

# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1904.

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

## GENERAL ELECTIONS ARE ON.

### Nominations Take Place on Oct. 27, and Voting One Week Later.

#### MINISTERS LEAVE OTTAWA FOR THEIR SEVERAL CONSTITUENCIES—NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Upon the conclusion of yesterday afternoon's cabinet council Sir Wilfrid Laurier drove to Government House and received Lord Minto's consent to a dissolution of the present parliament. The election of a new House of Commons will take place on Nov. 3, nominations one week earlier. Ballots will be cast throughout Canada one day before the presidential election in the United States.

The Ninth Parliament has lasted four years almost to the day, for it was on Nov. 7, 1900, that the last general election was fought.

The preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming appeal to the electorate have been practically all concluded. The lists are printed and distributed. The returning officers are chosen in nearly all the electoral districts. Party conventions are being held daily in different sections of the country. Boards have been selected for the registration of what is known as the manhood suffrage vote and finally at the Printing Bureau the blank ballot papers are all ready to be sent out to the returning officers of the various electoral districts.

The time that remains for active campaigning is quite short but in this the government of the day has an eye out to its own interests. It is an old maxim in political warfare that under ordinary circumstances the government in office will do best with a short campaign.

Already the campaign on both sides is under way, for the dissolution comes as no surprise to the Opposition. It was expected last winter and would probably have occurred but for the hitch in the Grand Trunk Pacific negotiations, which necessitated a revision of the government's contract with Mr. Hays and his associates for the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened the Liberal campaign in his address at Sorel on Wednesday.

Mr. R. L. Borden and his party lieutenants have had their canvass under way for some weeks, and the Opposition leader is at present engaged in a tour of Ontario, where the Conservative party looks for its largest gains.

The Premier and his colleagues will address a number of meetings all over the country in the next month and particulars of the several engagements will be announced very shortly.

There are five constituencies in which, by reason of their large area and lack of railway facilities, the returning officers are empowered to fix their own date for polling. These are Gaspé and Chicoutimi-Saguenay, in Quebec; Comox-Atlin, Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay in British Columbia.

#### ELECTION WRITS.

The first batch of election writs were sent out to-day from the office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. They are addressed to the returning officers in the more distant parts of the Dominion. A number of the returning officers in Ontario and Quebec are not chosen yet and the writs accordingly cannot be sent these constituencies till selection is made of the men to take charge of the voting. The list of returning officers, however, will be completed in a day or two. At present these officials have not been named either for Montreal or Toronto.

Arrangements are also being completed for naming the boards throughout Ontario to take charge of the registration of the manhood suffrage vote in Ontario. In most of the counties the local judges and police magistrates will serve. The instructions given by the Secretary of State mention that it is desirable to have the boards meet without delay.

#### TRADES AND LABOR RESOLUTIONS.

A deputation from the National Trades and Labor Congress called upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Charles Hyman this morning to present a number of resolutions adopted at their sessions in Ottawa this week. They saw the Minister of Labor yesterday and secured from Sir William Mulock a promise that next session he would reintroduce amendments to the Alien Labor law which were thrown out by the Senate on prorogation day this year. To-day's deputation asked the government to impose a duty of fifty percent on empty barrels imported into Canada and of thirty-five percent on imported boots and shoes. Another request was for the appointment of inspectors in the various cities to superintend the use of dynamite and other explosives. They ask the government to limit its immigration campaign abroad to those who are prepared to follow agriculture. They especially impress upon the government the necessity of keeping out pauper labor. They want the government to compel a reduction of the harbor dues at Quebec on the score that they are altogether excessive. The deputation cited the case of a Norwegian boat called the 'Verdadi', which paid a hundred and one dollars in dues for the privilege of taking on a hundred and fifty standard of deal at Quebec whilst the same boat loaded seven hundred and fifty standard of deal at Montreal at a cost of only five dollars. The Congress asks Sir Wilfrid to see that the Quebec harbor rates are brought down to the level of those imposed at Montreal. Another complaint they urge is that the

fair wage scale is not being enforced on public contracts at Quebec, contractors paying their men only twelve and a half cents per hour on government jobs, when they pay fifteen cents an hour on private contracts.

#### THE NEWS IN TORONTO.

##### ANNOUNCEMENT WAS A SURPRISE TO BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—The announcement of the general elections has caught both parties in Toronto a little behind. The Liberals are about a week slow in their preparations, and the Conservatives two weeks out in their figuring. In most of the Toronto divisions the Conservatives have a fairly sure thing, which makes them lethargic, but in Centre Toronto, Mr. T. C. Robinette, K.C., the Liberal candidate, may win. Reliable reports show that the Borden tour in Ontario is quite a tame affair. Toronto Conservatives are too much taken up with the provincial situation to go heartily into what they generally describe as a 'torrid hope this time' in the Dominion arena. Mr. Yarker, manager of the Toronto Clearing House, said to the 'Witness' correspondent this morning: 'The September bank business in Toronto exceeded that of last September by nearly five million dollars, and this is entirely due to the increased prosperity of the manufacturing and other industries of the country.'

#### THE LONDON PRESS.

London, Sept. 30.—The 'Globe,' commenting on the announcement of the Canadian general elections, says Sir Wilfrid, by a slight anticipation of the expected date, will get a small start on the Opposition. His manifesto of policy is in no way remarkable, but it may be effective, as it is clearly designed to suit Canadian ambition. Sir Wilfrid is too acute a politician not to be aware that outside the province of Quebec, especially in Ontario, Canadian enthusiasm has begun to gather around a wider imperial matter than the Canadian railway, about which, after all, the Opposition would be not less keen than the present government.

Some of the London papers give the date of the Canadian elections as Oct. 3, and others Nov. 3.

#### PREMIER AT SOREL.

##### Sir Wilfrid Opens the Campaign

##### THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY EXPLAINED AND DEFENDED.

Wednesday's Liberal demonstration at Sorel was certainly a very successful event. The presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his principal lieutenants, and the splendid weather, were two factors well calculated to draw a large crowd, and it is generally admitted that nearly ten thousand people, from all parts of the surrounding districts, attended the meeting.

Upon the arrival of the Premier, he was presented with a civic address by Mayor Paradis, and after he and his party had taken luncheon at the residence of Mr. Bruneau, M.P., the grand public meeting commenced on the square in front of the Market Hall.

Mayor Paradis presided, and among others on the platform were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Messrs. Prefontaine, Brodeur, Lemieux, Messrs. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Louis Lavergne, M.P., A. Lavergne, M.P., Senators Casgrain and Cloran, Messrs. Victor Geoffroy, M.P., L. P. Cardin, M.P., J. E. Archambault, M. Pardey, A. S. Bruneau, M.P. for Richelieu.

#### THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

After a few preliminary remarks by Messrs. V. Geoffroy, Cardin, J. E. Archambault and Bruneau, Sir Wilfrid came forward and was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. After thanking the audience for the reception tendered him, the Premier referred to his last visit, in 1895, when the Liberals first formed the Opposition. He admitted that the Mackenzie-Bowell administration, then in power, was composed of respectable men, but family divisions brought the downfall of the government in the following year, and he, the speaker, was called upon to form a new administration. He now called upon all those present, Conservatives and Liberals, to declare whether the past eight years of Liberal administration did not constitute an era of progress and prosperity. Being forced to admit this, their opponents attributed the fact to Providence. Providence, no doubt had helped the party, but God helps those who help themselves, and by being united in their work for the benefit of the people, the members of the present government had responded to the views of Providence.

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid stated that

his policy had been one of conciliation. His gospel was that of a grand Canadian fatherland, including not only the banks of the St. Lawrence, but extending from ocean to ocean under the protection of the British flag. That country includes different races and different creeds, and Providence having placed these races together, wishes them to live like brothers. Such had been his policy from the beginning, and the result was military, religious and civil peace. To this peace was due the fact that the government could work for the development and progress of the country.

Sir Wilfrid then went on to show what had been done to facilitate the export of butter, cheese and hay, and, referring to the tariff reform, he declared that, although perfection had not yet been reached, still the reform had given satisfaction to all classes. He believed that every tariff should be revised every seven or eight years, and it was the intention of the government to make another investigation and revise the tariff in accordance with the wants of the country as then ascertained.

Coming to the question of preference, the Premier declared that the reason why his government had given preference to British agricultural products was because they wanted to have the trade of England. England is our best market, and the result of the efforts made to develop our trade in that direction has been an increase in the price of Canadian agricultural products. As to his future policy on that point, his reply could be found in the proposal made at the imperial conference, to make a commercial treaty with England, which proposal was the best possible proof of the development of our legislative independence. This was the most perfect vindication not only of our government, but also of the tolerance of the British Government in its relations with the colonies.

'Gentlemen,' exclaimed Sir Wilfrid, 'as you know, I am one of your own, but I do not hesitate to declare that before all I am loyal to the institutions of my country and to those of the British crown.'

Sir Wilfrid then mentioned the development of the inland waterways as another means of facilitating trade and commerce, and thus further helping the Motherland, and he added: 'On this question I never disagreed with the Hon. Mr. Tarte, who, although no longer my colleague, remains my friend, and I freely bear testimony to what he did.'

Touching the question of the South Shore Railway, Sir Wilfrid expressed the hope of seeing its full completion, which must extend as far as the Quebec bridge.

The Premier then spoke of the great and important question of the transcontinental railway. This, he said, was calling the attention not only of this country, but also of the whole of Europe, and he proceeded to describe at some length the necessity of the new line for the development of the country, and the advantages to be derived therefrom for Canada becoming thus the link between the eastern and western worlds. If the nineteenth century had admired the institutions of the United States, Canada would mark the history of the twentieth century, for we have at our disposal more resources than the United States ever had.

Going then into the cost of the new road, Sir Wilfrid dealt with the question at some considerable length, concluding with the declaration that the total expenditure would in reality not be over \$14,000,000, that is to say, less than the surplus of last year.

After denouncing the railway policy of both Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk, at variance with each other, Sir Wilfrid declared that he was opposed to railway administration by the government, experience on the Intercolonial having shown that such administration cannot yield sufficient revenue.

After endorsing the candidature of Mr. Bruneau in Richelieu, Sir Wilfrid Laurier concluded his eloquent speech with the following remark: 'I have been asked to inform you when the general elections will take place. I am unable to answer that question at the present moment, but I will give you a reply in a few days.'

#### MR. PREFONTAINE.

The pet speaker was the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine. He mentioned what was being made for the improvement of the waterways, and declared that before long navigation between Montreal and Quebec would be as safe during the night as in daytime. Three million dollars was being spent on the Montreal harbor, and two ice-breakers had been secured, at a cost of \$400,000, to prolong the navigation season as much as possible. The Minister of Marine concluded with the statement that he expected to satisfy the majority of the government workmen of Sorel in a few days as regards their demand for an increase of salary.

#### OTHER SPEAKERS.

Addresses were also delivered by the Hon. Messrs. Brodeur, Lemieux and Cloran, and by Mr. Beuparlant, Liberal candidate for St. Hyacinthe.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned to the capital at noon.

#### MINISTERS ARE BUSY.

#### LORD MINTO WILL REMAIN TILL AFTER THE ELECTIONS.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Official announcement is made from Government House that 'Owing to the general elections which are shortly to take place, His Excellency the Governor-General has decided, on public grounds, to remain in Canada until Nov. 18.'

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur leaves to-day for Rockton Falls, in Shefford

county, where, in company with Messrs. Marcell, late M.P., and Devault, M.P.P., of Bagot, and Dr. Mathieu, he will address a political meeting to-morrow evening. On Sunday the same speakers will be heard at St. Valerien de Milton and Ste. Cecile de Milton, in Shefford county. On Monday the Hon. Messrs. Brodeur, Fitzpatrick and Fisher speak at Richmond. On Wednesday Mr. Brodeur will speak in his constituency, Rouville. On Thursday he will attend a convention at Beauport, in Nicolet, for the choice of a Liberal candidate in that county.

The Hon. Mr. Emmerson sets out this evening for New Brunswick, where he will be engaged throughout the approaching campaign.

The Minister of Railways will speak with his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Fielding, at a meeting in Cumberland county next week. On Friday he will go before his constituents in Westmoreland county for re-nomination.

#### THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton will set out for the west next week to take charge of the party campaign in Manitoba and the Territories.

#### IN ONTARIO.

The Province of Ontario has been divided into two districts to ensure a closer supervision of public works. The dividing line will run from the western boundary of Welland county across to Wiaraton, in the county of Huron. The eastern district remains under the supervision of Major Grey, of Toronto. The western will be under Mr. Ling, formerly assistant to Major Grey. His headquarters will be in London, and he will have for an assistant Mr. Walter S. Brough, formerly assistant engineer in charge of the harbor improvements at Goderich, and Mr. Lamb, who served in a like capacity at Burlington Beach.

#### COMPTON LIBERALS.

Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 1.—A convention of delegates and others representing the Liberal party in Compton met at Bury yesterday. There was a good attendance, every polling division in the county being represented. Among those present were the Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. P. Pettit, M.P.P.; John Leonard, K.C.; D. H. McLeod, Sherbrooke; Messrs. Geo. Layfield, Lingwick; G. B. Cleveland, Johnville, and others. The proceedings opened at 10 o'clock, and the prospects of the success of a Liberal candidate were thoroughly discussed. After lunch the delegates again met, but it was not until three o'clock that the convention decided on candidates. Mr. A. B. Hunt, Bury, will run for the House of Commons, and Mr. J. B. M. St. Laurent, of Compton, for the Legislature.

#### ACTIVITY IN HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 1.—Both political parties in this city profess to have been preparing for the coming contest, and while neither has formally nominated its candidates, it is pretty generally understood that Mr. F. C. Bruce, M.P., will again contest East Hamilton in the Conservative interests, with Mr. J. M. Eastwood as his Liberal opponent. Mr. Samuel Barker, M.P., will again be the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Adam Zimmerman his Liberal opponent in West Hamilton. Both parties will call conventions early next week, when formal nominations will take place.

#### WEST HASTINGS.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 1.—The first gun in the West Hastings campaign was fired at Frankford on Thursday night, when a rousing political meeting was held by the Sidney Conservatives. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. E. Gus Porter, M.P.; H. Corby, ex-M.P., and others. The organization of the district was completed, and things were said to look very bright in Sidney for a good majority for Mr. Porter.

#### LACHUTE LIBERALS.

The Liberal convention of the County of Argenteuil will be held in Lachute, on Monday, Oct. 10, at two p.m., and a public meeting will be held immediately afterwards to ratify the choice of the convention.

#### THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

#### MR. BORDEN AT PORT HOPE.

Port Hope, Ont., Sept. 29.—In pursuing his Lake Ontario tour, Mr. R. L. Borden and his lieutenants spoke in Port Hope last evening. The reception accorded the Opposition leader was quite enthusiastic, and his address was heard generally with close attention. It was evident that the audience contained a large number of Liberals. Mr. Borden dwelt at length on purity of administration, and on the railway question, and in the latter case upheld his proposition for government ownership as 'at least better than the present bargain.'

Cobourg, Ont., Oct. 1.—Mr. Borden's campaign is provisionally arranged as follows: After the meeting in Toronto on Tuesday next, he will hold five more meetings in Ontario, at Wingham, Peterborough, Brockville, Picton and Alexandria. The following Wednesday he expects to go to Montreal and to spend a week in the Province of Quebec, visiting Sherbrooke, if possible. After that he will be four days in New Brunswick, and will spend the rest of the time until election in his own province of Nova Scotia.

#### RAILWAY POLICY.

Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 1.—Sensitive to the criticism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Sorel, Mr. R. L. Borden last night replied to the accusation that he was not serious in his railway policy. The Opposition leader denied the allegation with vigor, and charged the Liberals with lack of seriousness, because, as he said, they had abandoned every plank in their platform of 1893. The remainder

of the Opposition leader's speech was along the lines of previous meetings.

#### SHERBROOKE CONSERVATIVES.

The Conservative convention for Sherbrooke county will be held shortly. The county is being thoroughly organized, and delegates are being appointed at each division to attend the convention. While nothing definite will be done in regard to the selection of a candidate until the convention, the name of Mr. William Farwell, president of the Eastern Townships Bank, is freely discussed, and the Liberals recognize that he will be a strong candidate. Both sides are working quietly, and when the contest comes it will be a keen one.

#### 'SOO' CONSERVATIVES.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 1.—The Conservatives of Ontario constituency of Sault Ste. Marie met in convention here last evening, and by a unanimous vote decided to tender the nomination to Mr. Andrew Miscampbell, who was the party's standard-bearer in the last general election and the by-election following. Mr. Miscampbell was not present, but will be communicated with in Toronto.

#### OTTAWA CONSERVATIVES.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The Conservative convention in Ottawa for the choice of parliamentary candidates will be held on Friday evening. The Liberals will probably meet the same evening for the choice of their nominees. A strong effort is being made by the government supporters to induce the Hon. Erskine H. Bronson to enter the field as the English-speaking candidate. The Hon. N. A. Belcourt will be his running mate.

#### VAUDREUIL CONSERVATIVES.

The Conservative campaign for Vaudreuil was inaugurated at a meeting held at Rigaud yesterday afternoon. The principal speakers were Messrs. F. D. Monk, Arthur Plante, of Beauharnois; Tancrede Pagnoulo, of Montreal; Damase Parizeau and De Sales Bastien. A number of Montrealers, including a party of Laval students, attended the meeting, leaving Montreal by special train.

Mr. Tancrede Pagnoulo, the first speaker, declared that a general financial and industrial depression was felt throughout the country, and it was useless for the Liberals to proclaim prosperity when the country was burdened with an enormous public debt and assignments occurred daily. He lauded the policy of the Conservative party, which, he said, was not framed from motives of self-interest, but was planned for the welfare of the nation.

Mr. Monk spoke on the transcontinental railway scheme. He blamed the government for building the railway for the Grand Trunk Company, which, he said, was maintained by English capital and managed by Americans. The extension of the transcontinental line to the Maritime Provinces would ruin the Intercolonial, which represented a public expenditure of \$60,000,000. The speaker referred to the Grand Trunk's purchase of the Canada Atlantic as a wily trick of Mr. Hays in order to facilitate shipments through Portland. The Grand Trunk would not abandon an American port which had cost them millions of dollars, and ship freight through Montreal, the eastern terminus of the transcontinental.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that a Conservative club had been formed at Rigaud.

#### AT SHAWINIGAN FALLS.

Fully two thousand people listened to Mr. P. E. Leblanc, the Hon. L. O. Taillon and others yesterday at Shawinigan Falls, where a mass Conservative meeting was held. Four hundred went down from this city, while several hundred more arrived from Sorel, Joliette and other places.

'Canada for the Canadians' was the programme of the Conservative party. Mr. Leblanc said. With a properly adjusted tariff, he said, the population of the town of Shawinigan Falls would soon grow from 3,200 to 7,000, since the practice of sending pulp to the United States to be made into paper and then returned to Canada would cease.

The Hon. L. O. Taillon analyzed the Conservative policy, characterizing its programme as being consistent as compared with that of the Liberals. The Grand Trunk Pacific project was also discussed by Mr. Taillon.

Messrs. J. C. Lamothe, J. E. Bumbray and J. A. Comeau also made brief speeches.

#### RETURNING OFFICERS.

#### APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—The following returning officers have been chosen for Quebec constituencies in the forthcoming federal elections. The list is not complete because in some of the electoral districts the selection has not yet been made:

Bagot—Joseph Pilon, registrar, of St. L'Abrie.

Beauce—E. M. Deschene, physician, of Beauceville.

Beauharnois—J. C. Trudeau, notary, of Beauharnois.

Berthier—M. A. L. Aubin, notary, of Berthierville.

Bonaventure—L. P. Le Bel, registrar, of New Carlisle.

Chambly-Vercheres—Charles Roy, notary, of Chambly Basin.

Champlain—Ernest Rinfret, merchant, of St. Stanislas.

Charlevoix—Jos. A. Martin, prothonotary, St. Etienne de la Malbaie.

Chateauguay—Nap. M'lette, circuit Court clerk, of St. Martin.

Chicoutimi-Saguenay—Ovide Bossé, sheriff, of Chicoutimi.

Dorchester—C. E. Vaillancourt, physician, of St. Anselme.

Drummond-Arthabaska—W. A. Moisan (notary), of Drummondville.

Gaspé—D. N. Labrie, advocate, of Perce.

Hochelaga—A. E. J. Bissonnet, advocate, of Ste. Cunegonde.

Huntingdon—Norman McCrimmon, accountant, of Huntingdon.

Jacques Cartier—Henri Schetagne, notary, of Lachine.

Joliette—J. S. Chevigny, notary, of Joliette.

Kamouraska—Telephore Le Bel, notary, of Kamouraska.

Labelle—A. Chaurt, clerk Circuit Court, of Papineauville.

Laval—Pascal A. Longpre, of Ste. Rose.

Levis—Louis N. Carrier, registrar, of Levis.

Lotbiniere—Ovide Couture, registrar, of St. Croix.

Maisonneuve—N. Z. Cordeau, advocate, of Montreal.

Megantic—W. H. Lambly, registrar, of Inverness.

Montcalm—J. F. Daniel, notary, of St. Esprit.

Montmagny—A. E. M'chon, notary, of Montmagny.

Montmorency—H. Dick, registrar, of Chateau Richer.

Nicolet—Charles Milot, merchant, of Ste. Monique.

Portneuf—H. Q. de St. George, registrar, of Cape Sante.

Quebec East—J. P. Cantin, notary, of St. Saviour.

Quebec West—Fergus Murphy, barrister, of Quebec.

Quebec Centre—G. Arthur Paradis, notary, of Quebec.

Quebec County—J. E. Bedard, physician, of Ancienne Lorette.

Richelieu—J. Daniel Plamondon, advocate, of Sorel.

Richmond-Wolfe—John Ewing, registrar, of Richmond.

Rimouski—Auguste Lavois, Crown Lands agent of Rimouski.

Rouville—Pierre Dussault, notary, of St. Cesaire.

Shefford—Jules Vallotton, deputy registrar, of Waterloo.

Soulanges—Joseph Stevens, registrar, of Coteau Landing.

St. Hyacinthe—Jacques O. Beaurgard, advocate, of St. Hyacinthe.

St. Johns-Iberville—James O'Caïn, merchant, of St. Johns.

St. Ann's—Montreal—James M. McMahon, clerk, Montreal.

St. Antoine, Montreal—James P. Dixon, merchant, Montreal.

St. Mary's—Montreal—J. A. Renaud, painter, Montreal.

St. Lawrence, Montreal—Placide Dautout, merchant, Montreal.

St. James, Montreal—Rodolphe D. Latulippe, agent, Montreal.

Two Mountains—Jos. Langlois, registrar, of St. Scholastique.

Temiscouata—Jos. E. Pouliot, sheriff, Fraserville.

Terrebonne—J. A. Theberge, registrar, St. Jerome.

Vaudreuil—Jos. N. Legault, notary of Vaudreuil.

Yamaska—Louis Veronneau, notary, Yamaska.

#### VOTERS' LISTS.

#### GENERAL ELECTION WILL BE DECIDED ON THE OLD REGISTER.

An impression prevails in some quarters that voters may still be put upon the register and be qualified to vote at the general election. This is quite a mistake. The list on which the election will take place is that of March 12, 1903, and electors who are put on the new register next month will not be qualified to vote until March 12, 1905. The register is made up every two years, and on an advertisement appearing from the assessors those who claim to vote will have to appear at the City Hall and make the necessary affidavit, whereupon they will be put on the list for the next two years.

#### A CALL TO THE COUNTRY.

Referring to the general elections, the 'Canada' says: 'Now is the moment for all the electors in Canada, to whom the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given eight years of peace, contentment and prosperity, to express their satisfaction, approval and gratitude. Let us work hard and unremittently, so that on Nov. 3 the triumph of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Liberal government may be the most complete, finest and greatest ever known in the history of Canada.'

#### KING GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Dresden, Saxony, Oct. 3.—King George, who was so ill last Wednesday that his family assembled at Pillnitz, the summer residence of the Saxon court, recovered in an astonishing manner, and went out driving for half an hour on Friday.

#### WILL GO ACROSS THE LINE.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—The Rev. Dr. W. W. Weeks, who has been pastor of Walmer Road Baptist Church for the past nine years, has resigned and accepted a call to the Highland Baptist Church, Springfield, Mass. The congregation met last night and released Dr. Weeks at once, voting him two months' salary. Dr. Weeks is a Nova Scotian by birth, was seven years at Brockton, two at Montevideo, and for several years on the editorial staff of the 'Messenger and Visitor,' the official organ of the Maritime Provinces Baptists. Four years ago he got a D.D. from McMaster University.

# IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

## A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

### CHAPTER LXXV.

It was a gusty night. The moon had gone down. The tents gleamed indistinct in form, but white as snow. Robinson's tent stood a little apart, among a number of deserted claims, some of them dry, but most of them with three or four feet of water in them.

There was, however, one large tent about twenty yards from Robinson's. A man crept on his stomach up to this tent and listened; he then joined another man who stood at some distance, and whose form seemed gigantic in the dim star-light. "All right," said the spy, "they are all fast as dormice, snoring like hogs. No fear from them."

"Go to work, then," whispered Brutus. "Do your part." Mephistopheles laid a deep iron dish upon the ground, and removed the bung from the turpentine cask, and poured. "Confound the wind, how it wastes the stuff," cried he. He now walked on tip-toe past Robinson's tent, and scattered the turpentine with a bold sweep, so that it fell light as rain over a considerable surface. A moment of anxiety succeeded, would their keen antagonists hear even that slight noise? No! no one stirred in the tent.

Mephistopheles returned to the cask, and, emboldened by success, brought it nearer the doomed tent. Six times he walked past the windward side of the tent, and scattered the turpentine over it. It was at the other side his difficulties began.

The first time he launched the liquid, the wind took it and returned it nearly all in his face, and over his clothes. Scarce a drop reached the tent.

The next time he went up closer with a beating heart, and flung it sharper. This time full two-thirds went upon the tent, and only a small quantity came back like spray. By the time the cask was emptied, the tent was saturated. Then this wretch passed the tent yet once more, and scattered a small quantity of oil to make the flame more durable and deadly.

"Now it is my turn," whispered Brutus. "I thought it would never come."

What is that figure crouching and crawling about a hundred yards to windward? It is the catiff Crawley, who, after peremptorily declining to have anything to do with this hellish act, has crept furtively after them, partly to play the spy on them, for he suspects they will be to him about the gold, partly urged by curiosity. He could see nothing at that distance but the dark body of mephistopheles passing at intervals between him and the white tent.

He shivered with cold and terror at the crime about to be done, and quivered with impatience that it was so long a doing.

The assassins now divided their force. Mephistopheles took his station to leeward of the tent; Brutus to windward. Crawley saw a sudden spark upon the ground, it was Brutus striking a lucifer match against his heel. With this he lighted a piece of tow, running along the tent he left a line of fire behind him, and awaited the result, his cutliss gripped in his hand and his teeth clinched.

Crawley saw that line of fire come and then creep and then rise and then roar, and shoot up into a great column of fire thirty feet high, roaring and blazing and turning night into day all around. Simultaneously with this tremendous burst of fire and light, which startled Crawley by bringing him in a moment into broad daylight, he saw rise from the earth a black figure with a fiendish face.

At this awful sight the conscience-stricken wretch fell flat and tried to work into the soil like a worm. Nor did he recover any portion of his presence of mind till he heard a shrill whoop, savage and soul-chilling, but mortal, and looking up, saw Kalingalunga go bounding down upon Brutus with gigantic leaps, his tomahawk whirling.

Crawley covered like a hare, and watched. Brutus, surprised but not dismayed, wheeled round and faced the savage cutlass in hand. He parried a fierce blow of the tomahawk, and with his left fist struck Kalingalunga on the temple and knocked him backwards half a dozen yards. The elastic savage recovered himself, and danced like a fiend round Brutus in the red light of the blazing tent.

Warned by that strange blow from the armpit, he came on with more deadly caution, eyes and teeth bedighted, and Brutus felt a chill for a moment, but it speedily turned to rage. Now as the combatants each prepared to strike again, screams suddenly issued from the other side of the tent, so wild, despairing, and unnatural, as to suspend their arms for a moment.

"Why, what is wrong now?"

"Look! look! look!" cried Crawley, trembling from head to foot. "Here it comes! there is its tail! Soon its eyes and teeth will catch light! It knows the work we have been at. Ah! ah! ah!"

The man looked round very uneasily. Crawley's way of pointing and glaring over one's head at some object behind one was anything but encouraging. "What? where?" "There! there! coming through the side of the tent. It can come through a wall!" and Crawley shook from head to foot.

"Why, that is your own shadow," said the man. "Why, what a faint-hearted one to shake at your own shadow!"

"My shadow!" cried Crawley; "heaven forbid! Have I got a tail?" screamed Crawley reproachfully.

"That you have," said the man, "now I look at you full."

Crawley clasped his hand behind him, and to his horror he had a tail!

They heard but saw nothing, only the savage heart of Brutus found time to exult—his enemies were perishing. But Crawley saw as well as heard. A pillar of flame eight feet high burst out from behind the tent, and ran along the ground. From that conical flame issued those appalling shrieks—it was a man on fire. The living flame ran but a few steps, then disappeared from the earth, and the screams ceased. Apparently the fire had not only killed, but annihilated its prey and so itself. Crawley sickened with horror, and for a moment with remorse.

But already Brutus and Kalingalunga were fighting again by the light of the burning tent. They closed, and this time blood flowed on both sides; the savage, by a skilful feint, cut Brutus on the flesh of the left shoulder, but not deep, and Brutus once more surprised the savage by delivering point with his cutliss, and inflicted a severe graze on the ribs.

At the sight of his enemy's blood Brutus followed up and aimed a fierce blow at Kalingalunga's head; he could not have made a more useless attack. The savage bore on his left arm a shield, so called; it was but three inches broad and two feet long, but skill and practice had made it an impenetrable defence. He received the cutliss on this shield as a matter of course, and simultaneously delivered his tomahawk on Brutus's unguarded head. Brutus went down under the blow and rolled over on his face. The crouching spectator of this terrible combat by the decaying light of the tent heard the hard blow and saw the white man roll upon the ground. Then he saw the tomahawk twice lifted and twice descend upon the man's back as he lay. The next moment the savage came running from the tent at his utmost speed.

Crawley's first thought was that assistance had come to Brutus; his next was a terrible one. The savage had first risen from the earth at a spot between the tent and him. Perhaps he had been watching both him and the tent. A moment of horrible uncertainty, and then Crawley yielded to his instinct and ran. A terrible whoop behind told him he was indeed to be the next victim. He ran for dear life; no one would have believed he could shamble along at the rate he did. His tent was half a mile off; he would be a dead man long ere he could reach it. He turned his yelling head as he ran, to see. The fleet savage had already diminished the distance between them by half. Crawley, now filled the air with despairing cries for help. A large tent was before him; he knew not whose, but certain death was behind him. He made for the tent. If he could but reach it before the death-stroke was given him! Yes, it is near! No, it is white and looks closer than it is. A whoop sounded in his ears; it seemed to ring inside his head it was so near. He flung himself yelling with terror at the wall of the tent. An aperture gave way. A sharp cut as with a whip seemed to sting him, and he was on his knees in the middle of the tent howling for mercy, first to the savage, who he made sure was standing over him with his tomahawk; then to a man who got him by the throat and pressed a pistol barrel cold as an icicle to his cheek.

"Mercy! mercy! the savage, he is killing me! murder! murder! help!"

"Who are you?" roared the man, shaking him. "O, stop him! he will kill me! Shoot him! Don't shoot me! I am a respectable man. It is the savage! kill him! He is at the door—please kill him! I'll give you a hundred pounds!"

"What is to do? The critter is mad." "There! there! you will see a savage! Shoot him! kill him! For pity's sake kill him, and I'll tell you all! I am respectable! I'll give you a hundred pounds to kill him!"

"Why, it is Smith, that gives us all a treat at times." "Don't! Oh, my dear good friend, he has killed me! He came after me with his tomahawk. Have pity on a respectable man—and kill him!"

The man went to the door of the tent, and sure enough there was Jacky, who had retired to some distance. The man fired at him with a little ceremony as he would at a glass bottle, and, as was to be expected, missed him; but Jacky, who had a wholesome horror of the make-thunders, ran off directly, and went to hack the last vestiges of life out of Brutus.

Crawley remained on his knees howling and whimpering so piteously that the man took pity on this subject personage. "Have a drop, Mr. Smith; you have often given me one—there. I'll strike a light."

The man struck a light and fixed a candle in a socket. He fumbled in a corner for the bottle and was about to offer it to Crawley when he was arrested by a look of silent horror on his visitor's face.

"Why, what is wrong now?" "Look! look! look!" cried Crawley, trembling from head to foot. "Here it comes! there is its tail! Soon its eyes and teeth will catch light! It knows the work we have been at. Ah! ah! ah!"

The man looked round very uneasily. Crawley's way of pointing and glaring over one's head at some object behind one was anything but encouraging. "What? where?" "There! there! coming through the side of the tent. It can come through a wall!" and Crawley shook from head to foot.

"Why, that is your own shadow," said the man. "Why, what a faint-hearted one to shake at your own shadow!"

"My shadow!" cried Crawley; "heaven forbid! Have I got a tail?" screamed Crawley reproachfully.

"That you have," said the man, "now I look at you full."

Crawley clasped his hand behind him, and to his horror he had a tail!

### CHAPTER LXXVI.

Crawley, who, what with the habit of cerebral hallucination due to brandy and the present flutter of his spirits and his conscience, had for a moment or two lost all the landmarks of probability, no sooner felt his hand encounter a tail—slight in size, but stiff as a pug's, and straight as a pointer's—than he uttered a dismal howl, and it is said that for a single moment he really suspected premature caudation had been inflicted on him for his crimes. But such delusions are short-lived. He slew himself round after the tail in his efforts to see it, and squinting over his shoulder he did see it; and a warm liquid which he now felt stealing down his legs and turning cold as it went opened his eyes still farther. It was a reed spear sticking in his person—sticking tight. Jacky, who had never got so near him as he fancied, saw him about to get into a tent, and unable to tomahawk him, did the best he could—flung a light javelin, with such force and address that it pierced his coat and trousers and buried half its head in his flesh.

This spear-head made of jagged fish-bones had to be cut out. The operation served to occupy Crawley for the remaining part of the night, and exercised his vocal powers. This was the first time he had smarted in his penetrable part—the skin, and it made him very spiteful. Away went his compunction, and at peep of day he shambled out very stiff, no longer dreading but longing to hear which of his enemies it was he had seen wrapped in flame, shrieking, and annihilated like the snuff of a candle. He came to the scene of action just as the sun rose.

But others were there before him. A knot of men stood round a black patch of scorched soil, round which were scattered little fragments of canvas burnt to tinder, talking over a most mysterious affair of the night past.

It came out that the patrol, some of whom were present, had been ordered by Captain Robinson not to go their rounds as usual, but to watch in a tent near his own; since he expected an attack. Accustomed to keep awake on the move, but not in a recumbent posture, they had slept the sleep of infancy till suddenly awakened by the sound of a pistol. Then they had run out and had found the captain's tent in ashes, and a man lying near it sore hacked and insensible but still breathing. They had taken him to their tent, but he had never spoken, and the affair was incomprehensible. While each was giving some wild opinion or another, a faint voice issued from the bowels of the earth, invoking aid.

Several ran to the spot, and at the bottom of an old claim full thirty feet deep discovered on looking intently down the face of a man rising out of the clayey water. They lowered ropes and hauled him up.

"How did you come there, mate?"

"He had come into the camp in the dark, and not knowing the ground and having (to tell the truth) had a drop, he had fallen into the claim."

He was asked with an air of suspicion how long ago this had happened. "More than an hour," replied the wily one. Crawley looked at him, and being, unlike the others, acquainted with the man's features, saw, in spite of the clay-cake he was enveloped in, that his whiskers were frizzled to nothing and his fiendish eyebrows gone. Then a sickening suspicion crept over him; he communicated it by a look to mephistopheles.

Acting on it he asked, with an artful appearance of friendly interest—

"But the men? the poor men that were in the tent?"

"What! the captain and his mate?"

"Yes!"

"Why, ye fool! they are half way to Sydney by now!"

"Half way to Sydney" and a ghastly look passed between the speaker and mephistopheles.

"Ay, lad! they rode off on Moore's two best mares at midnight."

"The captain had a belt round his waist crammed with dust and bank notes, cried another, 'and the farmer a nugget as big as a pumpkin on the pommel of his saddle.'"

Four hours had not elapsed ere Crawley and mephistopheles were on the road to Sydney, but not on horseback. Crawley had no longer funds to buy two horses, and, even if he had, he could not have borne the saddle after the barbarous surgery of last night—the lancehead was cut out with a cheese-knife. But he and mephistopheles joined a company of successful diggers going down with their swag. On the road they constantly passed smaller parties of unfortunate diggers, who had left the mine in despair when the weather broke and the claims filled with water; and the farther they went the more wretched was the condition of those they overtook. Ragged, shoeless, hungry, foot-sore, heartsore, poor broken pilgrims from the shrine of mammon.

Now it befell, that forty miles on this side Sydney, they fell in with seven such ragged spectres; and while they were giving these a little food, up came from the city a large joyful party,—the eagerness of hope and cupidity on their faces.

"Hallo! are they mad, going up to the diggings in wet weather!"

They were questioned. A hundred-weight of gold had been found at the diggings, and all the town was turning out to find some more such prizes; and in fact, every mile after this they met a party, great or small, ardent sanguine on an almost hopeless errand.

Such is the strange and fatal no-logic of speculation. For as the rare is to turn common, and, when we have got it, be rare as ever.

Mephistopheles and Crawley parted at the suburb, the former was to go to certain haunts and form a gang to seize the rich prize. Meantime Crawley would enter the town and discover where the men were lodging. If in an inn, one of the gang must go there as a well-dressed traveller and watch his opportunity. If in a lodging, other means.

Crawley found the whole city rinzing with the great nugget. Crawley put eager questions and received ready answers. He was shown the bank up to which the men had ridden in broad daylight, the one on the big horse had the nugget on his saddle; they had taken it

and broken it and weighed it and sold it in the bank parlour for three thousand eight hundred pounds.

Crawley did not like this, he had rather they had not converted it into paper. His next question was whether it was known where the men were lodged.

"Know, I believe you! why they are more thought of than the governor. Everybody runs to get in word with them gentle or simple. You will find them at the 'Ship' inn."

To the 'Ship' went Crawley. He dared not be too direct in his queries, so he put them in the form of a statement.

"You have got some lucky ones here that found the great nugget?"

"Well, we had! but they are gone—been gone about two hours. Do you know them?"

"Yes, said Crawley without fear at they were gone. 'Where are they gone, do you know?'"

"Why, home, I suppose; you chaps make your money out of us, but you all run home to spend it."

"What, gone to England!" gasped Crawley.

"Ay, look! there is the ship just being towed out of the harbor."

Crawley shambled and tore and ran, and was just in time to see the two friends standing with beaming faces on the vessel's deck as she glided out on her voyage home.

He sat down half stupid; mephistopheles went on collecting his gang in the suburbs.

The steamer cast off, and came wheeling back; the ship spread her huge white plumage, and went proudly off to sea, the blue waves breaking white under her bows.

Crawley sat glaring at all this in a state of mental collapse.

### CHAPTER LXXVII.

Thus have I told in long and tedious strains how George Fielding went to Australia to make a thousand pounds, and how by industry, sobriety and cat-tle, he did not make a thousand pounds, and how, aided with the help of a converted thief, this honest fellow did by gold digging, industry and sobriety, make several thousand pounds, and take them safe away home in spite of many wicked devices and wicked men.

Thus have I told how Mr. Meadows flung out his left hand into Australia to keep George from coming back to Susan with a thousand pounds, and how spite of one stroke of success his left hand eventually failed, and failed completely.

But his right!

### CHAPTER LXXVIII.

Joyous as the first burst of summer were the months Susan passed after the receipt of George's happy letter. Many warm feelings combined in one stream of happiness in Susan's heart. Perhaps the keenest of all was pride at George's success. Nobody could laugh at George now and insult her again there where she was most sensitive, by telling her that George was not good enough for her or any woman; and even those who seek such store upon money-making would have to confess that George could do even that for love of her, as well as they could do it for love of themselves. Next to this her joy was greatest at the prospect of his speedy return.

And now she became joyfully impatient for further news, but not disappointed at his silence till two months had passed without another letter; then indeed anxiety mingled now and then with her happiness. Then it was that Meadows, slowly and hesitatingly to the last, raised his hand and struck the first direct blow at her heart. He struck in the dark—she winced for her both before and after—yet he struck.

One market-day a whisper passed through Farnborough that George Fielding had met with wonderful luck. That he had made his fortune by gold, and was going to marry a young lady out in Australia. Farmer Merton brought the whisper home, Meadows was sure he would.

Meadows did not come to the house for some days. He had feared to look upon his work; to see Susan's face agonized under his blow. At last he came; he watched her by stealth. He found he might have spared his qualms. She chatted as usual in very good spirits, and just before he went she told him the report with a smile of ineffable scorn.

She was simple, unsuspecting, and every way without a shield against virtue had turned the dagger's edge.

A week after this Jeffries brought Meadows a letter; it was from Susan to George. Meadows read it writhing; it breathed kind affection, with one or two demi-maternal cautions about his health, and to be very prudent for her sake; not a word of doubt; there was, however, a postscript of which the following is the exact wording:

"P. S.—It is all over Farnborough that you are going to be married to some one in Australia."

Two months more passed, and no letter from George. These two months told upon Susan; she fretted and became restless and irritable, and cold misgivings crept over her, and the anguish of suspense!

At last one day she unbosomed herself, though with hesitation, to a warm and disinterested friend; blushing all over with tearful eyes, she confessed her grief to Mr. Meadows. "Don't tell father, sir; I hide my trouble from him as well as I can, but what does it mean George not writing to me these four months and three days. Do pray tell me what does that mean!" and Susan cried so piteously that Meadows winced at his success.

"Oh, Mr. Meadows! don't flatter me; tell me the truth." While he was exulting in her firmness, who demanded the truth, bitter or not, she continued, "Only don't tell me that I am forgotten!" And she looked so piteously in the oracle's face that he forgot everything in the desire to say something she would like him the better for saying; he muttered, "Perhaps he has sailed for home." He expected her to say, "and if he has he would have written to me before sailing." But instead of this Susan gave a little cry of joy.

"Ah! how foolish I have been. Mr. Meadows, you are a friend out of a thousand; you are as wise as I am foolish. Poor George! you will never let him know I was so wicked as to doubt him." And Susan brightened with joy and hope. The heart believes so readily

the thing it longs should be true. She was happy all the rest of the evening. Meadows went away mad with her for her folly, and with himself for his feebleness of purpose, and next market-day again the whisper went round the market that George Fielding was going to marry out there. This time a detail was sketched in: "It was a lady in the town of Bathurst."

Old Merton brought this home and twitted his daughter. She answered haughtily that it was a falsehood. She would stake her life on George's fidelity.

"See Mr. Meadows, they are all against poor George, all except you. But what does it mean? If he does not write or come soon I think I shall go mad."

"Report is a common liar; I would not believe anything till I saw it in black and white," said Meadows doggedly.

"No more I will."

Soon after this William Fielding had a talk with Susan.

"Have you heard a report about George?"

"Yes, I have heard a rumor."

"You don't believe it, I hope."

"Why should I believe it?"

"I am going to trace it up to the liar that forged it if I can."

Susan suppressed her satisfaction at this resolution of Will Fielding's.

"Is it worth while?" asked she coldly.

"If I didn't think so I shouldn't take that much trouble, not expecting any thanks."

"Have I said anything to offend you?" asked Susan with a still more frigid tone.

The other did not trust himself to answer. But two days after he came again and told her he had written a letter to George, telling him what reports were about, and begging for an answer whether or not there was any truth in them.

A gleam of satisfaction from Susan's eyes but not a word. This man who had once been George's rival at heart was the last to whom she would openly acknowledge her doubts. Then Will went on to tell her that he had traced the rumor from one to another up to a stranger whose name nobody knew, "but I dare say Mr. Meadows has a notion."

"No!"

"Are you sure?"

"Yes! he would have told me if he had."

"William gave a snort of incredulity, and hinted that probably Mr. Meadows himself was at the bottom of the scandal."

Now, Meadows's artful conduct had fortified Susan against such a suspicion, and being by nature a warm-hearted friend she fired up for him, as she would have for Mr. Eden or even for poor Will in his absence. She did it too in the most womanish way. She did not tell the young man that she had consulted Mr. Meadows, and that he had constantly discredited the report and set her against believing it. Had she done this she would have staggered the simple-minded Will; but no, she said to herself, "He has attacked a good friend of mine, I won't satisfy him so far as to give him reasons," so she merely snubbed him.

"Oh! I know you are set against poor Mr. Meadows, he is a good friend of ours, of my father and me and of George, too."

"I wish you may not have to alter your mind," sneered William.

"I will not without reason."

"I will give you a reason: do you remember that day—"

"When you insulted him in his own house and me into the bargain, Will?"

"Not you, Susan, leastways I hope not, but him I did, and am just as like to do it again; well, when you were gone I took a thought and I said appearances deceive the wisest, I may be mistaken—"

"He! he!"

"I don't know what you are laughing at; and then says I, it is his own house after all, so I said, 'If I am wrong and you don't mean to undermine my brother take my hand,' and I gave it him."

"And he refused it?"

"No, Susan!"

"Well, then—"

"But, Susan," said William solemnly, "his hand lay in mine like a stone."

"Really, now!"

"A lump of ice would be as near the mark."

"Well! is that the reason you promised me?"

William nodded.

"William, you are a fool!"

"Oh! I am a fool now!"

"You go and insult a man, your superior in every respect, and the very next moment he is to give you his hand as warmly as to a friend and an equal; you really are too foolish to go about without a keeper, and if it was in any man's power to set me against poor George altogether you have gone the way to do it this twelvemonths past; and Susan closed the conference abruptly."

It was William's fate to rivet Meadows's influence by every blow he aimed at it. For all that the prudent Meadows thought it worth his while to rid himself of this honest and determined foe, and he had already taken steps. He had discovered that this last month William Fielding, returning from market, had been seen more than once to stop and chat at one Mrs. Holiday's a retired small tradeswoman in Farnborough. Now Mrs. Holiday was an old acquaintance of Meadows's, and had given him sugar-plums thirty years ago. It suited his purpose to remember all of a sudden these old sugar-plums, and that Mrs. Holiday had lately told him she wanted to get out of the town and end her days upon turf.

There was a cottage, paddock, and garden for sale within a hundred yards of 'The Grove.' Meadows bought them a good bargain, and offered them to the widow at a very moderate rent.

The widow was charmed. "Why, we can keep a cow, Mr. Meadows."

"Well, there is grass enough."

The widow took the cottage with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Holiday had a daughter, a handsome—a downright handsome girl, and a good girl into the bargain.

Meadows had said to himself, "It goes not the old woman, Will Fielding goes to teach her how to farm that half-acre of grass, and buy the cow and milk her."

Friendly offices—chat coming and going—came in Mr. Fielding and taste your cow's cream!—and when he has got

### Advertisements.



a lass of his own his eye won't be for ever on mine.

William's letter to George went to the post-office, and from the post-office to a little pile of intercepted letters in Meadows's desk.

### CHAPTER LXXX.

Nearly eight months had now elapsed without a letter from George. Susan could no longer deceive herself with hopes. George was either false to her or dead. She said as much to her false friend. This inspired him with an artifice as subtle as unscrupulous. A letter had been brought to him by Jeffries, which he at once recognized as the planned letter from Trawley to another tool of his in Farnborough. This very day he set about a report that George was dead. It did not reach Susan so soon as he thought it would, for old Merton hesitated to tell her, but on the Sunday evening, with considerable reluctance and misgivings he tried in a very clumsy way to prepare her for sad news.

But her mind had long been prepared for bitter tidings. Fancy eight weary months spent in passing every possible calamity before her imagination, death as often as any.</



Advertisements

# WANT YOUR MONEY

**BUT** not until you can say 'Here is the dollar. You deserve it,' not until WE HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to lend it to us, not until you have proven to YOU that we have what we claim, not until VITAE-ORE HAS DONE FOR YOU DO FOR YOU. Until then, you pay us NOTHING. After that you will be willing to pay. GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper, yes, even thousands, have been willing and glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE. We leave it to you entirely for you to decide. If you can say that we, and Vitae-Ore have earned your money, we want your money, as we say at the top, but NOT OTHERWISE. How can you refuse to give this most remarkable of all remedies—a natural, curing and healing mineral ore—a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if anyone in your family is ailing, poorly, worn out, sickly, it is actually a sin and a shame if you do not send for Vitae-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Read it again and again! Send for the medicine! Do it to-day! Each day lost makes a case older, obstinate, harder, hurts you more, pains you more. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose.

## WE WILL SEND TO ALL

Subscribers or readers of the 'Weekly Witness,' a full sized \$1.00 package of VITAE-ORE by mail, POST-PAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicine he or she has ever used. Read this offer again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If not, no money is wanted! WE TAKE ALL THE RISK; YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need to pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE! We know Vitae-Ore, and are willing to take the risk.

Vitae-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mixed from the ground like gold and silver in the neighbor hood of a once powerful, but now extinct, mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime, and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 500 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drunk fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing disease as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. VITAE-ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctors' prescriptions which it is possible to procure.

Vitae-Ore will do the same for you as it has done for hundreds of readers of 'The Weekly Witness' if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore does not benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try Vitae-Ore on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving age and ailments, and mention 'The Weekly Witness,' so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

## Make Nature Your Doctor.

### WHAT CATARRH IS:

Many of the troubles and disorders which Vitae-Ore is advertised to cure may be traced to a Catarrh condition of some part of the body. Most people connect the word Catarrh only with a disorder of the head or throat, but such inference is not correct.

Catarrh as defined by Webster, is an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, any condition in which there are congestion, swelling, morbid action or any alteration in the quantity and quality of mucous secreted. It can consequently be present in any part of the body where there is a mucous membrane, the head, nose, throat, stomach, intestines, bowels, bladder, kidneys and generative organs, and as a clot of dust will impair the workings of the finest watch, so a catarrhal condition of any organ will enfeeble its power, prevent the proper functional activity and capacity, and result in a complication of ills of many names and symptoms, treated in many different ways, but no cure is possible unless the Catarrhal condition the primary cause, is checked and removed.

To successfully treat catarrh of any part it is necessary to use medicaments which possess the power of allaying inflammation, arresting morbid action and of purifying diseased mucous.

Vitae-Ore will positively cure Catarrh of any organ or part of the body, used for the different conditions in the several ways prescribed in our printed directions. It is a natural, adamantine, precious quality as such, which seems impossible to duplicate in any man-made or artificial product and immediately allays inflammation, stops all morbid or irregular action on the membrane, eradicates all catarrhal conditions and places each organ in a natural, normal, healthy condition, so as to faithfully perform its individual function and it restores the entire system to a state of entire and perfect health.

Its action is certain, and results sure. It can be relied upon to reach every case more promptly and effectively than any treatment, combination of remedies or doctor's prescription that can be procured and cure completely as well as permanently. Patients afflicted with catarrh of any part should not delay treatment, as delay means a spread of the disease to other parts, a more aggravated condition from which to start, and more difficulty in effecting a cure. Vitae-Ore has cured thousands upon thousands of cases, as the multitude of testimonials in our indexes show, many of them in which the patient was at such a stage that hope was given up, recalling them from the shadow of the grave.

### A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

- RHEUMATISM
- BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND DROPSY
- LA GRIPPE
- BLOOD POISONING
- SORES AND ULCERS
- MALARIAL FEVER
- NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND ANAEMIA
- LIVER, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES
- CATARRH OF ANY PART
- FEMALE COMPLAINTS
- STOMACH AND BOWEL DISORDERS
- GENERAL DEBILITY

**OLD PEOPLE.**—For the aged there is nothing better than Vitae-Ore. The loss of appetite and general breaking down of the digestive organs is delayed, the blood purified and enriched, the vital organs are strengthened and a peaceful old age may be enjoyed by the use of this great natural remedy without drugs.

### GOOD EXTERNALLY ALSO.

Although Vitae-Ore is intended primarily to be taken into the system through the stomach and thence by natural process absorbed into the blood, the vehicle which conveys its curative properties to all parts of the body, it possesses qualities characteristic of it exclusively which render it wonderfully effective as an external application, direct to the seat of the affection, in certain disorders. In throat troubles, when it is used externally as a spray, gargle or wash, according to the printed directions which accompany the Ore, the Elixir comes into direct contact with the diseased and inflamed membrane, right to the base of the trouble, and need not be first assimilated with the blood, as is the case in organic disorders. It is this peculiar property which has made it such a powerful specific for Diphtheria, that worst of all throat troubles, and sprains how a remedy which will cure Rheumatism can also vanquish such a deadly foe, exerts a natural astringent effect, which in co-operation with the remedial action secured by its internal use at the same time, brings about a cure in short order and we have no hesitation in matching it against any remedy or combination of remedies advertised exclusively for the cure of this trouble.

Particularly in Eczema, Salt Rheum, Acne and all Skin Disorders, as well as old Sores and Ulcers, its value used externally is well as internally is speedily demonstrated, and more quickly than any other lotion or preparation that can be used. A complete and permanent cure in these cases is of course dependent upon a thorough and radical cleansing of the blood, for which purpose there is nothing equal to Vitae-Ore internally, but a few applications of the Elixir, externally, full strength, have been known in thousands of cases to accomplish what weeks of other treatments could not, and followed by its intelligent use internally, so purified and enriched the blood as to make a return of the condition impossible. No person suffering from any Eczematous affection or skin disease should hesitate for one moment in giving Vitae-Ore a trial, and all will find that its merit has in no measure been exaggerated. Vitae-Ore, internally and externally, in cases where the trouble is externally manifested, forms an irresistible combination and acknowledged specific that need only be used by such sufferers to be immediately appreciated.

## CURED OF SALT RHEUM.

Afflicted for Over Ten Years—No Other Medicine Could Do the Work—Three Packages of Vitae-Ore Proves to be a Positive Cure.

I have been in a most unhappy condition with Salt Rheum for the last ten or eleven years, and, during that time I have used several medicines, in fact, a great many, in the hope of obtaining a



cure, none of which brought me any great relief. The last remedy which I took before I made use of Vitae-Ore simply did me no good at all. I heard that there was a medicine called Vitae-Ore, which was known to have cured cases of Salt Rheum in my neighborhood, and I immediately sent for a package on trial. The thirty days' use of the medicine made it possible for the trial terms greatly relieved the trouble, and it alone was enough to do more good than any treatment I had previously used. I sent for two more packages, the use of which has completely cured me. I would like all people who are suffering from Salt Rheum to know about my cure, in order that they may take this wonderful medicine. Although I used the Vitae-Ore only for the purpose of curing Salt Rheum I find that after taking the three packages my general health is much improved and that I feel much better and stronger than I formerly did. I am recommending Vitae-Ore wherever I find the opportunity.

MRS. P. MALLETTE, Coulonga, Que.

## A MESSAGE FOR EVERY WOMAN.

ALTHOUGH WOMAN is the most perfect piece of mechanism, if the expression may be permitted, in all God's creation, she is, from the nature of her organism, the most delicate. Like a watch, her system is made of many integral parts, each a perfect piece of mechanism in itself, but powerless when separated from the rest. Damage a part of a watch ever so slightly, and it immediately is deranged, its running powers and usefulness impaired. If the damage is great it stops entirely; if slight it runs in a half-hearted way, losing a minute here and there, out of joint with itself, as it were. It may be brought back to its normal condition, so it is with a woman. If one of the vital organs becomes ever so slightly deranged the working of the entire system is impaired, in "out of joint." If the trouble is slight, like the watch, it may not be noticeable at times, if great it stops "running" after a time, and death is the result.

To keep the reproductive organs in their normal condition, to keep the body sound and healthy, all functions active, all conditions normal, is a duty that every woman owes, not only to herself, but to her family, future generations and to the world at large. To those suffering from any of the ills of female complaints, brought about by one cause or another, Vitae-Ore comes with glad tidings and the promise of an almost new life, a healthier, happier existence, if used as thousands of long-suffering women, NOW WELL, have used it. An ideal treatment of a nature allowing it to be used locally (and local treatment is an absolute necessity) as well as constitutionally, its use offers to every woman most speedy relief and an ABSOLUTE, PERMANENT CURE from the many diseased conditions which unfit women for the full enjoyment of life and its duties.

If you need it, if you are sick and suffering, or just weak and tired, SEND FOR IT, try it, without any risk to you. IT CURES in such cases where other treatments, advertised for such uses exclusively, FAIL EVEN TO BENEFIT.

## LITERARY REVIEW.

### STORIES OF THE SOUTH.

The joyous days of slavery are depleted with the happy touch of a personal memory in some of Thomas Nelson Page's earlier short stories. His recent volume, however, called 'Bred in the Bone' (Scribner's, New York) deals chiefly with the years after the war, when struggle and poverty and an inevitable mixing of castes that had formerly been separate, changed the aspect of life for nearly every one in the sunny South. The title story is that of a neglected horse and a raw country boy, each with a pedigree, who came out well in a horse race. Another called 'The Christmas Peace' tells how a reconciliation came about, after the war, between two of the old families that had long cherished a hereditary feud. The chief dispute had been about the boundary of the estates, but minor differences were emphasized, after the fashion of the place and time, with an obstinacy worthy of a better cause.

Major Drayton and Judge Hampden regularly paid each other a visit every year—and oftener when there was serious illness in one house or the other—but even on such occasions their differences were apt to crop out. One of them held an opinion that when one gentleman was spending the night in another gentleman's house, it was the part of the host to indicate when bed-time had arrived; whilst the other maintained with equal firmness the doctrine that no gentleman could inform his guest that he was fatigued; that this duty devolved upon the guest himself. This difference of opinion worked comfortably enough on both sides until an occasion when Judge Hampden, who held the former view, was spending the night at Col. Drayton's. When bed-time arrived, the rest of the household retired quietly, leaving the two gentlemen conversing, and when the servants appeared in the morning to open their blinds and light the fire, the two gentlemen were still found seated opposite each other, conversing together quite as if it were the ordinary thing to sit up and talk all night long.

The most striking story of the collection is 'The Spectre in the Cart.' The irresponsible character of some of the negroes surviving slave days is pictured in quiet old Joel, who assisted his son in a brutal murder. The lawyer who prosecuted the two men was able to get them both sentenced, but Joel was executed first, the younger negro being, on some technicality, kept for another trial. The lawyer had been keen to get the men convicted, as the case was important to law and order, but experienced some revulsion of feeling at the end.

The sheriff and his men were riding, with set face, in front and on both sides of a slowly moving vehicle; a common horse cart, in which in the midst of his guards, and dressed in his Sunday clothes, with a clean white shirt on, seated in his pine coffin, was old Joel. I unconsciously gazed at him, and at the same instant he looked up and saw me. Our eyes met as naturally as if he had expected to find me there, and he gave me as natural and as friendly a bow—not a particle reproachful, but a little timid as if he did not quite know whether I would speak to him.

After some months, during which the lawyer had been working hard and encountered much excitement, he happened on a peaceful night to be riding near the scene of the murder, but his mind was back in his boyhood days, with no sense of the horrors more recently seen. My horse suddenly wheeled with such violence as to break my stirrup-leather and almost throw me over his neck. I pulled him up and turned him back, and there before me, coming along the unused road up the hill from Halloway's, was old Joel, sitting in a cart, looking at me, and bowing to me politely just as he had done that morning on the way to the gallows.

The other murderer seemed to be hanging from the branch of a tree. The lawyer, determined to satisfy his mind on the subject and not run from an apparition, made the horse face this appearance, but the horse bolted for home and seemed still suffering from the fright next day. It is a clever story though gruesome, and implies the feeling that even the necessary and proper course of justice has a tragic dreadfulness which the thoughtful mind cannot disregard.

### SERMONS FROM CHICAGO.

A volume of sermons, somewhat above the ordinary, is 'Love, Faith and Joy,' by the Rev. William J. McCaughan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago (J. Graham Staats, Chicago, publisher). One of the author's chief contentions is that love and faith ought to produce joy. The common sense way in which he puts this and other points is very pleasant and wholesome. The style is fully dignified and sufficiently precise, is rather that of spoken than of written addresses. One sermon emphasises the statement that the Scripture meets a normal longing.

There are a few men who do not care anything about right or wrong, but they are not average men; they are not ordinary men. The average man does want to know what is right. He does not always do it. The fact that he does not always do it has by no means destroyed his desire to know it. . . . There is thirst every-

where. Few men are without it. It is true we find some men who are not interested in truth, some men who are not interested in right, some men who are not interested in love. It may be they have not yet found out their need of them. 'As cold water to a thirsty man.' But if a man is not thirsty, cold water is nothing to him. There is nothing more tasteless than cold water to one who is not thirsty.

Though the discourses are such as to appeal to intelligent people everywhere, some local touches appear in a sermon on the burning of a theatre, and two on the death of McKinley. A patriotic bit of criticism occurs in the sermon on the year of Jubilee, which the author regards as an ideal that the people failed practically to act upon.

At no time in the history of Israel were its demands complied with. There is still this weakness among us. We would fain have ideal laws. There are in the community a class who desire to express their ideals in legislation. The consequence is that there is perhaps no country under the sun where there are such ideal laws as in the United States, and no country where the laws are so badly obeyed.

Mr. McCaughan adds, however, that the relief of slavery and poverty for which the law of the Jubilee was designed is being carried out now by other means. 'What the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh, Christianity has done for the slave and the debtor.'

(W. Drysdale & Co., St. Catherine street.)

### A HANDSOME BOOKLET.

We are reminded of the season of gifts already by a pretty booklet on heavy chocolate-colored paper from the publishing house of William Briggs. It is called 'A Song of December,' by H. Isabel Graham. It contains ten poems quite gracefully written. We notice among the titles, 'Love lightens the creel,' 'St. Ignace and the vision,' 'The log house on the hill,' and 'A Christmas wish.' The appearance of this gift book is distinctly elegant, and the price is forty cents.

### LITERARY NOTES.

Notice was taken in a former column of Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts's charming book, 'The Watchers of the Trails,' but without quotation. More space may be permitted this week for one of our most interesting Canadian writers. The young folk, girls as well as boys, can never get too much of forest life with the flavor of truth about it. The author does not confine himself to the four-footed kindreds; all the creatures of the wilderness are his domain. He writes not only of bear, wildcat, moose, panther, lynx, but also of the denizens of air and water, trout, muskrat, frogs, and swimming larvae; of kingbirds, hawks, dragon flies, and even of the more domestic animals, mice, grasshoppers, chipmunks, raccoons, a ram that escaped into the forest from the flock, and of a little red cow that with her yearling was driven from civilization by fire.

Perhaps the most interesting sketch in the book tells of 'The Master of Golden Pool,' a great trout that for years foiled all efforts to catch him, flouting with disdain the false lures of the anglers and avoiding with crafty wisdom the fish traps of the hunters. By the time that fate, in the shape of a more powerful member of the wild kindreds, overtakes the trout—the big fish has become fixed in the reader's affections, and his untimely demise causes more than a fleeting regret. Just how his end came the author has told in a style graphic and picturesque.

'One crisp autumn morning, when leaves were falling all over the surface of the pool, and insects were few, and a fresh tang in the water was making him active and hungry, the big trout was swimming hither and thither about his domain, instead of lying lazily in his deep lair. He chanced to be over in the shallows near the grassy shore, when he saw at the upper end of the pool a long, dark body slip noiselessly into the water. It was not unlike the mink in form, but several times larger, it swam with a swift movement, of its forefeet, while its hind legs stretched out behind with the tail twisted powerfully, like a big sculling oar. Its method, indeed, combined the advantages of that of the quadruped and that of the fish. The trout saw at once that here was a foe to be dreaded, and he lay quite still against a stone, trusting to escape the bright eyes of the stranger.'

'But the stranger, as it happened, was hunting, and the stranger was an otter. The big trout was just such quarry as he sought, and his bright eyes, peering restlessly on every side, left no corner of the pool uninvestigated. They caught sight of the master's silver and vermilion sides, his softly waving, gay-colored fins.

'With a dart like that of the swiftest of fish, the stranger shot across the pool. The trout darted madly toward his lair.

## BEST DOCTORS FAIL

HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE FOR 30 YEARS, DROPSY 20 YEARS, AND RHEUMATISM 12 YEARS.

Vitae-Ore Triumphs Astonishingly After All These Long Years of Sickness.

In 1887 I was taken with Kidney Trouble and could not do any farm work. I continued in this condition for so long, although I tried many remedies, that it developed into Dropsy, and I have been more or less in a drooping state for the past twenty years, at times most alarmingly so. To add to my already heavy burden, I was attacked with Rheumatism some 11 or 12 years ago, and this has been with me almost continuously since that time. I had the best doctors in the country, but they were unable to cure me. I was finally cured by Vitae-Ore, and I can now do all the work I wish to do. I have no more of the troubles I mentioned, and I am now as well and free from all these troubles as I ever expected to be and more. Vitae-Ore is certainly a powerful remedy, and I only wish that I had learned of it when it was first placed upon the market. It almost makes me heart-sick to think of all the great suffering, pain and illness I could have saved, and the ability I could have had to do all I wanted to do. No sitting person should pass by the opportunity to try it. Write to-day for it.



D. L. WRAYLIN, Shannon City, Iowa.

## Not a Penny Unless Benefited.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending us for a package. ADDRESS

THEO. NOEL, Geologist, W. Y. Dept. WONG ST. TORONTO, ONT.

The otter was close upon him, missing him by a fin's breadth. Frantic now with terror, the trout shot up stream toward the broken water. But the otter, driven not only by his forefoot but by that great combined propeller of his hind legs and tail working like a screw, swam faster. Just at the edge of the broken water he overtook his prey. A set of long, white teeth went through the trout's backbone. There was one convulsive twist, and the gay-colored fins lay still, the silver and vermilion body hung limp from the captor's jaws.

In 'Old Times and New,' Canon Tetley gives us a striking account of the appearance of a wraith which has been told, we believe, more than once before, but it is worth repeating, so well authenticated is it. In the War of American Independence the 33rd Regiment was quartered at Cape Breton. Two officers at that point, Captains Wynyard and Sherbrooke, were talking over some matters, when the former exclaimed: 'Good God, my brother Jack!' Captain Sherbrooke 'saw a man dressed in a hunting suit such as he had never seen before, with a hunting cap on his head and a whip in his hand.' Two other officers who were in a room close by heard the exclamation, and one of them said: 'The ice, then, is broken and Jack Wynyard is come out.' The fact was that Jack Wynyard had been killed when hunting that day in England. That two persons should have seen the apparition is remarkable; it upsets the 'subjective' theory. After telling this strange narrative and some other things that are well worth preserving, Canon Tetley goes on to his own recollections. His childhood was spent at Torquay, of which he gives us a miscellany of more or less memorable matters. Few will seem stranger to a generation which never experienced the turnpike nuisance, than that there was one of these hindrances in the very centre of the town. Torquay, with its reputation as a health resort, was naturally a place where persons worth remembering would be seen. Accordingly, we read about F. D. Maurice, Kingsley, Daniel Macmillan, and not a few others of whom it is good to hear. The recollections of Daniel Macmillan are such as might be expected by anybody who knew that gracious and gifted man. Emma Marshall, Dr. John Brown, the Myers family, are among the celebrities mentioned. Of Kingsley he tells a characteristic story. 'My wife,' he said, 'excusing himself for coming on what might have seemed an untimely errand, 'is such a kind-hearted woman that if she was going to be executed, her first anxiety would be that every one who desired to see it might get a good place!'

A certain Fellow of Queen's, elected when still in statu pupillari, who, excited by having obtained a First Class, and possibly by other causes, climbed on to the roof of the college. The provost tried to bring him down from his perilous elevation. 'Do come down; we can all feel with you in your great success.' 'No, you can't, old chap,' was the reply; 'you only got a third.' That, indeed, was William Thomson's (Lord Kelvin) only failure in life. To miss a first class was also the fate of John Henry Newman. One graceful little story we cannot forbear to quote. Mr. Tetley, entertained in the New College Junior Common Room, observed that wine-glasses, doily, etc., were set for a third guest, though he and his host were the only company. It was explained that an American visitor had given the room a silver cup, and had asked that a place should be laid for him on the anniversary of his visit.

'The Extraordinary Confessions of Diana Please.' By Bernard Capes. Mr. Capes's new book is a very remarkable tour de force. He has created a kind of female Barry Lyndon, the adventures without principle or pity; or, perhaps, more accurately, a female Casanova, for her guiding passion is not gain, but love. Diana Please is the daughter of a runaway French nun and a court dandy. She is stolen by a sweep as a child, and passes through an extraordinary series of adventures, of which her immurement in a private madhouse is the most startling. Mr. Capes makes out rural England of the late eighteenth century to have been an unquiet place for any one except a great noble. Ultimately she drifts to Paris, and finally becomes involved in the insurrection at Naples, betrays her companions, and assists at the ghastly massacres on the return of Ferdinand. She calmly watches the torture and death of her only girl friend because she had dared to steal one of her many lovers. It is not a cheerful tale, but both in style and incident it reaches a high level of artistic success in the somewhat repulsive genre to which it belongs. Mr. Capes has drawn with unswerving fidelity the portrait of a monster, and has had the acumen to make the setting fantastic enough to suit the picture. Apart from the heroine,

the King and Queen of Naples are cleverly drawn figures, and there is an admirable sketch of Nelson's Lady Hamilton.

Colonel Sir Reginald Hennell, D.S.O., with all the facts at his disposal, has made an extremely interesting three-guinea history of the 'Yeomen of the Guard,' or, to give them their full title, the King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard. Visitors to the Tower of London see splendidly accoutred beings who closely resemble the Yeomen—indeed, they wear precisely the same uniform, excepting the crossbelt. But they are not the same; their duties lie wholly within the precincts of the Tower. The real Yeomen of the Guard are seen only by those who dwell in, or have access to, Kings' houses. They are present at great state ceremonials, drawing-rooms, levees, and royal balls. The best chance for an outsider to catch a glimpse of them is probably when they discharge the duty of searching the underground regions of the Houses of Parliament before the beginning of a session. This, of course, is a reminiscence of Gunpowder Plot. The search is now naturally a form. The crypt of the House is brilliantly lighted by the electric light, and the little oil lamps which the Yeomen still use do not contribute much to the illumination. The vaults of the old Houses were a very different place, and required a real search. Those who have the privilege or the good fortune to see these picturesque survivals of the past may appropriately reflect that there was a time, and that not very remote, when the sight may well have been anything but welcome. The Yeomen, if not actually executioners, were closely connected with the gruesome business of executions. Probably something of the kind has been the case wherever they have been bodyguards of royal or imperial personages. When the Duke of Buckingham was doomed in 1521 by the jealousy of Henry VIII., his arrest was made by a detachment of the guard. But it was Henry's daughter Mary, whom it is the latest fashion among modern historians to admire, that gave them the most active employment. Their numbers had to be specially increased. More than two hundred 'Yeomen extraordinary' seem to have been appointed for the purpose of attending as guardians of order at the public burning of 'heretics.' It makes a curious contrast with this gloomy story to read how the Queen had at least the feminine love of ornament. In 1533 she paid a bill of a thousand pounds for the 'rich coats of the Queen's Highness's Guard,' and spent also a sum unnamed on 7,175 ounces of spangles gilt for embroidering their coats. Sir Reginald Hennell deals with many topics of interest in his 'History.' It is a work worthy of the subject—a stately quarto, admirably printed, and copiously illustrated. Some valuable appendices by Mr. Maurice Church on bodies of a kindred nature, both in this country and elsewhere, must not be passed over without notice.

Sir Gilbert Parker's new story 'A Ladder of Swords,' has given us a romance of Jersey in the days of Elizabeth. A Huguenot girl and her lover escape thither from France, and are befriended by the Seigneur de Rozel, an admirable giant of a school not unknown in fiction. When Elizabeth for state reasons proposes to give them up to Catherine de Medici, de Rozel goes to Court, accompanied by the girl, her lover, and a pirate of the name of Buonespoir, and after a great deal of court intrigue all succeed in making their peace with the Queen and acquiring her favor. The first part of the tale, where the scene is laid in Jersey, is an excellent piece of work; the rough humor and simplicity of the islanders giving the story a swing and gusto which it loses a little when it is transferred to Court. Leicester is an elaborate study, but, to our mind, his traits are a little overdone; Elizabeth, on the other hand, is an acute and convincing portrait, taken at one of the most difficult moments of her career. Sir Gilbert Parker, however, is at his happiest with simpler natures, and the pirate Buonespoir, de Rozel, and the girl Angèle are the best things in the book. Michel, the lover, who begins well, becomes a little incomprehensible in his subsequent roles as Court champion and preacher of the Word. On the whole, it is a clever and inspiring piece of romance, written with good feeling and much charm of style.

A reprint of classic fairy tales was published Sept. 22 by McClure-Phillips. The original is possessed by Frances Hodgson Burnett, who has furnished an introduction for the reprint. This introduction is called a 'truly' fairy story, and relates how the books came into her possession, disappeared, and magically turned up again many years later. The reprint will be illustrated with pictures in colors.

Mr. T. Henry Dunn's 'Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and His Circle,' are pleasantly related and give an interesting, if not specially original view of a strange personality. Most amusing is his account of the extraordinary menagerie which used to inhabit Rossetti's back garden. Apparently the poet had no particular love for these animals, but kept them merely because their beauty or exotic character affected his imagination. Raccoons, armadillos, kangaroos, peacocks, deer, and parrots must have given him no little care; certainly they brought annoyance to his neighbors. The raccoon was particularly troublesome, according to Dunn's story:—

His collection of queer, outlandish creatures was mostly kept in a series of wire-woven, outhouse compartments, located in one portion of the garden. In one of them I noticed a large packing case covered over by a heavy slab of Sicilian marble. My curiosity led me to inquire of Rossetti what it contained, when he told me there was a raccoon inside. On hearing that I had never seen such a creature, he asked me to help him remove the stone, and then, to my astonishment, he put his hand in quickly, seized the 'coon' by the scruff of the neck, hauled it out, and held it up, in a planging, kicking, teeth-showing state for me to look at, remarking, 'Does it not look like a devil?' to which I agreed. It seemed to me a most dangerous creature to tackle, and I would not have held it as he did upon any consideration.

The beast gave a world of trouble and annoyance by constantly escaping. At one time it suddenly disappeared, and no one knew what became of it until there came a letter from a lady, who lived some doors away, containing a bill for eggs destroyed by the 'coon,' which had made its way regularly down a chimney into her hearth. With some difficulty it was captured, and once more put back into what appeared safe keeping, but ere a few weeks had elapsed it was out again on the war-path. This time no trace could be found of it, until the necessity arose of looking up a lot of Rossetti's manuscript poetry lying in the bottom drawer of the massive Elizabethan wardrobe, when, to my surprise, I found the manuscript gnawed into little bits! The 'coon' had been hiding there all the while, prowling about the house at night in search of food. This accounted for certain mysterious noises which had occurred in the dark hours of the night—sounds, as it were, of a faint, flat footfall up and down the stairs, which to the housekeeper, who had just lost her husband and was in a chronically hysterical state, seemed to be that of his ghost! Eventually, the troublesome creature had to be sent back to Jamrach, the great animal importer of Liverpool, from whom it was purchased originally.

Sooner or later the booklover with a small purse comes into his own. Mr. H. B. Wheatley's definite edition of Pepys has long been coveted by many a reader ill supplied with cash for indulgence in handsomely made books. Now the 'Diary,' as he put it in shape, is to be reissued in cheaper form by his publishers, the Bells, the eight volumes in which it will be completed containing everything that is in the original edition except the 'Pepysiana.' The price will be a moderate one.

We shall watch the horizon for 'The Feminine Note in Literature,' a book of critical studies by Mr. W. L. Courtney. That facile journalist has been reading the works of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Mrs. Craigie, 'Lucas Malet,' Mrs. Voynich, Miss Wilkins, Miss Robins, and Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, and, greatly daring, he is going to explain them to the world. Just what those celebrities will make of his effort remains to be seen.

To their attractive 'Wayside Series' in small format, the Harpers will add next week uniform with the others 'The Story of the Candlesticks,' from Hugo's 'Les Misérables.' Other books in the series are 'Rip Van Winkle,' 'The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam,' etc.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

QUEBEC LIQUOR LICENSE LAW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—The Quebec Government has decided to take some steps at an early period to revise our liquor license law. This is a very important matter, and it demands the prompt and careful attention of all friends of temperance throughout our province. The object for which I write is to urge upon all our co-workers to give us all the help in their power to secure such amendments to the present law as shall tend to promote the work of temperance and sobriety. The Alliance will, I am sure, exert its best influence in this important matter. There is good reason to believe that the government is prepared to give respectful and favorable consideration to such requests as might reasonably be made. It is well known that the Licensed Victuallers' Association are seeking to force the government to issue licenses in local

option districts. It would be simply an act of suicide on the part of the government to attempt any such despotic policy. There is not much reason to fear that the government will attempt to take away the constitutional rights of the electorate in the matter of liquor licenses.

My own conviction is that the time has come for some practical and aggressive legislation along the line of temperance.

It may be readily admitted that in some respects our Quebec license law is considerably in advance of the Ontario law. Our legislators have generally shown a disposition to deal fairly as between liquor advocates and temperance men. Still, there are certain inequalities and defects in our law which require some radical and effective amendments.

For example, the conditions of the license respecting the granting or refusing of licenses are by no means fair and equitable. The grocer's license is without doubt causing an alarming increase of intemperance amongst women. The sale of liquor on Sunday is very, very common. The penalty provided by the law is altogether inadequate to check this vice. The purchase and sale of votes during local option contests should be explicitly and definitely prohibited.

In these and in some other particulars all possible pressure should be brought to bear upon the government to give us such amendments as will serve to rectify these obvious and flagrant evils.

Under these circumstances I do most earnestly appeal to both the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, to our co-workers, Royal Templars and Good Templars, Christian Endeavorers, W. C. T. U., to come to our help. The battle is the Lord's. We fight for Christian purity and morality. We fight against that which produces drunkenness, misery and crime. We need all the help our friends can give us.

The question might be asked here, what would the secretary of the Alliance wish us to do? My answer is: I would be thankful to God, and would be much delighted if in every town, village, township or city ward in the province a few earnest men and women would get together and organize themselves into a local branch of our Provincial Alliance. The Alliance would be pleased to receive communications from any municipality in which this can be done. Further, I would be pleased to visit any locality where it might be deemed desirable to assist in forming such an organization.

I might here take the liberty to say that I regard it as being imperatively and absolutely necessary that the friends of temperance get nearer together, and become more completely organized. I would emphasize this statement. A great deal of good and faithful work is being done. But it is being done in an isolated and fragmentary manner. In the mighty movement of temperance there must be a mighty combination of forces. I must repeat the hope that our good friends will not forget or overlook the suggestions just made in reference to the matter of organization.

Whilst I am writing there is another matter on which, with your permission, sir, I would like to say a word.

The executive of our Alliance some time ago appointed a committee to prepare a leaflet setting forth the excessive amounts of alcohol in the patent medicines which are extensively used. An edition of ten thousand copies of this leaflet has been printed. It deals with a great evil, and should have a wide circulation. I shall be glad to receive orders for them from every branch of the Union and from all the friends of temperance who will lend a hand in the work of distribution.

G. G. HUXTABLE.  
42 Prince Arthur street, Montreal.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND LAW CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In reference to the article in the September number of the 'Presbyterian Record,' 'British Law versus British Fair Play,' permit me to make the following remarks, which I am not allowed to make in that paper.

The highest legal authority in the realm has given its carefully considered decision on this matter—an authority moreover which has the record of being unswayed by personal or private considerations, and has the noble distinction of British law (not as certain elsewhere) of dispensing evenhanded justice, uninfluenced by whether the litigants be rich or poor—whether a large, wealthy, influential body, or a small, poor and it may be despised body; and even objectors acknowledge the decision to be according to law.

The indignation at the award, so freely expressed in many quarters, seems to rest mainly on two things—one being, that the numerous and influential 'United Free Church' should suffer loss and inconvenience as the result of its own action, and that the property should devolve upon the comparatively small remnant who had honorably remained true to their principles and their ordination vows. The other cause of indignation is that they think the decision forebodes an interference with the spiritual independence of all churches. As to the first of these objections—it shows, on the part of the objectors, an entirely false conception of justice and 'fair play.' The judges had nothing to do with the consequences of their decision—consequences for which they were not responsible, but which resulted inevitably from the previous actions of the United Free Church itself, which the court, after very careful examination, found had certainly departed from the Establishment principle of national recognition of religion, which the court also found was a fundamental principle of the Free Church at the disruption in 1843; and that they had also changed their doctrine.

antagonism to, the avowed doctrines and principles of the Free Church of 1843, for which it suffered, and to maintain which it was founded and large sums subscribed for new churches, etc. Would it have had even the least semblance of justice if the House of Lords had adjudged (like the Court of Session—influenced probably by environment) that because the minority had not changed their doctrines or principles, but remained true to the principles of 1843, therefore they should be ejected from their churches and manse and forfeit their claims to the other property? As a Scottish paper puts it:—'There was no word of spiritual independence being infringed when first Lord Low, and subsequently, the three judges of the Inner House, declared that Free Church property did belong to the United Free Church and that Free Churchmen, who were simply adhering to the terms of the ir ordination vows, had no part or lot in their own inheritance. It was all right with spiritual independence when a minority were being stripped bare of temporalities; it is all wrong with spiritual independence when the stripping affects a majority.'

Now, however, that the final award has been given, it is to be hoped that recriminations and foolishly bitter words may cease to be indulged in on both sides.

The continuity of a church consists in the continuity of its creed, confession and the avowed principles of its foundation and constitution, and its property necessarily adheres to such as adhere to these principles. Any other way of dealing would lead to chaos.

A SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIAN.  
Montreal, Sept. 14, 1904.

THE REAL CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—With all due respect to the opinions of the railways' representatives at the meeting last night I am strongly of the opinion that nothing is gained by misrepresenting the Canadian winter. The first year I spent in Canada I worked on a farm in the summer and in the bush in winter; the next year I spent on the railway at manual labor. I adopted this course for the good of my health and I never regretted it and I always advise young men coming from the Old Country to adopt the same course. It never hurts any true man's dignity in after life to be able to look back and say 'I have taken off my coat and I have worked on the farm, in the bush and on the railway.' The greatest drawback that I have seen in Canada for several years back is the surplus of 'sunfishes' we have been getting in Canada as a result of the Education Act of 1870. Strong able-bodied men crowd each other in Montreal and run up board bills waiting for soft jobs. There is no misrepresentation in Europe about the Canadian winter. Is it not a fact that Canada is under snow and ice for four and five months in the year? What a working man most dreads in Canada is not the cold of the winter but the heat of the summer. I would rather work out of doors for a week the coldest part of the winter than two days during the 'dog days.'

Is it not a fact that snowploughs have to be used several times every winter to clear the tracks? Is it not a fact that the C. P. R. have sheds over their tracks in the Rockies? If they have not they should have them. The real injury to Canada is done by interested parties who misrepresent Canada. They represent Canada as all sunshine and naturally they succeed in getting too many 'sunfishes' who become the most miserable specimens of humanity on a cold winter day. The second winter I was in Canada I will never forget the sight of a large crowd of laborers from the south of Europe, shivering with cold, with all the clothing they could get on. At the same time English, Irish, Scotch, French, Germans and Scandinavians were going merrily on with their work. It is quite true that team drivers require woollen mitts inside leather mitts when going long drives. These are the facts and I defy Messrs. Bell, Usher or any one else to deny them.

NORMAN MURRAY.

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have just read your editorial on railway accidents, recommending an investigation by the Railway Commission, and, having run a locomotive a number of years in England, on the Stockton & Darlington and its branches, especially the West Durham & Lancashire, which was single track, and had a simple and safe code of rules, so that there never was such a thing as two trains meeting between stations, I trust that the Railway Commission will look into the matter and make a change in the laws, for to continue the present rules is nothing short of wilful murder, as they are too complicated, and too often good, worthy men get into trouble. I think that if it is a matter to boast of, the American railway can lay claim to slaughtering more of its travelling public than that of any other country.

ROBT. J. CLEMINSON.  
Windsor, Ont., Sept., 1904.

THE KING'S PICTURE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—All praise to Mr. N. Ohman, of Westmount, for his apt and loyal course of the display of the King's title and picture, in newspapers and on walls, to advertise a brand of whiskey! This improper and ill-bred advertising dodge reflects discredit alike on those who sell the whiskey and those who are paid for advertising it. People who can do such things are hardly likely to be turned from them by anything less than compulsion or such an expression of public opinion as may have a contrary effect from that which they desire, and if it is in the power of the police to stop the advertising, the exercise of that power should be invoked and insisted upon forthwith. All right-minded people, whatever their views as to the use of spirituous liquors, should be 'down on this sort of advertising.'

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1904.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

AN OFFER ANALYZED.  
'Do you think that politics offers a career to the average young man?' 'Yes,' answered Senator Borghum. 'It offers a career. But like everything else in politics, the offer is liable to have a string to it.'—Washington 'Star.'

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

A fishy old fisher named Fischer, Fished fish from the edge of a fissure. A cod, with a grin, Pulled the fisherman in— Now they're fishing the fissure for Fischer.

'Do you not sometimes have soulful yearnings which you long to convey in words, but cannot?' asked the sentimental girl. 'Yes, indeed,' replied the young man. 'I was once dreadfully anxious to send home for money and I didn't have the price of a telegram.'

Mild in Their Action.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach, or cause disturbances there, as so many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

WANTED FURTHER PARTICULARS. (Chicago 'Tribune'.)

'At this height,' said the guide as they paused on the mountain side to look at the valley far below, 'people with weak hearts often die.'

'How often,' asked a deeply interested listener, 'do they have to die before they stay dead?'

They are a Powerful Nerve.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres.

Ella—'Bella told me that you told her that secret that I told you not to tell her.' Stella—'She's a mean thing—I told her not to tell you I told her.' Ella—'Well, I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me—so don't tell her I did.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

Mamma—Why, Johnny, aren't you ashamed of yourself to come into the house with such dirty hands?

Johnny—I'm going right out again, mamma, and I'd be awfully ashamed to be seen by the boys with clean hands.—Boston 'Transcript.'

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

'She told me,' said the young man, who had consulted a fortune-teller, 'that I was born to command.'

'Well, well,' exclaimed Henpeck, 'she means, then, that you will never be married.'

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

Tom—I wonder why girls are called misses?

Jack—'Huh! That's easy. Did you ever see a girl throw at anything and hit it?'

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

'This is certainly having words over nothing,' mused the wireless telegraph operator as he sent a message.

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

# Home Department.

## Mrs. Flint's Furniture,

(By J. L. Harbour.)

(Continued from last week.)

The saving up for the new dining-room furniture was begun in the Flint home, and with it came the usual feeling of repressed, but none the less real, discomfort. Ron, who had always been less submissive to his mother's discipline, than any of the other Flint children, gave outspoken expression to his feelings.

'Over to Ted Naylor's house they have every room in the house wide open, and they've got nicer things than we have. Their parlor stands wide open, and the shades are up all of the time. I asked Ted if his mother wasn't afraid the sunshine would fade the carpet, and he laughed and said that he reckoned his mother would have sunshine in her home, no matter what it faded.'

It was true that Mrs. Flint was most industrious, and she had 'scrimped' as few women would or could 'scrimp' for any purpose whatever. She did all of her own work, even to the washing and ironing, and it was her boast that she never hired anything done. She was regarded as a woman who had faculty, and one who could turn her hand to anything. Her knowledge of what was going on in the world was meagre because she had 'no time to read.' She had a sincere conviction that she was doing her duty as a wife and mother by being unfailingly industrious, and by keeping her house immaculate. She had a vague idea that furniture was refining in its influence, and that it increased the standard of one's respectability. Each plush chair and fancy table added to her complacency, if not to her comfort and the comfort of her family. So 'Bina Flint saved and slaved for—furniture.'

When the new dining-room furniture had become a reality in polished oak, it did not surprise her family to have Mrs. Flint say:

'I guess that when we are all by ourselves we'll eat in the kitchen, and save the new dining-room furniture from being all scuffed up. It would get shabby in no time if we used it common. The kitchen is good and big, and we can just as well eat in it as not. Then the dining-room will be so nice when company comes. I'll carpet one end of the kitchen and—'

'Please don't ma,' said Bob, with a twinkle in his eye.

'Why not?'

'Because then we'll have to eat in the back yard to save the carpet.'

The general laugh that followed saved Rob from the reprimand he deserved, but might not have received, because of Mrs. Flint's serenity of mind caused by the acquisition of the new dining-room furniture.

Several hours later in the day Mrs. Drew called out to her daughter, who was rolling out cookies in the kitchen:

'Marg'ret! Oh, Marg'ret!'

'Well, mother?'

'Myron Flint's comin' in at our front gate, an' you'll have to go to the door. I'm too rheumatically to git up an' go. Seem's to me he's excited about something.'

Myron Flint was as excited as it was possible for a man of his phlegmatic temperament to be. When Margaret, opened the door he said:

'Is it so you can go over to my house and stay with 'Biny while I go for the doctor for her? She's been taken real sick all of a sudden. I'm 'most afraid it's a shock. The children are all at school and I hate to have her left alone while I go for Dr. Martin.'

'I'll go right over,' said Mrs. Dodge; and Myron Flint hurried away.

'What'd he want?' called out Mrs. Drew the moment she heard the front door close.

'Bina's been taken sick, and he wants me to go and stay with her until the doctor comes.'

'What's the matter with her?'

'He doesn't know.'

'I know; it's too much furniture and not enough beefsteak. She's looked all run down for some time. She ain't been able to go to church for three Sundays, she's been so tired out. Some folks would call it a judgment, if she never got to eat off that new oak table.'

'I guess it's nothing that serious, mother; but she has looked awfully peaked of late.'

Margaret thought that 'Bina looked more than 'peaked,' as she lay with a drawn and pallid face and colorless lips on the sitting-room lounge. She made no reply when Mrs. Dodge said, with genuine sympathy and anxiety:

'Why, 'Bina Flint, what ails you?'

Old Dr. Martin asked a few questions when he came, and then said:

'She is nervously and physically exhausted. If she escapes a long spell of nervous prostration, she can be thankful. I want her put in the largest and sunniest bedroom in the house.'

'The room over the parlor is the largest and sunniest, but I do' know as 'Biny would want it used common, for it's her new bedroom furniture in and—'

'What's the furniture there for, if it's not to be used?' interrupted Dr. Martin, sharply.

'Very well,' said Myron, meekly. 'All I was thinkin' of was of what 'Bina would say.'

'She isn't going to say much of anything right away, and I'll make it all right with her,' said the doctor. 'She'll have to have a nurse.'

Although Myron was not penurious, he groaned inwardly at this, for he was a poor man, and all of the ready money had been spent for the dining-room furniture. However weak 'Bina and Myron Flint were in other respects, they were rigidly honest and paid cash for everything they purchased. That delusion and snare, the monthly or weekly payment store, had no power over them.

Whatever the cause that had laid her low, 'Bina Flint was very ill indeed before she began to mend. It seemed at times as if she had reached the very borderland between the life that is and that which is to come. Slowly and silently she came creeping back to health and strength, and it was many weeks before color came to her wan cheeks or strength to her enfeebled body. In the depths and vales of the borderland in which she had been, there had come to 'Bina Flint visions and dreams that she could not forget when she came back to the world. It had been a time of great stress and strain for the patient and affectionate Myron, and he looked worn and haggard when 'Bina was beginning to look quite like herself again. His mind was burdened with something he feared to tell 'Bina, and yet she must know it. He hung around her bed, eager to render her any slight service that would add to her comfort and happiness. He gave her unstinted praise for her fidelity as a wife and mother in the past, and told her of his great sorrow when he feared she would not recover.

Finally the day came when Dr. Martin said that 'Bina might be taken down stairs. It was a beautiful morning in early October. The trees were in fullness of their scarlet and golden splendor. The air was so balmy that Dr. Martin had said that 'Bina might be taken out on the porch for a few minutes.

Myron came into his wife's room with the air of a man who had made up his mind to perform an unpleasant duty because there was no escape from it.

Sitting down by the bed, he took one of his wife's thin hands in his and said:

'Biny.'

'Well, Myron?'

'You an' me have always been honest, haven't we?'

'We have tried to be, Myron.'

'Yes, we have, that's so, an' you wouldn't want us to be any different now.'

'Of course not, Myron.'

'Well, 'Biny, I've had to do something, in order to keep honest, that I've been afraid you wouldn't like, an' it fretted me a lot.'

'I could see that you were fretting about something Myron.'

'Well, I was. You know that we've never borrowed a dollar in all our lives.'

'No, and I hope that we'll never be compelled to.'

'An' of course, you bein' sick so long has made lots o' expense—not that I'm makin' any complaint about that. I'd gladly bear ten times the expense it's been, to see you lookin' as you begin to look now. But then there was the nurse to be paid her fifteen dollars ev'ry Saturday night, an' the other expenses footed up big an' so—so I hate to tell you, 'Biny.'

(To be Continued.)

Try and remember, girls, that if you wish to help your husbands to success, you must be content with small beginnings.

You can either be the guiding star and helpmate of a man's life or you can be a clog and drawback, dragging him to failure.

So, when you are building your castles in the air, add a practical touch to your day dreams by asking yourselves 'How am I preparing myself for this happy dream should it come true? Am I training myself to fit this vocation properly, or am I just frittering away my time, an idle butterfly, with no practical attainments—a mere parlor ornament?'

If you want to make good wives you must know something about the practical side of life.

Married life is not all romance, you know; after the first glamor has worn off there will be many hours when the sordid side of life is uppermost, and love seems perilously near flitting.

Your husband, absorbed by business cares, will not always remember to kiss you and tell you he loves you, and that you keep house beautifully.

Then is your chance to prove the stuff of which you are made.

Don't cry and neglect your duties because your efforts are not sufficiently appreciated.

Just bear in mind that business worries are worries that cannot be pushed aside. It is because he has loved you and married you that his cares are so engrossing. He has promised to provide for you, and must do so, even at the risk of insulting that most imperative of all gods, Cupid.

Don't be cross—nothing kills love like a cross wife; make home comfortable and attractive; and then your husband will be loath to leave it and glad to return to it.

For all of this devotion you naturally expect to be well repaid, and so you will be by the love and devotion of your husband.

The husband owes his wife just as much love and attention as she does him.—Philadelphia 'Evening Bulletin.'

### PRAYER.

(By Elizabeth L. Gould, in New York 'Observer'.)

Grant us, O Lord, the grace to bear The little prickling thorn; The hasty word that seems unfair; The twang of truths well worn; The jest which makes our weakness plain; The darling plan o'erturned; The careless touch upon our pain; The slight we have not earned; The rasp of care, dear Lord, to-day, Lest all these fretting things Make needless grief, oh, give, we pray, The heart that trusts and sings.

### SOME GOOD THINGS TO LEARN.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn how to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room.

Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world keep the bad to yourself.

Learn to attend strictly to your own business. Very important point.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares whether you have the earache, headache or rheumatism.

Learn to greet your friends with a smile. They carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.—Exchange.

## Health Hints

### HOW TO KEEP WARM AND WELL.

Persons who habitually expose themselves to an abundance of fresh air rarely suffer from draughts. Some there are, however, on account of apparently inexplicable reasons, who are supersensitive to such conditions. But their best protection in habituating themselves to a plenary supply of fresh air under all circumstances; by woollen clothing and by particularly avoiding small bedrooms and all such conditions as are engendered by them.

People generally rely altogether too much upon the house to exclude cold air, instead of warm clothing, by which they exclude fresh air. By habituating themselves to close rooms and impure air they create and increase their liability to disease which they exert themselves in the wrong direction to avoid.—Dr. A. N. Bell, in 'The Sanitarian.'

### HOW TO WALK.

(From the 'Family Doctor'.)

There is no virtue in a dawdling saunter. The slow and languid dragging one foot after the other, which some people call walking, would tire an athlete; it utterly exhausts a weak person, and that is the reason why so many delicate persons think they cannot walk. To derive any benefit from the exercise it is necessary to walk with a light, elastic step, which swings the weight of the body so easily from one leg to the other that its weight is not felt, and which produces a healthy glow, showing that the sluggish blood is stirred to action in the most remote veins.

### SEWING AND THE EYES.

The best of all lights for sewing at night is the good old-time lamp well filled with kerosene oil, the well-trimmed blaze covered by an opaque white porcelain shade. Having settled the question of light, use some tenuity in the selection of the material on which to sew. As black or very dark colors, and red, are particularly trying to the eyes, as is material with fine stripes or checks, reserve such goods for daylight work, and at night work on white and delicate colors as much as you can. By right planning, the different colors can be made up under the best light, and thus save much needless exhaustion. Changing from one color to another in sewing at night will sometimes prove very restful if the eyes are becoming tired.—'Health Culture.'

## What not to Wear

WHEN POSING FOR A PHOTOGRAPH.

When the average woman goes to have her photograph taken she wears the gown which she believes to be the most becoming and often is disappointed in the result. To have it take well seems to be as desirable as to get a good likeness. Remember, then, that the success or failure of a photographer in securing a good picture depends largely on the sort of clothes worn by the person who is posing for a photograph.

For instance, a waist of silk with a glistering or polished surface, cannot be made to take well in a photograph and will give a peculiar effect to it that nine out of ten women will not like; yet, when the fact is pointed out to them, they may refuse to believe it. Another thing that does not lend itself well to photographic purposes when made up into garments is goods of a positive pattern, such as large plaids, wide stripes and so forth. Dresses of these goods may look well on the wearer, and perhaps in a few cases not detract from the effect in a photograph, but as a general proposition they ought to be tabooed by women when having their pictures taken by any photographic process. Sharp contrasts in pronounced colors ought also to be strictly avoided, and jet or other glistering or glittering jewelry should not be worn, for the light is reflected from them sometimes in such a way as to spoil almost completely the picture.

Stiff materials in dresses are also apt to act as a contributing cause, to an unsatisfactory photograph. Goods that will fall into soft and graceful folds is the best for a dress to be photographed in, for the artistic possibilities in its arrangements are well-nigh limitless. Sharp, harsh lines at the neck and wrist are bad as well. Did you ever notice that when a woman wears some chiffon or something of that sort about her neck the photograph is always more pleasing than when she wears a stiff collar or stock.

All of these things I have mentioned help to give a photograph that quality which causes a woman to say it isn't entirely satisfactory, even though the features may be excellent. Skilled photographers know these things and try to have their customers avoid them, but oftentimes persuasion is useless and there comes the complaint when proofs are shown that 'there is something about it I don't like.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

## For the Housekeeper.

### ENTERTAINING.

'You need never mind asking the rich and great to the simplest entertainment providing you have the knack of making it agreeable,' remarked a woman of experience to a young matron who was deploring her inability to entertain her friends on the ground that she could not give them what they were accustomed to. 'Do you not see, you little goose,' continued the old woman, 'that this is just what they do not care for, to have a poor copy of their own way of living? Give them a well cooked chop and a good mealy potato and they will enjoy it if only on the ground of novelty, particularly if it is seasoned with Attic salt.'

There is a great deal of good sense in the advice just quoted. It is a great mistake to give up entertaining one's friends because it is impossible to do things up to a certain standard. An effort involving the expenditure of time, money and nervous force is sure never to be appreciated or noticed. As a matter of fact, it is just the people who are surrounded by luxury and daily extravagance of living that rather enjoy simplicity for a change, and one need never be afraid to return hospitality in simpler fashion; it is not only in better taste, but much more enjoyable. A popular bachelor, who is very 'd'ore,' indeed, and in great demand in society, said the other day, 'There is one invitation that I am always delighted to get, and for which I will throw over anything else going, and that is one of old "Tom" S.'s little dinners! The number around his round mahogany table never exceeds eight. His dinners never last over an hour. His menu is of the simplest, but perfectly cooked, and he has just the people one likes. Consequently, one is sure of being neither bored nor overfed, a state of being which nowadays is highly desirable.'—New York 'Tribune.'

### HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

To remove the odor of fish or onions from a frying pan, put a little vinegar into the pan and heat it over the fire.

Clean the sink with kerosene, applying the oil on a cloth, and you will find that dirt and grease are removed as if by magic.

Don't waste old velvet. Wash it and then use it for polishing silver or glass. It is an excellent substitute for wash leather as a plate cleaner.

To clean japanned trays, rub with a cloth on which a few drops of oil have been sprinkled, and then polish with a soft, clean piece of flannel.

For cleaning enamel baths, take one tablespoonful of dry salt moistened with

spirits of turpentine. Rub this well in the bath, which must be quite dry. Then rub over with a clean cloth.

It is very difficult to dry the inside of a mangle machine to prevent rusting. The best way to clean it after using is to grind some stale pieces of bread through it. This will be found to collect all grease, fat and skin from the small knives. Then wipe with a clean cloth.

Many of the best housekeepers have forsown the use of stove polish on the kitchen range, excepting once or twice in a season, and grease the monarch of the kitchen instead. Once a week the stove is washed off in greasy water, and on the days between is merely wiped with a greasy cloth.

To whiten linen a little pipe-clay dissolved in the water used in washing linen saves a great deal of labor and soap, and cleanses the dirtiest linen thoroughly. This method is specially useful in towns where outdoor bleaching is generally an impossibility.

The cleaning of cut glass carafes is an operation which, if left to the maid, is apt to be half done, and a cloudy water bottle the result. Sand is cleansing, but it is apt to scratch the glass. Shot is effective, but darkens the surface of the bottle after a time. There is really nothing so good as eggshells. They should be broken up, a handful added to hot soapsuds and well shaken in the bottle. After another rinsing in a second suds and then in clear water the glass will be brilliant.

## Home Work Room.

WHITE EMBROIDERED TABLE LINEN.

Embroidery at the very least is a handicraft; at the best it is an art.—Lewis F. Day.

It would seem that good taste and a sense of fitness would prohibit using anything as a tablecloth, when food is to be served, which cannot be washed. Yet cloths embroidered with colored silks have had their day of favor, and now painted cloths are the whim of those who can afford them. Skilled waitresses keep these cloths in order by cleansing accidental spots, but after all, a painted tablecloth is an incongruity; coarse linen fresh and sweet is far better than this costly novelty.

Colored embroidery is out of favor, but the needlewoman uses her skill in a far more satisfactory way in white cotton embroidery. Table linen of suitable pattern is selected, chrysanthemums or wheat ears for instance, and a part of the design is worked in heavily padded embroidery. Sometimes the centre portion is worked and again a border that will come just inside of the plates, or perhaps a spray toward each end as the cloth lies on the table. The demask figure serves as the pattern, and fine old fashioned embroidery cotton, must be used. The flowers and leaves are padded thickly, and if large the padding is much better done with fine cotton yarn than with the embroidery thread. This embroidery is effective and in good taste. Laundered it must be ironed on the wrong side over heavy flannel to preserve the raised effect.—'Inter-Ocean.'

### RAG RUGS.

Rag rugs are more and more liked for bedrooms. They are made in most artistic combinations of color by the craftsmen, and may be woven to order in tones to match any room. Rugs made of old Ingrain carpet, especially if the carpet be all wool, are very satisfactory for simple rooms and upstairs halls. The carpet is cut into long strips about an inch wide, the longer the better, and rolled into balls for the loom. When pieces are sewed the joinings must be very neatly made. The warp has to be very heavy to hold the carpet well, and care should be taken that the weaver is a good one. An old green Ingrain woven with a red warp is described by Mrs. Candace Wheeler as one of the choicest in her collection. The red warp is good with nearly all figured carpets.

## Selected Recipes.

A way of cooking beefsteak that is a wee bit tough was accidentally stumbled upon one day. Company came when it was too late to order, and the contents of cupboard and refrigerator were very slim. Two ends of porter-house steak were hastily run through the meat chopper, using the medium knife. A coffee cup of rice was put on to cook in salted boiling water, then the rest of the dinner was prepared and ready to serve before the meat was cooked. Have skillet smoking hot, and grease just enough with butter to keep from sticking, stir in chopped meat, and stir until meat is cooked through; one or two minutes is long enough. Heat meat platter and place meat in centre of plate, heaping it up with a lump of butter on top, then salt and pepper to taste. Make a border of the rice around the plate and serve together. Sometimes I serve macaroni with the meat instead of rice. None of it is ever wasted, and twice a week is not too often to serve it to my family. Round steak is a good steak to buy to chop if you have no odds and ends to use.—'Good Housekeeping' for October.

A sandwich dear to childhood is simply bread, butter, and sugar, with a liberal sprinkling of powdered cinnamon. Try this for the school lunch basket.

A handful of dates is an excellent addition to the lunch basket. Also an envelope full of shelled nuts. Soft dairy cheese now comes in tiny pots costing five cents. One pot should serve for two days' luncheon, the little pots afterwards serving to hold jellies and preserves.

### Advertisements.

#### CRYING BABIES.

Babies do not cry unless there is some good reason for it. The cry of a baby is nature's warning signal that there is something wrong. If the fretfulness and crying are not caused by exterior sources, it is conclusive evidence that the crying baby is ill. The only safe and judicious thing to do is to give Baby's Own Tablets without delay. For indigestion, colic, teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, worms and simple fevers, these marvellous little Tablets have given relief in thousands of cases and saved many precious lives. They are guaranteed to contain no harmful drug. Mrs. John Dobie, St. Andrew's East, Que., says:—'Baby's Own Tablets are a splendid medicine for the cure of constipation and other ills that afflict children. I consider it my duty to recommend them to all who have little ones.' The Tablets are sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists, or may be had by mail by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### THE SULPICIAN.

The Order of the Sulpicians, which M. Combes threatens to dissolve because it intruded against the Bishop of Dijon, was founded by Father Jean-Jacques Olier in 1611. It exists for the purpose of providing seminaries for the education of priests, and not only possesses twenty-four seminaries in which two hundred and ten members of the order are engaged in teaching, in various parts of France, but also controls similar educational establishments in Montreal, Baltimore, Washington, New York and San Francisco. The seminaries were closed during the Revolution, but were reopened through the influence of Father Emery in 1808. The present quarrel arose because the Sulpicians endeavored to persuade their most promising pupils to join a monastic order, and the bishop accused them of exercising undue influence in the matter.—'Westminster Gazette.'

#### DR. OSLER AND DR. O. W. HOLMES.

None of the many biographical notices of Dr. Osler, the new regius professor of medicine in the University of Oxford, have mentioned an incident characteristic of both Dr. Osler and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the humorist, poet, and medical teacher of Harvard. Dr. Holmes in the course of his medical practice and studies made an important discovery in the treatment of a malignant disease, and Dr. Osler wrote asking him for his opinion as to whether he had rendered a greater service by this discovery than he had done by the composition of his beautiful lyric on 'the chambered nautilus.' Dr. Holmes, in reply, humorously discussed the question, but ended his letter with a fairly explicit admission that he would rather be remembered as the author of the poem than as the medical benefactor of humanity.—Toronto 'Globe.'

#### HUTCHINSON FAMILY REUNION.

The Hutchinson family reunion was held in Milford, N.H., on Aug. 29. The central figure of the meeting was John W. Hutchinson, the old-time abolitionist. The demonstration was in honor of his wife's birthday anniversary, and covers were laid for about forty guests. The afternoon and evening were passed in reminiscences and singing the old-time melodies for which the family was famous. The exercises in the evening consisted of addresses by prominent members of the family. Mr. Hutchinson, who is eighty-five years of age, is in good health, and is as vigorous as he was twenty years ago.—Manchester (N. H.) 'Union.'

#### DEATH DEALING CANOE.

(Toronto 'Telegram'.)

Abolish the canoe and Canada might have a war every five years and then lose fewer young men than the great number that must go down to death in ten years of summer holidays. It is pitiful the mothers who weep, the fathers who mourn and the homes that are darkened simply because young people will take chances that they have no business to take. Death may part the young man from his canoe. Good advice cannot. 'Ephraim is joined to his idols,' and the victims of the canoe habit will neither keep out of canoes nor be careful while they are in canoes.

#### BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE SERAPHIM.

These burning, shining ones are only mentioned once in the Bible. (Isa. vi.) They are spiritual beings ministering in the Temple of God and may represent the angels who minister in many ways to the heirs of salvation. (Heb. i, 7, 14; Ps. xci, 11, 12; xxxiv, 7.) The root of the word is Saraph, a burning fire. The word is used of the brazen fiery serpent in Num. xxi, 8. The brazen serpent represented sin, and was thus a type of the Lord Jesus in the likeness of sinful flesh, put to death on the cross for man's sin. Sin is darkness and death. When the Light of the world was extinguished at Calvary the sun in the heavens veiled its light. As the serpent-bitten Israelite, looking on the brazen serpent expecting healing, was healed, so the dying sinner, looking to the sin-bearer on the cross, lives. Fire was to burn up the sacrificial victim, so the fire of Divine justice consumed the one great sacrifice for the sin of the whole world. (Isa. vi, 6, 7.) All who are not cleansed by the blood are under wrath and will be burned up with unquenchable fire. (Matt. iii, 12; 11. Pet. iii, 10.) Men may be burning and shining lights, as were the Seraphim. John was. (v. 35.) Jesus is. (Jno. viii, 12.) Stephen's face shone like an angel's. (Acts vi.) Angels are spoken of as bright, shining ones. Such all believers should be—light-bearers, shining out the light of life. (Phil. ii, 15, 16.) Let your light shine. The Christian whose face does not shine does not represent his Divine Lord. The path of the just is as the shining light. (Prov. iv, 18.) Like Moses, the vision of God will be reflected in his face. (See II. Cor. ii, 4-6.)

#### A FEW QUALITIES WHICH GO TO MAKE A GOOD WIFE.

Tucked away in the depths of every girl's heart is the thought that some day she will marry the man of her choice and live happily ever after.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in this—a woman's thoughts turn to love and marriage as naturally as a flower to the sun.

But even though it is so often in a girl's mind, one has a doubt if she begins to realize what it all means.

Even at the altar the solemnity of the vows she makes weighs but lightly on her mind.

She loves the man and means to make him a good wife, but her ideas of the duties of a wife are of the vaguest.

The woman who is a good wife and mother is filling the highest vocation that is granted to woman. There is no career equal to it.

We do best that which we are most naturally fitted for, and every true woman

should be at her best when fulfilling the duties of wife and motherhood.

The good wife should be her husband's comfort, strengthening him when he is weak, softening him when he is hard, walking proudly by him in success, giving him tenderest love and sympathy in adversity.

She should spend his money wisely, remembering that every cent represents work and thought on his part.

His good name she should hold more precious than gold.

Many a man has lost heart and courage simply because he could not keep pace with the demands of his wife. The young woman finds it hard to realize that she cannot have all the luxuries she had in her father's house.

Even if she does not actually complain, she looks hurt and surprised when the husband hints that expenses are running a little too high.

He loves her and wants her to have as many pretty clothes and comforts as she has been accustomed to, and that is the beginning of the trouble.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Dr. Griffith John, of Hankow, reports that the year 1903 has been a very good year in Central China.

Less than thirty years ago Stanley gave the King of Uganda his first instruction in the truths of Christianity.

A missionary sends an appeal for money to carry on work for the children of India, with these words: 'It is an opportunity for an investment, whose returns will be sure, and joyful, and abundant.'

The missionaries in Egypt of the United Presbyterian Church of North America have sent an appeal to their home church for 280 more missionaries.

The energy of the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., seems inexhaustible. Not only is he an indefatigable worker in connection with the manifold organizations at Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, but as president of the National Free Church Council is visiting all parts of the country.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson attained his 75th birthday recently, and he can be assured of a nation's congratulations. His noble work in the cause of temperance commands respect, and politically he is known as an upright and honorable man.

PRE-EMINENT PHASES OF THE WINONA CONFERENCE.

(Thornton A. Mills, in the 'Christian Intelligence'.)

The tenth annual Bible conference at Winona has just closed. It surpassed all its predecessors in both interest and power. It was attended by many thousands of eager students most of whom are pastors, evangelists or leaders in their forms of Christian work.

There have been more than fifty single addresses upon special topics, and such has been delivered by a man who has no superior upon the topic which he discussed.

Advertisements.

Ladies' Suits \$4.50 and up to \$12, also \$12.50 and up. Waists. Need for fall styles and sample cloths. The SOUTHCOTE SUIT CO., LONDON, O.N.T.

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.

great themes, each of which has been treated by the one man, who is pre-eminently master of that theme. The only adequate treatment of this great conference will be the verbatim report of the proceedings, to be published in the 'Winona Review.'

At the concluding service in the evening, Dr. Chapman presided in connection with Dr. Dickey, the general manager of the Winona Assembly and Summer School, and again deeply moved the hearts of the people.

Next to Dr. Chapman, the speaker who most moved the people, was President Patton, of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Patton has been for many years the most eminent university president, the profoundest metaphysician and the greatest pupil logician of this age.

The Rev. George Stuart, of Tennessee, spoke five times. His address on Sabbath evening was a Christmas sermon upon the fitness of the world for Christ at the time of his coming.

Dr. Erdman's counsels to pastors, Dr. Johnston's talks on personal work, Marion Lawrence's addresses upon Sabbath-school methods, Dr. Clay's illustrated lectures on recent archaeological discoveries, and a dozen other features deserve an article by themselves.

The music from first to last has been a pre-eminent success. It has been under the direction of Prof. H. G. Smyth, of New York city, who has been assisted by the leading evangelistic singers of the country.

The Park Sisters, of New York, have given great delight with their cornets, and so has the Rev. E. V. Loucks, of Iowa. The pianist was Mrs. Thompson, of New Zealand, and Mrs. Weidley presided at the organ.

A quartette of eminent church soloists has added much to the general enjoyment. Mrs. Tewkesbury, of Chicago, and Mrs. Wilson, of Columbus; Mr. Yarnell, of Fort Wayne, and Mr. Butler, of Niagara Falls, have each of them made hosts of friends by their solo and quartette work.

all the world loves a lover.' The most conspicuous of these, and perhaps the best chorus leader upon the grounds, was Charles M. Alexander, who accompanied Dr. Torrey in his great meetings around the world, and is to sing with him in England this winter.

Too much cannot be said of Mr. Smyth's great ability as a musical director. He has won the cordial support of all his assistants, and the enthusiastic approval of the audiences. It has been said that his one peculiarity is that he was all right in every place and had no peculiarities.

GEORGE C. LORIMER.

The Rev. George Claude Lorimer, D.D., one of the most distinguished divines in the Baptist denomination, and a popular preacher of the evangelistic type, known and honored on both sides of the Atlantic, and for many years pastor of Tremont Temple in the city of Boston died on Sept. 7, at Aix-les-Bains, France.

He was reared in a theatrical atmosphere, and for upwards of a year after coming to America, followed the stage as a profession. While playing at the Louisville Theatre, when about eighteen years of age, he came under strong religious influences, and leaving the stage, prepared for the ministry, at Georgetown College. In 1860 he was ordained at Harrodsburg, Ky.

A WAYFARERS' LODGE.

(By Jane A. Stewart, in 'Christian Endeavor World'.)

One of the most approved forms which charitable provision has taken in aid of the homeless man out of work is seen in the new Wayfarers' Lodge, No. 1, on Lombard street, in Philadelphia.

Its plans and purposes are of great interest to the general public, as well as to those who are trying to deal intelligently with the difficult problem of vagrancy, and to the Christian worker.

A bath must first be taken in one of the large shower-baths; all clothing must be exchanged for a clean nightgown before going to the large, well-ventilated dormitories. The comfortable cots have each two clean white sheets and a clean pillow-case besides a pair of blankets.

The men may meet in the pleasant assembly-room and reading-room for study and conversation. Cleanliness, which is next to godliness, and good order, which is heaven's first law, are maintained. Good nourishing food is also provided, including beans, prunes, rice, beef soup,

bread, coffee and tea, served with milk and sugar. The plan of modern charity is that of personal interest and friendship, of finding out the best way to help, and of putting it into practice.

Work is the absolute condition of entrance to the Wayfarers' Lodge, over whose doors might be aptly inscribed, 'All idleness abandon, ye who enter here.'

One day's board and lodging, it seems, can be earned in from three to four hours, leaving a good part of the day free, in which to look for permanent employment.

The shiftness poor, or professional mendicant, it is well held, must not find the door of lavish disbursement open. He must face the necessity of showing just what cause he has for soliciting help and for failure to use his own energies.

Three days' sojourn is the limit of time permitted at the Wayfarers' Lodge. The visitor is then investigated; and he is, if worthy, given an opportunity for rehabilitation and an incentive to engage in honest productive labor.

With its conditions, it is not likely, as Mr. Jacob Riis pointed out at the opening, that the professional tramp, who travels by rail, and never has a day's work, nor thinks of looking for one, will seek admission to the new Wayfarers' Lodge.

The purpose of the Wayfarers' Lodge is not only to provide work and a temporary shelter, but to eliminate the dangers of vagrancy and beggary by inspiring the wayfarer to renewed habits of diligence and a sense of responsibility. A change for spiritual upbuilding is afforded in the Sabbath afternoon religious services, although the attendance is naturally not compulsory.

THE GOSPEL IN CHINA.

Miss B. Leggat, writing from Chenchau, in Ho-nan, says: 'During the second moon, the annual "Tai Ho Ling" temple festivities were held, and thousands of people flocked from far and near to worship the first ancestor of the human race, whose head is supposed to be buried in the temple grounds. We received at least ten thousand women visitors during the month, and Mr. Ung had equally as many men in his front guest-room and chapel; while our extra doorkeeper at the women's entrance made have preached to hundreds of men daily, for every fresh crowd of women came attended each by her husband or son. Our Christians helped us most willingly during the rush of visitors, and Mr. Malcolm kindly sent his evangelist from Taiho, who rendered very efficient help. During those busy weeks, to secure a quiet hour from seven to eight a.m. for Bible study and prayer we locked all doors of entrance. We felt that with so much preaching, time must also be secured for the spiritual need of the individual worker. God richly blessed our meetings to ourselves as well as to the natives. At mid-day we again locked all doors to secure quiet and rest for meals, but even with all our care, the throat of each speaker gave out in succession, and when towards the end of the month rain began to fall, sending the people back to their homes, we felt glad of the lull, for the crowds had been thronging upon us from early morn until late at night.'

'A large number of Gospels have been sold and not a few who heard the Gospel from us last year told us that they had not worshipped false gods since. When asked why they again came in at this temple feast, they replied, "We wanted to see all that was going on, and also to hear once again the Gospel story." Will you please pray that the widespread sowing of the seed may yet bring forth an abundant harvest.'—'China's Millions.'

QUER CUSTOMS IN JAPAN.

Bishop Ridley has been visiting in Japan, and writes thus in the 'Gleaner' of what he terms 'back-aching courtesies': 'An old lady in a lightish blue dress and with short cropped hair, signifying that she never meant to re-marry (these little things must save Japanese women much trouble), came in as a purchaser. The seller was a much younger woman. Down they both went on their knees facing each other—farther down, till their

noses nearly brushed the floor; up again to look at each other, like two mechanical dolls muttering something all the time that meant—nothing. Down again till their crowns nearly met; up again to face each other with hands resting on their knees or just above them; down once more and again and again, till the younger woman gently rose to her feet to attend to somebody waiting, and finally the old woman with a sweet smile on her face, stood up and looked as graceful as any little old queen could. Then she patronized somebody else, and seemed as fresh after it as when she entered the room. I do pity our very tall missionary ladies who must go through such back-aching gymnastics many times a day. Let the tall ones go to China and the short ones to Japan, where the latter, who feel undersized in England, will feel quite important working among the dear little Japanese ladies. My insteps felt as if they would crack and I longed to roll over a little on one hip for relief, but I bore with the fashion like a woman.'

SPIRITUAL AWAKENING IN CHINA.

Mr. Montagu Beauchamp, of the China Inland Mission, one of that memorable band of students who went out about seventeen years ago, and whom critics gave one year to stay in missionary service, writes from Yuch province in the 'Missionary Review,' that a great spiritual tidal wave is sweeping all over that country, 'bringing all kinds of fish into the Gospel net. To us and to all the Church of God there has come a most solemn responsibility and a most glorious opportunity.'

In August, 1903, two stations were thrust upon me. One in the city (Kuei), one in the country (Miao Yu Tsao), thirty English miles apart, in both places hundreds and even thousands crowding for admission, purchase of Scriptures, and instruction. For the first five months I was 'single-handed. But thank God I have with me a Chinese boy, who was willing to be with me on the very same conditions as the boy above mentioned. They came, Bible in hand, seeking instruction primarily, and willing to wait on me in every way, and do all the Book-selling, either in my immediate presence, or taking short journeys, as I suggested. Food and coolie hire was provided out of the British and Foreign Bible Society funds. So far I have had eight or ten of these whom I know. There have been others, one B.A., another an ex-secretary who got Scriptures from other sources and went out unknown to me. And God has blessed this, what we may call, self-sown seed.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA.

Interesting reports are coming of the observance in many parts of India of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Special services were held in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Bangalore, and at other central points. Emphatic testimony was given at all these meetings as to the wonderful influence which the Bible has had upon the life of multitudes of people in India, including many who are not enrolled among the number of Christians. A striking incident is related by the British Resident of Mysore, Sir James Bourdillon, illustrating the power of this Word of God, even when possessed but in part and with no one to expound it. The story, as told by Sir James Bourdillon, is as follows: 'Some 25 or 30 years ago there lived in the northern part of the Shalgalpur District of Bengal a fakir who had made a great name as the teacher of a new religion; his disciples increased until he had a considerable following. Attracted by his reputation, a missionary of one of the German societies sought out the man and induced him to explain his teaching. When he had done so the missionary exclaimed: "Why, you are teaching pure Christianity!" and begged for further explanation. It then appeared that the fakir's teaching was based upon a sacred book in his possession, and after further pressing he produced from its hiding-place a tattered copy of one of the Gospels in Hindi, which had somehow come into his hands. The end of the story is that many of the fakir's followers, after further instruction, were baptized into the Christian Church.'—'Missionary Herald.'

THE MILDMAY MISSION TO THE JEWS.

This organization was launched in London twenty-eight years ago as a small branch of the Mildmay Institution, by the Rev. John Wilkinson, the present director, and father of Mr. Samuel Wilkinson, superintendent, who is expected in this country to give a series of lectures and lantern exhibitions in various cities, beginning with the conference of the Chicago Hebrew Mission, Sept. 6 to 8. This mission is now one of the largest and most important missions to the Jews in London. It has an annual expenditure of about \$65,000 in support of its large institutions. A very important branch of the work is the free distribution of the Hebrew and Yargon New Testaments, of which over 1,000,000 have been scattered in various parts of the world, and a large portion over the great field of Russia. —'Jewish Era.'

CONVICTED IN A STAGE COACH.

Samuel J. Mills, the virtual founder of the American Board of Foreign Missions, when he was about leaving home for boarding-school at Litchfield, at the age of fifteen, his mother, conversing with him, found that, though he had been dedicated to God even before his birth, he was utterly without not only a regenerate experience, but without even the conviction of sin, or any apparent desire for salvation. She told him that conversation under those circumstances would not be fruitful of good to her or to him, but she would talk about him with Another, in whose hand was the shaping of character and destiny. When

he started for school in the stage coach she eloseted herself alone with God, and poured out her heart in believing prayer. Before that boy reached school he was so overcome with conviction of sin that, as he afterwards told his mother, he seemed to stand on the very border of perdition and look down into the bottomless pit. God wrought with His mighty power such intense conviction and contrition that it was three months before he got peace, but when peace came it came 'like a river'; and his mother's prayers bore wonderful fruit not only in his conversion, but in his brief life of great activity.—'Christian Herald.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

October 16.

ELISHA AND THE SHUNAMMITE (II. Kings iv., 25-37.)

Golden Text.—The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. (Romans vii., 23.) (Arranged from Matthew Henry.)

The giving of a son to such as were old and had been long childless was an instance of the divine power and favor in the cases of Abraham, Isaac, Manoah and Elkanah. We find it also among the miracles wrought by Elisha. (II. Kings iv., 7-17.) We may suppose that the child was very dear to the prophet as the son of his prayers, and very dear to the parents as the son of their old age. But here is (verses 18-20) the sudden death of the child, though so much a darling. He is so far past the period of infancy that he is able to go to the field to his father, who, no doubt, is pleased with his engaging talk, and his joy in his son is greater than his joy in the harvest. But either the cold or the heat of the open field overcame the child and he complains to his father that his head aches. The father sends him to his mother's arms, little suspecting any danger in his indisposition. But it proves fatal, he sleeps the sleep of death. In verses 25-28 we have the sorrowful mother's application to the prophet. It happened very opportunely that he was new at the college upon Mount Carmel not far off. The prophet, seeing her at a distance sent his servant to enquire whether anything were amiss. The questions were particular, 'Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child?' The answer was general, 'It is well.' Gehazi was not the man that she came to complain to, and therefore, she puts him off with this. She said little, but what she did say was very patient.

When she came to the prophet, she humbly reasoned with him concerning her affliction, she threw herself at his feet as one troubled and in grief. Gehazi knew his master would not be pleased to see her lie at his feet, and therefore would have raised her up, but Elisha waited to hear from her what was the cause of her trouble. God discovered things to his prophets as he saw fit, not always as they desired. God did not show this to the prophet because he might learn it from the good woman herself. What she said was very pathetic. 'Do I not say, "Do not deceive me?" (See verse 16.) Note: However the providence of God may disappoint us, we may be sure the promise of God never did, nor ever will, deceive us. Elisha sent Gehazi to go in all haste to the dead child, gave him his staff and bade him lay that on the face of the child. I know not what to make of this. Shall power to raise the dead be delegated, and to no better a man than Gehazi? The woman resolves not to go back without the prophet himself. She had no great expectation from the staff. Elisha returns without success, without the tidings of any sign of life in the child. But the prophet by earnest prayer obtains from God the restoring of this dead child to life again. Observe how closely the prophet applied himself to this great operation. Perhaps he had tempted God too much in thinking to effect it by the staff in Gehazi's hand. First he prayed unto the Lord. (Christ raised the dead to life as one having authority, but Elijah and Elisha did it by petition.) Then he lay upon the child, thus expressing his earnestness. He put his mouth to the child's mouth, as if in God's name he would breathe into him the breath of life; his eyes to the child's eyes to open them again to the light of life; his hands to the child's hands to put strength into them. He then returned, and walked to and fro in the house as one full of care and concern, and wholly intent upon what he was about, then he went upstairs again and the second time stretched himself upon the child. Those that would be instrumental in conveying spiritual life to dead souls must thus concern themselves deeply with their case, must accommodate themselves to it, and labor fervently in prayer.

HOME READINGS. Monday, Oct. 10.—II. Kings iv., 8-24. Tuesday, Oct. 11.—II. Kings iv., 25-37. Wednesday, Oct. 12.—II. Kings viii., 1-16. Thursday, Oct. 13.—I. Kings xvii., 17-24. Friday, Oct. 14.—John xi., 33-44. Saturday, Oct. 15.—Acts ix., 32-43. Sunday, Oct. 16.—Acts xx., 1-12.

AFFLICTION.

Thy chastening hand, my God, Is laid on me, Help me to murmur not, But thankful be. Yes, thankful for the love, That seeks to chide My wayward heart and bring Me to Thy side. Whate'er Thou sendest me Is for the best, In Thy best promise My soul shall rest. Then, Father, grant me grace, From sun to sun, To bear my cross and say Thy will be done. DONALD A. FRASER.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness . . . . . \$3.00
Weekly Witness . . . . . 1.00
World Wide . . . . . 1.00
Northern Messenger . . . . . 30c
10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy
All the above papers sent postpaid to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, (excepting Cuba) Tr...

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. ADDRESSES.—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province. REPLY—by Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: \$2.00 or under, 3c; \$2.50 to \$5.00, 4c; \$5.00 to \$10.00, 5c. Express Money Orders are issued up to \$20.00 for 5c; \$20.00 to \$50.00, 10c; \$50.00 to \$100.00, 15c. U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. It is not done such change can not be made.

Address all business communications, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

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

CLUB OFFERS.

'Weekly Witness' . . . . . \$1.00
'World Wide' . . . . . 1.00
Both for \$1.50.
'Daily Witness' . . . . . \$3.00
'World Wide' . . . . . 1.00
Both for \$3.25.
'Weekly Witness' . . . . . \$1.00
'World Wide' . . . . . 1.00
'Northern Messenger' . . . . . 30c
The three papers, \$1.75.
'Daily Witness' . . . . . \$3.00
'World Wide' . . . . . 1.00
'Northern Messenger' . . . . . 30c
The three papers, \$3.50.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for \$10 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates. For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, \$29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, \$27.00. The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00. For sale, post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c. A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00 each, or three renewals at \$1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post paid to subscribers, \$1.50. Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, \$2.40; four, \$3.00; ten, \$7.00. Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs. Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five subscriptions at \$1.00 each, two of which must be new, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, \$1.50. None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

OCTOBER, 1904
It is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar. Subscribers desiring to send any of the 'Witness' publications to the foregoing places can do so at the same rate as to any part of the Dominion, which cost previously \$1.00 extra for postage per annum.

RENEW.

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1904.

There is matter of interest for young men, and for those interested in young men, who want a temporary means of making some money, on the two pages of this paper which contain the offers made by the publishers of the 'Witness' to those who shall aid this year in the circulation of their various publications. We mention young men as they are, perhaps, the most likely to take up with the offer, but there is no reason why some one else should not carry off the attractive prizes offered.

Only by the kindness of providence the list of victims in recent railway smash-ups in the United States does not include the President of the United States, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the greatest of American financiers. In their case, however, the chances of disaster were reduced to a minimum from the fact that they were riding in private cars of special construction. It would seem that railway magnates take particular care to have the cars intended for their own accommodation so solidly constructed of steel, including the flooring, that they cannot be telescoped. If the smash-up is to become a fixed continental institution, it is plain that all passenger cars should be built on the same plan. The lives and limbs of passengers should be as sacred in the eyes of railway managers as their own. It is, however, all very well in war to make armor to resist shot and shell and torpedo and mine. What is wanted in railway management is regulations which will obviate collisions.

It has taken considerable prodding with bayonets, bombarding by big guns, stealing of territory and other like amiable proofs of the interest taken in her welfare by the western powers, to awaken that most obstinate of old Tories, the Empress of China, to the advantage of being up-to-date in the ways of modern civilization. But that she has at last awakened is shown by her sending a special envoy to Europe and the United States to study systems of government and social and industrial conditions, as these exist among 'outer barbarians,' with a view to the introduction of reforms in the Flowery Kingdom. Mr. Tsang Hse Hun is a highly educated, progressive Chinaman of the official class, and is accompanied by a numerous suite of accomplished students to aid him in his investigations. He has already visited Germany, France, Great Britain, and is now on his way to the United States. Everywhere in Europe he was received with cordiality and given sympathetic assistance by the several governments. He will return, no doubt, richly laden with ideas, which, it is to be hoped, will be put to good use by his imperial mistress. The Chinese have always been apt imitators, and if, like the Japanese, they have the wisdom to select the better features of western methods in matters of government and industry, the work of the mission will probably mark the beginning of a new era in the history of China.

The satisfactory condition of Japanese finances, disclosed in the despatches from Tokio, goes to confirm what has already been published concerning the material and business progress of the island empire of the east. A short time ago a writer in the New York 'Sun' quoted figures, showing the progress of Japan in the last thirty-six years, that were simply astounding. The boasted commercial expansion of the United States is small in comparison. Thus it appears that the volume of Japan's foreign trade has been multiplied twenty-five times in these thirty-six years. In 1868 her exports totalled \$7,776,000, her imports \$5,346,500. In 1903 her exports were \$144,751,000, and her imports \$158,567,500. A peculiar and highly significant feature of this enormous commercial expansion is that, year after year, the imports of manufactures have fallen off, while each year the imports of raw or partly manufactured articles have increased. This fact is taken to explain the ease with which Japan has raised money at home for the prosecution of the war with Russia. A like extraordinary development is shown in the growth of the Japanese mercantile marine. In 1863 it totalled 225,218 tons. In 1903 it had increased to 979,423 tons,

both years exclusive of junks. An increase of 754,205 tons in ten years beats the records of all the maritime countries of the world during the same period. Japan thus appears a veritable Aladdin among the nations. She is now building several battleships in her own dockyards, under the direction of her own naval architects, with her own workmen, casting heavy ordnance and inventing new devices in engines of warfare. Well may the world regard with astonishment and admiration the achievements of a nation that fifty years ago was wrapt in the comatose slumber of Oriental stupor.

Reciprocity with Canada is evidently becoming one of the leading issues in the presidential campaign in the United States. Mr. Fairbanks, Republican nominee for the vice-presidency, now declares that he accepts the party platform with the addition of reciprocity with Canada. He argues that the Republican party was always in favor of that policy, and expresses the hope that the governments of the republic and the Dominion will resume negotiations on the subject. As the Republican platform does not mention reciprocity with Canada, while the Democratic platform expressly demands liberal trade arrangements with Canada, the bringing of it forward at this late period in the campaign by Mr. Fairbanks will be regarded as a concession to popular sentiment, which the party convention had unwisely failed to make. It is furthermore remarkable from the fact that Mr. Roosevelt made no mention of reciprocity with Canada in his letter of acceptance, though he touched upon every question which he thought was engaging public attention. Mr. Fairbanks is, no doubt, as sincere as politicians usually are when announcing their policy in advance of the polling, but Mr. Roosevelt's silence on the subject gives the Democrats the advantage, whatever it may be, with the advocates of Canadian reciprocity. Evidently these are numerous enough to alarm the Republican party managers, or Mr. Fairbanks would not be allowed to make so important an addition to their policy as that of adopting a plank from the Democratic platform. This concession on the part of the Republicans can, however, be of little avail, as no one can imagine them able, with their bondage to the trusts, to make an offer to Canada which Canada could possibly consider.

A correspondent, Mr. Robt. J. Cleminson, an old hand at the throttle, now a Canadian merchant, writes to us endorsing our view that the time has come when it is the imperative duty of the Railway Commission to hold an investigation into the cause of the all too frequent 'accidents' on our Canadian railways; and when the cause is discovered to devise and enforce the remedy. The Railway Commission has taken this matter seriously in hand and nothing it can ever do would be more in the interest of the public weal than seeing to it that railways shall no longer slaughter Canadian citizens with impunity. Our correspondent, who is a practical engine driver, ran an engine for many years in England on a single track, and he says that there was never such a thing as two trains colliding between stations; and all because of a simple 'and safe code of rules,' which were properly enforced. The method adopted by the Railway Commission is to require the railways to get together on the question of what is the best system for safety. This might be the most practical way of getting at the right result, if the eye of the council thus constituted was single. It must be remembered, however, that there enter into this matter not only considerations of enormous expense, but also considerations of competition. The interests of our railways are so bound up with those of other continental lines that they will hesitate to place a handicap on themselves. It is therefore a question whether the Railway Commission, which is the party to which the interests of the public are more directly confided, should be guided entirely by even the unanimous advice of the railways. It should rather take advice of those systems which, like that with which Mr. Cleminson was connected, can boast that they have actually accomplished the thing aimed at. Although the British block system is so nearly perfect a commission was recently sent to France to study that which prevails there, with the result that the latter has since been extensively adopted in Britain, showing that in that country at least the safety of the public is the first consideration.

On Saturday, the 'Canada Gazette' issued an extra containing the official announcement of a government reward of five thousand dollars to anyone who will give information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the highwayman who held up and robbed the Canadian Pacific train carrying His Majesty's mail. The proclamation sets forth that 'it is highly important for

'the peace and safety of our subjects' that such a crime should not remain unpunished, but that the offenders 'should be brought to justice,' and so far we are all agreed. But considering that the crime was committed on the night of Sept. 10, it would seem to have been the duty of the authorities to have moved more expeditiously, and not to have allowed so long a time to elapse before offering a reward, or issuing this proclamation. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Dominion Express Company, and the Government of British Columbia, all offered rewards a day or two after the perpetration of the crime, so that now the total offered is considerable. It was necessary for the Dominion Government to offer this reward, so as to show the world that it will allow no criminal violation of its territory, and 'better late than never.' It is imperative that no means be left untried to capture and convict the perpetrators of this daring criminal act. Such desperadoes must be taught that they cannot hold up our trains with impunity, whatever they may do in the United States.

It seems that we have to look for all sorts of ill-natured remarks from the newspaper correspondents whom the Japanese authorities have successfully kept from seeing anything of the war, and whom, now that the railway between Niu chwang and the seat of hostilities is about to run regular trains, they are said to be suppressing in Niu chwang itself. It is certainly a high-handed measure to seek out correspondents in an open seaport and prevent them from exercising their calling. But it seems perfectly legitimate as a war measure, seeing that the business of the correspondent is to gather all the information he can with regard to the military situation and inform the world of it, including, of course, the enemy. From a military point of view the difference between him and a spy is that he publishes his discoveries; but that does not make them less valuable to the enemy, and he has the advantage over the spy of sending his information by telegraph and getting it to the enemy's headquarters in time to be of some use, instead of having to run a gauntlet of hairbreadth escapes and probably only arrive after the whole situation has changed. The question with the Japanese military authorities would seem to be, whether they are going to lose more by the betrayal of their strategy or by the ill will of the writers for the press, a point on which they seem to be vacillating. But it would seem too bad from their point of view, if, having planned an expedition, say, up the Liao river, to get behind Mukden before the Russians knew it, the whole thing should be exposed by the intelligent Chinaman consulted at the Niu chwang quay by the 'Trumpeter's' correspondent, whose only thought is how to send forward some information that he of the 'Trombone' has missed.

THE ELECTIONS.

The official announcement of the date of the elections is at length to hand, and the public is glad to know the best, or the worst, according to the way they look at it. With the date fixed for nominations so early as Oct. 27, there is little time to spare, and electors and candidates on both sides may now be expected to get to work with their 'coats off.' The new House of Commons will consist of two hundred and fourteen members, the same as in the parliament just dissolved; but the redistribution of seats leaves Ontario with six less members than in the last parliament, Nova Scotia with two less, New Brunswick with one less, and Prince Edward Island with one less; while Manitoba will have three more, British Columbia once more, and the Territories six more. The number of members was fixed at two hundred and fourteen under the provisions of the Act of Confederation, and the representation is arranged, as most electors are aware, after each decennial census, by Act of Parliament, the basis being that the province of Quebec is always to have sixty-five representatives. Each of the other provinces is to have such a number as will give the same proportion of representatives to its population as the number sixty-five bears to the population of Quebec, as ascertained by the census. British Columbia, by the terms of agreement made between the province and the Dominion prior to the union, was never to have less than six members. Ontario, in the next parliament, will, therefore, be represented by 86 members, instead of 92; Quebec by 65, as before; Nova Scotia, 18 instead of 20; Prince Edward Island, 4 instead of 5; Manitoba, 10 in place of 7; British Columbia, 7 instead of 6; the Territories, 10 instead of 4; and the Yukon one, as before. In the last parliament the government was represented by 134 members, and the Opposition by 80, or a majority for the government of 54.

That majority was almost wholly composed of members from the province of Quebec, which gave the government 58, and the Opposition only seven, seats. Ontario, on the other hand, gave the Opposition 55, and the government only 37 seats, or a minority for the government of 18 seats. The government also did well in Nova Scotia, where it got 15 seats out of 20; in New Brunswick, where it captured nine seats out of 14; in British Columbia, where it was four to two for the government; in the Territories, where all four seats were held by Liberals; and the solitary Yukon seat was also held by a supporter of the government. As a matter of fact, the only other province besides Ontario where the Opposition was in a majority in the last parliament was Manitoba, where it held four out of the seven seats. It will therefore be seen that if the government can about hold its own in this province the chances for its re-election are very promising. The Opposition would have to return with a majority of at least fifty from Ontario and the west, and be able to at least divide the representation of the Maritime Provinces to stand any chance of winning. And that, as anybody can see, would be no light thing to accomplish. In elections, however, as in other matters, the unexpected is not a synonym for the impossible.

THE WAR.

Leo Tolstoy, the younger, is also among the prophets, but his prophesies are not those of his father. He is boastful about Russia's approaching conquest of the eastern shores of the great European-Asiatic continent, as Peter the Great sought to reach its western shores. If Russia takes as long to accomplish her present ambition as she has done to carry out the ambition of Peter, the twentieth century need not lose sleep over it. What is beautifully frank is Tolstoy junior's cool assumption that it is Russia's right as well as destiny to seize other people's countries. His forecast is not, however, one for mere flippancy. There is an infinite reserve strength in Russia. Her political system is rotten and immoral to the very last degree, but her great burden-bearing peasantry is sound and wholesome. It is a vast nation of brawny babies, but with the possible potentiality of growing up into intellectual virility. The problem, whether the Slav can, by civil liberty and the emancipation of his intellect, be changed into a self-acting man like the Anglo-Saxon, is one which we take it has not yet been solved.

There is no doubt, however, that the time has come which we foresaw at the beginning of the war, when it would be the turn of the Japanese to be anxious about results. At that time it seemed inevitable that the Japanese would drive the Russians out of southern Manchuria, but the difficulty would come when their advancing armies should get further from their own base, and would encounter the ever-increasing preponderance in weight of the Russian empire. At the beginning of the war the Japanese were altogether the better prepared. They had studied the whole ground microscopically. They knew the strength and the weakness of the enemy in the utmost detail. They had already in the war with China proved themselves masters of strategy, making Moltke no longer a wonder. They were easily the superior in numbers and armament both by land and by sea. The Russians for their part had a fatuous contempt for the yellow pigmies. Their own army was dry-rotted with corruption and intrigue. Their armament could not be trusted. The struggle which they brought upon themselves by shilly shallying when the Japanese insisted that they should keep out of Corea was altogether an unequal one, and had to be that for many months.

The time had to come, however, when, in this respect of inequality, the tables would be turned. Russia had an immensely larger empire to draw upon for men and means, and would therefore be in a position to exhaust the more limited resources of the island people. From the beginning of the war the Russian army in the field has been added to at the rate of a thousand a day, and the rate of accession tends to increase rather than diminish. It is true that the Russian peasant cannot, like the Japanese, be drilled into a finished soldier in a few months. He is a big, good-natured fellow, with neither mobility nor initiative. He is sentimental and liable to moods of hope and depression. Still, he is brave and strong, and of him there are a great many. We are hearing a great deal just now of the unexhausted resources both in men and means of Japan, but the advantage of weight seems to rest with Russia. Understanding this, the Japanese have poured out their strength in the determination, at all cost, to win early successes and to advance as far as possible before the day should come when the odds would

be against them. Our expectation was that they would drive the Russians back to Harbin before the winter. On the other hand, we had the greatest doubt whether they would ever feel equal to dislodging them from that stronghold.

Good cause had the Japanese to be bitterly disappointed over their failure to gobble the Russian army at Liao yang. Their victory there was a great one, but it cost them very heavily and failed of its great intent of annihilating the Russian army. Had they achieved that, it would have been a very long business for the Russians to have again gathered men enough to cope with the invaders. Their failure at the same time to take Port Arthur by storm might look like small cause for disappointment, so hopeless was that desperate task when they attempted it in August. But when it is realized how much depended on the success of that blow along with the other at Liao yang, and how much the Japanese sacrificed to gain it, it is easy to see what a distress the joint failure was to the Japanese leaders. There was nothing left them but to repeat in the inland conflict, under worse conditions than before, the effort to surround and destroy the Russian army, and to make new and still more desperate efforts contemporaneously to reduce Port Arthur. These are the operations which are at this moment going forward with desperate energy. The best hope of the Japanese would seem to be in the orders which General Kuropatkin is said to have received from St. Petersburg to make a stand at Mukden. This is said to be a political rather than a strategic decision, as Mukden is eminently indefensible. Yet one would think that the political position would need to be desperate to make the government afraid to retire from an untenable position. Should General Kuropatkin manage to retrieve his failure of Liao yang, and strike the railway north of the now reinforced Russian army, he may possibly achieve an even greater victory, but we may be sure that it will not be an Orloff with an army of recruits that will be sent to face him this time. Should this annihilating move fail, as is most likely, it will be a matter of great importance which army shall hold during the winter months the region between the present seat of conflict and Harbin, as that country is immensely productive, and there must be laid up in it the product of a good harvest. Should the Japanese manage to dislodge the Russians from the Thie Pass, which will most likely be all they can do this year, the main Russian army would probably fall back upon Harbin, leaving the railway garrisoned as far down as they dared. In foraging over the Manchurian fields the Russians would then have the advantage of being in nominal military possession, while the Japanese would have the advantage of having the peasantry upon their side.

THE FREE CHURCH.

It is surely plain to common sense that the man who earns money and saves it should own it. It is equally plain that to the church that subscribes and gathers funds those funds belong. The former free Church of Scotland sought at its inception to keep itself in the right way by creating a trust deed under which its funds should be held, forbidding itself to hold any other views than those carefully set down in the trust deed. This looks like the act of people who thought they knew everything and that wisdom would die with them. It was committed in the face of the historic facts that from the beginning of time till now opinion has never for a year ceased to change, and that as human beings change from stage to stage of life, so communities change by natural growth, and largely without any purpose of their own. The conviction that our successors will have no sense, right or competency to solve the questions which we think we have solved is very common among men, who still make wills tying up prospective institutions for all time to their own whims. The doctrine of evolution has, however, so got hold of the present age that we doubt if such an act as was done by the Free Church of Scotland sixty years ago would to-day be possible on the part of any grave and reverend assembly except perhaps the 'Wee Frees.' The fact that this was done, however, did not withdraw from the church in question the God-given necessity of development and consequent change. It certainly did not make it any less the proper owner of its own outward substance. It certainly did not confer that outward substance on any person or persons either honestly incapable of growth or dishonestly acquisitive who might prefer for either reason to hold on to the form of words contained in the trust deed. Our friend, 'A Scottish Presbyterian,' must be devoid of the sense of humor, as well as of the sense of common righteousness, if he thinks that a man who some years ago joined a

Glasgow congregation having large temporal possessions could be right in claiming to be that congregation to the exclusion of all others simply because he alone continued to subscribe to the form of words under which the church of which that congregation was a part had organized itself sixty years ago. When we see veteran jurists coming forward voluntarily to defend this finding we naturally conclude that the too exclusive study of the law, though it may fit a man to administer law, may at times have the effect of rendering abortive the natural sense of justice when that conflicts with formal law. With him who does not see that a great injustice has been done in tearing from a religious organization the worldly possessions which constitute the outward expression of its being and its activities, and which were gathered for the most part under present conditions of belief and opinion, and in giving them to a few irresponsibles for whom the best that can be said is that they represent the convictions of sixty years ago, it is impossible to argue.

A Scottish Presbyterian gives as warrant for this gigantic injustice that the former decision of the Scottish court had perpetrated a similar injustice against the small minority, possibly influenced by the legal precept, *de minimis non curat lex*. We cannot see that to convict the Scottish courts of like iniquity, or to convict the Free Church, that was, of participating in and adopting that iniquity, makes the effect of the latest legal decision any less iniquitous. What is most offensive about these defenders of plunder is the cool assurance with which they regard the whole thing as settled. Could there be anything more promotive of wrath than such a cold-blooded conclusion as our correspondent comes to when he says: 'Now that the final award has been given, it is to be hoped that recriminations and foolishly bitter words may cease to be indulged in on both sides?' There has been a great contrast, as was perhaps to be looked for, between the chastened modesty and restraint of the utterances of the church that it is proposed to despoil and the arrogance of the spoilers. The common recommendation of the newspapers is that the two parties should agree together as to what they will do about it, and then seek relief from parliament. This would, however, place a church which includes half Scotland in the position of beggars at the feet of a few of the most intolerant men in Scotland.

**NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.**

It is creditable to the people and legislators of the North-West Territory that they have been able to manage their government affairs so long on non-party lines. But it seems this Arcadian system is coming to an end, through the members of the legislature dividing on the question of provincial autonomy. Parties in the House are said to be about equally divided, Mr. Haultain, the present premier, whose father represented the county of Peterborough in Ontario as a stalwart Grit, leading the Conservatives, and Mr. Bulyea, a member of Mr. Haultain's present cabinet, leading the Liberals. The split is expected to take place when the question of autonomy is brought up at the coming meeting of the Assembly. A general election on party lines will follow. As the country is rapidly filling with settlers, and there are now as many people in the territories, taken all together, as there are in Manitoba, the demand for local autonomy is growing. The people want to have the power to raise money for making roads, building bridges, establishing schools and for other local purposes. It is also claimed that the constitution of the Dominion, which gives control in civil rights to the provincial, and jurisdiction in criminal matters to the federal authorities, should not be withheld any longer from the people of the North-West. There are no questions of race or language in their case, as in the case of Manitoba when it was erected into a province. We have heard a great deal about provincial autonomy for the North-West, but we have never seen any definite declaration of what was wanted. The North-West Territory includes electorally Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. It also lays claim to include Yukon. Whether the scheme to include all these, or each of them, or which of them in the new province or provinces? There seems to be a large unsolved question here. Is it better to have as many provinces as possible, so as to make the national system stronger, or is it better to have a great overpowering province in the west to balance, and in time overbalance, Ontario in the east. We can see no reason why the two parties should divide on this of all questions, except that the party in power, having the responsibilities of the present situation, is not as free to make indiscriminate provinces as the party out of power. The demand seems planned

with a view to withdrawing the mind of the plundered agricultural section from the trade question.

**A HORRIBLE WAR.**

If we are to credit the boasts contained in private letters received in Washington, and communicated to the press, it would seem as though the United States was carrying out her policy of 'benevolent assimilation' in a somewhat Russian manner. Had like stories been told of British arms at any period during the past century the United States would have rung with it from end to end in newspaper, oration and school book. These letters tell of the butchery of two hundred and fifty men, women and children in the Lake Lanang country, on the island of Mindanao, on the first of August last. The affair is described as 'another battle with the Moros,' in which the troops 'cornered the enemy, killed every one in sight, and then burned everything they had.' By way of palliation for the massacre of women and children, the writer says the Moros were in the habit of 'sneaking in and cutting up the sentries, but if the officials will only let the soldiers repeat the punishment about twice more, there will be no more trouble.' General Leonard Wood is in command of the troops, and has been operating against the Moro insurgents for some time past. These people, who had successfully defied the Spaniards and practically maintained their independence previous to the transfer of the islands, refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the United States, an attitude in which they had clearly better warrant than had George Washington in rebelling against the rule under which he had been born. Every attempt made to assert the new authority, or even to open communication with Hassan, the local sultan, met with determined resistance. Fierce, fanatical and accustomed to vary their agricultural pursuits by piratical and plundering expeditions, these Moros, or native Mohammedans, either underestimated the power and character of their new masters, or were determined to perish rather than submit to Christians. Anyway, they have resisted the American invasion from the start, neither giving nor caring to receive quarter. The conquest of Mindanao has therefore developed into a war of extermination. Last February General Wood reported that all hostiles were either dead or captured, except Hassan, who had been located. As the Moros number several million, all hostile, precision would probably require some modification of this statement, and one can conceive of a renewal of the struggle even after every warrior in sight was dead. It is hard to see, however, what palliation there can be found in the most desperate warfare for the slaughter of women and children, a proceeding more injurious, humiliating and degrading to those perpetrating it than to those who suffered by it. Such horrors can only intensify racial hatred, and, with a people so utterly unassimilable, are sure to lead to reprisals and render the task of pacification extremely difficult, if not impossible. All the Moro population is not in open rebellion, but the troops have to keep close in garrisons for fear of assassination. The whole island is in a state of sullen discontent that may burst into flames any moment.

**THE FISCAL ISSUE.**

Challenged to come out squarely and state their views on the question of imperial preferential trade, the manufacturers, through their official organ, 'Industrial Canada,' declare that no other section of the Canadian people have so clearly defined their attitude in this regard as the manufacturers. This is true, and what the public has plainly understood from them as a body is, first, that they are heart and soul with Mr. Chamberlain; second, that they can give no more reduction of duty towards Great Britain, and, third, that they want the existing duties towards Great Britain considerably raised. Sir Howard Vincent finds the first of these propositions compatible with the two others, but Mr. Chamberlain has determinedly evaded the task of co-ordinating them. 'Industrial Canada' now frankly admits that some of the manufacturers are entirely opposed to the principle of a preference; they have suffered so severely, it says, from the preferential clause of the Fielding tariff, that they fear any form of preference. 'But the great majority of Canadian manufacturers approve of the principle of an imperial preference, provided that the minimum tariff shall be high enough to afford adequate protection to Canadian industries.' This is the position which we have always understood the manufacturers to take, and which exhibits them as the sole obstacle to any real Zollverein or of any form of approach thereto. 'Industrial Canada' goes on to tell us with almost cynical boldness that if the plan proposed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association,

and approved almost unanimously by its members, is adopted, 'the Canadian tariff against the British will average considerably higher than the present tariff against British goods, but it will be very much lower than the tariff which the United States imposes on British goods.' This indeed is kind, and the British people may well say, as they are now very generally saying: 'Thank you, my friends, for less than nothing,' or words to that effect. What has the United States to do with it all? She does not wave the Union Jack, proclaim aloud her loyalty, and shout for imperial preferential trade, closer union, and so forth, and so on. Neither does the British navy protect her commerce and insure her independence.

Why did we give the United Kingdom a preference? Its primary purpose was to redeem a pledge to relieve the Canadian taxpayer from some of his protection burden. That this relief was given in the form of a preference to Great Britain was, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared, a small acknowledgment for vast favors received. Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, when he opened his campaign, on May 15, last year, told his great and enthusiastic audience that 'Canada, in 1898, freely and voluntarily, of her own accord, as a recognition of her obligations to the Mother Country, try, as a recognition especially of the fact that we were the greatest of the free markets open to Canadian produce, gave us a preference on all dutiable goods of 25 percent. In 1900, she increased that preference, also freely of her own accord, to 33-1-3 percent.' Mr. Chamberlain did not stop there, he went on to say that when the ministers of Canada were in England, in 1902, they made him a further definite offer. They said: 'We have done for you as much as we can do voluntarily and freely and without return. If you are willing to reciprocate in any way, we are prepared to reconsider our tariff, with a view of seeing whether we cannot give you further reductions, especially in regard to those goods in which you come into competition with foreigners, and we will do this if you will meet us by giving us a drawback on the small tax of a shilling per quarter which you have put on corn.' What has happened since? A duty of seven dollars a ton has been put on steel rails, a dumping duty has also been instituted, the woollen duties have been raised, a bonus has been granted on lead, and various other changes have been made, all tending to hamper more or less our imports from Great Britain, as well as from foreign countries. All this has been done by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which in its efforts to increase the tariff and diminish the British preference has given the government no rest.

Yet 'Industrial Canada' would have us believe that Mr. Chamberlain is now in accord with the aims and efforts of that association. If he is, all we can say is that he has travelled a long way, and that in the wrong direction, since the speech he made at Birmingham. And Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham was not an isolated expression of opinion thrown off in the heat of enthusiasm, for he declared six months afterwards, at Glasgow, 'Now, I am quite convinced—I have some reason to speak with authority on this subject—the colonies are prepared to meet us. In return for a very moderate preference, they will give us a substantial advantage. In the first place, I believe they will reserve to us the trade which we already enjoy. They will not arrange their tariffs in future in order to start industries in competition with those which are already in existence in the Mother Country.' The article in 'Industrial Canada' says: 'Such a preference as the Canadian manufacturers are willing to concede is better than no preference at all, taking for granted the fact that a general increase in the Canadian tariff is inevitable, as it is demanded by the great majority of the Canadian people.' We think this a gigantic error on the part of the organ of the beneficiaries of protection. But supposing it to be true, it becomes obvious that any hope of a commercial agreement is hopeless, and that our trade barriers will always make impossible any real commercial union of the empire. We do not think the cause so desperate, however, as the protectionists would make it. It is certain that the farmers of Canada are not in the mood to be taxed more than they are now for all that they require for the benefit of a small class of capitalists. They are being appealed to by figures showing the large amount of United States agricultural produce that appears in our imports. But the farmers can think enough to see that no duty that could be put on their exportable produce would add to the price they would get for it. A great deal of our agricultural imports are for the benefit of the farmers themselves, such

as corn for feeding hogs. There are, indeed, many manufacturers who would very gladly let well enough alone, and who complain that the immoderate demands of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are likely to give rise to a counter agitation for the reduction instead of the increase of duties.

**CANADA FARES WELL.**

The savings of the people in the post-office savings banks, the Dominion Government savings banks and the special savings banks continue to grow, even when compared with the past few phenomenal years. A remarkable fact indeed is that the people's savings, with only one or two trifling exceptions, have shown progression every year since Confederation. Thirty-six years ago, the people's balances at the end of June in the government and special savings banks only amounted to \$5,957,607, while last year, for the same month, they totted up to \$82,013,121. The increase of population accounted for much of this, of course, but increased prosperity and the habit of thrift accounted for more. This is very clearly shown from the fact that whereas in June, 1863, the savings only amounted to one dollar and fifty cents a head of the population, last year, if the balances had been equally divided, every man, woman and child would have received fourteen dollars and eighty-three cents. That is a startling difference of nearly nine hundred percent and tells its own story of present frugality and comfort. The latest figures published are for the month of July, and they are very interesting as marking further progress, and showing that the classes who made these deposits, unskilled laborers, artisans, small shopkeepers, clerks, domestic servants, and so forth, are less than ever constrained for ready money. The post-office balances for July last amounted to \$45,476,040, as compared with \$44,253,326 for June, 1903, an expansion of \$1,222,714; the Dominion Government savings banks balances increased from \$16,515,892 to \$16,737,566, during the same period, or \$221,764; and the balances in the City & District of Montreal and the Caisse d'Economie of Quebec, together, increased from \$21,241,993 to \$23,306,398, or \$2,064,405. The total amount of the balances for July this year was therefore \$85,519,004, as compared with a total of \$82,013,121 for June last year, or a notable gain altogether of more than three million and a half. When Goldsmith sang, in 'The Deserted Village,' 'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay,' he did not refer to such wealth as we have described, which largely represents the practice of virtue, the self-denial that provides for the independence of enforced leisure, age and infirmity; but he referred to unjust wealth gained at the sacrifice of others. Happy is Canada, where her sons and the modest wealth of her sons increase daily.

**THE ICE PALACE.**

In spite of the opposition of the representatives of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways, a large majority of citizens at a meeting at the Windsor Hotel declared in favor of having an ice castle built in Montreal during the coming winter, and an executive committee was appointed to carry out the scheme, if it is found to be 'generally acceptable' to citizens. It is not likely that the scheme will succeed, however, as the interests whose financial support is necessary seem to be against it. Mr. C. E. E. Usher, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, strongly opposed it because of the ridiculous opinions which now prevail in Europe regarding Canadian winters. The dissemination of pictures of an ice palace and of snow scenes would cancel much that has been done in the past to acquaint Europe with the true conditions of our climate. Last winter, on account of the severe weather, Canadian railways lost heavily, and in Mr. Usher's opinion advertising Canada's winter would further stagnate business. Therefore, the Canadian Pacific will extend no sympathy to such a carnival. This presumably means that full rates would be maintained should it be held. Mr. Bell, of the Grand Trunk, was in full accord with Mr. Usher. Canada, he said, was already reputed abroad as a cold, winter-bound country, and he emphatically declared that the Grand Trunk would give no aid to any scheme which will advertise Canada's winter. 'If the matter were only local, it would be different,' he declared, 'but it is national, and a carnival will be detrimental to the Dominion at large.' The council of the Montreal Board of Trade, composed of representative business men, also opposes an ice-palace carnival, as 'injurious to the interests of Canada,' because it unduly emphasizes our winter climate, and creates an impression in other countries that ice and snow are normal conditions in Canada. Such an

impression, in the opinion of the council, tends to discourage immigration, which 'is so necessary for the development of this Dominion.'

As enthusiastic Montrealers, we need not say that we are very much out of sympathy with these objections. We very much prefer to boast of our climate, which is the best in the world—not only the wholesomest, but the most delightful—to deprecating it. There may be parts of Canada where, as in the Old World, winter is entirely an objectionable season. Such is not the case in Montreal, whose winter is its glory, and whose outdoor winter sports, though liable, like all sports, to run to an extreme of strain, are, in their proper place, exceptionally wholesome. The Montreal winter is far less taxing to the human being than that of London, which is not only gloomy and depressing, and to Canadians distressing in the extreme, but even requires much warmer clothing than is tolerable here. Of all the beautiful things which human art can develop out of nature, there are few things to equal the ice palace. It is therefore an extreme sacrifice to Montrealers who rejoice in their winter, and are very proud of it, to surrender their ice palace as an offering to the stupidity of strangers who ought surely to be able to see that if we love our bright winter they would do so too. It has to be admitted, however, that from the point of fact and business calculation the ice palace is a mischief. Former ones have been credited with giving our country the name of being a boreal realm near the pole. As this is the view taken by business men, and as Montreal is eminently a business community, it is not likely that an ice palace will be built, however much some of us might long to see one again. Those parts of the country which could not have an ice palace if they wanted one are extremely displeased at the proposition, as they say it casts a stigma on all Canada. As to that, it might be asked why Montreal is growing faster in population than any other city in Canada except Winnipeg, which is still more hyperborean. Seeing, however, that such ignorance and such prejudices are facts, it becomes necessary to recognize them and act accordingly.

**SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT**

With the passing away of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, early on Saturday morning, a great figure disappears from English public life. Of royal descent, a fine classical scholar, an authority upon international law, a newspaper writer of remarkable power, and the representative for the first twelve years of his public life of the exclusive and aristocratic constituency of Oxford, he yet rendered with his life-long leader, William Ewart Gladstone, the greatest services to the democracy, and was on the side of the people and liberty through the toil and stress of many a notable reform. Mr. Gladstone was prime minister of Great Britain four times, and Sir William Harcourt was a member of each of his administrations. He was made Solicitor-General and knighted thirty-one years ago, towards the close of the first administration; in the next administration he was Home Secretary, and in the third he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he was in the fourth. He was also Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Rosebery's short-lived administration ten years ago. All this recalls many stirring memories. Bright, Argyll, Ripon, Lowe, Childers, Kimberley, Spencer, Clarendon, Granville, Cardwell, Goschen, Hatherley, Selborne, Aberdare and Lord Hartington, were members of Mr. Gladstone's first administration, which lasted from 1868 to 1874. How long ago it seems already! In the spring of 1868 Lord Derby fell, the United States President Johnson was impeached, Sir Robert Napier took Magdala, the Abyssinian capital; Lord Brougham died; in September, Queen Isabella left Spain; Rosini died in November; Disraeli resigned on December 2, and the Gladstone ministry was in office on December 9.

Between that date and the year that Sir William Harcourt joined Mr. Gladstone's government many memorable events were recorded, but none more memorable than many that have since taken place, and which he helped to mould. The financial mantle of Mr. Gladstone fell upon him, and he was an able Chancellor of the Exchequer, his obviously wise institution of death duties, although of course unpopular at first with the moneyed classes, having added appreciably to the source of Great Britain's income, and it is now collectable with little, if any, friction, certainly with much less than attends the collection of the income tax. In Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, too, Sir William was never far from his leader, and after the hated coercion acts had miserably failed, he was one of the first to support reforms, even at last to the point of home rule, so as to try permanently to ameliorate the condition

of the country and give it lasting peace. As leader of the House of Commons, Sir William never pretended to be conciliatory. He was indeed called the 'swash-buckler' by his opponents, who did not enjoy his telling sarcasm, or his blunt way of calling a spade a spade. Outside of parliament, as a speaker, he was only moderately successful. His homely illustrations, often from the Bible, were understandable by everybody, and often very apropos and amusing, and his denunciation of an opponent or an opponent's policy was whole-souled and much appreciated by enthusiastic party men. Thus, when one evening, just before the general elections, he was scolding Mr. Disraeli before a Kentish audience, an enthusiastic and horny-handed Radical rose in his chair and exclaimed, 'That's right; give him beans, Bill!'

But Sir William was never popular as an orator in the sense that Mr. Gladstone was. You admired his clearness, you grinned at his sarcastic word painting, you felt that he was honest; but he could never arouse your enthusiasm, nor make you feel that you must strive after the highest things, as was the effect of some of Gladstone's great speeches. In a word, if you were on his side and approved of his arguments, you admired Sir William, perhaps half feared him, and you were sorry for his loss; but he did not call out your love and devotion. Partly, perhaps, owing to this lack of conciliation and partly to his uncompromising advocacy, regardless of political consequences, of measures in which he believed, as, for instance, the liquor local option measure, he missed the Premiership. After occupying a position so high in the government for so long, and supporting his leader when Hartington, Bright, Chamberlain and so many other Liberals, leaders and led, fell away and joined the Unionist ranks, it was natural for him to expect to succeed Mr. Gladstone, and the choice of Lord Rosebery in his stead was a bitter disappointment. However, he accepted office under him as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, until Lord Rosebery dissolved parliament after a few months of power, and the Liberals were badly beaten at the polls. Since then the party has been split up into various factions and it was Sir William's fate to be ousted from the leadership of the Commons by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and to spend ten years, not only in the 'cold shades of opposition,' but in comparative neglect. Through it all, however, he remained true to all that he had fought for, and he died with the full conviction that his principles would prevail at the coming elections. In any case, his own life's work was done, and well done, and he was preparing to lay his armor by when death took him. His passing snaps one more link with the Great Victorian era. It is another reminder that a great regime has ended. The Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain and a few others from the great days still remain, it is true, but the old spirit of things is far to seek.

**'WORLD WIDE.'**

- The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'
- ALL THE WORLD OVER.
- Judge Parker's Letter of Acceptance—Constitutionalism vs. Imperialism a Vital Issue—American Papers.
- Mr. Roosevelt's Tariff 'Fact' and 'Theory'—His Stir Upon 'Professional Counselors' Upon the Tariff Retained—By Walter A. Wyckoff, author of the 'Workers in the World,' New York.
- To Promote World's Peace—Second Congress at the Hague to be called by President Roosevelt—The Springfield 'Republican.'
- The Terrible Cost of War—The New York 'World.'
- The Battle of Liao Yang—A Graphic Narrative—By the Special Correspondent of the London 'Times.'
- With Kuroki at the Front—Attack on Motien Ling—By the Special Correspondent of the London 'Standard.'
- The Wrack of the 'Slocum'—Dumont Acquitted by Dumont—The New York 'Evening Post.'
- The Third Battle of Bull Run—By Ralph D. Paine, in 'Collier's Weekly.'
- Mr. Kipling's Judgment—England Ruined by Excess of Prosperity—The 'Daily Mail' London.
- An Impressive Plea for Church Unity—The Archbishop of Canterbury at Washington—Special Correspondence of the 'World,' New York.
- SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
- Have Keys Individual Characteristics?—The Springfield 'Republican.'
- Musical Gossip—Essays by an English Critic who is also a Humorist—The New York 'Tribune.'
- Music and Mines—The 'Musical News.'
- CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
- The Plowman—By Oliver Wendell Holmes.
- Facing One's Work—The 'Outlook,' New York.
- 'A Channel Passage'—Mr. Swinburne's New Poems—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
- Kipling and Pycroft—The New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
- The Tact to Listen—The 'Saturday Review,' London.
- Sainte-Beuve—The New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
- HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
- The Return of the 'Discovery'—The 'Daily News,' London.
- A Visit to the Only Amber Mine in the World—By M. Edouard Charles, in the 'World's Work.'
- Science Notes.
- One dollar a year. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

A MYSTERIOUS ISLAND.

SEARCHING FOR IT IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

Somewhere between the Hawaiian Islands and Panama, the longest space of water on the globe where mariners sail fearless of going ashore, there may be an island, or perhaps a nucleus of uninhabited islands, or possibly, there are no islands nor any speck of land where men can live. Nevertheless, the belief that there is such a spot in the North Pacific survives with the reports of sailormen of a century that they have seen or known of this mysterious place.

It must be a possession of the United States by right of discovery through shipwreck, and it is very probable that the government to which it belongs will make further efforts to find it. Great Britain has looked eagerly for this additional place to plant her flag, and the United States has not been lacking in energetic search. Both have failed as signally as if they had sought for the alleged treasure of the 'Flying Dutchman.'

Interest in the quest of a place where grey-haired veterans of the United States Navy may dwell like a company of Robinson Crusoes has been revived through a paper by James Hague, of 18 Wall street, read at the Eighth Geographic Congress in this city.

In his early life he was a searcher for guano islands and was one of the witnesses to the departure of the United States warship 'Levant' from the Hawaiian Islands for Panama in the fall of 1860. With Edward Everett Hale he had never given up hope that the story of 'The Man Without a Country' may have a concluding chapter in the return of the remnant of the crew of the 'Levant,' together with 'Phil' Nolan, whom the veteran author says he would 'greet as a grandchilder.'

It was the sense of those who heard Mr. Hague read his paper on the 'Reported Islands of the Northern Pacific' that in the next search for it or them the United States Government should send a collier to cruise about the latitude and longitude indicated by seamen who believed that they had seen the mysterious land.

The idea of the geographers was that she should be equipped with the most modern means of sounding, especially as there is little or no dispute that at least one sea captain has actually seen shoal land close to the place where there may be an unknown country under the rule of men of the American Navy, with others who might have been shipwrecked before or after them.

Because of the many papers to be heard by the geographers, Mr. Hague could read only in part the paper he had prepared in regard to the island or islands in the North Pacific which are or are not. Later in conversation with the members of the congress he increased their interest. He told to men whose imaginations have been their inspirations in geographic exploration and research what he had omitted in his paper. He even hinted that somewhere in the latitude and longitude were men who have long since been adjudged dead and their insurance policies paid to relatives.

A GIRL RULER, PERHAPS. There, too, perhaps, is a blue-eyed girl, the chief magistrate or queen of an interesting community.

The records that would make this possible and pleasing to female suffrage advocates are that the good ship 'James Campbell' was abandoned near latitude 20 degrees north and longitude 120 degrees west, 300 miles from the coast, to windward, and 2,300 miles from Hawaii, to leeward.

Two boats left the ship, steering for Hilo, Hawaii. The larger and better boat, well adapted to sailing, contained the captain, with his wife and girl baby and several sailors; the second boat carried five or six sailors. The captain's boat made sail, and at first, towed the other boat, but after two or three days parted company, leaving her behind. After twenty-three days the second boat reached Hilo, expecting to find the captain's boat already there.

The weather had been favorable and the sea smooth, and nothing had occurred to account for the failure of the captain's boat to arrive. It has never been heard from. It is possible that the captain may have sighted and landed upon an island, where, if he found it habitable, or inhabited, he might have preferred to stay rather than take the risk of a further voyage in an open boat with his wife and child.

There was never a more fascinating story of the seas than that briefly hinted at by Mr. Hague in his paper. To a reporter of the New York 'Times' he went into greater detail. He said in part:

'In the North Pacific Ocean, about a thousand to twelve hundred miles east-south-east from Hawaii, somewhere between the meridians of 133 and 138 degrees of longitude west from Greenwich and included within the fifteenth and twentieth parallels of north latitude, substantially in a direct line between the Port of Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, and the Bay of Panama (4,500 miles distant), there is a midocean area, covering about two hundred miles in latitude by a hundred and fifty or two hundred miles in longitude, equal to thirty or forty thousand square miles, from which region during the past eighty years or more from time to time there have come occasional reports of an island or islands said to have been observed by passing navigators.'

REPORTS FROM WHALERS. 'Nearly, if not quite, all these reports appear to have come originally, mostly more than fifty years ago from cruising whalers, who were practically the only voyagers who until lately ever found any occasion or good reason to visit this remote part of the Pacific in pursuit of business. The region lies beyond the usual tracks and sailing routes of commercial voyages, and very few vessels of other classes excepting whalers have had any occasion to traverse this unfrequented region, which, if it contains no island, is not far from the centre of the largest landless ocean area on the surface of the globe, while if there be an island, it is the most remotely isolated land in the world.'

I became earnestly interested in the questionable existence of the reported island or islands, and I consulted my friend, Prof. George Davidson, formerly chief of the Pacific Coast Division of the United States Coast Survey, an eminent oceanographer, who, on my behalf, examined some of the older charts, as far back as Lord Anson's, in search of interesting data, concerning which he writes: 'In the narrative of Capt. F. W. Beechey, Royal Navy, commanding His Majesty's ship 'Blossom' (Vol. II, Page 88), you will find his short account of an unsuccessful search for reported islands in the region of 16 degrees latitude north and 130-133 degrees longitude west. He mentions Henderson's and Cooper's Islands by name, and has 'New Island' (in latitude 17 degrees and longitude 136 degrees west) on his track chart. His search was too limited to settle the question, but he says he saw none of the usual signs of land. His track chart (Vol. I.) shows that he made his examination between Jan. 11 and 28, 1827, but no soundings are noted thereon. In a footnote (Page 88) he adds that he has heard that 'an island of moderate height has been seen by the 'Sultan,' American whaler, in latitude 15 degrees 30 minutes and longitude 134 degrees west.'

'Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, in his narrative of the voyage of Her Majesty's ship 'Sulphur,' with the consort 'Starling' (Vol. I, Page 50), furnishes a detailed track chart of their search, with all soundings noted fifty fathoms as bottom; dates June 27-29, 1837. This chart embraces the area latitude 15 degrees to 18 degrees, longitude 129 degrees to 139 degrees, but is not sufficiently minute to be satisfactory.'

BELCHER'S ITINERARY. 'I have also drawn from Belcher's narrative the following notes of his itinerary: 'June 29-21.—The 'Starling' was now directed to pursue a course so as to enter on the one hundred and thirtieth degree meridian in latitude 17 degrees north. I bore up to preserve a parallel course to her, and enter at 16 degrees 30 minutes north, at which point another cluster of doubtful islands was reported to exist, as well as a continuous batch given us by the whalers in 1826 and 1827, as far as 135 degrees, and which we then sought in the 'Blossom,' without success. As the 'Starling' would preserve a W. by S. and the 'Sulphur' a W. by N. course through that region, avoiding the 'Blossom's' track, they ought to have been found, if they existed.'

'22.—Wind light, Medusae more plentiful, and a few sticks floating, excited our hopes of finding land; but the current having been determined to set S. 86 degrees W., this would bring them from Clarion Island. '24.—Breeze variable, water smooth. Tropic birds (Phaeton Aetherius) and frigate Pelican (Pelecanus Aquilus) also observed. '25.—Should chance lead me in this direction again I shall certainly cross the meridian of to-day fifteen miles further south. '26.—Wind same, fewer birds, but no symptoms of land. '27.—On June 27 entered the limits assigned to whalers' discoveries. '28.—Crossed 'Blossom's' track. '29.—Passed over many positions assigned—no signs of land.'

'I have been thus minute upon this subject, as I cannot divert myself of the impression that land exists in this neighborhood. So many assertions can hardly rest on imagination.' Prof. Davidson further writes: 'I examined an old chart of the "North Pacific Ocean," by E. and G. W. Blunt, New York, copyrighted in 1849, with additions to 1864. I enclose you a tracing of the region embraced by latitudes 10 degrees to 20 degrees and longitude 130 to Hawaii; and I have added a note, and directions and distances from Hilo to Cape San Lucas (north 85 1/2 degrees east, 2,520 nautical miles), to Clipperton Island (south about 78 degrees east, 2,670 nautical miles), to Roca Coral (south about 78 degrees east, 1,080 nautical miles), and to Coiba Island (south 80 degrees east, 4,260 nautical miles), in western approach to Panama Bay. You will note thereon several separate islands and two groups, with the track of the 'Sulphur' laid down. Upon that you can plant the position of "discolored water" lately reported by Capt. Lawless. 'The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department has published "reported dangers in the North Pacific," and in the "Supplement 417, 1880," No. 563, a mention is made of "a group of islands" in 16 degrees 30 minutes, 134 degrees 30 minutes, with the authority "Kruzenstern from American Whalers"; and an "island" in 15 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 136 degrees, Captain Bunker, 1823. 'With the above facts, I judge,' says Prof. Davidson, 'that the group of ten islets close together really refer to one or two islets, and that its position was reported by some whaler to many others, who each independently reported it without having seen it. No body of whalers could have so closely determined the positions indicated. And that the eastern compact group of four may really refer to the larger group. 'The two islets "New" and "Roca Coral" may refer to one island, with a

longitude much west of the former groups. 'OF DOUBTFUL EXISTENCE. 'During the sixty years following Sir Edward Belcher's search in the doubtful region, (1837), there were, so far as I am aware, no trustworthy observations of land reported in that quarter, unless the somewhat vague statements and uncertain memories of old-time whalers be excepted. Nevertheless, nearly all the standard charts, maps, and globes contained to show in that neighborhood, at least until lately, one or more islands of doubtful existence and position. It is said, moreover, that on more occasions visited the field on various occasions, seeking guano islands without finding any.'

In August, 1899, the French Commission steamer 'Albatross,' Commander Jefferson F. Moser, with a party of scientific explorers under the direction of Mr. Alexander Agassiz, left San Francisco for the Marquesas, with instructions to traverse the doubtful region, keeping a careful lookout for land within sight. 'From Captain Moser's reports I draw the following notes: 'Shortly after midnight, Sept. 2, we arrived in the vicinity of danger, and marked "(?) Island" on the H. O. Chart No. 327, in latitude 17 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 136 degrees, 3 minutes west, and reported under the name of "Island," "New Island," "Roca Coral," etc. This danger had previously been searched for by H. M. S. 'Rattlesnake,' and H. M. S. 'Sulphur.' The following soundings were obtained by the 'Albatross' in that vicinity:— 'Station AA No. 8, latitude 17 degrees 13 minutes north, longitude 136 degrees 09 minutes west, 2,776 fathoms. 'Station AA No. 9, latitude 16 degrees 52 minutes north, longitude 136 degrees 12 minutes west, 3,003 fathoms. 'Station AA No. 10, latitude 16 degrees 38 minutes north, longitude 136 degrees 14 minutes west, 3,088 fathoms. 'At each of the first two stations the operation of sounding occupied about an hour, and during those times a bright lookout was kept for land without result. At the last station a haul of the beam trawl was made after sounding, the operation occupying from 8.04 a.m. to 3.45 p.m. The boats out at this time for land was likewise without result. The weather while in this vicinity was clear and pleasant, with light breeze from the north-eastward and smooth sea; horizon generally clear. 'PRESENCE OF ANIMAL LIFE. 'It was noted that at several points close to the horizon low leaden cloud masses assumed a hard, sharp fixed form, having the outline of and resembling distant high islands. Tropic birds were constantly about, and the previous day, Sept. 1, several petrels were observed. On the third, sharks and tropic birds were seen. The presence of this animal life might add strength to the presumption that land was somewhere near, but similar animal life accompanied the vessel on the entire voyage, and was no more abundant in this locality than at any other point on the course. My opinion is that this danger does not exist, within sight, under fair conditions, of the locality over which the soundings were made.'

Commander Moser, in June, 1903, to his report, originally made in September, 1899, after further consideration, spoke of the possibility that the island may exist beyond the range of vision from the 'Albatross.'

Since that report was made all indications of islands within this doubtful region have been omitted from later charts issued by the United States Hydrographic Office, which show in that neighborhood only the deep soundings recorded by the 'Albatross.'

Within recent years the establishment of a steamship line between San Francisco and Tahiti, of which the sailing route lies more or less within the questionable field, has given further opportunity for occasional search there. In March, 1902, Capt. Robert T. Lawless, commanding the steamship 'Australia,' observed, as he believes, certain indications of shoal water, which he reports as follows:

'On my way from San Francisco to Tahiti on the morning of March 17, 1902, in the latitude of 18 degrees 56 minutes north, longitude 136 degrees 10 minutes west, at 5.30 a.m., I passed two patches of what appeared to be, and no doubt was, shoal water. It was blowing a strong trade wind at the time and the sea was too rough to lower a boat to sound, which I should have done had it been smooth. Meeting a shoal so suddenly and unexpectedly, I did not leave the bridge for several hours, thinking I might meet others. I had to alter the ship's course two points to avoid the patches, as they were right ahead when first seen. The course from Tahiti does not lie in the direction of these shoals, but strong trades compelled me to keep off in that direction that I might carry fore and aft sail. The latitude can be relied on to one or two miles. The longitude to say five miles.'

Capt. Lawless further writes: 'It will be seen that at 5.30 a.m. the sun could cast no cloud shadows on the water, the rifts in the clouds reflect no bright streaks, and as there were two separate patches, divided by a clear channel, it could not be attributed to any discoloration caused by whales, nor could it be schools of fish, as the approach of the steamer would frighten them away. Although the sea was fairly rough, it did not break, showing there must be thirty or forty feet of water over the shoal; but I venture to say that, in a storm when the waves are fifteen to twenty feet high, it would break. This observation of shoal water, as thus reported by Captain Lawless, indicating the possible existence of a shoal region, where reefs and islands might naturally occur, did much to revive and stimulate afresh the interest, not only of the Hydrographic Office for its importance to navigators, but also of all persons who, for any conceivable reason, might in any way be concerned in the question of the existence of islands, reefs, or shoals in that part of the ocean.'

Mr. Hague added to the story he had told to the Geographic Congress about the search of the United States ship 'Tacoma' for the islands, that on her return he had brought together her commander, Mr. R. F. Nicholson, and Captain Lawless in San Francisco, and

YEAR END OFFERS To New Subscribers.

To January 1, 1905.

Table with 4 columns: Publication Name, Quantity, Price per unit, Total Price. Includes 'Daily Witness', 'World Wide', and 'Northern Messenger'.

Subscribers are requested to acquaint their friends of these special year end offers. These offers hold good in the following countries, all postage prepaid: Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above; also City of Montreal and suburbs, postage extra. Convenient form, which may be used for this offer.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS, Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Please send the publications named below to the addresses given below.

Form with dotted lines for entering names and addresses of subscribers.

Remitter's name and address:—

\$ Amount enclosed.

HEALTH OF EMIGRANTS.

It is not so easy a matter as one might think to ship as a first-class passenger. At the ticket office you have to give an account of yourself, tell who you are, whence you come, whether you intend to go, your age, whether married or single, your occupation, whether an anarchist or not; and in accordance with your answers you are pretty carefully scrutinized and sized up by the emigration authorities. Then there are the doctors to pass, in itself no slight ordeal, for the physician of the emigration board inspects you and passes you over to the ship's doctor. If either sees signs of ill health you are sent to an inn's room and held for a further, far more rigid examination; and unless this shows you sound and while the bars are down against you, you may have bought your ticket in Poland or Norway or Southern Italy, and travelled far already to the dock. That does not matter. Clean and whole in body, mind and record, you must be or the ship sails without you. Of course, this rigor works hardship in many cases. Never a ship leaves the Liverpool landing stage but the unfit, held back by the inexorable arm of the law, see it depart through blinding tears of disappointment and misery. Back to the home land these must go to suffer as they may. The new world will have none of them.—'The World To-day.'

GREY-HEADED COMMANDERS.

Milwaukee 'Wisconsin.) People who maintain that the place for the man over forty is on the shelf will get no support from the ages of the generals who are leading the conquering forces of Japan. According to the Japanese 'Mail,' the ages of the foremost generals of the land of the Mikado who are active in the present war are as follows:— Marquis Oyama (field marshal)... 62 Count Nodzu... 63 Baron Kuroki (first arm)... 60 Baron Oku (second army)... 58 Baron Yamaguchi (fifth division)... 58 Baron Nogi (at the front)... 55 Baron Nishino (second division)... 58 Baron Kodama (chief of staff)... 52 Prince Fushimi (first division)... 46

ENGLISH NURSES.

There are many to rejoice over the birth of a son to the Czar, but no one is more jubilant than the old English nurse of the Czarina, who lives at the Russian Court, and is in her way quite a personage, 'Miss Orchard.' The late Princess Alice of Hesse, before the birth of her first child, wrote to Queen Victoria and begged of her to procure her an English nurse. The Queen sent the homely and respectable Orchardson, who in time became the chosen confidante of Princess Alice, and was always addressed by her as 'Orchie.' The Czarina, in the kindness of her heart, when she married refused to leave her old nurse behind her at Darmstadt, and insisted on her accompanying her to St. Petersburg.

THE VALUE OF SAYING 'NO.'

(From the Philadelphia 'Ledger.') 'No' is characterized as a monosyllable the easiest learned by a child, but the most difficult to practice by the man. Dr. Johnson displays a world of wisdom in these few simple lines, and the saying is no less true in regard to women than it is to men. It seems cold and heartless in a man to refuse to lend a friend a little money to tide over some anxious time, and yet it is a great question as to whether he is justified in doing so if he himself is forced to make some of his own creditors wait while his money is fulfilling a friend's need. In domestic life a woman has also much to say for the little monosyllable. 'No' she may dislike to disappoint her children in some matters, but knows in her heart of hearts that the granted favor would be bad for their health or future happiness. Yet how few mothers do say 'No' under such circumstances! And they excuse themselves by saying it is bad for children to be thwarted! So it is, but if the said children were brought up to know that their mother had always a good reason for her decision and was not to be cajoled out of that decision, the mother would save a great deal of annoyance both to herself and to others thrown in contact with her offspring.

PRACTICAL USES OF RADIUM.

(From the 'Electrical Review.') One scientist, whose mind evidently sees some practical use in everything, has made use of radium in a rather commonplace way. Botanists have a way of investigating the structure of things by imbedding them in paraffine and then cutting the material into very thin sections. The act of cutting frequently electrifies the sections, causing them to adhere to the knife, to fold up or to make themselves in other ways difficult to handle. This trouble has been overcome by this practical scientist by placing a small tube of a radium salt near the knife, the effect of which is to dissipate the electric charges imparted to the sections as they are cut. Another use of radium, hardly as vulgar as the one just mentioned, is suggested in a paper read before the Royal Society by Sir William Crookes. Sir William was investigating the character of the coating which radium salts impart to diamonds exposed to their action. The

surface of a diamond thus exposed for some time becomes more or less smoky. To determine the character of this action two diamonds were secured which, incidentally, had a pale yellow tint, technically known as 'off color,' an effect which decreases the value of the gem and probably is the reason they were selected for this experiment. One of these diamonds was exposed to a radium salt until it acquired a smoky coating. Upon removing this it was found that the original yellow color had given way to a bluish tint, showing that radium affected not only the surface of a diamond, but in some way acts upon the whole mass of the stone.

A 'COLONIAL' PEERESS.

The Marchioness of Donnell, who with the infant Marquis is paying a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Langens, at their place in Warwickshire, is one of our colonial peeresses. She was Miss Violet Twining, daughter of a popular citizen of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and her marriage at the age of 22 to a nobleman sixty years her senior, is still fresh in the public memory. The baby Marquis already gives hope of being a credit to the family in the way of looks, and, indeed, if heredity goes for anything, he ought to be well favored. His tall, slender mother is very pretty, and in his palmy days, as Captain Chichester, the late Marquis was reckoned one of the handsomest men in the Army.—'Glasgow News.'

INTRODUCTIONS WANTED.

Any friend of the 'Witness' will find that his friends would be glad to know of the year-end offers set forth on another page, and especially if the aforesaid friend of the 'Witness' would be so good as to undertake to forward the trifling year-end subscriptions from several of his or her friends. This little attention will be received by the publisher as a real compliment on the part of subscribers, and will help greatly to extend both circulation and the sphere of usefulness.

Advertisements.

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

Gluten Grits

BARLEY CRYSTALS. Perfect Breakfast and Dinner Health Cereals. PANRY FLOUR for Biscuits, Cakes and Pastry. Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers. For book of samples, write FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain a BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds. ITS EFFORT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by A. C. ENO'S Patent. Wholesale of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Advertisements.

YOU ARE SICK.

You are uneasy, restless, without appetite. Still worse, you are thin and lagged out. Work must be done, but where is the strength coming from? Make your blood nutritious and you'll have lots of strength. Your only hope is Ferrozone—it's a blood maker, blood purifier, blood enricher. It brings appetite, digests your food, converts all you eat into nourishment. Ferrozone makes muscle, tissue, nerve—strengthens in a week—cures in a month. You'll live longer and feel better from using it. Try Ferrozone—best tonic made. Price 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or by mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.



# CHESS

Tuesday, Oct. 4.

## PROBLEM NO. 892.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by F. B. Phelps.)  
Black—7 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.  
White to play and mate in two moves.

## PROBLEM NO. 893.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by D. A. Decker.)  
Black—7 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.  
White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions Oct. 22, must reach editor Oct. 15.

### SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 892. Jacobs. Two moves. Key:—Kt-Kt 3.  
Correct from F. B. Phelps, 'works like a machine, the black pawns are in strange array, but are legitimate chess'; C. H. Wheeler. (See note on 891); Pawn, 'very good, all black's pawns, except that a pawn is to prevent mate on the move, but I can't see the use of the one at a'; W. R. Pentland, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, Otto Wurzburg, Myrtle House.  
No. 893. Daniel. Two moves. Key:—Kt-Q 4.  
Correct from Myrtle House, Digby, Otto Wurzburg, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, W. R. Pentland, C. H. Wheeler, 'a very deceptive position, seemingly a block, the pawn at h 6 apparently placed to guard the check at g 5, and nicely blocking the king after K x Kt. Owing to similarity of keys it should not be paired with 892.' (Just where we differ from you, Mr. Wheeler.) Pawn, 'well deserving a prize; I see no fault in this problem'; F. B. Phelps, 'above the average' novel in idea and treatment.

## GAME NO. 913.

(Hastings, 1904.)  
(Ruy Lopez.)

White. Napier. 1 P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, 3 B to Kt 5, 4 B to R 4, 5 P to Q 4, 6 Castles, 7 Q to K 2, 8 P to K 5, 9 R to Q 1, 10 B to Kt 3, 11 P to B 3, 12 P takes P, 13 Kt to B 3, 14 Kt to Q R 4, 15 B to B 2, 16 B to K 3, 17 B takes B, 18 Q R to B 1, 19 P to Q Kt 3, 20 B to Kt 5, 21 Kt takes B, 22 K Kt to B 3, 23 Q to B 2, 24 Kt to B 5, 25 Kt to K R 4, 26 P to Kt 4, 27 P takes P, 28 Kt takes P, 29 Kt to K 7.  
Black. Michell. 1 P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, 3 P to Q R 3, 4 Kt to B 3, 5 P takes P, 6 B to K 2, 7 Castles, 8 Kt to K 1, 9 P to Q Kt 4, 10 P to Q 4, 11 B to K 3, 12 Q to Q 2, 13 P to Kt 5, 14 Kt to R 4, 15 Kt to Kt 2, 16 B to K B 4, 17 Q takes B, 18 Q to Q 2, 19 P to B 4, 20 B takes B, 21 P to R 3, 22 Q to Kt 4, 23 Kt to Q 1, 24 P to K Kt 3, 25 Kt to Kt 2, 26 Q to B 3, 27 P takes P, 28 K to R 1, 29 Resigns.

## GAME NO. 914.

Lady's Championship Tourney, Hastings, 1904.

White. Mrs. Bowles. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 P-Q 3, 5 P-K R 3, 6 Kt-B 3, 7 B-R 4, 8 B-K 3, 9 Q-Q 2, 10 B-Kt 3, 11 Kt-K 2, 12 R P x Kt, 13 P-K Kt 4, 14 Kt-Kt 3, 15 Kt-B 5, 16 P-K R 4, 17 K P x P, 18 K-K 2, 19 R x R P, 20 Q x P, 21 Q-Kt 5, 22 Q-Kt 6, 23 P-R 5, 24 R P x Q, 25 Kt-Q 2, 26 P-Q 4, 27 Kt-B 1, 28 Kt-Kt 3, 29 R-R 7, 30 Kt-R 5, 31 R-R 7, 32 K R-Kt 7 ch.  
Black. Mrs. Stevens. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 Kt-B 3, 4 P-Q 3, 5 B-Q 2, 6 P-Q R 3, 7 B-K 2, 8 Castles, 9 P-Q Kt 4, 10 Kt-Q R 4, 11 Kt x B, 12 Kt-K 1, 13 P-Q B 3, 14 P-R 3, 15 B-R 3, 16 B x Kt, 17 Q-Q 2, 18 P-Q 4, 19 P x B, 20 B-Kt 2, 21 P-B 3, 22 Q-B 2, 23 Q x Q, 24 Kt-Q 3, 25 P-K 5, 26 K R-K 1, 27 P-R 4, 28 P-R 5, 29 P x P, 30 B-R 1, 31 Kt-B 5.  
And white mates in four moves.

## GAME NO. 915.

(Hastings, 1904.)

White. Atkins. 1 P-Q 4, 2 P-Q B 4, 3 Kt-Q B 3, 4 P-K 3, 5 B-Q 3, 6 Kt-B 3, 7 B x Kt, 8 Kt-Q 2, 9 Castles, 10 P-K B 4, 11 Q-R 4 ch, 12 Q-Kt 3, 13 P-K B 5, 14 P x K P, 15 P-K Kt 3, 16 Q-Q sq, 17 Q-R 7, 18 P x P, 19 P-K Kt 4, 20 Kt (Q 2) x P, 21 Kt x B ch, 22 Kt-Kt 5, 23 P-R 4, 24 R-B 4, 25 P x Kt ch, 26 B-Q 2, 27 R-R K B 1, 28 Q-R 2, 29 Q-Q 7, 30 B-K 1, 31 R x R, 32 Q-Kt 3.  
Black. Tattersall. 1 P-K 3, 2 P-K B 4, 3 Kt-K B 3, 4 P-Q Kt 3, 5 B-Kt 2, 6 Kt-K 5, 7 P x B, 8 Q-Kt 4, 9 P-Q 4, 10 Q-Kt 3, 11 B-B 3, 12 Q-B 2, 13 B-Q 3, 14 Q-R 4, 15 Q-Kt 5, 16 Q-Kt 3, 17 P-K R 4, 18 P-K 5, 19 B-Kt 2, 20 B-R 3, 21 P x Kt, 22 P-R 6, 23 R-K 5, 24 Kt-Q 5, 25 Kt x P, 26 B-K 2, 27 R-R B 1, 28 Q-R 7, 29 Q-Q 8 ch, 30 R x P ch, 31 Q x R ch, 32 Resigns.

## GAME NO. 916.

(Hastings, 1904.)  
(Vienna Opening.)

White. Atkins. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-B 4, 4 P x K P, 5 Kt-B 3, 6 B-Q 3, 7 B-K 2, 8 Kt-Q Kt 5, 9 P-B 3 (a), 10 P x B, 11 Q x P, 12 Kt-B 3, 13 Q-K 4, 14 Kt-K 2 (c), 15 Q R x Kt, 16 P-K R 4, 17 P-Q 4, 18 P-Q 5, 19 K R-Q sq, 20 P-R 3, 21 Kt-Q Kt 5, 22 Q Kt-Q 4, 23 K-B 2, 24 Q-B 2, 25 Q-R 4, 26 R-K sq, 27 K-Kt sq, 28 P-Q Kt 4, 29 P x P, 30 Kt-K 6, 31 Kt x B P (f), 32 P-Q 6, 33 Q x Kt, 34 Q-B 4, 35 Q-Q 5, 36 R-B 6, 37 Q R-Q sq (h), 38 P-Q 7, 39 P-R 5, 40 P-K 6 (i), 41 R x Q, 42 R-Q sq, 43 K R-Q sq, 44 P-Kt 5, 45 Kt-Q 4, 46 R x R ch, 47 Kt-B 6, 48 P x B.  
Black. Michell. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 P-Q 4, 4 Kt x P, 5 B-Kt 5, 6 Kt-B 4, 7 P-Q 5, 8 Kt-K 3, 9 P-Q 6, 10 P x B, 11 P-Q R 3, 12 Kt-B 5 (b), 13 Kt-Q 6 ch, 14 Kt x B ch, 15 Castles, 16 Kt-B 3, 17 Kt x Kt P (d), 18 P-Q R 4, 19 P-R 3, 20 Kt-R 3, 21 B-Q 2, 22 P-K B 4 (e), 23 P-Q Kt 3, 24 K-R sq, 25 K-R 4, 26 Kt-B 4, 27 B-K sq, 28 P x P, 29 Kt-R 3, 30 R-K Kt sq, 31 Kt x Kt, 32 Q-K 3, 33 B-R 4 (g), 34 Q-Kt 3, 35 R-B 6, 36 P-B 5, 37 B-Kt 5, 38 R-Q sq, 39 Q x P, 40 Q x Q, 41 B x P, 42 R-K 6, 43 K-Kt sq, 44 K-B 2, 45 R x P, 46 B x R, 47 B x Kt, 48 R-B 6.  
Resigns.

(a) If 9, Q Kt takes Q P, then 9. Kt takes Kt; 10, Kt takes Kt, Q to R 5, ch; 11, P to Kt 3, Q takes Kt; 12, P to B 3, Q to K 5, and wins.  
(b) An indifferent move. 12. Kt to B 3 attacks the Q Kt P, and threatens Kt to B 5 with redoubled force.  
(c) The move overlooked by Atkins. He has now nothing else than Kt takes B ch, which develops white's game with a pawn ahead.  
(d) He has got the pawn back at the risk of position.  
(e) A disagreeable necessity. White's centre becomes simply formidable.  
(f) P to Kt 5 would have been good enough, too. If 11. Kt to B 4, then 32, Kt takes Kt, etc.  
(g) The game was adjourned at this stage, Atkins contemplating resignation. It is just as well that he went on with it. He took the only chance of a very remote one.  
(h) The first indifferent move, since he took the upper hand in the game. 37, Q R to K sq would have won almost by itself.  
(i) The advantage is gone, and he seems quite demoralized now, judging from the defence.

### THE HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS.

In speaking of this recently concluded big festival, in which no less than 140 players took part, the London 'Post' says: 'A good deal of satisfaction has evidently been derived from the Hastings congress by all concerned, and although in point of interest and in the quality of play the championship contest may not have been quite equal to the national tournament that was held in London just previously, the meeting may, on the whole, be credited to the new federation as a successful achievement. The requirements of a great number of chess players had to be provided for, and the fact that all the various competitions have been carried through without a hitch affords testimony to the efficiency of the management. Blackburne did not succeed in maintaining the leading place that he occupied in the chief tourney after the first week's play, but by his victory over Lee on Friday he secured the third prize, with only one point less than Napier or Atkins, who tied for first and second. It would appear, therefore, that these young champions, with all the aids of modern science at their disposal, are not much in advance of the veterans of 50 years' standing, who eschew the results of recent analysis and prefer to rely on old-fashioned openings in combination with his own ingenuity, which, it is pleasant to find, is still fresh and vigorous. In this way the tournament has had something of the character of a contest between the new school and the old, and though the new has won its victory is far from being overwhelming. It must be a matter of gratification to that aged exponent of bygone methods, Bird, in his retirement, to find his often condemned defense to the Ruy Lopez still played by Blackburne with success. But Blackburne's argument is that in the search after new variations, the old ones are forgotten, and may be revived with the more confidence because they are unfamiliar. The equality of Atkins and Napier is an interesting outcome of the meeting. Napier had the advantage of fine practice at Cambridge Springs and

in the London tourney, while Atkins had had no opportunity of late of trying his skill against first class opponents. In view of Napier's brilliant victory in London it would have been by no means surprising if he had established a decisive superiority, and thus the result may be regarded as a good proof of Atkins' great capacity, which if developed by adequate practice, might place him among the leading players of the day. It is, however, just such lack of practice that causes English players to remain in the background at great international meetings, and it was for this reason that we not long ago expressed regret that the foreign professionals who had settled in England were not admitted to the Hastings tournament. The ex-amateur champions, Bellingham and Michell, took a prominent and creditable part in the contest. Lee, with a score of six out of a possible eleven, did not fulfil the promise of his earlier performances. Jacobs, Tattersall, and Palmer finish on equal terms, with 4½ each. Macdonald and Mackenzie might have been expected to score more than four and three respectively, and Chepmell seemed to have found the company too good for him, though he played some spirited games.

The committee declined to accept the result of the game played by Jacobs and Macdonald. Under the circumstances there was only one thing to be done; the players rattled in three minutes through the score and Macdonald resigned. At its close the game was handed over to the secretary and the point duly credited to Jacobs.

### P. Q. C. A. TOURNEY.

The tourney opened on Wednesday evening last at the rooms of the M. C. C., with the following entry: Messrs. Clement, Short, Kurrle, Jacobs, McArthur, Dubreuil, Anster, Ketcham. Kurrle beat Jacobs, and the other three games were adjourned in an unfinished condition.

Mr. Joseph Sawyer, ex-champion of the Montreal Chess Club, left last night for St. Louis, to compete in the minor tournament. Mr. Sawyer takes with him the hearty wishes of all Montreal chess players for his success.

## RUSSIA AS SHE IS.

### Mr. Abner Kingman Gives Hints of a Most Enlightening Itinerary.

### BRIGHT GLIMPSES OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN, CONTRASTED WITH THE REPRESSION IN FINLAND AND THE AUTOCRACY IN RUSSIA.

It is no small privilege to have been able to gather up the salient features of such countries as Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia; to obtain, upon a holiday, what might be truly called a liberal education, and to pass from the ordinary duties of business to the palace of the Emperor of all the Russias. This has been the experience of Mr. Abner Kingman, who has returned from a most delightful itinerary which comprised the countries mentioned.

There must, of necessity, be the sense of incongruity and anachronism, to an English-speaking man, to find that if he wants to visit a particular country he must obtain a passport before he can set foot on the sacred soil. That is the case when one desires to enter Russia. At the same time when once the passport was secured, Mr. Kingman had no more bother. He entered St. Petersburg and experienced no trouble at all. The police, of course, are there, and yet they are generally invisible; they do not needlessly intrude themselves; they work in secret. And St. Petersburg does not bristle with bayonets at all, as some think. There are a few soldiers about the Winter Palace, as there are about Buckingham Palace, but militarism is not at all in evidence. At the same time, twenty-five miles out of the city there are year in and year out, one hundred thousand soldiers 'under arms.' To this number the war makes no difference.

Mr. Kingman enjoyed St. Petersburg very much. There was free circulation, free access to public places; and one of the things which he will remember was his ramble through the Winter Palace of the Emperor. The royal family were not there at the time, which perhaps made access more easy. He saw the room to which the remains of Alexander II. were brought after he had been mangled by the bomb—the room in which he had worked and slept—the little iron bed in the corner hidden by a partition used by that Emperor who was, according to Mr. Kingman, one of the strongest rulers Russia ever had, who freed his people and who meant to do much more for them when he was cruelly taken off.

And, as Mr. Kingman, said to-day, in the course of some informal talk, it was pathetic to see this working room of a great emperor. They have a custom in the royal court and royal circles that when an emperor dies nothing shall be disturbed in his apartments for twenty years. Accordingly, everything is precisely as the Emperor Alexander left it. There is the plain desk, the pad of blotting paper; the photographs of his wife and family; just as all had been when he was in life and health.

Then Mr. Kingman saw the great dining-room in which an attempt was made to blow up Alexander II. Nobody lives on the ground floor in St. Petersburg. The city is built on a morass; therefore, the first living room is high up. A dinner party had been arranged for a distinguished guest; the usual hour is six o'clock, but, providentially, as it appeared, the party came into the dining-room at fifteen minutes past six. Immediately preceding their entrance the bomb went off, and killed a number of the guards below. That room is still intact in all essentials. Mr. Kingman also saw the living apartments of the Emperor and his family. Mr. Kingman did not want this little incident to be published, but perhaps he will forgive the indiscretion—his daughters actually played upon the piano of the Caarins. It was a privilege, too, to wander

through the suite of rooms which had been set apart for our King and Queen (then Prince and Princess of Wales) when the latter visited the Emperor some years ago—all untouched, and still radiant.

It is the custom in Russia to offer bread and salt to the Czar when he makes official visits to his people. This is presented on a plate, which is generally gold, studded with brilliant and artistic with repoussé work—costing, in many instances, from five to ten thousand dollars. Mr. Kingman saw in their places, something like five hundred of these representing a large sum of money—wasted, as one might say. He understood that the present Czar had intimated that he would be better pleased if his people would make the presentation upon simple plates, and use the money for educational purposes.

In this winter palace, there are probably nearly two thousand rooms. The vast and magnificent ball room would hold two thousand persons.

Mr. Kingman was there when the new heir was born. The common people testified their joy by getting gloriously drunk. That is about all they could do. They have no resources within themselves. They are poor and ignorant; there is no middle class in Russia, as in England and the United States, and which, in the moment of crisis, can exert a potent influence. There is the official class and the peasants—nothing between.

In regard to the possibility of a constitution for Russia, Mr. Kingman said that he verily believed that the Czar was a humane man, who had inherited a vicious system. He was not too strong physically, and perhaps this may have affected him mentally, but he believed he was well disposed. On the one hand, there was the conservative element, which comprised the official class, and the members of his own family; on the other, there was the Liberal, who desired to see modern reforms. He was pulled both ways; how could he break with the past? At the same time, he believed that Russia was advancing; that the character of the new minister succeeding to Plevve, was a hopeful sign; and that liberal measures would be granted before long. Not so much, perhaps, as a consequence of the war, as of the general trend of it.

He thought that these things would come rather through peaceful methods. If a man was told he must not dare to speak, he would probably take measures to speak, but if he were allowed to speak, he might be willing to wait a while for a convenient opportunity. And so with the people of Russia. He thought there was a glimmer of hope in regard to modern reform.

As to the war, Mr. Kingman did not find the least enthusiasm for it. Of course, there was no opinion in Russia but official opinion. The peasant was dumb, and the peasant formed the great bulk of the population. The official classes, of course, had a certain pride in Russia being victorious. But many said: 'Have we not land enough? Have we not Siberia, which we are just beginning to develop, and why should we seize upon Manchuria?' This is the land-grabbing spirit, which is active among the official classes. At the same time, as Mr. Kingman pointed out, Russia has men and money and resources, and can fight almost indefinitely. To be sure, she is fighting at the end of her anger, so to say. When he was in Moscow he was midway between Montreal and Port Arthur. The base of supplies is so far off; the difficulties are so extreme. The people of Russia would have been very well content to develop Siberia through the new railway, as we are developing our North-West, which is like Siberia in many regards, but having entered upon the war, pride will keep Russia at it.

St. Petersburg is the city of the official class; Moscow is the commercial city. Mr. Kingman greatly liked the look of it. In the palace there he saw the highest ladies in the land, under the presidency of the Princess Elizabeth, making things to be sent to the soldiers—some scores of sewing machines being at work in the splendid apartments.

One general remark Mr. Kingman makes before quitting Russia—the peasants express a sort of infinite patience and resignation; also, they would be very much better and sweeter for a little soap and water.

Mr. Kingman glows when he talks of Norway and Sweden. Here you find a free people, and the contrast between this freedom and what he saw in Russia, was poignant in the extreme—a happy people, saying the thing they will sober, frugal, content—a people who provide the best roads he ever saw, and this through mountain ranges like our Laurentians, and hotels up in the hills, which give you everything you could desire for a dollar and a half a day, and people to wait on you who speak three languages, and a telephone service between the most rural places, by which, for two cents and a half, you can send messages in advance; and beautiful cream and delicious butter; and sweet beds, and a people who worship God simply and reverently—an intellectual people, every one of whom is educated, and who are supplied with universities by the state.

And then to step from Norway or Sweden over to Finland.

'Look on that picture and on this,' as Mr. Kingman quoted. In Finland he found a sense of depression and melancholy. The people are crushed. Their constitution has been invaded. Their language has been put under the ban. Their customs have been trampled upon. He stood upon the spot where Governor Bobrikoff had been assassinated by young Schaumann, whose father knew nothing about it, and yet was taken away and put in a cell underground; he was at the place where a national gathering had been dispersed.

At the same time, talking to a Russian general, he did not desire to exclude another point of view. For instance, the General said: 'Here I come to a part of Russia. I speak the Russian tongue, and nobody can understand me. Is not this all wrong? It is anomalous. It is grotesque. I find laws in another

## SKIT SKETCHES.



J. N. Thompson, Westmount.

HE MUST DRAW THE LINE SOMEWHERE.

Agent—Want to insure your life, eh? That's right, every young man should. How much? Ten thousand dollars?  
Customer—Yes, that would do.  
Agent (briskly)—All right! What's your name?  
Customer—Rugby Kicker.  
Agent—Your occupation?  
Customer—Professional football player.  
Agent (disgusted)—Very sorry, Mr. Kicker, but I cannot insure you. Our board is very strict, and won't accept any more hazardous risk than employees of dynamite factories. Good day!



W. J. Quinn, Montreal.

The Big Fellow—Come, you fellows, back off the map. It's my turn now.

tongue; I find usages which are foreign to the Russian nation; I find inside my own country a separate nationality.

'Did the General propose to put an end to this state of things forcibly?'  
'No, but I must say there was much to suggest a sympathetic attitude. The policy of Russia has been to wipe out all this national feeling, national speech, national laws, and national aspirations—at a blow. On the other hand, if the matter had been taken quietly, and if the children had been commenced with, you might have had the thing, in the course of two generations, accomplished without the bitterness which now prevails.'

## WEATHERLETS.

Oh, to be in Scotland now,  
When the yellow autumn smiles  
So pleasantly on knoll and knowe;  
Where from rugged cliff and heathy brow  
Of each mountain height you look down  
defiant.  
Golden with the harvest's glow.  
—Sir Daniel Wilson, 'The Scot Abroad.'  
Hushed is the wind—disconsolate  
That summer glories all should die,  
While the calm azure of the sky  
Looks down in throned, regal state.  
And grand old maples upward gaze  
Like sentinels upon the road,  
As if they mused of Nature's God,  
Who crowns them with a myriad rays.  
—Isidore G. Ascher  
A music all of sorrow—  
The wind sings down the world;  
Night falls, and on the morrow  
The garden's flags are furled.  
The smiling sun grows colder,  
And in their house of sky  
Even the stars look older;  
Summer, good-bye—good-bye!  
—Frank Dempster Sherman.  
All nature mourns, the skies relent in showers;  
Hushed are the birds, and closed the drooping flowers.  
—Pope.  
A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;  
If it hath ruffled so upon the sea,  
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,  
Can hold the mortise.  
—Othello.  
Delightful summer! then adieu  
Till thou shalt visit us anew;  
But who without regretful sigh  
Can say adieu, and see thee fly?  
—Hoed, 'Departure of Summer.'



—J. H. Weldon.

Labor and Capital.—It's not so far away, and there's a good straight road if we can get round this curve, but we must both work together.'



Artist—Has the editor seen the drawings I left yesterday?  
Boy—Not yet, sir; you call on Monday and you'll get 'em back all right then.—'The Tatler.'

# LATEST PRIZE OFFERS OPEN TO ALL

Generous Discounts,  
Large Commissions,

and besides these what will correspond to a good salary,

**\$350.<sup>00</sup> GOLD \$350.<sup>00</sup>**

will be awarded as prizes to those securing the largest number of subscriptions. This is, for instance, a splendid chance for a student to earn

**A SCHOLARSHIP,**

**A EUROPEAN or TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP,**

or, for anybody that prefers it,

**THE GOLD ITSELF--a Little Gold Mine.**

**\$200.00** will be awarded to the one sending us in the largest amount of subscription money for any of our publications (S. S. clubs to 'Messenger' excepted) before the end of May, 1906.

**\$150.00** will be awarded before Christmas as follows :---Besides the generous commissions that we are pleased to pay and which easily represent a salary of \$15.00 to \$30.00 a week, and besides the \$200.00 prize offered above

**Ten Dollars Extra Bonus** will be awarded **each week** to the one sending us in the largest amount of subscription money for the week in which his remittance is received.

**Five Dollars Extra Bonus** will be awarded **each week** to the one sending us the second largest amount of subscription money for the week in which his remittance is received.

These weekly offers begin with the week of October 17-22, inclusive, and end with the week of December 19-24, inclusive.

Prizes do not interfere with the Discounts and Commissions, which in themselves are well worth working for.

There is no doubt that an early start will go a long way to securing the prizes.

Subscription Rates, Discounts and Commissions will be found on the other side of this page.

Those working for these prizes must plainly write at the top of the lists the words "GOLD COMPETITION."

# A WORD MORE

Among the great Metropolitan Newspapers of the world the 'Witness' stands unique in that it was the first to demonstrate the possibility of success in Metropolitan Journalism along 'Witness' lines. The London, England, 'Daily News' is the latest addition to the ranks of teetotal journalism. But teetotalism after all is only a negative virtue. Cleanliness in many other ways is even more important, and more important than all is a determination to be right and to do the right regardless.

### QUOTED FROM SOME CONTEMPORARIES:

'The mainspring of the 'Witness' prosperity has been public confidence in its motives and character.'—'Journal,' Ottawa.

'The 'Witness' stands four square to all the winds that blow.'—'Onward,' Toronto.

'A regular reader of the 'Witness' will be well informed.'—'Sunday Magazine,' London, England.

'The 'Witness' is a moral crusader, a champion of reform.'—'Onward.'

'The 'Witness' is perhaps the most influential journal in Canada.'—'Winnipeg Tribune.'

'The 'Witness' has impressed its country with high ideals of journalism.'—'Our Day.'

'The Montreal 'Witness' is by far the best educator.'—'Prairie Witness,' Indian Head, N.W.T.

'The Montreal 'Daily Witness' is the only Metropolitan paper in America that dares to be a consistent outspoken enemy of the drink traffic.'—'The New Voice,' N.Y.

### The Witness

The 'Witness' (Daily and Weekly) gives all the news that is worthy the attention of the average reader. It keeps its readers well informed on all subjects of interest. The cable, the telegraph, and the telephone, together with a staff of competent editors and reporters, all unite to make its news columns second to none.

The 'Witness' editorial pages are acknowledged by its readers on all sides to be both fair and forceful.

Reliable commercial news and quotations of the money, stock and produce markets are features that make it of great value in the world of commerce, finance and agriculture.

The 'Witness' special departments, such as 'The Home,' 'Literary Review,' 'Letters from Readers,' 'Boys' Page,' 'Children's Corner,' 'Queries,' 'Agricultural,' 'Horticultural,' 'Veterinary,' 'Poultry,' 'Pets,' 'Medical,' 'Legal,' 'Numismatic,' 'Chess,' etc., etc., are ably conducted by specialists at a large expense, offering a most valuable privilege to 'Witness' readers.

In 1846 the 'Witness' was started by the late John Dougall, and its aim was to supply the Dominion of Canada with the best possible newspaper. One which would always keep in mind high ideals and be 'for God and Home and Native Land.' The 'Witness' has grown since then. Modern machinery and present possibilities have made great improvements inevitable. But it has never outgrown the principles that are, so to say, engraved on its corner stone.

Few papers have had a continuous existence for so long a period. Fewer still have held to the same principles and have been controlled by the same family for anything like so long a time. The result is that the 'Witness' enjoys a loyal constituency that cannot be tempted to leave it in favor of any other publication.

A newspaper published on the 'Witness' lines needs the support of those who are willing to pay its subscription price for the reason that it voluntarily foregoes in the interest of its subscribers much revenue from pernicious advertisements, etc., that other publications accept regardless of their readers.

The 'Witness' is certainly unique among the great metropolitan newspapers of the world.

### The Daily Witness

contains almost everything that appears in the Weekly, and has, of course, the advantage of bringing you the news every day.

### The Weekly Witness

contains the best that appears in the 'Daily Witness,' besides giving somewhat more attention to agriculture and farmers' interests generally.

## WHAT OUR SUBSCRIBERS ARE SAYING.

### About the 'Witness.'

I read a number of papers on both sides of politics, and although I am an old Scotch Tory, the good old 'Witness' is my favorite paper, and if I was limited to only one paper I would without a moment's hesitation retain the 'Witness.'

ROBERT BURNS.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find one dollar—a year's subscription to the 'Weekly Witness,' beginning with New Year, 1904. The 'Witness' has always been the paper of my home, and now that I am away from home I find it indispensable.

I remain, yours truly,  
G. E. RICHARDS,  
Presbyterian Missionary.

Enclosed please find an order for my renewal subscription. It seems to me the 'Witness' gets better in comparison with other papers, so thoroughly honest and fair to all, and on all questions.

Yours truly,  
W. A. A. CLARIS.

Enclosed please find one dollar to renew my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness.' I cannot afford to do without the 'Witness' on account of the reliability of your editorials.

Respectfully,  
THOS. M. HENRY.

Enclosed please find postal note for one dollar, for which please send me the 'Weekly Witness.' The good old 'Witness' deserves the support of every Canadian who likes a good, clean, independent, patriotic newspaper whose reputation has been built upon honesty.

H. J. WOODSIDE.

We cannot do without the 'Witness.' If it should cease to be published, Canada would change its character for the worse inside of ten years.

(Rev.) J. U. TANNER.

Enclosed find one dollar, for renewal of your very newsy and invaluable paper, the 'Weekly Witness.' We have taken it for years, and would rather have it than any other paper.

LOUIS RENNIE.

# LATEST OFFERS

## SUPERSEDING ALL PREVIOUS OFFERS.

# SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Annual Rates on Individual Subscriptions.

DAILY WITNESS - - \$3.00 a year.  
WEEKLY WITNESS - - 1.00 a year.  
WORLD WIDE - - - 1.00 a year.  
NORTHERN MESSENGER - .40 a year.

Six Months Subscriptions at Half the above rate.

# DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS

Discounts or Commissions on the above rates apply only to orders for three or more Subscriptions to the same publication sent in at one time.

**33 1/3 %** that is one third of the price is allowed in the case of Renewal Subscriptions.  
**50 %** that is one half of the price is allowed in the case of New Subscriptions.

New Subscribers will get their papers from receipt of Subscription to 1st January, 1906.

# SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or more publications to the same address:

DAILY WITNESS.....\$3.00  
and  
WORD WIDE..... 1.00  
and  
NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40  
Worth....\$4.40

All for **\$3.50.**

WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00  
and  
WORLD WIDE..... 1.00  
and  
NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40  
Worth....\$2.40

All for **\$1.75.**

DAILY WITNESS .....\$3.00  
and  
WORLD WIDE.....\$1.00  
Worth....\$4.00

Both for **\$3.25.**

WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00  
and  
WORLD WIDE.....\$1.00  
Worth....\$2.00

Both for **\$1.50.**

WEEKLY WITNESS.....\$1.00  
and  
NORTHERN MESSENGER.. .40  
Worth....\$1.40

Both for **\$1.25.**

Six Months Trial Clubs at Half the Above Club Rates.

Besides the Discounts or Commissions set forth above there are valuable Prizes offered on the other side of this page.

Samples and Subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

## BLANK FORM.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,  
Montreal, Canada:

Please send the following publications to the following addresses:—

Name of Publication.	Subscriber's Name.	Address.	New or Old Subscriber.	Subscription Price.

Please find enclosed post office or express order for the above amount, namely, \_\_\_\_\_ dollars \_\_\_\_\_ cents.

Remitter's name \_\_\_\_\_  
and Address \_\_\_\_\_

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

## WORLD WIDE.

A Weekly Reprint of articles from the leading journals and reviews collecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

This remarkable and most readable journal has pushed its way, in a short time, beyond all expectations—chiefly owing to the good-will of its rapidly-growing constituency. Without wisdom of its own, 'World Wide' reflects the wisdom of the age—the day—the hour—the moment. Without opinions of its own 'World Wide' beats the tick of modern British and American thought. 'World Wide' has found its place on the study table. Preachers, teachers, writers and thinkers generally have hailed it as a new and most welcome companion. As a pleasant tonic—a stimulant to the mind 'World Wide' has no peer—at the price, no equal among the journals of the day.

An effort is made to select the articles each week so that due proportion is given to the various fields of human interest—to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

As some one has said: 'World Wide' is a feast of reason—an intellectual treat.'

Regular readers of 'World Wide' are kept in touch with the world's thinking.

### About 'World Wide.'

London, W., 12th Sept. 1904.

Dear Sir,—I wish to subscribe for your paper 'World Wide.' Specimen copies of which have reached me. When I saw that this paper was published by John Dougall & Son, I felt that I must order it, for it was sure to be good. As a child I was taught to respect the name of John Dougall, and my late husband (the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Cote street Church, Montreal), was not behind my father in his regard for that noble man. As a Canadian I am proud of the 'Montreal Witness,' which takes the first place amongst the dailies of the country. It has long set an example which other papers might well copy. Wishing increasing success to all your publications, I am sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH H. BURNS.

PRESIDENT TROTTER, D.D.,

of Acadia University, says:

I look eagerly for your weekly collection of good things, and recommend the paper warmly to my friends.

S. E. DAWSON, LIT. D., KING'S PRINTER, says:

I take a good many papers, but 'World Wide' is the only one which I read without skipping.

Grenfell, Assa.

I find it almost indispensable to keep abreast with the best thought of the time.

J. NICHOLLS.

Fredericton, N.B.

I enclose, with much pleasure, renewal subscription to 'World Wide,' and wish to express my appreciation of its admirable selections.

WM. CROCKETT, LL.D.

Toronto, Ont., 1904. President of the G.N.V. Company.)

Gentlemen,—I consider 'World Wide' one of the very best of its class and would be very sorry to be without it.

(From the H. P. WIGHT.

Chatham, Ont.

We are much pleased with 'World Wide,' and consider it the most valuable journal of the kind we have knowledge of.

DRS. HOLMES and McKEOUGH.

PROFESSOR J. H. RHODES,

West River, N.B., says:

'World Wide' is a delight to me. Read every word.

SIR ALGERNON COOTE, Baronet, who says,

I am delighted with 'World Wide.' The publication is superior to any of a similar kind that I have seen on either side of the Atlantic.

Westboro, Ont.

'World Wide' is in the best sense catholic, not partisan. Its interests are human, not sentimental or sordid. Its selections are discriminating and of consequent value.

(Rev.) E. THOMAS.

Sumpter, Oreg.

I can assure you 'World Wide' is appreciated by those whom I allow to read it. As an old Ontarian boy, I wish the proprietors of the 'Witness' and 'World Wide' success for their manly stand on public matters.

J. H. MACALLUM.

## THE NORTHERN MESSENGER

A Weekly Illustrated Twelve Page Paper, interesting alike to Young and Old. Canada's Most Popular Sabbath School Paper.

The 'Northern Messenger' contains nearly three times as much reading matter as any other paper of the same price, and we believe you will agree with us in thinking that the matter is of the most inspiring and interesting description.

Another of its advantages is that it is a Canadian paper, while most of its contemporaries are printed in the United States, and on the Fourth of July and Decoration Day, as well as other occasions, are filled with national matter less grateful to the patriotism of our youth than to that of those to whom it is addressed. The 'Northern Messenger,' in cultivating patriotism, proposes to do so on British and Canadian models.

It is full of story and illustration suitable to the children, who like to get it week by week from the post-office in their own names. A great many parents like to read its stories to their children at bed-time.

But its most surprising feature is its price.

### About the 'Northern Messenger.'

For a bit of Sunday reading commend me to the good old 'Northern Messenger,' writes W. S. Jamieson, of Dalton, Ont.

Mr. John McMillan, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: 'My wife could not do without the 'Messenger.' It is a splendid paper. Our friends in Scotland prize it very much.'

Advertisements.



You won't harden or shrink woollens with Sunlight Soap. The purity of the oils and fats and the absence of free alkali prevent that.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

Liverpool is about to borrow £60,000 for the demolition of slum properties.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of a great missionary conference in Belfast. Delegates from England and Scotland will take part.

Those concerned in a case at Marlborough street, London, comprised a Turk, a Belgian, an Italian, a Frenchman, an Irishman, a Scotchman, and an Englishman.

At the monthly meeting of the Ballinasloe District Asylum Committee Dr. A. English, of Mullingar, a lady practitioner, was elected junior resident medical officer.

Fares on the municipal tramways in Manchester are now paid by token-celluloid discs about as large as a shilling, with the fare (penny or half-penny) stamped on the back. They can be obtained in packets of sixty.

An inmate of the Braintree Workhouse has offered to take his discharge if the guardians would pay £1 0s. 10d. for the 125 rats he had killed while in the house. They promised him 1s. 9½d. if he would leave the place altogether.

The youngest daughter of Judge Parry, of the Manchester County Court, was drowned while bathing at Aberdaron, situated on a bay at the end of the Carnarvonshire Peninsula. Miss Parry, who was fifteen, was washed off the rocks into deep water.

Thos. Crawley, aged 88, an extensive landholder residing about five miles from Ballyhauns, County Mayo, was shot at by his son, who afterwards committed suicide. Mr. Crawley lies in a critical condition. His son was about forty-five years of age.

The Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Ryle) consecrated, at Sherfield English, near Romsey, a new church, provision for which was made by the late Louisa Lady Ashburton, in memory of her only daughter, the late lady Northampton. The church has cost about £10,000.

Chartley Castle, near Stafford, the historic seat of Earl Ferrers, has been sold by auction for £35,000. This included the hall, castle ruins and a park of 2,000 acres. Mary Queen of Scots was in custody at the castle, which was visited by Queen Elizabeth.

The Duke of Sutherland, having closed a bridge road on his Staffordshire estate, which is said to have been open for three hundred years, the gates have been forcibly removed near Trentham by a number of residents, headed by a lady. The police contented themselves by looking on and taking a few names and addresses. The gates have since been re-erected and fastened up.

It is somewhat remarkable that the crowned bard of the National Eisteddfod has been a Llanelly minister twice of recent years. Shortly after he came to Llanelly, Gwylfa won the crown, and now the Rev. Machno Humphreys has attained a similar distinction. While at Llanelly, Eisted also added one more to his many eisteddfodic chairs.

Mr. Sharpe, revising barrister for North-East Lancashire, gave an important decision affecting passive resistors. An owner had neglected to pay 3d. the education portion of the rate. Mr. Sharpe held that only non-payment of poor rate disqualified a voter, and not the non-payment of the education rate.

YOUNG LADIES MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Jno. C. Huffman speaks to you all.

She Tells of her Troubles and their Cure that you may be benefited.

Napanee, Ont., Sept. 30.—(Special).—There are many women in Canada who will yet write letters of thanks to Mrs. Jno. C. Huffman, of this place. Mrs. Huffman suffered as they are suffering now. She discovered a cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills; and she is breaking the law of secrecy that binds the great majority of womankind to let her suffering sisters know where they may find relief. Mrs. Huffman says:— 'I was troubled for about six years with Kidney Disease and the pain was so great I could hardly bear it. I could not entertain any company. One night when I was feeling very miserable I read of some wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills and resolved to try them. At this time my urine was something terrible and at times very disagreeable to pass, but Dodd's Kidney Pills soon brought me relief from all my troubles and by the time I had taken six boxes I was completely cured. 'I am making this statement to the public in the hope that it may help other young ladies or married women.'

which was collected with the poor rate for convenience.

Some damaged plums which a Douglas costermonger had thrown from his barrow into the street were picked up and eaten by a little boy aged two years. Three hours afterwards he became sick and died. Death, it was found, was due to an irritant poison, and the jury recommended that the authorities should prevent hawkers throwing decayed fruit in the street.

At the sale of the effects of the Marquis of Anglesey his clothes realized £3,441. The gem of the 362 fancy waistcoats was one with peacock feathers worked in silk, which sold for £13. A sable overcoat fetched £300, or £700 less than the Marquis paid for it; £8 15s. was given for an ermine lounge suit, silk shirts went for five guineas a dozen, and the dressing gowns realized £471.

There are two towns in the County Cork that possess spas or thermal springs—viz., Mallow and Dunmanway, and some interesting developments are shortly expected in respect to each of them. The water of the spa at Mallow has been found to contain radium and it is thought it will also be found in those of Dunmanway. An analysis of the waters has been ordered.

Two young women—a shop assistant and a domestic—were burned to death in a fire that broke out at a London mantle-shop. They both made their way out into the street with the others on the alarm being given, but they re-entered the building, the assistant to save her bicycle and the domestic to recover her engagement ring, and their retreat being cut off by the progress of the fire, they perished before the arrival of the fire-escape.

The Rev. Sir John Leigh Hoskyns, father of the new Bishop of Southwell, is a notable figure in the county of Berkshire by reason of his vigorous old age. Though in his eighty-seventh year, he still drives his four-wheeled chaise round the countryside, and did not relinquish saddle riding till turned the eighties. The veteran baronet frequently conducts the whole service at Aston Tyrrold single-handed, and always preaches extempore.

The erection of the memorial to Barbara Moon at Rolvenden recalls the fact that at the time of her death she was supposed to be the only surviving eyewitness of the battle of Waterloo. The prominence given to her history by the 'Kentish Express' fund, however, disclosed the existence of two other old ladies who were present on the field of battle. One of them has lately died, and now only one survives, Madame Dubois, a French woman.

It is interesting to note that Lord Inchiquin is the only subject of the King who can use the royal scarlet liveries for his domestics. The family are of royal descent through the original race of Hibernian sovereigns. The present peer is a tall, athletic-looking man of an artistic turn of mind, and an excellent amateur photographer, his landscapes being particularly noteworthy. He served for some time in the Rifle Brigade, and succeeded his father not very long since in the family honors.

Remarkable fidelity and intelligence was displayed by an Irish terrier belonging to Major Evans-Gordon, M.P., which was poisoned by thieves who broke into his Steyne residence recently. After poisoning the dog, the thieves left it dozing, apparently dead, but unnoticed by them it crawled to its master's bedroom and by scratching at the door succeeded in arousing him. When Major Evans-Gordon returned to his room after investigating the burglary the terrier was dead.

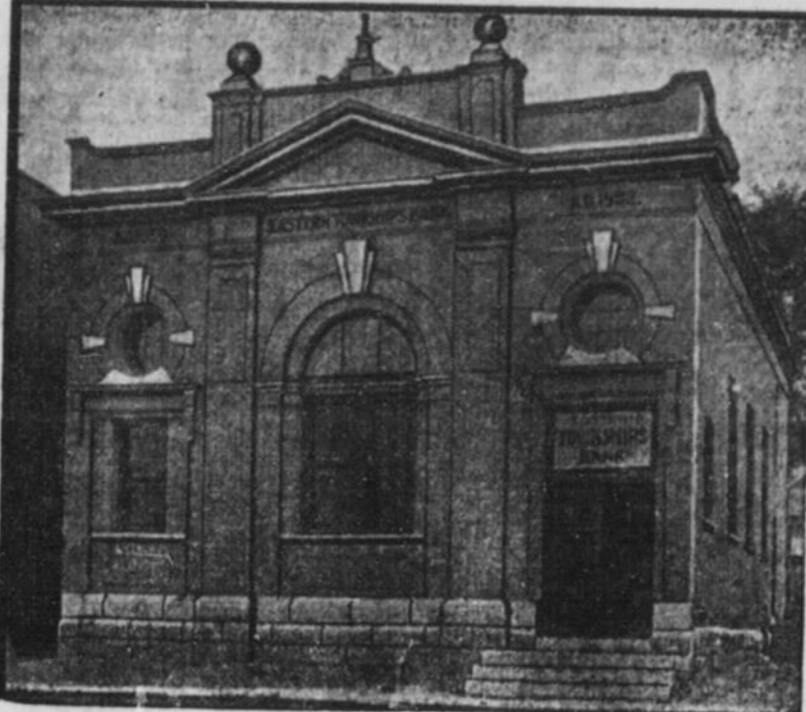
A venerable and picturesque figure is Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell, who has just been elected president of the Institute of Mining Engineers. He is in his eighty-ninth year, and if there is any one on Tyneside who knows more than he does of iron and coal mining he has yet to be heard from. A hard worker all his life, the owner of 3,000 acres of mineral land, a director of the North Eastern Railway, Sir Lowthian is still a hale and hearty man, with a bright eye, a resounding voice, and a frame as upright as that of many men not much more than half his age. His recreation is gardening.

There are probably many, even among the subscribers to Milton's statue—which, as just arranged, is to be unveiled in London on Nov. 2—who will be surprised to hear that the body of the great poet was once on view at a charge of threepence a head within a few yards of the site chosen for this splendid tribute to his memory. It was in 1790, after a little carnival, that two overseers and a carpenter entered the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where Milton lay buried, and, having discovered the leaden coffin which contained his body, cut open its top with a mallet and chisel. 'When they disturbed the shroud,' Neve says, when telling the story of the ghouliah deed, 'the ribs fell, Mr. Fountain confessed that he pulled hard at the teeth, which resisted until someone hit them with a stone.' Fountain secured all the fine teeth in the upper jaw, and generously gave one to one of his accomplices. Altogether, the second-class stole a rib-bone, ten teeth, and several handfuls of hair; and, to crown the diabolical business, the female gravedigger afterwards exhibited the body to anyone willing to pay threepence for the spectacle.—'Westminster Gazette.'

SCOTCH.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie opened an institute, free library and recreation rooms at Cromarty, which have been erected to commemorate the Hugh Miller Centenary.

The Dowager Countess Strathmore (who is 73 years of age), Lady Mabel Lindsay and Miss Muriel Lyon have been injured by the overturning of their motor-car in Northumberland.



THE NEW EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK AT RICHMOND.

The above is taken from a photograph of the new Eastern Townships Bank which has recently been opened at Richmond, and which supplies a long-felt want, that of a centrally located banking house, the old building being at the extreme east end of the town. This branch of the Eastern Townships Bank has long been a particularly flourishing one, situated as it is in the centre of a rich farming country. The new bank, which was built at a cost of \$12,000, is a massive and handsome structure, and adds greatly to the appearance of Richmond's business centre. The present manager, Mr. A. S. Raimbach, who succeeded Mr. W. L. Ball on his removal to Winnipeg, in January, 1903, has the confidence and respect of people of all creeds and classes in this section of the country. He has been connected with the Eastern Townships Bank for about twenty years.

Mr. A. S. Raimbach, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, Richmond, is an Englishman by birth. He was born at Birmingham, England, and came to Canada in 1883, in which year he entered the services of the Eastern Townships Bank at Richmond. He spent several years there during which time he was steadily gaining promotion. He was subsequently transferred to Lowansville, Bedford, Stanstead and the head office, Sherbrooke. Both in his official capacity and as a gentleman Mr. Raimbach has the confidence of the entire community.



MR. A. S. RAIMBACH, Manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, Richmond.

The vessels of the Channel Squadron landed about one thousand sailors at Fort William on Tuesday, and the men embraced the opportunity of ascending Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, the ridges of which swarmed with bluejackets.

A new lifeboat has been launched at Anstruther, which has been presented by Mrs. Walker, of West Calder, in memory of her late husband and daughter. This is the third lifeboat stationed at Anstruther, all of which have been the gifts of large-hearted donors.

Lord Strathcona has purchased two Scottish islands—Colonsay and Oronsay. They are situated near Islay, and cover thirteen thousand acres. One is famous for Highland cattle and the other for seals. The islands have been in the McNeill family for two hundred years.

A sea wall at the east end of Dunbar, erected for the purpose of preventing encroachments by the sea, has now reached completion. The wall, which is of a very substantial character, built on a rock bottom, is twenty-one feet high, and will place the houses in that neighborhood in a position of perfect security.

The Rev. Norman Lang, son of Principal Lang, Aberdeen, and brother of the Bishop of Steyney, who was a member of the clerical staff of Portsea parish during a part of the time Dr. Lang was vicar, has been appointed to the sole charge of St. Margaret's, South Africa, whither he went for the benefit of his health.

Four hundred and twelve whales have been killed off the Shetland coast this season. Operations have just closed, and the various stations have sent in their returns, showing a large increase on the figures of a year ago. This, a correspondent says, is unquestionably due to the foundation of numerous whaling stations by Norwegians in Shetland. The industry is leaving British hands.

Mr. A. Findlay, Mairland, the Potato King, has just had a visit from some of the leading potato experts in Lincolnshire to examine the new variety of potato, the Mairland Queen. On being asked to fix a price for a single tuber Mr. Findlay named £20, which was at once given by five of those present. At £20 per tuber, and allowing three shaws per square yard, this works out at considerably over £5,000,000 per acre!

A well-dressed, gentlemanly young man about twenty-five years of age, began a religious oration in Waverley Station, Edinburgh, and in the midst of it drew from his breast pocket what seemed to be a bundle of tracts. He freely distributed these among the crowd, and the recipients found, to their surprise, that the young man had presented them with one-pound Scottish notes.

The Secretary for Scotland has issued an order forbidding motor traffic on the two following roads—the Trossachs road from Gartlochzie road to Trossachs pier, Loch Katrine; and the Kinghorne and Braes Road, from Monachylemore to Inverlochgar. The prohibited portion of the Trossachs road is about eighty

Advertisements.



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

FACTORY is now being removed to more commodious and suitable premises. THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day. THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States.

THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty as all other Standard machines do. THE OLIVER is the Standard Visible writing machine, The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled. Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent. You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Dollar values.

A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for:— Daily Witness World Wide Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months. Or it will pay for:— Weekly Witness World Wide Northern Messenger } All for 6 Months. Or it will pay for any 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, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies (excepting Cuba), Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar. Postal Union Countries other than the above. Also City of Montreal and suburbs, 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 .....

Mr. Forbes, of Callendar, the father of the present laird. The Rev. D. D. Ormond, Stirling, acted as guide to the Glencarron Ramblers Club, Denny, which visited the 'City of the Rock' the other day, and inspected the historic buildings in it. At Stirling Castle Mr. Ormond gave what seems a likely explanation as to how the tune of the ninety-fifth Psalm came to be called 'Dunfermline'. In the year 1488, he said, the Chapel Royal at the Castle was under the charge of the monks and the ecclesiastical authorities at Dunfermline. One of the institutions of these days was what was known as a 'sang-schule,' and it was the business of a man named Dean John Angus to train the youthful members of this 'schule,' who met in the Chapel Royal, the art of singing. This Dean John Angus came from Dunfermline, and Mr. Ormond thought it very probable that the tune in question was written by him for the boys to sing before the King, and that he called it 'Dunfermline,' in honor of his native place.

POWERFUL ODOR OF AMBERGRIS.

(Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer.') The druggist held in his hand a lump of gray substance like putty. It was smaller than a baseball and as light as cork. Through it, here and there, ran streaks of yellow and black. 'This is a lump of ambergris,' the druggist said. 'It is worth about \$500, I judge. Smell it.' The patron put his nose to the ambergris. Then he said, surprised: 'Why, it has no smell.' The druggist, smiling, rubbed it with his sleeve, and immediately a powerful, musk-like odor filled the air. 'Crude ambergris,' he said, 'never smells until you warm it or rub it.' 'This chunk of ambergris here smells like musk. That is because it is crude. The odor of prepared ambergris has not the least resemblance to musk.' He rubbed his hand over his sleeve. 'From handling this,' he said, 'my coat will smell till the autumn. My hands, no matter how I wash them, will smell for several days.'

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

Advertisements. HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

You're probably heartily sick of it. Well, for one dollar spent on Catarrhoxone you can be cured. You are foolish to delay, get Catarrhoxone to-day, use it and you'll have no more asthma. Catarrhoxone has been successful for years,—you can't get anything so good. Try Catarrhoxone.

The London correspondent of the 'Dub-

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experiences on matters interesting to them as a class, and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

FARM HYGIENE.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Attention was recently called to the fact that out of some one or two hundred samples of water from farm wells analysed annually by Professor Shutt, chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, not one-fifth are found safe and wholesome. By far the greater number have to be utterly condemned, and it seems very evident that a great improvement in our water supplies is necessary. This dangerous condition of many farm wells is undoubtedly due to pollution by insanitary closets. There is no reason why we should have our farmhouses to-day in the semi-barbaric condition in which so many of them are, with their closets and privies a menace to public health. We may talk about bacteriology, sanitation, and so on, but all that and a great deal more is included in what we understand by 'cleanliness.' The lack of cleanliness is primarily a matter of ignorance, and secondarily a matter of laziness.

An Ontario editor, who is a member of the board of health in his town and familiar with sanitary conditions in his section, says in effect: Perhaps the farmers of this district are worse than elsewhere, but of all the farms I have visited during the past few years, I have yet to learn of one closet kept with a regard to common decency, not to speak of hygienic laws. This state of affairs is utterly inexcusable. In the towns the closets are inspected by order of the boards of health, and the people are gradually being persuaded to adopt the dry earth system. Very few pits are left and no new ones are being dug. Inspection by county and township boards of health may be impracticable, but the self-respect of farmers and their families ought to mean something in this respect, if regard for health means nothing.

Ordinary shallow wells in the vicinity of the old-fashioned privy pits are almost certain to become contaminated by seepage. The soil is an excellent filtering and cleansing agent, oxidizing organic matter rapidly, and tending to check the development of many of the common putrefactive bacteria. But the soil is only able to dispose of a certain amount of contaminating material, and such disposal takes time, so that by heavy rains the contaminating matter may be carried far into the earth below the true purifying layer, and thus soak unchanged into the wells. An old pit which has been closed and covered with earth is almost equally dangerous, as the decomposition of the large mass of excreta contained therein is a matter of years, unless hastened by the proximity of trees whose roots reach the pit. The contents should be removed and spread upon a field, and the pit left open long enough to permit the decomposition of any organic matter remaining.

If farmers once took time to think of these matters, there would undoubtedly be a great improvement. Windmills are now both cheap and common, and there is no reason why well-to-do farmers should not have a water system in their houses, with all the conveniences and advantages which residents in the cities enjoy from the waterworks systems there established. Though not quite so convenient, the dry earth closet is so cheap and so satisfactory from the sanitary point of view that no farmer can discover a reasonable excuse for refusing to adopt it. A well laid concrete floor will be found by far the easiest to keep in a clean and wholesome condition. A stout box of suitable size mounted on runners and with a strong hook at one end to which a horse may be attached, makes a receptacle that can be conveniently drawn to the field or barnyard to be emptied. This box may be made wholly or in part of sheet iron, and if the bottom be semi-circular in form a kettle of hot water will be found sufficient to loosen the frozen contents in winter. Galvanized iron buckets, larger at the top than at the bottom, are also easy to empty in winter. The nature of the receptacle

is largely a matter of convenience; the essential features of the system are the storing and use of a plentiful supply of dry earth and the emptying of the receptacle regularly. If the contents be spread thinly over the surface of a field, they will be decomposed in a very few days, with no danger to the public health.

Ashes should not be used as a substitute for earth, and road dust is very little better. The surface soil of a field or garden that has been frequently cultivated will be found just the thing. If a little coarse or lumpy it may be run through a gravel screen. It is always advisable to keep a good supply on hand, as it becomes drier and better with age when stored in a bin.

If the man who has hitherto been careless in this particular will adopt and maintain a proper sanitary system in connection with his closet, he will find himself gaining largely, not only in self-respect, but in the respect of his family and of the strangers within his gates. Furthermore, he may thereby escape the ravages of such diseases as typhoid fever, which are so frequently traced to the use of contaminated water.

A RUN-DOWN FARM.

It is one thing to give advice as to how to improve a run down farm and another to be able to tell how such a farm has actually been brought to a higher state of productivity. In a recent issue of the 'Tribune Farmer,' Mr. B. W. McKee tells how a run down Maine farm has been improved. He says:—'Now that so much interest is manifested in repopulating the worn-out farms of the east, and when the real worth of these farms is beginning to be understood, any method of renovating them and rendering the soil again productive, which may be within the means of the man who must make every cent invested tell for an income, becomes of interest. One such method has been somewhat closely observed by me, and from results which are now apparent I am free to say that this method, somewhat original and unique, is a most decided success.

In 1894, after having been cropped for many years without having any fertilizing materials returned to the soil, this farm was purchased by a mechanic whose health had failed, and who was obliged to seek some outdoor occupation. The property consists of sixty-five acres of land, fifty of which are intervals, free from stone. To give the reader an idea of the poverty of the soil I may say that the hay which grew on the farm in 1893 was sold to the purchaser for eight tons, and every acre of the intervals had been mowed over to get it. In 1894 about the same amount of hay was cut. The owner then turned fifteen acres out to pasture, and made an agreement with a lively stable keeper in the village, five miles away, to buy all the manure he should make for a term of years, paying \$3 a cord for it, and in return the stable keeper was to buy his hay and straw as fast as he had any to sell, paying \$12 a ton for the hay and \$6 a ton for the straw. At the end of the first year thirty-three cords of manure had been drawn and spread on the land, and the stableman was \$75 ahead on the deal.

'During the second year, about twelve acres were planted to sweet corn for the canning factory, and three acres to potatoes. About the same amount of land has been in these crops each year since then. At the end of the third year of the stable deal enough hay and straw had been sold to pay for all the manure purchased—practically one hundred cords—and the farm was \$70 ahead. At this time the stable changed hands, and the deal was closed. The productivity of the soil had been brought up sufficiently so that in 1903, with twenty-five acres in pasture and hord crops, the remainder of the farm produced thirty tons of hay. Good yields of sweet corn have been obtained, and potatoes have been dug and sold at the rate of three hundred bushels an acre. In addition to the stable manure purchased, that from what few animals are kept upon the farm, mostly sheep, has been carefully husbanded and used to the best possible advantage, and phosphate has been used upon the corn and potatoes at the rate of three hundred pounds an acre. The sweet corn and potatoes sold, the returns from the sheep and the few cows kept, with an occasional job in the shop, afford an income to support the family, making the cash outlay very light indeed.

'More stock has been kept as more fodder was produced, and in 1901 a circular silo was built which has been filled each year since, and has been of great assistance in increasing the amount of stock food produced.

'As I looked over the fields of grass, Hungarian, oats, corn and potatoes on this farm recently, it reminded me far more of Aroostook's fertile fields than the worn-out soil of former years. The fertility of the farm is still on the increase, and each year sees more value taken from the soil. Now that the severe up-grade has been passed, the owner is repairing his farm buildings, equipping his shop with new tools and his farm with improved stock and new machinery.

'The work of renovating this farm has not taken large amounts of muscular labor, like the clearing off of the forests in Aroostook; nor has the work been done in the solitude of him who takes up the prairie farm of the west, but almost entirely with horses, and among nearby neighbors, where the roads and schools are good and where good markets abound for all farm products. Neither was there anything specially advantageous about the situation at the start. The hay and straw were sold at prices rather below the average, and the price paid for the manure was more than it costs in many other localities; but, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the farm with the team labor, was made to recuperate itself, and has come to outdo Aroostook in its per acre production of potatoes; to produce hay in quantities 50 percent above the average for the state; and, with the same management in the years to come, will keep up its capacity for production, with less expense for outside fertility than many farms that have only recently been taken from the forest.'

SELLING THE APPLE CROP.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

The other day the farmers in the vicinity of Ingersoll, Ont., assembled to the number of about 75 to 80 to inspect the work done by the power-spraying outfit managed in that vicinity by the Dominion Fruit Division. The object of the demonstration was to show that spraying might profitably be done as thrashing is usually done in western Ontario, one man taking the contract for doing the work of a large number of his neighbors. A circuit embracing three thousand three hundred trees was contracted for and Mr. J. C. Harris was employed to do the work. He succeeded in spraying the whole number of trees four times with one outfit at a cost of something less than twenty cents a tree. The apples in the unsprayed orchards in that district are so scabby as to be practically worthless. The contrast between the sprayed and unsprayed fruit is therefore very marked.

The audience assembled at one o'clock at the orchard of Mr. J. C. Norsworthy and inspected very carefully a large number of trees, counting and grading the apples. Some unsprayed orchards were visited and again some sprayed orchards, until six or seven had been inspected. The results may be summed up as follows. In the sprayed orchards ninety percent of the fruit would grade number one, while in the unsprayed orchards not more than fifteen percent would grade number one. In some cases only sixteen percent of first class fruit was found and on some trees it was difficult to discover a perfect apple. The cost of spraying was about twenty cents per tree or ten cents per barrel, and it is a fair estimate to say that for every twenty cents expended in spraying there was an increased value of about one dollar.

The inspection was witnessed by Prof. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Mr. G. A. Putnam, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes; Mr. P. W. Hedgects, secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and a half dozen correspondents of agricultural papers.

Incidentally many points in general orchard culture were taken up. Professor Hutt drew attention to the fact that, even though cultivation and pruning were neglected in some of the sprayed orchards, the trees were well loaded and the specimens large. He pointed out that had the season been dry these fine samples could not have been obtained. Mr. Putnam spoke of the success which had attended the operations of the fruit shippers' associations of Walkerton, Chatham and St. Catharines, and especially commended this system of disposing of their fruit.

Mr. McNeill spoke briefly on the topic 'How to sell the apple crop.' He strongly condemned selling in bulk. By this method the farmer was selling a product, the quantity of which he was not in a position to estimate, to the buyer who had spent years in buying and was very apt in estimating the quantity of apples on a tree. He also condemned selling apples with the understanding that they be picked and piled on the ground until the packers came to pack them. This usually resulted in a loss of fifty percent. A much better plan for the farmer was to pick, pack, grade, and mark his own fruit, and then offer it for sale. The best way was, undoubtedly, the formation of a co-operative selling society, which would erect storehouses and packing sheds at some central place and have the fruit packed and graded by men who were used to the work. This method would not only effect a great saving in the quantity of fruit to be marketed, but by giving a large number of packages of one variety and of uniform grade would attract larger buyers and secure better prices. With reference to the crop around Ingersoll this year, Mr. McNeill said that he could not conscientiously urge buyers to make an offer, inasmuch as in the unsprayed orchards there was almost nothing to buy. Many of the sprayed orchards had been sold, and no doubt with proper management the rest could be sold, though the individual farmer was at a disadvantage as compared with the co-operative associations.

VALUE OF MANURE.

(Farmer's Guide.)

It is a fact worth noting that the physical effect of barnyard manure on the texture of the soil is fully as important as the amount of plant food which the former contains. Some farmers know and realize this, but still there are many who do not. Those who do not, simply consider manure as a material furnishing plant food and in that respect class it with commercial fertilizers, instead of crediting it with having any additional value. This is a mistake that should be corrected wherever prevalent, as barnyard manure is worth all that it costs to place it upon the land, where it is made upon the farm, simply as an improver of physical conditions in the soil. While commercial fertilizers are very valuable as a source of available plant food they do not offer further advantages. Their place is to supplement stable manures and not to supplant them. Commercial fertilizers may do great good in stimulating the growth of the plants and giving them a vigorous start in life, and even contribute to their support throughout the growing season, but they do not make the soil better adapted to the growing and maturing of plants, as barnyard manure does. Barnyard manure, besides adding to the amount of plant food in the soil that cannot be obtained in any other way, adds humus to the soil and in this respect is even a greater benefit to most soils. Humus may be termed the organic, it is very necessary for the best vegetable matter in the soil and growth and development of all plant life. It is that which determines the water-holding qualities of a soil. A soil with plenty of humus in it will hold moisture sufficient for the maturity of almost any crop upon the farm. It is a great protection against drouth and land that has frequent applications of raw barnyard manure will be able to resist a much longer period of rainless weather than

soil upon which no manure is used. If there is anything that can be called a remedy against drouth it is the free use of barnyard manure. While its application cannot obviate all of the evils which follow excessive dry and hot weather, it can and does do away with them in a surprisingly great degree.

The farmer who manured his corn ground well last spring before planting is now reaping the benefits of his labor. This season's dry time has told on many a promising field of corn, but those which had been previously well manured have suffered much less. In passing through a Huntington county corn field recently the writer noted a strip of corn, twenty or thirty rows, which gave practically no evidence of the continued dry weather. The plants were of good color, were vigorous and were showing good-sized ears, while the corn on both sides of it, in the same field, gave a decidedly different appearance. The lower leaves of the plants were completely dried up and the others were 'rolling' badly; the ears seemed small and had hardly begun their development, and there was no doubt that the drouth was hurting it greatly. Upon inquiring what made the difference, we were informed that the few rows near the centre of the field were on ground that had had a 'light dressing of hog manure' last spring and that the balance of the field had not received any barnyard manure for three years, the whole field having been in corn continuously during that time. The farmer told us that the treatment of the ground, both before and after planting, had been precisely the same and had never been treated different from the balance of the field. There is no question that this year's application of manure made the difference, and to our mind it was a fine demonstration as to the value of manure as a drouth register. Of course, it may have also been of some value as a plant food producer, but that supposition only makes the lesson more important.

The value of a 'light dressing' of manure on corn ground was clearly shown in this instance. We have noticed other fields of corn this year and have easily picked out the manured ones. While we have not had success in using commercial fertilizer on corn, the application of barnyard manure will invariably give good results, especially should the season be a dry one. There is not much danger of over-manuring farm land, no matter for what crop it is intended. If more live stock were kept and more manure used, greater profits would be credited to the farmers of this country.

VIGOROUS COWS.

(Holstein-Friesian Association's Bulletin.)

This is the element that produces endurance under great strain of any sort,—in the race horse under the strain of terrific speed, in the mule cow under the strain of enormous production. Under the strain of a severe climate it is called hardiness. The presence or absence of this element is specially manifest in the growth and development of the young of the different breeds. Of the one they live and grow without special care or attention; of the other, they perish easily if they do not have the best of care. The difference is simply in constitutional vigor or vital force born in the calves of the one and not born in the calves of the other. This difference continues throughout the lives of these animals. It may not be manifest so conspicuously in after-life; yet it affects all their relations to their food, care and production. In what does it consist? It is in possessing what is sometimes called the nervous temperament. Not unfrequently we find the offspring of breeds that lay especial claim to this temperament especially lacking in the ability to live and rapidly develop without special care. It is a secret force hidden in the race, in the breed and in the animal. Perhaps it may be properly called the vital temperament. The bulls of the Holstein-Friesian breed possess this vital force or temperament more strongly than those of any other improved dairy breed. The breeders in Holland and Friesland have always avoided in-and-in-breeding. In proof that this breed has maintained a high standard of vital force we point to its use in almost every climate, including that of Northern Russia, nearly up to the Arctic Circle. Here in America, it is as hardy as our native cattle. Its calves are raised without difficulty. Taken from their dams at three days old and reasonably fed on skim milk and a little oil meal they grow like weeds. Given plenty of food, no matter if much of it is roughage, they develop rapidly. The heifers usually drop their calves at about two years old and henceforward are profitable to their owners.

LATE OR EARLY CHICKS

Most poultry writers advocate the early hatching of chickens, the pullets of which are intended to replenish the laying stock. The veteran breeder, Mr. L. K. Welch, takes exception to this view. Writing in the 'Commercial Poultry Journal' he says: 'It is safe to say that nine-tenths of all the chickens raised in the northern half of our country are hatched between April 10 and July 25 of each year; that the May hatch will come to laying a full month younger in life than the March and April hatched chicks from the same pen of ancestors, and that August hatched chicks will lay at a younger age than either, but of course are not desirable.'

Advertisements.

A WOMAN WHO SWEARS

Because her corns ache should get Putnam's Corn Extractor. It removes corns in 24 hours, causes no pain, doesn't injure the flesh. A thousand imitations prove the value of Putnam's. It's by far the best corn-cure.

Advertisements.

THE U. S. SEPARATORS HAVE LOW SUPPLY CAN AND MAKE MORE MONEY by getting more cream—Held World's Record for clean skimming. SAVE MORE MONEY by wearing longer and costing less for repairs than others, therefore are the MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY. Handsome illustrated catalogue free for the asking. We have transfer houses at many different Canadian points thus insuring prompt delivery to any section. Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

because we have to mature them in the winter months, and the spring influence upon them brings them to laying before they have fully developed, and they never reach mature growth. 'Again March produces the chicks with the weakest vitality, and if they are at all precocious in laying they usually become broody early and many of them molt into premature old hens, having grown three full coats of feathers before they are a year old, and are reduced to culls and useless as high-class breeders. 'Chickens hatched in May and kept growing, with no set back, until Christmas time, form the majority of the exhibition winners. The four most noted Brahmas that I ever raised—birds that won for me no less than five different breeders and grew to the large record-weights for the breed—were hatched in June, and it is an absolute fact that in all my years of experience in poultry culture nine-tenths of all the Brahmas I ever raised have been hatched between May 10 and June 25.

The best Brahma cocks ever exhibited, and those that have made remarkable records as producers, have been late hatched males that were kept through their cockerel period in captivity and in the following February mated to pullets, yet in the face of all this do we see Asiatic breeders force the season to early fall layers, and the consequence is that the pullets are exhausted before the season to hatch and rear their progeny commences.

The most vigorous and healthy chicks come after the first eight or ten sets and from the forty eggs the hen lays after molting—when the eggs are large, firmly shelled and of even color. From these we get the phenomenal birds that lay the most eggs and become the prize winners for us. Thus, it will be seen that the chicken's chances are controlled before it is born, so to speak, for its real birth is the egg.

'Chicks hatched from such eggs and fed judiciously from the time they are twenty-four hours old until ready for the show pen will be strong, vigorous and hardy, providing the parent stock is properly bred and judiciously mated. They should be fed good, clean cracked corn, oats, barley and wheat, and sweet ground beef scraps, and if yarded should be furnished with green food. The whole feed should be in the proportion of fifteen percent sweet meat, twenty-five percent grass or vegetable matter and sixty percent grain. Milk is a whole food and drink, but it should be scalded for their use until they are two weeks old and they will seldom have bowel complaint.'

EDUCATING THE FARMER.

Education is a great subject, writes W. H. Bowker, of the New England Farmer, and our ideas of it change with changing times. A century ago the minister was thought to be the best educated man, and yet we think of him to-day as perhaps being the least educated except along one line. I sometimes feel that the up-to-date, scientific farmer, if he knows how to express himself, that is, has been properly trained in English, is the most broadly educated man of them all; at least in all matters pertaining to material affairs. Just think what an educated farmer must know!

To begin with, he should have some knowledge of geology, which deals with rocks, soils and their origin; in addition he must have some knowledge of entomology to know their composition and their requirements, how to treat them and how to fertilize them. He must know something of botany to be familiar with the character and habits of plants, the things which he is to grow. Neither can he neglect biology, which concerns the lower orders of life, the unseen forces which are constantly at work to build up animal and vegetable life, or to destroy it—the bacteria in the soil, without which no living thing can grow; or the blights which are so destructive of life. He must have some knowledge of veterinary science to successfully deal with the diseases of animals; likewise, some knowledge of entomology, to know the insect pests and how to combat them. When he comes to survey and drain his land he will find a knowledge of mathematics and engineering of great service to him; also a knowledge of mechanics to know how to deal with farm machinery.

Then we have the business side and his relations as a citizen to the community in which he lives. I believe the successful farmer would make a successful business man anywhere. As a land owner and employer of labor he must be conversant with political and social economy, and as a citizen he must keep in touch with the affairs of the day. In short, he must be an all-round man, and the up-to-date, successful farmer is such a man in my judgment. There are thousands of just such men engaged in farming all over the country; men who know a lot, and yet if they lack at all,

it is in the ability to express what they know, either on their feet or on paper. In my extensive dealing with men all over the country I have found that the illiterate man, so-called, is not necessarily an uneducated man. There are many well-educated, all-round men connected with our agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and more will be sent from these institutions. I believe more would have been sent up to the present time if the training in our country schools had been of a different character. We ought to have more nature studies taught in these schools, studies that will interest the boy and girl in the common things about them—rocks, soils, trees, birds and insects, and these subjects would be so interesting to them that they would want to know more about them, and would turn to our agricultural colleges for advanced information.

HOG NOTES.

Give pigs plenty of water in hot weather. Do not undertake to make the house slops take the place of water. To maintain good health keep the feeding pens clean.

It is usually not a good plan to breed a sow to farrow her first litter in the fall. A young sow should not be bred to farrow her first litter before she is a year old.

Clover makes the cheapest and best pasturage for growing pigs. Keep the growing pigs in a thrifty condition, so that they can be readily fattened later on. Pigs will make the most rapid gain by feeding liberally with grain while there is good pasturage.

Feeding to the pigs is one of the best ways of disposing of small and imperfect fruits and potatoes. Feeding the sows plenty of slops made of middlings and milk will help them to give plenty of milk.

The feeding and management of the herd has much to do with its healthfulness. Clover pasture is not only a healthy food, but a very nutritious one for growing pigs.

The aim in keeping stock should be to secure the largest and most rapid gain in the shortest time; this is especially with hogs. Wheat middlings made into a slop with milk makes a good milk-producing food for a sow that is milking a litter of pigs.

A sow kept for a breeder should always be made so tame when young as to be easily handled at any time that it may be necessary.

The health of the sow and the growth of her pigs will depend very much upon the treatment given at the time of farrowing.

The brood sows at least should have the run of a good clover pasture, as it is never advisable to confine them to a dry grain diet when it can well be avoided.—Exchange.

SHOWING COON SKINS.

An old Arkansas hunter, who was in the habit of taking his dogs and gun out for a solitary coon hunt almost every evening, weather permitting, also took himself to the cross-roads every such following morning, and to the neighbors assembled there, related miraculous stories of the still more miraculous numbers of coons he had annihilated the night before. These honest friends, with true Southern good nature, passively submitted to these wild tales from day to day, until the number grew to such magnitude as to surpass all belief, and then, rising in their righteous indignation as one body, gave vent to feelings in the following: 'Look here, neighbor, this talk of killing coons is all well and good. There are coons in the woods, and powder and shot can kill them, but if you want us to believe that you are such a mighty hunter, you have just got to show us those coon skins.'

And that is just what Vitas-Ore, the natural mineral remedy which is being advertised so extensively in these columns, has been doing right along. For every claim of a cure made it has produced the 'coon skin,' the actual living, breathing, walking, talking witness in the cured one. It does not ask belief, it asks no credence, it wants only an opportunity to show 'coon skins' in each individual case, to produce before each and every sick and ailing reader of this paper a 'coon skin' in the form of his or her own improvement and benefit, before he or she need believe one lot or pay one cent.

Medicines have come and gone, have sprung up in the night, like mushrooms, have made broad claims and told of remarkable cures and the capture of remarkable numbers of 'coons,' but when the time came they could not show the 'coon skins' and passed out into the night, to be heard of no more. Not so with Vitas-Ore! It has stood the test of over a generation of time and people, and has fully proven and substantiated its right to the title of being the 'best thing in, on, or out of the earth for the afflicted.' Read the 20-day trial offer in this issue.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We receive questions on all possible subjects...]

GENERAL.

POOR OLD DAD.

The following poem, asked for by J.E.M., has been received from Mr. James Dickson, Tremblenville:

Ye kin ac'ter pick up a paper An' its 'poets corner' gazer...

No, it isn't willful in 'em— Them what write of mother dear— That thar's never notice taken...

Do not take one line from mother When you write the soul sweet song...

MODDER RIVER.

Mr. George N. Page, 185 Elgin street, Montreal, kindly sends the following verses asked for by J. L. W., Brantford:

Yes, dead by the Modder they lie, Under that southern sky;

But there are more will fight, Over that gruesome site,

There by the Modder they, Died on the Sabbath day,

Oh, let us one and all Pray that no more shall fall...

POEM WANTED.

H.S.M. asks if any of the readers of the 'Witness' can give her the words of a song, 'Grace Darling,' beginning:

'Within an ocean light-house, There dwelt an English maid,'

PURIFYING SUGAR.

S.H.—Can you give me a good and simple recipe to purify the sap of the sugar cane (sorghum) to make syrup?

NOT INTERNATIONAL.

H.E., Montana.—If one studies law in the United States, and is admitted to the Bar there, could he be readily admitted to the Canadian Bar?

ASSAYING.

Assayer.—1. What is an assayer? 2. What qualifications are required and where may they be obtained?

TWO LITTLE GIRLS A PITIFUL SIGHT

Were Tortured With Eczema and Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mrs. E. St. Amour, 293 Richelieu St., Ste. Cunegonde, Montreal, Que., writes: 'For fifteen months I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for my two little girls who suffered dreadfully with Eczema.'

are in business for themselves, when their earnings depend on ability and advertising.

MEASURING WATER.

M.H.S., California.—Please describe the process by which one can reckon how many gallons of water there are in a well, 25 feet deep by 3 feet in diameter.

GROWTH OF COLT'S LEGS.

Non-Farmers.—One of our summer party made the statement that the bones of a colt's legs do not grow; that the bone are full length at birth, and increase only in size and strength.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC. PAYMENT FOR DRAWING UP DEEDS.

Enquirer.—1. Does the buyer of two building lots have to pay all expenses incurred in passing the deeds?

PRESCRIPTION.

Mrs. B.—1. Can a debt contracted more than five years ago be collected, some payments having been made on same over three years ago?

ONTARIO.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE—NOTICE TO QUIT.

J.W., Pa., U.S.A.—1. A having died without a will, how long afterward, or how long after his death, can B apply for letters testamentary to administer the estate?

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness,' Montreal.]

CANCER.

'Old Subscriber' asks if there is any place in Europe or America where water cure is applied for one who thinks he has symptoms, or is predisposed to cancer.

THREAD WORMS.

X.Y.Z. is thirty-two years old, and, as a rule, in very good health, except that for a long time past she has been troubled with constipation.

DANDRUFF.

'A Subscriber' is a young girl, aged 21 years. Asks what must be done to remove dandruff from the head.

of lavender, six drops. For the tendency to fat, unless very troublesome, I would not advise you to do anything, at least in the way of taking medicines.

VETERINARY.

M.B.P.—We cannot reply privately unless you conform to the rule at the head of this column.

FEED FOR A COLT.

A Subscriber.—Two year old colt, in good feed, but is not doing as well as he might. What is the best food to give him?

COW LAME AND STIFF.

E.G.S.—I have a three-year old cow, which latterly has been getting lame and stiff in her front legs.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent.

To do the best work in any calling it is necessary to put one's soul into it, when necessary, labor becomes mechanical, and resolves itself into mere drudgery.

CHINESE SACRED LILY.

Mrs. M.—The name you mention of 'Water-Fairy Flower' given to the above-named bulb, which is in reality a Polyanthus Narcissus.

POXGLOVES.

H.C.—The few stems of the Foxgloves are particularly handsome when seen growing amongst shrubbery in cold masses, or as a background for dwarfier plants.

PIT-TREE OIL.

J.D. asks if fir tree oil is safe and certain to use for house plants without injuring them.

CURRENT LEAF SPOT.

E.G.H.—The disease you describe as attacking your currant bushes in the currant anthracnose. It attacks the leaves, causing them to have dark brown spots, to turn yellow, and to fall off, leaving the fruit exposed to view.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSTIPATION CAUSED BY INDIGESTION. K.D.C. and K.D.C. Pills are guaranteed to cure this trouble. Free Samples, N.S., 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

say and bright and the Fanny is unharmed. Tall white Anemones are still blooming, the orange flowers scorched, but the buds and opening flowers so far safe.

When the hoar frost covered the grass and gave the shrubs a fantastic appearance then were numerous spider webs to be seen, hardly visible at other times.

WEEDS FOR NAME. J.J.—The three plants are named as follows: No. 1, common evening Primrose; Enothera Biennis; No. 2, Blue weed, Echinops Vulgare; No. 3, lance-leaved Ground Cherry, Physalis Lanceolata.

TREATMENT OF PALM. E.K.—The best treatment for a palm is to keep it clean and warm and give a moderate supply of water.

NIGHT-BLOOMING CERUS. Mrs. L.D.—If there are insects attacking the plant the leaves will turn brown and gradually wither.

Joseph.—At your age it is hardly likely you will see your oak tree become giant, but though slow growth it is interesting to watch them year by year.

In the dream-landed December Too happy, happy tree, Thy branches ne'er remember Their green felicity;

Mrs. M.—The name you mention of 'Water-Fairy Flower' given to the above-named bulb, which is in reality a Polyanthus Narcissus.

The London 'Daily Chronicle' tells a story about the late ex-President of the Transvaal: When the first Australian contingent arrived at Capetown to take part in the Boer war, Mr. Kruger is said to have asked General Joubert if he knew anything about these Australians.

OPALIZED SHARK IN NEW SOUTH WALES. (Chambers's Journal.) Since they were first discovered the famous opal fields at White Cliffs, New South Wales, have yielded many curious fossils, particularly those of prehistoric marine life.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION. Those who think well of the 'Witness' type of journalism will take a real pleasure in introducing it to their friends.

Advertisements. GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF. Here's the gladdest, best news that ever came to Deaf people—news so welcome and so joyful that it seems too good to be true! It is true—absolutely true—and it means happiness and hearing for everyone who is Deaf!

Deafness Specialist Sproule. THE LAND OF THE MAPLE. Comes there a whisper across the broad sea 'Land of the Maple, awake!' Put on the robes of the Nation to be, Child of the forest and lake!

CHINA AWAKENING.

The Rev. Dr. Maxwell and Rev. Dr. Lyall Tell the Present and Future of the Country

Dr. Preston Maxwell, a medical missionary of the English Presbyterian Church, stationed at Amoy, China, who is passing through Montreal on his way to his work after a short furlough, was seen yesterday and gave expression to some most interesting views on the present situation of China and its future prospects.



DR. MAXWELL.

possibility that, having seen what an Oriental people can do, they may think that they can do the same without the training to which the Japanese have submitted. There may in consequence be anti-foreign outbreaks and I do not think it at all unlikely that we may, in the next few years, see such troubles in some places, but I think it unlikely that a trouble such as the Boxer movement will again raise its head to its full extent.

In certain things a great reform has already taken place in China, both in the administration of the country and among the people generally. In the south we have no roads and no railways, and communication is extremely difficult. As the country is being opened up to modern influences the people begin to talk about roads and railways, and gradually become accustomed to the idea of them, so that in due time they are themselves ready to carry out improvements which they would not allow foreigners to undertake.

Dr. Maxwell's father was the first missionary to Formosa, just across the



MRS. MAXWELL.

channel from Amoy, and his younger brother is taking his father's place there as a medical missionary. Dr. Maxwell himself was for four years in charge of a hospital at Chang poo. Now, on his return, after a year and a half on furlough he will go to Engshun, a place to the north of Amoy, where he expects to build a new hospital. In Chang poo they have over a thousand in-patients yearly, besides several thousands of out-patients and a great deal of operative work. The work is partly in the hospital and partly touring the districts. He has a specially prepared medicine chest and he goes on preaching and healing tours for a fortnight or three weeks at a time, sometimes by boat and sometimes on a pony or in a sedan chair. The people, especially in the country districts, are as a rule friendly, but there is attached to every Chinese city many fellows of the baser sort, who look for plunder wherever they can get it and who are only too ready to carry out the desires of the officials or the literary class, who hate the foreigners.

In the Amoy region the English Presbyterian Church and the American Reformed Church jointly have a native church, self-supporting and self-governed on Presbyterian lines, having its own synod, presbyteries and sessions, and its own missionaries.

and to see his brother there, and the Rev. Mr. Gould, the successor of Dr. Mackay, of the Canadian Presbyterian Church. He sails from Vancouver on Oct. 3.

Dr. A. Lyall and his wife, missionaries to Swatow, South China, who have been visiting at Dr. Lyall's former home in Berwickshire, Scotland, while on furlough, and are now returning to their field of labor, arrived in Montreal on Saturday evening by the S.S. 'Ionian.' Dr. Maxwell and wife, of the same mission field, are in company with Dr. and Mrs. Lyall. Dr. Maxwell and Mrs. Lyall addressed the large Chinese mission school in connection with Knox Church.

Dr. and Mrs. Lyall have spent over twenty-five years in the Swatow mission field under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church of England, having charge of a large mission hospital in Swatow. The hospital has met with a great measure of success both from the medical and the religious point of view. Ordinarily about eight thousand patients are treated yearly in the hospital and the beneficent work done here has been largely instrumental in developing the mission work in the Swatow region.

The native church is now well established and well organized, having its own synod with two presbyteries and ten native pastors, who are supported wholly by their own congregations. As in so many Chinese mission fields, the work at first progressed very slowly, but of late years the success has been much more marked and year by year an increasing number of converts is added to the Christian Church. The native church is developing satisfactorily along the lines of self-government and self-support, and the influence of the church is making itself felt in the district and can be no longer ignored by native magistrates and others.

Speaking of his work in connection with the hospital the doctor says the work done is largely of a surgical type. Operations to the number of a thousand or more are performed yearly. He has



DR. LYALL.

whom become experts in operating for the relief of the commoner and less complex cases. Thus the hospitals are doing to aid him a fairly efficient staff of native assistants and pupils, many of a very commendable pioneer work in training native doctors who, though they doubtless are less efficient than European or American trained men, are a vast improvement on the native doctors of the ordinary Chinese type. In Swatow new hospitals have been recently built. One for women is under the charge of a lady doctor, assisted by a staff of Chinese women and girls whom she has herself trained. The other is a general hospital under the immediate supervision of Dr. Lyall, and these two hospitals have now beds sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred in-patients, and this accommodation is sometimes taxed to the utmost. Each of the hospitals has a department for private paying patients which is utilized to a large extent by the more well-to-do classes. One wealthy Chinaman, Hou-Teng, who is now a member of the church, gave a subscription equal to about three thousand dollars to help

build the hospitals and has followed up his good work by contributing fully a hundred and fifty dollars annually to aid the needy patients. The same man has also given \$10,000 to found an Anglo-Chinese college in connection with the mission which will be opened this fall. This college is assured of a liberal patronage as China shows many evidences of at last awaking from her lethargy and not only at Swatow, but throughout all those parts of the country which have come in contact with the western civilization there is a widespread desire for an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the English language.



MRS. LYALL.

build the hospitals and has followed up his good work by contributing fully a hundred and fifty dollars annually to aid the needy patients. The same man has also given \$10,000 to found an Anglo-Chinese college in connection with the mission which will be opened this fall. This college is assured of a liberal patronage as China shows many evidences of at last awaking from her lethargy and not only at Swatow, but throughout all those parts of the country which have come in contact with the western civilization there is a widespread desire for an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the English language.

OUTPOSTS DRIVEN IN.

Sharp Fighting Outside Mukden.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—(4.50 p.m.)—From a reliable source the Associated Press hears that sharp fighting occurred near Mukden, resulting in the Japanese driving in Gen. Kuropatkin's outposts. A BATTLE DISTANT.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—The war expert of the 'Novoe Vremya' says he believes that a battle at Mukden is possible days, and even weeks, distant. He recalls that two months elapsed between Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

The 'Novoe Vremya' continues to urge that General Kuropatkin be appointed commander-in-chief, intimating again that he has been embarrassed heretofore by Admiral Alexieff.

PORT ARTHUR.

WITH ALL THE UNCERTAINTIES, ONE THING IS CERTAIN—THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN REPULSED.

London, Oct. 1.—Although the general staff at St. Petersburg is reported to have received definite news that the last Japanese assault at Port Arthur completely failed, no official announcement to that effect has been issued, nor is there any indication that General Stoessel is able to communicate with the outside world. All the correspondents at Chefoo say it is certain that the Japanese were repulsed, and their recent stories of the fall of the fortress are forgotten. One correspondent says that the Japanese find the torts untenable when they capture them. The scheme of defence is so skilful that the only alternative to the failure consists in cutting off the supplies and communications of the fortress and the Japanese are preparing to do this. To-morrow, doubtless, Chefoo will have arranged some new strategy.

WINTER QUARTERS. A despatch to the 'Telegraph' from Chefoo confirms from an undoubted source, the reports that the Japanese have been repulsed at Port Arthur. It adds that it is authoritatively announced that the Japanese army must go into winter quarters. Permanent fortifications affording excellent shelter, are being constructed outside the Russian main defences. Warm clothing and additional troops are arriving. The blockade is stringent, and the trade conducted by means of junks, has been practically stopped, the Chinese refusing to enter Port Arthur. A Japanese lieutenant lately swam to the entrance with a torpedo. He was preparing to discharge it towards a battleship when the searchlights revealed him. The forts fired, exploding the torpedo, which blew the lieutenant to pieces. Admiral Togo received many applications from junior officers, who desired to re-attempt the dangerous task, but he refused to allow them to go.

STOESSEL'S DAUNTLESS HEROISM. London, Oct. 1.—The Chefoo correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says there is another pause in the operations at Port Arthur. He adds that a Japanese officer, in conversation, made it apparent that the recent attacks on the fortress had failed in attaining their object, although they gave the besiegers a number of important positions. The military strength of the fortress, the dauntless heroism of Stoessel and the garrison, and the fact that the resources of the Russians are still considerable, create the view in some Japanese quarters that the siege will last over the winter. There is reason to believe that an elaborately prepared attempt to drive the Russian fleet to sea resulted in failure.

A junk, with Russian official despatches, which left Port Arthur on Sept. 22, was captured by the Japanese, and two foreigners who were on board, were sent to Dalny.

LARGE SURRENDERS. Tokio, Sept. 30.—A despatch from Moji reports that large numbers of Russians are surrendering at Port Arthur, and that the fall of the fortress is expected soon.

It is reported that the Japanese have invented instruments insulated with rubber, which enable them to safely cut electrically charged entanglements.

THE PORTRESS FALLS AGAIN. London, Sept. 30.—It is stated that a despatch has been received by the Russian military attaché here saying that after terrible fighting Port Arthur fell to-day. The Russian squadron took on board part of the garrison and the non-combatants and left port under fire. The foregoing cannot be guaranteed in any way.

A FUTILE SORTIE. Tokio, Sept. 30.—It is reported that the Russian fleet attempted a sortie from Port Arthur on Sept. 21, but on sighting the strict cordon that was being maintained by the Japanese ships, withdrew into the harbor again.

THE JAPANESE FORCES. ESTIMATED AT NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

Odessa, Sept. 30.—The 'Russkya Viedomosti' professes to have the most accurate data for its statement that the Japanese have 355,000 troops in Manchuria, 87,000 on the Liao tung peninsula, 20,000 in Corea, and 60,000 on the way to Manchuria. By the middle of October Russia will have approximately 400,000 troops in the field, inclusive of those at Vladivostok and Port Arthur. Consequently the Japanese will then be about a hundred thousand stronger than the Russians.

THE ARMIES. OUTPOST SKIRMISHES CONTINUE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.—(3 a.m.)—Movements at the front, so far as disclosed by the meagre despatches re-

ceived here, are confined almost to continuous outpost skirmishes, by means of which Gen. Kuropatkin is keeping in close touch with the Japanese along the whole of their front. Field Marshal Oyama's advance appears to be extremely deliberate. There are no indications as yet that he has begun to overtop the Russian positions.

The superiority of the Russian cavalry is beginning to be apparent. They have had the best of it in a number of minor encounters.

It appears that Gen. Rennenkampf's movement to the southward on Sept. 19 extended beyond the distance indicated by first reports. His Cossacks made a rapid sweep on Sept. 22, and struck a Japanese force at Henshiu, threatening their communications and causing considerable excitement.

KUROPATKIN REPORTS. St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese have constructed pontoon bridges over the Tai tse river at Pon si hu.

The general adds: 'On the night of Sept. 26, Cornet Mikhoff, with a detachment of Ural Cossacks, attacked the Japanese bivouacked at Khouandi, causing a great panic. The same day the Orenburg Cossacks laid an ambush for half a squadron of Japanese cavalry, who returned their fire but soon retired, having sustained considerable loss and leaving several dead on the field.' THE TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

Tokio, Sept. 28.—(11 a.m.)—Unofficial estimates place the number of sick and wounded Japanese soldiers under treatment in Japan at 45,000. The military hospitals at Tokio, Osaka and Hiroshima contain 10,000 each. Nine thousand have recovered sufficiently to be sent to mountain and health resorts. The system of handling and treating the sick and wounded is working splendidly and the death rate is exceptionally small.

ADMIRAL RECALLED. Paris, Sept. 28.—A despatch to the 'Petit Parisien,' from St. Petersburg, says that Vice-Admiral Bezobrazoff, second in command under Admiral Skrydloff, of the Russian squadron at Vladivostok, has been recalled.

THE RUSSIAN FLEETS. A SIMULTANEOUS SORTIE EXPECTED.

London, Sept. 29.—A despatch to the 'Morning Post' from Shanghai says it is reported that the Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons are ready for sea, and it is expected that they will attempt to make a simultaneous sortie.

JUNK BURNED. INTREPID BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

Chefoo, Sept. 30.—1 p.m.—A Japanese torpedo destroyer at midnight last night landed near Chefoo eighteen Chinese coolies whom the Japanese had taken from a junk which was attempting to run the blockade and carry mail from Port Arthur. The captured junk was burned. The Chinese say that two Russians, disguised as Chinese, were kept prisoners on the destroyer, and that two Chinese probably perished in the flames of the burning junk.

KUROPATKIN REVIEWS. Mukden, Sept. 30.—General Kuropatkin to-day reviewed several detachments of troops which have just arrived here, and conferred the St. George's cross upon eighteen officers who distinguished themselves at the battle of Liao yang.

A CHINESE TALE. JAPANESE ORIGINAL TACTICS.

Chefoo, Sept. 28.—Russians residing here claim to have received information that the Japanese losses in the last assault on Port Arthur, which began on Sept. 19, were seven thousand.

A Chinaman, who left the fortress on Sept. 26, says that the Russian losses were between five and six hundred.

This Chinaman says that the Japanese were unable to remain in the three supplementary forts which they captured, and that they retired at four o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 26, after enduring several days of tremendous firing from the inner forts.

He adds that the Russians attempted to bury the dead on both sides at night, because the decomposing bodies seriously menaced the health of the garrison. The Russians allege that it is the deliberate policy of the Japanese to undermine the health of the Russian troops by the means of the odors from the decomposing bodies, and for that reason they fire on the burial parties.

One Chinaman who was a member of a burial party, says that the Japanese fired when he and other Chinamen attempted to bury the dead. He adds that when the wind carries the odors toward the Japanese, the latter retire.

Chinamen say that the most severe attacks were made on the supplementary forts of the Itz and Anshu mountain forts. The Russians had undermined the ground and several hundred Japanese were blown up on Sept. 23.

The Russian ships, it is reported, took no part in the battle. From thirty to fifty shells fell daily in the Chinese new town. One shell tore the rudder from a torpedo destroyer.

Chefoo, Sept. 28.—Fresh Chinese arrivals confirm the stories of recent incessant fighting at Port Arthur. The Japanese have made little progress. They took forts four, five and six, but were unable to hold them, and withdrew on the afternoon of Sept. 26. Their losses in the assaults were enormous. The Russian losses were also severe. The Japanese have done much tunneling towards the forts. The Russians have counter tunnelled the laid mines, which have inflicted terrible losses. Two or three Russian ships occasionally go outside the harbor. Torpedo boats have captured several Japanese junks bound for Dalny. The Russians are now building a new fort at Liao tsu han, bearing in mind its construction indicates that it will mount five big guns.

KOREAN AWAKENING.

JAPANESE REFORMS AGREED TO.

Tokio, Sept. 30.—A telegram from Seoul states that the Emperor of Korea sanctions the reforms insisted upon by the Japanese, establishing a general staff, military education of the officers, modern uniforms, arms, the Japanese rifle of 1897 to be issued to the troops, and the distribution of the garrison to be revised. Major-General Yetchiyong, the chief aide-de-camp of the Emperor, was present with his staff at the signing of the protocol.

CZAR AT ODESSA.

REVIEW OF TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND MEN.

Odessa, Sept. 30.—The Czar and Grand Duke Michael, with a large suite, arrived here at noon to-day, after reviewing 27,000 regulars and reservists at camp five miles outside the city, and presenting each regiment with an Ikon. This was the Czar's first visit to Odessa since he ascended the throne. Enormous crowds welcomed him enthusiastically as he passed through the streets. He stopped at the chief centres and stood in his carriage acknowledging the greetings. The weather was brilliant. His Majesty left this evening.

CZAR AND PEACE.

WHEN JAPAN ACCEPTS RUSSIAN CONDITIONS.

Paris, Sept. 27.—A despatch to the 'Petit Journal' from St. Petersburg says that since the birth of the Czarevitch the Czar has been giving a liberal direction to his policy. When he was reviewing the reservists at Odessa he declared that peace was possible only when Japan accepted the Russian conditions. An unprecedented campaign may be expected.

MELTON PRIOR SPEAKS.

JAPANESE HAVE BROKEN FAITH WITH NEWSPAPER MEN.

Honolulu, Sept. 26.—Melton Prior, the British newspaper correspondent, who arrived here to-day from Yokohama, says he feels absolutely certain that the war in the Far East will lead to European complications and to the most awful war in the world's history. Mr. Prior complains that Japan has displayed bad faith toward all the correspondents. This, he says, is his twenty-seventh campaign, and it is the only one in which he has seen nothing. He believes, with the possible exception of the battle of Liao yang, that no one correspondent has seen a shot fired, and he even doubts if the Liao yang fighting was witnessed by a newspaper man.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

NEW MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR GIVES GROUND FOR BRIGHTER HOPES.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—The 'Novosti,' referring to the friendly reception by Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky (formerly governor-general of Vilna, and now Russian minister of the interior) of newspaper representatives at Vilna, says:— 'It has been a long time since Russian journalists have heard such favorable words from such a high source. The Russian newspapers have long been watching with admiration, not unmixed with envy, the growth in power and prestige of the press in foreign countries, where the newspaper plays such an important part in moulding not only political, but general opinion. The kind words of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky will not, of course, immediately raise Russian journalism to the high plane of its foreign contemporaries, though it gives ground for brighter hopes. Every one, however, must remember that it is useless to expect anything in the way of real usefulness on the part of the Russian press while it is bound by the restriction of the censorship. The only condition under which it can really rise to greatness and be an effective, powerful ally of the government is a condition of absolute freedom.'

Lang, Thibet, Sept. 27.—The British expedition to Thibet left Lhasa on Sept. 23 and is now marching in the direction of the Chumbe valley. In bidding farewell to Brigadier-General Macdonald, of the British military force, the venerable regent invoked the blessing of heaven on his head for sparing the monasteries from violation, and presented him with a golden image of Buddha.

Pkin, Sept. 27.—Tang Shaoki, Taoti of Tien tsin, has been commanded to proceed to Thibet to investigate and manage affairs there. He has been created a metropolitan officer of the third rank and promoted to the military rank of lieutenant-general.

Tang Shaoki was educated in America, at Yale College, and was formerly secretary to Yuan Shaikoi, viceroy of Pe chih province. He is known to be conversant with foreign affairs, and is not regarded as anti-foreign, although jealous of Chinese interests.

SCOTCH DISTILLERY BURNED. London, Sept. 28.—The distillery of Dalusne, Talisker & Co., at Aberdeen, has been destroyed by fire. Seven hundred thousand gallons of whiskey were destroyed.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE. There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prize and commission offers on this issue.

ROOSEVELT'S INTENTIONS. CHANCES OF SUCCESS OF A REVIVED LA HAGUE.

London, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt's announcement that he will call a second Hague conference has not set this part of the world afire. The announcement is ignored in the editorial comment of most of the London papers, and where discussed it is not treated seriously, but rather as a bit of political play incident to the presidential campaign. The Paris correspondent of the 'Times' says:—'If any such sugges-

tion comes before the war is over the belligerents might see in it disguised mediation, if, on the other hand, it only put forward after the war is over, it would probably lead to little more than pious aspirations, such as those over the confidential reports from the United States delegation to The Hague he will find abundant evidence that the best friends, even when they meet to promote the cause of peace, are not always in agreement. It would, in fact, be a rather risky experiment to assemble another convention with universal peace as its object until the powerful rulers of the world prove that they have peace, not only on their lips, but in their hearts, and until they cease to act upon the old adage, 'Si vis pacem para bellum.'

EFFICIENT WITH LIMITATIONS. Berlin, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt's announcement on Saturday of his intention to call a second peace conference of the nations of the world attracts much attention here. The Foreign Office expresses itself generally as sympathetic toward the idea, if the President's propositions are confined to tangible measures without attempting anything like a general disarmament for an adjudication of difficulties, as would be involved in any scheme of compulsory arbitration. The Foreign Office emphasizes the fact that Germany regards The Hague arbitration court as capable of further development along practical lines.

Among the foreign embassies here it was learned that the idea of an international peace conference during the Russo-Japanese war would be considered inopportune by Russia, as questions now under controversy between Russia and several of the neutral powers would most likely come before it.

AFTER THE WAR. London, Sept. 26.—The Foreign Office states that if an invitation to attend a peace conference at The Hague is extended, undoubtedly Great Britain will be represented. It is suggested, however, in official and diplomatic circles that the moment for a peace conference is not opportune in view of the war prevailing in the Far East and the unwillingness of the belligerents to bind themselves to any act which would restrict their operations. The officials and diplomats expressed the hope that the President, when he extends the invitation, will fix a date so that the meeting will occur after Japan and Russia have arranged for peace.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt will not await the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia, both signatories to The Hague convention, before issuing his call for a second convention at The Hague. It is his present intention, in about six weeks, to bring the matter to the attention of the nations of the world with a view to ascertaining their desires as to the time and place of holding it. As soon thereafter as the replies received shall warrant, the President will issue his formal call for the conference, which probably will be early in the coming year.

THE BALTIC FLEET WILL SAIL ON OCT. 10. Paris, Sept. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris' says that the Russian Baltic fleet will sail for the Far East on Oct. 10.

JAPANESE FINANCES. FORTY MILLION DOLLAR LOAN TO BE FLOATED.

Tokio, Sept. 28, 5 p.m.—The government has decided to float another domestic loan of forty million dollars on conditions similar to the last. The issue price will be 92, and the interest five percent. Business conditions indicate a heavy subscription.

It is probable that the conscription law will be amended, increasing the service in the reserve five years, and making the regular reserve total seven years and five months. This means a large increase in the strength of the army.

THE MISSION TO THIBET. BRITISH LEAVE LHASA—COMMANDER BLESSED.

Lang, Thibet, Sept. 27.—The British expedition to Thibet left Lhasa on Sept. 23 and is now marching in the direction of the Chumbe valley. In bidding farewell to Brigadier-General Macdonald, of the British military force, the venerable regent invoked the blessing of heaven on his head for sparing the monasteries from violation, and presented him with a golden image of Buddha.

Pkin, Sept. 27.—Tang Shaoki, Taoti of Tien tsin, has been commanded to proceed to Thibet to investigate and manage affairs there. He has been created a metropolitan officer of the third rank and promoted to the military rank of lieutenant-general.

Tang Shaoki was educated in America, at Yale College, and was formerly secretary to Yuan Shaikoi, viceroy of Pe chih province. He is known to be conversant with foreign affairs, and is not regarded as anti-foreign, although jealous of Chinese interests.

SCOTCH DISTILLERY BURNED. London, Sept. 28.—The distillery of Dalusne, Talisker & Co., at Aberdeen, has been destroyed by fire. Seven hundred thousand gallons of whiskey were destroyed.

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE. There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prize and commission offers on this issue.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

WAR WAXES WARMER AS ELECTION DAY APPROACHES.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 28.—When Senator Fairbanks and his party arrived here they found the Republican leaders much exercised over the publication in the "Miners Magazine," published at Denver by the Western Federation of Miners, of what purported to be a denunciation of labor unions by President Roosevelt and a denial of its authenticity by the President. The President's contradiction was sent to former Senator Lee Nantle in response to a telegram of inquiry from him, and was as follows:— "White House, Washington, Sept. 29. "Your telegram received. The letter you refer to purporting to be addressed by me to Michael Donnelly and printed in the "Miners Magazine" of Sept. 22, is, of course, an absurd and impudent forgery. I have written no such letter, nor any letter even resembling it, to Mr. Donnelly nor anyone else. I have written to Mr. Donnelly requesting to know if he received such a letter and requesting him, if so, to at once lay it before the district attorney of Chicago to find out whether it is possible to discover and punish the forgers. (Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The letter in which the President was represented to have made his attack on union labor was addressed to Michael Donnelly, of Chicago, president of the Butchers' and Meat Cutters' Union. The document is given in full, with President Roosevelt's name attached, but without date, and it is stated that it was written in response to an appeal by Donnelly to him to interfere for the settlement of the late butchers' strike. Following are some extracts from it:— "I stand ready to do my illustrious predecessor, Grover Cleveland, did, and assert the power of this nation against all local nuisances. "Last summer I felt impelled to write a letter calling my countrymen to put down lynching. But labor union terrorism and crime are as great a national menace as lynch law. "Let me tell you that the first duty of the officers of the law, whether they be sheriff, constable, municipal officers, mayors, governors, or the President myself, is to maintain public order and put down the mob with an iron hand. "After advising Donnelly to put a stop to the strike the President is represented as saying:— "In any case, be assured I will keep my hands off unless your folly brings you into collision with the laws of the United States, when my hand will go in a way you will not like. So far as I am concerned you have barked up the wrong tree. I am not to be either wheedled or frightened into meddling with what is none of my business."

Naturalization Frauds. New York, Sept. 28.—Charged with violations of the naturalization law, two hundred and sixty offenders were arraigned yesterday at a special session of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. The federal grand jury also handed down 148 additional indictments in naturalization frauds cases. Only 150 of the accused were able to plead during the day's session, and sentence was suspended in all but five cases, Judge Holt and Assistant United States District Attorney Marx having decided, in view of the general amnesty offer made on Aug. 25, to allow those arrested just prior to the issuance of the order to go on suspended sentence. A plea of guilty was entered by M. O. C. Wier, of Brooklyn, whose citizenship papers were obtained irregularly. He paid a fine of \$500. A similar plea was also entered in behalf of A. G. Pratt, a civil engineer, who appeared as Wier's witness in the securing of the latter's papers. Pratt paid a fine of \$300. Assistant United States District Attorney Marx said yesterday that fourteen hundred certificates of citizenship irregularly secured were surrendered by their holders during the thirty days beginning Aug. 25, and ending Sept. 25. That these possessors of fraudulent papers might not suffer the federal officials permitted them to surrender the papers for thirty days without fear of prosecution.

One for Reciprocity. Boston, Mass., Sept. 27.—The leading political parties in twenty-two cities and two towns in this state selected many of their congressional, county and legislative candidates for the November election to-day as well as delegates to district conventions. The hardest fought contests were those for the Republican congressional nomination in the fourth, seventh, eleventh and twelfth districts and for the Democratic nomination in the tenth district. Eugene N. Foss, the leading advocate of reciprocity with Canada, won a sharp contest with three other Republican candidates in the eleventh district, defeating Stephen O'Meara, formerly editor of the Boston Journal, his nearest competitor, by 724 votes. Mr. Foss will be again opposed by Congressman John A. Sullivan, who was renominated by the Democrats without opposition.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

EXHIBITION BEING HELD IN WINNIPEG.

A Winnipeg paper of last Saturday says: "A very interesting and instructive exhibit will be held next week by the Woman's Art Association of Home Arts and Handicrafts of Canada. It is for the purpose of stimulating an interest in home products, to educate the workers and to bring those products before the notice of the public. The exhibit will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings in the Y. M. C. A. building and a great deal of interest is being aroused by the active local members and by the offering energy of a visiting member of the official board of the association in Montreal, Mrs. James Peck. The Montreal branch is naturally looked upon as the headquarters of the handicraft movement. It has the advantage of controlling the province of Quebec where characteristic work of an

artistic nature may still be found to such an extent that to develop it into an important industry of the farming districts will be comparatively easy. In the spring of 1900 this branch of the Art Association held its first exhibition of handicrafts when but little was known in this country of these branches of art. In a short time a second exhibition followed and a keen interest was awakened in this new feature of home products. Ever since from New Brunswick to the Pacific coast exhibits have been held with success."

OBITUARY.

South Bridge, Mass., Sept. 27.—The Rt. Rev. Mgr. George Brochu, pastor of Notre Dams Catholic Church, died last night at the age of 60 years. He was a native of Canada and was educated for the priesthood there, coming here thirty-two years ago.

Detmold, Germany, Sept. 28.—Count Ernst, regent of the principality of Lippe, is dead. He was born in 1831.

The death of Count Ernest, reminds the public of one of the Emperor William's characteristic telegrams. The Regent complained in writing to the Emperor that the officer of the garrison did not salute his children and did not address them by the title of Serene Highness as customary with ruling families of his rank, and also that the commanding general at Detmold had issued an order to the officers prescribing this course. The Emperor thereupon telegraphed as follows: "To the Regent: "Your letter received. The orders of the commanding general were issued in accordance with my wishes and after inquiry to me. To the Regent what is due to the Regent, and nothing more. Moreover, I forbid once for all the tone in which you have seen fit to write me. (Signed) "WILHELM I.R."

Sharpsburgh, Pa., Sept. 27.—Arthur Kirk, known throughout the state as the 'father of good roads,' is dead. He spent a fortune on road and river improvement. He was eighty years of age.

Napanee, Ont., Sept. 28.—Mr. Charles B. Perry, aged 77, died at his residence here last evening. He was landing water of this port for 30 years, being superannuated five years ago. He was one of the veterans of 1866, being captain of the Napanee Cavalry. Deceased leaves a widow and two married daughters.

Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Pennoch, the daughter of Judge Killam, of the Dominion Supreme Court, died to-day of typhoid fever. Judge Killam arrived from Montreal to-night.

Brookville, Ont., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Dumbrie, wife of Mr. John Dumbrie, formerly collector of inland revenue at Prescott, died to-day at the family residence in Mattland, aged 74 years. Deceased was born at Cap Rouge Cottage, Quebec, but spent most of her life in Mattland and Prescott. She leaves a family of five children. One son is the Rev. R. J. Dumbrie, of North Gower.

New York, Sept. 28.—Milt. G. Barlow, the 'Original Ole Black Joe,' of the minstrel stage; for many years widely known as 'Uncle Tom,' and later with the 'Texas Steer' company, is dead at a private hospital in this city from cancer, aged 65 years.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 28.—Miss Estelle Mortimer, an actress who at one time supported Mme. Jannushek, Booth and Barrett, John McCullough, and Nat Goodwin, died suddenly to-day of Bright's disease.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.—Mr. Geo. E. Wagner, one of the best known fire insurance experts in the country, died here last night, after a brief illness, aged 57. He was a past grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Sarnia, Ont., Mr. David McMaster, assessor of the town of Sarnia, and one of the pioneer residents, died Friday, after a protracted illness. Deceased was 67 years of age. He had been in business as a bookseller for a quarter of a century.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Mr. Henry S. Raymond, a well known Toronto traveller, died at his home last night. He was thrown from a carriage while driving two weeks ago, being badly shaken up, and bruised. His injuries resulted in inflammation of the brain a week ago. Mrs. Raymond, two sons and four daughters survive him.

THE LATE MR. STAIRS. Halifax, N.S., Sept. 30.—One of the most memorable funerals ever seen in Halifax was that of yesterday, when the body of Mr. John F. Stairs was laid to rest. Nearly every business man in the city was in the cortege. Vice-Admiral Douglas, Governor Jones, Premier Murray, the judges of the Supreme Court, the faculty of Dalhousie University, his fellow-elders in the Fort Massey Presbyterian Church, the mayor and aldermen of Halifax, and all the Presbyterian ministers of the city were there, while citizens on foot and in carriages, who took more than fifteen minutes to pass a given point, followed the remains. Two hundred Dalhousie students preceded the bier. The flowers that loaded down the coffin were exceedingly beautiful. The religious services were simple. At the house the hymn, 'Nearer My God to Thee' was sung, and prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Falconer, and at the grave the committal words were pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Falconer, and prayer was offered by the Rev. President Forest, of Dalhousie University.

CHINESE AGITATION. CANADIAN MISSIONARIES IN THE AFFECTED AREA. New York, Sept. 30.—Since May, says the Pekin correspondent of the 'Herald,' there has been increasing unrest among the natives in South Chihli, north Ho nan and west Shan tung districts. A new anti-foreign society, the Tsai yuan, has been formed, similar to the Boxers, with many members. The movement is spreading rapidly even during the present harvesting of good crops. The situation is much the same as in 1900, without the famine incentive. The South Chihli mission of the Canadian Presbyterian Church and the mission of the American Board are in the infected region. The principal centres of agitation are Chang te fu, in Ho nan; Shun te fu, and Ta ming fu, in Chihli, and Tun go, in Shan tung. The placards of the new society being circulated are identical with the placards of the Boxers, with the following addition:— "If every member will distribute thirty copies we shall become as numerous as the Boxers, and on Oct. 17, the Chung yang festival, all foreigners will be destroyed. The membership of the Tsai yuan in-

cludes clerks, yamen officials, Buddhist priests and rich influential natives. The fact of Yamen subordinates being members of the society renders adverse action of the magistrates difficult. The American, British and French ministers have notified the Chinese Foreign Board of the above facts and the Board has ordered Viceroy Yuen to suppress the society. This same Viceroy suppressed the Boxer movement in Shan tung in 1900. The foreign ministers have confidence in his ability now. The situation is not critical at present, but owing to continued Japanese successes the anti-foreign movement may easily become so.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—Montrealers are prominent at the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in China, reputed to be threatened by intended massacre on Oct. 17. They are Dr. and Mrs. Leslie and Dr. McClure, at the Mission, and the Rev. J. Mowatt and Mrs. Mowatt, on the way. The Rev. J. Goforth and Mrs. Goforth, who spent their furlough in Toronto, and the Rev. R. A. Mitchell, who went out last year, are there. The staff in the field numbers 26. They have converts at sixty places.

The Rev. R. P. McKay, secretary of the Presbyterian missions, seen by the 'Witness' correspondent to-day, said that the rumor might be true, but that the last reports here received a few weeks ago were reassuring. Conditions were much better in Honan than when Dr. Leslie's party had to flee for their lives. Railways finished this year bisect the province north and south, one British and one French, so that the foreign consuls are on the alert to protect the subjects of their nations. Dr. McKay points out that while it took three weeks to get to a mission four years ago by horseback, the four hundred miles can now be done in two days.

KILLED BY AN AUTOMOBILE.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 29.—Arthur D. Wyman, an instructor in the chemical laboratory of Harvard, and son of Mr. Charles F. Wyman, the Russian consul at Boston, was struck and fatally injured by an automobile just before midnight last night, and died three hours later. The automobile was owned and operated by Leon Strauss, a student of Harvard.

RAILWAY CENSURED.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Sept. 29.—The coroner's jury investigating the death of Mr. J. W. Mill, a Michigan Central

MRS. BOYD CARPENTER ILL.

New York, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, wife of the Bishop of Ripon, a passenger on the S.S. 'Baltic' from Liverpool, was taken ill with gastritis on Sunday, and when the vessel docked she was in so serious a condition that she was taken to a hospital.

THE NORTH-WEST ASSEMBLY.

Regina, N.W.T., Sept. 28.—The provincial autonomy question will, it is stated, be brought up at the Legislative Assembly meeting. This will mean the retirement of Mr. Bulyea, Liberal, from Mr. Haultain's Government, and a division of the House on strict party lines. This will result in a decidedly interesting situation, as the House is about evenly divided in each division. It is thought probable that Mr. Bulyea will be re-elected as Liberal leader, and that for the first time local elections will be fought out on strictly party lines.

SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW FAVORS PROPOSALS.

Edinburgh, Sept. 28.—The Institute of International Law yesterday adopted a resolution expressing gratification at the initiative taken by President Roosevelt in deciding to call a second conference at The Hague, and the desire of the Institute that the different states of the world should endeavor to regulate the subject of neutrality in a manner suitable to meet the needs of the present age.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—In an apparently semi-official statement the 'Lokal Anzeiger' says that Germany supports the suggestion for a second meeting of the Peace Congress.

Rome, Sept. 28.—Much interest is felt here in the report that Signor Gioiello, Premier of Italy, is to meet Count von Bulow, the German Chancellor, at Hamburg. One of the many reasons that might prompt such a meeting is possible discussion of mediation in the interests of peace in the Far East. According to the 'Giornale d'Italia' the Italian government, in conjunction with Great Britain, would be willing to approach Russia with a proposition looking towards peace, but wishes to have assurances that in pursuing such a course she would have the support of her associates in the Triple Alliance. The support of France, according to the paper mentioned, was asked in the course

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Semi-Annual Meeting of Shareholders Held To-day in London.

PRESIDENT THINKS CHECK TO RECENT UNINTERRUPTED PROGRESS IS ONLY TEMPORARY—THE CANADA ATLANTIC. London, Sept. 29.—At a largely attended meeting of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway to-day, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, the president, said that the almost uninterrupted progress during the past eight years had during the past half year, ending June 30, received a temporary check, but he expressed confidence that the check was only temporary. He blamed the severity of the weather for the falling off in freight traffic, the enormous amount of snow blocking the country roads, preventing the farmers bringing their freight. The removal of snow during the half year cost \$20,346, a sum never before approached in the history of the company. The president quoted figures of the C. P. R. and other railways as showing that the Grand Trunk was not alone in an increase of expenditure.

Referring to Mr. Borden's opposition of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson said it was not one of hostility, but the urging of the adoption of a system of government-owned railways in Mr. Borden's opinion was a great surprise, as other leaders, such as the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, had been against the system. Mr. Borden's threat of expropriation, though possibly legally right, and not breaking the contract, did not, the president declared, tend to uphold the dignity of a government.

Mr. Osier, the member of parliament for one of the Toronto constituencies, the president said, had launched out in considerable abuse, and uttered threats against him, but Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson said the Grand Trunk Railway had always held aloof from politics in Canada. The resolution was adopted, and the report of the accounts was carried unanimously.

THE CANADA ATLANTIC.

Regarding the resolution for the acquisition of the Canada Atlantic Railway, there was a somewhat heated discussion. A shareholder moved an amendment that action be postponed until the next meeting, but it was lost. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson said the resolution for the acquisition must be voted on at the present meeting, as an answer was required within twenty days. He regretted he was unable to take the shareholders into his confidence, as he would like, but if action was postponed it meant the abandoning of the idea. Finally, the resolution was put and carried.

London, Sept. 29.—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, presiding at the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway to-day, said the abnormal working expenses of the first part of the year were due to the severity of the weather and the depression which existed in the United States as well as in Canada. The prospects, however, were bright, as a bumper corn harvest in the United States and a heavy wheat harvest in Canada prophesied a period of great commercial activity in those countries. The report of the board was adopted and the directors were authorized to enter into an agreement acquiring control of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The report states, among other things, that the consideration to be offered by the company for the Canada Atlantic Railway is \$16,000,000, which will be guaranteed, principal and interest, on a four percent fifty-year gold bond mortgage. The directors will ask the proprietors to ratify the proposal, and at the same time to ask the government to consent to the same. Allusion is made in the report to the final proceedings in connection with the passing of the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill, and the statement is made that it is intended to commence the construction work in the spring.

After deducting interest and other charges for the half year the net revenue is \$755,778. After deducting interest on debenture stock, etc., and the amount advanced to the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Company towards the payment of interest on its bonds, there was a surplus of \$124,610. Adding the balance of \$2,699 at the credit of net revenue account on Dec. 31, 1903, to the surplus of \$124,610, the total amount available for dividends is \$127,309, from which the directors recommend the payment of the full half-yearly dividend on the four percent guaranteed stock, amounting to \$122,940, leaving \$4,369 to be carried forward. The working expenses amounted during the half-year to 73.42 percent of the gross receipts, as compared with 71.2 percent for the previous half-year. The falling off of revenue, and the high percentage of working expenses are attributed to the weather conditions of last winter, which were unprecedented. The management made every effort to keep communications open, but this entailed a heavy expenditure. The gross receipts for the half-year show a decrease of 7.87 percent. Figures are given to show the earnings of all the other roads affiliated with the Grand Trunk, but these are of no special interest.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Mr. Guy C. Dunn, district engineer for New Brunswick, reports that he has started the following parties to work on their lines of survey across New Brunswick: One party from Edmundston westward, in charge of Mr. C. LEB. Miles, C.E. One party from Plaster Rock to Grand Falls, in charge of Mr. Isaac Longley, C.E. One party from Plaster Rock to Bois-

town, in charge of Mr. D. F. Maxwell, C.E.

One party from Boistown towards Plaster Rock, in charge of Mr. K. McIntosh, C.E.

One party from Chipman to Boistown, in charge of Mr. G. R. Billoch, C.E.

One party from Woodstock to Fredericton, in charge of Mr. Chas. Garden, C.E.

One party from Fredericton to Woodstock, in charge of Mr. C. O. Foss, C.E.

One party from Chipman to Fredericton, in charge of Mr. H. W. Balkan, C.E.

One party from Boistown towards Chipman, in charge of Mr. Karl Westherbe, C.E.

One party from Chipman towards Moncton, in charge of Mr. Burpee, C.E.

They have been supplied with the necessary tents, camping outfits, provisions, etc.

Another party will probably be put on down the St. John River Valley, as the commission is anxious to have full information as to the rival routes across New Brunswick at the same time.

Eight parties have been notified to meet for organization in Ottawa on Tuesday next. These parties will be in charge of the following engineers:—Messrs. D. B. Brown, C.E.; K. A. Hazelwood, C.E.; J. P. Pim, J. Wilgar, E. O'Sullivan, W. Osborne, John F. Armour, and one to be appointed. Four of these parties are to proceed up to the region of Lake Abitibi and will survey lines north and south of the lake, working eastward, where they will meet the other four parties, who will be surveying easterly. Supplies for these parties are now being transported up the headwaters of the Ottawa under the direction of Mr. John Sunstrom and up the Gatineau under the superintendence of Mr. McDonell. These supplies consist of tents, complete camping outfits and provisions for 200 days, besides surplus clothing, blankets, etc.

Mr. E. A. Hoar, C.E., will take charge of the section on both sides of the bridge at Quebec and will commence work at once. Nine other parties will be marshalled at Quebec early next week. The commission is not yet in a position to announce the full personnel of these parties. Supplies, etc., for Quebec parties are all ready for shipment from Montreal and Quebec.

Chief Engineer Lumsden left for Montreal yesterday afternoon to examine plans and data of the surveys made by the Grand Trunk Pacific, in between Winnipeg and Lake Abitibi, in order that the desirability of taking over these surveys may be determined. Mr. Poulin, C.E., who is to have charge of the section from the New Brunswick boundary line westerly, has left to explore that region. This is one of the most difficult parts of the whole line and Mr. Poulin has been selected for his evident fitness for the undertaking. His party and outfits will follow in a few days.

Commissioner Young, who has been in Winnipeg for a short time to move his family here, is expected to return to-morrow. As soon as the surveying parties are all in the field the commissioners purpose visiting Quebec and New Brunswick in order to acquire a more intimate knowledge of the country.

The new quarters which the commission has rented in the Corry building, are about ready, and it is expected that the commissioners and staff will move in on Saturday or 10-day. District Engineer Dunn writes expressing his entire satisfaction with the personnel of the different crews under his charge.

Mr. Molesworth, district engineer for district 'C,' has just returned from an exploratory trip up the Gatineau and is now superintending the final purchases of supplies, etc., for his district.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Moscow, Sept. 27.—The municipal authorities of Moscow, on account of the appearance of cholera at Saratoff and Nizhni Novgorod, have adopted extraordinary measures to treat and isolate any cases which may break out here.

THE PIPER MURDER.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 28.—From evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest yesterday on the death of George Piper, who was found on the C. P. R. tracks near Rennie, on Sept. 20, it is inferred that a former female school teacher of Fargo is connected with the case. When last seen alive Piper announced his intention of spending the evening with her. Evidences of murder were found.

FOR ALBERTA COLLEGE.

The parlor concert given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mitchell, Mountain street, on Sunday, in aid of Alberta College, Edmonton, was a splendid success. The house was crowded, about two hundred persons being present, and the proceeds realized amounted to over fifty dollars. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., presided, and an excellent programme was presented. The singing by Miss B. Ferguson was the treat of the evening. The tenor solo by Mr. Venables was also worthy of special mention. An address on life in the West, by the Rev. W. Good Henderson, was greatly enjoyed. Other numbers were recitations by Misses Irene Temple, Evelyn Henderson, Edna Mitchell, Lorna Brown and Miss Amy O'Hara; vocal solos by Misses Hazel Elliott and Marion Bennett; a whistling solo by Miss Hazel Bennett, and a piano solo by Miss Mabel Smith. The affair was most enjoyable.

MONEY FOR THE ASKING.

There are many who for one reason or another wish to add to their income—and if you are not one of these perhaps you know of such an one. If so, it would be a kindness all round to draw his or her attention to our prize and percentage offers in this issue. Money can be had for the asking—the asking of subscriptions to our publications.

Tear It Off. The page offer of prizes and profits is so placed that it can be torn off and used in canvassing for subscriptions if so desired. Even children can with it make a good canvas, as they can let it tell its own story. Young men or women wishing to pursue their studies will enter the competition eagerly and do well at it.

engineer, who was killed on Sunday, found a verdict censuring the railway company for the defective condition of the siding where the accident occurred, and for the lack of wrecking appliances by means of which Mill might have been rescued. This is the second time within six months that the Michigan Central has been censured by a coroner's jury here for neglect in the protection of its employees.

GOSEPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Richmond, Que., Sept. 27.—On Sunday night the union quarterly Gosepel temperance meeting was held at the Foster Hall, when a very large number from the three churches assembled. The chair was taken by the Rev. R. G. Watts, Melbourne, who conducted devotional exercises. In compliance with the decision of the W.C.T.U., only one address, and that by the Rev. A. E. Pates, was delivered. He took for his text, 'Am I my brother's keeper?'

DANGER OF HIGH HEELS.

New York, Sept. 27.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Louisville, Ky., says Mrs. William A. Hunter, daughter-in-law of Representative W. Godfrey Hunter, died last night from diffused sarcoma caused by a cancerous growth on her foot due to wearing high heeled shoes. The growth appeared about fourteen months ago, and spread rapidly, necessitating amputation of the right leg below the knee about a year ago. This proved of no avail, as the poison had affected the whole body. Mrs. Hunter gradually grew weaker, and death had been expected for some time. She was only twenty-four years of age.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE WANT STANDING TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 30.—The Boston Chamber of Commerce received a cablegram yesterday afternoon from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, to the effect that the organization had just passed a unanimous resolution in favor of a standing treaty of arbitration with the United States. The cablegram was signed by Sir Wm. Holland, M.P., the president of the British chambers. The Boston chamber sent a cordial response.

of a recent interview between Signor Luzzatti, the Italian Minister of the Treasury, and M. Bouvier, the French Minister of Finance, at Nice.

THE ST. PETERSBURG PRESS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—The Russian press has heretofore studiously avoided editorial reference to President Roosevelt's statement to the delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union on Sept. 24, on the subject of calling a conference of the nations of the world, at The Hague, to continue the work of the conference called by the Emperor Nicholas in 1889. The only approach thereto is a quotation in the 'Russ' this morning from the Berlin press opinion, saying that it was evident that the Americans were determined to disregard the question whether or not intervention in the Far Eastern question at this time would be agreeable to either of the combatants.

WASHED OVERBOARD.

Dauphin, Man., Sept. 28.—Ernest Swanson, aged twenty-two, one of the crew of the steamer 'Lotta,' was washed overboard and drowned in Lake Winnipeg yesterday during a storm, and all efforts to rescue him were of no avail owing to the high sea. Swanson came from England a little over a year ago.

A MORPHINE VICTIM.

London, Sept. 27.—The inquest over the remains of George Alexander Davis, of Boston, who was found dead in a London hotel on Sept. 23 to-day resulted in a verdict of 'suicide while sane.' It transpired that Davis was a morphine victim; that he was only married on Aug. 6, and that he arrived with his wife in England on Sept. 18. Davis broke off the morphine habit prior to his marriage, but again became a victim to it. He left letters saying it was impossible to cure himself and that, therefore, he had determined to commit suicide.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

London, Sept. 30.—Bubonic plague, it is officially announced, has broken out on board the steamship 'Bishopgate,' which arrived in the river Tyne on Wednesday from Hamburg. When the 'Bishopgate' was discharging her cargo from Rosario, Argentina, in Hamburg recently, a number of rats that had died of the plague were found on board. On the arrival of the steamer in Jarrow the boatstain was ill, and was removed to a floating hospital. The case proved to be undoubtedly bubonic plague.

SUPERIOR COURT CHANGES.

Chief Justice Casault Retires and is Succeeded by Judge Routhier.

VACANCY CREATED FILLED BY SIR ALPHONSE PELLETIER—JUDGE CHOQUETTE GOES TO THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—At yesterday's cabinet council there passed an order which works considerable change in the Superior Court of Quebec.

Sir Louis Casault retires from the bench of his province full of years and honors. He is eighty-one years of age, and has seen service on the Superior Court bench since 1870.



SIR L. M. CASAULT.

Retiring Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

years prior to that, and besides sat in the Legislative Assembly of the old Province of Canada for Montmagny from 1854 till 1857, and for Bellechasse in the House of Commons for three years after Confederation, that is, from 1867 till his elevation to the bench.

The new Chief Justice, the Hon. Adolphe Basile Routhier, is, like his predecessor, a jurist of seasoned judgment, who will fully maintain the traditions of the high office. He is sixty-five years of age, and has been on the bench since 1873.

Sir Alphonse Pelletier's name has long been one of the most respected in the public life of his province, and his appointment to the bench will be received with very general approval.

MR. ARCH. McKILLOP DEAD.

'BLIND BARD OF MEGANTIC' PASSES AWAY AT KINGSTON, ONT.

The death has just taken place at Kingston, Ont. of Mr. Archibald McKillop, well known as the 'Blind Bard of Megantic.' Mr. McKillop was born in Scotland, and came to Canada in 1829, when he was four years of age.

Mr. McKillop was born at Arran, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1829, when he was four years of age, along with his father, Colonel Archibald McKillop, who settled at Inverness, Quebec.

Mr. McKillop was a member of the Congregational Church, and was unmarried. His sister, Mrs. Solandt, widow of the Rev. Andrew Solandt, French Protestant missionary, who lived at Rutland, Mass., is the only surviving member of his family.

ARGENTEUIL COUNTY FAIR

FAIR WEATHER AND LARGE CROWDS.

Lachute, Que., Sept. 29.—Fair weather greeted the opening of the county exhibition. At an early hour exhibitors began to place their effects, and the judges soon were able to commence their work.

Each year there is a marked improvement in the horses and cattle. This year Mr. John Black's Ayrshire herd (the bull is an Ottawa first prize) is a fine specimen of what care and attention to breeding can develop.

seven years old, but is still possessed of the vigor of middle life, and should make an excellent judge. He sat in the House of Commons from 1869 down till 1877, and was appointed in the same year to the seat in the Senate which he held till this past session.



SIR ALPHONSE PELLETIER.

Who becomes a Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

the present government came to power. Sir Alphonse declined last year the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec, when Sir Louis Jetté had filled out his first five-year term in that position.

It is safe to bet that the Hon. Philippe A. Choquette has never been as happy on the bench as he was in politics, so now, when the opportunity presents itself, he has decided to return to his old love and will succeed Sir Alphonse Pelletier in the Senate.

years prior to that, and besides sat in the Legislative Assembly of the old Province of Canada for Montmagny from 1854 till 1857, and for Bellechasse in the House of Commons for three years after Confederation, that is, from 1867 till his elevation to the bench.

The new Chief Justice, the Hon. Adolphe Basile Routhier, is, like his predecessor, a jurist of seasoned judgment, who will fully maintain the traditions of the high office. He is sixty-five years of age, and has been on the bench since 1873.

Sir Alphonse Pelletier's name has long been one of the most respected in the public life of his province, and his appointment to the bench will be received with very general approval.

MR. ARCH. McKILLOP DEAD.

'BLIND BARD OF MEGANTIC' PASSES AWAY AT KINGSTON, ONT.

The death has just taken place at Kingston, Ont. of Mr. Archibald McKillop, well known as the 'Blind Bard of Megantic.' Mr. McKillop was born in Scotland, and came to Canada in 1829, when he was four years of age.

Mr. McKillop was born at Arran, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1829, when he was four years of age, along with his father, Colonel Archibald McKillop, who settled at Inverness, Quebec.

Mr. McKillop was a member of the Congregational Church, and was unmarried. His sister, Mrs. Solandt, widow of the Rev. Andrew Solandt, French Protestant missionary, who lived at Rutland, Mass., is the only surviving member of his family.

ARGENTEUIL COUNTY FAIR

FAIR WEATHER AND LARGE CROWDS.

Lachute, Que., Sept. 29.—Fair weather greeted the opening of the county exhibition. At an early hour exhibitors began to place their effects, and the judges soon were able to commence their work.

Each year there is a marked improvement in the horses and cattle. This year Mr. John Black's Ayrshire herd (the bull is an Ottawa first prize) is a fine specimen of what care and attention to breeding can develop.

TERRIFIC FLOOD.

City of Trinidad, Colorado, Swept by Torrent.

LOSSES WILL AGGREGATE A MILLION DOLLARS.

Trinidad, Col., Sept. 30.—A terrific flood has struck the city of Trinidad, and the whole valley along Las Animas river, devastating a wide section and causing a loss which will reach a million dollars.

Every bridge in the city of Trinidad is out, the Santa Fe station is demolished, all of the railways are tied up, and the telephone and telegraph service completely suspended.

The flood was caused by a heavy rain, which has been falling for two days. At 8 o'clock last night the storm assumed cloudburst proportions, and at 2 o'clock this morning Las Animas river went over its banks.

The principal increase was in the customs receipts, \$4,357,685. The total revenue was \$306,881,946.

On Tuesday, Aug. 30, a conference was held near Ahmedabad, at which was present a number of the missionaries from each of the societies laboring in Gujerat.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

ence in connection with an application to connect a plant outside the city with a city sewer. Pierce is charged with asking and agreeing to receive from a contractor, fifty cents a load for cinders which were to be used in grading and re-surfacing a street.

The indictment instituted several weeks ago by a committee of the board of councilmen into allegations of bribery in connection with the building of certain sewers, which developed such sensational testimony that the district attorney decided to present the testimony to the grand jury if it warranted such a course.

The principal increase was in the customs receipts, \$4,357,685. The total revenue was \$306,881,946.

On Tuesday, Aug. 30, a conference was held near Ahmedabad, at which was present a number of the missionaries from each of the societies laboring in Gujerat.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The Irishmen of this city and the large number of citizens who intended listening to Mr. John E. Redmond and his companions last evening, were sadly disappointed when news was received from Montreal yesterday afternoon that the Irish parliamentary party leader was unable to come to Quebec, as he had been called to the United States on important business.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

CANADIAN BRANCHES TO BE FERRATED, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN MONTREAL.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 30.—To organize the fourteen Canadian branches of the Navy League into one association, was the object of the trip to both coasts, which Mr. H. J. Wickham, honorary secretary of the Toronto branch, has just concluded.

The proposal is to have the home of the Canadian Association at Montreal, as the centre of maritime affairs for the Dominion. Prominent men in Montreal are giving generous encouragement to the plan, and already from Halifax, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg, all of which Mr. Wickham visited, he has secured a good proportion of the estimated cost of establishing such a head office, and also of providing pay for a permanent travelling secretary and lecturer.

Mr. Wickham leaves for England on Oct. 11 to consult with the executive on arrangements for the publication in Canada of a journal like the 'Navy League Journal,' but with more attention to Canadian affairs.

ONLY FOUR GOT THROUGH.

Quebec, Sept. 30.—Four of the eighteen candidates up for their final before the board in the semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec were successful, the results having been made public yesterday.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—A special correspondent of the Yorkshire Post, referring to Hamilton, Ont., says Hamilton is pure English and proud of it. They speak contemptuously of their neighbors of the United States as 'Yanks,' but somebody should teach them that the flag of the British mercantile marine is not a proper Union Jack. It is a common error in Canada.

London, Sept. 30.—The exact date of the Pacific Cable Conference will depend upon the movements of Sir William Mulock. The Pacific Cable Board will be represented at the Conference, although they will have no voice in the decisions that may be arrived at.

London, Sept. 30.—Charles R. Devlin, M.P. for Galway, sailed for Canada yesterday on the Allan Liner 'Tunisia.'

London, Sept. 30.—Mr. J. H. McLean, ex-M.P., Cardiff, in an article in the South Wales 'Daily News,' referring to the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Montreal, in which he said Canada, not even for the sake of the Empire, would forego the right to frame her own fiscal policy, and scoffing at the idea of a uniform tariff for the Empire, says it might be supposed that nobody could possibly mistake the meaning of these phrases which Sir Wilfrid Laurier seems to have purposely used, yet the 'Times' devotes a confused article to this speech which seems to suggest tariff reforms. I cannot find much to comfort them in the significant observations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Why, the declaration of no uniform tariff and that Canada means to have a tariff of her own strikes at the very root of Chamberlain's doctrine and agitation.

London, Sept. 30.—Lord Strathcona had a lengthy interview with Lord Lansdowne at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon, after which he returned to Glencoe.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney, read a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain, which stated that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to accept an invitation to visit Australia now, but he hoped before long to bring evidence to Australia of the readiness of the Mother Country to meet her half way for closer commercial union.

London, Sept. 30.—The president of the Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia, at a banquet at Sydney

DAIRYMEN ON STRIKE.

REFUSAL OF CITY DEALERS TO PAY WINTER PRICES TILL NOVEMBER CAUSES TROUBLE.

Word was received in the city on Saturday that twenty-five dairymen at Howick station, refuse to ship any more milk to Montreal at present. Heretofore, October has been considered a winter month, but this year the dealers in Montreal, it is said, refuse to pay winter prices, although they, themselves, are charging them.

This year the dealers are taking advantage of the low price paid at the factories for milk and decline to pay seventeen cents. The milkmen at Howick take the position that in view of the high price of feed they cannot afford to sell milk for ten cents per gallon net in October and keep up the quality, and the dealers should be willing to pay seventeen cents delivered in Montreal, for the reason that they retail it at the winter price—thirty-two cents per gallon.

The city dealers, according to reports from Howick, have been running round the country to try and induce farmers, who have been selling to factories, to ship to Montreal for ten cents per gallon net, but it is claimed that taking milk to the factory and shipping it to Montreal are entirely two different things. The ordinary farmer is not equipped to ship to Montreal.

The strike means a stoppage of over a thousand gallons of milk a day from Howick station alone.

A prominent milk dealer of this city said on Saturday that there now exists among certain of the milkmen at Howick a regular organized association for the purpose of controlling prices and dictating to the city dealers.

Some weeks ago the milkmen of Howick Station made the demand that, owing to circumstances, the winter rates must commence on Oct. 1, and to this the city dealers strongly objected, as they claimed that such a step was not warranted.

The city dealers made an offer to the Howick milkmen to pay sixteen cents a gallon dating from Saturday, provided that this figure remained unchanged throughout the winter season, but this offer the Howick people, it is alleged, refused to listen to. The city dealers say they are quite ready to pay the usual winter price of seventeen cents a gallon on after Nov. 1 next, but not before that date.

KILTIES AT BALMORAL.

CANADIANS PLAY BEFORE THE KING - CONDUCTOR DECORATED BY HIS MAJESTY.

London, Sept. 28.—The Canadian Kilties left London by special train, reaching Balmoral yesterday afternoon. Arriving at Ballater station, they were met by the King's representative. At 7.35 last evening the band left for Balmoral Castle, eight miles off. Driving along the North Deeside road, a halt was called at Altnacraig, the residence of Baroness Macdonald, where the Kilties gave three rousing cheers. The concert began at 9.45. The King was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Francis of Teck, Princesses Margaret and Patricia of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Sir Kelly Kenny, General Paget, Capt. Scott, of the 'Discovery,' and a large number of the Balmoral tenantry. The special programme, with a border of Gordon Tartan, included 'The United Empire,' 'introducing 'God Save the King' and 'The Maple Leaf.' After the concert the King decorated Mr. W. F. Robinson with the Victorian order. The King was delighted with the concert. The Prince of Wales said he had never heard such precision in any band. The Kilties were afterwards entertained at supper at the castle. They left before midnight for London.

Mr. William F. Robinson, bandmaster of the Kilties Band, is the younger son of Mr. George Robinson, the veteran conductor of the famous band of the 13th Battalion of Hamilton, Ont. For several years he was trombone soloist of his father's band, his brother Walter being at that time clarinet soloist. Leaving Hamilton, he succeeded his brother as conductor of the Toronto University Glee Club and of several other musical organizations in the Queen City. Walter, his brother, at this time went to New York, where he is now a successful teacher of the vocal art. Mr. W. F. Robinson succeeded Mr. Slatter to the conductorship of the Kilties Band when that organization was reconstructed about a year ago.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Knowlton, Sept. 30.—The annual institute given by the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., to the teachers of the Townships of Bromé and Bolton was opened at Knowlton this afternoon, and will be continued this evening and to-morrow. A public meeting will be held this evening in the Pettes Memorial, a session for the teachers will be held to-morrow forenoon, in the Academy, and a meeting for the commissioners in the afternoon. The original intention had been to have this afternoon's session on the school grounds, in order that a practical lesson in nature study might be given by Mr. Fuller. The heavy rain prevented this, as it did many of the teachers from attending. However, about twenty-five teachers were present and listened with interest to the addresses given. Mr. Fuller was the first speaker, and took for the subject of his address, 'Bird study.' He treated the subject in a general way, paying special attention to the birds found in this section. He described their appearance, habits, time of migration, etc., and strongly advised the teachers present to purchase books and pictures relating to bird study, and to interest

their pupils in the various native birds. He also spoke of the connection of 'nature study' with literature. Mr. Fuller was followed by the Rev. E. M. Taylor, whose address consisted chiefly of valuable hints to teachers, giving them tabulated lists of some of the mistakes to be avoided in discipline, school methods, etc. The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until the meeting in the Pettes Memorial this evening, at 8 p.m.

Knowlton, Oct. 3.—The Teachers' Institute opened on Friday at nine o'clock, the sessions being held in the academy department. The session on Friday evening which was held in the Pettes Memorial, was poorly attended owing to the inclemency of the weather. Dr. Rexford, of Montreal, who was expected to address the teachers, was unable to be present. In his absence, Mr. Fuller addressed the audience on the consolidation of schools.

The first speaker of Saturday morning was the Rev. E. M. Taylor, who continued his address of Friday, in which he gave much good advice to the teachers, chiefly in discipline. Mr. Taylor was followed by Mr. Fuller, who spoke along the lines of the Macdonald School work, and explained the rules by which the McGill travelling libraries, one of which was on exhibition, might be obtained. Intermittent sessions were given in order that the teachers might examine the exhibits of specimen work for various schools in the district of Bedford.

At 12 o'clock the meeting adjourned for lunch, which was furnished the teachers at the Lakeview House. After lunch, Mr. Taylor accompanied the teachers to the 'Paul Holland Memorial,' and an interesting hour was spent in examining the curiosities and relics to be seen in the Museum. Mr. Taylor, who has a thorough knowledge of the history of everything to be seen there, gave a short account of the most interesting relics. This institution is worthy of a visit and is an honor to Knowlton.

At 2.30 the teachers reassembled in the Academy, where Mr. Fuller addressed the commissioners and teachers on the consolidation of schools.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather Mr. Taylor omitted his address and the session closed at an early hour to allow the teachers residing at a distance to reach home before nightfall.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.

W. H. SIBLEY, FORMER MONTREALER, AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

W. H. Sibley is in trouble again. He has been in trouble many times. A despatch states that he had been arrested at Paterson, N.J., charged first, with being a fugitive from justice, and also with passing a fraudulent cheque for a hundred and eighty-five dollars on the Hotel Walton, while staying there recently.

This man lived in Montreal for some time. He was a journalist, and seemed to do his work cleverly. Certain facts came out in regard to his past life, which made it convenient for him to leave the city. He was next heard of in New York, where he became engaged in certain forms of speculation, which compelled him, in the course of a year or so, to leave that locality. He had made certain representations on people in business which he had been unable to substantiate; he had made advances to more than one young lady of position, and, generally, he pursued a career of great recklessness.

Those who had known him in a general way in Montreal were surprised to find him, after an absence of about a year, and more, in their midst. This time he stopped at the Windsor Hotel, and appeared to be living on the 'fat of the land.' He wore 'swell' clothes; he ordered the clerks about with an air; and represented himself as the head of a new concern which had offices in the Street Railway Chambers and which thoughtfully, considering that most people like gold watches and diamonds, undertook to supply these luxuries for the smallest consideration. That is to say, you were to obtain either a diamond or a watch, you were to pay so much a week—from one to five dollars, according to value.

Needless to say, you would not get the diamond or the watch first, with the privilege of paying after. You paid the money first, and then it was your concern to get your diamond or gold watch. He advertised extensively; he was doing a rushing business, for credulity never dies. Only enquirers began to be made; he found it convenient to disappear. He was next heard of in Brantford, Ont., where he was arrested and sentenced to three years in the Kingston penitentiary for pursuing a swindling game there, somewhat after the fashion of that which had made him profit in Montreal.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Shelburne, Ont., Sept. 30.—Richard Banks, a farmer, was killed here last night. It is supposed that he was run over by the night express and his body carried from the station yard to where it was found, as his hat was found in the yard between the tool house and switch. Deceased, when last seen, was under the influence of liquor. He leaves a wife and large family.

ONTARIO TEMPERANCE WORKERS

Toronto, Sept. 30.—After three hours' discussion the temperance conference last night unanimously adopted a motion by the Rev. Dr. Speer to form a local option association for Toronto and to make the submission of a by-law on Jan. 1, 1906, an issue at the approaching municipal elections. Some urged a vote next January but a number of the most prominent temperance representatives counselled a year's preparation to avert a possible reverse. The local option association is to be formed at a meeting to be called by the joint executives of the Ontario Alliance and Temperance Legislation League.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 3.—The population of Kingston has been increased by over two hundred during the past year, and now reaches 18,444. The assessed value of the city is \$7,995,220.

SIR WILLIAM V. HARCOURT

DEATH OF A VENERABLE STATESMAN THIS MORNING.

London, Oct. 1.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt died this morning. Although Sir William had been in poor health for some days his death came quite unexpectedly at his home, Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire.

His son, Lewis Vernon Harcourt, member of parliament for the Rosendale division of Lancashire, who was in London, was informed during the night that his father had been seized with a sudden illness and left for Nuneham early this morning.

Sir William Harcourt was the second son of the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire, and grandson of a former archbishop of York, and belonged to a family which traces its origin to the Royal House of Tudor. He was born on Oct. 14, 1827, and had thus almost completed his seventy-seventh year. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and where he greatly distinguished himself, graduating in 1851 with first class honors in the classical tripos. He chose the law as a career, was called to the Bar in 1854, and took silk in 1866. Like many young barristers, he added journalism to his professional pursuits. His contributions to the 'Saturday Review' attracted some notice, but his letters to the 'Times' over the signature of 'Historicus,' on the subject of international law, brought him a measure of celebrity that probably

his mark as a debater, taking an independent tone and attracting friends as well as foes when occasion offered, a course which almost necessitated his receiving an official appointment, and he was made Solicitor-General by Mr. Gladstone in 1893, but he had to go out of office with the Gladstone ministry next year. His appointment to an office under the Crown required him to go down to Oxford for re-election, and he was defeated by Mr. Hall, his Conservative antagonist. However, a seat was quickly found for him at Derby, Mr. S. Plimsol having resigned, and he also received the honor of knighthood. Although he had been several times offered a higher title he had always declined, preferring not to hide his personality with a peerage.

In 1890 the Liberals were again in power and Sir William Harcourt received the post of Home Secretary and the measures he piloted through parliament while he held office included the Arms Act (Ireland) and the Prevention of Crimes Act (Ireland). Perhaps the measure with which his name will be most closely associated is the increase of the death duties and the introduction of the principle of a graduated income tax. These reforms were carried out while he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1894.

He warmly and wholeheartedly supported Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy and remained to the last a consistent home ruler and member of the Liberal party. He led the party in the House of Commons in 1896 with an ability which was acknowledged on all sides, but he retired from the leadership of the Commons in 1898, and it is known that he and Lord Rosebery had some



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

no man has ever obtained by similar means. Turning his attention to politics shortly after being called to the Bar, he contested the Kirkcaldy Burghs in 1858, but was defeated and it was not till ten years afterwards that he succeeded in entering the House of Commons, the city of Oxford doing itself honor by returning him in the Liberal interest in 1868. His historical and legal erudition was recognized by his being appointed Professor of International Law in Cambridge University in 1869, and a member of the Royal Commission for amending the neutrality laws and of the Royal Commission of naturalization laws.

In the House of Commons he made

difficulty in seeing eye to eye. Indeed, some surprise was felt that he did not succeed Mr. Gladstone in the leadership when Lord Rosebery was chosen. This year he announced his intention not to seek re-election for parliament at the next general election, and his last formal speech in the House called forth generous compliments from his political opponents.

He was a tall, big man of dignified presence and with a somewhat ponderous style of delivery, which was, however, relieved by carefully prepared impromptus, and both as a platform speaker and in the House of Commons he was a very effective and successful speaker.

GRAND LODGE OFFICER SUSPENDED.

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—Mr. Shanks, the grand master of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, has been suspended from office, and the Grand Lodge has been called in special session for Oct. 4, to take action.

DOMINION FAIR A SUCCESS.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 1.—The Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg this year proved an unqualified financial success. The association has a cash balance after all expenses to date have been covered of \$6,482.38. There is still owing to the association \$2,673, making a total of \$9,160. The receipts amounted to \$148,302.20, and disbursements to date have been \$146,805.60.

HOLD-UP AT BERTHERVILLE.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—The Inland Revenue Department has been notified that its officer at Bertherville, Que., named Ralston, was held up by masked robbers on Friday night, bound, gagged and left in a box car near by where he was found the next morning. The safe was blown open, but no money secured, as there happened to be nothing in it at the time. This Inland Revenue officer is maintained in connection with the Melcher's gin distillery at that place.

PRESCOTT COUNTY S. S. WORKERS.

Point Fortune, Que., Oct. 3.—The fourteenth annual convention of the Sunday School Association of the county of Prescott was held at Point Fortune on Sept. 29 and 30. Owing to the bad weather and bad condition of the roads, few of the delegates were able to attend. There were present, besides the Rev. James Fraser and the Rev. A. L. Boyd, B.D., resident ministers, Mr. Thomas Yellowlees, travelling secretary of the Sunday School Association of Ontario, and Mr. McInnis, of Vankeek Hill. The address by Mr. Yellowlees on 'The weak

places in child culture,' and 'The Forward Movement,' and also by Mr. McInnis, on 'Decision day' and 'The privileges and responsibility of the Sunday-school,' were instructive, practical and to the point. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mr. L. Bertrand, Vankeek Hill; vice-president, the Rev. J. D. McLachlan, Vankeek Hill; secretary, Miss Brown, Point Fortune; treasurer, Mr. Frith, Vankeek Hill.

COLONEL PERCY LAKE.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—On account of the general election it has been learned that Col. Percy Lake, the new chief of staff of officer of the Canadian militia, who is being brought out from England, has postponed his sailing till the end of this month.

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Sir Frederick Borden arrived in the Capital to-day and goes east again to-morrow to enter upon the campaign in Nova Scotia.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier leaves for Quebec this afternoon. It is understood that he will address a meeting there in his own electoral district of Quebec East.

EARL GREY.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—The Canadian Club of Ottawa recently invited the new Governor-General to address them upon his arrival in Canada. His Lordship has replied from his home in Northumberland hoping that the club will not think him lacking in appreciation of their good work if he declines to make any engagements till he reaches this country.

THE RUSH TO THE WEST.

Winnipeg, Sept. 30.—During August 2,363 homestead entries were recorded at the various land agencies in western Canada. Most of the homesteading was done in the Territories and the Regina district led other agencies with a record of nearly six hundred entries.

Advertisements.

SHAW'S PIANO and MUSIC HOUSE, Montreal. SPECIAL OFFER \$250. On Our Style 15 Piano. For the next 60 days we will sell our New Style 15 Cabinet Grand Upright Piano for \$250, with 2 1/2 YEARS TO PAY.

This beautiful large Upright Piano is in fancy burr walnut or fancy mahogany case, full front, swing music desk, double folding lid, carved panel and legs, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys, latest improved action, full metal plate, very sweet tone, with great power, guaranteed, with piano chair and fancy drape. This instrument usually sells at \$350 to \$375, but we are making a special offer on 2) of this style. We make the terms very easy. 30 payments of \$7.50 per month, with a cash payment of \$25, will buy this piano, or if monthly payments do not suit, we can make them quarterly or half-yearly, without interest. For a larger cash payment than \$25 we make an extra discount, and for all cash a further discount. Send first payment and we will ship this piano to responsible parties anywhere in Canada, and will make terms to suit each individual purchaser. We also have a large number of

PIANO and ORGAN BARGAINS

These instruments have been put in first-class order at our factory, and are exceptional bargains at the prices named.

TERMS: \$10 to \$25 Cash, with \$4 to \$7 monthly. 10 percent Discount for All Cash.

- \$195—Lyric Upright Piano, in fancy case and perfect order; three pedals; every improvement; perfect as new. \$175—Haden Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, largest size; walnut finished case, 7 1-3 octaves; swing front and all improvements; like new. \$150—Stelaway, N.Y., Square piano, in beautiful condition; rosewood case, 6 feet 3 in. long; 7 octaves, ivory keys; looks and sounds like new. \$125—Heintzman & Co. Square Piano, fine tone, full carved rosewood case, 7 1-3 octaves, perfect order. \$95—New York Square Piano, one of the best makers; plain case, good tone; 7 octaves.

Also a large number of others, all styles and prices. Also new Pianos in great variety, from \$250 to \$1,000. Write for further particulars of any instrument. GERARD HEINTZMAN, WEBER and SHAW PIANOS. Headquarters for Phonographs, Graphophones and Talking Machines.

\$5 buys a Graphophone complete, with 3 records. Columbia Graphophone, with oak case and 3 records, \$10. Edison Phonographs, \$10, \$20 and \$30. Columbia Flat Disc Graphophone, \$12.50 and upwards. These are the best and most perfect machines yet produced. Send for catalogue of machines and records at lowest prices. Records, 35c, 40c, 50c, \$1.

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOES. Good instruments from \$5.00 and upwards. Everything in the music line. Buy your musical instruments from an old established music house, who sell artistic instruments. Send for description of any instrument you require.

J. W. SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Pianos, Organs, Music and Musical Instrument Factory and Warehouses. 2274 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

BRITISH FISCAL PROBLEM.

BRITISH PRESS CRITICISES MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER TO THE LONDON 'TIMES.'

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Sept. 28.—'Truth,' commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's letter in Monday's 'Times,' says: 'Mr. Chamberlain must have a very poor idea of the intelligence of his fellow countrymen if he supposes they are likely to be imposed upon by this transparent humbug.'

The 'Westminster Gazette,' commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Cockburn's letters to the 'Times,' says it is not our desire to dictate to any colony about its fiscal policy, but the British Liberals hold that colonial liberty is a greater cause even than colonial free trade, and their effort first of all is to defend what they consider the essential part of the Liberal democratic policy of this country, and next, to prevent a collision between the supposed interests of the colonies and the essential interests of the mass of people at home. That is their main work, and they will confine themselves to it, but if challenged by colonials on their so-called 'effete tradition,' they will ask whether the abandonment of it, after all, has proved of so great an advantage to the colonies.

At a meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-day attention was called to the new Canadian customs regulations regarding invoices in duplicate, etc. Members stated that in many cases exporters would find it practically impossible to comply with the regulations in question. It was contended that the enforcement of the regulations would in any case unnecessarily hinder business, and it was resolved to communicate with leading exporting chambers whether they proposed to move in the matter.

London, Sept. 28.—Lord Rosebery, replying to Mr. Chamberlain's letter in the 'Times' of Monday, says he is concerned that Mr. Chamberlain is annoyed, but his grievances do not seem very serious. He makes no comment on the telegrams received by Mr. Chamberlain from sympathizing bodies in Australia, except that Australia appears to be fortunate in the wealth of associations with sonorous titles, and his experience is that substantial societies affect shorter terminology. As for his conviction that their fellow-subjects will take all they can get and give nothing in return, this comes strangely enough from the pro-protector against sneers and imputations. We certainly know by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's scheme what we give, but not what we receive. That is Chamberlain's of the whole matter. Mr. Chamberlain often misquoted Lord Rosebery's Leeds speech, but that very speech makes it incumbent on him to oppose as imprac-

VIEW OF A WESTERN FARMER.

London, Oct. 3.—Mr. James Speakman, a Canadian farmer, in a two-column letter in the Manchester 'Guardian,' on Canada and a preference, says the Canadian preference is spoken of as a concession and a sacrifice by the Manufacturers' Association and the Tory politicians. The manufacturers of Eastern Canada seem to think their association is all Canada, but we westerners who live two and three thousand miles from the eastern storm centre, are apt to see things from a different perspective. The Canadian preference, first of all, is chiefly of benefit to the Canadian people. Our elections take place in a few weeks, and if the Tories come in (and the protectionist movement in England is helping them) the tariff certainly will go higher and if the Liberals stay in, the tariff, they say, will not go lower. A good reciprocity treaty with the United States would give Canada more material prosperity than all the preferential schemes that could be evolved in Great Britain, and although this may be a matter of controversy, Mr. Speakman does not believe there is a leading statesman of either political party in Canada who would not reach out both hands for any fair chance of such a treaty. Mr. Speakman, in concluding, says there is a very strong feeling against joining the United States, and as to Canadian independence he does not find much of this sentiment, but it is likely to grow, not from antagonism to the Motherland, but simply from the fact that Canada is growing stronger and is better able to manage her own affairs and is less willing to brook interference from any minister in London.

CAR SHOPS CLOSE DOWN.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company practically closed down its car and locomotive shops here yesterday. A hundred and fifty men were thrown out of work.

INTRODUCTIONS WANTED.

Any friend of the 'Witness' will find that his friends would be glad to know of the year-end offers set forth on another page, and especially if the aforesaid friend of the 'Witness' would be so good as to undertake to forward the trifling year-end subscriptions from several of his or her friends. This little attention will be received by the publisher as a real compliment on the part of subscribers, and will help greatly to extend both circulation and the sphere of usefulness.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

## ONTARIO.

The assets of the Canada Woollen Company have been sold to W. D. Long, of Hamilton, for \$233,000.

Norman P. Collins, who had been sentenced to Kingston penitentiary for two years, on a charge of burglary, escaped from the lockup at Cayuga.

A fire in the buildings of the Park-Blackwell Company, Toronto, caused a loss, chiefly in machinery, of over twenty thousand dollars.

Two constables at Kingston had a prisoner named Tooley put into their hands to keep until morning. They all slept, but the prisoner waked up first and decamped.

The caretaker and his son were badly injured, and the new organ badly damaged, in the Presbyterian Church, Weston, by a gas explosion, which occurred just before choir practice.

Thomas Crave, a farmer of Puslinch township, was staying at the Commercial Hotel, Guelph, and on retiring blew out the gas. He was found asphyxiated.

Three thousand dollars was awarded to Ann Hockley and fifteen hundred dollars to her infant child at Toronto, for the death of her husband, who was killed by a G. T. R. train some time ago.

During the races at Dunville, Ontario, fair grounds, John Logan, a lad of fifteen years, was knocked down by a saddle horse. His skull was fractured, causing instant death.

S. T. Bastedo, Ontario Fish Commissioner, has received a fifty-four pound maskinonge caught in the North Channel of the Georgian Bay. The fish will be added to the collection at the Parliament Buildings.

A rock weighing three hundred pounds was placed on the railway track outside Brockville with the desperate intention to wreck the 4.10 express. The obstruction was seen by the engineer in time to prevent an accident.

Giuseppe Bilvedere, an Italian, 27 years of age, employed on the C. P. R. section gang at Margach, a few miles east of Rat Portage, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, Sept. 25.

Frank Janack was sentenced by Judge O'Reilly, at Cornwall, to seven years in Kingston penitentiary for stealing a horse and buggy. He had previously served six months for bringing stolen goods into Canada.

J. S. Walton having robbed the house of Mr. Halley, Peterborough, drank part of a bottle of whiskey, fell asleep on the premises and was captured. He had on him a revolver and a bottle of nitroglycerine.

Two hundred and fifty immigrants arrived in Toronto one day last week. Mr. Perser, local agent for Ontario, stated they were all mechanics, and would likely remain in the city.

Two tramps entered the house of Mr. Ling, Belleville, and not being supplied quickly with food, drove out the farmer and his wife until they had supplied their own wants.

Fifty diamond rings, valued at two thousand dollars, were stolen from the counter while the clerk turned to the window in the establishment of Messrs. McMillan, Ottawa.

Thomas Fisher, aged nineteen years, son of T. H. Fisher, chief clerk for the Lake Superior Lumber Company, was drowned last week in Whitefish Lake, where, with his younger brother, he was shooting ducks.

James Dunn was tried for the manslaughter of his uncle, Frazer Dunn, on July 12 last at Campbellford, and was found guilty. Judge Ildington sentenced the prisoner to two years in the Central Prison.

Joseph Kelly, of Toronto, an army veteran who served for twenty-one years in the 9th Regiment of Foot, now the East Norfolks, died last week after six months' illness with cancer in the mouth. He was sixty-five years of age.

A Cleveland bicycle and a hat were found at the foot of an incline on Victoria Island, and at the brink of the Ottawa river. There is no clue to the owner except the initials M. C. in the end of the hat. It is feared the owner may have been drowned.

Lieut.-Col. John Gray and his son, who were convicted for conspiracy in municipal election officials at Toronto, and released by the Court of Appeal, have commenced an action for alleged libel against the Hamilton Times.

Brantford City Council has rescinded the by-law to take over and operate the telephone system of the city. The ratepayers consequently will not vote on the by-law on Oct. 17 as had been arranged. The council is now ready to receive other offers from independent companies.

Major Archibald, Toronto, who has been engaged in prison work for the Salvation Army for seven years, has been appointed commissioner of parole and discharged prisoners by the Dominion Government, a position he declined some time ago, but has now decided to accept under modified conditions.

An infant Russian count, the son of an exile, who has lived in Windsor for the past six months, has just died. Only a few weeks ago word had been received that the child had succeeded to the title and was the heir to an inheritance worth three hundred thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the Toronto Automobile Club at the club rooms in the King Edward Hotel, it was unanimously decided to open negotiations with the American Manufacturers' Association, with a view to holding a big auto show about the last week in February.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Hess Furniture Company, Brantford, it was decided to reorganize under the name of the Brantford Furniture and Casket Co., Limited. A new management is taking hold of the concern and subscribing \$17,000 of the stock.

For illegal arrest, Edward O'Donnell, the striking moulder who was arrested near the Canada Foundry Company during the strike there two years ago, was awarded \$700 damages by a jury in the Assizes last week.

Wm. Wates, a young man, was sentenced to three years in the Kingston penitentiary for highway robbery. Frank Kav-

anagh, tried with him, was allowed to go. Police man Robert Steedsman, lately on duty in No. 7 division, was found dying on the floor of his bedroom, 295 Spadina avenue, Toronto. It is suspected that he committed suicide.

## QUEBEC.

The Agricultural Fair at St. Johns was a complete failure this year on account of the bad weather.

Adelard Paré, of St. Anne de Beaupré, killed a large bear a couple of days ago, some distance above the church.

A black bear weighing a hundred pounds was caught in a fox trap on the shores of the Batisseau river last week.

A curious feature of the church bazaar at St. Malo was the voting for the most popular young lady, and over 25,000 votes were cast.

The revenues of the Jacques Cartier Market were sold by auction at the City Hall for \$750. The upset price was \$500.

Mr. J. L. House, of Beebe Plain, died last week, aged 94 years. He was the first postmaster of that town, holding office from 1861 to 1890.

Fishermen, chiefly Americans, have been flocking into the Lake St. John district of late to get the tail-end of the season's fishing. The heavy trout are generally caught at the late end of the season.

Messrs. Charles Stone and Allen Boyd were hunting last week in the neighborhood of Randboro', and secured a bear and a deer, besides numerous small game.

Eight miles of railway track have already been laid on the premises where the construction of the immense works of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, St. Johns, are going on.

The School Commissioners, when discussing ways and means connected with repairs to the High Schools, Granby, were agreeably surprised to receive two cheques of \$762 each from Mr. and Mrs. S. H. C. Miner towards the cost.

Mr. M. Millett, of Court Friendship, Canadian Order of Foresters, Sherbrooke, was tendered a banquet and presented with a gold watch and chain in recognition of his valuable services.

Letters patent have been issued by the Quebec Government incorporating the Eastern Townships Furniture Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$50,000.

The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick entertained the members of the Young Liberal Club of this city to an oyster supper at the Auditorium Café the other evening, when one hundred and thirty-three guests were present.

A heavy charge of dynamite was exploded recently by some miscreant under the door porch of the house of the mayor of Mansonville. The porch was shattered, but no person was injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Page, of Orford, have celebrated their golden wedding. He is eighty and she sixty-nine, and they were married in Brompton. They have lived in their present home some forty years.

A verdict was given last week by a jury at Valleyfield as follows: "Considering that it is proven that Joseph Brault was hit before being drowned, but although not having sufficient proof that a homicide was committed, we agree to declare that on the fifteenth day of September, 1904, in the parish of St. Louis de Gonzague, and in the River St. Lewis de Gonzague, Jos. Brault was drowned by accident."

## MARITIME PROVINCES.

A boy named Jack Howard, through fear of an operation escaped from the public hospital, St. John, N.B., and is still at large.

At Kingsbridge, near St. John's, Nfld., a disastrous fire destroyed Mr. D. Dooley's barns and contents, including four oxen, thirty-five sheep and the stable and coach-house.

By an explosion in Dominion No. 2 colliery John McNeil, a miner, was killed. Several men who went to his rescue were overpowered by gas. The body was not taken out for several hours.

The French flagship 'Lavoisier' has sailed from St. John's, Nfld., for France, under unexpected order. It is thought that she is intended for the Far East.

The body of Captain John Campbell, of St. John, N.B., was found floating in the bay near his vessel, which was lying at a dock in Jersey City.

The recent high winds and frosts have ruined a large part of the apple crop around Annapolis, N.S. At several places the trees too were badly damaged.

The French fishing vessel 'Celeste' went ashore on the west coast of Newfoundland during a gale. Eighteen of the crew were saved, but four perished.

Interested parties are forming a company for the erection of a floating dock at St. John's, Nfld., and shares are being taken. The company will be capitalized at \$40,000.

David Russell, of Montreal, owner of the St. John Telegraph, has purchased the St. John Daily Gazette, conducted by Attorney-General Pugsley, A. T. Dunn and others, in the interests of the Liberal party.

The oldest boat upon the river—the 'May Queen'—grounded on Bayley's Point, Grand Lake. She filled in about two hours. Her hundred passengers were landed in safety, and the freight, which was not damaged, was promptly removed.

The death occurred at Victoria Hospital, St. John, N.B., after an illness of several months, of Harry Quartermain. His death was due to gangrene of the lungs, which was the outcome of his having swallowed a small meat bone five years ago.

Sir William MacGregor, the new Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived at St. John's from Liverpool and met with a warm reception at the landing. The warships 'Charbydis', 'Fantome' and 'Calypso', which were in port, participated in the reception.

Mr. J. C. McGillivray, who was recently compelled, on account of ill-health to resign the position of superintendent of the Canadian Northern at Kamsack, a new divisional point on the

Edmonton line, has been appointed superintendent of the company's line in Cape Breton.

Among the fish arrivals at Halifax are the schooners 'Genesta', 'Vincent', from Sandy Cove, Nfld., and the 'Bonus', 'Vincent', from Bay St. George, Nfld.. The latter had 888 barrels of herring, 200 quintals of cod, five casks of cod oil and two casks of canned lobsters, the first named had 327 barrels of herring, 160 quintals of cod and two casks of cod oil.

## WESTERN CANADA.

Forest fires around Poplar, B.C., have done great damage during the last few weeks.

Three timber wolves were seen prowling round Kildonan, only two miles from Winnipeg.

The 'Capitano' brought down 7,400 casks of salmon from the Skeena river and Lowe Inlet to Vancouver.

John Lacy, foreman at a lumber camp, at Shoal Lake, Sask., shot himself fatally while taking a gun out of a canoe.

Engineer Crowell, running on the Regina division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for being intoxicated while on his engine.

The wedding of Sergeant Perry to Miss L. Beatrice McAlister, took place on Monday, Sept. 26. The honeymoon is being spent in Victoria and the cities of the Sound.

An Indian named Cassman Totto, charged with assaulting Mrs. S. McLeod, was sentenced by Judge Harvey, at the Assizes, Regina, to five years in the penitentiary.

What was probably the longest train of cars ever run over the C. N. R. passed through Fort Frances a few days ago, when a C. N. R. engine with tender, four coaches, and 133 cars attached, went west to Winnipeg.

All mail handled on railways crossing the border in the first seven days of October will be counted by United States postal clerks, in order that it may be ascertained whether the United States or the Canadian postal service is furnishing the most foreign mail.

From evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest on the death of George Piper, who was found on the C. P. R. tracks near Rennie on Sept. 20, it is inferred that a former lady school teacher of Fargo is connected with the case.

The city council of Fernie has passed a by-law requiring the hotels to close their doors on Sunday, and to so arrange their interior may be had from the outside.

Eighteen landing platforms have been constructed between Winnipeg and Selkirk for the convenience of passengers. A stop is made on the average every half mile, but fast time is made.

W. Hudson Matthews, who spent thirteen years in the employ of the Bank of Montreal, but went west in the 80's and was known as one of the best wing shots in Canada, was drowned in Saginaw Bay.

The United States steamer 'Alert', of Bellingham, and two large scows, one loaded with salmon and a thousand dollars' worth of nets, have been seized by a steamer belonging to the Dominion Government. Poaching is alleged.

A hermit named Thomas Morris, of Whatcom County, who had lived in a lonely cabin surrounded by dense woods for eighteen years, committed suicide by shooting himself.

While lying in a clump of bushes near the railway station at Fort William, Patrick Healy was mistaken by a hunter for a bear and as a result was dangerously wounded.

The C. P. R. has paid seventy-five thousand dollars for the property adjoining the new hotel, Victoria. This gives the company an entire block of land fronting on Humboldt street.

A party of North-West Mounted Police returned to Winnipeg from escorting a party of Doukhobors to their villages, who had reached town searching for the Messiah.

J. S. Kerr, of Barnett, drowned himself at Regina after an illness from typhoid fever. He was a well known traveller in the Territories for the North Pacific Lumber Company.

Prairie chickens are not so few in the city of Winnipeg. On Saturday last week a fat grouse flew against the plate glass front window of a south end hotel at 3 p.m., and committed suicide. The glass was too hard for the bird's impetus. He broke his own neck.

Charles H. Brooks died suddenly at Carberry, where he was employed as bookkeeper. He was formerly of the Central Business College, Toronto.

Ernest Swanson, of the steamer 'Lota', was washed overboard and drowned on Lake Winnipegosis during a storm on Friday last. He had been out in Canada a little over a year, coming from England. He was about 22 years of age.

Thomas Shields, a prominent contractor of this city, died from typhoid fever after an illness of about three weeks. He has been in Calgary for about twelve months, coming from Pembroke.

August Kaliman, of Teulon, brought a very fine black fox skin into Winnipeg. The fox was caught on Mr. Kaliman's own farm in the Teulon district and the skin is quite valuable.

Application has been made for a charter for a railway to run from Calgary through the Kneehill country to the rich Kneehill coal mines, seventy miles to the northwest of Calgary.

Two small children of A. E. Cross, of the Calgary Brewery Company, died last week within half an hour of one another. One small child remaining is also very ill.

Timber Inspector Murray has seized the plants of four American logging camps, operating near the boundary line, on the south side of the Fraser river. All the camps were well equipped with donkey engines, etc., and the plant seized, together with the logs in the water, is worth over a hundred thousand dollars.

The Alaska season for 1904 is closed so far as shipments to the north are concerned. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has received advices from the White Pass & Yukon Railway not to accept any more freight for interior points in Alaska beyond White Horse, as the company will not be able to handle them.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

New York is threatened with an epidemic of typhoid fever.

The British torpedo boat destroyer 'Chamois' has been lost off the Island of Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean.

New York state prisons have abandoned the idea of striped suits for first-term prisoners.

The Newfoundland coast has again been swept by gales. Several vessels have been reported lost.

It is rumored that the British Admiralty is contemplating a reduction in its shipbuilding programme.

King Carlos of Portugal has announced his intention of returning the visit of King Edward.

Lord Strathcona has fully recovered from the accident at Gullane, Haddington, through the upsetting of his carriage.

Dr. J. C. Heflin, a young physician of St. Joseph, Mo., has been sent to penitentiary for fifty years for assaulting his fifteen-year-old domestic.

President Schurman, of Cornell University, in his annual address at the opening on Friday laid down the rule that in future hazing at Cornell will be punished by expulsion.

The striking C. P. R. machinists, blacksmiths and allied mechanics at Winnipeg have returned to work after the Providence, R.I., Nautical Preparatory School has been forced to close its doors owing to lack of patronage, as a result of the 'Siocum' and 'Norge' disasters.

Another attempt is to be made next year by Mr. W. S. Champ, who is in charge of the expedition sent to search for the Arctic exploration steamer 'America'.

Policeman Piper, sentenced to one year for allowing Cashel, the murderer, to escape from jail at Calgary, has been pardoned by Lord Minto.

Sir William MacGregor, the new governor of Newfoundland, arrived at St. John's last Tuesday, and was given a warm welcome.

Mr. William Ziegler, the well-known capitalist and Arctic exploration enthusiast, is reported to have been seriously injured in a runaway accident at his summer home, Colander's Point, Conn.

Senator Hoar, senior United States senator from Massachusetts, died at his home, Worcester, Mass., on Friday. He had been sinking for some time and was unconscious three days previous to his death.

Thirty-five students, living in various states of the Union, who won the Cecil Rhodes scholarships, for a course of study at Oxford University, sailed from Boston on Thursday, on the steamship 'Ivernia', bound for Liverpool.

In an address before Wycliffe College alumni, Bishop W. D. Walker, of West New York, intimated that at the coming Episcopal Conference to be held in Boston, the Church will alter its canons so as to forbid absolutely the remarriage of divorced persons having a partner living.

While hunting partridges Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was shot by Prince Othon, of Schoenberg-Waldenburg, and wounded in both knees and one hand. Luckily, his gun was loaded only with bird shot. Nevertheless, the Duke will be confined to a hospital for several days.

Mr. Aulay Morrison, M.P. for New Westminster, B.C., has been appointed to the vacant seat on the Supreme Court of British Columbia, created by the retirement of Mr. Justice Drake.

The Post-office Department has begun the issue of the 20-cent in the King's head series, which, with this addition, consists now of six denominations, namely, the one-cent, two-cent, five-cent, seven-cent, ten-cent and twenty-cent.

D. H. Goss, president of the American Institute at Strassburg, shot and killed himself there. He left a letter saying he feared he was becoming insane and for that reason had decided to commit suicide.

The engineer, fireman and conductor of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway train, wrecked at Glenwood on July 31, while carrying a Sunday-school excursion, have been indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter. Eighteen persons were killed and over a hundred injured.

Mr. J. W. Jagger, proprietor of a large wholesale departmental store at Capetown, says the difference in freight rates as compared with the United States, and the lack of commission houses, are proving detrimental to the extension of trade with Canada.

Alex. Martin, a private in C Company, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, and a woman represented as his wife, Ethel, have confessed to murdering their six-month-old infant while out boating. The body was found floating in the bay, and the authorities set about to find its murderers.

An expression of regret has been received at Ottawa from the British authorities in connection with the action of the British consul at Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, in compelling the master of the schooner 'M. J. Taylor', of Parrsboro, N.S., to remove the Canadian coat of arms from the red ensign which the vessel was flying in port there.

Fifty children attending the McAllister Public School, Chicago, went on strike last Wednesday because of a rumor that a colored teacher had been employed in the school. They returned to school on learning that the rumor was unfounded.

Steps are being taken to revise the regulations of the Royal Military College of Canada, whereby seniority hereafter will depend entirely upon the date of officers' commissions, whether in the Imperial or Canadian forces. The final authority which the commandant of the institution now enjoys in several particulars will be curtailed so as to bring the college more directly under the control of the Minister of Militia.

The two-year-old child of Mr. J. J. McMeekin, of Owen Sound, shot himself while playing with a revolver while his mother was absent, uptown. The ball entered his heart.

The City Council of Brantford has rescinded the by-law to take over and operate the telephone system of the city. The ratepayers consequently will not vote

on the by-law on Oct. 17, as had been arranged. The council is now ready to receive other offers from independent companies.

The Pope has addressed a strong protest to the cardinal-vicar against the insult offered Rome by the holding within her walls of the recent convention of free thinkers.

## MONTREAL NEWS.

Montreal is to have an ice palace and carnival this winter, and a week of winter sports.

Mr. J. Pelletier, for several years assistant city comptroller, has been appointed comptroller in succession to late Mr. Durrance.

Mr. William S. Kennedy, eldest son of Mr. John Kennedy, C.E., chief engineer of the Montreal harbor works, is dead in South Africa.

At a joint meeting of representatives of the Montreal City Council, Board of Trade and Chambre de Commerce, it was decided to tender a farewell banquet to His Excellency the Governor-General.

The court of inquiry into the stranding of the SS. 'Hibernian' on Stony Point, Newfoundland, last May, has decided to refer the matter to the Imperial Board of Trade, after hearing the evidence.

Mr. George Dougall, the oldest member of Erskine Church, is dead, aged 86 years. He was born at West Calder, Scotland.

The old established auction sale establishment of Benning & Barsalou has been forced to assign owing to the absconding of the cashier with \$15,000 of the firm's money.

Bonds representing \$700,000, the amount of the consolidated loan recently arranged, have been signed by His Worship the Mayor, and the city treasurer, Mr. Robb.

A clergyman from the North of England, in one of the large Montreal churches, on a recent Sunday prayed for 'the president of this great country, the senate and all who may be in authority over us.'

Francis S. Reid, who palmed off a \$850 forged cheque on the C. P. R., and also attempted to obtain two valuable diamond rings from Mr. Cochenthaler, jeweller, has been sentenced to four years in St. Vincent de Paul.

Mgr. Bruchesi leaves for Rome the beginning of November, taking with him the offerings of the diocese to the Pope on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

Dr. C. A. Porteous, of Montreal, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Anglin, as assistant medical superintendent of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun. Dr. Anglin goes to St. John, N.B., to take charge of the asylum there.

W. H. Shibley, formerly of Montreal, who has figured prominently in police court circles, is in trouble in Paterson, N.J., for passing a fraudulent cheque for \$185 on the Hotel Walton, while staying there. Shibley has just finished a three-year term in Kingston Penitentiary for 'sharp' work done in Brantford.

A hundred and thirteen deaths were reported at the City Hall last week a hundred and three being Catholics, seven Protestants and three Jews. Infantile diseases carried off forty-seven children. Eighty-two births were reported for the week. There were six diphtheria patients and nine scarlet fever patients in the civic hospital.

Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, and the Rev. Father Lacombe, the veteran North-West missionary, have just returned from Europe and Palestine. In Austria, the visitors had an audience with the Emperor Francis Joseph, who favorably received the demand of the Archbishop for priests of the Basilian order to minister to the spiritual wants of the Ruthenian colony in the North-West.

The members of the Joint Protective Board (Eastern Division) of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, who have been meeting in the city for the past three months, and holding a conference with the C. P. R. officials relative to the adoption of a revised schedule of wages and rules for the Eastern Division, concluded their labors at noon on Wednesday, on a basis satisfactory to both parties.

## ONTARIO OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—Dr. T. E. Chamberlain has resigned the post of inspector of prisons and public charities. He will be succeeded by Dr. R. W. Bruce-Smith, of Brockville, and Dr. J. C. Mitchell, of the Toronto Asylum staff, will succeed Dr. Bruce-Smith as assistant at the Brockville Asylum. Dr. Harris, at present relieving officer for public institutions, will succeed Dr. Mitchell at Toronto. Mrs. Hardy, matron of the Orillia Asylum of Idiots, succeeds Miss Nelles at the Cobourg Asylum. Miss Rudd has been promoted at Orillia, and Mrs. Rhodes, of Toronto, succeeds her as assistant at Toronto.

## THE DOUGHERTY INQUEST.

An inquest was held on Monday, Sept. 26, over the body of Miss Mary Dougherty, 66 years of age, whose death occurred at the Notre Dame Hospital the previous Sunday afternoon, as a result of injuries she received by being run over by a coal cart on Notre Dame street, near Place d'Armes, on Aug. 27. The driver of the cart was Odiou Martin, of 99, Maisonneuve street, and as the jury did not feel satisfied with the evidence tendered, the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

## BUY CANADIAN TIMBER.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Oct. 1.—Eight representative St. Lawrence county men have gone to Trois Pistoles, below Quebec, to take over two lumber companies, which together control 155,000 acres of practically virgin forests. The company will build modern sawmills of the capacity of 20,000,000 feet yearly. The companies will be consolidated and the capital stock increased to \$300,000.

## CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

Road Will in Future be a Feeder for the Intercolonial.

TRANSFER DEED WAS EXECUTED ON FRIDAY.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Acting under instructions from the Minister of Railways possession will to-day be taken of the Canada Eastern Railway in New Brunswick, in accordance with the act which passed Parliament last session. The transfer deed was executed in Montreal yesterday between representatives of the Railway Department and the Alexander Gibson Company, former owner of the road. The purchase price agreed on, that is to say, two hundred thousand dollars, has been paid over and the road will hereafter be operated as a branch of the Intercolonial. The train service will be slightly improved and the minister hopes that the line will be converted into a valuable feeder of the government system.

The greater part of the ten thousand ton steel contract, which the Minister of Railways gave this fall to the Consolidated Lake Superior Company at the 'Sooy', has already been filled, the rails being delivered to the Intercolonial Railway. The expert of the road has certified as to their quality.

## AN OLD SETTLER DEAD.

The following appears in a Flandreau (South Dakota) newspaper, in reference to a former resident in this province, Mr. Robert Whealey: "The many friends in this city of the Whealey family were grieved to learn of the death of Mr. Robert Whealey on Monday. Although his death was not unexpected, the departure of his spirit causes universal regret throughout the county. We have it from those who knew him best that he was an exemplary citizen, loving father, and a model neighbor. His illness has been of long duration, dating back nearly a year ago. Soon after his return from his old home in Canada, a year ago, in August, he was taken ill from which he has never recovered. Through all he has borne a cheerful spirit and never complained. Funeral services will be held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence, the Rev. D. C. Arms officiating. Interment will be made in the Flandreau cemetery. Deceased was born Aug. 14, 1819, in the Province of Connaught, Ireland. He lived there until the year of 1831, when his parents came to America, settling in Huntingdon County, Quebec. Here he was reared to manhood and married Miss Eliza Bell during the year of 1844. He spent the greater part of his life there with his family, Mrs. Whealey dying some twenty-five years after their marriage. In 1880 the family moved to Dakota, settling in the western part of Moody county. The family acquired title to several valuable pieces of land on which they have since resided. Here the good old man lived with his sons until death. Deceased leaves the following children to mourn their irreparable loss: James, Andrew, Rufus, Thomas



LODGE ON RECIPROCIITY.

HISTORY, HE SAYS, IS DEAD AGAINST ANY SUCH PROPOSAL.

Newton, Mass., Sept. 27.—Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States senator, speaking at a dinner at the Newton Club last night, advocated a policy of reciprocity that would bring compensation to the United States for concessions made and not prove inimical to United States interests.

Either the Democrats do not favor reciprocity or they do not favor a reduction of duties because the two together are impossible and incompatible. I should be glad to vote for a reciprocity treaty with Canada or any other country which was beneficial to our business and not injurious to United States industry, agriculture or labor.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

FACTS.

- 1. OUR SPECIALTY—Preparing teachers and students for junior and senior non-professional standing; junior and honor matriculation; school and college examinations, etc.
2. OUR RECORD—For two years an average of over 95 percent of our candidates have been successful at public examinations.
3. OUR FACULTY is the best. We TEACH BY MAIL. Less than 2 percent of our students drop their courses.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, (LIMITED) TORONTO, CANADA.

ELLIOTT Business College TORONTO, ONT. One of the best commercial schools on this continent. Catalogue free. Enter now if possible.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal. Cor. Yonge and Alexander streets.

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. Send for illustrated Catalogues of each to the Principal and Author, J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A., Belleville, Ontario.

SHAW'S SCHOOL

THE Central Business College OF TORONTO. Solicits the chance to send a copy of its prospectus to every young man and woman who would like a larger place in life. Write your name and address on postal. Do it NOW and send it to W. H. SHAW, Principal, Yonge & Gerrard Sts., Toronto.

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 \$1,200 upwards yearly. Diplomas granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Ontario, Canada.

Advertisements.

\$4.50 FALL SUITS

We make ladies suits. Our leader is a three-piece suit in black, navy, seal brown and myrtle green. The cloth is wool. It is a \$15 tailored suit. We have the most complete stock of suits in the city. The suits are made to order. The suits are made to order. The suits are made to order.

WALTON, 151 Victoria Ave., London, Ont.

and which shall bear equally on all parts of the United States, and if successful, bring benefit to the whole country.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FOR FUNDS TO REPAIR IT.

London, Sept. 29.—The Dean of Canterbury has issued an appeal to the public for seventy thousand dollars, which he says is needed for the repair of Canterbury Cathedral, especially its central tower. The first church on the site now occupied by Canterbury Cathedral, was built by St. Augustine when he became Archbishop of Canterbury in A.D. 597.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS

SCHEME FOR DEFEATING THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 29.—Messrs. Whiteway, Winter and Goodridge, former premiers, have formed a combination, and with their united forces hope to defeat Sir Robert Bond in the general election a month hence.

DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

London, Sept. 28.—The Liverpool 'Daily Post,' referring to the departure of the C. P. R. liner 'Lake Manitoba,' says it is difficult to conceive that the third class passengers are really emigrants; they appeared more like a huge excursion party.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

Those who think well of the 'Witness' type of journalism will take a real pleasure in introducing it to their friends. For this purpose sample copies of all our publications will be mailed to any address free of charge, or the remarkably low year-end offers set forth on another page may be availed of.

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 20c, marriage notices for 30c, death notices for 25c per line.

BIRTHS.

FULTON.—At 4330 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Fulton, a daughter.
LAMPLOUGH.—On Sept. 24, 1904, at 83 Crescent street, the wife of F. W. Lamplough, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLAN-KNOWLTON.—On Sept. 24, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Knowlton, Que., by the Rev. J. Carmichael, Hattie M., youngest daughter of A. C. Knowlton, to David Allan, of Montreal.
BAIRD-MACQUATT.—On Sept. 23, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Hugh Ferguson, John Albert Baird to Lorena Gertrude, daughter of Mr. John MacQuatt, both of Woodlawn, Ont.

DEATHS.

BUCHANAN-BUFFETT.—At North Sydney, C.B., on Sept. 29, 1904, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, B.A., Charles Hector Buchanan and Minnie Eva Buffett.

CHESTER-NORRIS.—On Sept. 23, 1904, at St. Matthew's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. William Farracombe, B.A., Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of the late Frederick Norris, Scarborough, to John George, second son of George Chester, Markham road, Scarborough.

COCKBURN-SUTTON.—On Sept. 23, 1904, at Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Cleaver, Anna Evelyn, eldest daughter of Mrs. Thomas C. Sutton, Erin, Ont., to Hamilton Neilson Cockburn, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

COPPING.—FLEET.—At New Glasgow, Que., on Sept. 23, 1904, by the Rev. P. S. Vernier, Blon T. Copping to Elizabeth Fleet.

DRYSDALE.—SMITH.—On Sept. 23, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, 177 Boyer street, Montreal Annex, by the Rev. S. F. McCusker, B.A., Ida Belle Smith, daughter of the late Samuel Smith, of Valleyfield, to Daniel Drysdale, of Allan's Corners, Que.

ENGLAND.—ROBINSON.—In St. Luke's Church at Camden East, on Sept. 23, 1904, by the Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, John W. England, of Kingston, to Marie L. Robinson, of Camden East, Ont.

FOWLER-KEMP.—At Paris, Ont., on Sept. 27, 1904, by Canon Brown, of St. James' Church, Katherine, youngest daughter of Charles B. Kemp, of Brighton, to Arthur Russell Fowler, of Burford, Ont.

FROATS-WOOD.—At Harmony, on Sept. 23, 1904, by the Rev. D. Winter, president of the Montreal Conference, assisted by the Rev. C. E. MacLeod, Baptist minister, of Ormond, Willis C. Froats of Morrisburg, to Isabella, fourth daughter of Jas. A. Wood, Esq., of Harmony, Ont.

GARDNER-BUSH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 239 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Myers, Cecil Anderson Gardner, of Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I., to Miss Edith May Bush, youngest daughter of Joseph W. Bush.

GEARY.—YULL.—At the Methodist parsonage, Lanark, Ont., on Sept. 21, 1904, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Mr. Archibald Geary and Miss Agnes Yull, both of Bathurst Township.

GOODWIN.—LIGHT.—On Sept. 20, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Mabel Catherine, daughter of W. J. Light, to George William Goodwin, of Osgoode Hall.

HENDERSON-M'INTOSH.—At Cass Bridge on Sept. 23, 1904, by the Rev. D. Winter, president of the Montreal Conference, Fred Henderson, of Winchester, to Diana Amelia, third daughter of Peter McIntosh, Esq., of Cass Bridge, Ont.

HOOVER-BASSETT.—At Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, on Sept. 27, 1904, by the Rev. William H. Hincks, Olive Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, of Howland avenue, Toronto, to Egerton J. Hoover, of Toronto Junction.

INGRAM-JORDAN.—On Sept. 23, 1904, at St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Poirier, Edith May, eldest daughter of the late R. C. Jordan, Esq., to Harry, eldest son of Robt. Ingram, Esq., both of Ottawa.

JOHNSTON-BARTSCH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1904, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatsch, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, William James Johnston, of Matawatsch, Ont., to Minnie Bartsch, daughter of Mr. Henry Bartsch, of Denbigh, Ont.

JONES-McKEEVER.—At the residence of the bride's sister, 76 Cambridge street, Ottawa, on Sept. 23, 1904, by the Rev. E. Mitchell, Lillian Doris, daughter of the late R. C. Jones, Esq., to Frederick Temple Jones, both of Ottawa.

KEARNEY.—WIDDIFIELD.—At Picton, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1904, at the residence of C. H. Widdifield, brother of the bride, by the Rev. C. F. Killen, P.P., Elizabeth Alma Widdifield to John W. Kearney, Esq., of New York.

LAMB-EDGAR.—At the home of the bride, Gilmour street, Ottawa, on Sept. 27, 1904, by the Rev. A. A. Cameron, Wm. Lamb to Mrs. A. T. Edgar.

LOW-PRICE.—At the Methodist Church, Aylmer, on Sept. 27, 1904, by the Rev. W. G. McAllister, B.A. assisted by the Rev. James Livingstone, Carrie, daughter of D. Price, Esq., editor 'Express,' to Chas. A. Low, Kingston, Ont.

McCLEAVE-TEES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1904, at 723 Hutchison street, by the Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., Miss Rebecca M. Tees to Mr. A. S. McCleave both of Montreal Annex.

McLEAN-BOWER.—On Sept. 23, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, 391 St. Antoine street, by the Rev. J. Lyall George, Jennie, daughter of Mr. Alexander Bower, to D. Lorne McLean, of Westmount.

MICHE-BARBAREE.—At the residence of Mr. Robert Stewart, Milton, by the Rev. A. R. Gregory, B.A., of Toronto, Tryphena M. Barbaree, of Milton, Ont., to William Michie, of Esqueving, county Halton.

NICHOLSON-IVEY.—On Sept. 21, 1904, at St. Paul's Church, Port Dover, Ont., by the Rev. R. Herbert, rector, Norman, youngest son of Mrs. W. Nicholson, of Montreal, to Henrietta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ivey, of Port Dover.

PARDEE-BURROWS.—At St. George's Church, Sarnia, Ont., by the Rev. T. R. Davis, on Sept. 23, 1904, Emma Kathleen Pardee, youngest daughter of the late Hon. T. B. Pardee, to Marcus Robinson Burrows, third son of the late Decimus Burrows.

PATRICK-NAPPY.—At the manse, Campbellford, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1904, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Thelma Patrick, of Campbellford, Ont., to Sarah, daughter of George Nappy, of Warkworth, Ont.

PERON.—BEANS.—At the Baptist Church, Grande Ligne, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, 1904, by the Rev. M. B. Poirier, Paul Harold Peron, of Grande Ligne, to Lilly J. Beans, of St. Jacques, Que.

PERRY-McLEAN.—In this city on Sept. 25, 1904, by the Rev. J. L. George, Miss Susan Perry, eldest daughter of Mr. J. A. Perry, to Colin H. McLean, of Stoneville, Manitoba.

PLAUNT.—ROSS.—At the Methodist Church, Bromley, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1904, by the Rev. Paul Pergan, B.A., Mr. John Alfred Plaunt, of Northcote, Ont., and Miss Katie Campbell, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ross, of Bromley, Renfrew Co., Ont.

ROBERTS-DEAN.—On Sept. 23, 1904, in St. Mark's Church, Port Hope, by the Rev. Mr. Gustin, Mary Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Dean, to Arthur Byron, only son of David Roberts, Esq., Cobourg, Ont.

SHORTLY-HOWE.—On Sept. 23, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, 32 Charles street, by the Rev. John Neil, D.D., Orville Benjamin, only son of Benjamin Shortly, of Peterborough, to Mabel Louise, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Etas D. Howe, Toronto.

STAPLETON.—COULTER.—At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on Sept. 24, 1904, by the Rev. Henry J. Cody, Clayton Ulyott Stapleton, of Toronto, to Donna Coulter, granddaughter of the late Wm. McDonnell, Esq., of Lindsay, Ont.

STIRLING-ADCOCK.—At London, on Sept. 17, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, D. M. Stirling, to Miss Charlotte E. Adcock, both of St. Thomas.

STRATHY.—CLEARY.—On Sept. 27, 1904, at All Saints' Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, Arthur Jowan, youngest son of the late John Strathy, barrister, Toronto, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Edward Cleary, of Bcndon, Cheshire, England.

TANNAHILL.—WATSON.—At The Poplars, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, 1904, by the Rev. R. C. McConnell, John J. Tannahill, of White's Station, Que., to Annie E. Watson, youngest daughter of Wm. M. Watson, of Rockburn, Que.

THOMAS-HAMPSHIRE.—On Sept. 23, 1904, at the manse, Nasaagaweya, Ont., by the Rev. A. Blair, Annie Gertrude Hampshire, youngest daughter of Wm. Hampshire, to Malcolm A. Thomas, both of Esqueving.

VEAR.—JACKSON.—At the home of the father of the bride, Eustis Mines, Que., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1904, by the Rev. Galen H. Craik, Andrew Thomas Vear, to Hannah, eldest daughter of William Jackson Esq.

YATES.—MUNRO.—On Sept. 23, 1904, at 15 Grafton avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. A. Logan Geggie, pastor of Dunn Avenue Presbyterian Church, Nellie Lorraine Munro, fourth daughter of Mr. Donald Munro, 'Fairbank Farm,' Sarawak to John Hyde Nott Yates, of Toronto.

DIED.

BENNING.—Suddenly, at the Glen, Williamstown, Ont., on Sept. 20, 1904, David Benning, aged 79 years.

CHRISTIE.—On Sept. 23, 1904, at her residence, No. 211 Concession street, Ottawa, Mary Anne Christie, widow of the late Thomas A. Christie, Esq., aged 84 years.

COO.—In this city, on Oct. 2, 1904, George Ernest Coo, infant son of Charles C. Coo.

COTE.—At the residence of his son, No. 306 Grande Allee, Quebec, on Sept. 30, 1904, Mr. Augustin Cote, proprietor of the late 'Journal de Quebec,' aged 86 years and 6 months.

DOUGALL.—In this city, on Sept. 23, 1904, George Dougall, aged 86 years and 5 months.

DREW.—On Sept. 24, 1904, Elizabeth Drew, wife of the late Matthew Drew, in the 94th year of her age, at her daughter's residence, Mrs. Albert Ferriman, 171 Euclid ave., Toronto.

DUREY.—At 160 Hollowell street, Westmount, on Sept. 23, 1904, Martha J. W. (Mattie), daughter of the late George Frederic Durey.

ENGLAND.—At Dunham, on Sept. 29, 1904, Ada A. Smith, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Emerson England, Postmaster of Dunham, aged 40 years.

ENGLISH.—At Toronto, on Sept. 23, 1904, Harriette Angelo, wife of E. Taylor English, and eldest daughter of the late Major R. J. Evans, aged 44 years.

GAFFNEY.—At Ottawa, on Sept. 26, 1904, Kathleen Gaffney, daughter of Lawrence Gaffney, Canada Atlantic Railway, aged 10 years.

GLASSCO.—On Sept. 25, 1904, at her late residence, 194 Hughson street south, Hamilton, Ont., Sarah A. Pond, widow of the late W. H. Glasco, in her 84th year.

GREENLEAF.—On Sept. 27, 1904, at the Montreal General Hospital, Calvin T. Greenleaf, aged 72 years. United States papers please copy.

GROVES.—Suddenly, on Sept. 23, 1904, Mr. John Groves, of this city and formerly of the R.I.C., Ireland, aged 85 years, father of Mr. Eliza Smith. Boston papers please copy.

HARDING.—At Richmond Hill, Ont., on Sept. 26, 1904, Wm. Harding, in his 80th year.

HATTON.—At his late residence, 10 Sussex avenue, Toronto, on Sept. 26, 1904, John Hatton, in the 70th year of his age.

HOLLOWAY.—On Sept. 4, 1904, at St. John's, Nfld., Robert E. Holloway, for 32 years Principal of St. John's College, eldest son of the late William Holloway, of Westminster College, London, England.

KENNEDY.—In South Africa, on Aug. 23, 1904, William S. Kennedy, eldest son of John Kennedy, C.E., Montreal, aged 38 years.

LAWRENCE.—At Grimby, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1904, J. B. Lawrence, in his 68th year.

MacGILLIS.—In Winnipeg, Man., on Sept. 26, 1904, after a long illness, Alexander MacGillis, late chief clerk in the office of the Post-Office Inspector, for Manitoba and the North-West, and formerly of Ottawa, aged 71 years.

McKEAND.—On Sept. 23, 1904, Katharine McKeand, daughter of the late James McKeand, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont.

McKILLIP.—At Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 26, 1904, Archibald McKillop, in his 81st year, known as the 'Blind Bard of Megantic.'

MILLER.—At Lake Megantic, on Sept. 19, 1904, Capt. James Miller, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

MOORE.—On Sept. 25, 1904, at Cascades Que., Thomas Moore, aged 55 years.

O'NEIL.—In this city, on Sept. 27, 1904, Jane Frizzell, widow of the late Philip O'Neil. Philadelphia papers please copy.

PEARSON.—At his home, Scarborough, Ont., on Sept. 30, 1904, John Pearson, in his 83rd year.

PELLETIER.—On Sept. 27, 1904, at Trois Pistoles, Que., Louise Lelievre beloved wife of A. T. Pelletier, and sister of S. Lelievre, chief translator of Senate, Ottawa.

PENNECK.—At Winnipeg, on Sept. 23, 1904, of typhoid fever, Gladys, wife of H. P. Penneck, Esq., and only daughter of Mr. Justice Killam, Supreme Court.

SIMS.—In Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 29, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Matthews, Beverley street, Anna Sims, aged 8 years, relict of the late W. H. Sims, of Somerset, England.

SPHID.—Entered into rest, at Lennoxville, on Sept. 27, 1904, Henry Spid, of Ardoire, Forfarshire, Scotland, in his 84th year.

STEVENSON.—At the Homeopathic Hospital, on Sept. 23, 1904, Isabella Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Stevenson, Edinburgh, Scotland, in her 25th year.

EDINBURGH PAPERS PLEASE COPY.

Advertisements.

'From Maker to Wearer by Mail.'

Ladies' Underskirts

The Best \$1.00 Underskirt in Canada.

Style 2E (as out) \$1.00, we pay the postage.

Made of Good Quality Mercerized Satin, Seams felled and double stitched, Crimped Frill at bottom edged with ruffle 1 1/2 inches wide. 1 3/4 inch ruffles at top each ruffle headed with double stitched strap, extra wide all through, measures 7 1/2 inches at top of blouse.

Sizes 38, 40 and 42 inches long. Special sizes to order, no extra charge. Certainly worth trying you to make a skirt when you can get this for \$1.00, postage paid.

If not pleased we return money and pay postage back.

What a customer says of this skirt: 'I received my skirt and am much pleased with it. It was much better than I expected for the price. \$1.00. Enclosed you will find \$1.00 for which send another skirt to a friend of mine, she was so well pleased with mine. I may send you more orders. I am going to show mine to the merchant I deal with as the skirts he has are not nearly so nice or well finished and he wants \$2.00 and \$3.00 for them, etc.'

Write for Catalogue.

THE GEM GARMENT CO., 128 YONGE ST., - TORONTO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO., April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904

Through Service in both Directions.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 ST. JAMES ST., Next Post Office.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE. Weekly from Montreal.

SS. ATHENIA (two screw) (cold storage) Oct. 13 SS. SALACIA (two screw)..... Oct. 20 Donaldson Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.

Weekly from Montreal. SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) Oct. 8 SS. CERVONA (cold storage and cool air) Oct. 15

THOMSON LINE TO LEITH. SS. BELLONA..... Oct. 22

THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN. SS. DALONA..... Oct. 24

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.

SS. LORD LANDOWNE..... Oct. 20 Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Jacques street, MONTREAL

D. O. WOOD, Western Agent, Room 311 Block of Trade, TORONTO.

Miscellaneous.

MONTREAL & PROVINCE LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal & Province Line Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 134 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1904, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Secretary, Montreal, Sept. 25th, 1904.

SCIENCE CURES TUMORS, CANCERS, Diseases, by Correspondence. DR. FULTON, 2 Isabella street, Toronto.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited, buys, sells and exchanges Real Estate—anywhere—everywhere. Send for a copy of THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE MONTHLY. It will interest you. THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LIMITED, London, Ontario.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE, SOME FINE BREEDERS—White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, to clear at \$2 each; no reserve. Some Buff Rock Cockerels and young hens at \$2 and \$3 each. M. FORREST, Wardsville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—AT A SACRIFICE TO DISPOSE of them immediately, Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons, Rose-Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.00 each. From prize winning stock. Write immediately. J. U. TANNER, Lancaster, Ont.

VAN NORMAN.—At 123 Brant ave., Brantford, Ont., on Sept. 23, 1904, George Robinson Van Norman, K.C., for over forty years Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the county of Brant, aged 83 years.

WELLS.—In this city, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1904, William Wells, a native of Gourey, Scotland, in his 67th year.

WILSON.—At Richmond, Indiana, W. Percy Wilson, son of the late Thomas Wilson, aged 25 years.

IN LOVING MEMORY.

ANDREW.—At Mecca, Ind., on May 22, 1904, Wm. Andrew, dearly beloved father of Mrs. George Reid, aged 75 years, 11 months and 14 days.

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN at once, 150 acres good land, good buildings, well drained, plenty of fruit, one of the best cheese factories in Ontario. Apply to W. G. VEALE, Hickson, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—400 ACRES CHOICE land in high state of cultivation, 80 large dwelling, stone stable for 100 horses, barn, blacksmith shop, windmill, gristmill, blacksmith shop, implement house, poultry house, abundance good water; better farm; price, \$16,000. Easy terms. R. S. THOMPSON & CO., Brantford, Manitoba.

FARM FOR SALE, AT KELSO, QUE., consisting of 100 acres, in the 2nd and 3rd Ranges of the Township of Joliffe, in the County of Huntingdon. There are about 55 acres of good land under cultivation. Good buildings thereon. The stable is up-to-date, having a concrete floor; metal water buckets, and track and carriage for running out manure; a large silo at one end of building; a substantial stone dwelling house, surrounded with sugar bush and orchard. The well known Kelso creamery is situated on the premises; a Presbyterian church, and a blacksmith shop on adjoining lot. For particulars apply to JAS. MARSHALL, Trout River, Que., or to the undersigned (owner), W. C. GILLIES, Red Willow, Alberta, N.W.T.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM, 170 ACRES, three miles north of St. Ann's, Lincoln County; five acres bush, 65 acres pasture, with creek running through it, balance arable land; good house, bank barn and stable. For particulars apply to R. HARCOURT, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND POULTRY Farm, 54 acres, with new buildings, near Dover, running water, fruit; possession; price, \$2,750; terms \$500 cash, balance five years. Catalogue free. CLARK & SON, Dover, Delaware.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE—THREE ST. LAMBERT Jersey bulls, four and five months; extra fine sturdy calves; price, \$30 each; i.o.b. with certificate to register; also one 75 p.c. 'St. L.' bull calf; pure, but not eligible for registration. \$12; write quick. GEORGE W. A. REBURN, Massawippi, Que.

Books, &c.

50 BOOKS FOR \$1.00, BY EXPRESS.— Maria Monk's 'Awful Disclosures of Convent Life,' 'Mysteries of a Convent,' 'Six Months in a Convent,' 15c each, three for 35c; Fox's Book of Martyrs, 15c; 'Life of William of Orange, the Boyce and Derry,' 25c; Paul Burt's 'Broad Sides in British