room Good-bye dear Santa Claus your little friend Baby Iris P— Baby Iris's mamma evidently acted as her amanuensis.

ANTI-DUMPING ACT

TORONTO MANUFACTURERS DISCUSS IT.

Toronto, Dec. 22.—The members of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at luncheon yesterday discussed the anti-dumping legislation. Mr. W. K. McNaught, who led, said it had been adopted to give protection by another name. The government was heading in the right direction, and he considered it was only a makeshift until the tariff could be revised and equalized. The permission given the Minister of Customs to suspend the anti-dumping clause, when the article was not being made in Canada, involved a vicious principle, for the foreign manufacturer might promote a strike, and during the suspension flood the country with sufficient of their products to hold the market for a long time after. He must admit, however, that it had afforded manufacturers a large measure of protection, but with 500 ports of entry it was almost impossible to get the same valuation at each port. Hence some injustice followed. Mr. W. H. George, president of the association, said that, while these provisions gave high protection, they afforded so much room for evasion that the honest trader felt himself being cheated. The anti-dumping law was chiefly criticised for the difficulties surrounding its enforcement and the ease with which it might be evaded. The enforcement, however, had shown that the consumers have not risen against the government, notwithstanding its high protection and

that the country as a whole is not opposed to a higher tariff.

Other speeches favored specific as opposed to ad valorem duties, and Mr. Griffin expressed the fear that the anti-dumping law, by causing so much trouble, might make protection unpopular.

A COTTON COMBINE.

The Dominion, Colonial, Merchants and Montmorency cotton companies have been amalgamated, with a capital of ten million dollars. It is expected that Senator Forget will be the first president of the new organization. It is said that the amalgamation will prove beneficial to those employed in the factories, as it will do away with the policy of cutting prices. The incentive which led to the amalgamation is believed to be an understanding between the government and the manufacturers that the cotton industry would receive special attention at the next session of parliament.

EARL GREY.

The civic reception committee have decided to invite the Governor-General and Countess Grey to visit the City Hall when they come to Montreal as guests of the Board of Trade, and receive from the Mayor and aldermen an address on behalf of the citizens. Several of the aldermen feel rather sore against the Board of Trade for being first in the field with an invitation to the Governor-General, and are of opinion that the haste of the Board of Trade showed a lack of courtesy.

THE STORM.

Friday's snowstorm covered an area extending from Lake Superior and Chalk River, in the west, to Megantic and St. John, in the east. It made little difference to traffic on the Grand Trunk line, but several trains were late on the C. P. R., the Vancouver train being as much as sixteen hours behind. The only request for the use of snow ploughs came from the Labelle region.

YUKON ELECTION

LIBERAL ELECTION OFFICERS ACCUSED OF FRAUDULENT MANIPULATIONS.

Dawson City, Y.T., Dec. 22.—Returns from fifty-five out of sixty-six election divisions give Dr. Alfred Thompson a majority of 625 over Mr. Frederick T. Congdon, for member of the Dominion House of Commons. Further returns cannot change the result. Two years ago Mr. James Hamilton Ross, the government candidate, also a former governor of the Yukon, won the seat by a majority of eight hundred. Dr. Thompson is a native of Hants county, Nova Scotia, thirty-four years of age, an able debater, and a large Yukon property owner. He carried Dawson and every Klondike mining creek but one. Mr. Congdon is also a Nova Scotian. Sixteen Congdon supporters and election officers will be before the court tomorrow, charged with conspiring at fraudulent manipulation.

TORONTO CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Toronto, Dec. 23.—At the municipal nominations to-day three candidates for the mayor's chair were nominated:—Mr. Thos. Urquhart, Liberal, the present Mayor; Mr. Geo. H. Gooderham, Conservative, and Mr. W. D. McPherson, Conservative. It had been expected that Mr. McPherson would retire, but he announced this morning that he intended to go to the polls. There are eleven candidates for the four controller-ships. The aldermanic nominations take place to-night.

THE LATE MR. JACQUES.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—The funeral of the late Mr. F. X. St. Jacques, manager of the Russell House, took place this morning. There was considerable comment at the absence of religious services, the Rev. Father Whelan, of St. Patrick's Church, having refused to allow the services there. Mr. St. Jacques was born of Roman Catholic parents, but did not observe the obligations of the Church. He was a member of Fidelity Lodge A. F. & A. M. John Goode, a former employee in the Russell Cafe, under deceased, recited the rosary at the house. He was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

THE POLICE INQUIRY.

The police inquiry came to a close on Friday. Mr. Justice Taschereau enumerated the principal points of the report which he should make, saying subsequent action must be taken by the Attorney-General. He was of opinion that the

motion of the city to have costs imposed upon witnesses could not be entertained; adding that if these witnesses perjured themselves the law gave proper recourse. He was convinced the inquiry would produce good results. It had brought to light a deplorable state of things, and had shown that there existed in the police administration a radical vice which must be eradicated without delay. More respect would have to be shown for the Criminal Code. He reiterated his opinion that Captain Bellefleur was an honest man, the victim of a conspiracy and of perjury. As regards the four constables, he said their summary dismissal by the Police Committee, without a chance to be heard, could not meet with the approval of the court. He trusted if the report was favorable to them the city would render them justice, as in the case of Captain Bellefleur.

CHRISTMAS EXAMS.

The first list of the results of the Christmas examinations at McGill are published. The following have been successful in the third year, graphical statistics:—

- Class I.—McConkey, McQuig, Kirkpatrick, Clawson, Thomas, Brennan, MacNab and Mudge, equal. Class II.—Barrington, Lea, Hadley; Durland and Fedley and Walker, equal; Durkee; Loudon and McLachlan and Piers, equal; Gurd; Dougherty and Hall, equal; Jackson; Beaubien and Cram and Turley, equal; Wickware; Harvie, (J.), and Pippy, equal; Batcheider and Christie, equal. Class III.—McMeekin and Newton, equal; Purdy; Higgins and Howell and Panch and Presner, equal; Ryan and Tupper, equal; Cole (L. H.) and Forbes, equal; Anderson (F.W.) and Brady and Dickenson and Winter, equal; Black and Burnett and Corrigan, equal; Brunner; Slater, Cole (G. E.); Harding and Ritchie and Taylor, equal; Ross, Sharp, Boyd. A further list of results in the Science Faculty of McGill is issued, dealing with mechanics, analytic geometry and dynamics courses. The passes are as follows:— Second Year.—Mechanics—Class I.—Lamb, Pringle, Bell (W. P.). Class II.—Shearer and Wilson, equal; Miller, Wheaton, Griffin, Lathe, Brown (S. B.) and Kenyon and Riddell and Sproule, equal; Racey and Woodruff, equal; Brown (W. G.) and Wright, equal; Brooks and Macaulay, equal; McKinnon (J. A.) and Hargrave and Wark, equal; Holloway and Kingston, equal. Class III.—Munn, Allan, Whitcomb; Carney and Williams, equal; Elliott, Foster; Morrow and Werner and Westland, equal; Estey and Hepburn, equal; Hall and Hayes and Martin, equal; Brody and Ellis, equal; Baylis and Conway and Trimmingham, equal; Little and McKay (R. M.) and Moysie, equal; Barclay (M. D.) and Black and McCuaig (D. R.), equal; Brown (W. G. B.) and Callaghan and Gamble and Mulligan and Slavin, equal. Second Year.—Analytic Geometry.—Class I.—Lamb, Bell (W. P.), Pringle; Kenyon and Munn, equal. Class II.—Kingston, Wark, Brown (W. G.), Riddell, Brody; Griffin and Wright, equal; Miller and Shearer, equal; Brooks and Hargrave, equal; Carney; Elliott and Holloway, equal. Class III.—Brown (S. B.) and Brown (W. G. B.), equal; Racey, Wheaton, Lathe; Davis and Foster and Howe, equal; Black and Hall and Woodruff, equal; Little and McCuaig (S.) equal; Gamble and Hepburn and Mulligan, equal; Brown (L. C.) and Macaulay and Martin, equal; Callaghan and McCuaig (D. R.), equal; Barclay (M. D.) and Estey and Westland, equal; Daly and Engel and Whitcomb, equal; Williams and Macdonald (R. R.), equal; Mulock; Beaton and Trimmingham, equal; Allan and Morrow and Moysie and Sproule and Wilson, equal. First Year.—Dynamics.—Class I.—Hattie, Kearney, Fox, Moore, Herbert, Harris. Class II.—Guillet and Light-hall, equal; Johnston and Parham, equal; Carmichael and de la Vega and Whyte, equal; Campbell and Mather, equal; Pratt; Bristol and Stitt, equal; Davies, Shank; McBeth and Turnbull, equal; Ross (C. M.), Murphy, Davis; Baird and Beaudry and Cameron and Rogers, equal; Dawson and Dowdell, equal; Kerr and Lundy, equal. Class III.—Hodge; Dick and Green and Heywood and Richardson, equal; Graham (J. R.); Gooding and Jordan, equal; Whitton and Younger and Pitts, equal; Smith; Ahearn and Montgomery and Wood (J. R.), equal; Irwin and Morrin, equal; Ballantyne and Ross (D.), equal; Morrison; Ayre and McCallum and Ross (C. C.), equal; Kennedy (H. C.); Descarries and Spencer and Trenholme, equal; Cowan and Forbes (J. H.), and Millen and Robertson and Pense, equal; Carter and Christie and McGuire and Scott, equal.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

WHEAT TRADE IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

Wheat business is reported by millers to be more than usually active for this time of the year.

There is a steady tone in the market for mill feed, and a fairly active business is in progress.

THE GRAIN MOVEMENT.

According to C.P.R. reports the season for the transportation of grain, which has just been closed, on the great lakes, has been a most satisfactory one.

WEEKLY RAIL RECEIPTS.

Table with columns: Week ending, Dec. 17, Dec. 24, Dec. 31. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Peas, Barley, Oats, Hay, Straw, etc.

CHEESE MARKET FIRM.

The local feeling in regard to cheese is one of optimism, and shippers continue to appreciate to the limit the goods they are holding for further advances on the English market.

BUTTER MARKET CONTINUES FIRM IN TONE.

The butter market maintains the steady tone that developed some time ago, owing to the active local demand, and to the great scarcity of choice grades.

POULTRY MARKET FIRM.

The market for turkeys is steady at 1c for first-class birds; seconds are worth about 14c to 15c.

MARKET FOR HOG PRODUCTS STEADY.

There is a steady market for hog products, with a fair demand on domestic account.

GRAIN—OATS.

Choice prime, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel; No. 1, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents.

Choice prime, \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.80.

ROLLED OATS.

Choice prime, \$2.12 1/2 to \$2.13 per bushel; No. 1, \$2.07 to \$2.08.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran.

Choice prime, \$17 to \$18; No. 1, \$16 to \$17.

BEANS—Choice prime.

Choice prime, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel; No. 1, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork.

Choice prime, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$15.50 to \$16.50.

EGGS—Select new laid.

Choice prime, 22c to 24c; No. 1, 21c to 22c.

ASHES—First, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Choice prime, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs; No. 1, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

HONEY—White clover.

Choice prime, \$7.50 to \$8.00 per 50 lbs; No. 1, \$7.00 to \$7.50.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Dec. 23.

The severe snow-storm did not prevent an unusually large gathering of buyers and sellers at the Bonsecours market.

CANADA WOOLLEN MILLS

MR. DAVIDSON IS GIVEN SIXTEEN DAYS TO RETURN \$10,000 CHEQUE.

Toronto, Dec. 22.—Mr. George Davidson, the liquidator of the Canada Woollen Mills, Limited, was ordered to-day by a judgment of master-in-chambers personally to pay to the court \$10,000, the amount of a cheque which he had illegally returned to George F. Benson, of Montreal.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

TANNERS COULD NOT CONSIDER THE YEAR A BRIGHT ONE, ALTHOUGH PROSPEROUS.

Toronto, Dec. 22.—At the annual meeting of the tanners' section of the Board of Trade to-day, Mr. J. C. Smith, president, in his report, predicted a brighter future for leather, and for boots and shoes in the near future.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

WHEAT MARKET FEATURELESS—EXCHANGES CLOSE UNTIL TUESDAY.

Chicago wheat opened 1/4 cent better this morning at \$1.11 for December, and eased off somewhat during the day on account of featureless cables, closing at \$1.10 1/2 for December, \$1.13 1/2 for May, and 95 1/2 for July.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Dec. 22.

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard, etc.

THE COTTON OUTLOOK.

CANADIAN MILLS ARE RUNNING TO THEIR FULL CAPACITY.

The 'Canadian Journal of Fabrics,' in speaking of the world's cotton crop, says: 'As a result of improved demand for manufactured goods and the curtailment of stocks the Canadian cotton mills, now that a large cotton crop is assured, are running to their full capacity.'

TORONTO MARKETS.

WHEAT—Ontario.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 22.—Wheat—Ontario, 97c to 98c; red and white with some spring, 92c to 93c; millers in need of supplies; spring, 92c to 93c; goose, 86c to 87c.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The following shows the amount of wheat in sight in the United States and Canada: Dec. 19 '04, Dec. 21 '03.

FOREIGN CROP REPORT.

Broomhall's crop report by Charles Head & Co.'s private wire: Weekly foreign crop summary: United Kingdom—The condition of winter wheat continues good.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS

Review of the Week.

Bank mergers and rumors of bank mergers have been current for some time, and although no combination has been definitely announced, it is felt that in this case gossip has not been an idle indulgence.

STANDARD FOR FOODSTUFFS.

STRINGENT MEASURES IN REGARD TO MILK CONDITIONS.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The commission which has been considering what standards should be adopted for food products to-day submitted its report to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, who immediately approved it.

CANADIAN CATTLE AND SHEEP IN ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 19.—The strong feeling which developed in the market for cattle a week ago has been fully maintained, and prices show a further advance of one cent per lb., with sales of choice Americans at 14c, and Canadians at 12 1/2c per lb.

A BUSY RAILWAY STATION.

Union Station at St. Louis, during the seven months of the Exhibition, must have been a veritable hive of life and motion, as, according to official figures issued by the Terminal Railway Association, there were no less than ten million people handled by the passenger department at the station, an average of about 20,000 people per day.

BANKING MERGER.

A big financial deal is said to be in negotiation at the present time, a merger between the Merchants Bank and the Royal Bank is said to have been well advanced.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL

CHILLED FURNACE AGAIN IN FULL BLAST.

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THE TONGA ISLANDS

MOREOVER GREAT BRITAIN INTENDS TO ANNEX THEM.

Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 24.—It is rumored that Great Britain intends to annex the Tonga group of islands. The scope of war 'Torch' and 'Cadmus' sailed yesterday. It is believed that they have hoisted the Union Jack upon the islands.

COLOR WAR IN LONDON.

London, Ont., Dec. 19.—Thirty white employees in the Flavelle poultry exporting warehouse quit work on Saturday because the foreman would not discharge the colored people employed with them.

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.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Christmas and the Cynics—A Little Lay Sermon—Stephen Chalmers, in the New York 'Times.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Christ of the Artists—The 'Daily News,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A December Song—Lady Lindsay.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Greek at Oxford—The 'Morning Post,' London.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLER'S CANADIAN FARMERS' ALMANAC Just Out for 1905.

The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, LIMITED.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, will be held in the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, No. 207 Merchants Bank Chambers, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, 1st FEB., 1905, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

Business: To receive and consider the report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Officers, and to transact all such business as may be legally transacted at a General Meeting.

GO SWILL TO MEN.

CHRISTMAS.

While melodies ring Glad tribute we bring: With rapture we scan That wonderful plan Revealed in the birth of the King.

While shepherds implored And babes adored, The heaven-sent throng, In anthem and song, Proclaimed Him their Leader and Lord.

The skies were unclouded, The future was feared: In darkness and dread Creation was led Until the Redeemer appeared.

The ages long past Are brightened at last: In beauty serene His footsteps are seen Where sorrows seemed boundless and vast.

We yield to His way, His word we obey: We see not His face, But saved by His grace, We know He is with us to-day.

In soothing earth's pain We work not in vain: Our strength we employ To serve Him with joy: We know He is coming again.

With Him we shall be: His face we shall see: For that age or this The source of all bliss, Past, Present and Future, is He.

T. WATSON.

Dalesville, Que., 1904.

[For the 'Witness.'

CHRISTMAS.

Friends of the long ago; with Christmas greeting And tender thought I come to you to-day, And ask that memory, faint perhaps and fleeting, Back to the days of old may sweetly stray.

The dear old days! when youth in triumph steering Our brave new Barques upon Life's glorious sea, We sang our joyous songs, nor thought of fearing The unknown future, and its mystery!

Many a sail has sunk beneath the waters, Many a wreck is drifting o'er the sea, Many tired eye the horizon searches, For the blest haven where it 'fain would be.'

And yet at Christmas-tide the heart will wander Back to the seasons flushed with roseate glow, When Life was Love, and hearts were true and tender, And earth was Heaven—in the long ago.

HARRY STAR WILSON.

2mas, 1904.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE CHRIST CHILD.

'Old Earth had doffed her summer robe, And thrown her fowers away; And thro' the long and dreary months Had grown more sad and grey.

The Star that rose o'er Bethlehem With purest, rarest light, Shone not alone on Galilee; But turned the whole world's night To heavenly dawn! The message sent, 'Peace, and to men, good-will!'

He comes to those whose lives are drear, Whose hearts are hard and cold With sordid cares and selfish aims, And eager greed of gold; And thoughts unwonted come again As memory draws the screen, From gentle memories trooping from The days that once have been.

He smiles on palace and on cot; He lightens all the earth; The merry bells ring gladly out In token of His birth. Gaunt Poverty less grim appears; 'E'en Grief puts on a smile; And all around is kindness, Love and good cheer, the while

The Blessed Christ Child comes!

O Holy Child! whose touch Divins Such magic power can sway; Whose advent little children sing On each glad Christmas day; Who gives us thus a resting place From life's o'erpressing care, All hail! with joy we chant Noel, And ever thus our prayer,

O Blessed Christ Child, come!

HELEN T. CHURCHILL.

DECEMBER RENEWALS.

Subscribers whose term of subscription will end December 31, 1904, should find with end December 31, 1904, should have found a circular and remitting envelope in last week's issue.

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, the extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

RANKIN—At Brompton, Que., on Dec. 22, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Rankin.

ROSS—On Dec. 15, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ross, of Dauphin, Man.

WALSH—At 83 DesPraires street, St. Roch's, Quebec, on Dec. 15, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walsh, a son.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—MARSAN—On Dec. 18, 1904, by the Rev. E. Bushell, Alice Alsace Marsan, daughter of Wilfrid Marsan, merchant, to Athold B. Alexander, of the firm of Leeming, Miles & Co.

BURNLEY—BRAILSFORD—On Dec. 6, 1904, at St. John's Wesleyan Church, Bradford, by the Rev. R. A. Mitchell, Brown, Frederick James, only son of James Burnley, The Hall, Bramhope, Yorkshire, England, to Ethel Wood, eldest daughter of Alfred W. Brailsford, Heaton, Bradford, England.

DAVIS—LOWRY—In Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 19, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 450 Division street, by the Rev. Dr. Antill, Blanche T. Lowery, B.A., to Alexander S. Davis, of Kingston.

DORE—STORR—On Dec. 21, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dufferin street, Rideauville, by the Rev. A. Radley, pastor of Methodist Church, Billings Bridge, Ont., Eva B., eldest daughter of Ira W. Storr, to Mr. Chas. F. Dore, of Rideauville.

DOYLE—PHILLIPS—On Dec. 19, 1904, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, 28 Grenville street, Toronto, by the Rev. J. E. Wilson, Laura Sophia, eldest daughter of Wm. P. Phillips, Esq., of Bond Head, to Mr. William B. Doyle, of Brandon, Man.

GIBSON—BANNERMAN—At the residence of the bride's parents, 17 Division street, Toronto, on Dec. 14, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. McTavish, Mary Lucile Bannerman to David Holmwood Gibson, western representative Merchants' Dyeing and Finishing Co.

IDLER—LYDON—At Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, on Dec. 19, by the Rev. Archdeacon Fortin, Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. Albert J. Lydon, to Ernest, eldest son of Mr. William G. Idler, of Montreal.

JENKINS—ANNIS—At the residence of the bride's father, 'Walshelm, Woodville, Ont., on Dec. 21, 1904, by the Rev. W. Elliott, Robert Smith Jenkins, M.A., of Toronto, to Mary Annis, M.A., eldest daughter of David Annis, Woodville, Ont.

LYON—BROWN—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Abinger, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Francis Lyon, of Clarendon, Ont., to Melissa Brown, daughter of Mr. John Brown, of Abinger, Ont.

M'KENZIE—MILL—On Dec. 21, 1904, at All Saints' Church, York Mills, Ont., Eva May, youngest daughter of the late Silas Hill of East York, to John McKenzie, youngest son of the late Mr. McKenzie, of Willowdale.

McLENNAN—MCKENZIE—On Dec. 12, 1904, at San Antonio, Texas, Edith Florence, daughter of Robert J. Mackie, Esq., of Ottawa, Ont., to Arthur L. McKenzie, M.D., of Pata's Quiro, Durango, Mexico, eldest son of John McKenzie, Esq., of Bowmanville, Ont.

MURPHY—GORDON—On Monday, Dec. 19, 1904, at the residence of Mr. Caudlish, 90 Fairmount avenue, by the Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., Mr. John Murphy and Miss E. Gordon, daughter of the late James Gordon, of Howick.

PICKARD—MANLEY—At Niagara Falls, Ont., on Dec. 15, 1904, Miss Mabel B. Manley, vocalist, of Oakville, to Walter F. Pickard, organist of Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto.

STAFFORD—SUFFREN—At Battledore, N.W.T., on Dec. 8, 1904, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. J. Fisher, Joseph A. Stafford, son of D. G. Stafford, of Tichborne, Frontenac, Ont., to Maggie, daughter of Andrew Suffren, both of Battledore.

WARWICK—ROGERS—At the Methodist parsonage, Perth, on Dec. 21, 1904, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Elizabeth Hannah, daughter of David Rogers, to Thomas E. Warwick, all of Bathurst.

DEED.

ANDERSON—On Dec. 24, 1904, at 352 Metcalfe avenue, Charlotte Dickson, aged 74 years and months, eldest and beloved daughter of Robert D. Anderson.

BAIRD—Suddenly, on Dec. 23, 1904, at his late residence, 161 Hutchison street, Alexander Baird, in his seventy-third year.

BARTON—At Upper Tooting, London, S.W., on her 33rd birthday, Mary Swanwick, widow of the late John Chas. Barton, and mother of E. A. Barton, of this city. Toronto and Hamilton papers please copy.

BENBOW—At Ottawa, on Dec. 20, 1904, James A. Benbow, youngest son of the late Thomas J. Benbow, aged 23 years.

BLAIN—At St. Catharines, Ont., on Dec. 20, 1904, Thomas Pirlie Blain, in his 66th year.

BREMNER—At Mid-Kelso, Calthness, Scotland, on Dec. 5, 1904, Alexander Bremner, senior, farmer. Deeply regretted.

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.

REFORD AGENCIES. Donaldson Line Glasgow Service WEEKLY SERVICE. From St. John, N.B. SR KASTALIA (cold storage)..... Dec. 24

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE. WEEKLY SERVICE. From Portland, Me. SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air), Dec. 24 SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air), Dec. 31

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 23 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL. D. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

COOPER—At her residence, 325 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, on Dec. 19, 1904, M. A. Linton, beloved wife of William Cooper.

DONAGHY—At Windsor Mills, on Dec. 8, 1904, suddenly of heart failure, James Donaghy, aged 60 years.

FLEMING—Suddenly, at 647 Church st., Toronto, on Dec. 18, 1904, Janet Wallace, beloved wife of James H. Fleming, aged 60 years.

GILPIN—BROWN—Suddenly, on Dec. 20, 1904, at 15 Grange road, Toronto, Edward Gilpin-Brown, of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, Regina, third son of the late George Gilpin-Brown, of Sedbury Park, Richmond, Yorkshire, England.

HALE—In this city, on Dec. 22, 1904, at the age of 84, Mary Potter, widow of the late Robert Hale.

HARDIE—At Royal Victoria Hospital, on Dec. 23, 1904, John Hardie, 29 years of age, son of the late John Hardie, of Longueuil.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. GROPING BLINDFOLD. Thousands of Men and Women left school too early, and are now unable to win success because they lack a proper education.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE. TORONTO. A High-class Residential and Day School for Girls, in exceptionally fine surroundings. Reopens January 4th.

ONE THING WE ASK! If you intend attending a Commercial School be sure to write to ELLIOTT Business College, TORONTO, ONT.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE is the most widely attended in America, and its famous bookkeeping text book, 'The Canadian Accountant,' is sold throughout the English-speaking world.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent. Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from \$100 upwards yearly.

AFTER HOLIDAYS! What about making a step forward by spending a term in our school. The Central Business College OF TORONTO.

VIVIAN—At Barrie, Ont., on Dec. 8, 1904, Dr. Reginald Percy Vivian, aged 23 years, 2 months, 14 days, only son of John H. Vivian and Clara Vivian, his wife, of Toronto.

YOUNG—At his residence, 48 D'Arcy st., Toronto, on Dec. 20, 1904, John Young, depositor of the Upper Canada Bible and Tract Society, in his 78th year.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session by the Corporation of the Village of Petite Côte, for an act granting it more extended powers, and to confer upon the Council of the said Corporation the right to pass, amend and repeal by-laws concerning the construction and inspection of buildings, fences, blasting, slooting, the construction of chimneys, sewers and drains, the streets and public squares, the plan of the municipality, the water supply, expropriation and for other purposes.

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