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THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Mr. Fielding Claims a Surplus of Thirteen Millions.

Revision of the Tariff—Canada Has Now Three Tariffs—The British Preference, the Intermediate, and the General.

CERTAIN ARTICLES FOR USE IN SPECIAL INDUSTRIES TO BE FREE OF DUTY—DUMPING CLAUSE TO BE RETAINED.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The revised customs tariff, upon which the Government has been working for three years past, was presented to Parliament by the Finance Minister yesterday, and follows very closely the lines that were indicated by Mr. Fielding in his budget speech of last year, and his recent address in Montreal. The new tariff is made up of three separate schedules: One, the British preferential tariff, two, an intermediate tariff, and three, the general tariff. The first-named applies, as at present, to Great Britain, the British Colonies which already enjoy its benefit. The intermediate tariff is not brought into actual force at once, but is held for purpose of negotiation with foreign countries who may be desirous of trading with us on a fair basis. The Government's purpose is to hold it as a standing offer to all foreign countries desirous of reciprocal tariff arrangements with the Dominion, by which means it is hoped to largely increase Canadian markets abroad. The general tariff applies, for the present, to tall foreign countries, and to those parts of the British Empire which have declined hitherto to trade with us upon a reciprocal basis.

The flat preference rate of one-third off in favor of Britain is abandoned, each item in the customs classification being dealt with individually. The Finance Minister's claim, however, is that the net result will be to considerably extend the scope and practical advantage of the British preference. In some instances the preference is more than one-third, in others it is less. The Government having lost none of its solicitous consideration for Canadian industries. In other cases a smaller rate of preference is provided so that the net customs rates may not be cut below a revenue basis.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding reiterated his desire to divert trade as far as may be from foreign into British channels, and the new tariff is framed so as to especially encourage the sale of British iron and steel goods in this country. In some instances preference had been increased by raising the general tariff rate and maintaining the existing duties against the Motherland. Certain classes of goods heretofore free from any part of the world will be still free from Britain, but subject to a moderate charge when purchased from a foreigner. For purposes of convenience the new tariff abolishes cumbersome fractions, and as a result goods now dutiable at 16 2-3 percent will hereafter pay either 15 percent or 17 1-2 percent. Where the old preferential rate was 13 1-3 percent, the new one, as a rule, will be 12 1-2 percent, but in some cases it is increased to 15 percent. The old preferential rate of 23 1-2 percent becomes as a rule 22 1-2 percent.

The intermediate tariff is, as a rule, about 10 percent less than the general tariff schedule, so that in cases where a duty in the latter is 30 percent, the middle, or intermediate, tariff, would be 27½ percent. The surtax against Germany is retained, with the expressed hope, however, that negotiation will lead to its withdrawal at an early date. The dumping clause, likewise, remains, and is now extended so as to cover free goods.

The grouping and classification of the tariff is entirely altered in the new schedules, and the phraseology has been improved as experience has shown desirable.

A new principle is incorporated also in the law respecting the treatment of raw materials of manufacture, which have hitherto been admitted duty free for specific manufacturing purposes. The discovery that this concession was being unfairly used by unscrupulous manufacturers has led to its withdrawal and the substitution of what will no doubt prove a better and more satisfactory arrangement. According to Mr. Fielding's calculation, the customs revenue will not be affected to any large extent by the changes now enacted. The large reduction in taxation on rice, oranges and lemons, amounting in these items alone to $350,000, will be about made up by increase in the rate on raw sugar. The government has offered further tariff concessions to the farming classes and increases the rates at present in force on their farm produce. Whilst there are reductions in many of the items of the iron and steel schedules, it may be said that the manufacturing industries of the country have not been interfered with to any large extent. What the iron and steel plants lose in customs protection they will more than make up by the continuance of the bounties until 1910.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

The Finance Minister, who was cheered upon rising, declared at the outset that never at any previous moment in Canadian history had there been such general prosperity as the Dominion enjoys to-day. Here and there in our business affairs there was cause for anxiety, but they were mere spots on the sun of general prosperity, and would speedily pass away. In the eastern part of the Dominion, two large industrial corporations, both of which owe something to parliament and the people of Canada, had been placed in a position of embarrassment by an unfortunate difficulty that has arisen between them. 'I feel,' said Mr. Fielding, 'that I speak the wish of the government and of parliament when I say that we expect the gentlemen connected with these enterprises to make every possible and reasonable effort, and that speedily, to bring about an adjustment of this difficulty, the continuance of which would mean serious disturbance to the business of a large portion of our country.'

The revenue of the nine months period up to March 31 next he estimated at $65,000,000, with an expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund of $52,000,000, there should be a surplus at the end of the nine months of $13,000,000. The capital and special charges were placed at $12,500,000. This would leave a balance of half a million dollars in the net debt of Canada during that period of $1,500,000.

Turning now to the tariff question, the Finance Minister claimed that the revision of 1897 had worked well, and that the tariff then enacted had on the whole proven well adapted to conditions of the time. The government's desire had been to encourage a large degree of tariff stability, and now that they were approaching another general tariff revision, they wished to keep this idea steadily in mind. 'We do not desire,' he continued, 'to make any radical changes. We feel that the general condition of Canada to-day is such that radical changes in the tariff are uncalled for. In accordance with the intentions recently expressed, we are changing the shape and form of our tariff; we are adopting new forms of schedules; but after all it will be found that no very great and no very radical changes are being made.' Both political parties in Canada were alike desirous that the manufacturing industries of the Dominion should prosper, and the only point at issue was as to where the proper line should be drawn.

TIN PLATE INDUSTRY.

The case of tin plate was an instance of what he referred to. The government had been appealed to to impose a duty on tin plate so as to encourage its manufactures in Canada, and some enterprising gentlemen had already taken steps to erect such a factory in an Eastern Ontario town. Tin entered, however, into the industrial and domestic life of the people to a very large degree. Its price affected the price of household utensils, dairying utensils and was an important item in the success of the enormous canning industry now in process of development throughout the Dominion. Commendable, therefore, as the enterprise might be of the gentlemen who had undertaken this tin plate industry, he felt it would be a mistake to cultivate the same by imposing a heavy burden on the various industries among which tin plate was an absolute necessity. Therefore the government was not prepared to recommend a duty on tin plate.

'We propose,' continued the Finance Minister, to have three tariff columns the general tariff, which will be in large degree the tariff of to-day, although higher in a few items than the existing duty. Then there will be the intermediate tariff, and lastly the British preference. We adhere to the principle of the British preference because notwithstanding the strong criticism from some quarters we believe it has been a good thing for Canada, that it had given Canada prominence in the eyes of the Empire and of the world. We believe it has brought us commercial advantages and I am sure all will acknowledge in view of the figures of recent years that the British preference has given decided advantage to the British manufacturer and merchant in lines of goods that we desire to buy from them. It has also increased the interest of Great Britain in Canadian products and encouraged their use in that country.

MUTUAL PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

'Honorable gentlemen opposite sometimes talk of mutual preference. That is an old story. We would both be happy if the preference were mutual, and all will agree that if it had pleased the British people to give us a preference it would be well for us to have it, although there would be some difference of opinion as to its actual value, but while we hold that opinion, we have felt that it would not be doing justice to Canada if we pressed the matter unduly upon the British people. We have never made any concealment of our hopes on the subject; but when it became apparent that the adoption of such a policy was obnoxious to the mass of the people of Great Britain for the time being, whatever their views may be in the future, when it was declared to be a policy antagonistic to the wishes of the mass of the people, we thought the proper position for us to take was and is this: "It is a question for you, the people of Great Britain. We adopted the British preference because we believed it was a good thing for Canada. When you people see fit to adopt it as a good thing for Great Britain we shall be pleased; but if it doesn't suit you to adopt it from the standpoint of your own interests we have no objection to make, you must go your own way."'

Dr. Sproule—I thought you did not want it?

Mr. Fielding—There are one or two gentlemen on the other side of the House who say they do not want a British preference at all; I do not want to mention names, but they are looking at me now. Now, I am not going to say what may happen in the future. 'Never' is a very large word in public affairs. For the moment there is no prospect of that mutual preference being granted, but there is one point upon which I have always had a very clear view which is this: that if it is desirable for the British people to grant us a preference, certainly we can never advance the cause by pressing it unduly upon them, by insisting on their doing something for our advantage which they do not regard as consistent with their own good.

The Finance Minister went on to say that the British preference would apply to the Mother Country and to the colonies that enjoy its benefit to-day. The new tariff provides, as in the past, for its extension to other parts of the Empire.

Instead of the flat preference of one-third off the general tariff all along the line, the preference under the new arrangement would vary upon different items. In some cases the preference would be smaller than it was before. In other instances it would be larger. 'On the whole,' Mr. Fielding added, 'it will be found, I think, as a result of our revision that the whole tariff is more favorable to Great Britain in the way of preference than it is at the present moment. We are taking special account of Britain as a producer of metals, and in that particular class of goods we have increased the British preference, so that in a line of manufactures in which she has severe competition she will be better able to sell goods to Canada in competition with foreign countries than she is at present.

ADDING TO THE BRITISH PREFERENCE.

'Then we are making another effort, a modest effort, to divert trade towards Britain. There are some cases in which we propose that goods which have been free, and will still be free from Britain, shall carry a small duty when coming from foreign countries, articles of course upon which there is competition.'

For convenience of calculation, which meant much to business men, it was proposed to adopt in the case of ad valorem duties units of two and a half. Thus, a duty would be 15, 17½, 20, 22½, 25, etc., percent, avoiding any intermediate rates. So, when taking one-third off a general tariff rate of 25 percent, the preferential rate would be either 17½ or 15 percent. In the majority of cases the preferential rate is fixed at 17½ percent, because that cannot be said to be lower than a pair revenue tariff. In some cases a preference is allowed of 17½ percent on imports from Britain, and 15 percent in the case of other countries.

In connection with the British preference the amount of British labor entering into a foreign product to qualify it as a British article has occasioned considerable difficulty. It is now provided, by regulation, that to entitle an article to admission under the British preference it must have 25 percent of British labor without computing the profits of a portion of that labor.

THE INTERMEDIATE TARIFF SCHEDULE.

The intermediate tariff, he explained, would contain rates of duty somewhat below those of the general tariff. On duties of thirty percent or less the difference, roughly speaking, would be about ten percent; in some cases it might be a little more. This middle tariff, however, would still leave a material preference in the 'British' column. It was not proposed at the present time to apply this intermediate tariff to any country. The intention was to use it as an estimate by which Canada might negotiate more favorable tariff terms with the outside world Canada was desirous of extending her markets abroad and wanted some tariff concession to offer as an inducement for them to concede us more favorable terms. The wisdom of British statesmen had given self-governing countries like Canada practical fiscal independence, subject only to that imperial veto power which, although necessary under a constitutional system, is very seldom exercised. Canada had even the right to negotiate commercial arrangements with foreign countries, which, however, might be terminated at any time by either party thereto. If it was desired to frame a more permanent agreement, however, it could be done by treaty, for although Canada enjoys a very large measure of self-government it is quite recognized that the treaty-making power still belongs to the Sovereign. In practice there would be no difficulty in negotiating any such treaty that might be desired through the proper channls.

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BANK OF MONTREAL.

At Annual Meeting Sir George Drummond Reviews Trade Conditions—Appeal Made For Higher Dividends.

The annual general meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held in the head offices yesterday, Sir George A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., presided, and the other directors in attendance were Mr. E. S. Clouston (vice-president and general manager), Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. A. T. Paterson, the Hon. R. Mackay, and Sir William Macdonald. Among those present were Messrs. H. Dobell, M. Burke, Angus Hooper, M. Foley, and B. A. Boas.

The chairman moved the adoption of the directors' report. Mr. Clouston seconding the motion, addressed the meeting first. He said:

As the president will deal with the business of the country generally, I will only refer to the statement of the affairs of the bank presented to you. You will notice that the chief features are increases of about $11,000,000 in deposits bearing interest, and about $13,000,000 in our current loans. These changes took place principally during the last month of our fiscal year(and are the result of our undertaking the liquidation of the liabilities of the Ontario Bank. The profits show an increase of $160,000, due partly to the good rates ruling in London and New York, where we are compelled to carry a considerable portion of our reserve funds. The other changes are of minor importance, and do not call for any special comment.

When, in October, the deplorable condition of the Ontario Bank was submitted for the consideration of a number of bankers, it was thought best, in the interests of all concerned, that the bank should be liquidated, and with a view to allaying any excitement which would probably be detrimental to the interests of the commercial community generally, it was decided that this bank should undertake to assume all the liabilities of the Ontario Bank, under a guarantee from the other banks in the event of the assets being insufficient to discharge them. This bank is also a party to the guarantee, and we have agreed in addition to pay $150,000 for the good will of the business. We do not anticipate that there will be any claim under the guarantee. The liquidation is proceeding quietly, without any public excitement or disorganization of the business of the country, with a minimum of cost to the shareholders of the Ontario Bank, and without the loss of a dollar to either note-holders or depositors. The record of Canadian banks in this respect is excellent. During the last quarter of a century, by failures of banks which could be organized under our present banking laws, the loss to depositors has been under $750,000. The note-holders, of course, have lost nothing. I speak only of banks that could be organized under our presents acts. Other banks during that period failed, involving loss to both depositors and note-holders, but they were acting under old charters and under conditions which do not now exist; in one case there was no double liability. Out of the twelve banks that have suspended since 1880, five only could obtain charters under our present system.

With respect to the general business of the country I can only repeat my remarks of last year, that we are still in the full flood time of prosperity. Railway earnings continue large, immigration is satisfactory, and the farming community share with manufacturers and merchants the general well-being; but in its wake it is feared will follow over-expansion, inflated values and increasing speculations, particularly in real estate and mining stocks, leaving wreckage behind when the tide ebbs.

There is still time to set one's house in order and keep it there, but the tardy should remember that the prolongation of the day of grace may add to the severity of the day of reckoning.

THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Sir George Drummond followed. In the course of his address he said:—

In accordance with a practice of many years standing in this bank, I attempt a brief review of the general trade of the country. Beyond question the general condition is one of great prosperity. In all, or nearly all branches of trade, manufacture and commerce, considerable advances in the volume of trade have taken place as compared with the preceeding year.

The port of Montreal is now, it is satisfactory to note, much more widely recognized as the eastern port of the Dominion, and its efficiency the concern not of the Province of Quebec specially, but of the whole Dominion; it is, therefore, not entirely satisfactory to note that the business of the year now ending shows little, if any, advance over the previous year. The improvements of the port proceed but slowly, and much remains to be done in the harbor, the channel, and the gulf, to make it possible to claim Montreal as a model port. The present extreme rates of marine insurance are a great disadvantage. Upon the whole the shipping business shows a fair season's business, due in part to a greatly increased importation of goods and increased passenger trade, and the ship-owners appear to be fairly well satisfied.

In this connection, it is in the highest degree satisfactory to note the improved volume of passenger business, due largely to the appearance on the route of four new steamers of the Allan's and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. These boats, if only the pioneers, do much to remove the reproach which forced Canadian travel to New York and Boston, and prevented almost entirely general travel from reaching Canada, in effect placing Canada and Canadian interests in the background. We have the shortest sea route from Europe, and are only beginning to secure a reasonable share of a business which may include not Canada alone, but a large portion of the Western United States.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Taken in detail, I may say the various important departments of trade and commerce have done well. The hardware trade reports a larger business during the past year than at any former period in the trade's history. The new application of iron and steel in building structures, added to the demand for other standard purposes, have caused a famine in these materials and unexpected delays in many enterprises. The dry goods trade is reported as never better, and one feature, to which I may refer to later on, is the much better and more expensive goods now in demand. In woollens the report is that while still under a cloud from the operation of the preferential tariff, it is better than last year, prices of all classes having advanced. In cotton, advances in prices and an active demand are reported. Here again buyers are said to be taking goods costing seven to eight cents a yard, when not long ago four to five cents sufficed. For boots and shoes the demand has been good. Prices, it is said, have not advanced in proportion to the advance in the raw material, though now from five to twenty percent above last year. In leather a large business has been done in the home trade, at an advance of one to two cents per pound. Raw hides having advanced all round about 25 percent. Wool has brought very high prices during the year.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Some idea of the value to the farming community of the cheese and butter trade may be found from the following figures:—The cheese exported to Great Britain during the present season was of the value of $22,401,132, and that of butter, $4,433,891, and including what remains to be sent out, we reach a total of over 33 millions of dollars. To these must be added the home consumption, which is every year growing in volume and importance.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The great feature of the hour is, however, the development of the North-Western Provinces— Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—in which the capacity to produce excellent qualities of all kinds of cereals seems to be assured beyond question. Of wheat alone the present crop is estimated at 85 million bushels, the quality undoubted; the area under cultivation is greater than last year, but the yield per acre is about 19 bushels, as against 23 last year. If the other grains, such as oats, barley, and flaxseed, are taken into account, and cattle exported to the value of eight millions of dollars, we are assured that the farmers have shared in the general prosperity.

The number of acres of Canadian Pacific lands sold from January 1st to October 31st, 1906, is 1,080,090, as against 653,000 acres in the corresponding period of 1905.

The number of immigrants entering Canada through Canadian Pacific gateways from January 1st to November 7th, 1906, is 132,000, as against 96,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

The best evidence of the extraordinary activity of trade is to be found in the railway traffic, which is trying to the utmost the resources of the roads; new rolling stock is being put into service as quickly as acquired, and the demand is still unappeased.

In addition, we have three great trunk lines engaged in active construction: the Grank Trunk to reach the Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Canadian Pacific in great stretches of expansion, the pace being only limited by the supply of labor.

The current complaint is of the increased cost of living, and it is an interesting question how far this is due to any increased cost of what are called the necessaries of life, or to an advance in the style of living, and the increased use of luxuries; doubtless both enter into the case, but this is too large a subject for adequate treatment on this occasion. In this matter some evidence may be adduced from the fact that the dry goods and other trades report the more costly class of goods now being sold.

OPPOSITION TO CAPITAL.

There is abroad in the world at large a prevalent idea that capital and corporations of all kinds are antagonistic to the general welfare. Now, it would be an interesting question how much of our present prosperity is founded on substantial realizations of our own, and how much is due to an increased confidence in our future on the part of outside capitalists. The absurdity of regarding capital with suspicion is evidenced by the fact that the vast additions to our railways and other enterprises essential to the opening up of our country would be impossible without the aid of outside capital.

It would be contrary to all experience to hope for an unbroken continuance of the present condition of prosperity. Periods of reaction and of suspended enterprise may be expected, but we may be assured that the surest means of postponing their coming and dealing with the bad times when they came, is the exercise of prudence and caution in prosperous times like the present.

The report was adopted without discussion.

A shareholder, the Rev. G. H. Parker, of Compton, put the following questions to the board:—

How many years have passed since the Bank of Montreal has paid ten per cent dividend?

If it has paid money, at what rate?

If not, why not, in view of the enormous business done and the profits made by the bank now, as compared with former years, when the business and profits were so much smaller than they are now?

A statement of the various bank premises owned by the bank, giving their location and their respective costs.

What depreciation for wear and tear should be deducted from this cost?

What should be added to this cost, in view of the advance in value of property throughout Canada?

What item in the annual statement submitted to the shareholders represents this value of bank premises, in addition to the $600,000 entered as the value of bank premises in Montreal and the provinces; this sum being admitted by well-known financiers as less than one-third of the value of the whole bank premises in Montreal alone?

'Some time ago,' said Mr. Parker, there was a statement published in the papers to the effect that it was intended to put up a somewhat costly club house. I have no desire to see the employees in any way underpaid, or their comforts other than properly attended to, but as a country individual I may perhaps take an exaggerated view of the luxuries one sometimes finds in these buildings. I was under the impression that there were club houses enough in Montreal for those who were able to indulge in the privilege of attending them.

'I think also that if the bank makes such large profits, we, as shareholders, are entitled to a share of those profits at least, in addition to what we already get.'

Mr. Clouston—In reply to your first question this bank has paid ten percent dividend since 1883; before that we paid nine and one percent in 1882; eight and two percent in 1881, and only nine percent in 1880. Taking the higher dividends previously paid, we paid eleven percent in 1869, twelve percent in 1870, twelve percent and four percent bonus in 1871, and the same in 1872, but that was on a small capital of only six millions, whereas we pay now on a capital of $14,400,000. In 1873 we paid twelve percent and four percent bonus, and in 1874 twelve percent and four percent on the increased capital. Then we had to begin to reduce it very rapidly, because we were paying too great an amount in dividends. In 1875 we paid fourteen percent, in 1876 thirteen percent, in 1878 twelve percent, and in 1879 ten percent. If we had added to our reserve fund in those earlier years, instead of paying such large dividends, we should be in a position to pay larger dividends now.

Mr. Parker—I think other banks not nearly so well off as the Bank of Montreal pay a higher dividend.

Mr. Clouston—No. There are only four banks paying more than ten percent, and they are paying twelve percent. But every one of those banks has a rest fund larger than its capital.

Sir George Drummond explained that the reason why bank premises values appeared in the statement at so low a figure was because it was the general opinion that the amount at the credit of buildings was a very unsafe item in the bank's assets, and that if possible it is far better to keep it down. The enterprise exhibited when the older building was first erected was fully as great in regard to the position of the bank as any exhibited since.

Mr. Boaz endorsed Mr. Parker's remarks concerning dividend. 'During the past ten years,' he said, 'we have had very prosperous times in this country. Every business has benefited from this run of prosperity. The shareholders of this bank are the only ones who have not benefited. There are a great many widows and orphans who depend on the dividends of the bank. It is all very well for the millionnaires who sit on the directorate, because it makes very little difference to them whether they get ten or twelve percent. But it does make a vast difference to those people who have to live on their dividends. I do not say that the board should declare a higher dividend right off, but I would suggest that the board should hold out some promise to the shareholders that in the future, if business is the same as before, they may anticipate a larger dividend. Fourteen other banks in this country have increased their dividend, one bank twice in one year.'

The report was then adopted.

The consolidated by-laws, as amended, were submitted and approved. The amendments include provisions for reducing the directorate from ten to nine; for the appointment of an honorary president; for the payment of quarterly dividends without closing the bank's books, and for the abolition of the twenty-shares qualification hitherto required of local directors.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. W. F. MacLean—Does this echedule include every article in the tariff?

Mr. Fielding—Every article is set forth but it does not follow that there is a difference in any article. On many there is no difference at all.

The Governor-in-Council would have power to bring temporary applications of this general tariff into force from time to time. Treaties would be subject, of course, to parliamentary sanction.

The operation of favored nation treaties with several European powers was another serious complication that made it unwise to bring Canada's middle tariff into force at once. 'We must try,' said Mr. Fielding, 'to get several countries to make an agreement with us and then if we should bring them in about the same time it would not do us any harm if we had to bring in some half dozen other countries (under British favored nation treaties) the trade of which is not very important.'

It had sometimes been complained that the free admission of certain articles when used for a special purpose (chiefly for manufacturing) was open to abuse and led to evasions. A few of these items were easily administered, comprising articles that could be used alone for the specific purposes for which they were designed. In such cases no change was made. Where, however, articles might be used for more than one purpose, the duty must hereafter be paid, a refund, however, being allowed to the extent of ninety-five percent of the duty upon proof that the article was used for the purpose designed.

A special arrangement was proposed in the case of silk for the manufacture of neckties. Some years ago a special rate of ten percent was allowed on silk imported for the manufacture of ties, which, however, had resulted in complaints that imports at this special rate were not used exclusively for the purposes the tariff had in view. The present tariff, therefore, abolished the special duty and rearranged the silk duties in a way to enable Canadian manufacturers of neckwear to carry on business.

The arrangement which has prevailed, from time immemorial, by which a merchant ordering goods for the government may import them duty free, is now discontinued, as it has led to frequent misunderstanding, and to evasions of the spirit and intent of the law. With a few exceptions, therefore, this privilege of free importation is withdrawn.

ANTI-COMBINE LAW.

The Anti-Combine clause of the Customs Act is simplified in its operation by providing that where proceedings before any court of record have disclosed the existence of combinations in restraint of trade, the Government reduce or abolish the customs duty on the goods in question without the necessity of a special commission of enquiry.

THE ANTI-DUMPING CLAUSE.

The Dumping clause, which on the whole had served its purpose well, was to be extended so as to apply to imports whether dutiable or free. In this connection there is also another change. Formerly, the dumping duties consisted of the difference between the selling price to the importer in Canada and the fair market value as sold in the country of export, but not to exceed one-half the ordinary duty. The new dumping clause provides that the dumping, or special duty, shall be the difference between the selling price to the importer in Canada of an article of a class or kind made in Canada, and the fair market value for home consumption in the country of export.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

The government had given its most serious consideration to the generally expressed demand for a denatured alcohol suitable for purposes of fuel, light and power. This is already free of excise duty in Canada, and is manufactured under government supervision in the form of methylated spirits. Unfortunately, however, they have been unable to produce it at a sufficiently low rate to bring it within the reach of popular demand. It now costs 80 cents a gallon, and until recently sold at $1.10. New processes of manufacture are engaging attention, however, and the Inland Revenue Department is endeavoring to avail itself of these. The new tariff replaced the duty of $2.40 a gallon on wood alcohol by one of 20 cents, to be used in a denaturing process only, and if this small duty still prevents our obtaining the cheap alcohol for fuel and similar purposes the duty will be abolished altogether by Order-in-Council. If the government does not succeed in providing cheap fuel alcohol individuals may be licensed to see what they can accomplish under the most favorable conditions.

THE GERMAN SURTAX.

As the intermediate tariff does not come into force for the present, German imports will be subject to general tariff rates plus the one-third surtax in force to-day. He had little hope of being able at an early date to complete negotiations with Germany which would enable us to extend her the benefit of our intermediate tariff, but from conversation he had had with individuals prominent in German trade he looked at an early date for better understanding between the two countries that would permit of the withdrawal of the surtax. The Canadian Government would gladly enter upon negotiations with this end in view.

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES.

The government was desirous that the cost of iron and steel to consumers in Canada should be as low as possible because of their being the foundation of an immense variety of industrial enterprises. For that reason bounties were granted ten years ago, which diminished on a sliding scale that would run out altogether on July 1 next. It was proposed, though, to encourage this industry for a short period further by continuation of the system of bounties. These would not go back to the original rates of $2 or $3, but would be applied as follows: On pig iron manufactured from foreign ore for the calendar year 1907, $1.10 per ton; for 1908, $1.10; for 1909, 70 cents; for 1910, 40 cents. On steel ingots, in 1907, $1.65; in 1908, $1.65; in 1909, $1.65; in 1910, 60 cents. Iron bars are treated in the same way as steel ingots, but as they are not made in any considerable quantity, they are not of any practical importance.

It was desired also to encourage the larger use of Canadian ore. For this reason the bounties on pig manufactured from Canadian ore have been readjusted on the following scale: For the year 1907, $2.10; for 1908, $2.10; for 1909, $1.70; for 1910, 90 cents. It will thus be seen that for three years the native ore has an advantage of $1 over the foreign, and that in the fourth year the difference will be 50 cents.

If Canada had not adopted the bounty system, unquestionably she would have been obliged to largely increase the duties on iron or to allow industries of great importance to the country to be closed down.

The Finance Minister then took up the new tariff schedules, referring only, however, to such items as were necessary to illustrate the way in which the customs revision had been accomplished.

Among the metals the rates on lead manufactures, including pipe, shot and bullets, have been reduced from 30 percent to 35 percent, in the general tariff, and increased from 20 percent to 23 1-3 percent in the British preference. The preferential rate on lead bars and sheets has been reduced from 16 2-3 to 15 percent. In the case of item 234 of the old tariff covering Canada plate, rolled iron and steel sheets, steel hoops, etc., an effort has been made to divert trade to Great Britain, and at the same time cheapen the cost to the consumer. These goods, formerly subject to 5 percent in the general tariff, and 3 percent in the preferential, are now 7 1-2 under the general, and free from Great Britain. The preferential rate on japanned ware, tinware and all manufactures of tin, also on manufactures of zinc and aluminum is reduced from 16 2-3 to 15 percent. The general tariff rate of 25 percent on these articles is continued.

A duty of 5 percent from Britain, and 10 percent from elsewhere is imposed on certain items of brass, nickel, silver and German silver, heretofore free. The rate is also increased on brass wire, but reduced in the case of copper wire. There is also a slight increase on aluminum tubing, Britannia metal, nickel silver, Nevada and German silver manufactures.

Galvanized iron or steel wire, formerly free, is now made dutiable at 3 percent on the general tariff and continued free from Britain. Boiler tubes were formerly dutiable at 5 percent general and 3 1-3 percent preference. They are made free from Britain, the 5 percent general tariff against foreign countries being continued.

The rates on stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids is slightly reduced.

A general tariff rate of 20 percent and British preferential rate of 12 percent is applied to linotype machines, formerly dutiable at 10 percent.

Typewriters, dutiable under the old tariff at 25 percent, are reduced to 20 percent.

A reduction from 20 percent to 17½ percent is made upon mowing machines, harvesters, binding attachments, reapers, etc., the manufacturer receiving compensation by drawback.

Windmills have been reduced from 25 to 20 percent, threshing machine outfits from 25 to 20 percent.

Axes, scythes, sickles, or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, hedging knives, horse rakes and pronged forks are reduced from 25 to 22½ percent in the general tariff, and from 16 2-3 percent to 15 percent in the preferential.

The old general tariff of 20 percent is continued on a number of other agricultural implements.

Shovels and spades, iron or steel, and blanks for same and lawn-mowers, are reduced from 35 to 32½ percent on the general tariff, and from 23 1-3 percent from Britain.

Telephone and telegraph instruments and electric apparatus increased from 25 percent in the general tariff to 27½ percent, the preferential rate being reduced from 16 2-3 percent to 15 percent.

This item covers also all agricultural machinery excepting certain special machinery provided for in the free list or at lower rates.

A number of changes have been made in the mining machinery items in the case of articles now made in Canada, formerly on the free list, but now made dutiable.

Machinery for the manufacture of twine, cordage, rope, linen or for the preparation of flax fibre is made free.

A special rate of 10 percent in all three tariffs is provided for machinery of the class not made in Canada specially adapted for carving, spinning, weaving, or knitting purposes.

Well-drilling machinery for boring and drilling for water is made free, whether made in Canada or not. The general tariff on perfumery is increased from 30 to 35 percent, and the British preference thereon from 20 percent to 25 percent.

Linseed oil is changed from an ad valorem to a specific duty of $1.20 per hundred general and 80 cents preferential, by reason of the frequent variation price.

Gasoline or naptha, now dutiable at two and a half cents per gallon, is made free.

The rate on marble and granite dressed from Britain is increased from 23 1-3 to 30 percent.

Wherever any changes have been made in the schedule of agricultural duties they are in the direction of a little increase. A substantial reduction is made in the duty on cleaned rice in the general tariff, from $1.25 per hundred pounds to 75 cents, and from 83 1-3 cents under the preference to 50 cents. Uncleaned rice is made free. The duty collected last year on this item was $470,000, so the reduction is quite considerable.

Other articles transferred to the free list are oranges and lemons, which will cut off a duty of $190,000.

The following rates are established on silk fabrics: 17½ percent under the preference; 27½ percent intermediate, and 30 prcent general. On silk manufactures the new rates are 30 percent preferential, 35 percent intermediate, and 37½ percent general.

The general tariff duty on billets, ingots, blocks, slabs, etc., is increased from $2 to $2.75 per ton, and the preferential rate from $1.33 1-3 to $1.75 per ton, which gives Great Britain a preference of $1 per ton as compared with a former preference of 62 2-3 cents.

In the case of rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, girders, etc., the old tariff provided for a duty of $7 per ton general and $4.66 2-3 preferential, when weighing less than 33 pounds per lineal yard. When weighing over that the rate was ten percent general, 6 2-3 percent preferential. The new rates are $4.25 per ton preferential; $6 intermediate, and $7 general. These changes are of material importance to the iron and steel rolling mills. Bar iron or steel paid $4.66 2-3 under the preference, which is now reduced to $4.25. The intermediate rate on these items is $6 a ton. The general tariff is $7, the same as at present.

The rates on ribbons of all kinds and materials are left practically unchanged.

The rates on cotton fabrics are not changed to any material extent. There is a reduction of from 16 2-3 percent to 15 percent under the preferential tariff on grey cottons unbleached; an increase from 16 2-3 to 17½ percent under the preference on white fabrics; a decrease of 2½ percent under the general and an increase of 1 2-3 percent under the preferential on printed, dyed and colored cotton fabrics.

The general tariff rate on hats and caps is increased from 30 percent to 35 percent, the preferential rate being reduced on these articles from 23 1-3 percent to 20 percent.

School books for the ordinary schools of the country will be allowed free admission if not of a class published in the Dominion.

MR. FOSTER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster replied for the Opposition. The Minister of Finance was loud, he said, in his boast of a surplus, but it was the easiest thing in the world to make a surplus, and, moreover, the policy of heaping up surpluses was an invitation to extravagance. The government had made no provision for a rainy day, nor any proper supervision over their expenditure. As to the tariff question, he maintained it was the policy of statesmen to defend and broaden the home market, and that the government had done nothing to meet the menace of the United States. He failed to understand what was meant by the intermediate tariff. In his opinion it would lend itself to instability, and the tariff generally he regarded as a choppy concern, with no decided trend in any direction.

Upon motion of Mr. Miller (South Grey) the House adjourned at 9.45 p.m.

SOME TARIFF ALTERATIONS.

The rate on refined sugar remains as it is, but that on the raw is increased twelve cents per hundred pounds under the general tariff and seven cents under the preferential. The customs tax on unbound novels is increased from twelve and a third percent preferential and from twenty percent to twenty-five percent general. The rates on sterling and other silverware and plated ware and manufactures of gold and silver are increased from thirty percent to thirty-five percent general and from twenty percent to twenty-two and a half percent preferential.

There are several changes in the woollen schedules. A new item for plain flannels, Italian linings of wool, Cobourgs, fustres and mohair and alpaca fabrics is created subject to twenty-two and a half percent preferential, thirty-five percent general. Other flannels will pay thirty percent preferential, thirty-five percent general. Other articles, except flannels, mentioned in this same item, of a class not made in Canada, were rated thirty percent preferential and is now reduced to twenty-two and a half percent. This is in the interest of tailors and manufacturers of clothing.

White cotton embroideries, which were rated at twenty-five percent, and Valenciennes, torchon and white cotton lace, which were dutiable at thirty-five percent, will hereafter pay twelve and a half percent preferential, twenty percent general.

There are a number of increases in the rates in fish and farm produce.

The British preference on hats and caps has been increased.

The preferential rate on India rubber boots and shoes is decreased from sixteen and two-thirds percent to fifteen percent. On jewellery, the rate is increased from thirty to thirty-five percent general and from twenty to twenty-two and a half preferential.

On collars and cuffs the general tariff is raised from thirty-five percent to thirty-seven and a half percent, and the preferential from twenty-three and a third percent to twenty-five percent.

A COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA.

Ottawa Nov. 30.—Mr. A. C. Westley, of Melbourne, Australia, has been appointed a commissioner to take affidavits in the state of Victoria for use in Canadian courts.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best.

Blood Medicine.

THE NEW TARIFF

A Disappointment to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A PLAINT FROM HAMILTON—BUFFALO PRESS OPINION.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—At a largely attended meeting this afternoon of the tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association the tariff was discussed at length, and the following expression was officially made regarding it: 'Generally speaking, the new tariff is a disappointment. The general tariff is practically the same as the old tariff, and will not encourage the establishment of new industries. The recommendations made by the different manufacturers, regarding their individual lines of industry, have seemingly been disregarded. The general tariff is little or no improvement as a protection against the United States while, on the other hand, the intermediate tariff, if it is made applicable to the United States, would be disastrous to many industries. The various manufacturing sections of the association have now under consideration the specific items.'

The statement was signed by the chairman, Mr. W. K. George, and by the secretary, Mr. J. F. M. Stewart. Meetings of the various trade sections of the association will also be held to consider the changes made.

PLAINT FROM HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Dec. 1.—Local merchants and manufacturers are not at all pleased with the tariff changes. The wholesale grocers say that the regulation requiring that all goods on which the duty is specific shall be weighed at the station will considerably interfere with their business, causing troublesome delays. They suggest that a weighing officer be appointed to weigh the goods when they are unloaded at the warehouses. The International Harvester Company and Sawyer Massey Company are not pleased with the reduction in the duty on finished machines for farm use. They claim that if much more of a reduction is made they might just as well close up their works, as they can manufacture so much cheaper in the United States that it will pay them better to do their manufacturing on the other side of the border, and pay the duty to bring the machines into this country. They would like to see the duty on raw materials reduced.

AMERICAN OPINION.

Buffalo, Nov. 30.—Commenting on the new Canadian customs tariff introduced in the Dominion House yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Finance Minister, the Buffalo 'Commercial' (Republican) editorially says:—'So far as the Canadian tariff affects American interests it may be said to be "as you like it"—to the extent of a 10 percent discount. It is a little early yet to determine how far this option is likely to operate in creating sentiment in this country in favor of a reciprocity treaty with Canada. The subject is not likely to be revived in a separate form in the near future, but to be considered in the general tariff inquiry that is sure to come, soon or late—probably soon.'

The 'Evening Times' (Democratic), says: 'The new customs tariff measure now before the Dominion Parliament provides for a British preferential tariff tending to increase trade with the Mother Country, which is the natural thing for the Canadians to seek, a general tariff which is applicable to all countries not entitled to the preferential tariff, and an intermediate tariff not applied to any country at present, but a standing offer to other countries which may enter into negotiations for reciprocal concessions in trade. The intermediate rates are about ten percent less than the general tariff. Thus the way is left open for the United States to establish closer trade relations with Canada, an opportunity which should be taken advantage of.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 1.—The 'Saturday Review' says Mr. Fielding's budget statement is as satisfactory from an imperial as from a colonial point of view.

Business men in Montreal are not disposed to discuss the new tariff proposals with any freedom yet. A 'Witness' representative, who interviewed half a hundred this morning, found a general desire to examine the new scheme more thoroughly before expressing any definite opinion. He also found that those men who had made up their minds were indisposed to give the public at large the benefit of their conclusions.

Generally speaking, the tone of public opinion, so far as the main business interests of this city are concerned, is one of relief. The new tariff proposals are not regarded as in any sense radical, nor are the changes and innovations looked upon as likely to create much sensation. Indeed, some men spoke as though they were disappointed that Mr. Fielding's speech contained nothing startling. In some directions there is a distinct tendency to criticise adversely the continuation of the bonus to steel, and dry goods merchants do not appear to be too well pleased at the proposed reduction in the duty on certain classes of cotton goods from the United States. It is too early yet, however, to make any definite statement regarding the precise attitude taken by the leading men in any particular line. The opinions quoted below afford a sufficient indication to those who make a study of commercial matters of the trend of opinion regarding some of the vital principles involved in the new tariff.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

First Stage of Government's New Tariff Adopted on Friday Night Without Amendment.

THE HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX READS MESSAGE FROM SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY REGARDING COAL FAMINE IN SASKATCHEWAN, AND SIR WILFRID'S REPLY

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The first stage of the Government's new tariff that was presented to the House on Thursday, was adopted last night without amendment, which means, apparently, that neither side has any opposition to the principle of the proposed resolutions. The collapse of what is usually known as the Budget Debate in this record time was a complete surprise party to the Government side, who had never dreamed of their proposals finding such ready and unanimous endorsation at the hands of the Opposition. The principles involved having been thus disposed of, there remains the discussion of details for which the House will be moved into Committee of Supply next week. It is said that the Opposition, though, is more desirous of uncorking grievances and scandals against the Government than the talking tariff at the present stage, and that, when the House is moved into Committee of Ways and Means on the duty schedules, they will claim the constitutional privilege of ventilating all grievances before even considering the new measures of taxation that the government propose. Before the House went into Committee of Ways and Means at six o'clock, Mr. H. J. Logan, Liberal, of Cumberland, gave notice of his intention to offer later on a resolution confining the operation of the British preferential tariff to goods entered at Canadian sea ports.

At the opening of the House on Friday, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux read a telegram that Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed on Thursday to President Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., and the latter's reply thereto. The Premier's message was in the following terms:

'I am informed that there is a coal famine at Bladworth, Sask, and that there is coal now available at Lethbridge. May I ask you, if at all possible, to send immediately, by special train with rights over all traffic, coal to Bladworth and some other places in the same situation. Condition of things is very serious.'

Sir Wilfrid replied in the following terms: 'Afraid that even if the mission of the Premier of Saskatchewan and the Deputy Minister of Labor to Mr. Mitchell at St. Paul be successful, it will be some days before Lethbridge can furnish any quantity of coal. Meanwhile, the provincial authorities and Mr. Whyte are co-operating with a view to preventing any suffering for want of fuel. We are drawing upon our own coal supply at Fort William, and forwarding rapidly as possible to points designated by the authorities. Shipment made to Bladworth Monday should reach there to-morrow. Anticipating present condition because of strikes, instructions were given end of September to put every available car into coal traffic even at the risk of delaying grain shipments. Had this not been done there would indeed have been a famine. As it is, Mr. Whyte does not think that you need fear any serious difficulties.'

Mr. Lemieux added that he was now expecting news from Mr. King that the strike was at an end.

Mr. H. H. Miller (Liberal, South Grey), in resuming the debate on the budget was glad to see that the readjustment of the tariff duties aimed at preserving the interests of the mass of the people. A radical change, in the face of present conditions, would have been flying in the face of providence. There had never been a time when Canadian manufacturers had been so prosperous. He did not condemn them as a class, but it was none the less true that in many cases American goods were preferred in Canada because they were better adapted to the taste of Canadian users.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt (Conservative, Brantford), the next speaker, remarked at the outset that he had no time to waste throwing bouquets, but would confine himself to the question at issue. The Liberals had promised to do away with tariff whilst in point of fact the complexity of the new schedules added new embarrassments to importers, for aside from the three separate tariff columns the new order of things was cumbered with a lot of lean-to's in the way of dumping clauses, drawbacks and the like. It might be likened to a pasture fence, a wise animal would get through any number of such fences. But one good all-round fence, such as the Conservatives had established in their original tariff, would offer much better defence. Mr. Cockshutt denied that there was conflict between the agricultural and manufacturing interests. They had a good working basis of agreement with one another. The National Policy, introduced by Sir Leonard Tilley in 1878, was the best tariff that the Dominion had ever known. He was not a high protectionist, but believed in adequate protection, that is to say, protection that would protect., and that would enable the Canadian manufacturer to hold the home market.

Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was warm While it Lasted.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The debate on the Speech from the Throne was brought to a close last night by the adoption of the usual address of thanks to His Excellency the Governor-General. The participants yesterday were Messrs. Archie Campbell, Liberal, of Centre York; Andrew Broder, Conservative, of Dundas; the Hon. David Tisdale, the ex-Minister of Militia, and Dr. Stockton, Conservative, of St. John, N.B.

The debate on the address was resumed shortly after three o'clock by Mr. Archie Campbell, who recalled the revelations of Conservative corruption in 1891, that drew from the London 'Graphic' a declaration that Tammany Hall smelt sweet beside this Canadian stinkpot. In 1891 the Conservative candidate in South Ontario confessed to the expenditure of $1,200 in bribery. Had the Conseravtives ever heard of the Conservative party methods in London in the elections of 1891 and 1896? Had they heard of the disclosures before the Insurance Commission into the use made of certain trust funds? Speaking of the inquiry into the London by-election before the Toronto Police Court, Mr. Campbell asserted that the Conservatives had this trial all their own way. The police magistrate had overruled every objection to the form of evidence, but in spite of the most searching inquiry, they had found nothing against the Hon. Mr. Hyman. Sir John Carling had carried London in 1891 through the Conservative party loading the election lists with names that had no right there. Mr. Hyman was defeated by this means in 1891, but Sir John Carling sat through his term without ever even offering to resign. In London in 1896 there was one of the most scandalous and corrupt elections ever held in the country. The records showed no less than 280 spoiled ballots in 15 polling places. These were spoiled under instructions sent out by Robert Birmingham, the Conservative organizer. Money flowed like water, and when the election petition came up for trial some twenty Conservative workers left the country. The truth was that Mr. Hyman had been twice robbed of the seat that he had really won. South Ontario, West Northumberland, South Grey, Parry Sound, North Middlesex, all had contributed to swell the record of Conservative misdoing in election matters.

Mr. Andrew Broder followed up the 'Graphic' argument, claiming that more Liberals had been disqualified than Conservatives.

The Hon. David Tisdale took the higher ground that both parties had been guilty of corruption, and that the question now was to find a remedy for an acknowledged evil. He thought it might be better to go back to the old law that punished the tempter.

'Oh, Talbot—What about the man who asks for money? Who is the greater tempter?

Mr. Tisdale could not see much difference between them. What was needed in his judgment was a public tribunal with simple and summary powers, and if he was a young man he would take up a propaganda in favor of open voting. In his own constituency in the past young men had come to him and urged the use of the 'devil's fire,' but he had always discouraged it, considering that it was useless as well as wrong. He had faith in public opinion, but it was being sapped, and as an illustration of how corruption had grown he mentioned that he knew a constituency in which from five to ten thousand dollars were being spent now where years ago the amount was only six hundred dollars.

Mr. Tisdale's sentiments were applauded by both sides of the House, the Prime Minister joining heartily with several others of his colleagues.

Dr. Stockton, of St. John, returned to the story of Liberal bribery and corruption, quoting largely from the evidence in the Queen's-Sherburne case. The Prime Minister, he thought, had scarcely measured the gravity of the situation. He argued with Mr. Tisdale that there was urgent need for electoral reform that would supply machinery at once simple, expeditious and free from all legal technicalities for the punishment of all crimes that occurred.

MR. BOURASSA SPEAKS.

Mr. H. Bourassa, of Labelle, who still retains his seat adjoining the ministerial benches, was the first participant in the afternoon, and was favored with a full house in anticipation of the reply he had prepared to the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's recent strictures upon him in the North Bruce campaign. The speeches throughout the whole day were filled with personalities. Mr. Bourassa's complaint was that he had been represented as sowing seeds of racial and sectarian discord and as disloyal to his chief. His rising and his speech throughout were received in silence by both sides of the House, Mr. Bourassa's only encouragement coming from his supporter, Mr. Armand Lavergne. Mr. Bourassa, after a passing reference to a couple of paragraphs in the Speech from the Throne, referred to the words uttered by the Minister of Justice in reference to the Quebec county by-election, in which the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth had said: 'Only yesterday in the County of Quebec, the fires of sectarian hatred have been lighted on the ground that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was too British for his political opponents there. . . . . Just because he is upon principle and conviction building on this continent, to the best of his ability, a united and harmonious race, he is undoing the work of those who would seek to keep the two races apart.' Later in the same address Mr.

Aylesworth had referred to the Prime Minister's loyalty at the outbreak of the South African war, which had made him the mark of the outcry in Quebec by false friends such as Mr. Bourassa, who pretended to be his allies. Was it fair, he asked, that a gentleman of high position like the Minister of Justice should take it upon himself to brand as disloyal one of his own fellow Liberal members, one who, although younger in years, had done much longer service than Mr. Aylesworth to the Liberal party. There was, he asserted, no foundation for any such charge. Was the allusion to the position he had taken on the South African war. Surely not, for in truth he had only stood by the policy of the government itself, after that government had gone back on its own principles. In his opposition to the South African war he had not gone half as far as Mr. Lloyd-George, one of the members of the British administration of the day. Or was the allusion to the stand he had taken on the North-West school question? On that point he had only maintained the policy of the present government after it had gone back on that policy. It was not he (Mr. Bourassa) who had forced the crisis on this school question. The responsibility lay rather with the Hon. Clifford Sifton, who brought on this crisis and one of his Cabinet colleagues, who increased it, false friends who took their leader by the throat. Was he to be branded as disloyal because he resisted an immigration policy that, if continued, would result in our having no nationality of our own? Mr. Bourassa declared that there was no nationalist party in Quebec and that there was absolutely no foundation for the assertion that this element was struggling to undo what Sir Wilfrid Laurier had accomplished for the unity of the races in this country. There was in the province of Quebec a group of young men who were strongly opposed to Canada's participation in Imperial wars and who favored the fullest measure of autonomy for the Dominion in the management of its own affairs. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself had admitted that a certain amount of individual freedom of action was a necessary element in the organization of any Liberal party. A Liberal he had been, but when the time came that he could no longer retain reasonable freedom of action within the party ranks he would no longer accept a candidature.

Was he disloyal because he had opposed the policy of spending Canadian money on people of other nationalities? Perhaps, added Mr. Bourassa in sarcastic vein, the Minister of Justice would call the North Atlantic Trading Company one of the British institutions. Perhaps the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company was another. Was he disloyal because he had opposed the principle of giving public lands in Canada wholesale to close corporations?

Mr. Bourassa held it a great mistake on the part of Ontario Liberals to be imitating the policy of their party opponents in 'waving the British flag' to cover shady transactions. Let the Liberals not be deceived. This was a Tory game, and if the people of Canada wanted Toryism or jingoism, they would vote for the real Tories and the real jingoes.

The member for Labelle declared that he had no intention of waging war against the government, but he wished to know where they stood. For his own part he had never in his life appealed to racial or religious prejudice, although in the Quebec county election he was himself held up to the electors as the grandson of a French-Canadian man who had died a Protestant, and the nephew of a man who refused to pay his taxes to the church.

Mr. Emmanuel Devlin, Liberal, of Wright, asserted that the most noticeable feature of the session thus far had been the sermon on political morality preached by the Hon. George E. Foster. Few people had expected, in view of recent revelations, that Mr. Foster would even face parliament, but instead the ex-Finance Minister had been one of the very first participants with, 'Let us be good' for his theme. When the election enquiry in Toronto discovered that some purchased votes had been cast in the London by-election, Mr. Hyman resigned his seat like a man. Let Mr. Foster do the same, for some people in Canada are thinking it time for Mr. Foster to ascertain whether he still retained the confidence of his electorate. The time was coming when the truth must be told and hypocrisy exposed. If the Conservatives wanted a fight let them come on. Perhaps before the battle was long in progress some of their generals would have to be dropped.

Mr. Cockshutt, Conservative, of Brantford, asserted that the government were not paying postmasters a living wage, and indulged in a diatribe against what he characterized as the unparalleled political corruption of the last few months.

Mr. E. B. Osler, Conservative, of West Toronto, cited instances of corruption which demanded, he thought, the attention of the House and country, and contended that to expect election petitions for the punishment of such offences to be instituted by private individuals, imposed too heavy a burden on the latter. He also declared that the government rewarded instead of punishing those who committed these corrupt practices.

Mr. A. C. Boyce, Conservative, of Algoma, spoke for upwards of two hours on what he called the low moral standard now prevailing in election methods.

Mr. Alexander Johnstone, Liberal, of Cape Breton, replied to the corruption charges by quoting a few chapters from unscrupulous Conservative campaign methods of ten years ago. One of these was a circular purporting to have been issued by the Conservative organizer for Ontario pointing to the existence of a widespread system of corruption.

Mr. Barker, Conservative, of Hamilton, denied the authenticity of the circular referred to by Mr. Johnstone.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron (Conservative, Beauharnois) continued the debate until a few minutes of eleven o'clock, which was thereupon adjourned on motion of Mr. Archie Campbell, of Centre York.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

A number of bills were introduced, all of them measures that have come up for consideration at previous sessions. The first was Mr. F. D. Monk's bill to encourage the organization of industrial and co-operative societies. Mr. E. A. Lancaster proposed again the legislation that he carried through the House last session, providing for the better protection of the public at railway level crossings.

MR. HYMAN'S POSITION.

The Leader of the Opposition asked whether the Prime Minister had received any further communication from the Hon. Mr. Hyman in regard to the portfolio of Public Works.

The Premier replied that he had received nothing from Mr. Hyman in regard to his tenure of the Public Works portfolio since his last announcement to parliament. Mr. Hyman had gone south in very poor health. He expected, however, to hear from him in a very few days.

NORTH-WEST COAL FAMINE.

The leader of the Opposition asked whether there was any further information regarding the Lethbridge coal strike. The situation, he added was plainly of great moment, and he would like to know what was being done to relieve the distress that already prevailed.

The prime Minister answered that the last message from Mr. Mackenzie King indicated that negotiations for a settlement were making satisfactory progress. Mr. King had expressed also a hope that the basis of settlement proposed would be approved by the authority which controls the miners' union. He would not be too sanguine, but there was a strong probability that the expectations in the telegram would be realized. If they were not realized the situation would certainly be most serious, but he must frankly state he did not know what further measures would be taken by the government.

Mr. Borden considered that the government would be justified in taking charge of the available supply in the North-West, so as to avert suffering.

The Premier answered that such a step would be unconstitutional and would involve unwarrantable interference with the rights of property. The ordinary law of the land ought to be sufficient to cope with the difficulty.

OTTAWA RIVER CANAL SURVEY.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. G. H. Brabazon, of Pontiac, the acting Minister of Public Works stated that two interim reports have been made on the work of the Ottawa Valley Canal survey. Neither of them, however, give any approximate estimate as to the cost of the proposed canal. A final report, however, is expected the end of January.

MONTREAL HARBOR COMMISSION.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron had several questions on the order paper relative to the proposed reorganization of Montreal Harbor Commission, and the work now in progress in the port. One of these asked if any nominations had yet been made to the new Board. The answer to this was in the negative. Mr. F. D. Monk asked whether the chairmanship had been offered to anyone. The answer to this question, also, was in the negative. The statute of last session, providing for a reorganization of the Board had not yet been put into force. In reply to Mr. Bergeron, the Minister of Marine explained that a contract was awarded in July, 1904, to Peter Lyall and Sons for the construction of 14 wharf sheds. They had not been completed, however, because of alterations in the plans to meet the wishes of the shipping agents. Already $1,174,000 had been paid to the contractors on account. None of the sheds had yet been completed, but numbers 2, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 12 were used last season by agreement with the contractors. No 'difficulty' had occurred between the Harbor Commission and the contractors, but questions arising from time to time had been settled, and others were still outstanding. The contractors had not increased their price, but the contract price had been added to on account of the alterations.

CONDITIONS IN CANADIAN PACKING HOUSES.

Replying to Mr. Chisholm (Huron), the acting Minister of Public Works said a report had been received from Mr. H. H. Moore, chief of the markets division of the Department of Agriculture, on his investigation into the condition of the packing houses of the Dominion. That report revealed generally a satisfactory condition of affairs, but as it dealt with the private business of many establishments, it would, perhaps, be unfair to publish it, and he thought it would be better not to lay it on the table.

HINDOO IMMIGRATION.

In reply to an enquiry by Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, the Minister of the Interior stated that 2,193 Hindoos have arrived at British Columiba ports during the present year; 100 had been deported up till Oct. 31. on account of their being diseased. Since, 35 others had been deported. No part of the cost of supporting impoverished Hindoos arriving in British Columbia fell upon the Immigration Department. The law protected the Dominion against the admission of all who were likely to become a charge upon the public.

ST. JOHN HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

In reply to Mr. Daniel, of St. John, the acting minister of public works stated that one of the recommendations of the Transportation Commission favored the deepening of the entrance to St. John harbor at the government expense. The question of necessary improvements in the harbor of St. John was now engaging the attention of the government.

AMERICAN SILVER COIN.

The Minister of Finance, in reply to an enquiry by Mr. Uriah Wilson, stated that $576,670 of American silver coin has been exported to the United States in accordance with an arrangement between the Canadian banks and the Finance Department. For their services in this connection the banks were paid a commission of three percent and the express charges on sending it across the border. Mr. Wilson asked whether it was the government's intention to continue the exportation of this American coin to the United States, to which Mr. Fielding replied that the matter was now under consideration.

NOVA SCOTIA SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

Mr. R. L. Borden enquired the reason of the delay in filling the vacancy on the Nova Scotia Supreme Court Bench that was caused by the appointment of the Hon. L. C. Fraser to the lieutenant-governorship of that province. The Minister of Justice, in reply, observed that the administration of justice in Nova Scotia had not suffered through the existence of this vacancy. No complaint had been made and six active judges were at the present time performing all the duties of the court.

LONDON BY-ELECTION

Mr. Richmond Blain, Peel, asked what assistance the government was rendering the local authorities towards bringing to justice those who illegally took part in the recent London election.

The Hon. A. B. Aylesworth replied that if legal proceedings in respect of the charge had been taken under the statutes it would have been the duty of the Attorney-General to have instructed assistance to be given the local authorities in the prosecution of the accused parties. But proceedings of a different character had been instituted, and no assistance having been requested none had been offered.

MR. C. F. JUST'S SUSPENSION.

The Hon. G. E. Foster had several enquiries as to the alleged dismissal of Mr. C. F. Just, an officer in the immigration office in London. The Minister of Agriculture said Mr. Just had not been dismissed, but suspended by Mr. Preston, and he had been reinstated by Mr. Scott, the superintendent of immigration, because it was not considered necessary to continue his suspension.

Mr. Foster asked why Mr. Just had been suspended.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that the question was as to dismissal, but he would obtain the information desired.

MR. W. T. R. PRESTON'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

Another question by Mr. Foster was as to the position in the service of the government now held by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, and his salary, and also as to the employment of Mr. Philip Wagner.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that Mr. Preston had been appointed trade commissioner or agent for the Dominion Government, to visit China, Japan and Corea, to ascertain in what manner Canadian trade with those countries could be increased. His salary would not exceed $300 per month, with a reasonable sum for expenses. Mr. Philip Wagner was employed as assistant immigration commissioner.

WATER POWER PROBLEM.

Mr. F. D. Monk moved for a return showing the available water powers within a radius of one hundred miles of Montreal and the powers that had already been alienated in the same neighborhood. The powers on the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and other smaller streams within reach of Montreal were practically unlimited, but now was the time to take count of these assets and to ensure their being turned to the best advantage to the public. At the present time a monopoly existed under the sanction of the Quebec Legislature that controlled the conduct of electrical energy into Montreal by all the roads and byways entering that city. Mr. Monk claimed that the development of electric energy in Toronto had given that centre much cheaper power than is to be had in Montreal. Mr. Monk was particularly desirous of knowing whether there was any truth in the report that the government had disposed at a very low price of the immense power available on the Beauharnois canal in return for the support of the chief French-Canadian daily newspaper of Montreal.

In reply, the Hon. Mr. Fisher, acting Minister of Public Works, stated positively that the government had not alienated the power privileges on the Beauharnois canal to anyone.

Mr. Monk—Was there any proposal for its alienation?

Mr. Fisher—Applications have been received from many people, but the government has not seen fit to grant any of them.

The acting Minister of Public Works went on to say that he fully appreciated the importance of the water power question. Its solution was fraught, however, with great difficulty. If, for instance, these powers were put up to auction at the present time it might result in merely riveting the present monopoly more firmly on the Montreal district. He would see that the information desired by Mr Monk was produced with as little delay as possible.

MR. W. F. MACLEAN ON PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Mr. W. F. Maclean urged the government to retain in Canada all the horse power generated in the country and criticized them for having not given due attention to the matter. He contended that the Liberal party were aiding and abetting monopolies in the Dominion, and that the time had arrived when the control of all the great utilities should be in the hands of the representatives of the people. They did not want any middlemen in these matters. If the government allowed private individuals or companies to corral the water powers it would result in the people having to pay through the nose for light and an electric combine would be in possession of Canada.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The Prime Minister, after chaffing the member for South York about his Radicalism in advocating public ownership, said he was not himself in favor of public ownership in so far as private ownership would be better, but so far as such utilities as water and light were concerned, he saw no reason why there should not be public ownership, provided it was vested in the municipal authorities. He did not agree that the government should be owners and distributors of electrical energy.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL WATER POWER.

The Beauharnois Canal was built sixty years ago as an aid to navigation, and as such it had become a thing of the past. The question then was what was to be done with its water power. That power was not great, only something like ten thousand horse power, and the government had received several applications from companies for its disposal. How could they dispose of it? The government did not propose to go into business and develop that water. That should be done by private or public enterprise. He thought the water should be sold to somebody who would be able to distribute it in the cheapest possible manner. They could sell it either by public competition or they could give it to one of the companies whose applications were before the government. But to whoever it was sold the government must retain the power to regulate the price. (Cheers.) He admitted that the water power might fall into the hands of a monopoly, but, he repeated, the government must have the power to control the rates. As to which way the water should be disposed of, however, the government had not quite determined yet, but he took this opportunity to state that there was no foundation for the story which had appeared in a Montreal newspaper, to the effect that there had been a scandal in connection with the matter.

EXPORT OF POWER TO THE UNITED STATES.

Proceeding, the Prime Minister said he was not prepared to say that Mr. Maclean's suggestion that exportation of power to the United States should be prohibited was not a good one; on the other hand he was not prepared to accept it. These matters were now under the consideration of the Waterways Commission, which was an international body, and it would be altogether premature for the government at that moment to settle what should be their policy and determine whether they should allow exprotation or restrict it. They should wait until they got the report of the Waterways Commission before determining their policy.

Dr. Sproule said the Waterways Commission apparently did not regard it as part of their duty to deal with that question.

The Prime Minister said he had not yet seen the report, and until they had received it he did not think the government should be called upon to pronounce their policy upon it.

Mr. R. L. Borden said he did not see very much difficulty with regard to the disposal of the water.

Was it not possible for the government to establish conditions under which the water power could be operated, say that the person or corporation taking it over should within a certain period develop it to a certain extent, and that the energy should be sold at such and such a rate.

The motion for a return was adopted.

The House adjourned at 5.20 p.m.

THE SENATE.

CANADA AWAKING TO THE VALUE OF ITS NORTH AS WELL AS ITS WEST.

Senate, Nov. 26, 1906.

The debate upon the address was begun in the Senate to-night, the reply being moved by Senator Jaffray and seconded by Senator Roy.

Before this Senator Ferguson gave notice of a motion on which he will discuss the development of the Hudson's Bay route and the need for life-saving stations on the Pacific coast and the north shore of Prince Edward Island.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell wants to know why the Elder-Dempster Company is, in its contract with the Canadian Government, forbidden to call at Cuba.

Senator Davis gave notice for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the resources of the northern portion of western Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Scott referred with regret to the death of Senator Vidal and Senator Kerr, of Cobourg, which occurred during recess.

Senator Lougheed, leader of the Opposition, eloquently seconded the Hon. Mr. Scott.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

Senator Jaffray, in moving the address, said His Excellency's congratulations on Canada's prosperity were appropriate and most timely. The government was to be congratulated on the success of its immigration policy. Canada was awakening to a realization of the value of its north as well as its west. A great belt of agricultural, mineral and timber lands, with great water powers stretched across Ontario and Quebec. He trusted that the new tariff which would be brought down would be so perfect no change would have to be made for many years to come. Tariff stability was a great thing for the country. He noted with satisfaction that electoral legislation was to be brought down, but held that more than laws were needed to stamp out political corruption. It was to be hoped that as a result of the work of the Insurance Commission the law would be so amended that there would be an end put to the gross irregularities in dealing with trust funds by life insurance officers.

Senator Roy seconded the address, speaking first in English and then in French. He had met the Governor-General in the west and could assure him that the interest he had shown in the development of the west had created a great feeling of regard and affection for him among the people of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Senator Lougheed had no doubt but that in a few days the country would find that the Liberal Government remained true to its principles of preaching free trade and practising protection. The tariff which would come down in a few days would, he was confident, contain all the protective principles of the National Policy. He hoped the tariff would be found to contain a clause which would enable the government to prevent trusts and combinations from exercising an undue influence upon the welfare of the country. He hoped the tariff would be framed so the west would obtain benefit, and he trusted that the dominance of the agricultural majority would be recognized.

Discussing the promised changes in the electoral laws, Senator Lougheed said that political corruption had furnished before several tribunals the most humiliating and debasing spectacle that had occurred since confederation. Somebody had provided the funds to set the gangs of ballot-pluggers and switchers in motion to go up and down the country stealing constituencies. The Conservatives would be glad to join with the Liberals in improving the election law.

In view of the coming Colonial Conference it would be well for the Canadian Parliament to consider the modus vivendi by which a British minister had overridden the statutes of Newfoundland and handed over to the United States territorial privileges in Newfoundland. The action was far-reaching. If similar action had been taken with regard to a question in which Canada was involved the result would be disintegration of the British Empire. Only by recognition of the fullest local autonomy and by the absence of undue interference in colonial affairs would the empire be kept together. The liability of the Colonial Office to interfere unduly in colonial affairs was shown by the action in the New Hebrides, where New Zealand and Australia protested, and by the action in Natal, where the Imperial Government had had to recede from its position.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said the aggregate trade had increased four million in a year under the Conservatives and at the rate of twenty-three million dollars a year under the Liberals, and claimed that the government must have had something to do with promoting the great increase of prosperity. Mr. Loughead had hardly been fair in stating that the Liberals had promised free trade and had practiced protection, and that the new tariff would embody high tariff principles. The government had never promised free trade. The Liberal party had, and still had, its aim in the direction of lower tariff. All the Liberal Government had said it would do or had attempted to do was to modify the high protection of Conservatives and bring the tariff toward a revenue basis. He could not go into the tariff, but it would be no breach of confidence to say that it would not be a high protective tariff. With regard to the criticism of the London election and charges of electoral corruption, Mr. Scott pointed out that most of the improvements in the Election Act had been made by the Liberals. Liberals had suffered more from corrupt practices in the elections than had the Conservatives. It must be remembered that there had been bribery in London before the last election. The first time the Libera's heard of ballot switching was when Bermingham sent Freeborn to Macdonald to train ballot switchers.

He favored compulsory voting and thought deputy returning officers should be prominent residents of the districts in which they acted.

Senator McMullin thought that one of the most wonderful things in Canada was the development of mines. Last year twenty-eight million dollars' worth of matte had been sent to the United States. This was bad. Smelters and refineries should be built in Canada.

Discussing the tariff, he said that there was a move in the United States to obtain better trade relations with Canada. Well, the means were in their own hands. All they had to do was to lower their own tariff. It would be a risk to make a treaty with the United States which might affect the trade Canada had built up with Great Britain. Senator McMullin favored so strengthening the electoral law that honest elections were bound to result. He would have no fear as to the results.

Senator Coffee referred to the work of fishing for scandal that had been carried on in parliament last year without result. This was not the fault of the fishers, but that there was nothing to catch. The London revelations had been unduly magnified. He hoped Mr. Hyman would again run and gain the election.

The address was then adopted and the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate on Thursday Senator Choquette asked if it was true, as stated in 'La Patrie,' that the Hon. J. I. Tarte had been offered the chairmanship of the Montreal Harbor Commission, and who had offered it to him.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked why, in the contract with the Elder-Dempster company for service between Canada and Mexico, boats were forbidden to call for cargo at Cuban ports on the northward voyage? Sir Richard Cartwright said that Mexico furnished half the subsidy for the service, and objected to the steamers carrying cargo from Cuba to Canada, as Cuba was a competing country. Canada would probably object to the steamers calling at American ports for freight destined for Mexico.

Secretary of State Scott introduced a number of bills. One amended the immigration law to enable British citizens from other parts of the Empire to be naturalized without three years residence in Canada. Another was to legalize the revised statutes and to provide for the French version.

Another amends the Criminal Code and gives magistrates wider powers in sentencing boys under sixteen, and girls under seventeen, so as to remove them from criminal environment. The bill was introduced at the request of the Children's Aid Society.

Other bills give Japan the benefit of Canada's favored nation treaties, and confirm the recent treaty made with Japan.

THE ESTIMATES

For Next Fiscal Year Total $105,689,519.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Estimates for the next fiscal year, totalling $105,689,519, were submitted to the House of Commons yesterday, of which $67,391,179 is chargeable to consolidated fund and $33,298,340 to capital account. There are exceedingly few new items on the list, however, the votes as a rule making provision for services on works that appeared also in the current year's estimates and in many cases for works that are already under way. The Post-office Department vote of $5,652,547 represents a substantial increase over 1906, which is intended no doubt for improvements in the postal service and for salary increases already foreshadowed by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux.

CUSTOMS RETURNS

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The customs receipts of the Dominion for November, amounting to $4,574,105, represent an increase of $783,633. In the five months that have elapsed of the current financial year the increase in customs collections represents $2,960,079.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

LARGE LOANS CONTRACTED IN EARLY HISTORY RAPIDLY FALLING DUE.

In the report on the Public Accounts of the Dominion for the year ending June 30, 1906, the late Deputy Finance Minister, Mr. J. M. Courtney, remarks that 'The Dominion has now fairly entered upon the period when loans contracted in its early history are falling due year by year. In the last fiscal year £1,000,000 four percent loan of 1895 fell due on Nov. 1, 1905. On Nov. 1, 1906, the £2,500,000 falls due. On May 1, 1907, the portion of the 1874 loan extended in 1904, amounting to £1,026,654 15s. 11d. matures, and in each year until 1910 large sums will have to be redeemed or refunded. To carry on the large projects now under way and at the same time meet maturing obligations will require the greatest care in order that the credit of Canada now so deservedly high may suffer no impairment.'

The net debt of the Dominion at the close of the fiscal year was $267,042,977, being an increase of $818,811 over the previous year.

Railway subsidies were paid during the year to the amount of $1,637,574, as follows:—

Atlantic and North-Western Ry.	$ 186,600
Northern Colonization Ry.	75,376
Kootenay and Arrowhead Ry.	89,076
Orford Mountain Ry.	45,764
Restigouche and Western Ry.	50,070
Quebec and Lake St. John Ry.	86,016
Middleton and Victoria Beach Ry.	50,397
James Bay Ry.	851,264
Halifax and South-Western	176,512
Nicola, Kamloops, Similkameen Coal and Ry.	110,592
Chateauguay and Northern Ry.	116,000
	$1,637,574

ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

FORMER LIKELY TO SECURE SEVEN SEATS AND THE LATTER TEN.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—The population of the two new prairie provinces, as shown in the new census, means that in the proposed readjustment of their parliamentary representation this session Alberta will probably be given seven seats and Saskatchewan ten. At present both of them together have ten members.

THE 'THUNDERER'S' VIEWS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 27.—The 'Times,' writing on the Canadian postal facilities, says Canada, advancing by leaps and bounds as she is, and possessing a press served by many able and patriotic writers, is still far from being sufficient to herself in the world of political and general literature, and asks: 'Is it not well worth while risking comparatively trifling sums to secure the moral and sentimental groundwork on which alone a satisfactory and enduring system of imperial defence can be built up?'

EMIGRATION

INSPECTION OF THOSE COMING TO CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 26.— An important scheme for helping the work of emigration is foreshadowed by the Central Emigration Board. The work will be conducted in strict accordance with the immigration laws of the various colonies. The board's machinery will be open to all classes of the community, the board making special arrrangements for the inspection of emigration of the unemployed to Canada. These are to be inspected in their new homes, and their condition reported on or before the elapse of twelve months.

GOLD OR SILVER WATCH CASES

MUST BE HALL MARKED BEFORE THEY CAN BE SOLD IN BRITAIN.

London, Nov. 30.—On the appeal of the Goldsmiths' Company the Appeal Court to-day, decided that gold or silver cases of all foreign made watches, whether with or without works, must be assayed and Hall-marked before they can be sold in Great Britain. The jewellers intend to appeal to the House of Lords.

THE ATLANTIC FERRY

Three Lines to Increase Their Fleet.

RUMOR THAT G. T. R. WILL MAKE A WORKING AGREEMENT WITH ANOTHER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, Nov. 28.—The 'Daily Post-Mercury' says the Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamship Company contemplates ordering two new large and powerful steamers for the Canadian service. The Allan Line intends placing a new twin screw steamer on the Liverpool-Montreal route. The Canadian Pacific Railway will eventually place two more new steamers in the transatlantic service similar to the 'Empress of Ireland,' and another rumor afloat is that the Grand Trunk Railway will make a working agreement with an existing line.

London, Nov. 28.—Mr. Bruce Walker, Canadian Immigration Commissioner, on a visit to York with the object of securing office quarters for Canadian emigration purposes, was besieged by York house agents. For offices scarcely large enough to hold a good-sized office desk one hundred pounds' rent is asked. Other rents asked were equally exorbitant, so Mr. Walker declined all offers.

BRITISH INCOME TAX

SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER GRADUATING SCHEME ISSUE REPORT.

London, Nov. 29.—The select committee appointed to consider the practicability of graduating the income tax and of differentiating between earned and unearned incomes has issued a report to the effect that graduation is practicable in incomes not exceeding $5,000, and that differentiation can be made in incomes not exceeding $15,000. The committee suggests also the imposing of a super-tax on incomes exceeding $25,000. It admits, however, that there are many difficulties in discriminating between earned and unearned incomes.

MR. ALBERT MACLAREN DISCHARGED

JUDGE CHOQUETTE SAYS A MAN HAS A RIGHT TO HIRE MEN TO PROTECT HIS PROPERTY.

Buckingham, Nov. 27.—Judge Choquette this morning discharged Mr. Albert Maclaren, who was indicted by the coroner's jury on Oct. 31 on the ground that he brought in Thiel detectives, and was thereby responsible for the deaths of Belanger and Theriault.

'I have read the evidence,' said the judge, 'and I find no reason to justify your arrest. A man has a right to hire men to protect his property. I am not discharging Alexander Maclaren at present.'

Messrs. Lamontagne and Rodier, for the strikers, opposed the release of Mr. Maclaren, saying they had more evidence to produce.

Messrs. McDougall and Aylen contended that the discharge was proper.

The judge added that he would accept any new information against Mr. Albert Maclaren, but in the meantime he was discharged.

Mr. Yvon Lamontagne presented the names of the officers of the union as follows: J. B. Clement, vice-president; Louis Landry,, secretary; Yvon Lamontagne, treasurer. Thomas Belanger, the president, shot in the riot, was not replaced. The union was local, never having adopted the international constitution.

Buckingham, Que., Nov. 28.—Alexander Maclaren was arraigned this morning on a charge of manslaughter for killing Belanger and Theriault, and with him eight policemen, Frank Kiernan, John C. Cummings, Roy Engram, T. J. Thompson, Albert Liot, Peter Picard, Joseph Delorme and William C. McManus. Mayor J. E. Vallilee was charged with manslaughter because he neglected to read the Riot Act.

All pleaded not guilty. Messrs. McDougall and Aylen united in a protest against immediate proceedings, as they had not heard the charge until this morning. Charlemagne Rodier and Yvon Lamontagne, for the strikers, argued for the strikers for proceeding at once and Crown Prosecutor Guerin was astonished at the defence not being ready. The judge gave the defence till two o'clock to confer with their clients. Messrs. Aylen and McDougall represent Mr. A'ex. Maclaren, Mayor Vallilee, Constable Kiernan, Detectives Cummings and Ingram.

Mr. C. L. Perron is appearing for Thompson, Picard, McManus and Albert Liot.

The charge of manslaughter against Mayor Vallilee for neglecting to read the Riot Act is in progress.

Mayor Vallilee, arraigned for manslaughter, was discharged this afternoon. The Crown moved for this when the evidence failed to show that he was at the scene of the riot.

Eight or ten witnesses swore that the shooting began on the side of the constabulary. Messrs. Rodier and Lamontagne wanted a delay till several more witnesses were examined in support of that testimony, but Mr. Guerin, the Crown prosecutor, said his case was closed and the judge saw little use in putting more men in the box to swear precisely what had been given under oath by so many.

Messrs. McDougall, Aylen and Perrin, for the defence, claimed time to examine the depositions. This would require a few days, as the stenographic reports have not been extended.

In view of this Judge Choquet postponed further proceedings till Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, in Hull. All the accused men, strikers, and detectives, were permitted to go at liberty on $400 bail each, and were instructed to appear at Hull. The Crown will bear the expense of summoning any witnesses the union men wish to have heard against the Maclaren side. They will be heard and afterwards the defence of the Maclarens and detectives.

An interesting development of the Vallilee case was reached in the afternoon when David Roy, the bailiff, arrested Cyrille Tourangeau on a charge of perjury. Tourangeau is a carter of the town and belonged to the union, though he did not work for the Maclaren Company. He swore that Vallilee was at the scene of the fight and told the chief of police that only a 'pack of Frenchmen' were making the disturbance.

Mayor Vallilee denied being at the fight and had several witnesses to prove that he was elsewhere. The prisoner appeared before Recorder Beaudry and was released on $400 bail, furnished by Hilaire Charete and J. B. Clement. He will come up for trial to-morrow at ten o'clock.

THE ALLAN LINE

WINTER SAILINGS OF LONDON AND HAVRE SHIPS TRANSFERRED FROM PORTLAND, ME., TO ST. JOHN, N.B.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 27.—The Allan Line has transferred the winter sailings of their London and Havre steamship service from Portland, Me., to St. John. The first steamer, the 'Sarmatian,' is now on the way to this port. Later, the 'Sarmatian' will be taken off and the service will be continued by the 'Sardinian' and the 'Pomeranian,' giving one sailing for Havre, via Halifax and London, every three weeks. The business is chiefly high class freight. At the St. John office of the company it was stated yesterday that the reason for making St. John the Atlantic port of the service instead of Portland, was not known.

A STEAMER FOUNDERS

LOSS OF THE 'J. H. JONES' AND TWENTY-FIVE LIVES.

Wiarton, Ont., Nov. 27.—The coasting steamer 'J. H. Jones,' owned by the Crawford Tug Company, a local institution, it is now conceded, foundered off Cape Croker on Thursday afternoon, and all hands were lost. The crew consisted of twelve, all from Wiarton, and the blow to the town is a severe one. The 'Jones,' which plied between Owen Sound, Wiarton and Manitoulin Island ports, was one of the staunchest steamers on the Georgian Bay, was fitted perfectly, was commanded by one of the best and most experienced men on the lakes, Captain Crawford, and carried a crew that were born sailors. Part of a cabin, a lifeboat, and two unidentified bodies have been found by Indians on the north shore of the Christian Islands. Boats are now out from here, Owen Sound, Penetanguishene, and Parry Sound, looking for survivors and wreckage, but it is hardly likely anything or any body will be found.

The boat carried a good list of passengers, and the following crew: Captain J. V. Crawford, Mate E. Lennox, Wheelmen D. Ross, George McEwan, Engineers Chas. N. Shaw, W. Sadler, Firemen Tom Simmonds, L. Simmonds, L. MacVittie; deckhands, Jas. Tilley, George Smith; cook, Frank Jackson; assistant cook, M. Clark.

Coasting boats carry no booking list, and there may have been one or two more passengers than the following, which are known to have been on board:— T. J. Donaldson, of Owen Sound; Alex. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, his mother; Mr. Fox, Frank Felon, George Felon, M. W. Vaitesson, Louis Allen, I. M. Wagg, of Tobermorey; Dan. McIver, of Providence Bay, and three unknown men on the way to Manitoulin Island to work for Captain Graham.

COLONEL STEELE

ARRIVES IN LONDON FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Nov. 28.—Colonel Steele, in speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, said he would have resigned the position he held on the staff of the South African Constabulary seven months ago, but was asked by the High Commissioner of South Africa to remain until Oct. 1 for the purpose of assisting him as Inspector-General of that corps with some details of the organization. He consented, but when the work was completed he again sent in his resignation. It was his intention on his arrival here to report to the authorities for the purpose of being attached at Aldershot to any arm of the service other than his own for a period of three months, and would have been there had not Mrs. Steele become dangerously ill on the ship, and is still so, so that he had been obliged to put off his visit to Aldershot until she is quite recovered. Asked regarding the likelihood of his rejoining the North-West Mounted Police, Colonel Steele said he was quite sure that there was no likelihood, nor has he even thought or hinted at such a thing. 'I entirely severed my connection with the force several years ago, and I am now on its retired list.'

TORONTO SUED

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S CASE.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—Sir Richard Cartwright has entered an action against the city of Toronto for the recovery of 21 lots of land on Shaw and Givens streets and Ossington avenue. Sir Richard did not pay the taxes on the lots, and in 1901 these were sold to the city for taxes. Sir Richard made a demand upon the city to have the lands deeded to him on his payment of the taxes against them, but in the meantime the lands have become very much more valuable, and the city accordingly refused the demand.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LOUD PROTEST AGAINST ACTION OF HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Nov. 27.—The intensity of the political feeling aroused by the treatment of the Education Bill in the House of Lords found expression to-day in an emergency meeting of a general committee of the National Liberal Federation, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the government to reject the Lords' amendments to the bill, and 'resolutely to determine that the present parliament shall not come to an end until steps are taken to bring to a final arbitrament, the question whether the House of Peers should any longer possess the right to veto the will of the people as declared by the House of Commons.' The meeting was the largest and most representative of its kind which has assembled during the last twenty years. The speakers warmly denounced the action of the Peers, declaring that the House of Commons should not waste another day on considering the amendments to the bill, which should be returned to the House of Lords without debate, and the Liberal Government ought to apply the only remedy, which must be drastic and final.

A letter from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was read in which the Premier said that it was realized by all Liberals, 'That the House of Lords would hasten to assert itself as the instrument of Unionism as soon as the country rendered a verdict against the Unionist policy.'

Continuing, the letter said:

'Still we may plead guilty to a certain sense of surprise at the violence of the manifestation now that it has come. The Education Bill, as passed by the House of Commons was a bill which the country demanded in unmistakable terms at the general election. It now seems to have been turned into a travesty of its original form. As amended, it perpetuates if it does not extend the very grievances and wrongs fixed upon the country by the act of 1902.

'Of one thing you may rest assured: We will have no tampering with the main principles upon which our bill is founded. If within those limits an arrangement can be reached all well and good. If not, it will be for us to see that on this question of education, and on others, a way is found by which the wishes of the country may be made to prevail.'

London, Nov. 29.—Although it has been feared that the recent speeches of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. A. J. Balfour had closed the door to compromise on the education question, when the Education Bill reached the report stage in the House of Lords to-night, minor concessions were made on both sides, and Lord Lansdowne, the Opposition leader, delivered a conciliatory speech. The utmost diversity of opinion, however, still prevails as to the fate of the measure.

KILLED CHILD WHILE INSANE.

St. Catherines, Ont., Nov. 30.—Coroner Merritt returned from Rosedene Village last night, where he had been holding an inquest on the body of an eight months' old child named Brook, which was killed with a club by his grandmother, Mrs. Estra Brook, on Wednesday, in a fit of insanity. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the child was killed by an insane person.

INSANE PATIENT ENDS HIS LIFE

INQUIRY TO BE MADE INTO THE CHARGES OF ILL-TREATMENT BY ATTENDANTS.

London, Ont., Nov. 30.—Donald Sinclair, a patient at the London asylum, committed suicide at an early hour yesterday morning by strangling himself with his bedclothes. The man had tied the twisted sheet firmly about his throat and had passed it between the bars of his window and fastened it there. The end of this rope he tied about his throat in a slip knot. Then he had evidently braced of his feet against the window and thrown his weight on the rope, strangling to death slowly. Dr. McCallum was called and viewed the remains. He stated that an inquest would be unnecessary.

Miss Whittan, head nurse of the asylum, has handed in her resignation. She gives as a reason for her resignation the statement that some of the attendants are in the habit of abusing the patients, but when taken to task they flatly denied the accusation. Miss Whittan has not the jurisdiction over such offences, and consequently has been in hot water.

'Many of the patients are rational at times,' she said, 'and they often complain of being roughly used by the attendants, but their word does not carry any weight with the superintendent. It is possible that an investigation will follow at once.'

DR. HEBERT OPERATED UPON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 27.—Dr. Hebert has undergone an operation in Paris, which will retard his convalescence. In examination at Versailles, the woman Pesnel, or Guerin, replied to the accusation of a plot to murder the doctor: 'Do you think we wanted to make sausage meat of the poor, dear doctor.'

ATE HIS MOCASSINS

AND WAS VERY GLAD TO GET THEM.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 28.—Henry Clarke, whose party was rescued in a famishing condition by Peary's own expedition, is improving in health rapidly since coming south. He says that not only had they used up their harness straps for food, but that he himself had eaten his moccasins and was very glad to have had them. His party had the hardest experience of any that went out.

A BRIGAND'S POWER

He May Embroil Europe on the Moroccan Question

FRANCE FEARS SHE MAY BE INVOLVED.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The Moroccan situation has apparently reached a high degree of tension, although from the non-official public point of view the whole affair seems sufficiently simple to afford every opportunity for a reasonable situation, always excepting the possibilities of disturbance, which are absolutely at Raisuli's command. He is now more than ever the key to the whole situation; certainly so far as ability to precipitate a crisis is concerned. With him, whether acting on his own initiative or at the instigation of interested intriguers, lies the opportunity to make the provision of the Algeciras convention come peacefully into operation, or to force a disturbance of which nobody can accurately foresee the result. This at least is the opinion in circles in a position to be well informed. Raisuli's career, however, affords little expectation that he will be moved by any consideration for international amity; and it is understood that the French Government will probably be impelled to take all due measures for the protection of foreigners in case of overt acts by him, which might instantly create international turmoil.

Spain is acting in accordance with the same views. This is understood to be the explanation of the despatch of warships, which has worked upon the press of the European capitals, especially Paris. Here, many express fear that France will be drawn into a Moroccan war, from which nothing is to be gained. The conservatives to-day oppose this alarmist view. This explanation has been obtained from high sources—all the legations and the homes of wealthy responsible foreigners who are in the suburbs of Tangier. These suburbs Raisuli has taken and holds absolutely. If he chooses he can at any time kidnap anybody, as he did Mr. Perdicaris for ransom. All the ministers have prayed their governments to take some action. Some of the residents have fled. Others, without guards live in daily fear. The Algeciras convention provides that France and Spain shall jointly police Tangier, but France feels that she has made herself responsible to Europe and the United States for the safety of foreigners in Morocco, not only after March, when the convention became effective, but now. She has, therefore, arranged with Spain to despatch a sufficient force to be prepared for eventualities, replacing the cruisers with battleships. She hopes that she will be forced into no active measures. If Raisuli remains quiet, no further demonstration will be made. The French Government has communicated this programme to the European powers and the United States. A late despatch from Berlin to-night says that Dr. R. Rosen, German minister to Morocco, has placed himself wholly with the other ministers regarding the requirements of the situation at Tangier, and that Germany sees no reason why the preservation of order pending the operation of the Algeciras convention, should not be entrusted solely to France and Spain. Germany was thought to be the least likely of all the powers to acquiesce. If the others follow, the whole situation will rest upon Raisuli, an outbreak by whom would force the French troops to drive him to the mountains.

THOUGHT IT WAS CHICKENPOX.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—An outbreak of smallpox is reported from the township of Tarbot, near Sault Ste. Marie. It is the outcome of cases that were passed over as chickenpox. No physician was called in until the disease took on a virulent form. Dr. Watts, the government inspector, has gone there, and a quarantine has been ordered by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, of the Provincial Board of Health.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

London, Nov. 27.—The government has decided not to appoint an ambassador at Washington for the next three months. Sir Mortimer Durand will retain his official connection with the embassy until March 1, although he will leave Washington on Jan. 1.

THE DEADLY FLOATING MINE.

London, Nov. 28.—The Kobe correspondent of the 'Standard' cables that a floating mine, a legacy of the Russian-Japanese war, has been driven ashore at Akita, on the west coast of Hondo, where it exploded, killing ten villagers and wounding fifty-six.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—A memorandum, submitted to the Reichstag to-day, dealing with the legislation concerning public loans since 1875, shows that the Imperial debt amounted to $950,000,000 on Oct. 1, 1906, and more than half that sum was spent on the army and navy.

HOSTILITIES IN LIEN CHOW

BELIEVED TO BE DIRECTED AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

New York, Nov. 26.—Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, shown the Associated Press despatch from Canton, China, relative to renewal of hostile demonstrations against missionaries in the Lien Chow district, said that, so far as the board knows, there are at present no Presbyterian missionaries in Lien Chow other than Chinese converts. He said:—

'I think that undoubtedly the demonstrations, if such exist, are directed against French Catholic missionaries, there being several priests stationed in and about Lien Chow. I know of no other religious bodies at work about Lien Chow. Our missionaries since the outbreak of Oct. 28 last year, have been in Canton.'

Canton, China, Nov. 26.—There has been a renewal of the hostile demonstrations against missionaries in the Lao Chow district, where the rioting occurred about a year ago. Some church property has been pillaged and the United States consul has asked the Viceroy to insist upon the protection of the missionaries and their property.

EMINENT BRITISH SURGEON

DROPS DEAD WHILE PERFORMING A DELICATE OPERATION.

London, Nov. 28.—While performing a delicate operation at Cheltenham last night Dr. G. B. Ferguson, ex-president of the British Medical Association, dropped dead.

THE LATE MR. MONTGOMERIE.

The many friends of Mr. R. C. Montgomerie will learn with deep regret of his death, in his seventy-sixth year, which occurred on Monday afternoon. He was the son of the late Alexander C. Montgomerie, who came to this country many years ago from Scotland, and engaged in business as a general commission merchant. Mr. Montgomerie was



THE LATE MR. R. C. MONTGOMERIE.

a native of this city, and was in his early life a partner in the firm of Lewis Kay & Co. Subsequently he became the Canadian representative of the firm of Henry Bannerman & Co., of Manchester, England. On his retirement from this position he was a manufacturer in the town of St. Johns, Que. Twenty years ago he retired from active business life, and has since resided in St. Johns.

Mr. Montgomerie was a man of sterling qualities, a firm friend, a loving parent, and an earnest worker in and supporter of all that made for righteousness and the extension of Christ's kingdom among men. Although a Presbyterian, he was a liberal giver and an honored member of the Church of England in St. Johns, and served that institution for many years as one of its lay readers. He married the only daughter of the late William McGinnis, of Iberville, Que., whose death occurred some eight years ago. His death will be felt by a large circle of friends and relatives. He is survived by two sons, Mr. L. R. Montgomerie, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. H. W. Montgomerie, of this city, and two daughters, Miss Montgomerie and Mrs. R. L. Charlton.

MRS. JOHN COLLINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Hemmingford, Que., Nov. 26.—It is our sorrowful duty to record the death of Mrs. John Collings, sr., which took place at her home, in Hemmingford, Que., on Friday morning, the 23rd inst., aged 67 years. Mrs. Collings was the daughter of the late Francis Cookman, of Henryesburgh. After her marriage to Mr. Collings, they lived in Hallerton, until the past year, when the family moved to Hemmingford. She was a person of a quiet, unassuming nature, a good, kind Christian woman. She was a faithful member of the English Church, and when in health and strength, an active worker in the Woman's Auxiliary. She leaves a husband and one son, Charles, to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, at St. Luke's Church, and was very largely attended. The Rev. Mr. Hutchings officiated.

Quebec, Nov. 26.—Mr. T. A. Piddington, retired manufacturer, and a director of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, died here suddenly to-night.

MRS. ALEX. LUMSDEN.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—The friends of Mrs. Alexander Lumsden, relict of the late Alexander Lumsden, M.P.P. for Ottawa, and lumberman, were pained to-day upon receiving news of her sudden death at Philadelphia, N.Y., not far from Syracuse. Mrs. Lumsden went to visit friends in the town, where she died, only ten days ago. She was in good health then, and the news of her death came without any warning. She was a member of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, in which she took an active interest. She leaves one son, Mr. John Lumsden, of Ottawa, and two daughters, Mrs. C. C. Cummings and Mrs. T. Graham McLaurin, both of Ottawa.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 28.—The Rev. William Howe, a centenarian, and the oldest Baptist clergyman in the United States, died at his home here to-day.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN DUNCAN.

Mr. John Duncan, of Owen Sound, Ont., died at his home on Sunday last, aged 86 years and 6 months. The deceased was well known in Ontario, and had many friends in Montreal, being the father of Mr. George L. Duncan, the late Mrs. A. P. Willis, and the late Mr. W. D. Duncan. He was a native of Brechin, Scotland, and a prominent Presbyterian.

DR. G. G. NEISH.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 29.—Word has been received of the sudden death at Balaclava, Jamaica, West Indies, of Dr. G. G. Neish, a Queen's medical graduate. Three of his brothers also graduated here as doctors. Deceased was born here in 1864.

CAPTAIN OLIVER BEATTY.

Hamilton, November 29.—Captain Oliver Beatty, one of the oldest lake captains in Ontario, died last night at his home, Simcoe street east, after a short illness. He was eighty-nine years of age, and had resided in Hamilton for the past fifty-five years. After he gave up sailing on the lakes he sailed small steamers on the bay for a number of years.

DR. CHARLES PARKE.

Quebec, Nov. 29.—One of Quebec's most popular physicians, Dr. Charles Parke, died last night at his residence, at the age of sixty-three years. Dr. Parke, though in the prime of life, was one of the oldest medical practitioners in Quebec, and was as deservedly esteemed as he was widely known in the city and district. He had been ailing for less than two weeks from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, not, apparently, of a serious nature. The end, however, came rather suddenly. Many poor patients will miss a kind benefactor in the doctor, whose family will have the sympathy of the whole community in their sad affliction.

DEATH OF MRS. HUGH DONALDSON.

The sudden death of Carrie Moore, wife of Mr. Hugh Donaldson, of the well-known Hamilton (Ont.) firm of Donaldson & Patterson, contractors, has caused intense sorrow within a wide circle of friends. The deceased had not been quite so strong for some time past and last spring had a very severe attack of heart trouble, which it was then feared might result fatally, but she recovered, and for the past few months had been unusually well. She took dinner with the family on Tuesday, Nov. 20, and soon after became unconscious and died at one o'clock on Wednesday morning without having regained consciousness. Mrs. Donaldson was born at Ormstown, Que., in 1851, and was married to Mr. Donaldson twenty-one years ago. She was a highly esteemed member of Knox Church, Hamilton, in which her husband has been an elder for years, and where sincere sympathy is felt for him in his hour of bereavement. Mrs. Donaldson was of a quiet, loving and gentle disposition, a faithful wife, a devoted mother and a generous friend to all in need. Besides her husband, she leaves to mourn her demise a daughter and two sons, four sisters and three brothers.

A CENTENARIAN.

St. Thomas, Ont., Nov. 30.—Archibald McTaggart, one of the oldest and best known settlers in Elgin County, is dead. McTaggart was in his 103rd year, being born in Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1804, coming to Canada in 1842 and settling in the second concession of Malahide. The homestead was in the midst of the pine region and he conducted a sawmill for years and with farming amassed a comfortable competence. He celebrated his one hundredth anniversary on July 15, 1904. He was in the full possession of his faculties to the last.

AGREE FOR ONCE

London, Nov. 27.—For the first time since the union, the Irish members of parliament of all sections have unanimously signed an official document. This harmonizing instrument is a petition, prompted by Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, asking the government to withdraw the restrictions against tobacco-growing in Ireland.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 28.—The 'Tribune' last night published a statement that the legislature would meet on Jan. 11. The Hon. Robert Rogers, however, states that the date has not been definitely decided upon.

FATAL SCALDING.

New Liskeard, Ont., Nov. 28.—A fatal scalding accident occurred at John Clark's mill, Englehart, on Monday, in which his son Herbert Hiskox lost his life, and John Clark, jr., was seriously injured. The deceased was twenty-three years of age, and is well known in Dufferin County and Orangeville. His father is in Englehart. He will be buried at New Liskeard. The accident occurred through the blowing off of a steam cock while the men were under the boiler.

REGISTRAR FOR RICHMOND.

Mr. William John Ewing was officially notified yesterday of his appointment as registrar of Richmond county, succeeding his father, the late John Ewing. The appointment is an exceedingly popular one, and the new registrar is receiving many congratulations.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

Quebec, Nov. 28.—Damase Gagnier, 62 years of age, met his death at St. George, Beauce, on Sunday, by falling head foremost into a well. Deceased was a bachelor and resided with his niece, Mrs. A. Rodrique. In the afternoon he left the house to do the chores about the stable, and, as he did not return, a search was made, culminating with the above discovery. He had been getting water for the stock when he fell into the well.

THE NEW SERIAL.

We have secured the exclusive rights in a new story by E. Everett Green, and can assure our readers that they will find it bright and enjoyable, as well as new. There is not a dull chapter in the book, and in spite of the tragedy which thrills the reader, the tone of the whole story is distinctly cheerful and leaves no sense of inevitable misery such as too many modern novelists seem to aim at. For further particulars see Page 17.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Government Engineer Reports on Project to Build Bridge From Mainland

MANY YEARS BEFORE SUCH A FORMIDABLE SCHEME WILL BE SERIOUSLY ENTERTAINED.

Mr. H. P. Bell, a British Columbia engineer, has just prepared a report for the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa, on the feasibility and cost of building a bridge from the mainland to Vancouver Island. Mr. Bell calculates that such a bridge would cost at least $35,000,000, and says that the work would be of a formidable character. By crossing the Seymour Narrows and taking advantage of the Valdes Islands, the distance could be spanned by seven bridges of about 1,200 feet each, but the channels between the islands are of immense depth, with tides running at from four to nine miles an hour. The difficulties of the work would be further increased by the fact that the islands are very rocky and would prove most difficult places for railway laying. A number of tunnels would be required, while the bridges would have to be strung 150 feet above the ocean. The exhaustive engineering report as to this scheme, prepared by Mr. Bell, was forwarded by him to the Vancouver Board of Trade, but the extraordinary difficulties and expense of such a project will undoubtedly prevent any attempt to put it into practice for many years to come.

CARNEGIE TRUST COMPANY

ORGANIZATION COMPLETED IN NEW YORK.

Pittsburg, Nov. 28.—It was announced here last night that the organization of the Carnegie Trust Company, which is to be created in New York, had been completed. The board of directors includes Mr. Charles M. Schwab, former president of the United States Steel Corporation. The capital and surplus of the company is $1,500,000. The total subscriptions for the stock when offered was more than $5,000,000.

UNIVERSITY BARS TOBACCO

NEBRASKA SCHOOL A YEAR AGO BROKE UP SMOKING, AND NOW CHEWING MUST CEASE.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 26.—The chewing of tobacco must cease at the State University.

Dean Roscoe Pound, of the law school, this morning posted a letter addressed to him by Chancellor Benjamin Andrews, ordering the expulsion from the university of all students who may be found guilty of chewing tobacco.

Dean Pound announced that the rule will be rigidly enforced.

More than a year ago smoking on the campus was prohibited by the chancellor.

CENTENARIANS

BULGARIA HEADS THE LIST.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—A German statistician has made a careful investigation to discover in which countries the greatest age is attained. The result shows that the German empire, with fifty-five million population, has but 78 persons who are more than 100 years old. France, with a population of over forty millions, has 213 who have passed their one hundredth birthday. England has 146; Scotland, 46; Denmark, 2; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 10, and Norway, with twenty million inhabitants, 23. Switzerland does not boast of a single centenarian, but Spain, with about eighteen million population, has 410. The most amazing figures come from the troublesome, turbulent region of the Balkan Peninsula. Servia has 573 persons who are more than 100 years old. Roumania has 1,084, and Bulgaria, 3,383. In other words, Bulgaria has a centenarian for every thousand of its inhabitants, and thus holds the international record for old people. In 1892 alone there died in Bulgaria 350 persons who had lived more than a century.

A LIFE AND DEATH MATTER

LETTER TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER ON THE SASKATCHEWAN COAL STRIKE.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—The 'Globe' has been asked by Mr. W. L. Ramsay, of Bladworth, Sask., to publish the following letter, sent by him as chairman of the Council there:

To Sir Wilfrid Laurier,—The hamlet of Bladworth is the supplying point for settlers in approximately twelve townships surrounding. These townships have approximately fifty settlers each, settled therein. The country is open, rolling prairie, devoid of trees. The settler depends for fuel on wood and coal obtained at the nearest railway station, Bladworth. The local dealers secure their wood from the Prince Albert country, and their coal from the Galt mines, Lethbridge. Coal has been obtained from this latter source since April last. One car was obtained from Banff in September last, since which no coal has been received. The cars are under orders from Lethbridge, and none delivered. One car is ordered from Estevan and promised by the mine operators for Dec. 17.

Wood has been ordered from the Cowan Company, Prince Albert, and their answer is: 'We have neither slabs, edgings nor cuttings, and, though we have inquired we are unable to purchase any cordwood—there is none in the city.'

Settlers here have been burning lumber at $30, willow bramble, twisted hay and grain. These sources are well nigh exhausted.

Dr. J. Fyfe reports from Observation that there is no fuel in the settlers' hands, and that suffering and perhaps death will ensue therefrom. All public schools are closed for want of fuel. The Saskatchewan Hotel, a thirty-roomed house, has but one fire.

A blizzard had been blowing on Nov. 15, 16 and 17, with zero weather. I leave you, sir, to imagine what the condition of your fellow subjects is in the electoral district of Batoche—a name not unknown to history. This condition is not local, but general.

We are informed that those persons operating the mines of the people are disputing over their rights—regardless of the rights of the people to live.

I would respectfully ask that you, sir, put an end to a dispute that is intolerable, and the maintenance of which endangers the life and happiness (inalienable rights of all free people) of all settlers.

I ask you, sir, on behalf of a suffering people, that by the powers vested in you the right of eminent domain be exercised.

I can assure you, sir, without exaggeration, that this matter is one of life and death to the settlers here, one requiring immediate attention.

NEGOTIATIONS IN LETHBRIDGE.

Lethbridge, Alta., Nov. 26.—Negotiations for settlement of the strike in the coal mines proceeded all day yesterday. Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labor, received replies from both parties to his communications suggesting a modus vivendi whereby operations might be resumed at once. The replies were of such a character as encouraged him to proceed in the effort to effect a settlement, both parties to the dispute being disposed to make large concessions from the original position, in view of the distressing situation imminent, if not already existing in Saskatchewan. At 10 o'clock last night the representatives of the striking miners, accompanied by Mr. King and by representatives of the District Council of the United Mine Workers of America, and Messrs. Sharp and Sherman, members of the International Board, began a conference with Mr. Naismith, general manager, representing the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the company operating the mines, with a view to discussing the wage scale. It is hardly possible that, having proceeded so far, there can now be any other result than a resumption of work by the striking miners, probably on Tuesday morning. It is probable that a meeting of miners will be held to-night as the outcome of last night's conference, with which the final decision will rest.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY

TO BE REORGANIZED WITH HEADQUARTERS AT QUEBEC.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—In view of the many changes taking place in the artillery service, it is decided to reorganize the Royal School of Artillery, with headquarters at Quebec, and divided into four branches, as follows:—

(a) Horse and field, Kingston, Ont.
(b) Heavy, Quebec.
(c) Coast defence, Halifax, N.S.
(d) Coast defence, Esquimalt, B.C.

The inspector of field artillery, Col. J. F. Wilson, will be, ex-officio, commandant, assisted by a chief instructor, Lieut.-Col. C. E. English, quartered at Quebec; three instructors in gunnery (one each at Quebec, Kingston and Halifax respectively); such civilian instructors as may be necessary, and a subordinate staff of assistant inspectors.

CHURCH CENSUS

RESULT OF THE COUNT AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—Returns of the church census taken in this city on Monday afternoon were completed this afternoon and handed out for publication. The statistics were not compiled with the object of ascertaining the numbers of the various religious denominations and beliefs, but solely for the purpose of furnishing information to the pastors regarding their congregations, which would be totally unobtainable under any other circumstances. Of how much benefit this will be may be instanced in the case of the Rev. A. E. Mitchell, of Erskine Church. He discovered 64 families, comprising 231 people, and 73 single persons, making a total of 304 persons, of whom the church lists had no record.

The figures are:

Baptists—French Mission, 27; Fourth Avenue, 91; McPhail Memorial, 163; First Church, 218; no local church preference, 46; total, 545.

Congregational—First, 62; Welcome Zion, 80; no local preference, 30; total, 172.

Anglican—St. Barnabas, 41; St. Margaret's, 9; St. Bartholomew, 68; Grace, 140; St. Alban's, 133; St. John's, 236; St. Matthew's, 297; All Saints, 295; St. Luke's, 305; Christ Church, 337; St. George's, 588; no local preference, 305; total, 2,754.

Methodist—Eastern, 159; Bell Street, 254; McLeod, 403; Dominion, 536; no local preference, 115; total, 1,666.

Presbyterian—Zion Church, Hull, 5; Bethany, Hintonburg, 7; French Mission, 36; St. Paul's, 128; Glebe, 166; McKay, 152; Stewarton, 269; Knox, 258; St. Andrew's, 434; Bank Street, 494; Erskine, 560; no local preference, 241; total, 2,750.

Miscellaneous — Plymouth Brethren, 65; Holiness Movement, 47; Unitarian, 22; Catholic Apostolic, 27; Christian Scientists, 56; Lutheran, 235; Hebrew, 121; Salvation Army, 71; Seventh Day Adventist, 1; Universalist, 1; Nondescript, 22; total, 680.

Reformed Episcopal—St. David's, 34; Emmanuel, 86; total, 120.

No church preference given, 44; refused information, 45; not at home, 175; cards imperfectly marked, 193; total, 462; grand total, 9,232.

AWFUL CHARGES

Bebel's Attack on Colonial Officials

INDESCRIBABLE TORTURE OF NATIVE ADULTS AND CHILDREN IN AFRICA.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—In the Reichstag yesterday Herr Bebel, the Social Democratic leader, made a tremendous onslaught on the colonial administration, bringing atrocious charges against colonial officials. He accused von Arnim, Ardt and Kardorff, the prominent members of the Right, with intriguing to defend certain culpable administrators. Herr Bebel worked himself into a trembling fury, which eventually communicated itself to both sides of the House. There was a tremendous uproar. Insulting epithets were exchanged, and for a long time the president was unable to quell the tumult. Among the worst accusations, some of which were unprintable bestialities and mutilations, Herr Bebel declared that a German lieutenant led an expedition to a village of the Couchos, a tribe in Southwest Africa. The natives refused to submit and every inhabitant, except fifty-two children, was killed. The children were put into baskets and thrown into the rapids of a river. On another occasion, the German commandant being sick, his native mistress practically ruled the district, and on her accusing three natives of robbery they were blown from the muzzles of cannon.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

Madrid, Nov. 28.—The cabinet has resigned.

The retiring cabinet was formed by Field Marshal Lopez Dominguez on July 6, 1906, succeeding the cabinet of Senor Morel y Prendergast.

It was announced from Madrid yesterday that the cabinet had resolved that it was its duty to remain in office until it was voted out.

The principal legislation to which the cabinet was committed was the Law of Association and the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, by 161 to 4 votes, decided to devote half the session to the discussion of the Law of Associations and the other half to the Budget. The Conservatives abstained from voting.

King Alfonso, on Nov. 16, was hastily called to Madrid from a hunting expedition, and it was announced at the time that it was believed that a cabinet crisis was impending. It was explained that Senor Luque, the War Minister, was resisting the pretensions of Generals Weyler and Polavieja to the field marshalship made vacant by the death of Count de Cheste. Weyler and Polavieja, it was added, based their claims on their 'victories in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.'

KILLED BY FALLING TREE

MR. W. DAWSON, OF MILLE ILES, MEETS TRAGIC DEATH.

The tragic death of Mr. William Dawson, which occurred on Tuesday at Mille Iles, has stirred the entire county of Terrebonne. It appears that Mr. Dawson, who was one of the best known farmers of that district left his home early in the day to attend to some work which he was having done in a wood at the extreme end of his property. He was expected home for dinner, but as he did not put in an appearance at that hour, it was supposed by his wife that he had decided to remain in the woods until evening. After nightfall, as he did not return, the family became anxious, fearing that some accident might have overtaken him.

Mrs. Dawson notified the neighbors of the circumstances, and a searching party was organized, with the result that they soon discovered the body of the unfortunate man pinned beneath a huge tree which he had felled, and which had fallen on him before he was able to get safely out of the reach of its branches.

The body was removed to his home and medical assistance summoned, but the services of the doctor were of no avail, and all he could do was to report the circumstances to the coroner, who decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

The deceased was only thirty years of age. He leaves a widow and three young children, the eldest only four years of age, to mourn his untimely loss. He was a Presbyterian, and his sad death has cast a gloom over the district, as he was a man of kindly ways and of industrious habits.

A WONDERFUL METAL.

The new metal called 'monel,' which the Canadian Copper Company, of Sudbury, is about to put on the market, is arousing great attention among mining and metal men, according to Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of the C. P. R. Mr. Armstrong says that there appears to be every probability that the manufacture of the metal will develop into an enormous industry at Sudbury. Monel is an alloy of copper and nickel, with a little iron and some other minerals, and it makes a cheap and effective substitute for nickel, chiefly because it is non-corrosive. Not only will it not rust, but it has as great a ductile strength as nickel, and it will be very much cheaper. It will probably effect a revolution in the construction of all kinds of machinery destined to be exposed to the weather.

A CHEERFUL STORY.

Like Leigh Hunt, we like a story that ends well, and our new serial, rights for which we have just secured, is a cheerful story full of life and movement, and if some of the characters chase phantom pleasures, most of them find the secret of real pleasure and true joy. For further particulars see Page 17.

GRAND TRUNK TEST CASE

Two-Cent-Fare Refused — No Third-Class Cars on G.T.R. Lines

THE CASE WILL NOW BE CARRIED TO THE HIGH COURT.

In the Toronto Police Court on Saturday Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was convicted of having violated section 3, chapter 37, of 16 Victoria, in having omitted to carry third-class passengers for the fare or charge of one penny for each mile travelled, and to provide that at least one train having in it third-class carriages shall run every day throughout the length of the line.

The stated case will now be submitted to the High Court to determine the magistrate's jurisdiction as to the right to impose sentence, the same to be deferred until the stated case is returned.

The line of defence adopted by counsel for Mr. Hays is that by legislation known as the Special Railway Act, the Grand Trunk Company cannot be compelled to have anything beyond a minimum and maximum tariff, and are not obliged to have third-class carriages.

This act, quoted by Mr. Nesbitt at the first hearing of the case, and on which they rely, provides damages only—not less than $10 nor greater than $5,000, for individuals claiming injuries sustained through the omission or negligence of the company's officials or employees.

In giving evidence in the case, Mr. W. N. Robertson stated that in the six daily trains of the G. T. R. leaving the Union station for the east, all of which he had tested, he found that on none of them were third-class carriages, or two-cent-per-mile fares obtainable. He had made every search for third-class carriages, had tendered the fare at a two-cent rate to the conductor of each train, as well as to the ticket agent in charge of the G. T. R. office at the Union station; had asked each and all of those officials with whom he had come in contact if such tariff and class was now, or in the past, in existence, but the reply was always in the negative. Conductors refused to carry him further than the first stopping place, and some of them insisted on, and received, the next higher rate for that distance, but they all invariably refused to permit transportation at a lower figure than two and a half cents per mile, while the Union station G. T. R. ticket agent had stated to him that second-class did not obtain on many of the lines of the company's system. All of the officials whom he interviewed declared they had never heard of a two-cent rate or a third-class service in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, the complainant said he had heard that two-cent rates were in existence between Montreal and Toronto as a consequence of competition with the C. P. R.

Mr. J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, was next examined. To the magistrate he stated that the company had no third-class carriages on any of its lines, and to Mr. Walter Curry, K.C. who was acting for the Crown, he said the company had never yet fixed a tariff of third-class fares for each mile travelled.

This concluded the evidence, and the magistrate, Col. Denison, announced his decision as above.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

BILL PASSES SECOND AND THIRD READING IN AUSTRIAN LOWER HOUSE.

Vienna, Dec. 1.—The Lower House of Parliament this evening passed the second and third reading of the new Universal Suffrage Bill, which grants an equal franchise to every male Austrian over 24 years of age, who is able to read and write, and has been a resident for at least a year in the place where an election is held. This ends the long fight for universal suffrage initiated a year ago by the Social Democrats. The Radical Germans made noisy protests at the passage of the bill, while the Socialists and anti-Semites cheered loudly. The Radical Czechs left the chamber before the division, and there were no serious incidents.

In future the Lower House of Parliament will consist of 516 members, of which there will be 233 Germans, 107 Czechs, 13 Poles, 33 Ruthenians, 24 Slaconians, 13 Serbo-Crotians, 19 Italians, and five Roumanians.

Universal suffrage deprives the great landed proprietors and Chamber of Commerce of privileges. The chief difficulty to overcome was to distribute the mandates among the various Austrian nationalities, and the key was finally found by mutual concessions between the Germans and Czechs in Bohemia. It has been arranged so that Bohemia shall elect 150 deputies, of whom 55 shall be Germans.

It is expected that universal suffrage will help to soften the national sensibilities, and gradually transform the national parties into political economic parties.

The Upper House is not inclined to accept the bill, the peers demanding two votes for all married men over 35 years of age. Rejection of the bill by the Upper House will mean a renewal of the bitter racial fight. Government circles, however, hope to overcome resistance to the measure there.

EXHIBITION AT MANNHEIM.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The government has been invited to participate in an international exhibition to be held in Mannheim, Germany, opening next October.

FINED FOR TAKING REBATES.

New York, Nov. 27.—A fine of $18,000 was imposed upon the American Sugar Refining Company by Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court to-day for accepting rebates from the New York Central Railway Company.

ANOTHER FRONTIER TAX OUTRAGE

Visiting British Teachers Obliged to Pay the Usual Two Dollars.

ONE TEACHER WHO VISITED CANADA AND RETURNED TO BUFFALO HAD TO PAY TWICE

Toronto, November 29.—The United States customs officials have subjected the visiting British teachers crossing the line into the United States to a duty of $2 each. This onerous tax is regarded as an imposition, and the attention of President Roosevelt has been called to it. Inspector Hughes made a protest to the United States consul in this city, but it was disregarded. Mr. Hughes also wrote to Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University, who has charge of the trip of the Mosely teachers in the United States. One of the visiting teachers crossed the line and then went back to Buffalo for a day, and he was subjected a second time to $2 toll.

A VIVID 'PIPE DREAM'

JAPAN'S DREADFUL INTENTIONS ON THE EAST AND ELSEWHERE DEPICTED BY A PARIS WRITER.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The 'Presse' devotes two columns this evening to an enquiry into the probabilities of a Japanese-American war, with an interview which is interesting, if not wholly convincing. The writer visited the American embassy, where he found the officials reticent, they merely expressing the belief that the actual conditions were greatly exaggerated in the current reports. On leaving the embassy the writer encountered a man whom he describes as a compatriot of President Roosevelt, as a well-informed diplomat accredited to a neighboring power, and as a friend of France. This diplomat, according to the 'Presse,' explained that the present situation was as interesting to France as to the United States. He said that Japan had menaced France before, but gave preference to Russia, Japan had her batteries ready to attack, and take Indo-China. This was denied, but it must not be forgotten that the denials were merely diplomatic. France should look out. An armed conflict between the Occident and Orient was inevitable. It was only a question of time. A Japanese-American war, however, was not to be expected for the moment, as the possible causes are likely to be submitted to the United States Supreme Court. President Roosevelt would naturally do all he could to cause treaties to be respected. The present conflict would die out, and the difficulties would be smoothed over for the time being, but the day was coming when France or the United States would have a bone to pick with the empire of the Mikado. Indo-China was strongly coveted by Japan. When she decided to ravish the colony France would have difficulty in defending it. The writer subsequently went to the Japanese embassy, where he was told that Japan had great confidence in Washington, and that the yellow peril was a dream.

THE BRITISH CABINET

PREDICTIONS REGARDING ITS FATE.

London, Nov. 26.—The 'Observer' says it is regarded in political circles as practically certain that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will go to the House of Lords about Easter. It is also probable that the Marquis of Ripon, lord privy seal; Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and other members of the Cabinet, will retire from that body about the same time.

'CANADIAN PICTORIAL.'

REMARKABLE CHRISTMAS NUMBER FOR THE PRICE OF AN ORDINARY ISSUE.

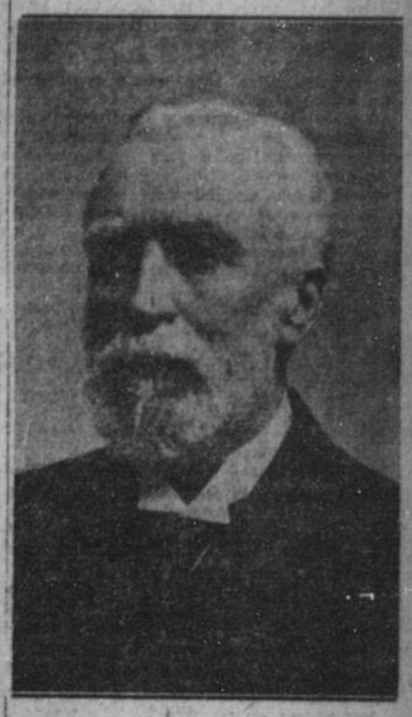
The Christmas number of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' the new national monthly, is printed in three colors, and is much larger than any of the earlier issues.

A type of Canadian beauty under the mistletoe greets the reader on the front cover. The other day Lord Grey opened the Parliament of Canada, so a full page reproduction of His Excellency's favorite photograph is given. To correspond with this, in the department 'Woman and her Interests,' there is an intimate sketch of Lady Grey, and a splendid photograph of Her Excellency. Dec. 1 being the Queen's birthday, the latest picture of Her Majesty occupies a full page. Politicians, whether free traders or protectionists, will be interested in a splendid full-length photograph of Mr. Chamberlain. There is a comprehensive article on Canada's canal system with illustrations showing various styles of locks and bridges. In our 'Development of Canada' series, our pictures in this issue portray, on two pages, scenes along the line of the new Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways. A vivid idea of the way in which our Roman Catholic friends in the Province of Quebec celebrate 'All Souls' Day' is given by a remarkable picture showing a large part of the fifty thousand people who went to the cemetery at Montreal on that day. Seldom has so great a gathering ever been comprised in one photograph. This month's series of public men at work includes Mr. Carnegie and General Booth in their libraries, and Mark Twain in bed. News of the day is illustrated by such pictures as the Lord Mayor of London in Paris, while the Christmas idea is emphasized by two telling pictures of the Bethlehem of the present day, and by Christmas talks and holiday housekeepers' suggestions in the woman's pages, in which, of course, the fashions of the day are not neglected. In spite of the increased size and the greatly increased expense the price has not been advanced, ten cents a copy, one dollar a year.

DEATH OF MR. D. FRASER

WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN AND FENIAN RAID VETERAN.

Mr. Donald Fraser, of Donald Fraser & Son, commission merchants, with offices in the Temple Building, died yesterday morning, after a few days' illness, from heart trouble. The late Mr. Fraser was born in Fodderty, Rossshire,



THE LATE MR. DONALD FRASER.

Scotland, on July 2, 1832. He came to Canada in 1848 and entered the firm of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.

A few years later Mr. Fraser removed to Picton, Ont., where he was a partner in the firm of Walter Ross & Co., general merchants. He returned to Montreal in 1871, and associated himself with his brother, the late John Fraser. A few years later he started in the dry goods commission business in which he continued actively until his death.

In his younger days Mr. Fraser took an interest in military matters, and saw service during the Fenian Raid of 1866, as captain of the 16th Battalion. He was one of the oldest members of Crescent Street Church, having joined the Coté Street Church when the Rev. Donald Fraser was pastor. He was a Mason and an old member of St. Andrew's Society, the Board of Trade and the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.

Mr. Fraser is survived by his widow and one sister, Miss C. Fraser; by five sons, Messrs. Norman J. Fraser, David S. Fraser, Roderick McK. Fraser, Robert B. Fraser, and Lorne C. Fraser; and by two daughters, Mrs. John Baillie and Miss Louise C. Fraser.

NURSE MARRIES WEALTHY CLUB MAN

PRETTY ROMANCE OF A ST. JOHN, N.B., YOUNG LADY.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 28.—The romance of Miss Margaret Stewart, nurse, of this city, and Edward Bulkley, a wealthy Newport, R.I., clubman, culminated in their marriage to-day at Newport, say advices received here. It had its inception in the summer of 1905, when Mr. Bulkley was taken ill, and Miss Stewart, who had then just graduated from the Newport Hospital, was called in to attend him. He fell in love with her. He became ill again last summer and called Miss Stewart from her home in St. John, to nurse him. The engagement followed two months ago, but Mr. Bulkley was not well enough to marry. Miss Stewart came home and returned to Newport yesterday. Mr. Bulkley, who had been at the Newport Hospital, recuperating, was in fairly good health, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Emery M. Porter, rector of Emmanuel Church there. Mr. Bulkley, who is thirty-seven years old, has a large income, and is a brother of Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Reginald Rives and Mrs. Roland Redmand, society leaders, of Newport. They were not at the ceremony. Miss Stewart is twenty-three, and very pretty. She is a daughter of the late Mr. John Stewart, of the C. P. R., Woodstock, N.B.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT REVISES TARIFF OF THE ISLANDS TO STIMULATE TRADE.

Sydney, N.S., Dec. 3.—Alarmed by the rapid decrease in the population of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the French Government has revised the customs tariff for the islands, in order to stimulate business interests. For schooners entering the ports for shelter or supplies the tax has been placed at nine cents per ton instead of 35 cents, as heretofore; for vessels entering for the purpose of securing bait, 25 cents instead of 55 cents, as previously; for trading craft the old rate of 56 cents per ton remains. This reduction in the tariff will have the tendency, the government hopes, to induce vessels seeking shelter, bait or supplies to run into St. Pierre instead of St. John's, Newfoundland, as under the old schedule. For the past two months the population of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the last remaining possessions of France in America, has been steadily decreasing by emigration to the Canadian West and North-West. Every two weeks a steamer lands at this port conveying hundreds of the islanders. The reason for their abandonment of the islands is the poor conditions prevailing.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Ottawa is planning a summer carnival and an old boys' and girl reunion.

Mining companies with $6,750,000 of capital were incorporated in Ontario last week.

The Province of Ontario's public loan of $3,000,000 has been subscribed to the extent of $2,250,000.

Forty-six Ontario municipalities have applied to the Ontario Hydro-Electric commission for assistance in securing double the quantity of electric power it was estimated they would require in the commission's report.

The school children's savings banks of Toronto have furnished a very pleasant surprise. In a few weeks $50,000 has been deposited by the little ones in nickels, dimes and quarters, which would othewise have been spent for candies and other indigestible articles.

An old prospector tells the Recorder there is plenty of coal in Ontario, along a certain route, which he indicates in the direction of Hudson's Bay.

There is a movement in progress at Ottawa to compel the closing of all but groceries and butchers' shops at six o'clock on Saturdays.

The Province of Ontario $3,000,000 issue of 3½ percent bonds has all been taken up in Canada, largely in Ontario itself.

A roller skating rink proprietor in Toronto has got into trouble by refusing permission to a colored man and his family to skate after they had paid for the privilege of so doing, simply because they were colored.

Eastern Ontario is to be divided into districts for Dairy Association work. To that end it is proposed to hold a meeting at some central point in each county for the purpose of organizing a County Dairyman's Association.

The police magistrate of Brantford is charged with using abusive and insulting language to a clergyman in the city.

The Hamilton Street Railway strike is at an end, both sides having agreed yesterday to refer all points in dispute to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

The C. P. R. has decided, it is reported, to make London the divisional headquarters for district No. 1. This will mean that the district which extends from Toronto to Windsor, and includes the Guelph and Elmira, St. Thomas and Port Burwell branches, will be operated from Toronto, and the divisional superintendent, Mr. C. Murphy, six despatchers, and an office staff, altogether about fifteen people, will have to remove to London.

WESTERN CANADA.

Potatoes at Seattle are $17 per ton, wholesale.

Two hundred homesteads were recorded at Humboldt during the first six days of the present month.

The North-West Mounted Police hope to complete the trail from Edmonton to the Yukon by next summer.

The Presbyterians of Manitoba have decided to form a society similar to that of the Deaconnesses of the Methodist Church, to nurse the poor and dispense charity.

George Hinault, commonly called Geo. Eno, an old timer of Macleod, Alberta, died last week of heart failure after a brief illness. For many years he was a bull puncher between Benton and Macleod.

As a result of the recent census in the Western Provinces, Alberta will have seven seats in the House of Commons, and Saskatchewan ten seats. At present they have ten seats between them.

The six-year-old son of A. Golsch, who lives near Vermilion, was accidentally shot by his brother. The bullet struck the younger boy in the left cheek, passed through his head near the throat and glanced from the upper jaw to the base of the skull.

The Gleichen election date has been fixed for Friday, Dec. 7; nominations on Nov. 27. The nominations are to be held at Gleichen. John Clark, jr., returning officer.

A sanatorium for consumptives in British Columbia will be established very shortly. The Lieutenant-Governor has given $10,000 to the project, and a further sum of $10,000 will be raised by popular subscriptions. It is estimated that 200 deaths from tuberculosis take place in that province yearly.

A letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier from Bladworth assures the Premier that the chief point in the present situation in Saskatchewan is not the settlement of the rights of the mine owners, but the safety of the lives of the families on the prairies, who are facing zero weather and blizzards, with not an ounce of fuel in sight.

A shocking story comes from Calgary of a foreigner beating his wife into insensibility and then leaving her in the one-roomed shack for two days tied to a straw mattress on the floor. She has two little children, and is only seventeen years old.

The Overseas Mail, the C. P. R.'s fast transcontinental train, reached Vancouver on Tuesday, and delivered the Oriental mails to the Pacific boat there waiting. The train made the entire journey from St. John, N.B., to Vancouver, in 86 hours and 55 minutes, only 75 hours being taken in the journey from Montreal. The mails which the train carried were brought over on the 'Empress of Ireland,' and landed at St. John.

It has been made public that the strike at the Fernie, British Columbia, coal mines, just ended, cost the company and the men nearly a million dollars. Nothing was gained by it, for the men returned to work under the old conditions.

QUEBEC.

Mayor Vallilee, of Buckingham, is suing Mr. Lamontagne for false arrest.

The Buckingham enquiry has been adjourned, to be resumed in Hull on December 5.

Land has been procured beside the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec for building an extension to the hotel much larger than the present structure.

The litigation pending for some years between the municipal council of Oka and the Trappist monks concerning the taxes imposed upon the latter, has at last been amicably settled. The arrangement arrived at, and which was signed a few days ago, provides that the Trappists will henceforth pay the regular taxes like other ratepayers.

The Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, after existing as a separate corporation for a quarter of a century, has passed into the control of the Canadian Northern, Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann having secured a block of the stock of the railway amounting to fifty-one percent of the total capital of six million dollars. The price paid was thirty-four dollars per share.

MONTREAL.

Montreal city aldermen are suggesting the establishment of a board of control, to manage the city's business in conjunction with the aldermen; that the term of the aldermen be increased from two to three years; and that the city should endeavor to obtain some relaxation to the Sunday observance law. All these are proposed amendments to the city charter.

The Protestant Ministerial Association, the Dominion Alliance and the W. C. T. U. have petitioned the Police Committee, urging the city to take advantage of the Quebec License Act and close saloons at 10 p.m. on ordinary days and 7 p.m. on Saturdays.

News has just been received from Cambridge that Mr. Louis Vessot King, who was in 1905 nominated by McGill University to a scholarship of eighty pounds a year, offered by Christ's College, Cambridge, has been awarded an additional scholarship of thirty pounds a year, known as the Wilson Scholarship, and tenable until the time (the end of the third year after graduation), at which he attains the standing entitling him to take the degree of M.A.

Robert Hook, 45 years old, of Blue Bonnets, was struck and instantly killed by the Lachine local train while walking on the tracks between Blue Bonnets and Rockfield on Friday morning.

During the month of November the total customs collections on imports at the port amounted to $1,488,078, as compared with $1,182,092 in November of last year. The collections during the past month were $161,556 greater than the best previous record.

According to official figures, the clearings of dairy products at the port of Montreal this year amounted to $32,000,000, or over $5 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

James Lowden, a Scotch immigrant who was found in St. James street in a semi-conscious condition late on Tuesday night, died in the General Hospital on Wednesday morning from the effects of a poisonous drug.

The Montreal Water Committee is asking the city to borrow $2,000,000 to build a covered aqueduct alongside the present open one, extending it far out into the centre of the river where the water is free from shore pollution. Mr. Janin also proposes to replace the present steam and turbine gear by a new hydraulic plant run by the old aqueduct and expects by this to effect a saving to the city of $110,000 a year.

It is now rumored that the Vanderbilts are behind the Dominion Square Hotel scheme, and that this will be made the terminal of the Delaware and Hudson and New York Central roads now entering the city on the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. lines.

Mr. Percy C. Ryan was on Friday night nominated Liberal candidate for the seat in St. Antoine Division, rendered vacant by the death of Alderman Carter.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

What is claimed to be the most powerful cruiser in the world has been launched at Barrow, for the Russian navy. It is of 15,000 tons register and is to bear the name of 'Rurik,' of rather unfortunate memory in connection with the war with Japan.

It is semi-officially denied that Senator Platt, of New York, intends to resign.

The ringleader in the recent disturbance in the Portsmouth naval barracks has been sentenced to five years penal servitude.

Seven out of every one hundred men in the United States army deserted last year.

Since January 1, 132 people have been killed, and 2,271 injured by the street cars in Chicago.

The value of the California prune crop for 1906 is estimated at $4,000,000.

It is reported that the Post-office is considering the advisability of going into the express business.

During the present season 135 motor car factories in the United States turned out $60,000,000 worth of cars.

Mr. W. Moore, Unionist, has been elected to parliament for South Antrim by a majority of 2,796 over Mr. Crawford, an independent Orangeman.

The indemnity of members of the parliament of France, both deputies and senators, has been increased to three thousand dollars a year.

A meeting is to be held in St. Louis of representatives of commercial associations of the Mississippi Valley which are interested in the construction of a deep water canal from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi.

The government of Victoria, Australia, has appropriated $25,000 for the making of roads by prisoners through the 'bush' in unsettled parts of the state. Each prisoner who does his work well, will be paid a regular daily wage, the amount to accumulate until his release, when he will have a respectable sum with which to make a new start in life.

The Board of Education of Greater New York has decided not to introduce simplified spelling into the schools under its control.

Boston is laboring under a debt which is far larger per capita than that of any other great city in the United States. Its aggregate is estimated at $111,000,000, nearly half as much as the public debt of Canada. With a population of 593,380 in 1905, the burden is, therefore, $187 per capita.

Prisoners in a Manilla jail have, by way of experiment, been inoculated with cholera virus. Ten out of twenty-four have since died, but the experimenters explain that they are not at all to blame, that it is all because the cholera microbes got mixed up with bubonic plague microbes, in fact by themselves the cholera microbes are really beneficial.

Some of the British royal youngsters are being taught Esperanto, the universal language, which will also be included in the education of the Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, who is a grandson of King Edward.

President Eliot declares rowing and tennis are the only sports in which honorable play is practised, and would like to see basketball, football and hockey all dropped by Harvard University.

The leaders of Zion City, Ill., including Voliva, are preparing to assign all their interests to the creditors.

An unknown man was the other day swept over the Horseshoe Fall at Niagara, in spite of the heroic efforts of five men, who went out from the Canadian side to save him.

The Allan Line have transferred the winter sailings of their London and Havre boats from Portland, Me., to St. John, N.B.

In Warsaw two revolutionary printing presses have been discovered just opposite the Governor-General's Palace, but the men running them have escaped. In the prison in Vladimir the inmates have mutinied and thirty-four of them have escaped.

Two Servian villages have been burned by Bulgarians and many women and children killed.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

Dr. G. B. Ferguson, the eminent British surgeon, while performing a delicate operation last night in London, dropped dead.

Colonel Steele has arrived in London from South Africa.

A hurricane is reported from Guatemala in which Tutupec, a town of five thousand persons, has been swept away by the floods. The loss of life is not yet known.

Chicago has started a crusade against the overcrowding of street and elevated cars. Last year over two thousand persons were injured and a hundred and thirty-two killed from this cause alone.

A Carnegie Trust Company has been organized in New York with a capital of $1,500,000.

The jury investigating the Regina hotel fire finds that the building had not the necessary fire escapes.

The Dominion Line, Allan Line, and C. P. R. are all said to be contemplating the adding of new, powerful steamers to their Atlantic fleets, and there is a rumor in Liverpool that the G. T. R. and an existing line are soon to come to a working agreement.

A noteworthy discovery of papyri is reported from Egypt through the efforts of Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt, of the Egyptian Exploration Fund at Oxyrhynchus, west of the Nile, and about 50 miles below the first cataract. It consists of 138 boxes of literature ranging from 600 A.D., to 200 B.C., and includes a fragment of a Gospel giving a story of Jesus arguing with a Pharisee in the Temple, and a leaf of the lost Greek original of the 'Acts of St. Peter,' hitherto known only in the Latin.

The report that the Island of Juan Fernandez has disappeared is false.

The Nobel Prize for physics has this year been won by Prof. Joseph J. Thomson, of Cambridge University.

By an explosion in a roburite factory the other day, the little German town of Annen, near Dortmund, was laid even with the ground. Twenty-four of its inhabitants were killed, and several hundred wounded. Roburite is an explosive, containing, among other ingredients, ammonia, saltpetre, and sulphur, and is second to dynamite in power.

Mr. Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, was killed the other morning in a wreck near Lynchburg, Va. Three other men were killed and eight injured.

A Newfoundland schooner, the 'Mildred,' which went ashore on the coast of Cadiz a few days ago, has had her whole cargo of cod stolen.

Efforts are being made in Australia to get the Federal Government to prosecute the local representatives of the American Oil Combine.

A clever swindler in England has been posing variously as a Spanish naval officer, and as a nephew of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and has got away with considerable money.

The Countess of Warwick is preaching 'uncompromising revolutionary socialism.'

The Union Pacific Coal Company is charged by the Smith-Bradbury Mining Company with appropriating thousands of acres of coal lands to which it has no title, and with the attempted murder of a landoffice detective, who testified in Salt Lake City on Wednesday last.

Mr. S. A. Pope, of the Great Western Railway of England, is in the United States just now, trying to get the Atlantic liners to land their mails at the line's new port of Fishguard, on the coast of south Wales.

A Japanese training squadron is to visit San Francisco in January.

Serious charges of graft are being made against high Russian officials over the provisioning of the famine-stricken provinces. Accounts should have been issued monthly, but so far no accounts have been published.

It is being rumored in London that unless Belgium comes to a speedy settlement of the Congo horrors Britain and France will unite to call a European conference.

It is said in London that the British South Africa Company has offered the Salvation Army free of charge a million acres of land in Rhodesia.

The London 'Daily Mail' thinks the next British ambassador at Washington should be a Canadian.

The Westphalian roburite factory, which was blown up on Wednesday night with such disastrous results, is said to have been doing an unlicensed business in other explosives.

The latest new singer in Vienna was a short time ago a chimney sweep in Stuttgart.

The profits of the De Beers Mining Company during the past year are £5,607,717.

There is a case of smallpox in the Kingston Penitentiary.

EARLY CLOSING OF BARS

Montreal City Council is Asked to Pass By-law to Regulate Sale of Liquor

CITIZENS OF QUEBEC ELECT ALDERMAN ON EARLY CLOSING TICKET.

The temperance workers of Montreal have taken a very important step towards effecting a much needed reform in the matter of the early closing of saloons and hotel bars, a matter in which they have found, after thorough investigation, that they have the weight of public opinion behind them.

On Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 28, a delegation from the Protestant Ministerial Association, the Dominion Alliance, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union waited upon the Police Committee, then in session under the chairmanship of Alderman Prouix, and presented a petition asking that the city take advantage of article 164 of the Quebec License Act, and close all saloons at seven o'clock every Saturday night, and at ten o'clock on ordinary days. The delegation represented all the Protestant churches, the young people's societies, the Royal Templars of Temperance, the Good Templars and kindred organizations whose membership numbers many thousands of persons in this city.

The chairman at the close of the proceedings, which lasted about half an hour, assured the delegation that the petition would be carefully studied by the committee, and the result reported to the City Council.

The Rev. G. G. Huxtable, secretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance, in presenting the case of the delegation, said that, in view of the very large amount of intemperance which prevailed in the city, especially on Saturday nights, owing to the late hour to which bar-rooms were kept open, they appealed to the Mayor and Council, through the Police Committee, to inaugurate a by-law in accordance with the provisions of the Quebec licensing law, section 161, compelling all saloons and bar-rooms to close at seven o'clock on Saturday nights, and at ten o'clock on other nights in the week, the sale of intoxicating liquors to be prohibited after those hours under the usual penalties. Such a by-law as they asked for was in force in Saskatchewan, Alberta,; in Manitoba, in Ontario, in Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island. They prohibited the retail sale of intoxicating liquor in both bars and groceries.

It was a fact worthy of the committee's best consideration that Quebec was the only province in which taverns were kept open later than eight o'clock on Saturday nights. In the city of Quebec, however, the council had recently passed a by-law on similar lines to the one the deputation were asking for, and he had the testimony of the Mayor and the chief of police that very great benefits had resulted through the early closing by-law, Saturday night drunkenness having decreased by over thirty percent for the three months during which the by-law had been in operation. The secretary was pleased to inform the members of the committee that Archbishop Bruchesi had expressed his hearty approval of this early closing movement.

In conclusion, Mr. Huxtable said that he had letters from the other provinces in the Dominion setting forth the benefits of this early closing by-law.

The Rev. W. D. Reid said this question had been discussed by the Protestant Ministerial Association, of which he is the president. They were unanimously in favor of the movement. Not only was this early closing by-law in operation in the provinces named by Mr. Huxtable, but a similar law was being adopted in the towns and cities of the Old Country. The speaker made special reference to Glasgow, where he said the early closing of saloons had resulted in a very pleasing and amazing reformation. This by-law would, he was sure, result in a great decrease in the number of cases of drunkenness, which are now heard in the Recorder's Court every Monday morning.

The Rev. Dr. Young remarked that there was very little difference of opinion anywhere regarding the mischievous influences of drink, and he was glad the authorities of the city and the authorities of the church were combining to reduce the evil. If the City Council passed this by-law they would be pleasantly surprised to see a marvellous improvement in the morality of the city.

Mrs. McLachlan said she represented eight hundred members of the Hochelaga branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and appeared in the interests of wives and mothers. They knew of many cases in which the saloons had deprived the children of bread and clothing, and the comforts of life.

Mrs. Radford also supported the appeal of the deputation, and bore testimony, gained during a recent visit to Glasgow, to the good effects of early public-house closing in the way of a great diminution of drunkenness in that city. She felt a great pleasure when she knew that Mr. Campeau had been made Chief of Police, for she had confidence in him, and in his efforts to enforce existing laws. Mrs. Radford, in conclusion, warmly advocated the passing of the by-law the delegation asked for.

Mr. W. Paterson, as the legal representative of the Dominion Alliance, pointed out that all that was wanted to make the by-law apply in the city was a resolution of the City Council adopting Article 161 of the Quebec Licensing Act.

Mr. J. H. Carson said he was convinced the only difference of opinion between the committee and the delegation was as to how the drink evil could be met. Under the present law they merely arrested the poor victims of the drink, but now they proposed to shut up the shops of those whose business it was to supply the drink. He had good reason to know that, excepting those who were directly interested in the liquor traffic, every class of the community was in favor of the adoption of the by-law.

Mr. S. J. Carter, president of the Alliance, said that the prominent men of the city were with them in their demand. It was not a moral question merely. Apart altogether from its religious side, there was the point of view of utility and practical effort. A workman received his wages on Saturday night, and, going home, he was led into temptation and into the saloon, with the result that before he got home the greater part of his wages had been spent in liquor. 'We look to Montreal to set a good example to neighboring municipalities,' added Mr. Carter. 'When we have this by-law we shall have every reason to go to our neighbors and ask them to adopt a similar measure.'

The delegation was composed of Mr. S. J. Carter, president of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance; the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, the Rev. W. D. Reid, Mr. J. H. Carson, Mr. W. Patterson, the Rev. Dr. Young, Mr. J. H. Cayford, Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Mrs. C. Richardson and Mrs. Radford.

THE BY-LAW IN QUEBEC.

Last summer Ald. Huard, an influential member of the Quebec City Council, acting in accordance with the expressed wishes of a number of his electors in Jacques Cartier ward, introduced into the council a by-law on the lines above indicated, which was passed in spite of strong opposition. Liquor venders disregarded the new regulations, were fined and in appeal lost their case. Ald. Huard was the subject of much annoyance and persecution by friends of the liquor party and finally to publicly test the sentiment of his constituents he resigned and offered for re-election on the strength of the stand he had taken on this question. Mr. Latulippe took up the challenge in behalf of the liquor interests. The voting took place last Thursday when Mr. Huard was returned with a majority of 143 votes, clearly proving that the citizens endorse his action in the matter.

FAITH IN FUTURE OF CANADA.

SUCH WAS DOMINANT NOTE IN SPEECH BY EARL GREY BEFORE CANADIAN CLUB, TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 29.—Faith in the future of Canada, supposing the citizens continued to take a just pride in their country and their country's institutions, was a dominant note in the speech of Earl Grey at the Canadian Club banquet this evening. In beginning His Excellency made the statement that it was only a question of time before Canadians, if they remained public spirited, united, high-souled and incorruptible, would become a powerful factor, not only in the Empire but in the English-speaking world. A brief comment was made upon the natural resources of Canada, with special reference to the silver finds of Cobalt and in this connection he sounded a word of warning against the efforts of unscrupulous company promoters, and earnestly advised investors in all countries to carefully discriminate. Referring to trade conditions, His Excellency remarked that he thought some attention should be paid to the Orient, advancing his argument with the fact that the exports from the United States to Japan alone last year amounted to fifty millions of dollars.

He urged that the Orient be not taught to adopt Occidental ways by closing their tariff doors against trade on the increase. Three points had struck him as requiring attention. These were: 1. Steps that will lay more firmly and securely the foundations of a future trade with the Orient. 2. Steps as will perfect the system of transportation east and west and secure to Canada the full benefits of her geographical position. 3 Steps as will secure a good supply of labor.

'I believe there is an abundance of capital ready to come in to develop the resources of Canada,' said the speaker, 'if the necessary labor can be obtained. An abundant supply of cheap labor would also appear to be a condition precedent to the demand for highly paid labor, such as that which the skilled artisans of Toronto can supply, and if your railways awaiting construction are to be quickly built and your lands are to be cleared at a cost which will not impose an unnecessary heavy charge for all time upon yourselves and your children, this question of labor is one which calls for your attention, gentlemen. Arrested development for want of labor, a stricken population for want of sanitation are both evils which are in the power of man to remove.

'It should be the special duty of Canadians clubs to create a public feeling that would be strong enough to keep the judiciary pure and incorruptible and the federal and provincial administration clear. In brief, a feeling should be created that it would be beter for every man to think that it would be better for him to be honest than to be smart. I notice that some wild hopes have been recently expressed at Chicago that Canada should be absorbed into the political constitution of the United States. Well, are you going to lose your individuality through absorption by the United States? No, a thousand times, no.'

The speaker asked if the position of some Canadians who rejoiced in the fact that they had no military or naval expenses to pay, was an honest one to adopt towards the people of the United Kingdom, who bore the brunt of such taxes. The reason that Canada was able to develop and the reason that her commerce sailed securely on the high seas was because Canadians were within the protecting circle of the British Crown. Three positions were before the country, viz., absorption by the United States; a weak and impotent isolation; and a recognized position in a pan-British federation in which each component part could hope to reach the position of leadership. However, he would not, have it be thought that it was his opinion that Canada is not contributing to the strength of the Empire because she did not at present contribute to the fleet. In conclusion Earl Grey praised the school cadet system in this country.

NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE

Modus Vivendi and Enforcing of Bait Act to Come in for Criticism

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 30.—There is every indication that an early session of the House of Assembly will be called. The House usually meets every March, but on account of the meeting of the Colonial Premiers in London next spring, Sir Robert Bond will, it is expected, call the Assembly in January. The modus vivendi and the action of the Premier in enforcing the Bait Act will come in for criticism, and a very lively session is anticipated. Sir Robert Bond's action in enforcing the Bait Act has roused a storm of indignation throughout the colony. The Bait Act was passed in 1886 and received the Royal assent on the distinct understanding that it would be enforced against the French only. Sir Robert Bond has broken this solemn pledge and enforced the Bait Act against the fishermen of his own country in his endeavor to punish the Americans for the rejection of the Bond-Hay reciprocity treaty. It is well known that it is not profitable for the Gloucester fleet to bring crews from Gloucester, and the punishment of Newfoundland fishermen by fine and imprisonment for attempting to earn a livelihood on American vessels is strongly denounced throughout the colony. It is readily recognized here that Sir Robert Bond is not testing the validity of the modus vivendi by the enforcement of the Bait Act. He is merely endeavoring to have a last fling at the Americans. It is expected that when the House of Assembly is called there will be an acrimonious discussion regarding the action of the Premier. Already there are signs that several of the government supporters are disposed to 'bolt,' and stirring times are looked for.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 30.—A St. John's, Nfld., despatch says: 'Thus far in the present fishing season about 35,000 barrels of salted herring have been taken from Bay of Islands. Ten vessels will sail for the fishing grounds this week. The weather is not yet cold enough to freeze the fish, and frozen cargoes will not begin to come in until Dec. 15. It is estimated the total output will equal that of last year, but Canadian and Newfoundland vessels are getting larger catches, while United States vessels are getting smaller catches than last season.

A MINISTER'S FAREWELL.

The Rev. A. Lee, B.A., of Hemmingford, Que., having received a very hearty and unanimous call to the famous 'Gordon Church,' Indian Lands, preached farewell sermons to his people at Hemmingford, on Sunday last. The congregations were large, testifying to the high esteem in which Mr. Lee is held by not only his own congregation, but by the people of Hemmingford. In a touching address he reviewed his labors for the past six years, during which he has labored very acceptably and successfully in this portion of the Lord's vineyard. The congregation was never in better condition. They own a fine property, a new manse having been purchased during the present pastorate, the church thoroughly repaired and decorated and all free of debt. The spiritual work has also been very encouraging. The congregation has grown in liberality to missions, one hundred members were added to the roll, of whom the great majority were by profession of faith; sixty children were baptized, and twenty-one couples were made one. The Sunday-school work and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor were a blessing and a help to many. The closing part of Mr. Lee's address was an appeal to follow the high ideal that God wishes his people to fulfil, 'To be holy and without blemish, to be sons of God.' Mrs. Lee and Miss Lee have taken a very active part in the work of the church, and will be greatly missed. Miss Lee was presented with a beautiful cut-glass sugar bowl and cream pitcher, from some of the young people of the congregation.

Mr. Lee leaves Hemmingford, followed by the prayers and wishes of a loving people, for his success and happiness in his new field of labor.

HER 101ST BIRTHDAY.

Cornwall, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Alex. Ross today celebrated the anniversary of her 101st birthday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs Thos. Murphy, Second street. She was born in Lochiel, Glengarry county, Ont., and is still hale and hearty. This morning she partook of the sacrament, administered by the Rev. N. H. McGillivray and members of the session of St. John's Presbyterian Church, of which she has long been a member. Throughout the day a large number of friends called to pay their respects, prominent amongst them being Miss Iona Robertson, the Scottish vocalist, who rendered a song in Gaelic, the language of Mrs. Ross's childhood.

HAMILTON BY-ELECTION

CONSERVATIVE AND LABOR CANDIDATES FOR VACANCY IN LEGISLATURE.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 27.—In addition to a strike, Hamilton has a local by-election on its hands. This little side show was formally opened to-day at noon when the official nominations took place. The vacancy was caused in East Hamilton by the death of Mr. Henry Carscallen, and the candidates nominated to-day were: Messrs. J. J. Scott, K.C., Conservative; Allen Studholme, labor; S. L. Landers, labor. Mr. Landers retired after delivering a slashing speech in which he denounced the Whitney Government particularly for the prison labor contract. The fight will, therefore, be between the Conservative and the Labor candidate, there being no Liberal

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

An ancient advertisement which once adorned a house in Kew read:—'Tea, plain, 6d.;' 'Tea, with shrimps, 9d.;' 'Tea, with children, 1s.'

At Ganton, Scarborough, a fox terrier has been trained to retrieve golf balls. One morning the terrier found fifteen balls before play commenced.

During a fog in London the other day, a motor omnibus ran into a flock of sheep, killing seven outright and injuring eleven others, in High street, Stoke Newington.

A violent fit of coughing in an eighteen-months' old child of an Islington dealer caused it to be taken to the hospital, where the X-rays were employed. It was found the child had swallowed an eight-inch hat pin.

The Hon. Walter Rothschild has just deposited in the Zoological Gardens, London, a white mangabey monkey of a species hitherto undescribed. It has been placed in the large cage at the west end of the monkey-house.

The honor of knighthood of the Garter was conferred on King Haakon at Windsor Castle with imposing ceremony. This is the first time for fifty years that a monarch has thus been honored. A state banquet was given in the Castle at night.

Dr. Thorpe, a Government analyst, in a report to the Fisheries Committee of the Cornwall County Council, states that the eggs of the dog fish, when boiled are very similar to an ordinary hard-boiled hen's egg, and are a wholesome and highly nutritious food.

There are no fewer than 47,000 penny-in-the-slot meters in use in Birmingham. The income from the meters now amounts to £50,000 (twelve million pennies) annually, and, as showing how popular they are with the public, new applications for installation come in at the rate of about 6,000 a year.

A laborer who was clearing away some rubbish from an old outhouse at Netherhampton, near Salisbury, found seven old spoons, each, of which was stuck on end in the earth. The spoons have been cleaned, and are of silver and gilt. They are dated 1529, and a local jeweler has valued them at fifty pounds each.

The youngest Mayor in England is said to be Mr. Henry Eyton Branston, Mayor of Newark, brother of Mr. G. T. Branston, the cricketer. He is only twenty-eight years old. His grandfather was mayor of the borough in 1858, while his great-grandfather held the same position in 1844.

Almost the only district council in the country which still refuses to admit reporters to its meetings, the Westbourne (Sussex) Rural District Council, has given to the Ratepayers' Association as the chief reason for this exclusion the fear that their admittance would encourage members to talk mainly to the press.

Mr. Edward Dunn has given notice that he will ask the Prime Minister if it is the intention of the government to introduce at an early date a bill to prohibit Peers of the Realm, declared by competent judicial tribunals mentally incapable of managing their own personal affairs, from sitting as Peers of Parliament.

An extraordinary partridge story comes from Conington, Huntingdon. A lady was reading in her sitting-room when, to her consternation, a brace of partridges dashed through the window. They broke two panes of glass, but were secured before doing further damage. It is supposed they were being pursued by a hawk.

There is at Sandringham a book at once interesting and amusing. It contains the weight of every visitor on his arrival at, and his departure from, the Royal residence. But this volume contains, besides the registered weights of all comers, descriptions of their garb, as well as their autographs. It is difficult to say whose names does not figure in this collection.—'Crown.'

Sir Albert Rollit has declined the unanimous invitation of the South Islington Conservative Association to contest the division again as the Conservative candidate, on the ground that he cannot now regard himself as sufficiently in accord with the party generally on the fiscal and some other political and social questions to justify himself in standing as a Conservative.

An amusing story comes from Bristol which has the virtue of being true. A man was driving along the road near Victoria Park, when he fell from his vehicle and lay on the ground, seemingly badly hurt. The police were called, and it being feared he had broken his leg he was conveyed to the General Hospital. There the fears were confirmed, he had broken his leg—but it was a wooden one!

A prize 'for farm laborers who have maintained the largest families respectably' was offered by the North-East Hants Agricultural Association. Two women, with thirteen children each, tied for it. Another prize, for long service on one farm, was won by an East Isted laborer with forty-eight years' service. There were three competitors of more than forty years' service each.

SCOTLAND.

During the last fifty years the marriages recorded in Scotland numbered 1,287,616. A steady increase has been noticed every year during that period. Marriages according to the rites of the Presbyterian Churches have been in a large majority.

The electrification of the tramways in Adelaide, Australia, is now assured, the company owning them having accepted the government's terms for their purchase at $1,400,000.

'EYES' OF A FLEET

HOW THE CRUISER HAS BECOME THE BATTLESHIP—RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

The details which have become public in connection with the new warships of the invincible class render it perfectly clear that the word cruiser will be an anachronism to apply to the vessels.

They are, indeed, 'capital ships,' designed to lie in the first fighting line and smash an enemy by sheer preponderance of gun-power. Their advent will be the last word in the doctrine of homogeneity.

Meanwhile, the pace of warship development is so rapid that one almost shrinks from contemplating the 'what is to be,' even though it be actually materializing upon the slips.

Without trying to speculatively penetrate the veil of official secrecy which remains closely drawn around the 'Invincibles,' it is interesting to review briefly the momentary stage reached in warship design as exemplified by the latest example put afloat. This is the armored cruiser 'Shannon,' launched at Chatham not long ago.

The 'Shannon' is one of a group of three cruisers built under the estimates of 1904-1905. She is a vessel of 14,600 tons' displacement, and of twenty-three knots' speed.

In this latter detail she is not superior to any type of cruiser designed since the advent of the county class five years ago. In point of size she is only 150 tons bigger than the 'Powerful,' which vessel is now ten years old.

But as a fighting machine the 'Shannon' marks such a prodigious degree of development upon either of the types named that it seems altogether a misnomer for her to be classed with them.

In truth, the war cruiser has virtually disappeared, and in her place stands a most formidable species of mobile battleship. The 'Shannon' could sink the 'Majestic,' the prototype of the world's battleship a decade ago. The 'Majestic' could not, under equal conditions, sink the 'Shannon.'

This is due to two factors—superiority of speed and potentiality of gun-power. The 'Majestic' carries four forty-six-ton guns, throwing twelve-inch projectiles of 850 pounds in weight. The 'Shannon' will carry six twenty-nine-ton guns, throwing 9.2-inch shells of 350 pounds in weight; but the high velocity, flat trajectory, and long range of the latter weapon renders it more effective in piercing armor than the former.

Moreover, the 'Shannon' will be able to exercise this advantage of long-distance fire delivery and intensity of collective broadside discharge upon her own terms. A superiority of six knots speed would enable her to fight when she liked, where she liked, and how she liked.

Her broadside is belted with six inches of Krupp steel. The 'Majestic' is armored with nine inches of Harveyized steel. So remarkable has been the advance in the powers of resistance of the metal that the 'Shannon' could withstand a substantially heavier impact of gun-fire than the ten-year-old battleship.

To the average layman these may appeal as dry and comparative'y unsuggestive details, but they are given merely to illustrate a point. One frequently hears it asked, 'What is the distinction between a battleship and a cruiser—where does the one leave off and the other begin?

Such a question cannot nowadays really be answered at all. The development of the cruiser has rendered her so distinctly superior in her aggregate combatant value to all but the very latest type of battleship that the new one overlaps the other.

In short, the classes are merged. And as it is the cruiser that has come up to the standard of the battleship, and not the battleship that has come down to the calibre of the cruiser, it must be held that the last-named type is the one that has grown out of existence.

We have abandoned the cruiser, in the proper significance of her denomination, and are now building types of war vessels which, differentiate them as we may, are all ships of the line. In justification of this policy it may be urged that a sea war can only be fought to finality by battleships. All the experience of the Far Eastern struggle went to confirm what was already held to be an established principle in this direction.

Fought to finality, yes! The vanquishing of the battle fleet of either of two contending powers means conclusive victory to the other. But this is the last stage in a campaign, and before it is reached there is inevitably much desultory and indecisive fighting to be done.

However much we may develop the various war units out of existence, so far as their original role is concerned, we must always come back to the elementary principles of sea fighting. Naval progress, after all, travels largely in cycles.

Thus, when the cruiser grew into a young battleship and was destined to lie in the line, a new type was evolved to supplant her in the necessary work of reconnaissance, and was classed as a 'scout.' This species of warship has not proved very successful, being scarcely adequate to the work they were designed to undertake, and so no more of them have been built since the completion of the original batch.

But now we find a new class of ocean destroyer being laid down, manifestly out of recognition of the necessity for units to keep touch with various squadrons and glean intelligence about the enemy. These mosquito craft are to have a displacement of 1,000 tons and a speed of thirty-three knots, and, since they can scarcely be destined to carry torpedo aggression on to the blue ocean, seeing that all battleships and cruisers are themselves capable of indulging in this sort of fighting, we can only conclude that these new destroyers are intended as the latest experimental expression of the scout cruising units.—London 'Express.'

In the city of Tetuan, Morocco, many of the streets are vaulted with vines on which the grapes grow so profusely that no one cares who helps himself to a cluster. In the market they sell at about two cents a kilogram.

WHY SAILORS WON'T SHIP.

Two sailors with their dunnage bags slung over their shoulders followed a shipping-master down a Bangor pier the other day to go on board an old hooker deep-loaded with lumber that lay waiting for her stores and crew. Just as the party reached the pier-head, a great grey rat was seen to cautiously and skilfully make his way along the taut bow hawser from the vessel to the wharf. The first sailor, seeing the rat leave the vessel and scuttle up the wharf, stopped short in his tracks, dropped his bag, and declared:

'That settles it! You don't get me aboard that hooker.'

The Swede went along in the rat-deserted schooner, with what luck is not yet known, and ever since that day the shipping-master has been cursing the Jacks who go by signs and telling stories of vessels that have survived all sorts of ill-omens.

'There,' said the old man, 'was the case of the brig 'Starlight,' that lost her second mate. The second mate, he dreamed the night before she sailed that he saw himself in his coffin, and when he came in Gillogly's place next day to take a parting drink, he told of it, and we advised him to get another berth. He said that he guessed it would be all right in the brig. But it waen't. She sailed from Bangor to Port Spain and soon ran into bad weather. While helping to reef the mainsail the footropes parted under him, and that was the last of poor Jimmy.

'There was the barque 'Solferino,' as pretty and sound a little vessel as ever left this port. She sailed on Friday, drawing thirteen feet, and the cook killed a black cat the night before she sailed. This made the men nervous, and they said so, but the mate took a handspike to them, and, being anchored off with all the boats up and lashed and the harbor full of floating ice, there was no chance to leave her. They never got a chance to leave her, for she went down in a northeaster two days out, and all hands with her.

'Now a man of sense and with the fear of God in him, will get clear of a good deal of hard luck, and stay on top of water longer than some of these smart Johnnies. There was Ned Hengler, who shipped in the brig 'Rainbow,' a gay, old West India hooker, and he had good folks who went to church reg'lar and kep' sober. The day before the brig was to sail Ned acted kind of dumpish and he couldn't tell why. 'Long toward night, he shook the feeling off and started down over the hill from the Hampden Road to the river with his bag on his back. It was a still, moonlight night, and the tide would swerve in an hour from the time Ned started for home. He had got half-way down the hill and could hear the tug whistling for the vessels to get out their hawsers—them that was going in the tow.

'All at once, he felt a soft touch on his arm and he turned 'round. There in the moonlight stood his old mother, as had been in her grave eight years, and she looked as natural, Ned said, as she used to when she stood at the door waving him good-by, when, as a young fellow, he went away on his first trips. She looked kind of sad and coaxing at him and gently led him back over the hill, moving so softly at a shadder, and at the top of the hill she pointed to home. Then she faded out of sight like a puff of smoke. Ned stood there a minute or two, not able to stir out of his tracks. Then he picked up his bag from where he had dropped it, and started home. It was the middle of August, but he felt cold and shivery. The 'Rainbow' sailed without him, and she was never heard from again.'—Bangor, Me., correspondence, Philadelphia 'Record.'

WHEN WASHINGTON WAS HARD UP.

The Philadelphia 'Inquirer' has found, in the recently published letter of George Washington to his private secretary, evidence that in the days of our first President there was 'as much complaint about the cost of living and the wages and incapacity of servants' as in the Philadelphia of to-day. The difficulties which Washington found in getting his money's worth, and making his salary cover his expenses, are told in the 'Inquirer':

Washington accepted $25,000 a year as President on the assumption that it would just about pay his expenses in maintaining the dignity of the nation. He seems to have supposed that he could get along like any private citizen.

He was soon undeceived. In the letters mentioned the President pours out the agony of his soul because of the exactions made upon him because of his position. He says that he cannot live as well as the ordinary citizen on $2,500 or $3,000 a year, nor entertain so much nor so well (aside from state dinners) as these private gentlemen. Every one cheated him. He paid exorbitant rent, it cost him enormously for furniture, provisions, servants, and travel.

It is commonly said that Washington was the richest man of his day; but most of his property was unproductive. In fact, the Father of his Country was hard up most of the time. His servants, stewards, and officious friends were extravagant to a degree.' He had to hire double the requisite number of servants, whom he declared to be the most expensive and incompetent ever known; his slaves tried to leave him and he desired to hire 'short, squat dutch' servants at every vacancy, but was anxious to make a close bargain with them. His plantation at Mount Vernon did not pay expenses because he was continually robbed. If he sold grain or tobacco he got the lowest price, and sometimes never got the money promised. His tenants refused to pay rent on farms, both in Virginia and Pennsylvania, his houses in Alexandria went to rack. His lands in the west were unsalable at any price. Moreover all friends and many strangers were constantly desiring to borrow money at times when he was behind in his bills.

NOT WHAT THEY SEEM.

It is generally supposed by the outside world that Coreans are a cowardly people. Give the Corean the backing that the Japanese have and you would see no lack either of leadership or of loyal following.—Corea 'Daily News,' Seoul.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Pictorial Publishing Company, of Montreal, is doing a distinct service to Canada and Canadians in its new publication, 'Canadian Pictorial.' The illustrations are high class, and the printing is in keeping. There is field in Canada for such a magazine, and the standard set by the 'Canadian Pictorial' should spell success.—The 'Spectator,' Hamilton, Ont.

The handsome full-page and other illustrations of the 'Canadian Pictorial' are a delight to all picture lovers, and a great credit to Canadian workmanship.—'Daily News,' Truro, N.S.

I am highly pleased with the 'Canadian Pictorial' and hope it will have the success that its merits warrant. Editor of 'Standard,' Pembroke, Ont.

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

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ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.
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U. S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.
Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.
Address all business communications,
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Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

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New High Arm Drop-Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
'Weekly Witness' Club rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.75.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

DECEMBER, 1906

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.

'IN PURSUIT OF A PHANTOM.'

'A ghost story!' 'No, indeed, it is not one of those tiresome ghost stories, but a story of men and women of our own day, intensely eager and alive and full of the desire to get the utmost good out of life.' See further particulars on Page 37.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1906.

The moral and physical status of Montreal would be raised immeasurably if the City Council would forthwith establish the reform pleaded for recently by a powerful delegation representing the Protestant Ministerial Association, the Dominion Alliance, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The conference is reported at length in our columns. The deputation asked for a by-law to close all saloons at seven o'clock every Saturday night and at ten o'clock on ordinary days, such a by-law being already in force in many parts of Canada, including Quebec city, very greatly to their benefit. Many eloquent addresses were made in favor of the proposed by-law, and, as one of the speakers said, there is no doubt that, outside those directly interested in the liquor trade, every class is in favor of it. A large number of the saloons in Montreal issue half-hourly bulletins all day long proclaiming their unfitness to be open at all. Why places whose constant product is faltering footsteps should be licensed at all is a problem that it is beyond us to solve, but that this business should, under public license and approval, be protracted to hours which almost necessarily imply excess and the depletion of family support is surely an anachronism that we ought by now to have grown out of.

'Municipal ownership of public utilities' would now seem to be definitely embodied in the official platform of the Conservative party. Both Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk proclaim it, as well as Mr. Maclean, in the teeth of the Conservative monopolistic organs, the 'Gazette' and 'Star.' Mr. Monk in the House of Commons last week denounced the Montreal Light, Heat and Power monopoly, and he showed how electricity is being sold in Toronto, where there is no monopoly, at from thirty to fifty percent less than in Montreal. Mr. Monk protested vigorously against private persons being allowed to make money out of the alienation of natural powers, and he declared his belief that 'principles of government ownership of public utilities must ultimately prevail.' Mr. Maclean laid down the principle that there should be no alienation of natural powers unless the government retained control of the rates, and held that the competition in such cases should be which company would give equal service at the lowest price. That is, of course, the right and necessary principle of competition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while declaring that he was not an out-and-out supporter of public ownership of utilities, saw no objection to municipalities having control of electricity and light, and he favored the retention by the government of the power to control the price at which power should be sold to the public. That is a very important statement, and the principle should logically be extended to all private ownership of public utilities.

It would be hopeless to expect anything from Raisuli but conduct consonant with the character of a savage fanatic who interprets the law of the Koran to suit himself. The history of all Mohammedan sultans, pashas, and chiefs who attained to power anywhere is the same. They never were known to submit to any authority but that of superior force, and are as ready to assert their independence against their legitimate sovereign as they are implacably hostile to the principles of European civilization. War against the infidel they regard as their duty and proper avocation. Even the suspicion of adopting European ideas is a crime in Mohammedan eyes only to be expiated in the case of a sultan by deposition and death, as the ruler of Morocco is finding out. It is easy to understand French reluctance to enter on her long coveted task of regulating Moorish affairs. Spain attempted it in 1859 and failed after a costly war. France might succeed with the superior means and engines of the present day, but it would be by making tremendous sacrifices, with the danger of arousing a pan-Islamic uprising throughout all northern Africa. Germany, after doing her best to promote the mischief, is now reported to be willing that France and Spain should be entrusted with the task of establishing order in Morocco. The concession comes now without grace, but it removes one cause of apprehension. Raisuli is only one of many disturbers who will have to be suppressed before that object can be accomplished.

The report cabled from London that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will retire to the House of Lords and other members of his cabinet resign about Easter, is in tune with former reports adverse to the ministry sent over the wires with a suspicious industry since the change of government. It is a story which has the appearance of the wish being father to the thought. A strictly Liberal-Radical ministry being unprecedented in British politics, the Conservatives seem unable to realize that it can survive for any length of time. There is probably some foundation for the surmise that the Marquis of Ripon will resign. He is an old man who, about twenty years ago, when Grand Master of Freemasons, surprised the world by becoming a Roman Catholic. As that denomination is, as a body, opposed to the Education Bill, though he, an outspoken Liberal, is personally tolerant of it, his retirement would need no further explanation. As regards the Premier, it may be observed that there never was a Liberal premier the Tories were not anxious to shelve in the House of Lords. To relegate to innocuous inactivity leaders obnoxious to them was always a favorite diversion with the class which thinks it has a divine hereditary right to govern the nation. But it is now plain that the middle and working classes have attained a position in the country from which it will be impossible to oust them. It is only natural that when so great a change in the electorate as was revealed by the last general election takes place, there should be a transitional period. A succession of short-lived ministries would not be surprising, for the new elements which have come into legislative action are as yet undecided in their affiliations and undetermined on the course they should adopt. Since the passage of the first Reform Bill to the present time, no feature of British politics has been more evident than the steady growth of Radicalism. Lord Beaconsfield kept the Tories in power by yielding to its demands, and Lord Randolph Churchill won a unique position and great influence by his scheme of Conservative Liberalism. When Mr. Balfour attempted to lead a reaction with the aid of Mr. Chamberlain, his ministry began to crumble, and his party was swept out of power by an avalanche.

The Jewish population of the United States is growing at a more rapid rate than any other element. There are supposed to be eleven million Jews in the world, of whom five million are in Russia, two million in Austria-Hungary, and fifteen hundred thousand in the United States. In Russia, however, the number is rapidly decreasing, and in Austria-Hungary it is decreasing, while in the United States it is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is predicted seriously that before 1910 the United States will have surpassed the Dual Monarchy, and by 1925 the Russian Empire, thus taking first place as a Jewish country. Half of the United States Jews, 750,000, at present live in New York, more than there are in any entire country except the three mentioned already. It is affirmed that there are seven times as many Jews in New York as in London, and thirty times as many as in Jerusalem. 'Leslie's Weekly' says that every fifth person met on the street of New York is a Jew, and that the Jew's social and business importance exceeds even his numerical strength. The subject is interesting to us, as our Jewish population is increasing, especially in Montreal; and there, too, it is thriving and increasing in importance financially, and socially as well as numerically. As the Jews are classed educationally and otherwise with the Protestants we have got into the habit of saying that every fifth Protestant in Montreal is a Jew. But the school figures show that to children of school age, every third is a Jew. The school lists for the current year show 3,152 Jews, and 6,102 Gentiles, showing the former to be over half as many as the latter, or more than one-third of the whole. In New York, the Jews themselves are getting their people as much as possible to take up farming, and it is said that the measure of success attained has been encouraging. We should like to see established and philanthropically-inclined Jews try such a plan in Canada, so as to remove the reproach often fastened upon Jewish populations of being parasitic. Abraham and Isaac and Jacob had great flocks of herds, and were ranchers on a large scale, and the majority of the Jews might have been farmers yet if the stronger races had not prevented it.

Although Great Britain has no special anti-trust laws and her politicians have no definite anti-trust platform, trusts do not thrive there. Not so long ago, the tobacco trust had to go out of business after a short but variegated career, and the more recent soap trust has died almost before it was born. Not a step of official action was taken against it; it was killed by an indignant public which refused to buy its wares. This is very different from the spirit which has animated us on this side, where we not only put up with the trusts, but hug protective tariffs, which are the breastworks of all sorts of trusts and privileges. In the United States the laws against trusts increase in vigor and still the trusts continue to flourish and to stifle competition. The chief cause is the steeple-high tariff, which enables a few to become plutocrats and all powerful; the second is that the rage of the people against the trusts is more abstract in expression than concrete—nobody refrains from buying the things the trusts make and sell, much as they may theorize against the trusts' immorality. British opinion is more powerful and more practical and reaches the vitals of those who would sell it into slavery.

A plan for the prevention of congested traffic on the most frequented streets has been laid before the City Council of Boston. Boston was the first of cities to put her street car service underground in her busiest region. This underground service has long been taxed to the utmost. The present plan is to close the more crowded thoroughfares at all times of the working day to automobiles, prevent heavy slow waggons passing through them during rush hours, and prohibit vehicles standing by the sidewalks and the discharge of goods except in the early morning or late evening. Whether this plan would suit merchants and be acceptable to workingmen is a question. It would involve changes which might be unworkable in practice. This has been considered, and, to get over the expected difficulties, it has been proposed that from ten o'clock in the forenoon until six o'clock in the afternoon deliveries of ice, milk, coal and heavy packages be forbidden; the removal of waste, ashes, refuse and empty packing cases only allowed at night. Boston councillors have taken these suggestions into serious consideration. It is certain that something must be done to reduce the present confusion in, and the frequent blocking of, congested streets. The proposed plan seems reasonable if it can be carried out.

Norway is the poorest and weakest of European nations, and, in requesting the great powers to guarantee her exemption from the game of international politics, as Switzerland is exempted, she has taken the wisest course for preserving her independence. Apart from Sweden, her late partner, with whom her differences are settled, the only power whose aggression Norway has to fear is Russia. The western frontier of that empire approaches within a few hundred miles of the North Sea, by way of Finland and Lapland, and Norwegians have long been fearful that the Great Bear would seek an outlet to the ocean by that route. Now the statement is made that Russia has given intimation that she has no designs in that direction, and the Norwegians think the time opportune for making their request. There appears no valid reason why it should not be granted. The plan has worked admirably in the case of Switzerland, which, though small and poor, has proved the beneficence of disarmament in the enjoyment of unbroken peace, freedom, security and abundant prosperity. Although her people are divided in race and religion, they get along together with harmony, and offer a standing example to surrounding nations of the wisdom of non-interference. Were Norway placed in a like position, she would be relieved of the necessity for maintaining an army and navy for defence, and could apply all her energies to peaceful activities without fear of foreign aggression.

Canada is applauded by the publishers of real, legitimate newspapers and magazines in the United States for having moved for the abrogation of that part of the postal convention which relates to the transmission of so-called second-class matter through the mails. All sorts of fake publications, pretending to be journals and magazines, some of them of immoral tendency, have grown so enormously in number, that the post-office is overloaded with them. But now that the Dominion Government is putting a stop to the abuse, publishers of regular journals and magazines in the Republic are rejoicing and making the demand that the law relating to the transmission of second-class matter be amended, if existing rules are not sufficient to exclude the fakirs. Governments should not be charged with the expense of distributing quack advertisements under the guise of literature. This is a case in which the postal authorities of the two countries should work together in perfect harmony.

Mr. H. C. McLeod, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, urges independent bank inspection with no uncertain sound. He declares that experience in the western hemisphere has demonstrated such inspection to be essential. The occasion of Mr. McLeod's thus publicly urging an independent audit of the banks is no doubt the shocking revelations with regard to the Ontario Bank, but he finds a wider justification in the fact that twenty-five percent of our banks have failed in twenty-six years, the last ten of which have been years of unexampled prosperity, with steadily rising deposits, conditions under which even insolvent banks seldom close their doors. Like the 'Witness,' Mr. McLeod does not consider independent inspection a cure-all, but, almost in the identical words that we have used, he says that if properly applied independent inspection would cause bank failures to be almost unknown. The progress toward failure, says Mr. McLeod, is generally slow, and in the majority of cases a prudent inspector would, by his advice and authority, save the situation and direct the management into safe channels. An effective bureau of inspection would have saved the Banque du Peuple, the Banque Ville Marie, the Ontario Bank, and others from their worst evils, even if it did not save them altogether. Mr. McLeod thinks this is a matter for shareholders to settle, as they have the most interest in it, but depositors are also very largely concerned, and may be expected to favor those banks which institute an independent audit, failing action by the government and the Bankers' Association. The Bank of Nova Scotia is one of the strongest in the country, with a reserve of nearly 180 percent of its paid-up capital, and it pays the munificent dividend of 12 percent on the par value of its capital.

Mr. Lloyd-George has imported an epithet with which to designate the House of Lords. Etymologists trace the word deadhead to a Danish form signifying blockhead, but the word has retained no such signification. It simply means one who enjoys gratis privileges, whether of entrance to entertainments or in the use of any public or private service. The Lords certainly do not work their way to parliament by such an arduous and expensive route as the members of the House of Commons. A large number of them are born to it and may well be called deadheads. That is a phrase, however, which would have to be used with limitations when applied to the new members of the peerage. Does any one believe that the rich brewers who have become peers in such profusion did not liberally pay their footing, or that Alfred Harmsworth was made a noble lord for nothing? There is hope, however, for a house ennobled partly, as in the case of Roman citizenship, by birth, and partly by payment of a great sum. Did not Mr. Chamberlain, not so very long ago, scoff at it in as round terms as Mr. Lloyd George, and declare that it would be better ended than mended, and is not Mr. Chamberlain the best hope of the Lords to-day, and is not the House of Lords the fortress of his policy? Stranger things have happened than for Mr. Lloyd-George himself to bring up in the House of Lords. John Bull, no doubt, greatly likes to hear the Lords denounced, but all the same he dearly loves a lord.

Some time ago, we published the story of a Jamaican temporarily living in New York, who declared himself a loyal subject of King Edward, and an Englishman. One day he went to the aid of a man who was being hustled, and the man thanked him, imparting the information that he was an Englishman. 'I,' 'too,' said the Jamaican, 'am an Englishman, and am glad to have been of service to a fellow-countryman.' 'You,' retorted the ungrateful and ungracious one, 'you're no Englishman, you're only a 'nigger!' 'I was born in Jamaica,' said the other, 'and am a subject of Great 'Britain—where were you born?' 'In 'Montreal,' replied the white man, 'and 'my father before me.' Whereupon the question of which one had the right to call himself an Englishman was submitted to a man who was born in England, and was 'just out.' His reply was emphatic. 'Neither,' he proclaimed, 'you're 'just a pair of colonials.' We question if the Montreal man deserved any better answer. Colonials or not, they were citizens, which is very different from the position of the Porto Ricans, who are not yet citizens of the United States, although President Roosevelt so called them, the other day. He addressed them as 'fellow-citizens,' a phrase not technically correct. The Porto Ricans have no country, they are neither 'Americans' nor Spaniards—they are merely 'subjects' of that flag under the folds of which everybody is declared to be born 'free and equal.' That is not Mr. Roosevelt's fault, however, as he has previously urged Congress to do justice in this respect, though so far unsuccessfully. Upon his return to Washington he will doubtless make another strenuous effort to induce Congress to perform its plain duty.

Senator Morgan, fire eater, of Alabama, has declared his conviction that the greatest issue in United States politics at the next presidential election will be Caucasian supremacy. He says the Democratic party is, and always has been, a white man's party. It will go to the country on that cry, drawing the color line so as to exclude Asiatics as well as Africans. It will erect into a principle of government the claim that the United States is a white man's country, where no man whose skin is not white can look for admission to citizenship, or toleration otherwise than in a servile capacity. The South would probably be as solid as ever on a platform of this sort, but it is doubtful whether the Northern States would accept it, though it would have the support of the trade unions, and, perhaps, of the Pacific States. The race issue is not in the North so poignant or so sharply defined as it is in the South and on the Pacific coast. The Poles and Greeks and Italians, who are crowding into every northern city in myriads, are all 'Caucasians,' and have somewhat taken the glamor out of that haughty phrase. The Jews count as Caucasians, too, because they come among them, and on the same terms. A man who came out with a shipload of eastern Europe immigrants to this port describes them as a singularly dangerous looking lot, who seemed to have anarchy written on their faces. These people, soaked in revolution, are much more dangerous to the body politic than Africans or the yellow race. Their very blood is all in rebellion against authority and law, and will take a generation to calm and become reasonable. When we begin to make ethnological distinctions, there is no saying where we should stop. The slavery-taught Russian people are as determined to keep the Jews in a servile position as the slavery-taught Southerners are to keep the people of another color there. It need not be said that Christianity has nothing whatever to do with either attitude. The South is at present eagerly enticing European immigration to its shores. It needs labor, and must have it. When it has stocked up with a sufficient assortment of proud Caucasians, it may have some more mature views about Chinamen, Japanese, and even negroes.

King Leopold's Congo trade concessions to a group of United States capitalists introduce a new element into the much discussed problem of the so-called Free State Government. The concessions include the transfer of the rubber business from which Leopold has amassed an enormous fortune by exercising on the natives cruelties as hideous as ever barbarian devised. The right to build railways and operate mines throughout the whole vast territory is also conceded. Among the Americans interested in the new deal are Thomas F. Ryan, Simon Guggenheim, H. P. Whitney, E. B. Aldrich and John D. Rockefeller, all of whom have an established reputation in high finance and the skill with which they manage to extract millions from the public by the manipulation of stocks. Men who can be thus successful among people so sharply intelligent as our neighbors, should find the natives of the Congo singularly easy subjects for exploitation. In seeking these concessions these trust magnates have no doubt in view the control of the rubber industry. In making them King Leopold is credited with the design of involving the United States and gaining the support of the Republic, should the coming International Conference be inclined to put an end to that sacred trust which Leopold assumed at the hands of the powers, and which he has so fiendishly and selfishly betrayed. It is hardly likely, however, that the men whose names are mentioned could have sufficient influence to induce President Roosevelt to countenance that monarch in claiming any further emoluments from a rule which has been in the past so diabolical. Great Britain, as Lord Elgin has intimated, will take action to compel King Leopold to adopt more humane methods in the treatment of the natives. This is far too moderate an attitude, but doubtless means more than it says. Responsible ministers are always chary to understate an unfriendly matter.

The 'Westminster Gazette' divides Mr. Hearst's supporters into two classes—enthusiastic supporters who admire his energy and his courage; and others who do not admire him at all, but who think that he and his organization may fitly be used at this stage as a scourge of God for unscrupulous capitalism. The 'Witness' has thus defined the situation on more than one occasion in different phraseology. Sadly and reluctantly, no doubt, the latter went to the poll, but that they did so in such large numbers is a menace to existing society. If Hearst's journalistic brutalities and Bryan's follies had not thrown Democrats and mugwumps on the side of the Republicans, there is little doubt that the many who resent the capitalistic control of the Republican party would have voted for some radical change. Black as he was painted, and by nearly every newspaper but his own he was

painted blacker than midnight, Hearst and his papers came dangerously near to winning, having come to be regarded by a large minority of his countrymen as 'the one effective weapon the country possesses against the Trusts and other financial tyrannies.' 'Respectability, as these people argue, has been tried and failed. Other newspapers and other public men are too much involved in the network of the capitalist system to speak fearlessly and effectively. They are silenced by the threats of the Trusts—threats to withdraw advertisements from newspapers, to withdraw campaign funds from parties, to break and ruin individuals who oppose them.' There is, unfortunately, too much truth in all this.

Once upon a time, in modern literature, it was as much as an author's technical reputation was worth to be found guilty of using the split infinitive. 'To, the sign of the infinitive, should not be separated from its verb,' was the pedantic dictum of the grammars of our youth. But in spite of authority, its use multiplied, especially in the more slovenly press. Then arose the doughty George Bernard Shaw, who delights in the 'contrarywise,' in its defence, and he has been followed by the still more upsetting Professor Brander Matthews. They assert that the 'to,' instead of being grammatically a mere inflection of the verbal form, as had been assumed by grammarians, is really a separate word, and therefore separable at convenience. Professor Matthews very radically takes the view that language cannot be fixed, and that use makes grammar. The use of the split infinitive is to-day no longer the sign of defective education, as radicals in writing are writing in that way of malice prepense, although it is still an offence to many. Naturally, controversy is rife concerning its use from time to time, and recently Mr. George A. B. Dewar, in the 'Westminster Gazette,' nearly succeeded in setting the heather on fire by asking the appalling question, 'Is the split infinitive Scotch?' basing his enquiry upon a quotation from Scott's romance, 'St. Ronan's Well.' The 'Westminster Gazette,' in an attempt to save oceans of ink, and perhaps the spilling of some blood, hastened to assure its readers that it is neither Scotch nor American, but emphatically English. Some time ago, nearly a quarter of a century indeed, the whole matter was learnedly and exhaustively discussed in the 'American Journal of Philology.' A list of examples of this idiom was given, accompanied by full references, ranging from Wycliffe to Sir Leslie Stephen. The list included Lord Berners, Tyndale, Dr. John Donne, Sir Thomas Browne, Pepys, Bentley, Dafoe, Burke, Johnson, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, Wordsworth, Macaulay, De Quincey, Ruskin, Herbert Spencer, Charles Reade, Matthew Arnold, Samuel Wilberforce, and W. H. Mallock,—and, we might add, Goldwin Smith—which is sufficient to show that if the split infinitive is a literary sin there have been many distinglished literary sinners.

It is not probable that any international question will arise out of the alleged banishment from the country of a certain man who came to Canada and, as appears, levied war against the Canadian Government and the King's peace. The statement made throughout the United States is that a labor leader has been ordered out of the country and that his commander-in-chief at Chicago has telegraphed him to stay and they will appeal to the United States Government against such an insult to United States citizenship. The sheriff's version is that he advised the man to go and told him that if he did not he might have to stay longer than he meant. This is a method that has been frequently used in some of our far western towns with regard to dangerous characters. The local guardian of the peace would quietly inform a man that he had better not be seen about any more and the man generally acted on the advice. Those, however, were individualist crooks, whose purpose was private mischief, whereas Mr. Fay appears as the central authority in a movement which has resulted in open war. What his share in the lawlessness may have been we do not know. It does not appear that any has been alleged. He is simply the recognized commander of those on whose behalf the war has broken out. If he can be held in any way responsible for it he ought to have the full benefit of whatever law applies, and if it can be done in a way that will discourage foreigners from undertaking to exercise authority in our country, so much the better. There was something entirely czar-like in the ukase of a United States labor leader who recently ordered a strike to cease at Fernie. His beneficent mandate was not obeyed. It is far easier to start war than to stop it. Whether this man Fay did anything to promote riot or whether he made any attempt to stop it we do not know. We only know him as an interloper. The people of the United States, excepting always those lawless people who are in favor of levying tribute by force, will certainly not be much vexed at the advice he got. They will naturally ask themselves, how they would like it, if their own city was full of riot and they found that the organizer of the movement that had so resulted was a foreigner, say a Canadian, who had come there for the express purpose of assuming command, and who actually was in command throughout the strife.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Mr. Fielding introduced his long-expected revision of the tariff on Thursday, the second in ten years. He claims that the revision of 1897 worked well, that it was adapted to the conditions of the country, and that under it the country has realized a large measure of prosperity, and therefore that he had no call to make radical changes. He protested that he could not concede to the demand of the protectionists that everything that could should be made in Canada, and he specifically refused to put a duty on tinplates. He highly praised the British preference, which, he said, had commercial advantages derived from sentiment, and it had also greatly reduced tariff taxation to consumers since it had been in force, to the estimated amount indeed of twenty-eight million dollars. In spite of that, the cabinet has made up its mind to turn its back on the general preference, which has worked so well. Instead of continuing the preference of a third off all duties, the preference is to be specific. It will carry on different imports, in some cases being higher and in some lower. Mr. Fielding 'thinks' that 'on the whole' the changes will be advantageous to Great Britain, and we sincerely hope so. If he cannot be sure on this point it is plain that to judge the matter would require long and expert analysis. The tendency in making changes specific is, whether lowering or raising duties on raw and finished material, to make them always a little more protective and a little less to the advantage of the revenue. In one change, at any rate, the British preference threatens to be lowered. Hitherto, all articles partly manufactured in Great Britain have been given the preference, but for the future it must be shown that, independent of merchants' profits, twenty-five percent of British work must have been performed on them. That is, no doubt, another slap at Germany, from whom Great Britain imports most of the partly-manufactured articles that she exports. It is protective of British manufactures to the greater detriment of British trade.

Hitherto Canada has had practically four tariffs. The general tariff, the British preference, the German surtax, and the French treaty. All these features are to be retained, and in addition there is a new feature, called the 'intermediate' tariff. Mr. Fielding describes the intermediate tariff as a tariff for negotiation. Its rates are to be lower than the general tariff by about ten percent; they will, however, be higher than the British tariff rates or preference. It is a negotiation tariff, purposely intended to induce the United States and Germany to come to terms. It introduces the reciprocity principle, not in Mr. Balfour's form of retaliation for ill-treatment, but in the form of a bonus for good treatment. The free list is to undergo some changes. It appears that some naughty people have been importing free goods and using them for purposes other than declared. Henceforward duties will have to be paid on these goods, and, if the users can prove that they used them as intended by the customs, they will receive a rebate of ninety-five percent of the duty. The same sort of thing seems to have been going on in some wicked way in connection with goods imported for government use. Hereafter such goods will pay duty like all others. It will be all the same to government whether it pays duty prices or free-trade prices. It pays the duty to itself. In Mr. Fielding's opinion the new general tariff will be practically the same as the old one. This is to be applied to Germany and the surtax on German imports is to remain in force. If Germany is good, however, she will be given the opportunity to take advantage of the intermediate tariff.

So far, it seems, there is not very much to make a pother about. That which was foreshadowed in the 'Witness' early in the year, apart from the details, has broadly happened. While on the one hand the free trade and tariff-for-revenue supplianta have receive small consideration, the extreme protectionists do not appear to have fared any better. It is a frankly opportunist tariff, indeed. Further considerations may alter proportions, but it would seem at this writing that the mountain had labored to produce a mouse. In spite of the fact that the two great Sydney companies are at daggers-drawn, the government has determined to extend the iron and steel bonuses for the next four years. Already the total bounties paid on iron and steel since this government has been in power amount to $9,209,576, of which 96.40 percent was paid during the past two years, and most of that to the Dominion Iron & Steel and the Algoma Steel Company. The Dominion Iron & Steel Company alone received $957,337 in bounties last year, the Algoma Company, $535,190, the Hamilton Steel, $200,965, and Nova Scotia Steel, $187,093, and goodness knows how much the country will be bled for during the next few years, when every pound of iron and steel will sell at top prices, and the demand will more than equal capacity of production. In detail, there are some changes in the duties on alcohol, cottons and blankets, on books, rice, raw sugar and agricultural products, whose import will appear on closer examination. Mr. Fielding assures us in spite of the fact that the farmers do not want it, and said so very plainly, that any change in the duties on agricultural products is by way of an increase. This is evidently intended to comfort the class whom the tariff most seriously injures. So far as we can see, while the new tariff could easily have been framed on broader and better lines, it might very conceivably have been worse.

WONDERFUL WESTERN EXPANSION.

Statistics of last summer's census in Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, show that the three Prairie Provinces together comprise a population of 806,928, just twice the population of Montreal and suburbs, by Messrs. Lovells' census, taken about the same time. We think it a great pity that the census department does not manage to take a quinquennial census of the whole country. What it has done, however, is very interesting. The above figure amounts to an increase of 387,416 in the past five years. Including British Columbia, the west, therefore, has already somewhat over a million souls, about a sixth of the whole nation. It promises a development between this and the next decennial census, which must give it a very potent voice in the public affairs of the Dominion. The new census returns mean that during the present session of parliament legislation will be introduced to increase the combined representation in the House of Commons of the two new prairie provinces from ten to seventeen; possibly to be fair a few more. When the North-West Territories, as this region was then known, received a representation of ten seats after the last census report, there were some who questioned the right of the Dominion to apportion them so many members. Upon the unit of representation adopted for the older provinces the North-West Teritories at that time were not actually entitled to more than six, but the influx of settlers within the last few years has been so rapid as to show that the figure ten was rather under than over the mark, and it is no exaggeration to say that by the time the 1911 count is made the three prairie provinces together will be entitled to close on fifty. On this consideration alone, therefore, it can readily be seen how desirable it is from every point of view that the Dominion should cultivate the most intimate relations between its eastern and western provinces, and how unwise it would be to adopt any tariff policy that would ignore the interests of the growing west.

The census of June last proves that there is not a single electoral district betwen Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains in which the population does not largely exceed the unit of representation in eastern Canada. Assiniboia West, which had 16,023 population in 1901, has 53,223 in the return of the present year. Assiniboia East has increased from 21,573 to 45,949; Humboldt, from 5,678 to 39,276; Edmonton, from 20,029 to 40,529; Qu'Appelle, from 15,003 to 51,350; Saskatchewan, from 17,237 to 40,477; Strathcona, from 20,678 to 60,620, and Winnipeg, from 42,340 to 90,204. Nowhere has the growth been more apparent than in the centres of population. Brandon has increased from 5,620 in 1901 to 10,411 in 1906; Calgary, from 4,091 to 11,967; Edmonton, from 2,626 to 11,163; Moosejaw, from 1,558 to 6,251; Portage la Prairie, from 3,901 to 4,985; Regina, from 2,249 to 6,169; St. Boniface, from 2,019 to 5,119, and Winnipeg, from 42,340 to 90,204. The eight cities and towns above mentioned, therefore, have realized in the five years a growth in population from 64,404 to 146,269. Although the progress of Manitoba is not as rapid as that of the newer provinces adjoining, the census of its field crops for 1905 season is most significant. The area under crops of all kinds in 1900 was 2,755,814 acres. In 1905 it was 4,175,246. The acreage of spring wheat has increased from 1,965,073 to 2,718,888. The area in oats has increased from 575,848 acres to 930,174. The yield of spring wheat in Manitoba six years ago was 18,350,893 bushels. In 1905 it was 47,565,707; of oats, in 1900, 10,592,565; and in 1905, 31,480,019; of barley, in 1900, 2,066,567, and in 1905, 6,546,134. The farm lands occupied in the province increased from 8,842,359 acres in 1901 to 10,195,604 acres in 1906. In the cases of Saskatchewan and Alberta the progress will in all probability be even more marked. The foregoing, however, in itself contains some most suggestive examples of the unparalleled progress which is to-day characterizing the development of this fertile region.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

With the presidential election less than a year and a half ahead, which in politics is not a distant date, it is natural that speculation should be rife as to who are likely to be nominated by the two great parties. The search for presidential timber by the newspapers is interesting, as it shows how narrow is the circle from which choice can be made. Among Republicans Mr. Roosevelt stands head and shoulders above all possible aspirants. His re-election is regarded as a foregone conclusion, if he will consent to reconsider his declaration that he would not again be a candidate. As yet he has given no sign of changing his mind, but his admirers, and they are many, believe that an expression of popular feeling, so great as to make it appear his duty to consent, would obtain the desired result and secure the party in power for another four years. Other names have been mentioned, among them those of Mr. Hughes, governor-elect of New York; Mr. Root, Secretary of State, and Mr. Taft, Secretary for War. But interest in these nominations is languid, being regarded as premature until Mr. Roosevelt's final decision shall be made known. The two terms limitation does not hold good in his case, as his first term was one of succession on the death of his predecessor. Anyway, it is only precedent, not law, and Mr. Roosevelt is famous as a smasher of precedents.

Presidential timber is more scarce in the Democratic party, though it could be increased were it deemed possible to elect a Southerner. As matters stand Mr. Bryan still leads the Radical Democracy, with Mr. Hearst second. But, both having records of repeated defeats by bolts from their own party, neither is likely to get the nomination, or be elected if he should. Unable to command the undivided allegiance of the party to which they belong, what hope is there of winning votes from the other? Republicans smile and say the nomination of either Bryan or Hearst would mean an easy Republican victory, the solid good sense of the nation being opposed to the destructive principles they represent. Nevertheless, it is not denied that there is a strong, widespread and growing dissatisfaction with Republican high protection and trust rule, and that, if the right man could be found, about whom all the Democratic factions could unite, and at the same time attract the elements of discontent in the Republican party, the possibility of a Democratic victory would be vastly enhanced. The search for such a man has resulted in the bringing forward of Mr. Folk, governor of Missouri. He is described as 'the tallest Democratic timber in sight,' and it is said of him that he is rapidly supplanting Mr. Bryan in the confidence of his party in the west. But for him the Republicans would have carried Missouri this fall. He not only called forth the full Democratic vote, but won the support of a considerable section of independent Republicans.

Mr. Folk, more than any other Democratic leader, represents the reform movement now sweeping over the country, but refusing to countenance the radicalism of Bryan and Hearst. Practically, he stands in Missouri as Mr. Hughes stands in New York, and still more as Mr. Roosevelt did when his name forced itself on an unwilling party. He is a reformer who has accomplished reforms. Elected prosecuting attorney in St. Louis, he sent boodlers, grafters and bribers to penitentiary. He was elected governor in 1904 by a plurality of thirty thousand, though Roosevelt carried the state at the same time by twenty-five thousand. As governor he has continued and improved his record as a firm, unflinching administrator of the law, and this year kept his state in the Democratic line, while Bryan failed to hold Nebraska and Hearst was beaten in New York. A western Republican, quoted by the Washington 'Star,' claims for Mr. Folk that he is the same kind of a Democrat as Mr. Roosevelt is a Republican. He is a progressive conservative, a constructive, not a destructive, radical; honest, courageous, self-reliant, a reformer, without being a crusader, a staunch advocate of what may be called the moral law, without pretending to superiority himself. He promptly disapproved of Mr. Bryan's policy of government ownership of railways and repudiated Hearstism entirely. If the Democrats are not wholly lost to reason, they are likely to see the wisdom of putting forward some one whom intelligent and good men can support.

WHO SHALL REPRESENT US?

Pleasing it is to note the courtesy and kindly feeling with which the press of the United States discusses the appointment of a British Ambassador to succeed Sir Mortimer Durand on the first of March next. The position is regarded as the most important in the diplomatic service of the Empire, as the selection of a United States ambassador to Great Britain is held to be the most important in that of the Republic. The close intimacy of the two nations in race, language, literature, commerce and social intercourse, while promotive of friendship, may also lead to estrangement, just as family relations often give rise to the bitterest quarrels. The chief duty of an ambassador is to remove all causes of friction and promote a cordial understanding on all questions which may arise between the power he represents and that to which he is accredited. It is conceded that this duty has been performed with great tact and success by the gentlemen sent to Washington from London. On the other side unstinted admiration has been expressed for the high character and attainments of the successive representatives of the United States in Great Britain. The traditions on both sides being thus happy and mutually complimentary, there is also a mutual desire that these should be continued.

On account of the peculiar relations between British and United States Americans, questions more or less vexatious are constantly arising, and require the most careful and delicate handling. In nearly all these questions Canada is the chiefly interested third party, and, having had long experience of the repulsive policy, to use no harsher term, pursued towards her by her big neighbor, she watches the diplomatic game with close attention. It is, therefore, necessary that, in selecting an ambassador to the United States, the British Government should be careful that the person chosen shall be 'persona grata' to the Dominion as well as to the Republic. Indeed, Mr. Jebb, an English Chamberlainite writer, proposes that a Canadian should on this occasion be chosen to represent the Empire. Canadians complain, not without show of cause, though perhaps with little show of reason, that Canadian interests, which are a frequent subject of Anglo-American diplomacy, are in the habit of being made secondary to those of the Empire. This is surely to be looked for. It would not be right to make those of the Empire bow to those of Canada. In questions of actual right our cause has more than once been surrendered, and that has been repeated recently, but no one supposes that Great Britain has, for the sake of peace, given away anything that she would not have yielded had the cause been exclusively her own. That she should value interests higher because they are Canada's, than she would if they were her own, it is perhaps natural for us to expect, but it should be remembered that while we claim Imperial championship we refuse to contribute towards the imperial burden. To appoint a Canadian would certainly have, as Mr. Jebb points out, the effect of asserting the importance of Canada in the eyes of the world and officially recognize 'the conception of co-equal nations in a partnership as the ultimate object of imperial statesmanship.' It would, indeed, anticipate a condition which Canada has been, so far, unwilling to implement.

Practically, the question would arise as to who should be appointed. We have few men whose training at all fits them for such great service, and these we cannot well spare. Lord Strathcona would perform the task marvellously well, but to appoint such a Nestor would be to say the least remarkable. But, although the fact of being a Canadian might in one way fit an ambassador to deal better with Canadian questions, it would on the other hand prejudice those questions in the eyes of the other party. Indeed, it is to be feared that to appoint any one as a Canadian would be taken ill by the nation whose likes and dislikes have also to be considered which would almost certainly take it as a slight, and make the ambassador's position far more difficult. It is suggested in British papers that the vacancy should be filled by some distinguished personage outside the regular diplomatic service, as the custom has been in the United States. On general principles this would be acceptable to Canadians, who have no particular admiration for Downing Street. Taking the imperial view of the situation, it may be observed that the assiduous courtship of the Republic by Germany and Russia, Germany especially, makes it essential that a man of the highest qualifications, eminent intellectually as well as socially, should be selected to represent the Empire at Washington.

CHEAP LABOR AND ASIATICS.

The country owes thanks to the Governor-General for his timely protest against locking our doors to the trade of the East and shutting out its abundant labor. He said that Canada at present needed nothing so much as development. Nothing would enrich the people in it so much as the rapid expansion of railways and other public facilities, and to this end cheap labor was everything. It is only a small part of the people, after all, who demand the exclusion of labor, and that part largely foreign. Exclusionism is only a development of that protectionism by which the great mass of our people are being taxed for the benefit of the few, and those not the makers of the country. The farmers of Canada supply almost all the country's wealth. Their product ultimately pays for almost all the protected manufactures. Seeing that protected industries are dependent on the home market, there is, in the last resort, with the exception of mining and fisheries, no other source from which to pay for them. The farmers pay the whole cost of our splendid ocean steamship services, in so far as these are dependent on freight. We are assured that freights hitherward do not more than pay the cost of handling. This is a result of legislation that forbids imports. The farmers pay ultimately the wages of our working men, which are growing heavier and heavier. The farmers are, as our correspondent 'Farmer,' points out, in bitter need of aid in taking in their crops. The fruit crop of British Columbia has had to be, in a measure, sacrificed because the lordly Caucasian would not pick it, while unlimited labor was knocking at the door, and could not come in. The farmers have their rights, if they could only express them, and they have the control if they would only exercise it. The saving of the empire would seem to-day to lie with the Canadian farmers. If our Asiatic fellow-citizens are to be insulted for their color and excluded when all their demand is to do honest work, that is badly needed to be done, for as much money as they can get for it, there would seem to be the greatest peril to our Indian empire, whose people have been diligently taught the world-wide blessings of British liberty. The place of the Caucasian is that of an employer of labor. When he devotes himself to what Asiatics can do, he will have to compete with Asiatics. The Asiatics cannot be kept out of the east, and if we will not use them here they will soon compete with us there.

ANOTHER DREADNOUGHT

KEEL PLATES LAID AT PORTSMOUTH BY SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

Portsmouth, England, Dec. 3. — The keel plates of another 'Dreadnought' were laid here by Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, this morning. The new battleship will be larger and more powerful than the 'Dreadnought,' and, as much as the preliminary work has already been done, it is expected that her construction will progress rapidly.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Canada and the Mails—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Liberals and the Unionist Free-Traders—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Tough Old Tariff—In the United States—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
South America—A Limitless Field for North-American Enterprise—The 'Sun,' New York.
The Russian Struggle — Changes in the Election Law—Correspondence of the 'Morning Post,' London.
Finland Protecting Russia — New York 'Tribune.'
An Amusing Bismarck Document — New York 'Evening Post.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Moriz Rosenthal—By Richard Specht, in the 'Independent,' New York.
A Soldier Dramatist—The Career of a Remarkable Man—'Daily Mail,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Onward Into Light — Richard Chenevix Trench.
The Severn Sea—Poem, by Wilfrid L. Randell, in the 'Spectator,' London.
The Prince of Poets—'Ronsard and La Pléiade'—J. B. Atkins, in the 'Standard,' London.
Mark Twain's Autobiography — 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
The Copyright Maze—The 'Tribune,' London.
Bret Harte and Argonauts—W. L. Jepson, in the 'Sunset Magazine.'
Literature and Politics—Lecture by the Poet Laureate—The 'Standard,' London.
Mr. W. B. Yeats's Poems—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
'Persia Past and Present'—Professor Stanley Lane-Poole, in the 'Tribune,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Growth of Truth: As Illustrated in the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood—William Osler, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, in the 'British Medical Journal.' Abridged.
The Story of the Discovery of the First Aniline Dye—By Sir William Henry Perkin, in the 'Scientific American.'
Educational Troubles of Germany—New York 'Evening Post.'
Broadside of the 'Dreadnought's' Guns — The 'World,' New York.
Water from an Irish Bog — Portland 'Oregonian.'
Science Notes.

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

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary commendation.]

FOREIGN LABOR AGITATORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, The presence in a Canadian city of some importance of an American labor leader in charge of a strike, the parties involved being both British subjects, revives the question as to the necessity and utility of legislation of a kind similar to the 'Lougheed' bill, the provisions of which were to make it next to impossible for alien demagogues to stir up trouble and so counsel Canadian wage earners as to make it extremely difficult for a peaceable and quick settlement of an industrial dispute. I want to say that I yield to no one in my respect for all those who are earnestly engaged in the work of ameliorating the conditions of the common people, but my respect for these will not permit me to overlook or fail to protest against the conduct of some who, while preaching 'peace and brotherhood,' practice and abet verbal and physical violence.

Such seems to be the case in respect to Mr. Fay, who has been in charge of the Hamilton street car strike, but who has so far not been successful in effecting a settlement. Before proceeding to discuss the rights of Mr. Fay, while temporarily domiciled in Canada, I wish to point out that a serious reflection is cast upon the intelligence of not only the Hamilton street car men but the whole Canadian labor movement, when a body of Canadian workingmen admit that they are inferior in negotiation and intelligence, and must therefore solicit and engage the services of outsiders to settle local disputes. Right here let me state that there are men in the American labor movement who are sincere, and lovers of peace, but they are decidedly not in the majority. And if the preaching of the 'Brotherhood of man' means anything it is that we have no right, judged by moral standards, of killing or wounding those of our brothers who do not agree with us. I hold no brief for those whom union men denominate 'scabs,' but I contend, and my contention is supported in law and morals, that I have no right to assault or kill one that does not see eye to eye with myself. Yet it seems, that as strikes increase in number, they produce greater and more dangerous violence, so that it would appear that Mahomet's dictum to his followers to use persuasion if possible, and if not the sword, is being followed by a certain class of labor propagandists. That such tactics are bound to bring a disastrous reaction is borne out by facts. Whenever a strike takes place, employers, fearing violence, engage a number of thugs, arm them and order them to shoot to kill upon the slightest provocation. Which demonstrates that violence in aggression induces and compels still greater violence in reprisal. The international labor movement may or may not be in the best interests of Canadian wage earners, but every intelligent man will admit, that as long as Canada remains British, having different laws and customs from those of her southern neighbor, for one who is an alien to come to this country and refuse to leave when proper officials are convinced that his staying will lead to still further violence, is a piece of intolerant presumption that should not be borne. It may be said by Canadian defenders of international unions that there are many Canadians holding office in American labor organizations who sometimes settle disputes in cities on the other side of the line. That, however, does not alter the case, nor change the circumstances. The duty of the police and other officers of the law is to protect life, liberty and property and any and all persons violating any of these rights, to the detriment of another, come within the law and can be dealt with according to our own or any other criminial code. For the international president of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees' Union to wire his subordirates to stay in the country and seek the protection of the United States consul is another piece of unparalleled presumption that should be repudiated by the Canadian supporters of international unionism.

Blackstone says that 'Every Englishman's house is his castle,' and I would therefore ask what right I have to invade another man's country and lay myself open to the charge of being a trouble maker and yet, when politely told to leave a country in which I have practically no right, I insultingly answer, 'I'll go when it suits me.' I strongly disapprove of the principle upon which the 'Lougheed' legislation was based as being unwarranted, and a restriction of liberty, but, Senator Lougheed will soon have reason to again introduce his famous bill if several more cases of the Hamilton kind occur. Until Canada is annexed to the United States the authorities of the former are the best judges of what action is necessary to preserve the peace in their own country. Our law permits us treating Fay as an alien enemy, and inflicting upon him severe punishment. He should therefore in the interests of the movement he represents leave Canada without further parley.

I desire to say in conclusion, that it is deeply to be regretted that the number, violence and magnitude of industrial disputes in Canada is increasing. I have said on several occasions, and say so again, that the majority of workingmen are opposed to strikes. In many cases they are the victims of demagogues and self-seekers, who care for little regardless of their own self-interests. These breeders of strife in the guise of friendship are the real enemies of the welfare of the working classes. The majority of them do not follow their trade, but in various capacities are supposed to represent their fellow-unionists and receive good salaries for doing little work. They are well fed and well dressed and labor leaders in name only.

What is wanted in order to prevent the influence of these demagogues is for those who sympathise with the poor and oppressed wage toiler to organize 'industrial disputes' and other associations that would tend to dissipate the joy of prejudice that envelops the several phases of the labor problem in so far as it refers to rights and relations of employer and employee.

B. ROSE.

15 Vercheres street, Nov. 27.

OUTSIDE BANK INSPECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on having found among the bankers a supporter of your proposal to establish a system of outside bank inspection. I am afraid, however, that it will take more than all the assistance you can get both from Mr. McLeod and your correspondent, 'Observer,' to make out a good case for the establishment of any such foolish machinery.

You say, 'An effective bureau of inspection would have saved the Banque du People, the Banque Ville Marie, the Ontario Bank and others from their worst evils, even if it did not save them altogether.'

Setting aside the necessary definition of your phrase, 'an effective bureau of inspection,' and supposing such a thing were obtainable, in my opinion it could not have done any such work as you claim. It is hardly possible to conceive of such results being brought about by any possible audit or inspection.

What manager or director in control of any of our banks would be content to be taken charge of, like so many stupid, errant schoolboys, and twisted or guided or bullied into a condition of fitness, by irresponsible auditors or inspectors, carrying probably less weight than some of their own clerks?

You talk of 'inspection,' but what you evidently have in mind is some kind of regenerating apparatus for achieving a combination of moral and mental reform, rounded out and completed with a special banking training by means of which unprincipled and incompetent bank managers and directors can be transformed into efficient specimens of their kind; and the institutions they are connected with so saved.

But if it had been possible for an effective bureau of inspection to save the banks named from failing, would it have been a good thing for the community? I say, most emphatically, no. Death is as necessary in this world as life, and, when efficiency has gone out of an institution, in God's name let it die. Its place will be taken by something better. What the community wants is efficiency; and it can have that only from powerful institutions, owing their strength to spontaneous growth from within, not to buttressing up and watching care from the outside.

Nature's way of working is to obtain strength and efficiency by establishing a struggle for life, and causing the fittest, because the strongest, to survive. The 'Witness' and its supporters know better. They say—let all live, good and bad, strong and weak alike, and let the community establish machinery to take charge of the incompetent and bad, and reform them, and make them competent so that they may continue to hold their positions, and the weak institutions with which they are connected be kept alive, and things made pleasant all round—and damn the expense!

But Nature will have none of it. Strength will continue to rule till the end of time; and we shall only waste our time and energy and money by trying to make the virtually dead or dying to live.

The world is already suffering to a deplorable extent from its ever-growing army of non-producers, but the 'Witness' still calls for more.

The 'Witness,' I am glad to see, has a high opinion of the Bank of Nova Scotia. It is probably, for its size, the strongest bank in the country, and it deserves all the credit that it has, both for the work it has done, the position it has achieved, and for the men it has raised. But it might interest the 'Witness' to know that, thirty-five years ago, that bank had an experience not unlike that of the 'Ontario,' of recent date. Its manager took to speculating to an enormous extent with the bank's money, on his own account, and caused such loss to the bank as to endanger its credit and existence. Fortunately, however, there was then, as now, no government, or ouside inspection to enable the carping press and gaping public to get in their fine work; otherwise, the bank, instead of living to be a blessing to the country and a credit to all connected with it, would in all probability, have been speedily hurried to a dishonored grave. As an example in this discussion it is well worth pondering over.

THOS FYSHE.

70 McTavish street, Nov. 27.

THE HINDOO INVASION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As I suppose the telegraphed news concerning the 'Hindoo invasion' will be scant, I send you some news items and an editorial from the Vancouver 'Daily World.' The 'World' is doing all it can to have the Hindoos shut out altogether. Without just stating that they go about the streets insulting women and stealing, the paper has done what it could to let it be supposed they do. It is a campaign of insinuation, and of sweeping charges based on trifles, and is, of course, conducted to please the workingmen. The farmers would be pleased to have some prospect of getting help. The fruit-growers last year could not hire enough pickers, even when they offered double the wages of former years. One grower offered to sell half his acreage in fruit at about half the price it would bring but for the difficulty in getting the fruit picked, and gave that difficulty as his reason for selling at all.

I suppose by the time the news of the Hindoo immigration reaches the east, it will appear that no one in British Columbia wants them in the country; and that is very far from the truth. They look a fine set of men, quite dignified, and with a martial bearing. They are taller, I believe, on the average than Canadians. That is said to unfit them for mining work or for work with pick and shovel as navvies. Yet the 'World' says they are fast getting positions in the mines. And an employment agent told me they were doing well on the railways up country. He said a batch had travelled inland of their own accord to find work, and had found it. I saw some working on the roads here, and they worked harder than white men.

While many wear old and ill-fitting garments, and quite a few their army clothes, there are some quite well dressed in the ordinary clothes of the country, save that they hold to the turban. It seems likely that they will all put on as good clothing as any workingmen as fast as they can earn the money.

As to their not being able to stand the climate, they do not look in the least bit annoyed by it at present. The 'World' says the signs are that we shall have an exceptionally hard winter, and gives that as another reason for keeping them out. Certainly, if the boats keep on bringing hundreds at a trip, there will be difficulty in housing and finding work immediately. But from what the 'World' says of their clannishness, the ones longest in the country will soon be looking after the new arrivals. I suppose no one would be surprised to see the Hindoo influx reach larger proportions than the Chinese did. If it does, British Columbia may soon double its industries.

FARMER.

Vancouver, Nov. 22.

LONDON LETTER

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

London, Nov. 16.

The House of Lords has kept hard at work all this week amending the Education Bill. I will not rehearse details, but the cumulative effect on the government of their alterations is seen in a speech delivered by Mr. Birrell at Bristol. 'This bill of the House of Lords,' he declared, 'is a sheer impossibility.' And again: 'A Liberal government has no use for such a measure.' The ultimate issue of the conflict between the two Houses it is as difficult as ever to foresee. There is no doubt that the Lords, as wise bargainers striving to strike a bargain, have proceeded on the principle of asking a shilling when they expect to get and will be satisfied with two-pence. It seems to be generally allowed in the House of Lords now that the Archbishop of Canterbury is the foster-parent of the bill as modified. As befits his position, he has tried to steer a middle course between extremists, represented by Lord Halifax and most of the Roman Catholic peers, and on the other hand supporters of the government measure. The consequence is that the bill which, as altered, is disowned by Lord Crewe for the government, and by Lord Salisbury for the opposition, must be championed by the head of the English Church.

A notable pioneer in the cause of women's education was Miss Dorothea Beale, for 48 years principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, and as such known to thousands of women and girls of the professional classes who have passed through her hands. She has died in harness, as she would have wished, for she was a woman of indomitable and untiring energy.

Like many other pioneers in other spheres, she had rough work to do, and she was not a woman to flinch from it. Of course she had the defects of such a character. She was imperious, and disposed to ride rough-shod over other people's opinions and feelings—always for their good as she believed. She was a rigid disciplinarian, and did not allow that measure of responsibility to elder girls which is commonly supposed to be an important part of school preparation for after life. As an instance of this may be cited the fact that, with a college of nearly one thousand pupils of all ages, she herself edited the school magazine. Indeed she kept the reins entirely in her own hands, even her teachers being less her partners than her servants. She distrusted the freedom of the Women's Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and established for her pupils a hall at Oxford where her eye could still in some measure be upon them when they took a university course. But she was a magnificent organizer, and her school machine ran perfectly under her strong controlling hand. Cheltenham College, indeed, is a wonderful monument to one woman's energy and zeal—so much so that an admirer writing in the press this week after her death, says enthusiastically, that the whole place is so instinct with her spirit that it seems as though it were only an insignificant part of Miss Beale which was dead—a remark which was meant as a compliment, but perhaps was a doubtful one.

Miss Beale had, as indicated, splendid practical powers and a very vigorous, though possibly not a profound mind. She had not herself the advantage of a university education, but had acquired a certain amount of knowledge in several departments of learning; and as soon as she had grasped something of a subject, her practical instinct led her to interest herself in the best methods of teaching it—and of course that led her aside from any exhaustive or thorough acquisition of any field of learning.

Her adopted town, Cheltenham, gave her a unique honor when they made her a freeman of the borough, and Edinburgh University gave her an honorary degree. The authorities of Gloucester Cathedral asked permission for her ashes to be buried there, and this was done. It is a matter of no small moment to find the woman who is to step into her position. Whoever it be, it cannot be a second Miss Beale. In a sense the leaders of education in this generation must be of somewhat different fibre, but while recognizing this, it is undoubtedly true that she did a work in her day of unique extent, and left a flourishing and even stately house of learning for some new head to mould and direct.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE SCHOLAR

A MONTREALER HONORED BY CAMBRIDGE AS WELL AS McGILL.

According to a letter received from Cambridge, Mr. Louis Vessot King, of this city, has been elected a scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, having won the Wilson scholarship, valued at £30. Mr. King was formerly a pupil at the



MR. LOUIS V. KING.

old Montreal High School. He led the A.A. examination lists in June of 1901. Entering McGill he showed unusual ability, and graduated in 1905 with first rank honors in mathematics. He also won the Anne Molson medal for proficiency in the same subject.

Shortly after graduating, Mr. King was nominated by McGill to a scholarship of £80 per year, offered by Christ's College, Cambridge. In his examinations in May last he took a first class and a first prize in mathematics.

The scholarship just won holds good until he attains the standing which will entitle him to an M.A. degree. In addition to his intellectual capacity, Mr. King is a notable oarsman, having won his oar both in the Lent and May-week races.

To be elected a scholar of Christ's College is regarded as a great honor among British students.

'OUR CANAL SYSTEM'

MR. ERNEST MARCEAU GIVES INTERESTING HISTORICAL SKETCH.

At the monthly meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, held in the Chateau de Ramezay last evening, Mr. Ernest Marceau, C.E., superintending engineer of the Quebec canals, gave an interesting address, illustrated by photographs, on 'The origin of our canal system.' Judge Sicotte, president, was in the chair.

Mr. Marceau showed that the beginning of the system dates away back to 1651, when the gentlemen of the Seminary projected a waterway from Montreal to Lachine.

Mr. Marceau said that through the patient and intelligent labors of one of the Dominion archivists, Mr. Douglas Brymner, the store of documents bearing on the construction of the first Canadian canals had been considerably increased, and since the publication of his report for the year 1886, much light had been thrown upon the subject, although many points were still obscure. The documents unearthed by Mr. Brymner referred to the small canals between Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis, and also to a lock built at Sault Ste. Marie in the early years of the eighteenth century. There was, however, a previous attempt made at improving navigation, and a few years only had elapsed after the settlement of the French at Montreal, when the necessity for bettering the means of communication between the rising city and the settlements already existing at Lachine, St. Anne de Bellevue, etc., became apparent.

The route then followed by canoes was along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, but it was exceedingly dangerous, and in the year 1700 the Superior of the Sulpicians undertook to improve the River St. Pierre, and to make it navigable for canoes from its mouth to Lake St. Pierre, a shallow body of water lying about half way between Montreal and Lachine, which body of water has now disappeared owing chiefly to the works in connection with the Lachine canal. But the work was left unfinished, owing to the failure of the contractor.

In 1708 Louis XIV. ordered plans and estimates of the work to be submitted to him, the undertaking having been recognized as devolving upon the royal authorities; but owing to the condition of affairs in France during the latter part of the reign, the scheme had to be again postponed.

With the rapid development of the territory around the Great Lakes, which followed British occupation, the necessity of improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence soon made itself felt, and before twenty years had elapsed, the first canals with locks were undertaken. In the year 1779 a series of four canals was put under way by the Royal Engineers, their object being to permit canoes to overcome the various rapids between Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis. The location of the canals was: The lower one, a short distance above Cascades Point; the second at Trou du Moulin; the third, at the Split Rock Rapid, and the fourth at Coteau du Lac. The aggregate length of these canals was about 1,700 feet, with five locks, and the work was completed in 1783.

These canals had only been in use for a short time when it was found that the locations adopted for the two lower ones were defective, the locks and other structures being injured by floating ice every spring. In 1800 certain changes were recommended, and these took about four years to complete.

Mr. Marceau divided the history of Canadian canals into four periods, extending from 1777 to 1905, and gave the dimensions of the several locks on the waterways, and the height of water on the sills.

A most hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Marceau for his valuable historic paper.

It was announced that the following donations to the museum had been received during the past month: A bronze medal from Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons; five copper coins from Mr. R. W. McLachlan. To the library: Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry, three volumes and a document; Mr. Alfred Sandham, Toronto, six books; Judge Sicotte, seventeen books and pamphlets; Mr. James D. Morrison and Mr. Albert T. Lucas, a patent of a grant of land, dated 1830, signed by Sir John Colborne, Governor of Upper Canada. To the National Gallery: From E. J. Vickery, Yarmouth, N.S., a steel engraving view of Halifax, 1830; from Mrs. T. S. Scott, Ottawa, photograph portrait of Alex. M. Ross, chief engineer and builder of Victoria bridge; also three other photographs of objects connected with the opening of the bridge.

Judge Sicotte reported that he had met with favorable response to his efforts to raise a life governors' fund of from two to five thousand dollars. Already $000 had been received.

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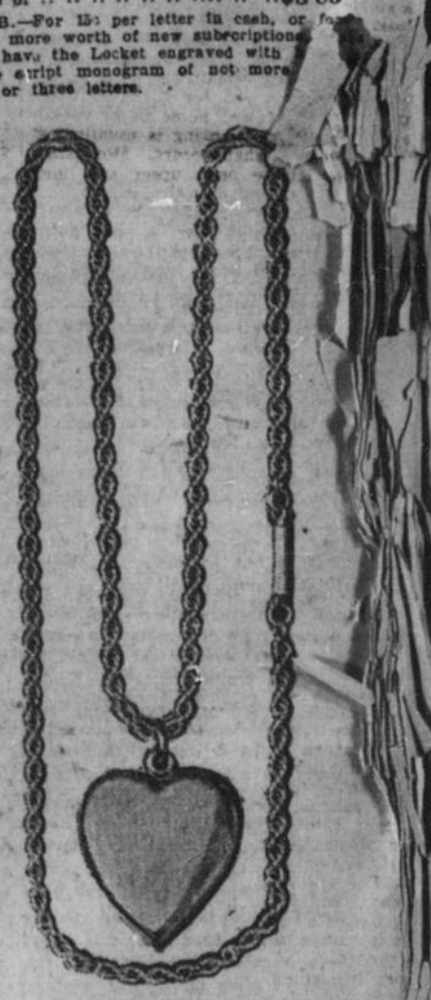
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HUNTING THE WALRUS

HOW THE SPORT IS CARRIED ON IN BAFFIN LAND.

As the buffalo has been exterminated from the animal kingdom, the dodo and great auk from the bird world, and the whale now virtually being killed out so speedily that its early annihilation is inevitable, so a like fate has befallen the walrus, and it can now only be obtained in the remote fastnesses of the Arctic seas, whereas one hundred years ago it abounded on the shores of Newfoundland, Anticosti and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. But the unrestrained lust for the slaughter of every oil-yielding marine creature which prevailed in those days caused a wholesale butchery of the walrus by American, British and colonial whalemen, and to-day one cannot secure a solitary specimen of a live walrus anywhere south of Hudson's Strait.

There are, however, venturesome voyagers still pursue them, since with their growing scarcity has come an increase in the value of their hides, tusks and oil. A favorite resort for them now is Frobisher Bay, one of the great fiords that penetrate into the heart of Baffin Land, into which it strikes back two hundred miles. Here, in one of its numerous unnamed harbors, the walrus hunters will build themselves a hut on shore, covered with felt and thickly banked with snow, so as to increase its warmth in winter, laying up their little schooner at anchor, as the business will not pay to engage a steamer. Some Esquimaux tribes are settled in this bay, and with the aid of these the hunting of the walrus, as well as the musk oxen, polar bears and silver foxes, is done. The natives are faithful and honest, expert hunters and unwearying helpers; and in their rude kyaks, or native boats, are equal to any emergency that the waters of this isolated region may create for them.

Walrus hunting is a very risky pursuit, as these animals become very dangerous when they have their young with them or are chased by boats or kyaks. June and July are the best months to stalk them, as they are then hunted on the outside ice, which is broken up into fragments, or 'pans,' and not frozen into vast sheets like the shore ice. Large boats, as well as kyaks, are essential to the hunt, to pursue the quarry and harpoon it when shot, else it will sink. The herds have always a watchman, and if angry will make for the boats and attack them. It is not uncommon for an infuriated bull walrus to charge a boat and rip a plank out of its bottom with a single stroke of his powerful tusks, unless stopped by a rifle bullet as he approaches, and if he seriously injures a boat it has to be hauled up on a pan of ice and the crew remain there till another skiff is sent out for them, and the injured one is towed home to be repaired, while a day's hunting is usually lost when such a mishap occurs. More than once boats have been upset and men drowned by a herd of walruses attacking them, and many an Esquimaux family has lost its bread-winner by having his frail skin kyak ripped apart by a savage specimen, himself being thrown into the water and then killed by his assailant's tusks. These natives do not, however, place themselves into the manholes of their boats, as do the Greenlanders, or the fatalities would be greater. They swim like fishes, and when attacked abandon the boat, dive below the water, and make for a pan of ice, on to which they clamber until rescued.

The mode of fishing is for a wooden whaleboat, with a crew of six or eight men, to proceed to the chase, accompanied by a native in a kyak to fling the harpoon, this being the most satisfactory way of killing them, as by means of the harpoon line the sinking bodies can be recovered, whereas, if struck by a bullet, they often sink before the boat can reach them. The wooden boat and her crew protect the kyak from destruction and gather up the spoil as it is acquired. A walrus weighs from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds, according to age, food, and condition. They do not yield much fat, this coating being only about a hand's breadth thick, and eight or ten of them are needed to make a ton of oil. The skin, which is very hard, thick and tough, is used chiefly for polishing brass, steel and other metals, being in good demand in England and America for these purposes. The flesh is used by the natives always, and by whites, too, when nothing better is to be had. The creatures are fattest in winter, this being no doubt a provision of nature in their behalf. They live chiefly on clams and shellfish, which they dig from the strand where the beds of these exist. It is in this work that they wear out their tusks, and not, as some suggest, by fighting or dragging themselves upon the ice. When they are in their prime their tusks are long and much sought after as trophies, but as they grow old the tusks wear down, and as they can no longer get at the clams they lie on the ice and try for seals. They are gregarious, and sometimes a herd will number twenty.

When the hunters' boats dash among them they will bellow furiously, and rear up against the gunwale, as many as three or four angry heads showing, while they try to overturn the boat, but if their tusks are poor, and better ones seem likely to be got, they are beaten off with the oars, while if they are to be killed a charge of shot is sent down their open throats, and then harpooned, to be towed back to the shore and cut up.

The Esquimaux formerly harpooned and then lanced the creatures, but now use fire arms instead of lances to kill them, this being less dangerous, as the walrus are most vicious when wounded. It is rather noteworthy, in this connection, that the Esquimaux of these northern waters are no longer able to hunt and kill whales with their harpoons and other primitive weapons, the former being stuck into the leviathans in great numbers, with bladders of air attached, till it was unable to sink, and was then despatched with a long spear thrust into its vitals. Contact with the white man has robbed the Esquimaux of his proficiency in this, and now he has to rely entirely upon the white man's boats, firearms and other lethal weapons.

Many a fierce combat takes place in the north between the walrus and the Polar bear. The latter stalks the walrus as it lies asleep on the floe or the shore, approaching on hind feet like Kipling's Adam Zad, 'the bear that walks like a man,' and carrying in the forepaws a block of ice to drop on the walrus and crush its skull with. If the aim is good the bear's meal is easily secured, but if the walrus awakens there is a battle royal. The fighters are almost equally matched, except, perhaps, that the bear is more at home on the floe and can thus retreat if he finds he cannot win, but otherwise he makes his kill. Once in a while, however, a walrus is secured by the hunter whose battle-scarred flanks attest that he has been in conflict with the one enemy, save man, whom he has in the Arctic regions. The Esquimaux tell thrilling stories of these encounters, many of which they have witnessed; and the skull of the walrus is so thick and its hide so tough that it seems incredible how the bear can win the struggle. But he usually is the victor, and then the Esquimaux steal as near as possible, and while Bruin is gorging himself, end his existence with a bullet and secure both carcases and hides.

A season's kill of walrus in Frobisher Bay is about from eighty to a hundred, but they are more numerous further north, and Peary has shot three hundred in a month in Melville Inlet, to use as food for his dogs in his polar trips. He uses his steamer in hunting them, and, of course, such a cruise is devoid of danger, as his Esquimaux perch themselves in the rigging and harpoon the creatures as he pots them from the quarterdeck. The walrus is one of the mainstays of the Esquimaux, his flesh being their food, his blubber yielding the oil with which they heat their homes, his hide supplying ropes and harness for the dogs, his tusks and bone converted into various implements and bartered for the articles the white man brings. Besides hunting the walrus, the musk oxen are hunted inland and the arctic foxes trapped, and between them all the venture is a paying one.—London 'Globe.'

DOG POLICE OF EUROPE.

(William G. Fitz-Gerald,' in the 'Century.')

That a policeman on night duty in a great city would be more respected by criminals if accompanied by a powerful and sagacious dog is a reasonable supposition; yet it remained for little Belgium to carry out this innovation in Antwerp, Ghent, Mons, Bruges and Ostend. As time went on and the number of dogs was increased it became apparent that night crimes, even in the worst quarters of Ghent, almost disappeared. Cunning ruffians had often contrived to outwit the soldiery patrol, but these big, swift, silent-footed and sagacious sheep-dogs inspired terror in the most desperate evildoers.

The night service of the city is now made by about one hundred and twenty guards, assisted by fifty or sixty perfectly trained dog police. The alert German Minister of the Interior sent a commissary into Belgium to investigate for himself the merits of the dog police. The report of this official was so striking that within three years one hundred and fifty German corporations had also installed dogs as auxiliary police and were soon satisfied, as also were many cities of Austria, Hungary and Italy, of the canine policeman's superb sense of duty, as well as to its loyalty, vigilance, fidelity, and its indifference to bribes and salary alike.

WANDERINGS OF THE JOKE.

The world is still waiting for the man of science who will formulate with precision the periodic law of jokes. Yesterday Sir Francis Burnard, lecturing at Chester, said that 'experience had taught him that the witticism supposed to be original or the absurd situation fondly imagined to be absolutely new, had, as a rule, already appeared in 'Punch. A joke, he said, travelled rapidly. After wandering over Europe and America the poor old joke, done almost to death, was in some queer disguise brought back to Mr. Punch, who was expected to welcome his property as an entire novelty.' The knight gave his audience to understand that there is a sort of joke index in the possession of the paper he edited with so much success. 'Mr. Punch had only to refer to one of his own volumes to find the jose in a state of perfect preservaton, like the fly in amber.' Any one who has ever had anything to do with the editing of humorous writings will cordially agree with Sir Francis about the immortality of all the principal jokes. Indeed, one of the principal arguments for the position that humor is of the devil is the shameless effrontery with which people will support the statement that the joke they are purveying is a new one. Again and again persons have sent to this office accounts of humorous things said to them as they alleged, under circumstances which insured the absolute novelty of the joke. A man will declare that his own small son lately said an elaborately funny thing. The funny thing, on inspection, is found to be the same that Hamilcar told of the infant Hannibal, and that has been going ever since. — London 'News.'

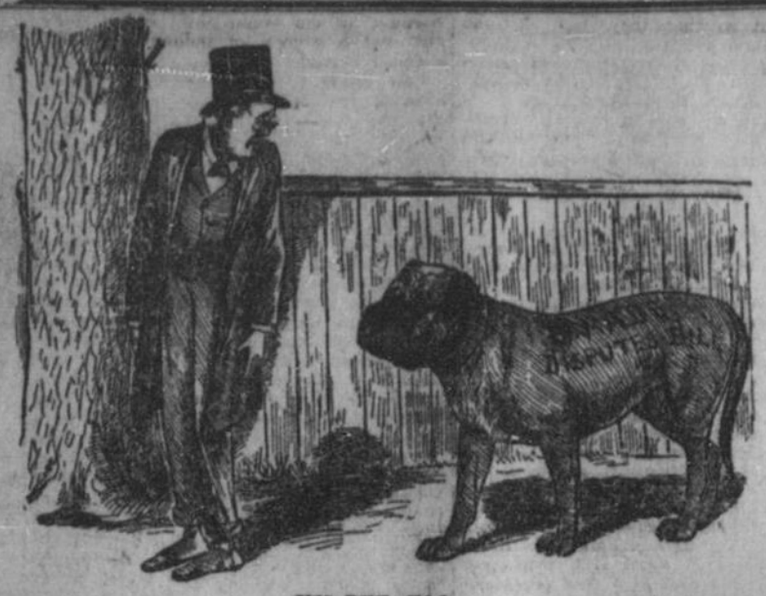
NUTRIMENT OF BACON.

(From the Chicago 'Journal.')

Prof. Snyder, of the Minnesota food station, gives in a report some reasons why bacon should become popular. In reference to a test he says that bacon was cut in thin slices and baked or broiled in the oven until crip and brown. All the fat which was cooked out was saved and eaten with the bread and other foods which made up the daily fare.

On an average about 90 percent of the protein and 96 percent of the fat of the ration containing bacon were digested and about 88 percent of the energy was available. Calculated values for bacon alone showed over 90 percent protein and 96 percent digestible fat, figures which compare favorably with those which have been obtained for other animal foods.

'Lean bacon contains as much protein and about twice as much digestible fat as either meats,' says Prof. Snyder, 'making it at the same time and even at a higher price a pound a cheaper food than other meats. Bacon fat is easily digested, and when combined with other foods it appears to exert a favorable mechanical action upon digestion.'



HIS PET TOO.

Mr. Balfour.—Good old doggie—come on, then; it's all right, I won't hurt you!

(Mr. Bonar Law recently said that the Liberal Party, being afraid of that dangerous animal on their hearth-rug, the Labor Party, had decided to make a pet of it.) —'Westminster Gazette.'

[It was possibly good tactics of the Liberal Government in Great Britain to bring on, in one session, a number of contentious measures to all of which the Lords would object, so that that House must either let some of them pass, or else heap up a very large amount of indignation against them and their prerogatives. The Liberal Education Bill having been chopped to mince meat under the superintendence of the bishops, the next to come on is the Trade Disputes Bill, peculiarly offensive to the Lords temporal. It is said to be the policy of the Conservative party to let this measure pass, as to kill it would be a positive relief to the Liberal government, in view of its radical quality and the contention it is qualified to breed in the Liberal ranks.]

AN EXPERT ON TYPHOONS.

('Westminster Gazette' (London)

'What do I think of a blow in the China seas?' echoed a weather-grizzled master-mariner, as he threw back his head and glanced at the angle of the wall and ceiling in the offices of a firm with ships in Far Eastern waters, as if he were looking aloft at the topsails in search of indications of the weather. 'Well, a lot of that depends on the packet under a man's feet, and' (with a slow emphasis) 'on how she's handled, of course. I've been in a few of them, it's true, and came very near not coming out of one or two. For you can take my word for it, when one of those typhoons or cyclones—call them what you will—begins to blow, it's a case of stowing everything—possible or not. You see, the thing works in a circle, and the farther you get into it the worse you get it. I've known a man in a China Sea typhoon blown clean up into the air and overboard like a tiny parachute in a puff of wind; that was owing to the wind getting in under his oilskin coat on a sudden. One awkward point about a typhoon is that, owing to its being a number of storms working round and round in and about each other, it gets up no end of a cross-sea, choppy and never sure for more than a few minutes; and the damages to many a small packet sends them to the bottom. Of course big ones get hurt as well at times. They usually begin down the Philippines way, and work up the Yellow Sea till they strike the land and break up, if they don't wear out before they get there. Personally, from what I see in the papers, I don't think the present one's a very severe sort of thing—except that it's struck Hongkong and done some damage there.'

LAZY LASCARS.

To just how fine a point laziness or imperturbability may be carried was illustrated to the passengers on a Staten Island ferry-boat the other day by three Lascars, who were a part of the crew of an English tramp steamer that was lying at anchor near the edge of the ship channel between the Statue of Liberty and Robbins Reef Light. The three men were on a plank that was swung down on the side of the vessel, and they were supposed to be painting the hull with that brilliant red color that always seems to be so necessary a part of the appearance of all tramps of the sea. But they weren't really working. They were just loafing, squatted down on their heels, watching the ferry-boat as it swept toward their craft. The big boat sent a swell out from each side of it, and just as it came up to the tramp the pilot had to check the speed of the boat, owing to a tow that was crossing its course. The waves rolled on toward the side of the tramp, however, and just before the first one reached the plank the three Lascars rose to their feet and stood erect until the last wave had washed over the plank on which they were standing. Then, as one man, they quatted on their heels again.—Pittsburg 'Despatch.'

Labor men and settlement workers of Chicago, Ill., are preparing to wage a vigorous and relentless war on the 'sweat-shop' system in that city this fall and winter. An exhibition following similar lines given in Berlin and London will contain booths modelled in exact reproduction of the typical 'sweat shops,' with men, women and children at work in them.

JAPS IN CALIFORNIA.

(New York 'Sun.')

In California the Japanese labor first sought the fruit fields, and it is in the work of cutting, drying and packing fruit that the unorganized ununionized Jap has the most strongly intrenched himself. In this field the padrone system is not in use, the manager of the fruit ranches deals directly with the individual Jap laborer at a lower wage than that demanded by white laborers.

In the raisin packing district throughout the San Joaquin valley region, in the citrus belt of Southern California, and in the apple country along the foothills the Japanese have been growing more numerous each year. Yet the labor field has not been monopolized by the Japanese, as is demonstrated each year when the ranch owners are hard put to it to get laborers of any color to pick their fruit.

The other fields of unskilled labor invaded by the Japanese are those of section work on the railways, clam and abolene digging along the coast, and house service. In the latter occupation the Japanese have been engaging in greater numbers yearly. Most of the Japanese house servants are young men who attend school between meal times and sit up over their books every night. The Japanese house servants usually ask smaller pay than that given other servants, out of consideration for the fact that they are absent from their duties certain hours of each day. The average pay of a Jap boy is from $15 to $25 a month; the girl from the employment agency gets $30 and more. In the cities the men from the Orient own non-union restaurants, they run non-union barber shops, and even do non-union carpentry work and jobbing.

GREATEST OF AMERICAN BIG GAME.

(Ernest Thompson Seton, in 'Scribner's Magazine.')

The buffalo is the bulkiest living land-animal native to North America. A full grown buffalo bull stands about five feet eight or ten inches at the shoulder and weighs about eighteen hundred pounds. But specimens of over six feet at the withers have been recorded, and Mr. Hornaday tells me that he weighed a living bull at 2,190 pounds.

A full grown cow stands about four feet eight at the shoulders, and according to Audubon weighs about twelve hundred pounds, though Henry says seldom over seven or eight hundred pounds. The lower weight seems to be nearer the average run, but I have seen cows that stood as high, and looked as heavy as ordinary bulls.

THE MISSING NOTE

(From 'Iskro.')

One of the leading tenors in Moscow was called upon to sing an opera in which one note was much too high for him, but he got a man in the orchestra to come in just at the right time and supply the note. In exchange the tenor was to take him to supper. The plan answered well, the applause was loud, but the tenor forgot all about the supper. Next time he sang the opera he went to the front of the stage, put his hand on his heart and opened his mouth as wide as he could. His discomfiture was great when the expectant hush was broken by a voice from the orchestra saying: 'Where's my supper?'

Sample Boxes Free!!

Every Home Needs this New Discovery.



ANCIENT Greece will always be remembered for the fine types of manhood supplied by the heroes of her battlefields and the athletes of her arenas, but still more will these heroes and athletes themselves be remembered for the custom they bequeathed to later ages of healing sore and injured places on their bodies by the external application of some secret balm or salve. The Greek charioteers did not emerge from their mad races without some severe bruise or gaping wound; and to anoint each injury carefully with their favorite balm was an indispensable part of the day's programme. If we travel back in history we find that this external "rubbing" has prevailed right from the earliest times, and the only explanation of its survival, amidst so many changes in science seems to lie in the fact that the external use of salves and balms is dictated to us by Nature herself. Our own instinct tells us to rub a part that hurts; and in Zam-Buk the ideal substance to apply to an injured or diseased surface is universally believed to have been found at last. It is a well-known fact that preparations, such as ointments, creams, salves, liniments and embrocation have hitherto been imperfect in their action, and, moreover, they frequently contain quantities of rancid animal fat and mineral products of a harmful nature.

Zam-Buk is free from any of these serious objections. It is made exclusively from herbal extracts and essences. Just as nature prompts you to rub a place which hurts, so in Zam-Buk she provides you with a herbal balm with which to rub, or to apply to a cut, bruise, injury, or diseased surface. Zam-Buk is so refined, that, unlike other ointments, it can be absorbed by the skin. It is also highly antiseptic—kills disease germs and prevents blood poisoning, suppurating and festering. Eczema, scalp sores, blood poisoning, face blemishes, bruises, rash and indeed, all forms of skin disease are overcome and healed by Zam-Buk. To the woman in the home it is invaluable, being, because of its purity, so admirable for household use and for children's delicate skins.

Testimony as to Zam-Buk's Healing Power

Mr. Alf. J. Clark, of Cavendish Street, London, Ont., says:—"I got my hands very severely burned. The burns were so deep that as I plied my shovel at my work the blood actually ran down the handle. The agony I suffered you may well imagine. I tried several different kinds of salves but the burns were too severe for these preparations to heal.

"I obtained a supply of Zam-Buk and the very first application gave me ease. This pleased me, you may guess, but as I applied the balm each day I was more and more pleased with the effect. The pain was relieved completely.

"I had often heard of Zam-Buk, but thought before I tried it that it was similar to the ordinary salves you see advertised. In a very short time Zam-Buk healed my burns completely."

What Zam-Buk should be used for.

Zam-Buk heals and cures cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, stiffness, weak ankles, swollen joints, bad legs, blind and bleeding piles, running sores, eczema, ulcers, pimples, boils, rash, raw chapped hands, scalp irritations, sore heads, barber's rash, raw chin after shaving, sore throat and chest, chilblains, cold sores, festering sores, poisoned wounds, and other diseased, injured, and inflamed or irritated conditions of the skin. Rubbed well into the parts affected, Zam-Buk gives great relief from neuralgia, toothache, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, chest and back pains and colds. A box may be obtained of any druggist at 50c. per box or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price 6 boxes for $2.50).

Zam-Buk

THE HOME "FIRST-AID."

FREE BOX

The proprietors wish every reader to give Zam-Buk a free test. Send this coupon and a one cent stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Colborne St., Toronto, and they will post you a dainty sample box.

W. Witness, Dec. 4, '06.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Use a package and you will not be satisfied with any other tea.

Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, 9 WELLINGTON ST., E.

ROMANCES OF BOW STREET

FAMOUS LONDON POLICE COURT WHERE HENRY FIELDING WAS ONCE A MAGISTRATE.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Why is the name of Bow street more familiar than that of any other police court? The real answer is that for more than a century and a half it has been associated with the investigation, detection, and prevention of crime in a fashion entirely its own. It may be comparatively prosaic to-day, but nothing can rob it of the halo that its past history has created. The Bow street magistrate has always been prominent for sagacity, experience, energy; while the Bow street runner deserves a whole volume to do him even the scantiest justice.

A hundred and fifty years ago the presiding magistrate at Bow street was no less a personage than Henry Fielding, the novelist. It is to his experiences there that we owe his 'History of Jonathan Wild, the Great.' No doubt his prominence as an author overshadows his work as a police magistrate, but for pathetic devotion to duty nothing can equal his record of service.

What the Bow street magistrate had to do at that time was to deal as best he could with the terrible problem of crime in London and the neighborhood, to 'examine' criminals much after the fashion of a modern 'chief of police' in France, and to discharge the ordinary magisterial duties. At times it fell to his lot to lead personally a force of constables against some desperate gang of criminals.

No words can paint the disorders of the London streets at the time—they were a plague spot and a horror. Fielding was a hopeless invalid during the time much of his best work was done; worn out by disease, dying by inches, no tribute of admiration is too great for the heroism of a man who grappled with his tremendous task with results that were almost miraculous, considering its difficulty.

Better known as a magistrate was his half-brother and successor, Sir John Fielding, 'the blind justice.' Readers of 'Barnaby Rudge' will remember him as the magistrate who, at Mr. Haredale's request, committed Rudge, the murderer, to Newgate. His boldness during the Gordon riots stands in vivid contrast with the cowardice of the Lord Mayor. Crime flourished in the eighteenth century, and some of its greatest criminals were examined by Sir John.

Sarah Metyard and her daughter are even now familiar by name to many, though their crime may be forgotten. These women, who lived in Burton street, took parish apprentices and treated them with revolting cruelty. At last one wretched girl tried to escape, driven to despair by her misery. Beaten, starved, and finally bound in such a way that she could neither sit nor even stand in a proper attitude, her brutal mistress left her to a lingering death by way of warning to her fellow apprentices.

Bow street rings the changes rapidly upon all the human passions. It is nothing if not dramatic. Here is a romance which stirred all London at the time:

A young officer named Hackman fell madly in love with Miss Reay, a singer, who was about double his own age. He proposed to her, but she contemptuously rejected him on the ground that she would never marry a soldier. The infatuated young man left the army, took orders and was presented with a living in Norfolk. Meanwhile Miss Reay had fallen under the malign influence of Lord Sandwich, a notorious profligate, and, maddened with jealousy, Hackman shot her as she left the Covent Garden Theatre one night. The wretched man made an unsuccessful attempt upon his own life, but recovered and was executed for his crime.

A very different class of criminal was Bolland, the forger. His career is a perfect epitome of the rascality which was universal among the lower class of thief takers and sheriff's officers. He has been nicknamed Jonathan Wild the Second, and no fewer than twenty-two pages of the Newgate calendar are devoted to the story of his misdeeds. One instance, selected from many, will illustrate his methods and give some idea of the state of the law which made such things possible.

The wife of a naval captain contracted a debt of £30 in her husband's absence. She was imprisoned, and Bolland offered to find bail if she paid him £5. Immediately he rearrested her on the ground that 'the bail deemed themselves not secure.' A further sum of £10 and a bond on her furniture as collateral security was exacted. Naturally enough she was at once sold up, and in her despair attempted to set fire to her house, for which she was condemned to death. Her husband arrived from his voyage in total ignorance of these facts, and Bolland, feeling explanation was better avoided, bribed an associate to swear a false debt against him. The captain was imprisoned in consequence and rendered powerless to help his wife in her need.

Bow street has investigated many trivial offences as well as crimes of the greatest magnitude, but a charge gravely brought by one of the old Charlies may claim to establish a record.

A gentleman found himself before the magistrate for the heinous offence of smoking a cigar in the streets.

Needless to say, the magisterial wrath was expended not upon the prisoner, but his captor, who was suspended from office.

Of recent years cases like that of the Trafalgar square rioters, the Jameson raid and a high treason case (Col. Lynch's), so rare in these days, have attracted public notice, but the real romance of the court lies in quite another direction.

JAPANESE USE CHINESE IN FORMOSA.

(From the Japan 'Weekly Mail.')

The operations against the aborigines in Formosa are steadily proceeding. We explained the plan of action in a recent issue, namely, an advance by the Aiyu line from two points, Toyen and Shinko, one in the east, the other in the west, with the object of effecting an ultimate junction and thus drawing a cordon round the disaffected region. This movement commenced on Sept. 5, and so great were the difficulties encountered that not until Oct. 11 was the projected junction effected at Yuku Mountain. A general advance along the whole line will now be commenced. It is plain that, although public attention is very little directed to the region, an operation of great magnitude and importance is being conducted in Formosa, an operation which, were the scene laid on the frontiers of British India or in the regions of German West Airica, would be watched with the keenest interest and not without anxiety. In the eyes of the Japanese, however, the thing seems to be regarded as part of the day's work.

There is one feature of the affair which should attract keen attention, namely, that the force employed on the Japanese side consists almost entirely of local Chinese—'Alyu,' as they are called—under the direction of Japanese gendarmes and police, the former being the officers and the latter the non-commissioned officers. On the present occasion, in view of the magnitude of the affair, a considerable body of regulars is added to stiffen the Aiyu line, but it is nevertheless true that the bulk of the work devolves on the Aiyu. Hence what is now going on in Formosa is the first serious use of Chinamen by the Japanese for warlike purposes.

NEW BRAZILIAN FLAX.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

A precious plant discovered in Brazil is a new textile growth, which is called the Brazilian, or Perini, flax. Its fibre is said to combine the qualities of hemp and flax.

Dr. Vittorio Perini first discovered it in its wild state at an altitude of about 1,000 yards above sea level. Having gathered some weeds, he experimented with the product at his plantation near Rodeiro. By this means he was able to classify and domesticate the plant and to learn how its domesticated culture could be perfected and to study its practical value in the manufacture of cloth, cordage and paper. It is said that the new material has been successfully used in Italy.

SALT-FREE DIET FOR EPILEPTICS.

(From the New York 'Medical Journal.')

The suppression of alimentary salt in the diet of epileptics has a favorable effect on epileptic seizures, inasmuch as it reduces their frequency and their severity. It is of the same value in the treatment of epilepsy as the strict observance of dietetic and hygienic rules. Both factors combined aid considerably in reducing and controlling the seizures.

DOUBLED UP WITH CRAMPS.

Stomach feels like an infernal machine and you want relief mighty quick. Nothing does the work half so soon as Polson's Nerviline. Why it kills the pain instantly. If your bottle is empty get another to-day. Nerviline keeps the doctor bill small because it cures little ills before they grow big. Nothing for indigestion, heartburn and cramps like Polson's Nerviline. Large bottles for 25c

WHY THE BIRDS MIGRATE

(By B. S. Bowdish, Special Inspector of Wild Birds, United States Department of Agriculture.)

About this season there are likely to be published newspaper accounts of birds striking a lighthouse in great numbers in a single night, or perishing in a sudden storm. These stories call the attention of the public to the wonderful journeys that great numbers of birds perform semi-annually.

For many years much careful data have been gathered on the manner in which migration is performed, both by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture and by independent observers. The Bureau of Biological Survey has supplied all observers who were willing to co-operate with blank schedules Spring and Fall, to be filled in with the date of arrival of each species, the number first seen, the second date on which the species was seen, the date when it became common, the date when it was last seen (in spring for species which passed entirely through the locality to more northern breeding grounds, and in fall for migrants so passing and for summer residents that go entirely out of the locality for the winter), and some other data.

These observations have established the fact that the great majority of birds seen in any one locality during the year perform a northerly movement in spring and a southerly movement in fall and that these movements are of considerable regularity as to dates. Unusually backward weather in spring may retard migration, while cold and stormy weather in fall has a tendency to accelerate the movements of southward journeying birds, but in average years the first appearance of a species in spring or fall seldom varies much more than a week. It was long supposed that birds which never entirely disappeared from a locality were only partially or non-migratory. For instance, in southern New York and New Jersey the crow and the robin are represented by some individuals in most localities throughout the year, and it was supposed that some birds remained permanent residents, while the majority migrated. Accumulating data, however, has given good reason to believe that the individuals seen in a given locality in winter are not the ones which bred there, but are birds which, having nested further north, have gradually replaced the summer birds in the fall migration, as the latter moved leisurely south.

One of the features that has doubtless added to the difficulties in penetrating the mysteries of migration is the fact that many birds migrating fly chiefly by night. On clear nights these migrating birds fly at such heights that their calls are but faintly heard, if at all, by the alert watcher, while their small forms are only occasionally seen. Birds have been seen through telescopes that were pointed at the face of the moon, crossing the range of vision at a height of a mile or more. On dark and cloudy nights they fly much lower, and in storms are liable to become absolutely bewildered, and at such times they call constantly to each other. Flying low on these cloudy nights the birds are often dazed by the lamps of lighthouses, and, striking against them in great numbers, are killed or maimed.

All these things and many more observation has taught regarding migration. As to its causes, the best we can yet do is to speculate. It was formerly thought that cold drove the birds in fall to seek a warmer climate, while attachment to their summer home impelled them to return to it with the coming of mild weather again in spring. It is reasonable to believe that attachment to a given summer home has much to do with the northward spring journey of the birds, but it is now generally conceded that insufficiency of food rather than cold is the chief factor that causes the return migration in fall.

Some of the hawks and other birds repair and re-use an old nest for many years. When a pair of birds appear at nearly the same date year after year at a given nesting site, it is reasonable to suppose that it is one and the same pair, and that an attachment for that particular site is indicated.

While we readily see where birds as a class profit by migration, it is not easy to understand how certain individuals are advantaged by it, or what it is that induces those individuals to undertake it. To explain this some ornithologists have brought in the theory of the 'survival of the fittest,' arguing that such birds as remained overcrowded in a southern breeding place, where competition was keener for food for themselves and young, would be at a disadvantage with those who sought more room and greater abundance of food in more northern breeding grounds, while in the fall the birds that remained in the locality of growing scarcity of food and the greater severity of climate during the trying winter season would not have the same advantages as those which sought their southern quarters again. Thus the birds which did not conform to the migratory movements would eventually be eliminated and the instinct of migration would be handed down by an ever-growing number until it became universal.

It may be noted that while a wonderful instinct guides birds to and from their northern homes and often enables them to avoid storms, yet it is not infallible, and they are not infrequently surprised by such severe weather as decreases their numbers sadly. Bird students vividly remember how a few years ago the formerly abundant and now again happily numerous bluebirds were so reduced in one winter that they were scarce throughout their range for several years. Mr. Thomas S. Roberts, of Minneapolis, Minn., has recorded that on the night of March 13, 1904, an immense northward flight of Lapland longspurs was overtaken in Southern Minnesota and Northern Idaho by a severe snowstorm, and, being coated with snow, were driven heavily to earth, perishing in great numbers. Counting the dead bodies on a measured area of the frozen surface of a lake, and computing the entire area covered, it was estimated that 1,000,000 birds perished, besides many that revived and continued their flight.—New York 'Times.'

The Season for Croup and Colds

With the return of wintry weather there comes again mother's anxiety for the health of her little ones. Wet feet and chilled bodies, and then croup or severe colds, and what is to be done to prevent serious trouble?

Because it is pleasant to the taste, composed of simple ingredients of proven value, and positively free from anything of an injurious nature, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially suitable as a treatment for children, and its popularity is due to its wonderful success in the prevention and cure of croup, chest colds and bronchitis.

In the hour of emergency you can depend on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to loosen the cough, aid expectoration, allay inflammation and bring speedy relief and cure.

This well-known preparation is not a mere cough mixture, but a medicine having thorough and far-reaching action on the whole system and hence its remarkable success. 25 cents a bottle, family size 60 cents, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE REV. J. H. JOWETT ON THE MODERN CHURCH.

(Birmingham 'Daily Post,' Sept. 27.)

At yesterday's sitting of the Conference of the English Churches of the Presbyterian Church of Wales, at Shrewsbury, the Rev. Joseph Evans, Denbigh, the retiring president, in his valedictory address, said he believed that had their fathers taken advantage of the change of language that was proceeding twenty years ago or so earlier than they did they might have had a number of influential English churches much sooner than came to pass. But he was glad that the prejudices against English causes was in some districts gradually disappearing, and that the movement was rapidly gaining strength. In the year 1880 there were connected with the English section—Churches 158, chapels and preaching stations 161, communicants 7,822, adherents 26,030, collections £19,044. At the end of 1905 the figures were—Churches 283, an increase of 136; communicants 27,653, an increase of 19,831; adherents 76,334, an increase of 50,304; collections £68,803, an increase of £49,759.

The incoming president, Mr. Evan Davies, Port Talbot, then took the chair, and the conference proceeded to discuss the subject of 'The Message of the Old Testament,' which was introduced by the Rev. Howell Harris Hughes, Festiniog, Professor Norman Jones, M.A., Trevecca, and the Rev. D. D. Williams, Oswestry.

The Rev. J. H. Jowett, Birmingham, said he thought the Old Testament Scriptures held an exceedingly relevant message to our own day. Perhaps Cecil Rhodes would have said that in the Old Testament we 'think in peoples' and not so much in individuals. That was, they saw the action of moral sovereignties on a vast scale. There they had diagnosed for them as nowhere else the moral maladies of races, and saw those laws at work which determined national health and national decay. They could watch their progress: that, he thought, made the Old Testament exceedingly contemporary, and so far as the Old Testament prophets were concerned he thought they were thoroughly up-to-date. But he had come to the conclusion that one of the great weaknesses of the modern church was that our God is so effeminate, that our God is not strong enough. He cannot be indignant enough. He cannot flame enough. He would venture to say there was to-day many a Christian man who had a weaker conception of God than many a man in Old Testament times. There must have been something severe in Jesus when he encountered wrong; and they had got to recover that element; for there were social evils which were not going to be successfully met by a church led by an effeminate God. He meant to say that many of their revival hymns enshrined an exceedingly weakly and sickly God, and what he wanted to recover was the strong sense of a strong God who could make strong men. Let them do for Micah and Amos what Carlyle did for Cromwell, bring them out of the mist. They would then approach all their moral and social problems of the individual life and the corporate life with far more optimistic energy and faith.

The treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of £30.

Pontypridd was chosen for the conference next year. The Rev. E. Parry, Newtown, was made president-elect, the Rev. J. D. Evans, Liverpool, was appointed a co-secretary, and as members of the executive committee, the Rev. Messrs. R. R. Roberts (Cardiff), G. Parry Williams (Pontypridd), D. M. Rowlands (Shrewsbury), and J. H. Davies (Pensarn) were elected.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A special government 'Gazette' contains a draft ordinance regulating the residence of unindentured Asiatics in the Transvaal, a question the importance of which has been overshadowed by the controversy over indentured coolies. The present government have already made it clear that it is not their business to attempt a final solution of this tremendous problem, which has been in existence for many years, and is common to all South Africa, and which in Natal in particular has reached unmanageable proportions. That solution must be left to the elected representatives of the people of the colony. The object of the present legislation is simply to preserve the status quo while remedying certain obvious injustices under which Asiatics have labored hitherto.

In order to preserve the status quo it is proposed to enact that all Asiatics entitled to reside in the Transvaal must be registered afresh so as to make possible the detection of unauthorized residents, of whom, in spite of the existing machinery, there has admittedly been a considerable influx. The title to residence remains the same—namely, presence in the colony at the close of the war or birth in the colony at the close of the war, or a permit duly issued under the peace preservation ordinance and its amendments—that is to say, practically, the title is granted to bona fide residents under the old regime.

As compensation for the trouble of registration and the certainty of the strict enforcement of the law in the future, Asiatics are at once given redress of certain grievances which have only served to irritate them without any real compensating advantages. The registration tax of £3 is to be abolished. Asiatics who acquired fixed property in the Transvaal before the prohibition law of 1886 are to be allowed to bequeath it to their heirs. Asiatic religious communities are enabled to acquire fixed property for the purpose of places of worship. Finally, provision is made for a system of temporary permits and the relaxation of the liquor licensing ordinance in such cases at the discretion of the government.—Johannesburg Correspondence London 'Times.'



Many housewives think it cheaper to buy than to bake. That is because their baking isn't successful every time. Their failures run the cost up. Get

Royal Household Flour

and follow directions. The result will be light, wholesome bread or pastry every time. You pay a few cents more for Royal Household, but those few cents buy certainty and purity. Your grocer can supply you.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Montreal.
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PROTECTING PASSENGERS AGAINST CLIMATE.

(Bulletin of American Geographical Society.)

In a recent address before the Royal Meteorological Society of London, Dr. H. R. Mill, describing a visit to South Africa during the British Association meeting last year, called attention to the way in which the care of the Uganda Railway are adapted to meet the peculiar conditions of the region. In order to defy wood-loving insects the cars are built of metal. They have very deep ventilators, protected by wire gauze against mosquitoes. The windows are provided with green-tinted glasses to enable the passengers to see the landscape and at the same time have protection against the merciless glare of the sun.

ACHING KIDNEYS.

Made Sound and Strong by Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

There is probably no one in the town of Paris, Ont., who does not know Mr. Samuel G. Robinson, and who will not readily accept his word when he says that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him of an obstinate case of kidney trouble after other treatment had failed to give him more than temporary relief. To a reporter of the 'Star-Transcript' Mr. Robinson freely gave permission to publish a statement of his case in the hope that his experience might benefit some other sufferer. He said: 'I have suffered from kidney trouble for about three years. Sometimes my back ached so severely that I was unable to work, and at times it was almost impossible for me to straighten up. I had to urinate very frequently and often had to get up several times during the night. At different times I was under the care of doctors, but I only got relief for a time. I also tried a number of medicines and backache plasters, but none of them helped me and I began to think the trouble could not be cured. One day during a conversation with a friend he asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that he had used them and they had done him much good. I decided to try the pills and it was not long before I felt greatly benefited. I continued using the pills for some time longer and I am glad to say that every vestige of the trouble has disappeared and I am now as well as ever. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a blessing to me and I gladly recommend them to any one similarly afflicted.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest cure in the world for all the common ailments of men and women—for all weakness and weariness, and backaches and headaches of anaemia; all the heaviness and distress of indigestion; all the pains and aches of rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia, and all the ill health that follows any disturbance of regularity in the blood supply. All these ailments are caused by bad blood and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich, red blood. They strike straight at the common root of disease. But you must get the genuine pills with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around each box. Sold at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by all dealers, or the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

DE THREE FROSTIES.

De fus' fros' browns de simmons,
En gits de cur dog's fat,
En purples up de simmon leaves,
To show whar der is at.

De nex' fros' gits de possum
Big en fit to eat;
Hit fills his hide wid simmon juice
En greases up his meat.

But 'tain't ontil de third fros'
De nigger 'gins to roam,
En take his tawch en cur en ax
En fetch de possum home.
—Charlotte 'Observer.'

Often what appear to be the most trivial occurrences of life prove to be the most momentous. Many are disposed to regard a cold as a slight thing, deserving of little consideration, and this neglect often results in most serious ailments entailing years of suffering. Drive out colds and coughs with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the recognized remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

BOOTS'S PREDICTION.

This is a story that Governor-elect Hughes tells on himself: One of his friends was getting his shoes shined by an Italian boot-black a few days before election.

'Who do you think will be elected?' he asked the shine artist.

The bootblack paused a while.

'I think da wisk,' said he tersely; and then he went on with his work.—New York 'Sun.'

We All Have Missions in the World.—There is a work to do for every man on earth. There is a function to perform for everything on earth, animate and inanimate. Everything has a mission, and the mission of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is to heal burns and wounds of every description, and cure coughs, colds, croup and all affections of the respiratory organs.

OUR SCHOOL.

A child of twelve wrote a composition called 'Our School,' in which she loyally praised the building, teachers, and children. Among other things she said:

'Our assembly hall is by far the finest in the city. We gather in it every day, and our dear principal talks to us. This teaches us to listen to things, whether they are interesting or not.''

Known to Thousands.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood, and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to directions, they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate biliousness, and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well known to thousands who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

THE DAGGER HE SAW!

'Ha! here comes Ratcliffe with the dagger. My last moment has arrived!' exclaims one of the characters in a new melodrama.

Unfortunately, however, the actor representing Ratcliffe had forgotten the dagger, and come on the stage without it. But he was equal to the occasion. 'Villain,' he exclaimed, 'thou thought'st thou saw a dagger in mine hand. 'Twas thine own conscience supplied the vision. But I will slay thee with a blow of this strong right hand,' which he proceeded to do.

A Sound Stomach Means a Clear Head.—The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live make draughts upon their vitality highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings, many of them know the value of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in regulating the stomach, and consequently keeping the head clear.

Arab (as Mr. and Mrs. Tripper appear)—'Sh! You vant a guide? I am the best guide in Algier! For five franc I take you to Arab café veer Inglees not 'lowed. For ten franc I show ze street veer it is dangerous for ze Inglees for to go, and for twenty franc—'sh!—I stand you on ze place veer ze last Inglees tourist vos got shot!'

Mr. and Mrs. Tripper sailed by the next steamer.

'Very gratifying!' said a young and conceited novelist. 'A gentleman writes me that he took a copy of my last work to read during a railway journey, and as a result suddenly discovered he had gone twenty miles beyond his destination.'

'Dear me,' commented the young author's friend; 'sleeping in trains is a bad habit!'

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy, and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

'Mrs. Stebbins is a very mean woman.'

'What has she done?'

'She gave her little boy a slice of bread and butter and told him to go out and sit where he could smell the blackberry jam Mrs. Perkins was making.'

Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children, and an effectual expeller of worms.

'Can't you say "yes, Miss Willis"?' said the kind teacher to the little ragged street boy who was just entering school.

'Sure, I kin!' replied the youth, heartily.—New York 'Post.'

Agricultural.

PROFITS IN SHEEP

When I began farming on my own account my flock of sheep consisted of two young ewes which belonged to my wife. They were fair specimens of the common sheep of the country at that time, and although nearly forty-five years have gone past since that time, still more than three-fourths of the sheep in the Province of Quebec are of the same stamp as the sheep of fifty years ago. These sheep yielded about four pounds of rather poor wool, while their live weight did not exceed six score pounds. When my flock had increased to four ewes, I drove twenty-five miles in my buggy to a farmer who had pure-bred Leicester sheep and paid him ten dollars for a ram lamb. Most of my neighbors thought me foolish to go to such needless expense, especially as I had so few sheep. One of my neighbors, who owned a much larger flock of sheep, thought that after all there might be more money made by keeping better sheep, and as there were no Leicester rams to be got in that part of the country, he bought a Cotswold lamb which, after doing good service in improving his flock for two years, he and I traded rams, he taking my Leicester and I taking his Cotswold. Two years afterwards when our flocks had become the admiration, if not the envy, of all who saw them, they were all burnt up in the great fire of Aug. 17, 1870, when all our sheep, pigs, poultry and about a dozen head of our cattle were burnt to death. I have never since then been the owner of a live sheep, but I had learned some facts about the great advantage of keeping pure-bred, or high-grade sheep over the common sheep of the country, for these high-graded sheep produced double as much wool of a far better quality, as did their ancesters, three or four generations back. Their lambs were much larger and the butcher would pay nearly twice as much for them as he would for the common lambs of the country. My lambs usually came towards the end of the month of March, and although I gave them very little extra care, I never lost a lamb on account of the cold weather. In the month of June following the butchers would come out eight miles from Ottawa and pay me a fancy price for the buck lambs, while the ewe lambs would be kept for breeders and would produce one and sometimes two lambs the first year.

Some sheep are more disposed to breed twins than others, and by using a ram that was himself a twin, a much larger number of twins will be produced, and if the ewes are of the right sort and are properly cared for during the winter they will raise twin lambs the following summer that will bring five or six dollars apiece here in Montreal. In some sections of the country 'lurchers' are so common that the farmers have ceased to keep sheep, but if the farmer has a field enclosed with a woven wire fence where the sheep can be kept in at night, the stray curs will be unable to continue their nocturnal depredations with any hope of success, and with the use of a good rifle dogs that come around in the day time could be given their deserts. A charge of buckshot delivered from an ordinary shotgun might also be used to square up accounts with thievish canines.

RUSTICUS.

THE WARBLE FLY

The Flintshire 'Observer' says:—The warble fly or beetle is to cattle and horses what the tick is to sheep. In the hot days of summer animals may be seen racing wildly in the fields, with uplifted tails, from no apparent cause. They are trying to outstrip the warble fly, but wings prove too fleet for legs, and the insects manage to deposit their eggs in the backs of the cattle. These eggs penetrate the hides and develop into maggots, the hatching process extending over the autumn and winter, the maggots drawing their sustenance from the animal, creating a nasty sore, increasing in size to about half or three-quarters of an inch in length and the thickness of a little finger during the spring and summer months. It left unmolested until they reach maturity, they roll themselves from their beds in the hides in the hot weather on to the grass, come into the fly stage, and repeat the process of egg-depositing. I have counted as many as a dozen warbles in the back of one cow, and it may be imagined that animals so affected cannot thrive under such conditions, and they are continuously engaged in the act of licking or trying to lick the sores, producing in fatting animals 'licked' beef.

Again, it has been shown that in the United Kingdom there is a yearly loss of from two to three million pounds sterling to farmers from the repreciated values of warbled hides, to say nothing of the losses from 'licked' beef. I have heard it argued that these are butchers', not farmers', losses. Can we imagine a butcher with so little 'white in his eye' as not to make allowance for these warbled hides when he is buying fat cattle? I have never met so verdant a specimen of the trade. No; the two to three millions come out of the pockets of the farmers, and another round sum might be added to that for loss in thriving and extra food when cattle are suffering from warbles.

These losses are preventable, and only need co-operation on the part of farmers to exterminate the warble fly. In the hot weather, when the cattle are at grass, the following acts as a preventive: Flour of sulphur, 4 oz.; spirits of tar, one gill; train (whale) oil, one quart. Mix these well together, and apply along the spine of the cow once a week with a small brush. The smell drives off the flies and prevents them depositing their eggs. The cattle are left to graze at peace, and warbles are prevented. It thus stands to reason that if there are no deposits of eggs the warble fly would die out, and no longer trouble us. Be this as it may, every farmer can at least protect his own cattle.

Coming back to the present, so soon as the small warbles are left under the hand, no time should be lost in killing them. All chemists now sell a cheap smear for this purpose. Each warble or maggot has a breathing pore through the hide; it is as fine as a hair of the head, so that if the animal's hair is parted over the warble, a small piece of the smear on the top, and the hair put back, the breathing pore is stopped, and the maggot is suffocated. The trouble is well repaid in the future better thriving of the animals, and they are spared much suffering.

BUTTER FAT IN CREAM

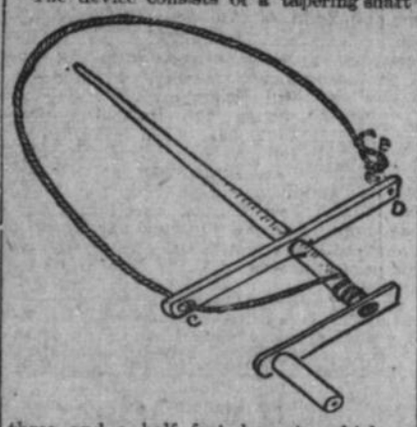
A correspondent at L'Avenir writes to ask the 'Witness' to explain the value of 400 pounds of cream containing 23 percent of butter fat at 20c a pound, manufactured into butter.

Four hundred pounds of cream containing 23 percent of butter fat has in it 72 pounds of butter fat, which when churned will yield 83½ pounds of manufactured butter, which contains about 16 percent of water and salt. In ordinary churning there is a loss of about one percent, and at the creameries, about 1-4 of one percent of the butter fat which remains in the buttermilk, while on the other hand some butter contains less than 15 percent of water and salt. If two cents per pound is taken as the cost of manufacturing the butter, it will leave twenty cents net as the value of the cream in one pound of butter; then 83 pounds of butter at 20 cents per pound gives $16.60 as the value of the 400 pounds of cream testing 23 percent.

TO BIND CORN SHOCKS

Large corn shocks are very difficult to bind so they will hold by using the arms alone. I have worked out a little device to help with the large shock, so that the band may be put on with ease. This implement is simple and can be made by any one with a fair amount of mechanical skill.

The device consists of a tapering shaft



three and a half feet long to which a crank is attached. C and D is a cross-bar or washer through which a rope passes after being attached to the other end, and fastens to the crank. E is the loop in the rope to fasten to the hook after the rope has been carried around the shock. The operator takes hold of the crank, reels in the rope and pulls up the stalk so the second man has no trouble in putting a band on a large shock.

A FRUIT EVAPORATOR

S. S. R., Ont.—Q.—I wish to make an evaporator large enough to hold from one and a half to two bushels of apples at a time. Could you give a plan for the construction? Also, describe the heating apparatus required. Ans.—The Grimm Manufacturing Company, at 84



Wellington street, Montreal, manufacture several sizes of fruit evaporators ranging in capacity from a bushel to twenty bushels of apples a day. We give a drawing of the smallest size, which is used on an ordinary cooking stove. The body is made entirely of galvanized iron, with six wire trays, each ten by seventeen inches, giving seven square feet of drying surface. With it the family's supply of fruit and vegetables can be dried in a short time, with little trouble, and with the same fire that does the cooking. For larger sizes of fruit evaporators write to the manufacturers, who will send their catalogue.

THE HORSE.



GROWTH OF HORSE SCHOOL

The importance of good feet in the horse is too well known to need discussion, but the conditions necessary to ensure them are not generally known. To understand what these are, it is essential to know something of the anatomy of the foot and the growth of its outward covering, the hoof. This is intended by nature for the protection of the more tender structures of the foot; but very often it becomes a serious menace through improper care or shoeing, which finally results in chronic lameness.

The following explanation of how the hoof grows, taken from 'Diseases of the Horse,' issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, U.S.A., will be found interesting:—

All parts of the hoof grow forward and downward with equal rapidity, the rate of growth being entirely dependent upon the amount of blood supplied to the pododerm or 'quick.' Abundant and regular exercise, good grooming, moistness and suppleness of the hoof, going barefoot, plenty of good food, and at proper intervals removing the overgrowth of the hoof and regulating the bearing surface, by increasing the volume and improving the quality of blood flowing into the pododerm, favor the rapid growth of horn of good quality; while lack of exercise, dryness of horn and excessive length of the hoof hinder growth.

The average rate of growth is about one-third of an inch a month. Hind hoofs grow faster than fore hoofs, and unshod ones faster than shod ones. The time required for the horn to grow from the coronet to the ground, though influenced to a slight degree by the precited conditions, varies in proportion to the distance of the coronet from the ground. At the toe, depending on its height, the horn grows in eleven to thirteen months, at the side wall in six to eight months, and at the heels in three to five months. We can thus estimate with tolerable accuracy the time required for the disappearance of such defects in the hoof as cracks, clefts, etc.

Irregular growth is not infrequent. The almost invariable cause of this is an improper distribution of the body weight over the hoof—that is, an unbalanced foot. Colts running in soft pastures, or confined for long periods in the stable, are frequently allowed to grow hoofs of excessive length. The long toe becomes 'dished'—that is, concave from the coronet to the ground—the long quarters curl forward and inward, and often completely cover the frog and lead to contraction of the heels, or the whole hoof bends outward or inward, and a crooked foot, or even worse, a crooked leg, is the result if the long hoof be allowed to exert its powerful and abnormally directed leverage for but a few months upon young plastic bones and tender and lax articular ligaments. All colts are not foaled with straight legs, but failure to regulate the length and bearing of the hoof may make a straight leg crooked and a crooked leg worse, just as intelligent care during the growing period can greatly improve a congenitally crooked limb. If breeders were more generally cognizant of the power of overgrown and unbalanced hoofs to divert the lower bones of the young legs from their proper direction, and, therefore, to cause them to be moved improperly, with loss of speed and often with injury to the limbs, we might hope to see fewer knock-kneed, bow-legged, 'splay-footed,' 'pigeon-toed,' cow-hocked, interfering and paddling horses.

If in shortening the hoof one side wall is from ignorance left too long, or cut down too low with relation to the other, the foot will be unbalanced, and in travelling the long section will reach the ground first and will continue to do until it has been reduced to its proper level (length) by the increased wear which will take place at this point. While this occurs rapidly in unshod hoofs, the shoe prevents wear of the hoof, though it is itself more rapidly worn away beneath the high (long) side than elsewhere, so that by the time the shoe is worn out the tread of the shoe may be flat. If this mistake be repeated from month to month, the part of the wall left too high will grow more rapidly than the low side, whose pododerm is relatively anaemic as a result of the greater weight falling into this half of the hoof, and the ultimate result will be a 'wry' or crooked foot.

The colt should have abundant exercise on dry ground. The hoofs will then wear gradually; and it will only be necessary from time to time to regulate any uneven wear with the rasp and to round off the sharp edge about the toe in order to prevent breaking away of the wall.

Colts in the stable cannot wear down their hoofs; so that every few weeks they should be rasped down and the lower edge of the wall well rounded to prevent chipping. The soles and clefts of the frog should be picked out every few days, and the entire hoof washed clean. Plenty of clean straw litter should be provided. Hoofs that are becoming 'wry' should have the wall shortened in such a manner as to straighten the foot-axis. This will ultimately produce a good hoof and will improve the position of the limb.

The horse's foot is, after all, a good deal what we make it, and if our horses, from their colthood up, had their feet more carefully attended to, and especially were they invariably to stand while in confinement on some material less deleterious to the hoof than dry wooden flooring, from which the foot suffers no attrition whatsoever, and by which it is moreover depleted of its natural moisture, their feet would, in the period of the animals' active usefulness, be bound to be better shaped, harder, less brittle, and in every way better suited for the work required of them.

POULTRY.



POULTRY HOUSES

(Press Bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, by W. R. Graham, B.S.A).

The poultry houses I have seen on many of the farms in Ontario are mostly of two kinds—those that are small, poorly lighted, and seldom cleaned; and those that are well built, well lighted, and frequenty kept moderately clean. The last mentioned houses are not much more satisfactory than the first.

The essential points in a poultry house are light, dryness and good ventilation. The houses that have been built warm and tight, with the idea of keeping the water from freezing have the objection, that in nearly all cases the ceiling and walls coat with frost during very cold weather. When the weather moderates the frost melts and you have a very damp house. The house smells of chickens, or in other words, is poorly ventilated, and in many instances the chickens are unhealthy. Somstimes they lay well during winter, but the eggs are very poor for hatching purposes.

For a number of years we have been trying to find some way to overcome these difficulties. The best means of ventilating a house that I know of, is by using cloth screens, and to keep a house perfectly dry I have found nothing better than a straw loft, i. e., the ceiling is covered with straw, the straw being placed on boards or rails which are some six or eight inches apart. The straw should be about one foot or more in depth. The straw which is exposed to the air of the pen, will absorb the majority of the moisture and keep the house fairly dry, at least we have had no difficulty whatever in keeping houses perfectly dry by using straw lofts. Where we have not used these lofts, even where there was ample ventilation, there has been some little difficulty with frosted walls and ceilings.

The use of the curtain front is coming more into favor. Under ordinary circumstances a house needs to be one-third of the front of glass in order to have the pen well lighted. There should be about as much more of the front of cotton. The cotton may be put on frames which can be closed or opened, according to weather conditions. On nice bright days the cotton is either rolled up, or if the curtain is put on frames, it can be hung up. This makes the pen very nice, bright and airy. On nearly all days the cotton screens should be opened for a short time. On days which are very windy and dull, it is advisable to only open one screen. If more than one is opened there is apt to be too many draughts throughout the pen. As far as we can tell, cotton will keep out almost as much cold as ordinary glass frame or sash. At least, in the houses where we have cotton fronts, we get a slightly higher minimum temperature than where we have a similar house with all its glass front and no cotton. It must be borne in mind, however, that in these houses of ours where the tests are made, the windows are not fitted extremely tight.

Where floors are made of cement, boards, or ground; at least four to six inches of fresh earth should be put on each year.

Care should be taken to keep the floors well cleaned, otherwise the ground becomes tainted and the common epidemic among fowls, more prevalent. The ground outside the house should be ploughed or spaded once or twice a year. The land, too, needs cropping and where this is impossible the next best thing is to apply lime and work the same into the soil.

All poultry houses should be whitewashed and disinfected at least once a year. The present time is undesirable for whitewashing, as it is apt to leave the house entirely too damp for the coming season. It would be better done in the spring or summer.

GETTING EGGS IN WINTER

I am not a 'poultry fancier' nor an expert, yet I got eggs all last winter, yes in November and December, when eggs are higher and most folks do not get any. It was quite easy, even though some trouble.

My hen house is built in the south-east side of a hill with a wall on three sides as high as the eaves. The south side is of rough boards covered with tarred felt, having about sixteen feet of window space. A house built on the level would require more lumber, etc.

On account of skunks and other matters I had only sixteen old hens and twelve pullets to put into the hen house, which is large enough for three times that number. The pullets were most of them late hatched and did not begin laying till almost January.

The eggs received during the time since Nov. 1 averaged about half a dozen per day. The old hens did it all for sometime. I understand that six eggs from twenty-eight hens is equal proportion to two dozen eggs from four times as many hens.

Having studied conditions and results on surrounding farms during past winters, the rather unfavorable conditions did not discourage me so I took some pains with the feed. I covered the floor (except under the roosts, using a partition three feet high) with straw and chaff. Every morning I put into this straw about three quarts of cracked corn. Remember there were twenty-eight hens and three roosters. I let them scratch till anywhere from one o'clock until three o'clock and then fed a mash of equal parts of ground corn, oats and wheat, three pints each.

Every day I added about three pints of chopped carrots, or all the clover leaves I could mix in handily. I mixed the mash with skim milk, or when milk was not to be had I used water. Sometimes I added two pounds of meat to make up for the loss of milk. A spoonful of salt completed the mash. Then just before dark I gave them oats in the trough, all they would eat, and removed what was left. They ate between three and four quarts of the oats. They did not drink much water because of the moisture in the mash.

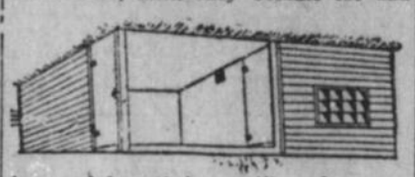
On certain warm days when the snow was not wet, I let the hens run out, and did not give them the mash. Considering the condition of the house and cheapness of the feed, I think an average of six eggs per day through November and December and January does very well. Along towards spring the hens were bright and lively except those that wished to sit, and laid from eight to ten eggs per day, and the weather was cold.

R.M.DUNLAP.

Sauk Co., Wis.

SCRATCHING SHED

In order to have hens do well, they want commodious quarters. Especially is this true during the winter and, if they are prohibited running at large throughout the year. Owing to their love for that freedom which allows them to move about at will and work as they please, they soon get tired if confined in a small, closed pen, and stand around and mope, as it were, until they became fat and



lazy and lose their appetite, whereupon they are a detriment, rather than a good, to their owner.

What they need is an open scratching shed, where they can exercise in the open air, going in and out as they wish. They will then be always ready to eat or work, and this, in turn, giving them health and strength, will enable them to lay a large number of good, fertile eggs.

Fortunately, it is not necessary to build an elaborate, costly structure to bring about these results. A simple scratching-shed house, like that shown in the accompanying illustration, will suffice just as well and, oftentimes, much better.

This affords the great advantage of having a 'living room' adjoining the sleeping apartment, so that on sunny days a complete change of air and scene can be enjoyed by the fowls without exposing them to piercing or driving storms. It also permits of the ventilation being adapted to the weather and temperature conditions at the discretion of the owner.

When the imprisonment of the birds in a single apartment is taken into consideration, the importance of this is at once apparent, for if limited to one atmosphere and one temperature night and day, throughout the cold, stormy months of winter, they cannot help but become listless, debilitated and 'out of condition,' and what few eggs they do lay be incapable of hatching strong, robust chicks that will live and grow.

Best of all, however, by using a house with a scratching-shed, as many again birds can be kept as compared with the closed pen. Hence, the cost of the scratching-shed does not add anything in the way of expense, as far as having buildings to accommodate a certain number of fowls is concerned.

On the other hand, there is everything to commend it—the better health of the birds, the greater production and higher fertility of their eggs, and, owing to the natural warmth from the bodies of so many of them, the elimination of supplying artificial heat in the roosting room at night. Moreover, by adopting the arrangement illustrated, it is possible to duplicate the construction and have a succession of closed rooms and open sheds, extending, if the ground is sufficiently level to allow it, almost any length desired.

The shed part should be ten by ten feet, the roosting room ten by eight feet. The sills, which should be laid at least a foot above the surface of the ground, may rest on stone or brick foundations, or posts set into the ground below the usual frost line; these 'piers' should be located at a distance of about five feet from one another. For the sills, as well as plates, rafters and corner studs, two by four scantling will do; the intermediate studs may consist of two by three stuff. The studs, of course, want to be toe-nailed firmly to the sills, the plates to the studs and the rafters to the plates. The front studs should be seven and a half feet long, and the rear ones five feet long. This will give a fairly good pitch to the roof, on which any first rate roofing may be used. The house, of course, should face toward the south.

After provisions have been made for the window and doors, as is suggested in the cut, the sides should be boarded up with good matched lumber. To prevent the fowls from wandering away and mixing with those of other pens, and also protecting them from birds and animals of prey, the front of the scratching-shed must be enclosed with wire netting; it is convenient to have one section of it made into a gate to open and let the birds out into the yard in front of the house.

In addition to the netting, there should be a cloth curtain to close at night in winter, or on stormy or windy days, thus protecting the fowls from snowstorms and piercing winds. On clear days it should be lifted soon after sunrise and kept up until the sun gets low in the west, but if the weather is very cold it is better to raise it only for an hour or two during the middle of the day, and in case a storm or cold wind prevails not at all. Such a curtain may be fastened at the top by nailing it in place with a strip of lath, and the lower edge held where wanted by means of hooks having screw eyes.

With the curtain fastened down at night, it is not necessary to close the door between the roosting room and the scratching-shed unless the weather is severely cold, and unless it is way below zero, the small opening at the right of this door should never be closed. It will otherwise be warm enough, that is, if the walls are ceiled on the inside and the space between packed with straw or swale hay, as it should be. By opening the window in warm weather, and partly on very warm winter days, excellent ventilation at all seasons of the year can be obtained.

A dirt floor is suitable for the scratching-shed, provided it is filled in so as to raise it eight or ten inches above the surrounding surface; but for the roosting room it is preferable to have a board floor, as this apartment should be kept very clean, and a board floor is more easily swept than any other.

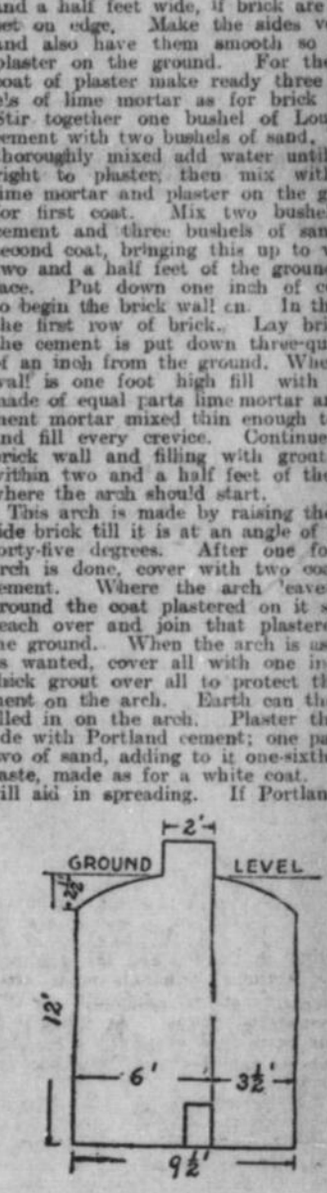
Straw, chaff, leaves and the like may be used for litter in the shed, and in this the grains fed should be scattered regularly every day, to induce the fowls to take a sufficiency of open air exercise.

FILTER CEMENT CISTERN

(H. L. Allen, Van Wert County, O.)

For a hundred-barrel cement cistern dig a hole twelve feet deep and seven and a half feet wide, if brick are to be set on edge. Make the sides vertical and also have them smooth so as to plaster on the ground. For the first coat of plaster make ready three bushels of lime mortar as for brick work. Stir together one bushel of Louisville cement with two bushels of sand. When thoroughly mixed add water until it is right to plaster, then mix with the lime mortar and plaster on the ground for first coat. Mix two bushels of cement and three bushels of sand for second coat, bringing this up to within two and a half feet of the ground surface. Put down one inch of cement to begin the brick wall on. In this lay the first row of brick. Lay brick as the cement is put down three-quarters of an inch from the ground. When the wall is one foot high fill with grout made of equal parts lime mortar and cement mortar mixed thin enough to run and fill every crevice. Continue the brick wall and filling with grout till within two and a half feet of the top, where the arch should start.

This arch is made by raising the outside brick till it is at an angle of about forty-five degrees. After one foot of arch is done, cover with two coats of cement. Where the arch leaves the ground the coat plastered on it should reach over and join that plastered on the ground. When the arch is as high as wanted, cover all with one inch of thick grout over all to protect the cement on the arch. Earth can then be filled in on the arch. Plaster the inside with Portland cement; one part to two of sand, adding to it one-sixth lime paste, made as for a white coat. This will aid in spreading. If Portland ce-

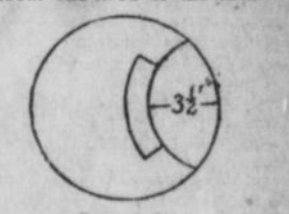


Filter Cistern.

ment be used as lining the cistern can be used at once; otherwise the water will be poor for about a year. Cement and sand must be mixed dry. In the bottom three inches of gravel should be spread and then filled with about one-third barrel Louisville cement moistened with just enough water to dampen it. If too much water be added the stuff will not pack well; it must be tamped down hard. A good coat of Portland cement, three-quarters of an inch thick completes the bottom.

Various plans have been adopted for filter cisterns. Some build a brick wall through the cistern and let the water leach through, others put a barrel, a large sewer pipe or a small cistern close to the surface of the ground to strain the water through.

When a cistern built as already described is to be used as a filter, the last coat of cement is omitted on the bottom, but cement one inch thick is placed under the brick for a division wall, which is built on a curve so as to inclose about one-third of the area. The



Ground Plan.

wal lis built higher than the overflow pipe and the pump connected with the smaller cell, the outside of which, except a space two and a half feet long and six inches wide at the bottom, is plastered with cement. Through this the water seeps from the larger into the smalelr cell. Opposite the unplastered part of the wall and just the length of a brick from the division wall and in the larger cell, build a brick box without mortar three feet square and fifteen inches high. Cover the bottom with three inches of good, clean gravel, then a bushel of charcoal, then cover with sand and gravel and finally with brick to hold in place.

For calculation the following figures will help anyone to determine the diameters of cisterns for given capacity, and also the quantities of material needed for cisterns of other sizes, built upon the plan of construction given.

Louisville cement two barrels will build 40 barrel cistern; Louisville cement, three barre's will build 65-barrel cistern; Louisville cement, four barrels will build 100-barrel cistern; Portland cement, one barrel will build 100-barrel cihtern; lime, three barrels will build 100-barrel cistern.

Cistern, six-foot diameter will hold six barrels for each foot deep; seven-foot diameter will hold nine barrels for each foot deep; ten-foot diameter will hold eighteen barrels for each foot deep.

THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

Five Thousand Cubic Feet of Water Per Second Being Diverted—Effect on the St. Lawrence Route.

Montreal business men will probably learn within the next few days of the extent to which the St. Lawrence route has been threatened by the diversion of the waters through the Chicago canal that originally found their way through the St. Lawrence river by way of the harbor of Montreal.

A gentleman connected with the International Waterways Commission has just returned from their investigations in Chicago, and in speaking to-day of the deliberations of the Commission, held recently in that city regarding the threatened danger towards the St. Lawrence on account of the diversion of the waters from Lake Michigan through the Chicago canal to the Mississippi river, presumably for sanitary purposes, said:

'Canadians are possibly not aware of the serious situation which confronts the St. Lawrence route in connection with the diversion of the waters of Lake Michigan by the city of Chicago. It means that at the present time about five thousand cubic feet of water per second are passing out of Lake Michigan. This water is carried into the Chicago river, then through the canal, and later finds its way into the Mississippi river. It is the intention of the Chicago authorities to obtain permission to drain ten thousand cubic feet per second out of Lake Michigan, and when one considers the tremendous volume of water which is destined to leave the Great Lakes, it will be easy to estimate the ultimate result to the St. Lawrence waterway.

'Lake Michigan forms a part of the Great Lake system, and by the treaty of Trent the use of this system is common to both countries. The Chicago canal cost $62,000,000, and it took about ten years to complete its construction.

'The waters of Lake Michigan were let in to the main channel via the Chicago river and through the auxiliary channel, which connects the main channel with the west fork of the south branch on January, 1900.

'I understand that a commission of sanitary experts has been named by the government of the United States to look into the condition of affairs, and that this commission will report in the near future. It is expected, however, that the finding of the commission will not be satisfactory to Canadian interests, and that it is anticipated that they will claim that this diversion was necessary for sanitary purposes of the Chicago district.'

It is altogether likely that the matter will be discussed before the Montreal Board of Trade at an early date, and in conversation with leading members on 'Change this gentleman recommended that the matter be taken up seriously without further delay, as the Canadian highway would in all probability suffer more than Canadians anticipated.

'CHEMICAL VEGETABLES'

A FRENCH PROFESSOR'S INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Paris, Nov. 27.— The Academy of Science yesterday heard Prof. D'Arsonval describe artificial vegetables, which he exhibited, and which were produced by the methods of Prof. Le Duc, of the Nantes Medical School. Prof. D'Arsonval interested his colleagues greatly, but unfortunately for the lay public, he did not say whether these so-called vegetables are edible. While they were described as vegetables, they have nothing of the vegetable in their make-up, but they behave after their production as do the real vegetables they resemble under natural conditions. Into the composition of these products nothing living enters. Prof. Le Duc makes seed in pill form, one part of sulphate of copper and two parts of glucose. These are deposited in bouillon made of gelatine, to which is added three percent of ferro-cyanide of potassium and a little sea salt. The seed develops sometimes on the surface of the liquid and sometimes in its depths, giving birth to plants resembling seaweed and other marine plants. It was announced that these artificial plants were not merely scientific curiosities, as Prof. Le Duc has been able to recognize that they enjoy the same properties as the plants they resembled, and were influenced similarly by heat and light.

RAZOR STEEL SAWS
SECRET-TEMPER CROSS-CUT
FOR FARMERS



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works, Galt, Ont.

CANADIAN CLUB.

The Hon. L. O. David Guest of Honor at Dinner.

NAMED LAFONTAINE AND BALDWIN AS GREATEST STATESMEN OF THEIR DAY.

The Hon. L. O. David, city clerk, was the guest of honor at the weekly banquet of the Canadian Club last week Speaking on the example set by Baldwin and Lafontaine, he said that years of great political strife brought out the latent talent of men who have greatness within them. 'Times of political stress have produced the great men of all countries,' he continued, and proceeded to cite the decade of 1840-50, which, he declared, was one of the most significant political periods in the history of the Dominion, and the period within which the whole political fabric of the Dominion, as it exists to-day, was founded. The leading men of both nationalities at that time grappled with the great problems that beset them on every hand, and solved them. But among the great men who took the leading part in this work there were two whose names stood out pre-eminent above the rest—Baldwin and Lafontaine, the two greatest political characters of their time.

Mr. David gave an interesting resumé of the character of these men, their life-work, and the method of its accomplishment, and detailed the principal events in their respective careers. They were, he said, two noble examples of the two nationalities they represented, and their lives constituted a powerful object-lesson of what was essential for the preservation of unity, peace, and honor in Canada. They also afforded a lesson of liberality, moderation, conciliation, and mutual concession. If they were enabled to achieve so much, it was because they were able to unite the best elements of both nationalities and combine them in working together for the common good of their country. It would be well for future generations, he concluded, to perpetuate their memory and the example they set by the erection of a monument which would speak in the most eloquent language and preach the highest lessons of morality, honesty, disinterestedness, and that true patriotism without which no country, however well favored by Providence, could ever become really great.

Senator David sketched the work of the first Baldwin-Lafontaine Government of 1842, and their struggles to compel Lord Metcalfe to recognize the rights of the ministers, which ultimately led to their resignation and triumphant re-election in 1848.

Another remarkable episode of the times described by Mr. David was the occasion, in 1841, when Lafontaine was beaten in Terrebonne, owing largely to the machinations of Lord Sydenham, who wanted to exclude him from the House. But Baldwin had been elected for two Ontario constituencies, and invited Lafontaine to run in York, which he did, successfully. Later on, in 1848, Baldwin himself was defeated, and Lafontaine and the French-Canadians eagerly seized the opportunity to return his courtesy, and he was given a seat for Rimouski. Thus was seen the remarkable position of the French-Canadian leader representing a riding in the heart of Ontario and the English-Canadian leader representing a purely French district at a time when racial disputes were running high. No finer example of the entente cordiale, said Senator David, amidst cheers, could be conceived.

Everything was going smoothly, continued Mr. David, with the dual government, and the two leaders were giving effect to their patriotic programme for responsible government, when the whole country was split over the amnesty bill for the patriots of 1837 and the bill of indemnity for those who had suffered loss.

Then came, said Senator David, one of the most important events in Canada's history. Lord Elgin, the Governor, for the first time recognized that he must accept the advice of his responsible ministers. Although he had grave doubts of the course taken by the government in passing these bills, and thought they were going too far, he laid down the principle that he was bound to follow the advice of his ministers, and, despite the personal risk he ran, determined to sign the bills. The result was he was rotten-egged and mobbed as he went to parliament to sign the bills, and the parliament buildings were burned—but the principle was established, and since has been rigorously preserved.

Senator David then proceeded to unfold a chapter of history which has not yet been written, or, indeed, known to more than a very few. After the parliament buildings were burned the mob made an effort to destroy Lafontaine's house, when a man named Mason, a leader of the rioters, was shot by one of Lafontaine's friends. It has never been definitely known who shot the man, but Senator David said he had been informed on good authority that it was none other than the late Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, who subsequently became a minister of the Crown, who fired the fatal shot. At the time Taché was a young doctor.

Senator David then sketched the activities of William Lyon Mackenzie and Papineau, which finally led to the indignant resignation of Baldwin. While strongly condemning the course of Mackenzie and Papineau, Mr. David remarked that the Dominion could almost forgive them since their course led Lafontaine and Baldwin to give to history such a magnificent example of patriotic dignity and self-abnegation.

In an eloquent conclusion, Senator David advocated the policy of conciliation and harmony begun by these two early leaders, and declared that the French and English-speaking peoples were necessary for the building up of the Dominion along solid amicable lines.

Senator David's address was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its close he was heartily thanked by the members of the club.

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Arnold Forster, of Yorkshire, has just returned to Toronto from a trip to the North-West and the Pacific coast, during which she has visited many places as far as the coast, looking up the various families and men and women whom she has been instrumental in bringing to this country from England. Mrs. Forster declares herself well pleased with the results, having found those settlers she was interested in busy and doing well, and she thinks the right people for Canada are those who are healthy and strong, and willing to work. This lady is not representing any society, but has been carrying on this philanthropy on her own account. However, she was the means of influencing the municipalities of Leeds and Bradford to send out numbers who were willing and able to work, but could find nothing to do. Many of these people have already been able to refund much of their passage money. Mrs. Forster expects to leave for England next week.

A CANADIAN SEEKS DAMAGES.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 29.—Miss Addie Hunt, of Athens, Ont., a graduated nurse, is suing the Long Island Railway Company for $50,000 damages. In an accident she was thrown under the wheels, and her legs cut off. She is being backed in her suit by a New York millionnaire, in whose employ she was when the accident happened.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, FOR SCHOOL SECTION, No. 13, Keppel; duties commence Jan. 3rd, 1907; a snap for beginner; few small children; salary $300; board, $2 a week. Apply H. H. CHESHIRE, Oxenden P.O., Ont.

TEACHERS HOLDING FIRST OR SECOND Class Professional Certificates, wanted immediately. Salaries, $50 per month. Write, EDMONTON TEACHERS' AGENCY, Edmonton, Alta.

Training School for Nurses

WANTED— THE WATERBURY HOSPITAL Training School for Nurses offers a three years' course of training to girls with a good common school education, between the ages of 19 and 30; board and room furnished, also a cash allowance. For particulars apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Ct.

Singing Birds, &c.

A. SEVIGNY, IMPORTER OF SINGING Birds, Gold Fish, Parrots, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Ponys, etc. 575 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

NEW HYBRID GLADIOLI BULBS—Large and beautiful flowers, all colors, mixed. Carefully raised from H. H. Groff's popular Hybrids. Low rates per 100 or 1,000. Seedsmen's and florists' attention for correspondence and terms. Bulbs early in December. All home grown. Address for particulars, and all orders to B. GOTT, Strathroy, Ont., Specialist. Mention the 'Witness' when writing.

Books, &c.

SOUVENIR CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY Fancy Cards: ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cents dozen. Twenty-four Comic or Scenery, twenty-five cents. ADAMS, Toronto.

TEN SOUVENIR POST CARDS, STUNners, comic, corkers, no two alike, and big magazine, one year, 10c. American Stories, Dept. W.C., Grand Rapids, Mich.

POSTCARDS.—CARBON ART SCENES, 15c dozen; Canadian Views, 12c; colored, 20c; Moonlight, 25c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

ICE HARVESTING TOOLS
For Butchers, Dairymen, Farmers, Ice Dealers, Etc.
ICE PLOWS, SAWS, TONGS, BARS, HOOKS, AXLES, Etc.
—Write for Catalogue and Prices.—
ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS,
30 YOUVILLE SQUARE, - - - - MONTREAL, QUE.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE — TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, dairy strain, seven months' old, deep red, eligible to register. Prices reasonable. SARGENT & SON, Westwood, Ont.

FOR SALE, 16 REGISTERED HEREFORD Bulls, 8 to 20 months old; females, all ages; with quality and breeding; prices right. O'NEILL BROS., Maple Grove, Ont.

BELGIAN HARES, $1 PER PAIR. Order at once and give express Office. DOUGLAS QUICK, Box 385, Harrow, Ontario.

FOR SALE — CHOICE YORKSHIRE Sows to farrow March, $15.00; 6 weeks' pigs, $7.00; Barred Rock Cockerels, $1.00; Pekin Ducks (pair), $2.00. W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest.

TWO HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE; one, 18 months, the other, 8 months. Reasonable price if taken soon. The best breeding blood in Canada. Address, HUGH A. R McMILLAN, Lot 27, 4th Con., Lochiel P.O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—TWO Choicely bred Bull Calves, large, thick, low down sappy fellows; also one yearling Bull. Prices reasonable. W. C. WILSON & SONS, Hawkestone, Ont.

FOR SALE, FEW PAIRS OF Registered Leicester Ewe Lambs, out of an imported ram; fit to win at any county fair. Apply to R. W. FRANK, Kingsbury, Que.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, STE. ANNE DE Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshires.—The famous Reford Herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats. Write for particulars.

Situations Vacant.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR OUR SEED Potatoes. Latest and choicest varieties in the market. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

MEN WANTED—WE WANT ONE GOOD man in each district, local or travelling; $840 a year and expenses, $2.50 per day, to tack up show-cards and distribute advertising matter in all conspicuous places, introducing New Discovery. No experience necessary. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED — LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time. Good pay. Work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; also distribute small advertising matter; commission or salary, $83 per month and expenses $4 per day; steady employment to good, reliable men; no experience necessary; write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family, in good residential portion of Montreal; good wages and home for the right party; references exchanged. Address PROTESTANT, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two in Westmount; young girl from country preferred. Address L.M., 10, 'Witness' Office.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, GENTLEMEN OR LADIES, TO make twenty-five to fifty dollars weekly; no canvassing or capital required. Stamp for full particulars. P. J. ROY, 608 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

WANTED, RELIABLE AND RESPONSIble men to sell for Canada's Greatest Nurseries. Largest list of new and hardy specialties ever offered; pay weekly; outfit free; territory reserved. Send for terms at once. STONE & WELLINGTON, Fonthill Nurseries, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, MEN TO REPRESENT US IN their district. Steady employment; good wages. Write us at once. CANADIAN NURSERY CO., LTD., 46 University st., Montreal.

WANTED, CANVASSERS, BEST SAMPLE case, best Tea, best terms. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ontario.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR patented flexible border galvanized steel mats; indestructible, and will not rust; name or number can be inserted with porcelained marbles if desired; staple line, nothing like it in Canada; agents making from 3 to 9 dollars per day.—LLOYD-THOMPSON WIRE, Limited, 32 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, NOW, RELIABLE AGENTS TO sell fruit and ornamental trees. We positively guarantee our trees to be hardy for Quebec, selling selected varieties approved by Government Experimental Farm. Trees true to name. Delivery guaranteed in good condition; exclusive territory; outfit FREE. Established over 25 years. For terms write, PELHAME NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month, and expenses $3.00 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

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

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Cockerels. Apply W. H. SLOANE, Bradford, Ont.

FOR SALE — A GRAND PAIR, ROSE-comb Brown Leghorns, $4.00; pair White Cochins, $5.00; trio Silver Penciled Hamburgs, $5.00; pair Light Brahmas, $5.00; pair Barred Plymouth Rocks, $4.00; also Golden Sebright, Black Cochin, Black Rosecombs and White Bearded Polish Bantams, at $3.00 a pair. See 'Canadian Poultry Review' for my winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, Sherbrooke and Ottawa. CHAS. LA ROSE, Cornwall, Ont.

FOR SALE, A FEW VERY CHOICE Barred P. Rock Cockerels; took first cock and first cockerel at Poultry Show. $1.00 each. WM. TUCK, Coulson, Ont.

MITE AND LICE KILLING NEST EGG. Greatest Insect Destroyer ever discovered; advantage over all other preparations, it being ever present. Other preparations, being a liquid or powder, quickly evaporate and do no more good. Lasts six to eight months. Poultry raisers cannot afford to be without it. Box of 4, post-paid, 50c. FORTESCUE COMPANY, Jersey Mills, Quebec.

FOR SALE, SOME EXTRA WELL BRED Barred Rocks, at reasonable prices. Cockerels only. Enquiries answered promptly and cheerfully. A. S. WERDEN, Aneedla Farm, Bethel, Ont.

FOR SALE, HIGH-CLASS BARRED Rock and Buff Orpington Cockerels, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks. W. A. IRWIN, Box 27, Markdale, Ont.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS For Sale at $1 to $3 each. Try me for satisfaction. OLIVER SMITH, Box 25, Lindsay, Ont.

FOR SALE— TWENTY YOUNG CORNISH Indian Game winners, three dollars a pair. MENSELL OLIVER, St. Mary's, Ont.

WM. NICHOLS, CASTLETON, ONT., breeder of choice golden Wyandottes and pullet breeding, barred Rock, birds for sale; honest deal guaranteed.

FOR SALE — WYCKOFF'S STRAIN White Leghorn, Dustin White Wyandottes, choice cocks and cockerels from dollar up. Write your wants to E. W. BURT, Paris, Ont.

FOR SALE — I BREED WHITE ROCKS exclusively, pullets and cockerels, from different matings; first and second prizes, Collingwood Exhibition; pure bred, large birds. MR. WINCKLER, Collingwood.

FOR SALE, 40 PURE BRED TOULOUSE Geese, 20 Bronze Turkeys, 20 Buff Orpington Fowl, 3 Fox Terrier Puppies. P. D. SINCLAIR, Box 88 Maxville, Ont.

FOR SALE, BARRED ROCKS, ROSE-Comb, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Partridge, Cochin. WILSON & SONS, Hawkestone, Ont.

FOR SALE, MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys, imported and home-bred; Imperial Pekin Ducks; White, Silver and Partridge Wyandottes, Barred Rocks—a number of the above-mentioned were prize-winners this fall. D. A. GRAHAM, Wanstead, Ont.

BLACK MINORCAS, OLD AND YOUNG, fit for early shows. Tumblers, Magpies and Archangel Pigeons. $2.00 a pair. Order early. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

SILVER WYANDOTTES FOR SALE, yearling hens and pullets, $1 each; cockerels $2 each; satisfaction guaranteed. W. LEMON, Lynden, Ont.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. EXTRA quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. W. W. DODS, Alton, Ont.

FOR SALE — BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels and Hereford Bulls. First prize stock at county fairs; also Tartan King seed oats. W. BUSKIN, Flesherton, Ont.

FOR SALE, 100 SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorn Cockerels at $5.00 and up; and one pen single comb brown Leghorns, at bargain. A. STRANSKY, Chilton, Wis., Calumet Co.

COCKERELS FOR MATING; BEAUTIFUL early hatched White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons, one dollar each. Order early. HENRY TWIGG, Campbellford, Ont.

15 WHITE WYANDOTTE AND PLYmouth Rock Cockerels. Bred from imported stock. Call early and get your choice. Prices reasonable. Address, J. W. FRASER, Renfrew, Ont., Box 204.



MEAT MEAL
For Egg Production Poultry should have meat every day. Meat makes Eggs. It is good for Growing Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys, Calves and Hogs. Use Morgan's Roup Cure 25c.
Ask for Free Article on Feeding Chicks and Poultry.

Miscellaneous.

BOYS, MAKE MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS; sell our Printing Outfit for fifteen cents and double your money. Send fifteen cents for sample and terms. THE OAKWOOD CO., Toronto.

'FOUND AT LAST' A CEMENT FOR crockery, china and glassware that will withstand both hot and cold water. The only Cement of its kind in the world. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cts. Mc. F. WILSON, China Hall, Peterborough, Ont. Agents wanted.

BOOKKEEPING, COMMERCIAL COURSE by mail, thoroughly practical, with modern business methods; rapid tuition. Write for circular. GALLEY, Business Expert, 2585 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

75-BBL. FLOUR MILL MACHINERY FOR Sale—almost new; will sell cheap. Apply JOHN MERILES, Blakeney, Ontario.

THE PERFECTION COW TAIL HOLDER (patented) insures comfort and cleanliness while milking. It will please you. Thousands sold. By mail, 15c; two for 25c. Agents wanted. Prices right. Address, WM. NOXON, Picton, Ont.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return, name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

Farm and Other Lands

FARM FOR SALE—134 ACRES, LOT 3, 3rd Concession, Township of Dunn; brick house, two frame barns and a frame-shed. For further information and terms apply to GEORGE BATE, South Cayuga.

FOR SALE — 20,000 ACRES CHOICE prairie land, in Northern Texas: $5 to $10 acre; finest climate in world; no long winters; stock runs out year round. For particulars, R. W. ANDERSON, Bloomington, Illinois.

FOR SALE, HALF SECTION, 230 ACRES cultivated, 60 acres fenced for pasture, abundant supply of good spring water, frame barn with stone basement, stables 40 x 70 ft. Comfortable four room frame house. This is one of the best wheat farms in the district. For full particulars write to T. W. SCOTT, Meridian, Sask.

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE. WEST Missouri, six miles from London, half-mile from school, post-office and store; high state of cultivation, well fenced and under-drained; best grain and dairy farm in the townships, good buildings, stave silo, ten roomed house; telephone connections. Price $7,500. Apply SEPTIMUS BOURNE, Rebecca P.O., Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE — IN THE FAMOUS Souris District. We have on our list some of the best farms in the Province of Manitoba, all in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, close to excellent markets and schools. Also, some excellent propositions in improved and wild lands in Saskatchewan. Write for lists to the WESTERN CANADA REALTY COMPANY, Souris, Manitoba.

100 ACRES, LOT 21, CON. 2, ALBION, Peel County; 50 acres seeded down; 50 acres virgin maple, beech and hemlock, with complete syrup-making outfit; by auction on December 3. For particulars apply to HENRY WILSON, Caledon East P.O.

FOR SALE, A GOOD FARM, THE ESTate of the late Bessie McIntosh, Strathmore, Ontario; contains 100 acres, good house, orchard, 3 barns, woodshed, hog-pen, carriage house, sugar bush and sugar house; must be sold soon. Write today for information to JOHN W. McINTOSH, Administrator, Martintown, Ont.

FOR SALE, 920 ACRES, HIGHLY IMproved dairy and stock farm, practically level, 200 acres pasture and timber, balance plough land, 14 large buildings, 12 miles wire fencing, farm located on Chippewa river, nine miles from Durand, Wis.; a moneymaker for an investment. E. C. ANTHONY, Hastings, Minn.

VALUABLE FARM OF 135 ACRES CHEAP. Known as the Gillespie Farm, 2½ miles from Paris, in South Dumfries Township; 2 story stone dwelling; splendid bank barn, stone hog and chicken house, and tool house; good water. Trolley runs past the door, between Galt and Paris. Two-thirds purchase money may remain on the farm at 4 percent. For particulars, apply to EDWARD WILSON, Paris.

TWO FARMS IN TOWNSHIP OF ELENheim, Oxford County, 100 and 150 acres; good buildings and soil, and in splendid condition. The 150 acres, 4 miles from Paris; the other near school, mill and Post-office; 100 acres; will exchange for Toronto or Brantford property, or a small payment will secure either. They are a rare opportunity. For full particulars, write to EDWARD WILSON, Paris.

FOR SALE, 640 ACRES WINTER WHEAT land, unimproved, Northern, Alta. This is an A1 section, 8 miles to G.T.P., and 11 miles to C.P.R. Will sell ¼, ½ or whole. Only $10 per acre. Easy terms. A. A. WATT, Estate Agent, Bruceneld, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his farm in North Burgess, comprising 400 acres, being Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, in the 4th concession and situated on the Rideau Lake. 50 acres are under cultivation; 200 acres in bush of maple, beech, basswood, hemlock, cedar, elm and oak, and 150 acres of good pasture land. On the farm is a good frame house, a barn, 50 x 26 feet, and a granary 16 x 20 feet. In addition to the farm being a valuable one it is also especially adapted for summer cottages, as the banks are favorable, the scenery is unexcelled and the fishing is the very best. There is no incumbrance of any kind on the property. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, JOHN MURPHY, Micaville.

FARM FOR SALE — ONE MILE AND A half North of Avonmore, containing one hundred acres; fifty acres under cultivation, balance pasture and bush land. Buildings first-class; three good wells. School convenient. For particulars and terms apply to W. W. BROWNELL, Avonmore.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE — LOT 27, 29, 29, 1st Concession of the Township of Montague, containing about 145 acres, nearly all cleared, well watered, good orchard, first-class stone house and all the outbuildings required; 3½ miles from Smith's Falls. Apply on the premises.
P. SHIELDS.

FOR SALE, DELAWARE FRUIT, Grain and grass Farms; fine land; healthy climate; good markets. Catalogue free. Come and see some bargains and a fine country. J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Dover, Del.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED, TO RENT, FARM OF ONE hundred acres; must have good house and bank barn, and other necessary buildings; one that is in good state of cultivation, and has not been rented; clay land not wanted. Address J.C., Box 20, Greenock, Ont.

For Sale.

A SPECIAL SALE OF UPRIGHT Pianos by such well-known makers as Nordheimer, Mason and Risch, Heintzman, Chickering, Palmer and others, taken in part payment on the wonderful new Bell Autonolas, which are two pianos in one—the above pianos will be sold at ridiculously low prices to make room—if you're looking for a bargain in a piano, don't fail to look through our bargain room or send for list—we give very easy terms. BELL PIANO WAREROOMS, 146 Yonge street, Toronto.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

TO EXTERMINATE BED BUGS.

In reference to a recent question a correspondent writes: Alum is a sure remedy—a quarter pound of alum to one quart of hot water; pour this into the nests. Even pulverized alum is sure death to bugs.

ANTHEM WANTED.

L.D.S.—Please give the words of an anthem 'Awake, O Daughter of Zion.' Ans.—The anthem is by Sir John Stainer, and the words, 'Awake, O Daughter of Zion, put on strength,' are repeated several times. It can be bought for ten or fifteen cents. Any music dealer would order it. There are several anthems with similar words by other composers.

RECITATIONS WANTED.

Can any one give an enquirer 'Old Subscriber,' the following recitations, 'Mrs. McFadden on Skates,' 'On the Train,' and 'Laddie.'

A correspondent asks for a poem entitled 'Aunt Prue.' Can any reader give the words.

Can any reader give to an enquirer from Alberta the words of the poem, 'Troubles in the Amen Corner,' commencing:

'Twas a stylish congregation, that of Theophrastus Brown,
And the organ was the finest and the newest in the town.'

HYMN FOUND.

In response to enquiries for words of 'Jesus, my Saviour,' by Gwilym, Mrs. Mc. G. S. Bentley, St. Martin's, N.B., sends the following; it is sung to the tune of 'Juanita,' and found in 'Sermons in Song,' published by Messrs. Fullar, Meredith & Co.:

Jesus, My Saviour, keep me ever near Thy side,
Help me to trust Thee, in Thy love abide;
When the storms assail me, and the billows 'round me roll,
In Thy bosom fold me; hide my troubled soul.

Refrain:
Jesus, my Saviour, leave, oh, leave me not alone;
Ever, forever, make Thy presence known.

Comfort in sorrow; in affliction be my friend;
Draw me still nearer; lead me to the end;
When the world forsakes me, and its friendships prove untrue,
In Thy tender mercy, gently lead me thro'.

Down in the valley leave me not alone to die;
When time is fleeting, Jesus, draw me nigh;
Just a little closer, nearer to Thy loving breast
When we cross the river to the land of rest.

MINK SKINS.

A Subscriber.—1. Please tell me: 1. How to tan a mink skin? 2. Where are the best mink skins found? Answer.—An approved method of tanning skins with fur on is to spread the skin, the flesh side up, as soon as it is taken from the animal, and rub or sprinkle pulverized alum over it, followed by a small quantity of saltpetre, and plenty of common salt. Roll up and put it away for three or four days. Two ounces each of alum and salt will be enough for a fox skin. Skunk and other greasy skins need considerable more saltpetre. When the skin is tanned the flesh remaining on it will rub off easily. Then nail the skin to boards in the sun, stretching it tight, and apply a little neats-foot oil with a brush. The oil should afterwards be worked out with wedge shaped piece of wood. The skin can then be wet until it is softened, and then it should be worked until dry. If it is not worked and rubbed it will dry harsh and stiff. Furs caught in the more northern regions are usually more valuable than when caught further south; also furs caught in December are more valuable than when caught in October.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

DIVIDING AN ESTATE.

C.M.P., Ont.—A, the mother of B, C and D, died, leaving by her will, B 50 acres, her son C and daughter D 47 acres, more or less, to be equally divided between them. There is an overplus. Can B claim a share of it when the will says B 50 acres, C and D 47 acres more or less? Ans.—No; it should be equally divided between C and D.

PUBLIC USE OF PRIVATE WELL.

I.X.L., Manitoba.—I have a well of water in this town on a lot which I own, but which is not fenced. The citizens use my well for the water for all manner of purposes, and as much as fifty barrels a day or more, besides pails without number. Now I am quite willing for the people of this town to have all the water they want for personal use, but there are some who are making money out of my well by hauling water around the town and are not willing to pay for the use of it. Now if I put a lock on the well then I stop every person from getting water there, a thing that I do not wish to do, as water is very scarce here, and it is not every place that you can get water. If I leave it not locked these other parties who are making a revenue out of the well help themselves. Now, the above are the facts. 1. What I want to know is if I can leave my well open for the public use and still make these other parties pay for use of the well if they still continue to draw water from there? 2. Also can I collect backwards? Ans.—1. Yes. You ought to post a notice up near the well forbidding the use of it without your written permission, and warning the public that the taking of water therefrom without such permission would be regarded as trespass and that prosecutions would follow. It would then be open to you to make whatever terms you might think fit upon applications being made to you for permits. 2. Not without an agreement for it.

DYING WITHOUT WILL.

Reader, Alta.—1. What are the provisions of the law in Alberta, if a man dies without a will, leaving a wife and several children? 2. If a man makes a will while living in Ontario and leaves it for safekeeping with a lawyer, do the provisions of the will legally apply to property acquired in Alberta. 3. Does the will lapse through time on acount of Alberta being made into a province? Ans.—1. It would probably be necessary to take out letters of administration to the estate, and possibly also letters of guardianship to the infant children. Subject to payment of debts and funeral and testamentary expenses, the estate would be divided between the widow and children, but as to the proportions in which they would take the same it would be well to consult a local solicitor. 2. Yes. 3. No.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

COATED TONGUE.

'Subscriber.'—For the past three years the back part of her tongue has been thickly coated, a condition of things that is annoying, inasmuch as it makes the breath bad. The tongue is always in this state, but particularly so in the mornings. For the same length of time has been troubled by the hands trembling. Her health is fair, but she is easily tired. Has a good appetite. Her heart is inclined to be weak, and beats too fast. Often has a depressed feeling, amounting to pain, in the upper part of the body, and sometimes a pain beneath the right shoulder. Was affected in this way last winter, but the condition gradually wore away. Ans.—I would not consider your health to be good when you are troubled in this way. Coated tongue may come from a variety of causes. One of the most important is constipation, and other forms of gastro-intestinal disturbance. The catarrh of the nose may cause coated tongue. Owing to the obstruction to the breathing through the nose, people sometimes sleep with the mouth open, and the tongue will be found dry and dirty in the morning. The tongue also becomes dirty in all febrile conditions, and where the general health is run down. You must try and find out the cause of the trouble and remove it. If the nose is obstructed, use a nasal douche night and morning. Dissolve a level teaspoonful of a powder, consisting of equal parts of borax and boracic acid in half a cupful of lukewarm water. Apply this to the membrane of the nose by means of a bulb nasal douche. In doing this incline the head forwards over a sink; insert the nozzle of the douche into the nostril and squeeze the fluid out gently so that it escapes by the opposite nostril. Do this for two minutes slowly, and then reverse by injecting from the other nostril. If you cannot get a douche you can snuff the solution in from the hand. You must be careful, however, not to make yourself cough and gag as you may then get trouble in the ear. Eat plain food and keep the bowels moving daily. Aromatic cascara is the best remedy for your purpose. You can lessen the discomfort by cleansing the teeth and gums with a brush night and morning, and then using a mouth wash. Listerine, one part, and water four parts, is a good wash to use. The use of scented cachous, which the druggists sell, is useful to disguise the unpleasantness of the breath. I expect from what you say, you are overworked, or else do not get sufficient fresh air. Take a good walk daily, and skate or snowshoe this winter.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

Mrs. W. A H. is aged thirty-two. Would like to know of a remedy for dandruff and falling hair. Her hair is very dry and turning grey quickly. Has been troubled with dandruff for several years. Her general health is good. Ans.—In your case it is likely that the dandruff is responsible for the trouble with your hair. Dandruff is an accumulation of the epithelial scales of the scalp about the roots of the hair. This leads to obstruction to the discharge of the natural oils, and hinders the nutrition of the hair. You should, if possible, keep the hair rather short. Wash the head not oftener than once in a fortnight. Use spirits of green soap, which you can get at any chemist's. Pour out about two teaspoonfuls of this into the palm of the hand. Rub well in to the roots of the hair. Allow to remain two or three minutes, then rub up into a lather with very hot water. With the fingers work the suds into the scalp. Wash off the soap with very hot water, and finally douche head with cold. Dry the hair without friction in a warm room. Comb the hair two or three times daily. Be gentle in this, and do not tug at or break the hair. The best comb to use is one with large teeth, widely set apart. Use one by preference in which the spaces are rounded off at the point where the teeth join the back. Fine combs with small teeth should never be used. Night and morning apply the following lotion: Tincture of cantharides, two drachms; resorcin, three drachms; boracic acid, two drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; castor oil, three drachms; oil of bergamot, eight drops, rectified spirits to make eight ounces. Shake before using.

SORE EYES.

Mrs. W. has a little boy, aged ten years. He is bothered occasionally with a sore nose and his eyes become inflamed. A woman, aged 42, has always been healthy and yet has always been subject to fainting spells. Wishes to know what to do to sweeten the breath. Ans.—Perhaps the little boy needs glasses. If you suspect his vision to be bad take him to a doctor and get glasses for him. Washing the eyes with a strong solution of boracic acid may be useful when they are inflamed. When the nose is sore apply a little zinc ointment. For the fainting spells. I cannot advise anything. They may be serious in nature or only trifling, but without an examination it is impossible to find out the cause. You had better ask your doctor. For bad breath see above. Besides constipation, catarrh, dyspepsia and poor general health, bad breath may be due to defective teeth. Find out the cause if you can. Use a mouth wash and tooth brush. If teeth are bad see a dentist.

COUGH.

'Subscriber Y.Z.' has had trouble with her throat and lungs for some time. The trouble in question is a constant clearing of the throat in damp weather, and as she lives in a damp locality and it has been raining for the past month the difficulty is very pronounced. Every morning she coughs violently for about half an hour until she raises a white frothy substance. She does not cough any more unless she goes out into the damp air, but this will bring on a violent attack. She has to clear the throat and her lungs feel tight and there is an aching sensation across the chest. Has no 'cold.' Feels nervous but has gained in flesh lately. For years has had a grumbling pain in the stomach, which she notices especially when she is lying down. It is always there in the morning. Has had constipation for years, but is now cured of that. Feels a nervousness in the lower limbs. Ans.—The symptoms you complain of might be due to a catarrh of the nose and throat. It is hardly likely that you could do much for this yourself. Gargling with alum and tannic acid, a drachm of each to eight ounces of water, may relieve. Still, I would advise you to see a physican at once and have the lungs examined occasionally and more than once. It would be wise to make sure that the trouble is not in the chest. Use a nasal douche consisting of a level teaspoonful of a powder consisting of equal parts of borax and boracic acid to half a cupful of warm water. For fuller directions see above. Then, before going out, place small plugs of cotton wool loosely in the nostrils. Take cod-liver oil this winter.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

CRIBBING.

A. B., Pictou, N.S.—I have a horse, four years old. A few days ago he began putting his teeth against the edge of the manger and giving a little grunt. I took the manger away and he does it on the rope. I heard it called cribbing. What is the cause, and is there any cure? Otherwise the horse is apparently well, and is in good flesh. Ans.—Cribbing or crib biting is so far as known a very bad habit. The actual cause is not really understood. The habit once formed is very hard to eradicate, and it does undoubtedly reduce the value of the animal. Various methods have been tried, but none with perfect results, to cure the horse of the habit. Removing everything that the horse can take hold of lessens the temptation, but so determined is the cribber that he can make a shift of almost anything. I have had the best results by tightly fastening around the horse's neck a broad strap at least 2½ inches wide—one moderately stiff is preferable.

LAME HORSE.

Rus., Ont.—Horse, five years old, goes lame on hind feet. No apparent swelling. Usually starts out all right, but goes lame after travelling a few miles, walking on toe. Sometimes gets so lame he can scarcely put foot to ground. Both legs appear similarly affected as he goes lame sometimes on one, sometimes on the other. In standing in stable he frequently stands with the toe of one foot or the other turned back and resting lightly on floor. Kindly prescribe. 2. Can anything be done to reduce swelling on pastern left after healing up of wound by cut on a barb wire fence? Ans.—The horse either hits one foot against the opposite fetlock and injures the nerve or he has a bone spavin, which is situated in the interior of the joint. I would advise driving him with a boot or a pair of boots to determine if he can be hitting. If the lameness persists and there is no signs of his hitting I think you can conclude that the seat of the difficulty is in the hock, and would advise applying a good strong blister around both hocks and giving him a month's rest. Use equal parts of bin-iodide of mercury and cantharadine and rub in about two ounces of the mixed blister into each hock, clipping the hair before blistering; tie his head short for forty-eight hours and then smear parts with lard; repeat larding lightly every three or four days until the scabs fall off and the hair reappears. 2. Rub well in once a day a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and tincture of iodine.

CHESS

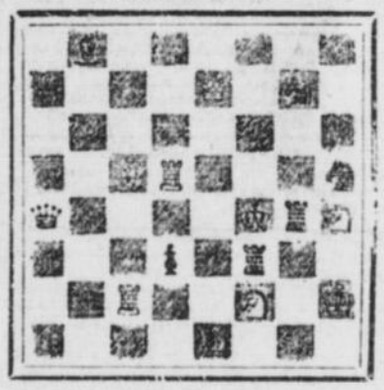
Tuesday, December 4, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1108.

(By A. Waterhouse.)

(From the 'Western Daily.')

Black—8 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.

White mates in Two moves.

There are 16 variations; four rook checks: a record.

PROBLEM NO. 1109.

(By W. Marks, Belfast.)

Prize for best three-mover 'Bolton Football Field.'

Black—4 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

At the rooms of the Westmount Chess Club, on Saturday, Nov. 24, Dr. Lasker discussed the results of various defences to the Queen's Gambit Dec, taking first 2..P K 4 and playing out the game to a fairly even position; then after 2..P K 3, 3 Kt—Q B 3 came 3..P Q—B 4 and 3..P K—B 4, the latter admissible, though leaving Back with a weak K P; finally he advised players of moderate strength to be satisfied with the more usual 3..Kt—K B 3, 4..B Kt 5 B K 2 2, 5..P K 3—castles, 6..Kt B 3—Kt B 3.

In the evening 24 players entered against him in the simultaneous performance, one game each. Of these, Dr. Lasker won 20 and drew the rest. Those lucky enough to come out even were all members of the local club, viz., Dr. A. W. McArthur, with a forced draw; Mr. W. C. Munn, with an even position and the game well in hand, and Messrs. E. L. Gnaedinger and J. F. Dickson, who fought it out to the last minute.

Representatives of the Montreal Club, the Cercle St. Denis, and the Y.M.C.A. were present, as also many players not affiliated with any club; among the latter are many strong players, who would be welcomed by the Westmount or Montreal clubs as valuable additions to the strength of their fighting teams: both clubs are centrally located and are in comfortable quarters now; help us to keep the game alive.

THE RICE GAMBIT.

(A new move against Jasnogrodsky's Defence.)

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—B 4	6 P—Q 4
7 P x P	7 B—Q 3
8 Castles	8 B x Kt
9 R—K	9 Q—K 2
10 P—B 3	10 Kt—R 4
11 P—Q 4	11 Kt—Q 2
12 B—Kt 5	12 K—Q
13 B x Kt	13 B x B
14 R x B	14 Q x P
15 R x Kt	15 Q x R
16 B x P	16 R—K
17 Kt—R 3 (a)	17 Q x P
18 P—B 4	18 Q—K 5
19 Q—Q 2	19 P—K R 4
20 R K B 1	20 P—R 5
21 Kt—Kt 1	21 P—R 6
22 Kt—B 3	22 Q x P ch
23 Q x Q	23 P x Q
24 B—Kt 5 ch	24 K—B
25 R x P	
Or—	Or
19 Q—Q 2	19 P—K R 4
20 R—K B	20 P—R 5
21 Kt—Kt 1	21 Q—K 7
22 Q—R 5	22 P—Kt 3
23 Q—R 6	

(a) The new move.

A NUREMBERG GAME FROM 'THE FIELD.'

Scotch Gambit.

White. Leonhardt.	Black. Spielmann.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 P—B 3 (1)	4 P—Q 4 (2)
5 K P x P	5 Q x P
6 P x P	6 B—Kt 5
7 B—K 2	7 Kt—B 3 (3)
8 Kt—B 3	8 Q—K R 4
9 Castles (4)	9 B—Q 3
10 P—K R 3 (5)	10 Castles Q R
11 P x B (6)	11 Kt x Kt P
12 P—K Kt 3 (7)	12 Q—R 6
13 Kt—K 4 (8)	13 B—K 2
14 B—K 3	14 P—B 4
15 Q Kt—Q 2 (9)	15 Kt x B
16 P x Kt	16 Q x P ch
17 K—R 1	17 R—Q 3
18 Kt—R 2	18 R—R 3
19 B—R 5	19 B—Q 3
20 R—B 4	20 B x R
21 P x B	21 Q—R 5 (10)
Resigns.	

(1) Known in the theory as the Goring Gambit. It had its run in the seventies.

(2) 4..P x P; 5 B—Q B 4, Kt—B 3; 6 Kt x P, B—Kt 5, etc., or 5..P x P as in the Danish Gambits, leads to innumerable variations difficult for both sides. The simple course, therefore, would be to abandon the Gambit Pawn with 4..P—Q 6. White has to lose a move in capturing this pawn, and Black prevents the building up of a centre.

(3) 7..Castles would be followed also by 8 Kt—B 3; nor would 7..B—Kt 5 ch be any better; because of the continuation 8 Kt—B 3, K Kt—K 2; 9 P—Q R 3, B x Kt; 10 P x B, Castles; 11 Castles, etc.

(4) 9 B—K B 4 would have prevented Black occupying the diagonal with his K B. He could have Castled afterwards, or even played R—Q B 1, so as to be ready for an attack in case Black Castled Q R. Or 9 Q—R 4, followed by B—K 3 accordingly.

(5) He did not expect Spielmann's ingenious sacrifice of the Bishop otherwise he could have played 10 Kt—Q Kt 5, B x P ch; 11 Kt x B, B x B, 12 R—K 1, Q x Kt; 13 Q x B ch, Q x Q; 14, R x Q ch, etc., with a pawn temporarily minus; but compensation in position; because he has to move 14..K—B 1. If 14...Kt—K 2, then 15, B—Kt 5, and he could not play, 15...Kt—Q 4, because of 16 B x Kt, Kt x B, 17 Q R—K 1, etc.

(6) The losing move. 11. Kt—K Kt 5, B x B; 12 Q x B would have saved the game.

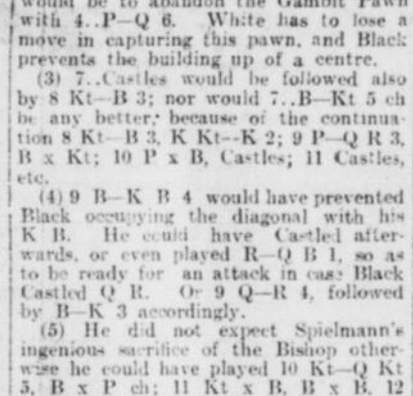
(7) White has no adequate defence now. If 12 Kt—Q Kt 5, then 12...B—R 7 ch; 13 K—R 1, P—Q R 3, and wins. If 12 Kt—K 4, then 12...Kt x Q P and wins. With the text move Kt—R 4 is threatened.

(8) If 13 Kt—Q Kt 5, then 13...B x P and wins.

(9) The remainder is all forced.

(10) A well played game on the part of Spielmann. The sacrificing combination was not obvious at all, and required a correct continuation.

Blackburne threatens mate by Q—Kt 8; but it is Black's move, and he gets off with a draw.



A lively little example of 'holiday' chess, played in Birmingham by Mr. F. P. Wildman:—

White. Wildman.	Black. Broughton.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt— KB 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt x P
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—B 4 ?
5 Kt x P	5 Kt—K 3
6 Castles	6 P—K B 3?
7 Q—R 5 ch	7 P—Kt 3
8 Kt x P	8 Kt—Kt 2

White mates in 7.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'Last of all the month December
Cowled for age in ashen grey;
Fading like a fading ember
Sad of mien and shrunk away
Him regarding men remember
Life and joy must pass away.'

These thoughts will come to mind as the short, dark days of December crowd us with duties that we can hardly reach, and with deeds of charity that we fain would do. But daylight comes so late and goes so early that the days glide on with but little attained. For the pitiful limitations of life are more perceptible with the waning year.

Unless we have unlimited faith it is hard to understand the treadmill of duty—the way by which we are led, and the meaning of this ceaseless round that gives no resuite.

But work is a good cure for many ills, and it is better to die in harness than to 'die of inanition.' Carlyle, that mighty hater of shams, wrote to his brother while they were both young, and said:—'Thou and I must never, never falter; work my boy, for by it we grow strong.' Yet there is a difference between helpful toil ,and that overwork which is often one of the sins of the household.

Nowhere, and at no season is it so likely to overwhelm its victims as at this end of the year when we endeavor to have more than is necessary to eat or to wear, and too much burden bearing in the matter of friendly giving.

The rush and turmoil goes on with no time to dwell upon the real meaning of this twenty-fifth day of the month, that fills our hands and thoughts for weeks beforehand; no hours for rest and silence, to commune with the spirit of Christmas to come.

Even the children are infected with the unrest that pervades everything, and that has clutched the beautiful simplicity from this their day.

For has not each store a Santa Claus to allure them when they pass the shops that attract them? Is there anything left of the simplicity of the olden days? No time now for the little ones to learn the message of the Prince of Peace that has throbbed down the ages. The wise men of the East took their simple gifts to the Christ-child, the frankincense and myrrh, costing only the loving preparation.

But the children to whom we all cater must have toy automobiles, and they are not ready to listen to the message of good will to men, so intent are they gathering in new possessions.

Beautiful as the custom of gift giving is, it loses all charm when it becomes a tax, and I know by a long experience that the simplest token gives the greatest pleasure if it carries with it the magnetic touch of the giver, and so the heart of December will soon throb with loving and giving, and bring to those who maintain its honesty and simplicity a season of innocent enjoyment that comes at no other date in the calendar.

A PERENNIAL DREAMING.

The rays of a golden sunset in late November sent a gleam toward the garden, and brightened the perennial border. It was unbroken silence at the window, and tired eyes closed, while thought went out to what might be, if the garden gate was closed, and no hands of care or industry looked in upon it as years went by.

Could it be possible for my spirit to find contentment if choking weeds, matted grass and absolute neglect had possession of the garden that I love?

Could flowers immortal console for flowers that wither, and are left in disorder and alone?

Then as I dreamed there resolved in my inner consciousness the thought that there was a wild and tangled beauty remaining, and that perennials still gave a wealth of floral treasures, and the thought brought a certain comfort.

For the Delphiniums and Foxgloves did not miss the culture so much; the Sweet Williams were as sturdy as ever; the Hollyhocks had self seeded and remained stately and the Day Lilies seemed to thrive. Though there was no hand to train it, the Red Honeysuckle trailed and bloomed and the Yellow Calliopsis tossed a wealth of bloom around. Daisies dotted the grass, and Lily of the Valley was serene and beautiful in the shadow.

As the dream continued, there was above the broken gate a wild grape vine that had been very much admired in past years, covering as it did a small tree, its broad green leaves and long tendrils reaching bravely upward.

This was still growing, and untrained had formed a summer arbor, loaded with purple grapes in picturesque disorder, though none were there to admire. Yes, was my dream-thought, there would be tulips in spring, and snowdrops and the purple and white crocus. In unexpected corners what had once been purple pansies, would shyly peep up, though of inferior quality.

Lilacs would run riot in their season, and though the tender roses had died, there would remain the sweet breath of the wreath or crimson rose, than which none are fairer, as it climbed along the neglected border.

The birds would sing in the tree tops as blithely as if the garden was tended by the hands that loved it, but waking, there seemed one solution to the dream, one lesson to be learned, for after all we want in a garden something that will remain, and that is hardy enough to endure a little neglect. In our search after the new and foreign we are apt to forget that these dear familiar friends have the best claim to our attention, and that if we give them any encouragement they will amply repay with a wealth of honest flowers.

WHITE FLY.

Mrs. M. K.—The remedy for these sucking insects is kerosene emulsion. Take all the plants infested from your window, and place them in a tub. Dissolve half a pound of hard soap in a gallon of boiling water, and half a gallon of kerosene. Before adding the latter put into it a pint of skim milk, as it helps to mix. Churn all together by shaking for five minutes, and dilute with water ten times before applying.

It is a good plan to take off the top soil and bake it in the oven while spraying the plants in the tub, returning it after they are rinsed with warm water and ready to go into their places. Frequent watering of foliage will keep the insect from becoming so formidable.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

J.B.T.—It is not easy to tell what is the matter with this plant. Sometimes insects attack the young shoots, and in any case the growth is slow at first. Like all its family the Asparagus Sprengeri is a heavy feeder, and requires rich soil, good drainage, and plenty of water, but if over watered the fleshy roots are liable to rot, and it may be necessary to look at your plant thoroughly in order to find out if this is not the case.

SEEDLING CALLAS.

J.R.T.—It is quite interesting to read your letter of your seedling Callas; perhaps you will prove to be another Luther Burbank. If your seedlings are taken care of, and prove to be different from the ordinary varieties.

Now that you say the foliage is yellow, set the pots away, where they will not chill, and let them remain unwatred through the winter. When the spring days come the pots may be brought back to light and heat, with all the water the plants can consume.

It is not best to keep seedling Callas dry too long, or they will shrivel too much even to revive again.

BIRD DEFENDERS.

Roland—It is not practicable to import birds from Europe to help fight the insect pests.

Some years ago it was tried as an experiment to import insectivorous birds from other countries and attempt to settle them here. They were brought over from different parts of Europe and let loose in the woods and fields of New England.

Whether the climate was too severe or whatever the cause, the project was not a success, and very few of them were seen after the first season.

The experiment was afterwards successfully tried in California where the climate is milder and the amount of fruit and seeds make it an ideal home for birds.

Naturalists state that in the past twenty years the decrease in the number of native birds is fifty percent. Sportsmen, who pursue for plumage or for sport are greatly to blame, and so is the mania for egg collecting; prairie and forest fires. The blue jays and English sparrows are also responsible for the decrease of insect eating birds, and the problem of raising crops is becoming more serious every year.

PELARGONIUMS.

Mrs. G.—It is quite likely you do not understand the nature of your plant, for, unlike its near relation the Geranium, it has a distinct growing season and a certain season for flowering.

If a healthful bushy growth is induced during the season for growth the plants will be covered with flowers when the time for blossoming comes, especially if kept in small pots where it blooms best.

After June 1st the plant can be kept on the back porch, or sunk in the ground, with coal ashes underneath to keep out worms. It is a very old plant; early summer is the time to re-pot if necessary, and can be done without disturbing the roots. Let it be well pruned, cutting back, and adding fresh top soil if not re-potting. At summer, out of doors the plant should have the morning sun, and be brought into the house in September to accustom it to the indoor air. Keep in a south or west window all winter and give liquid manure once a week after the buds appear.

From mid-winter to early summer your plant should be a mass of brilliant flowers that well repay the attention given.

LILY OF THE VALLEY QUESTION.

Mrs. R.D. tells me of taking roots of this plant into the house with poor success, as they failed to give any flowers. This general favorite succeeds well under adverse circumstances, but for the window it is more satisfactory to purchase pips from seedsman or florist. They are grown specially for forcing, and seldom fail to blossom if properly treated. Plant in light sandy earth and cover with moss or sphagnum used by florists; set out of doors in the cool air for a day or two then water and place where they will receive warmth and moisture. A shelf over the stove or mantle will give them bottom heat and flowers often appear in five or six weeks.

FERNS.

Lora.—Use moderate sized pots for ferns and do not re-pot often. See that there is good drainage for clogging will sour the soil, and injure the roots. A good potting soil for Ferns is one-third leaf mold, one-third ordinary garden loam, and one third silver sand.

Give plenty of water and shower the foliage often keeping in partial shade, for all kinds do not stand full exposure to the sun. The great enemy of the fern is scale which can be washed off and kept at bay by frequent washing with soap suds. But the regular showering will generally keep the plant clean and healthy.

There is a wonderful vitality in ferns sometimes, as was my experience last winter when a plant of a climbing fern came to me by mail all the way from the Island of Formosa, where it had been gathered by the wayside.

It looked completely dead at the roots, but with a forlorn hope it was planted and tended carefully by a faithful amateur. By and by a tiny pale green thread appeared, and now it fills its pot with fronds, and is an object of interest in the window garden.

With a few bulbs for color and the ferns your window will be all that can be desired.

TO HAVE EARLY VERBENAS.

Mrs. L. Brandon wishes to tell readers her experience in growing early verbenas for the North-West. She says: The first week of March I filled a box with sandy soil and sowed some verbena seed, covering with several thicknesses of flannel to keep the soil moist. It was placed in a south window in the kitchen and very soon the little plants appeared, when the covering was removed, but they were shaded from the mid-day sun. They were thinned when an inch high and set out of doors when there was no danger of frost. Then every second verbena was transplanted into another box and when the time came to plant them out they were sturdy little plants, and never wilted. In May they began to bud and blossomed until other flowers were gone in the fall.

BEGONIA DROPPING FLOWERS.

Alice W.—There are many begonias and you do not specify the variety, but I fancy it will be the shrubby or fibrous rooted section of those plants. The amateur can hardly go astray in selection, and they are all good with reasonable care, nor are they particular as to the soil if it suits geraniums and other plants the begonia will thrive in it.

Probably your plant is too wet at the roots and lacks drainage; this will cause the flowers to drop before it is time for them to fall.

If it was necessary to grow only one variety my choice would be 'Vernon' as an all-round Begonia, and the most successful for bedding purposes, or as a single plant. Flowers range from light pink to dark red and it is constantly in bloom. When grown in the shade the leaves are a dark bronze. It is better to give this Begonia a place where it will not get the full mid-day sun for it is injurious to the flowers.

When you are looking to the drainage take an old knife and stir the soil, this loosens it, and admits air, and may help your flower stems to hold their buds.

In order to replace a lost thumb, a young man in Berlin has had a big toe amputated and grafted on the stump. The operation has proved successful.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday, Dec. 1, 1906.

A despatch received from Halifax on Wednesday credits Mr. Jones, the general manager of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, with a statement that the damages against the Dominion Coal Company already amount to $350,000. These figures are astounding, and show to what an alarming extent the company may become involved if it is finally proved that the Steel people are in the right. The real trouble started early this month, when the Steel Company banked their furnaces, and it seems incredible that so much may have been lost by either party in the short period that has since elapsed. It is certain that the shareholders of one of the companies will suffer considerable losses. It might be asked what about the interests of the Coal Company's shareholders? Are they being safeguarded, or is the prospective renewal of dividends on the common stock to be indefinitely postponed on account of the present action of the directors? There are fifteen million dollars of common stock outstanding, and three million dollars of preferred. Some hope has been expressed that the common stock dividend would be renewed, that at least something would be paid the holders early next year, but is it certain that the present difficulty, with its heavy costs and, perhaps, enormous damages, will not place both common and preferred stocks in the same unfortunate position as the corresponding stocks of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company? Such a course would facilitate amalgamation, if such were intended, as there would be very little to choose between the securities of the companies. It must, however, be plain to Mr. Ross and his associates that the interests of the shareholders of the Dominion Coal Company will suffer far more under a heavy claim for damages, that must be growing daily, than if the contract that is alleged by some of the directors themselves to be a legitimate one, if unprofitable, were continued. Neither is it altogether convincing that the contract is such a poor one for the Coal people. They may not be receiving what they consider the market price for coal because of the continual consumptive demand that is assured the year round; but there is little in the last financial statement to show that the company has been subjected to extremely adverse selling or operating conditions.

For the year 1905 the surplus available for dividends on the common stock, after fixed charges, divided on the preferred stock, miscellaneous interest, and premium on bonds retired and sinking fund, amounted to the sum of $1,023,671, which is equivalent to 6.82 percent earned on the fifteen million dollars of common stock outstanding. The dividend on the common stock has been passed since early in 1904. In the year 1903 the earnings were about $500,000 less than in the previous year, because of the increased cost of labor and material, and to the closing down of one mine on account of fire, necessitating the working of the other mines at high pressure, the whole resulting in increased cost of production. The following year the position was further weakened, although the passing of the common stock dividend admitted of a much larger surplus, there being $890,000 carried from the profit and loss account to general surplus, bringing that account up to $1,117,250. It will be interesting at this juncture to relate how the directors explained the falling off in output, and its consequent effect on profits. The report reads in part: 'A larger tonnage 'could have been disposed of in 1904, but 'the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's 'requirements were, owing to a strike 'in the works, less than anticipated, and 'your management, in the light of the 'experience of former years, had consid-'ered it advisable when booking orders 'at the commencement of the season to 'refrain from selling to the full estimated 'capacity, and allowed a conservative 'margin for emergencies.' Two years ago the Dominion Coal directors were lamenting the fact that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company were not taking a greater amount of coal; now the complaint is that they have been taking too much! In the year 1905 the finances of the Coal Company were reorganized and certainly greatly improved. An issue of $5,000,000 five percent bonds was substituted for outstanding $2,435,000 six percent bonds and $2,380,000 tiue notes. The $3,000,000 of eight percent preferred stock was substituted for a like amount at seven percent. The decrease in fixed charges and in preferred dividends thus made was equal to about 1.10 percent on the capital stock of the company. The situation is a peculiar one, and at this writing it looks as though an ordinary business obligation had been ignored in face of public opinion.

* * * * *

The New York market has been narrow and devoid of public interest this week. Business has been restricted to the professional element, and price changes can only be accepted as significant of their manipulations. The market is not yet ripe for any pronounced forward movement on account of the difficulties in the money situation. There are signs, however, that the monetary atmosphere will soon be cleared, although it is not to be expected that there will be no tightening of call money rates before the end of the year. The heavy December and January disbursement will in turn act adversely on the money market, but in case of a quiet period in the security markets there may be no undue inflation of money rates. The Bank of England position was shown to be greatly improved in Thursday's statement, the proportion of reserves to liabilities increasing over four percent on the previous week's figures. This has given European speculators a hopeful gleam of the future, and already they have tried to force American prices upward, without response, however, on this side of the ocean.

The local market has not exactly followed the trend of conditions in Wall street, as might be expected. Early in the week there was a flutter in the greater market, but there was no response at this point, the tendency being towards weakness rather than strength. On Thursday, there was a better feeling all-round, due to the hopes expressed that the Iron-Coal trouble would soon be settled, and the whisper of a renewal of bounty payments. The iron and steel stocks were naturally favorably influenced by such news, and prices advanced accordingly. When the news of a renewal of the bounty payments for another four years was received the whole market started forward and there was pronounced strength throughout, particularly in the iron issues and Nova Scotia Steel. The market rules dull, with a small volume of business to record from day to day, but there is hope that on the turn of the year there will be more activity.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS.

The following tables of active and in active stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1905-1906, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

			1905.		1906.	This week.		Last prices per	
	Div	Payb	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Last.	Return
C.P.R.	3¼	H	Apr.	177	137¼	183	175⅝	182½	181⅝	182½	$182.50	3.8
Power	1¼	Q	Feb.	93	77	93⅝	86	96⅝	94½	95½	95.50	5.2
M. S. R.	2¼		Feb.	240½	212	283¾	230½	245	238½	243½	243.50	4.1
Twin's	1¾	Q	Feb.	122½	104½	122	109¾	109⅝	109½	109½	109.50	4.5
Tor. Ry.	1½	Q	Jan.	114	103	126	104½	115½	115	115¼	115.50	5.2
Detroit	1¼	Q	Feb.	97	89½	122	84½	86⅜	84½	85	85.00	5.8
Richelieu	1¼	Q	Dec.	77	61⅜	88	79¼	81¼	80	81½	81.50	6.1
N. S. Steel	..	...	....	69½	54¼	73½	59½	71	68	70	70.00	...
Dom. Coal	..	..	..	86½	60	81¼	58	65½	61½	65½	65.50	...
Iron bonds.	2½	H	Jan.	86¼	80	87	79	81	79	81	810.00	6.1
Iron com.	..	..	..	26⅝	17	24¼	20½	27½	22¼	26⅞	26.88	...
Mackay Com	1	Q	Jan	59⅞	38	77	57¾	73½	73½	73½	73.50	5.4

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Return
Banks							
Mont.	2½	Q. Dec.	269½	261	253	256½	3.9
Merch.	2	Q. Dec.	172¼	175½	168½	169	4.7
Hoche.	4	H. Dec.	154¾	163	144	159¾	5.0
E. T.	2¾	Q. Jan.	168	165	160	161	5.8
Mols.	2½	Q. Jan.	232	230	217½	218	4.5
Toronto.	5	H. Dec.	247	250	231	239	4.3
B.N.A.	3	H. Apl.	142½	143	141	143	4.1
Royal	2¾	Q. Jan.	229	239½	222	239	3.7
Dominion	3	Q. Jan.	270	283	262½	269	4.4
Imperial	2½	Q. Dec.	242	254½	227¼	235	4.2
Standard	3	Q. Dec.	238¼	250¼	223	246½	4.8
Ottawa	5	H. Dec.	230	227	....	224	4.4
Quebec	3½	H. Dec.	143½	145	139½	140	5.0
Union	3½	H. Feb.	145½	157	143¾	158	4.4
N. S.	3	Q. Jan.	280	291¼	273	291¾	3.4
Comm.	4	H. Dec.	170¼	190½	170	176	4.5
Sovereign	1½	Q. Feb.	132½	155¼	134	135	4.4
Bonds							
Coal.	2½	H. Mch.	104	102½	99	99¼	5.0
Scotia	3	H. Jan.	110¾	109	106½	109¾	5.5
M.S.R.	2½	H. Feb.	106	106	102½	103	4.3

Bonds	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Return
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl.	90	100	97	98	6.1
Lke. Wds.	3	H. Dec.	113	113	110	111	5.4
Preferred Stocks							
Scotia.	2	Q. Jan.	117	123½	118	125½	6.0
Iron.	....	....	....	89	83½	64	69	...
Coal.	3½	H. Mch.	118¼	121	113	115	6.0
Ogilvie.	1¾	Q. Dec.	140	130	123	124	5.6
Switch.	1¾	Q. Jan.	115	115	109	109¼	6.4
Mackay.	1	Q. Jan.	73¼	73¾	69¾	69¼	5.7
Lke. Wds.	1¾	Q. Dec.	127½	115	108	109	6.4
Illinois.	3	H. Jan.	....	101¼	91	93	6.3
Miscellaneous							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	162½	158½	145¾	147	5.4
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	165	171	158	163¾	4.8
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	134	133	124	133	5.2
Hafx. Ry.	1½	Q. Jan.	110	108¾	101½	103	5.8
Trinidad.	1¾	Q. Jan.	94¾	91	85	86	5.8
Toledo.	1	H. May	37	36¼	29	29½	6.7
Switch.	7	Y. May	110	114	97	100	7.0

DAIRY EXPORTS

Exports of butter and cheese from the ports of Montreal and Portland for Europe for the week ending Nov. 25, 1906:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Great Britain	34,646	3,224	37,870
Corr. week, 1905	37,476	5,457	42,933
Corr. week, 1904	11,847	429	12,273
Since May 1	1,792,941	409,555	2,202,496
Corr. period, 1905	1,745,186	374,734	2,119,920
Corr. period, 1904	1,739,100	373,288	2,112,358

Shipments via Portland—

To Great Britain	176
Since May 1, 1906	2,012
Corr. period, 1905	27,562

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Glasgow	154	81	235
Corr. week, 1905	744	101	845
Corr. week, 1904	3,098	702	3,800
Since May 1	324,824	36,576	361,400
Corr. period, 1905	495,691	58,350	554,041
Corr. period, 1904	431,157	54,301	485,458

MEXICANS LISTED IN LONDON

J. H. Dunn & Co.'s London cable this morning states that an official quotation on the London Stock Exchange has been obtained for the Mexican Light & Power bonds, Mexican Light & Power stock, and the Mexican Electric Light bonds.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION

The executive officials of the Lake Superior Corporation have recently made a number of increases in salary at the works owing to the largely increased earnings being shown by nearly all the plants. The superintendents of some plants were accorded quite large advances, as the directors realized that it was due largely to their labors and enterprises that such good results were being obtained. The increases have been most general at the steel plants.

OCTOBER NET INCREASED 22.46%

Compared With 37.27 for September Month on the C.P.R. System

FOUR MONTH PERIOD SHOWED INCREASE OF 34.46 PERCENT.

The net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway system for October are reported to be $2,784,827, contrasted with $2,274,072 in October of 1905. The increase is $510,756, which is equivalent to 22.46 percent. October is the fourth month of the present fiscal year, and in the matter of development over the previous year's figures shows a considerable reduction in the ratio of gains. The net returns for October were ,as a matter of course, much greater than any of the three previous months of this year, owing to the greater volume of business immediately preceding the close of navigation, but the development over the figures of October, 1905, was only 22.46 percent, compared with the September increase of 37.27. There has been no falling off in traffic business, as these figures might reasonably suggest, and it should particularly be remembered that the business of October, 1905, was exceedingly heavy, being $500,000 in excess of the net returns of September of the same year. For the four months of the fiscal year the net earnings increased 34.46 percent, an extraordinary showing when last year's phenomenal activity is taken into consideration. The cost of operating the road was 50.60 percent in October and 60.15 percent for the four month period.

The following table shows at a glance the net earnings of the present fiscal year with comparisons:

	1906.	1905	Inc.
July	$2,371,811	$1,637,777	$ 734,034
Aug.	2,462,579	1,791,645	670,934
Sept.	2,437,931	1,776,010	661,921
Oct.	2,784,828	2,274,072	510,756
Total 4 mo.	$10,057,149	$7,475,504	$2,577,644

The following is the official statement for October and the four months:

	Oct., 1906.	July 1 to Oct. 31, 1906.
Gross earnings	$6,946,605.48	$25,237,792.72
Working expenses	4,161,777.97	15,180,643.30
Net profits	$2,784,827.51	$10,057,149.42

In Oct., 1905, the net profits were $2,274,071.18; and from July 1 to Oct. 31, 1905, there was a net profit of $7,479,504.80.

The gain in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for October, $510,756.33; and from July 1 to Oct. 31, $2,577,644.62.

BUTCHERS FAVOR FRESH KILLED HOGS

But Country Dressed More Suitable for Certain Class of Trade.

The advance in the price of the live stock and the influence of the colder weather, have given a firm tone to the local market for fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, and packers are asking from $9 to $9.25 per hundred pounds. Receipts of country dressed hogs are moderately heavy, but there seems to be a growing preference on the part of retailers for fresh killed stock. It is easier to handle, there is less waste in cutting, and the appearance of abattoir dressed pork, when offered for sale, is much better than cuts from frozen hogs. Of course, there is a substantial difference in price to be considered, and this makes a good deal of difference in the districts where the retailer meets with brisk competition. In the city especially there are localities where competition is very keen, and where low prices are to be considered more than quality, in the stock offered for sale. By-products, too, are more saleable than among the better class of consumers, and retailers are obliged to buy the cheaper grade so as to be able to sell at a price within reach of their customers. The difference in price to-day between fresh killed and country dressed hogs is from ¾c to 1c per pound, and the greater care exercised in dressing the hogs and the better selection of the stock sent in, has resulted in a great improvement in recent years, in the size, appearance, and, consequently, in the market value of 'farmer' dressed hogs.

An improvement in the demand for cured and smoked meats incidental to the approaching holiday season is noted, and packers report a very fair enquiry for hams and bacon from country, as well as from city dealers. Quotations show no change, but the market is firm in sympathy with the advance in live hogs.

Lard is very scarce and dear, and there is every prospect of further advances in the quotations for pure and kettle rendered grades, owing to the scarcity of supplies on spot, and the almost entire absence of any reserve stocks in the hands of packers and refiners.

HOW WHEAT FLUCTUATED

Highest and lowest prices of Chicago and Winnipeg cash and future options for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 1:

CHICAGO.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday	Dec.	73½	72⅞	x ⅝
"	May.	79	78⅝	....
Tuesday	Dec.	73½	73⅛	x ⅜
"	May.	78⅝	78⅜	x ⅜
Wednesday,	Dec.	73¼	72⅝	— ⅜
"	May.	78½	78	— ½
Thursday	(Thanksgiving Day)	no	markets.	
Friday	Dec.	72½	71⅞	x ⅝
"	May.	77⅝	76¾	x1⅜

Saturday's figures not available.

WINNIPEG.

Day.	Option.	High.	Low.	Change.
Monday	Nov.	76⅞	76½	x ⅝
"	Dec.	73⅝	73¼	x ⅜
"	May.	77⅜	77⅛	....
Tuesday	Nov.	76⅞	76⅝	x ¼
"	Dec.	73½	73⅜	x ⅛
"	May.	77⅝	77⅛	x ¼
Wednesday,	Nov.	76⅞	76⅝	....
"	Dec.	73⅜	73⅛	— ¼
"	May.	77¼	77	....
Thursday	Nov.	76⅝	76½	....
"	Dec.	73⅝	73	x ⅜
"	May.	77⅛	76⅞	....
Friday	Nov.	76⅝	76¼	x ½
"	Dec.	73	72⅝	— ¼
"	May.	77	76⅝	— ⅜
Saturday	Nov.	73	72½	— ½
"	Dec.	76⅝	76¼	— ⅜
"	May.	77¾	77¼	— ½

x Advance. — Decline.

Nipissing dropped to 16 this morning on New York curb recovering to 18¼-½ before noon. McKinley was quiet at 3¾ to 3; Foster, 3 to ¾; Silver Leaf, 22 to 28, and Silver Queen, 2¼ to ⅝.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

To-day's receipts were 418 packages of butter and 2,326 boxes of cheese.

Prices on the St. Hyacinthe butter board were a fraction lower on Saturday, but dealers say that this is due more to the inferior quality of the late fall make than to any weakness of the market. Jobbing prices are steady at 26c, and wholesale lots are selling at 25¼ to 25½c for fancy creamery. Medium grades are quoted at 24c to 24¾c, and dairy at 21c to 23c, according to quality.

Cheese is steady, but business is quiet, and prices are unchanged at 12c to 12¼c for November made westerns, and 11¾c to 11⅞c for Quebecs. October Ontarios are quoted at 12½c to 12⅝c, and Easterns at 12c to 12¼c.

There are no changes of moment on the egg market, but the enquiry from the retail buyers continues active, and a good volume of business is passing. Selected fall gathered stock is selling freely at 25c to 25½c, and the jobbers and commission merchants who have new laid eggs to offer, have no difficulty in getting 32c for all they can find. Storage stock, limed and cold storage grades are worth from 20c to 21c per dozen.

To-day's receipts were 147 cases.

There was a very good demand for poultry last week, and, given a continuation of the cold weather, jobbers are looking for more liberal supplies of high grade stock, and a more active market during the remaining weeks of the year. The deliveries of good turkeys are not quite equal to the requirements of the trade, and 14½c was realized without much difficulty for some choice lots. Less desirable stock is selling at 13½c to 14c. Chickens are becoming more plentiful, and from 9c to 10c is the ruling price. Geese are selling on about the same basis, and the enquiry for this grade of poultry has been very good so far. Ducks are bringing less money than usual this season, and the wholesalers who are handling the stock say that low prices are ruling because they are not getting the right kind of goods. The consignors are the losers in the case, and the remedy generally lies in their hands. About 11½c is the best price that has been paid for ducks recently, and some sales have been made at 10½c per pound. Fowl are worth from 7c to 8c per pound.

There is a good demand for potatoes on the local market, and car lots are quoted at 65c to 75c on track. In a jobbing way from 80c to 85c is the ruling price.

In view of the weakness that has developed on the English bacon market, packers here seem disinclined to pay the prices that are ruling for live hogs. The latest cables, which quote 52s to 54s per hundredweight, show a decline of about 3s since a week ago, and the market is represented as being down from 3s to 4s. The condition of the English market has affected the local trade to a certain extent, though there has been no actual drop in prices. Sales were made to-day at $6.75 per hundred pounds, with a ten cent range both up and down according to circumstances. The demand from packers was fairly good, and it is to be expected that the cold weather will have a stimulating effect on the market for abattoir and country dressed hogs.

There will be no change to-day in the prices asked for fresh killed hogs, and from $9 to $9.25 is the ruling quotation.

Supplies of country dressed hogs are coming forward fairly well, and it is said that a carload of hogs from a good district could not be bought much under $8.50. Small and mixed lots have been sold at $8 to $8.50, according to quality.

Cured and smoked meats are in very good demand from both city and country dealers, and the market is steady.

Lard is firm on light supplies, and holders are asking top prices. The consumptive demand is brisk.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.40 to $4.60; strong bakers, $3.90 to $4.10; winter wheat patents, $4 to $4.20, and straight rollers, $3.75 to $3.85, in wood; in bags, $1.65 to $1.75; extra, in bags, $1.50 to $1.60.

ROLLED OATS — $2.10 to $2.15 in bags of 90 lbs.

OATS — No. 2, 42½c per bushel; No. 3, 41½c to 42c; No. 4, 40½c to 41c.

CORNMEAL — $1.35 to $1.40 per bag; granulated, $1.65.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bags, $19.50 to $20; shorts, in bags, $21; Manitoba bran in bags, $19.50 to $20; shorts, $21.

HAY — No. 1, $12.50 to $13 per ton on track; No. 2, $11.50 to $12; clover, $10; clover, mixed, $10.50 to $11.

BEANS— Prime pea beans, in car load lots, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel.

POTATOES—75c to 85c per bag of 90 lbs., in carload lots.

PEAS — Boiling, in broken lots, $1.10 to $1.15 per bushel; in car lots, $1.05.

HONEY — White clover in comb, 13c to 14c; dark, 9½c to 10c per lb. section; white extract, 10c to 10½c; buckwheat, 6½c to 7c per pound.

PROVISIONS — Barrels short cut mess, $22 to $24; ½ brls., $11.75 to $12.50; clear fat back, $23.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50; ½ barrels do., $10.75; dry salt long clear bacon, 12¼c to 12⅝c; barrels, plate beef, $12 to $13; half barrels do., $6.50 to $7.00, barrels; heavy mess beef, $11.00; half barrels, do., $6; compound lard, 8c to 9½c; pure lard, 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13½c to 14c; hams, 14c to 15½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 10c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $9 to $9.25; alive, $6.75.

EGGS — New laid, 32c; No. 1 candled, 21c.

CHEESE — Fall made, Ontario, 12½c to 12¾c; Quebec, 12c to 12¼c.

BUTTER—Choicest creamery, 25c to 25½c; medium grades, 24c to 24¾c.

ASHES—First pots, $5.40 to $5.50; seconds, $4.70 to $4.80; pearls, $6.50 to $6.60 per 100 pounds.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Dec. 1, 1906.	Nov. 24, 1906.	Dec. 2, 1905.
Wheat, bush.	85,014	181,896	153,817
Corn, bush	75,677	106,554	5,926
Peas, bush	16,045	29,455	10,622
Oats, bush	62,819	25,886	70,000
Barley, bush	82,011	61,968	109,784
Rye, bush	1,052	1,052	.....
Buckwheat, bush	21,243	43,327	27,652
Flour, brls	42,321	40,270	27,018
Meal, brls	456	477	408

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending Dec. 1:—

CHEESE BOARDS.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Dec.				
1	Brockville	x2,000	x2,500	11½—¾
1	Belleville	586	586	11 9-16
1	London	810	—	11½—⅝B

BUTTER BOARDS.

1	St. Hyacinthe	501	501	24½—⅞

x Estimated. B Bid.

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Dec. 3.

About 1,200 head of butchers' cattle, 125 calves, 30 milch cows and springers, 300 sheep and lambs, and 250 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade was good, and the prices had an upward tendency all round. Prime beeves sold at 4¼c to 4⅜c per lb.; pretty good cattle 3½c to 4c, and the common stock, 2¾c to 3c per lb. Milch cows sold at from $30 to $50 each. Grass-fed calves sold at 2½c to 3½c, and the good veals, 4½c to 5¼c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 6¾c to 6⅞c per lb.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Cattle— Estimated receipts, 34,000; best quality steady, others 10c lower; beeves, $4 to $4.70; cows and heifers, $1.60 to $5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.35 to $4.50; Texans, $3.75 to $4.60; westerns, $3.80 to $6; calves, $5.25 to $7; Hogs—Estimated receipts, 35,000; market 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.90 to $6.32½; good heavy, $4.25 to $6.35; rough heavy, $5.80 to $6.05; light, $5.85 to $6.25½; pigs, $5.50 to $6.10; bulk of sales, $6 to $6.25.

Sheep—Estimated receipts, 35,000; market steady to ten cents lower; sheep, $3.75 to $5.40; lambs, $4.50 to $7.60.

Toronto, Nov. 29—Trade good for all sorts of stock; 122 loads in to-day, including 1,450 cattle, 2,383 sheep and lambs, 2,900 hogs aand 125 calves. Export cattle, choice, $4.50 to $4.75; export cattle, medium, $4.25 to $4.40; export bulls, $3.50 to $3.75; export bulls, light, $3.25 to $3.50; export cows, $3.50 to $3.75; butchers' cattle, choice, at $4.25 to $4.50; butchers' cattle, medium, $3.75 to $4.00; butchers' cows, $2.50 to $3.25; butchers' bulls, $3.00 to $3.25; stockers, choice, $3.25 to $3.50; stockers, common, $2.75 to $3.00; stockers, bulls, $2.00 to $2.25; heavy feeders, $3.65 to $3.75; short keeps, $3.75 to $4.00; milch cows, choice, each, $40 to $50; milch cows, common, each, $25 to $35; springers, each, $25 to $40; export ewes, $4.50 to $4.75, steady; culls and bucks, $3.00 to $3.50, steady; lambs, 5½c to 6c, steady; calves, 2c to 6c per lb., steady.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Nov. 22.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Thursday last, showed increase of 20 head, the majority consisting of fat butchering cows and bulls, trade for which, though slow, was fairly steady, late currencies governing all transactions. Top prices—Fat cows, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 8d to 3s per 8 lbs.; increase of 6d in number penned in the sheep market, supply consisting entirely of ewes, for which trade is practically at a standstill chiefly owing to marked absence of retail buyers, consequently quotations cannot be recorded, the majority being turned out unsold. Calf trade slow but firm at late values. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Sinking the offal beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; calves, 4s 8d to 6s. Total supply, beasts, 140; sheep, 70; calves, 10; milch cows, 5.

London, Nov. 22.—Fair supplies and trade very slow, with lower tendency in prices all round. English beef, 3s to 3s 6d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s to 3s 6d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; do., seconds, 2s 2d to 3s 4d; do., forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; mutton; Scotch wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; do., tegs, 5s; do., ewes, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; English wedders, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; foreign sheep, 2s 8d to 4s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 4s to 4s 8d; Dutch do., 3s 8d to 4s 4d per 8 lbs.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 1.—White wheat, per bushel, 68c to 69c; red wheat, per bushel, 68c to 69c, spring wheat, per bushel, 67c to 68c; peas, per bushel, 60c to 65c; barley, per bushel, 45c to 48c; oats, per bush, 35c to 36c; corn, per bushel, 52c to 53c; clover seed, per bushel, $7 to $8; timothy seed, per bushel, $1.25 to $2; white wheat flour, per brl., $3.70 to $3.90; strong bakers' flour, per brl., $3.75 to $4; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7.50 to $8, apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1 to $1.50; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 90c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 21c to 22c; do., in firkins, per lb., 15c to 21c; eggs, per dozen, 25c to 26c.

Ingersoll, Dec. 3.—White wheat, 68c to 70c per bushel; red fall do., 68c to 70c; peas, 60c to 61c; barley, 52c to 54c; corn, 58c to 60c; oats, 36c to 37c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $1.90 to $2.15; bran, $18 to $19 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; butter, 27c to 29c per lb.; creamery, 30c to 32c; eggs, 24c to 26c per dozen; potatoes, 80c to 90c per bag; live hogs, $5.75 to $6 per cwt.; hay, $12 to $15 per ton; hides, $10 to $11 per cwt.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—To-day's was the best market of the week, the best for two or three weeks, while the weather is the worst. Everywhere one turned there were loads and loads of beef, veal, lamb and pork. It was a record market in that line. The showing, too, was of a high grade. Prices were affected by the tremendous offering, and ranged as follows: Beef, 3½c to 4c, and 4½c to 5c for fronts and hinds, respectively; veal, 5c and 7c; lamb, 10c and 12c; pork, 8c to 8¼c. Eggs were scarce, and some dealers asked as high as 45c a dozen, though guaranteed eggs could not be had for 35c. Buyers could get others for 25c, and take their chances. To-day there was a better showing of vegetables than for over a week past, but the only change noticed in price was a slight increase in cabbages from 50c to 75c a dozen. Potatoes are 85c a bag; onions, $1.25; turnips, 45c; beets and carrots, 50c; parsnips, 75c; cauliflowers, scarce, at 10c each, and celery rising from 25c to 50c a dozen. Fowl of all kinds brought many prices, but the best quality commanded reasonable prices, with no change from Thursday.

REFINED SUGAR UP TEN CENTS

Local refiners recently advanced the price of all grades of sugar 10 cents per hundred pounds. The selling prices are now as follows:

Extra granulated, barrels	$4.50
Extra granulated, half barrels	4.55
Extra granulated, bags, 100 lbs.	4.45
Phoenix, barrels	4.45
Bright coffee, barrels	4.40
Bright yellow, barrels	4.35
No. 3 yellow, barrels	4.30
No. 2 yellow, barrels	4.20
No. 2 yellow, bags, 100 lbs.	4.05
Extra ground, barrels	4.90
Extra ground, boxes, 50 lbs.	4.50
Extra ground, boxes, 25 lbs.	4.70
Powdered, barrels	4.80
Powdered, boxes, 50 lbs.	5.00
Paris lumps, barrels	5.05
Paris lumps, half barrels	5.15
Paris lumps, boxes, 100 lbs.	5.05
Paris lumps, boxes, 50 lbs.	5.15

This advance also goes into effect on the Winnipeg market.

WINTER AND EARNINGS.

Just what effect a normal Canadian winter will have on the security market is a problem not easy of solution. It is certain, however, that market sentiment will be unfavorably influenced when the inevitable decreases—if the winter is at all severe—in the earnings of steam and electric railways are recorded. The clemency of last winter admitted of a heavy gross business in both electric and steam systems, and the increases in gross over the previous year, were augmented by a remarkable average decrease in cost of operations, which, as a matter of course, gave an even more remarkable record of net returns. There are a few conditions, however, which may neutralize the deadening effect upon earnings caused by unfavorable weather. Perhaps the most important consideration in that respect is the great excess of merchandise to be moved this year over the same period twelve months ago, although the gross traffic receipts of practically every road showed marked development at that time. Still the agricultural returns, manufactured goods, the steel, iron and copper business, mineral and forest production and what not of the past few months have been on a scale unexampled in the history of the United States or Canada. Then there is the fact that a great volume of the agricultural product has been held in farmers' hands, owing to the comparatively small prices received for cereals of this year's growth. A large proportion of this reserve will be marketed before the end of the winter, which will, of course, bring business to the railways. How net earnings will fare depends entirely on climatic conditions. Some of the Canadian roads pay out in operations, during the winter months, from eighty to over ninety percent of total gross receipts, and at these adverse periods the earnings are frequently not sufficient to meet fixed charges, no matter how heavy the volume of gross traffic receipts may be. Passenger traffic on the traction or street railway systems is also greater or less, according to the weather, and is influenced in much the same way as the steam roads, although not to nearly the same extent. It cost the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in February of 1906, 71.45 percent of gross receipts to operate the road, while in the corresponding month of 1905 the company paid ninety percent of gross receipts. In February of 1904 the expenses were 96.75 percent of gross. The decrease in the cost of operations amounted to 18.55 percent in February, 1906, when compared with the figures of February, 1905. This would represent, on gross receipts of, say, $4,200,000, a total saving of about $770,000—a pretty considerable sum, but even that is dwarfed by the difference between February of 1906 and the same month of 1904, there being a reduction of 25.30 percent on the costs, and on the same amount of gross would effect a saving of over a million dollars in the single month's business. It is thus clearly shown how railway earnings are greatly affected by the conditions of the weather.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Nov. 30.

There was a rather small attendance of farmers at the Bonsecours market to-day, most of them having wheeled vehicles, but there were quite a number of sleighs loaded with oats and potatoes. The basket brigade up in the market hall nearly filled both of the halls, and there were large quantities of dead poultry offered here at slightly lower prices for the turkeys. There has been a considerable advance in the prices of creamery butter lately, but print butter remains unchanged in price, but the quality is deteriorating. Oats were plentiful, and sold at about one dollar per bag; there was no buckwheat in sight; potatoes, 70c to 80c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 40c to 60 do.; onions, $1.25 to $1.40 do.; beets and carrots, 80c to $1 do.; parsnips, $1 to $1.10 do.; cabbages, $1.75 to $2.25 the barrel; celery, 20c to 50c the dozen; cauliflowers, 40c to $2 do.; beef hindquarters, 5c to 6c per lb.; do., forequarters, 4c to 4½c do.; dressed hogs, 8½c do.; dead turkeys, 14c to 15c do.; geese, 10c to 12c do.; chickens and ducks, 12½c to 15c do.; tub butter, 25c to 27c do.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; new laid eggs, 75c to 60c the doz.; older eggs, 25c to 45c do.; apples, $2 to $4 the barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

A MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCE AT AN INDIAN FETE.

('Missionary Review of the World.')

'Gunga Saugar is the seat of an annual Hindu mela, or religious festival. It is the extreme point of the island, in the mouth of the river where the Ganges unites with the salt water of the sea. Some priest or person started the saying that purity is found by bathing in the waters at this particular spot. Others say that a devotee, in his wandering, died on this lonely beach, and thus the place became sacred; and now whoever dies at Gunga Saugar will go to heaven. Another fable is that a special stone was miraculously cast upon the sand here, and the main shrine is a god, built on this stone where, during the three days of the mela, offerings by the thousands of fruits, flowers, and sweetmeats are cast from morning until night.

'The wonders of the place, efficacy of bathing in the sacred water, and the sights are published in all languages and are sown broadcast throughout the land, so that thousands of pilgrims flock there every year. Some of our experiences during our yearly visits may help to give our people some idea of the hideousness of Hinduism.

'We, in company with four of our best Bible women and a number of our native preachers, take with us several thousand Bible portions, books and tracts, and take passage on a steamer from Calcutta to Saugar Island, a distance of eighty miles. The steamer has lashed to each side a flat boat, and often carries three thousand people. On one trip I noticed about one thousand of them were jogees, or devotees. During the day and a half required to reach the seat of the mela we have a great opportunity for selling our books and working among the people. We have with us all castes from the Brahman to the pariah; and, in the little room allowed to each, it is wonderful how they jam up against each other. We have a great variety of nationalities.

'Among the jogees (devotees) were fourteen women. One motioned for me to come to her. When I went and we began to talk, the head jogee of the gang (a man) became so angry that the woman soon, through fear, begged me to leave her. She told me she was a widow since childhood, and had been to most of the leading shrines of India; that Ram was her husband, the creator of the earth was her all. And yet in a few minutes, in an angry fit, she showed she was completely in the hands of Satan, and no doubt was steeped in the worst of sins. Still these people are called shadu (purity). Some will not eat while on board the vessel, and were two days without food, and then must purify themselves by bathing in the Ganges before they break their fast.

'We reached the seat of the mela late in the evening. At the first sight of the place there was a shout from the people like that which Moses heard from the mount: "Victory to Mother Gunga!" (the goddess of the river), "Kobel Monee, Victery!" (the name of the goddess of the island, who, they say, arose from the earth of herself). Thousands of voices made the air ring with the awful sound. The sea was rough and, as the people left the steamer in native boats making for the shore, my heart ached for them—especially for the thinly clad and ignorant women, most of whom had never been there before. Many never reached there alive, for the waves beat so high that seven boats were capsized in landing, and no one knows the number lost, but not less than eighty or one hundred souls.

'The next three days we spent on shore among the people, preaching, selling Bible portions, giving out tracts, and persuading the people. Some would revile us; some would hear us, wondering at the words we spoke. My heart ached as I stood and watched the bathers. Widows were having their heads shaved, and, taking their long, beautiful hair (that which they prize most), and bunches of plantains, sweetmeats, and flowers, waded into the water and, calling upon Mother Gunga, threw them in. After which they dipped themselves in the water three times and returned to the shore.

'I noticed that the place was full of Brahman priests. No sooner had the fruit touched the water than they were grabbed by one or another and put into a sack. One woman was wading in and had tied up in a red bit of cloth, jewels and money. She was followed by the priest and, as she raised her hand to throw the offering in, he snatched it from her. The shore was strewn with wreaths of marigolds, but valuable things were carried to the stalls and sold, so that the same fruit was often bought over and over again. Hundreds were bathing at a time, and would come back so pure that they would try to avoid even the shadow of lower castes.

'The devotees lined both sides of the paths leading to the beach, some smoking hemp, others going through all sorts of supposed torture, such as sitting or lying on a bed of spikes, heating themselves over smoldering fire, others swinging by the legs, head downward, and counting their beads. But I noticed those lying on spikes were careful to keep a bolster under their shoulders, and, with some, I noticed that the spikes were blunted, and that they were only lying upon them for a short time. The women would strew rice and fruit and grain of different kinds in front of each as they passed by, and often would give offerings of money, some buying a cent's worth of ashes from off the devotee's body, which they carried home as most sacred. Some of the jogees went about leading a cow, and would cry out: "Who will give a cow to a Brahman?" Often a person would buy the cow he had, paying him the money for it and yet leaving the animal in his hands. Thus one cow was sold again and again during the day by the same person. We saw a number of bedsteads beautifully rigged up with pillows, comforts, curtains, etc., which had been given as offerings to the Brahmans.'

On the return journey, that faithful visitor to all the shrines of India, cholera, broke out on the densely packed boats. The dead were dropped into the sacred waters of the river, while the living doubtless carried the germs of the dread disease to many a town and village in Bengal. How long, oh how long shall these three hundred millions of souls remain without God and without hope in the world!

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A STUDENT IN CEYLON.

(By B. R. Barber, Calcutta, in the 'Missionary Review.')

In a little village ten miles from Jaffna, Ceylon, there lived a mother and her two sons. They decided that the older, whom we shall call Samuel, should be sent to college, for after getting his degree he could better help to pay off the mortgage on the little farm.

It was a great day for the lad when he left his home and mother, and visions of the future arose before him when he should be a graduate. In college he met a native Christian who knew of the joy of salvation, and was all aglow with the desire that others should hear of the Master through him. This student met Samuel, and there sprung up between them at once a mutual affection. Many a time until midnight they sat talking together of the good news of a Saviour born for the sins of men. How this appealed to that village boy! What a contrast was that pure and holy life to the awful gods and repulsive stories of Hinduism! There was a power in this religion that drew him.

Vacation time came and Samuel returned to visit his mother with a new joy in his heart, a new power. She noticed that he did not go to the temple.

'Samuel,' she said, 'are you not going to worship to-day?'

'No, mother, I'm not going to worship Siva any more.'

'Why is this, my son?'

'Because in college I have heard of a new teacher, a new God, and I'm going to worship Jesus Christ.'

'Nonsense,' said the mother, 'you come with me at once.'

She forced him to go to the temple, where the priest shaved the boy's head, covered his body with ashes and put the mark of paint upon his forehead to show that he had that day worsipped Siva.

They declared that they would not send him to college any longer. But they reconsidered. It meant so much for the boy to secure his degree that they could not allow him to give it up. So they told him they would take his Christian books away from him and send him up to India, the seat of Hinduism, where they did not know about Christ. But he refused to go without his books and they allowed him to choose one—the Bible—and sent him away to Calcutta.

From the railway station he came directly to the college Young Men's Christian Association building and asked us to take him into our dormitary. He joined the Bible class, and his questions and answers were so intelligent that we knew he had been taught before. He progressed well until suddenly he became morose, stopped coming to the class, and one night he ran away, saying that he would never return. I left word that if he did return I was to be told immediately.

Next morning, sure enough, word was brought that Samuel had returned. I found him standing in the middle of the hall.

'Samuel,' I said, 'what's the matter?' No response. 'Something serious has happened to you, has there not?'

But he only shut his lips and heart the closer. When I pressed him he rushed into his room and shut the door in my face. But I pushed the door open and sat down on the bed beside him, and, putting my arm about his shoulder, I said: 'Samuel, I am here to help you. Won't you tell me what is the matter?' Then he burst into tears, and told me of his early joy in Jaffna, and of his mother's sending him to Calcutta. When she heard again of his interest in Christianity she had, two months before, stopped sending him money. So there he was, with no money to pay his college fees, his boarding or his room rent, and what was he to do? He decided to run away and jump into the river. All night, he said, he had walked up and down the park, restrained somehow from committing the deed, until he became so tired that he sat down on a bench and fell asleep.

In a dream he saw that Christian student down in Jaffna, and he said: For his sake I could not do it.'

Samuel's case was presented by a missionary to a business man, who said that he would support the boy in college. But Samuel's mind was so disturbed by all these events that he failed in his examinations. His mother heard of his baptism and that he had failed, and wrote, saying: 'You see, you have deserted the gods, and they have deserted you. Come back, now, and be a good Hindu.' 'Not so, Samuel,' said I, 'be a good Christian.

Then he took the whole year's study over again, but when he had come to within two weeks of his examination he contracted smallpox. He now began to wonder if the gods had not really deserted him. He was taken to the hospital and made comfortable. He was, however, able to pass his examination with honors.

At once I was able to procure for Samuel a post as teacher with a salary three times the amount he could have received had he not obtained his degree. He filled this post with credit, and is to-day back in Jaffna teaching and studying to be a preacher.

A letter from Samuel a short time ago told how he had recently walked the ten miles to the village to see his mother. On approaching the house the younger brother accosted him with:

'What do you want here?'

'I want to see my mother,' said Samuel.

'Well, you can not come into this yard.'

When Samuel stepped in the brother beat him with a club. He received that beating without a word, even as our Master received the scourgings from those who sought to kill Him.

'Now, will you call my mother?' said Samuel, and the brother, touched with remorse, went inside the house. But the mother refused even to look out of the door, and Samuel was obliged to tramp back those weary, lonely ten miles to Jaffna with a heavy heart and with a slight sense of appreciation of what our Master had to suffer, but with a joy that he himself was counted worthy to suffer. Then I understood the words of our Master: 'I came not to send peace, but a sword. I came to put a mother at variance with her son.'

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

R. H. Bender, of San Salvador, writes to the 'Missionary Witness': —

In my last letter I made mention of the conversion of several through the loan of a Testament. In this one I would like to state the result of a tract and a Bible. A native merchant converted two years ago, so happy in his new-found joy, rented his farm so that he would be free to preach as he went about, and as his business necessitated his travelling over the mountain to the coast, he testified to every one and distributed tracts. A 'Buenas Mierva' (good news) tract fell into the hands of a young man, and in relating his experience said that on reading it a feeling of deep conviction rested upon him, so that for a moment he was speechless, because he found himself guilty before God, and he feared he would die in all his sins, but he instantly fell on his knees and cried for mercy, and in a moment the peace of God filled his heart—the Spirit witnessed to his spirit that he was saved. Up to that time he had not seen a Bible, but on the next visit of the merchant, who had taken some Bibles and Testaments, Nicomedo bought one and gave himself to the study of the Bible, and thus was confirmed as to his salvation, and like one of old, went home to tell what great things the Lord had done for him; with the result that after a good deal of persuasion his father and mother and grandmother, eighty-seven years of age, all devoted idolaters, believed on the Lord Jesus Christ, which led them to destroy their idols and to separate from sin until such a time when they can get married. The old lady is so happy in the Lord and testifies that before she knew the Lord she was a sufferer with rheumatism, but since she has believed he not only took away her sins, but also her rheumatism. Glory to God. It was my privilege to visit them in April, and found a small company of twelve who come together to read, sing and pray every week.

Another young man on the frontier of this Republic heard the gospel through some native converts, and was so anxious to hear the Gospel preached that he walked eighteen miles to hear it from the missionary—it resulted in his conversion. The woman with whom he lived and his sister would not give him lodging, so then those who had first talked to him took him in. The authorities, on learning that he had become a Protestant, had him locked up in jail for three days, and then had him sent to the barracks to serve as a soldier for three months. During this time he was faithful to the Lord in prayer and study of the Word. One day his superior officer asked him if he was a Protestant, to which he replied he was, and because of it was given ten stripes. Later in the day the same officer asked him if he adored the Virgin, to which he answered no, that he adored the Father and the Son. For this testimony he was given another one hundred stripes. His comrades saw the injustice done, and urged him to enter a complaint, to which he replied that vengeance belongeth to the Lord. In some way the general had learned of the injustice done and ordered the captain to give an account. The consequence was that he was given one hundred stripes also, but with the sword; then he was stripped and degraded from his position. Thus God took notice of the wrong done, and dealt with the man without the need of our brother entering a complaint.

Abel in the meantime was released and became anxious for the salvation of his family. For five days he asked the Lord to send his brother, who lived in Guatemala, to him, in order to give him a Bible to take home. On the sixth day his brother came, anxiously inquiring what had befallen him, for he said he had dreamed about him the past five nights. Then Abel told him how he had prayed that he might come. After telling of his conversion he gave his brother the Bible and told him to read it and loan it among the people of his native town. A month later Abel went himself and found many inquiring the way of salvation; he then explained the best he knew how and taught them some hymns and how to pray, and the result was that the whole village, excepting four or five families, had accepted the Gospel and began to meet three times a week to read the Word and pray. Then the enemy, through some of the unbelievers, notified the authorities that they were having political meetings. They sent a band of soldiers, who came while they were worshipping, and ordered the men out, after which they tied them to make sure of them, and ere they marched off the men, women and children sang, 'Don't be afraid to speak for Jesus.' After a forty-mile tramp, they reach headquarters, and are questioned as to their meetings, and they responded that they simply came together for the study of God's Word, and they asked, 'Who is your teacher?' They reply, 'Jesus Christ.' Some were detained to serve as soldiers, but the greater part were sent home again rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer for Christ. It was my privilege to visit them the latter part of April, and, to my surprise, I was welcomed by a congregation of over seventy men, women and children.

This being the first visit of a missionary, for four days it was our pleasure to minister to them three times a day. Our heart did rejoice to hear such singing and praying, and we realized that we were sitting in heavenly places those four days. Glory to God. The conversion of nearly the whole village will be appreciated when their former condition is considered. When I tell you that the authorities feared to go near them you can imagine they were a very bad lot, it being on the frontier, seemed to be a sort of refuge for thieves and murderers, etc., some to this day carrying the marks of their former lives on their bodies, such as scars on their face or head, bullets in their bodies, fingers missing, or crippled in some other form. But, praise God, the light of the glorious Gospel has shone in their hearts and they have turned from their idols and their wicked ways to serve the true and living God. Since their conversion the authorities bother and persecute them, but they are determined that none of these things shall move them. Thus we could recount case after case of the wonderful work of God which we have met during the past four months, but the above will suffice in order that you may rejoice with us and be encouraged to continue to give to missions.

WHAT HAVE I DONE FOR THEE?

What have I done for the Master?
And what am I going to do?
Are questions that often come to me
Do they ever come home to you?

He has placed us here in his vineyard
To till it and gather in
The fruits of His blessed Spirit
To keep down the weeds of Sin—
Those weeds that are constantly sprouting,
To choke out the seed He has sown,
Are found in each heart in the vineyard,
I find them, alas! in my own.
Have I tried in His strength to remove them,
Their spread and their growth to subdue,
Is a question that soon I must answer,
And so, my dear brother, must you.

There is selfishness, malice and envy,
Those foxes that oft spoil the vine,
Are prowling around in the vineyard,
To destroy them is your work and mine.
Have we always been faithful in doing
This work we are given to do?
I fear I must answer I have not,
How is it, dear brother, with you?

Oh, let us then try in the future
More faithful and earnest to be,
In tilling and working the vineyard,
That more fruit for our labor, we see.
That when the Dear Master shall call us,
And give to each one his reward,
We may hear the 'Well done, faithful servant,
Enter into the joy of thy Lord.'

—A. M. S.

Port Dalhousie, Ont.

ONE TENTH.

A Christian layman has conceived the idea that it is not enough to give the tenth of one's income to the Lord; but that many persons could also give a tenth of their time. This layman has written a tract on the subject, from which we make the following quotation: 'Suppose, out of the whole of Christendom, only 1,000,000 of such men and women could be obtained, who would be willing to tithe their time in some particular line of Christian service, and suppose that specially concentrated time of this kind counted no more in value than the ordinary time of a paid worker. Only one hour a day equals six hours a week, exclusive of the Sabbath. Taking the average net working time of a paid worker to be eight hours a day exclusive of such other duties as laymen also have to attend to, we find that eight lay workers, tithing one hour a day, would in point merely of time value, be rendering the equivalent of one paid agent's service. Dividing the 1,000,000—the number of time tithers—by eight, we have an additional force in the home and foreign field equivalent to 125,000 paid agents. Making discounts for breaks in service, we may reduce the figure to 100,000, who, if they were paid agents at an average cost of $1,000 a year, would mean an addition to, or a saving in mission funds, of $150,000. The figures are staggering, yet true.'—'Ram's Horn.'

'THE THINGS THAT ARE NAUGHT.'

(By Miss E. Forsberg, in 'China's Millions.')

While itinerating in the country beyond Loh ping in June the words, 'God hath chosen the things that are naught,' came to me with a good deal of power. We had heard of some new enquirers in Lin teo, a village seventeen miles beyond the city of Loh ping, so in company with a Christian woman and four Christian men, I visited the place. It was a pleasant surprise to find three families, also three women and one man from other homes, worshipping God, meeting together on Sunday, reading what they had learned, singing hymns and praying. The women had learned nine hymns, one or two chapters in Mark, and two tracts. Only those who have worked among Chinese women, and know how slow they are to learn, can understand our joy in seeing such progress made in less than a year. One family took down their idols and put up the commandments while we were there. We stayed two nights and had a happy, busy time preaching to the crowds. No foreigner had visited the place before, hence the curiosity; but all were very friendly.

The instrument God has used to begin this blessed work is just a poor, illiterate pedler, named Chang, who loves God and has a burning zeal to bring others to know and love him. He lives up to the light he has, and teaches others wherever he goes, and God uses him. He seems to have been given the gift of healing, and he speaks of having visions. Quite a few sick people, some at the point of death, have been raised up through his prayers. It was in this way that the work began in Lin teo. About a year ago an old man from that place heard Chang preach by the wayside, and believed. Later, the son of a neighbor became very ill. Every heathen rite was tried, but the lad only got worse. The old man advised sending for Chang, which was done. Chang came and prayed for the boy, and he recovered. The parents then decided to worship Chang's God. Chang stayed and taught them, others became interested, and they continued to hold Sunday services.

A little while ago the father of the lad mentioned above, felt, as the spring work began, that he really could not keep Sunday, but told all his family to observe it, saying in effect: 'You do the religious part, and I will attend to the secular.' But his wife thought that surely half a day was enough and went in the afternoon with her little three-year-old boy down to the stream to wash clothes. Splash! She looked around and missed her boy, and out in the rushing stream she saw a bit of his jacket. The water was waist deep, the current strong, and she a little, frail woman. Chinese women dread going into water, but mother love prevailed, and she waded in and got her baby out. She said: 'I do not know how I did it. Truly, God upheld me, for I seemed to be carried along.' The little fellow was not hurt, and when asked if he was afraid he pointed upwards and said: 'Uncle God protected me!' (He had evidently been taught not to use the name of a superior without some title of respect!) This incident made a deep impression on all.

I had several long talks with Chang, and feel that he knows God in some ways much beter than I do. In other ways one was able to help him, as not being able to read very well, his knowledge of the Bible is very limited. He is very teachable. He once said: 'There are three things we must not fear—death, shame, and hard work.' Truly Chang does not fear these. Two years ago, when there was an uprising in Loh ping, he faced death, and he has borne a good deal of ridicule. He labors diligently for the spread of the Gospel without getting a penny from us for it; in fact, he quite scorns the idea of being paid for doing the Lord's work. However, he needs our prayers. He has a violent temper, about which he asked prayer. As he is so earnest in working for God, the enemy would like to see him tripped, so please pray for Chang Li Ping. Also please pray that we may be able to begin settled work in the city of Loh ping. There are several inquirers, and we believe many others would come. Our difficulty is lack of workers. We could begin work there if we had either one more foreign worker of a trustworthy native.

A FILIPINO TRIUMPH OF GRACE.

One of our best preachers is Senor Doroteo Lopez Jaena, who came to the dispensary with a note from our old friend Manikan asking that he might be permitted to study medicine. Doroteo was not very prepossessing, for he was small, even for a Filipino, with sunken chest and hollow cheeks; but he proved himself a helper in a hundred ways in the dispensary, and an invaluable interpreter from Visayan to Spanish. It was not long before I found that he would anticipate me in preaching the Gospel to those who came for medicine. On one occasion I asked Doroteo to pray. It was a unique prayer, a compound of all the verses of Scripture and various messages which he had heard; but it was a real cry to God for the soul of the sick man. After a time Doroteo wished to be baptized, very soon he desired to preach, and one afternoon in the little chapel at Jaro he essayed his first sermon. It took only about three minutes to exhaust his thought on the subject and himself also. We supposed that was the last of Doroteo's preaching; but before long he was anxious to try again, and has gradually developed until he can now speak the Word very plainly and effectively. The transformation of his inner life has brought also a parallel transformation of his physical being. He is erect, has a clearer eye and more dignified bearing. He is a new man in Christ and for Christ: one of many.—'Spirit of Missions.'

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR IN INDIA.

More than 40 Endeavorers of the Banjanai Union, India, equipped with a tent conveyance, and stereopticon, made a three-day evangelistic tour, visiting 74 villages and reaching more than 6,000 people.

The Society of the Capron Hall Girls' School, Madura, India, has a letter committee, to keep in touch with girls who have left the school by writing letters to them. The Bible reading committee see whether the younger members read their Bibles regularly. The society supports a Bible woman. A few years ago few women would listen to her; they drove her away from their doors, but now they receive her cordially.

'The past year,' writes J. J. Bannings, of the American Madura Mission, 'has been the most successful in the history of the Christian Endeavor societies in the district. All the missionaries speak favorably of the work done by the Christian Endeavor societies. Many of the Hindu children suffer bitter persecution. Last month 20 children of the Aruppukottai boarding school asked to be allowed to join the society as active members.—'Christian Endeavor World.'

AN INCIDENT IN THE KHASI REVIVAL.

What would you think of a big market or bazaar, deserted at the busiest hour of the day, all buying and selling at a standstill, while the people flocked to hear the preaching of the Gospel at an open air service near by? And the power that brought them there kept them listening, spellbound, as they learned the way of salvation from the lips of a simple village teacher, until from many hearts in the crowd the cry went up: 'What must we do to be saved?' Women were there who were liquor-sellers; they returned to their stalls in the market only to pour out their liquor on the ground and then hastened away to their home in order to destroy all trace of its manufacture there, although this was their only means of livelihood. After cleansing their houses they came at night to the meeting in the little schoolhouse and offered themselves and their families to the Lord. This happened only the other day in one of our villages, far away in an almost uncivilized district where there are scores of villages in which the people have been living in darkness, physically, morally, and spiritually; for they live in the midst of the jungle, scarcely seeing the light of the sun; they are steeped in drunkenness and immorality, and know nothing of the Light of the Sun of Righteousness.—'Indian Witness.'

The following sums have been lately received for the 'Witness' Labrador Fund:

Loyal Temperance Legion, Napinka	$1.40
Mrs. Wm. Chesterfield, McLean, Sask.	.25
Mrs. Thos. Sanderson, Sault Ste. Marie	4.00

MAPPING THE WORLD.

Of the total land area of the earth less than one-sixth has been as yet accurately surveyed; and of this small fraction of the globe Europe accounts for the greater part. Nearly four million square miles of the British Empire are still unmapped, in addition to such immense areas as Canada, Australia, and India; but, according to the last report of the Indian Survey Committee, the completion of the one-inch topographical map of all India only awaits a survey of the Rajputana Desert. The Indian Survey has also accomplished no less than 58,000 square miles in Thibet and 6,000 in South Arabia. In South Africa the Rhodesian survey is being actively carried on, only three stations now remaining south of the Zambesi not fully connected with the main triangulation. Much of the work of the Indian Survey has only been made possible by the unselfish devotion of native members of the staff, a typical instance of which is that of Sheikh Mehiudin, who died of thirst in the Seistan (Persia) desert, his native assistant—who on his officer's death had taken the plane-sheets from the board and wound them round his body—being found insensible in a distant pool of water. For the past five years eleven French officers and twenty-eight soldiers of the Service Géographique de l'Armée have been engaged in measuring the great arc of Peru, and many of them succumbed to the terrible privations to which they were exposed in the wilds of the Cordillera. From Africa (where British survey officers are slowly creeping northward from Rhodesia and southward from Egypt) come similar records of hardships, and, indeed, wherever the theodolite is following the explorer.—'Westminster Gazette.'

A GREAT NEW STORY

And a Special Premium Offer

A thrilling new serial, not a dull chapter in it, but bright and enjoyable throughout, and commence on Tuesday, December 11, in the Montreal 'Weekly Witness.' Those who seldom read a serial story will read this one with pleasure, and those who have grown tired of the ordinary story will enjoy the freshness and cheerfulness of this one. Exclusive rights for this serial were secured by cable for the 'Witness' before the book was in the hands of the retail dealers.

It will run in the 'Weekly Witness' forfive months, or perhaps longer.

A MUTUAL FAVOR.

Every 'Witness' subscriber has some friend or neighbor who does not take the 'Witness,' and who would be greatly interested in this delightful new serial. The attached coupon cut out and handed to such a one during a neighborly visit, with a word of personal experience regarding your favorite paper, would be doing your neighbor as well as the publishers a good turn.

Where five new subscribers join in remitting these coupons, these will be received at just half rates, namely, one dollar for the four; no discount on less than four coupon subscriptions.

FOUNTAIN PEN OR WATCH FREE.

Any subscriber sending in five of these trial subscriptions at the full rate as per following coupon, will receive as a special premium, a fountain pen or watch, as he may choose.

The pen is a full sized pen, with gold nib, iridium pointed, for extra durability, compares well with any two dollar pen in the market; can be had in three grades—fine, medium or stub points.

The watch is a good, reliable, nickel watch, stem wind and set, guaranteed by the maker. With proper use it will last for years. Who will be the first to win one of these premiums?

SERIAL STORY COUPON.—W.W.

'I have not been taking the 'Witness,' but would like to get it while the new serial, 'In Pursuit of a Phantom,' is running. I therefore enclose forty cents, for which please send the 'Weekly Witness' for five months, or until the story is finished, if longer.

NAME.....

P.O.....

PROV.....

Date.....

N.B.—Coupons should be remitted at once as the story starts on Dec. 11. Where more coupons are desired an exact written copy of the above will be accepted.

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Leonora Nixon on the death of her parents, proceeds at once to the home of Lord Medway, who, being her mother's cousin had taken full control of her young son Harry Darwin on the occasion of her second marriage. The girl arrives in London to find Lord Medway dead, but his eldest son receives her with all kindness, and she is very happy with him and his young sister Lady Jane until the return of the other members of the family. The second son, Charles Thorpe, persuades her uncle, Stephen Nixon, a city merchant, to take charge of the girl, and in his home, Nora, as she was soon called, lived for six years. On the death of his only son, Arthur, who had become much attached to his cousin, Stephen Nixon dies and leaves Nora sole heiress. She removes to the home of her other uncle, Gilbert Nixon, and travels with the family through Europe. While abroad she meets her half-brother, Harry Darwin, and learns of his engagement to Lady Jane Thorpe. At Ammergau, where they witness the celebrated mystery play, she encounters two travellers, Count Waldemar and Charles Thorpe, who, owing to the death of his elder brother, is now Lord Medway. They, however, believe her to be Mr. Nixon's daughter. At Almenau, where they intend to spend some time, they again come in contact with Waldemar and his friend, who is to all except Nora known only as Mr. Torp, and Captain Ernst Falkner makes the party free of his estate. Nora learns that her cousin, John, while out wild shooting with Long Seppel and a party of peasants, encountered Torp and the Forester's son, Franz, who were, however, overpowered and left prisoners in a deserted hut on the wild Alp. Accordingly she, with a guide, and Rosel, the Forester's daughter, who is engaged to Long Seppel, go to their release. Nora and Torp become separated from the others in a raging storm.

VOLUME II

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

'Of that,' said Torp, 'I have no doubt, after having seen you spring along the rocks on the shore of the lake, to-day.'

'A fall into such shallow water would have been of little importance,' she answered; 'but here—' she stopped, embarrassed.

'You think one might easily find a pleasanter place for a plunge than this just now,' said Torp, smiling as he placed one of his feet on the bridge and held his staff towards her.

'Here it would be death,' said Nora, 'and a horrible death too; the very thought of it makes me giddy!' and she leaned over a rock and looked down into the river that immediately under the bridge flowed in an unbroken sweeping current.

'Take my staff to steady you,' said Torp, not quite liking the manner in which she changed color, 'and don't look at the water.'

Nora took the staff, but before they had advanced half a dozen steps on the bridge, Torp felt it tremble so violently that he stopped.

'Go on,' said Nora, faintly.

'Rather let us go back while we can,' he rejoined, turning round and catching her arm.

Nora sprang from the bridge, covered her eyes with her hands, and exclaimed, in a tone of the deepest chagrin, 'I cannot—cannot cross the river on those trees, they seemed to glide from beneath my feet, and the water to rise until I felt choking. Mr. Torp, you must go on to the lake without me, and send the fisherman and any peasant you can procure to take me out of this place.'

What more use the fisherman and his son could be to you than I can, I am at a loss to discover.'

'True, most true,' said Nora, despondingly, 'I only thought that with one at each side of me I should feel more secure perhaps—'

'I doubt it,' said Torp, 'and as to our remaining here all night, or my leaving you in such a place, it is not to be thought of. The case is urgent, Miss Nixon, and something must be done. Give me your handkerchief,' he added, after a pause. 'I believe I must blindfold you.'

Nora drew her handkerchief from her pocket, and bound it herself over her eyes.

'Are you quite sure that you cannot see?' asked Torp.

'Quite,' she answered, holding out her hands towards him in a groping manner, evidently expecting to be led forward.

A moment afterwards she felt an arm thrown around her, and found herself raised from the ground before she had time to utter a single word of expostulation. In another moment she knew they were on the bridge, knew that her feet were suspended over the water she had so much dreaded; but so strong was the arm, so steady the stride, of her bearer, that not a particle of fear mixed itself with, or ameliorated, the acute sense of mortification she felt at having yielded to a weakness that had made such a step on his part a matter of necessity.

'I beg your pardon, Miss Nixon,' said Torp, as he deposited her safely on the opposite bank of the river, 'I shall never take such a liberty again without permission, but it could not be helped this time.'

'I am sure,' answered Nora, greatly disconcerted, and blushing deeply, 'I am sure I ought to be very much obliged to you.'

'But you are not,' said Torp, smiling, for he had been perfectly aware of her unwillingness to be assisted by him, 'and,' he added, good-humoredly, 'there is no reason why you should be. The rest of the way, Miss Nixon, though long, would be pleasant and interesting enough in fine weather for so good a walker as you are, but in storm and rain like this a march across the mountains to the lake will probably prove an excursion that neither you nor I shall forget for some time.'

Nora was already convinced of this as far as she was concerned, but she answered cheerfully that she was prepared for anything excepting passing over rivers on forester's bridges; and though the storm Torp had foreseen just then burst over their heads, she declined his proposal of seeking temporary shelter, and followed him up the steep, rugged side of the mountain that arose abruptly before them.

The clouds hung so low on the mountains that Torp could with difficulty find the way. Once they were obliged to turn back, and, on another occasion, to wait until a storm passed over, in order to look for the alp and mountain that lay between them and the lake.

These delays, the various impediments to be overcome, and the labor of walking on wet and slippery ground, or over loose stones, caused the evening to be far advanced before Torp, pointing downwards through a forest of trees, informed Nora that the lake was below them, and a little more than half an hour would take them to its shore.

At length they reached the lake, out of which the surrounding mountains rose abruptly on all sides but the one opposite to them. The full moon struggling hard with the lingering clouds of the last thunder-storm, and at times forcing a way through them, cast furtive floods of light on the water, and the fisherman's lonely dwelling which had been built on the only patch of pasture-land in the neighborhood.

From the lower windows of the house bright gleams of red light were visible. Nora even thought she could distinguish the flickering flames on the kitchen hearth—but unfortunately the green fields, house, lights, and fires, were on the opposite side of the lake, and Torp shouted long and loudly for a boat—in vain.

'They are at evening prayers, or at supper,' suggested Nora.

'Very probably,' he answered, 'but it they are all praying aloud together, as the peasants generally do, I have little chance of being heard. The wind, too, is unfavorable—blows right into my mouth! I wish I could manage to alarm the dogs!' A succession of shrill whistles proving perfectly ineffectual, he added, impatiently: 'This will never do—we cannot stand shivering here in wet clothes all night—'

'Can we not go round by the shore?' asked Nora.

'It is not possible,' he replied, 'at one side of us the mountains descend into the water like well-built walls, on the other there is a river, now, of course, flooded, and—no bridge. Just walk up and down these few yards, of level ground here, and keep yourself warm, Miss Nixon, while I make another effort to procure one of those scooped-out trunks of trees that the people about here call boats!'

Nora did as he requested, and unconsciously prepared her ears for a shout that would waken the echoes far and wide—instead of which she heard a plunge into the lake, the splashing of water, and, on turning around, could but just distinguish Torp's head, as he swam out towards the middle of the lake.

He had thrown his shooting-jacket and boots on the bank and placed his purse and watch on a stone, and Nora, careless of his well-meant exhortation to keep herself warm by exercise, sat—no—she actually laid herself down on the wet grass beside them. She had not allowed Torp to perceive, but she now confessed to herself, that she was fatigued beyond measure; wayworn, weather-beaten, and exhausted, as she had never been before in her life.

The rain had ceased some time previously, and an occasional gleam of moonlight enabled her to follow the long furrow made in the water by the swimmer, so that she could judge pretty accurately of the time of his arrival at the boathouse. She once more heard him call the fisherman, but this time the response was quick and satisfactory, the door of the house opened, and men, women, children and dogs rushed forth. A light glimmered in some one's hand, there was a confusion of voices, a barking of dogs, and not long after the steady sound of oars, dipping regularly in the water.

An unshapely boat neared the shore, and on hearing Torp's voice, Nora instantly started to her feet. He was rowing vigorously, and when she entered the boat, and prepared to take her place in the stern, he observed, 'If you know how to handle an oar, Miss Nixon, let me recommend you to take one now, and row across the lake, as the best preservation against cold.'

Nora stepped across the bench, and took the oar out of the hand of the fisherman, notwithstanding the most earnest expostulations on his part, Torp the while, neither interfering nor looking round.

CHAPTER VI.

A MODERN IDYL.

The old fisherman, whose own curiosity had been in a great measure satisfied during his row across the lake, put an end to his wife's and daughter's questions and exclamations, by pushing them to get dry clothes for the young lady.

While the fisherman's wife unlocked the door of her state room, Nora turned to Torp, and, with unusual warmth of manner, thanked him for having saved her from the calamity, if not the peril, of passing the night without shelter on the mountains. 'I am aware,' she added, 'that you put yourself into danger by coming to my rescue.'

'Not so much as you suppose, Miss Nixon,' said Torp, interrupting her, 'my fishing and hunting expeditions have made me tolerably well acquainted with the country hereabouts. For you there was undoubtedly danger had you remained alone, but being together, there was none, excepting, perhaps, that of your not having strength to reach this place for the night.

Charmed at his so magnanimously making light of his services, and relieving her mind of a weight of care and annoyance thereby, Nora extended her hand with a smile, and said, 'I have incurred a debt of gratitude nevertheless, which—' here she paused for a moment, for Torp, who had taken her proffered hand, let it fall with suddenness that surprised her, and he was already turning away, as she added, which I can never repay.'

Though Torp's actions, and not his thoughts, have hitherto been chiefly deemed worthy of notice, the latter here deserve a place to explain an ungraciousness so strongly in contrast to all he had said and done during the previous five or six hours. Alas for the vanity of human nature—he had misunderstood the grateful glance of the dark eyes fixed on him so earnestly, and imagined nothing less than that he had found favor in them, and that after the manner of sentimental young ladies Nora might think it incumbent on her to bestow at least a portion of her heart on the man who had preserved her life! To put an end therefore to all such 'stuff and nonsense,' he scarcely looked at her while saying, 'Really, Miss Nixon, you attach too much importance to this little adventure; the small service rendered you this day, I should have considered it my duty as a Christian and a man to have offered to any one similarly situated.'

'That ought not to lessen my sense of gratitude,' rejoined Nora, in happy unconsciousness of the current of his thoughts, 'and you must therefore allow me once more to thank you for having fulfilled the "duties of a Christian and a man," in a way so essentially serviceable to me.'

'Pray say no more about it,' cried Torp, with an impatient gesture. 'You seem to have forgotten that you released me from a very unpleasant imprisonment this morning; if I have saved you from spending the night on the mountains, it is but a return for a benefit received, and there is no occasion for gratitude or thanks on either side.'

Struck even more by the incivility of his manner than his words, Nora turned abruptly to the attendant peasants.

Any one less acquainted with the Bavarian highlands than Nora, would have had little hope of finding garments fit for her use in the humble abode of an evidently very poor fisherman.

She smiled and expressed the admiration expected, when the eldest girl, with innocent ostentation, opened wide the doors of the linen-press so as to exhibit all its treasures, and then, by mistake as it were, pulled out drawers containing green felt hats with gold tassels, black bodices, and flaming colored neck-kerchiefs! Nora's patience was, however, rewarded at last by a choice of coarse but white linen, blue and white stockings, and printed calico, and bright colored stuff petticoats. From the elder girl she borrowed one of the latter, as it suited her in length, from the younger, a slim maiden of thirteen, a black bodice and a scarlet and green kerchief; a pair of well-knit stockings took the form of her feet, but no shoes could be found in which she could walk, until, after having dried and freshly plaited her hair, it occurred to the girls that 'brother Hansl's new Sunday boots would not be a bit too small for the young lady,' and the Sunday boots of strong leather, double soled, well garnished with nails, and made to lace in front with thongs, were forthwith produced. Fortunately they proved neither too long, nor very much too wide, and Nora, perfectly convinced of the impossibility of ever again being able to make use of her own, was but too glad to avoid the contingency of being boot or shoeless the next day when the time came for her return to Almenau.

The passage outside the room was very dark, and as one of the girls remained behind to put everything in order again, and close the wardrobes, unceremoniously retaining the light for that purpose, Nora laid her hand on the arm of the other, and so groped her way to the staircase. At the foot of it, a red-flamed guttering candle in his hand, stood the fisherman's son, and near him Torp, completely equipped as a peasant, and looking remarkably well in a dress peculiarly calculated to show to advantage his well-proportioned muscular figure.

'Anything you please,' said Torp at that moment, as if in answer to some question on the part of the fisherman's wife; 'give us anything you please, provided it be quickly. People who have not eaten for so many hours are not likely to be dainty, and a walk across the mountains from the Wild Alp in such weather would give any one an appetite.'

The woman laughed, threw fresh wood on the hearth to hurry the process of cooking; and as the flickering flame lighted up Torp's features, he bore so strong a resemblance to his mother, especially as Nora remembered her, sitting by the fireplace at The Willows on the memorable last evening there, that all her bitter feelings towards his family, and personal dislike to himself, returned with double force.

The fisherman and his young children were seated on the wooden bench with which the sides of the great green tile stove were furnished.

The children moved near to their father when Nora entered, and whispered eagerly, 'She's got Ursi's best green gown and Lina's new black bodice; and oh, father! they've been and given her Han's spick and span new boots.'

The last words attracted the attention of a bare-legged boy, who slid nimbly from the bench, bent forward to ascertain the truth of what he had heard, and then, resting the forefinger of the left hand on his under teeth, sidled towards his father, all the while gazing at Nora from beneath his eyebrows, with a mixture of curiosity and dismay.

As she took the place he had vacated, and drew him towards her by his shirt-sleeve, for jacket he had none, Torp entered the room.

'Hans,' cried the fisherman, 'take your finger out of your mouth and tell the young lady she's welcome to the loan of your boots.'

'It will not be for long,' said Nora, smiling, 'and when I send them back to you, Hans, you will find something that you like packed up in the same paper with them. Can you guess what it will be?'

Hans eyed her keenly, placed his thumbs beneath the faded green braces of his tightly-fitting black leather shorts, yielded to the impulse given by her hand, and on finding himself standing close beside her, asked shyly, 'Is it a hormonica?'

'I think it is,' she answered, 'but I don't exactly know of what kind.'

'You put it in your mouth and blow music,' he rejoined, more confidently; 'there were hundreds of them at the fair in Tyrol, but—they cost twelve kreutzers.'

'Ah, exactly,' said Nora; 'and if there be anything else you would like, I can send it by the same opportunity.'

'A great, great, big, long, smoked sausage,' said the boy, to Nora's infinite amusement; and evidently gaining courage as she nodded her head and told him to go on.

'And a—bouquetal of real flowers' (he meant a bouquet of artificial ones, but Nora understood him). 'And a bouquetal of real flowers for my holiday hat! and a—a fishing-line—and—and hooks,' he continued, eagerly placing his hand on her arm to secure her attention, for just at that moment his mother entered the room, carrying in her hand a steaming iron pan, fresh from the kitchen fire, and containing a quantity of the chopped omelette called 'schmarn.' She deposited on a tripod, placed on the table for the purpose, motioned to Torp to advance, gave him and Nora each a horn spoon and an enormous slice of very dark-brown bread.

Nora not only reassured her, but flattered her vanity by immediately commencing to eat and praise with such thorough good-will that the whole family began to gather round her, while Torp, silently helping himself to his share from the other side of the pan, glanced towards her occasionally with a sort of amazement, unknown to himself, began to verge on admiration.

When the remains of their repast had been removed, and Nora turned from him to talk to the fisherman and his wife about their cattle and crops, Torp placed both his elbows on the table and leaned forward, surprised alike at her knowledge of such matters and the fluent highland patois in which she discussed them. He found himself wondering where she could have acquired both, when the fisherman drew him into the conversation by referring to his fishery, and describing his winter occupations. This subject interested Nora also, and she moved nearer to listen, taking up at the same time the ponderous half of a colossal blue stocking, and beginning to knit with a rapidity that only a German education could give.

For some reason which she would have found it difficult to explain, even to herself, Nora did not choose Torp to know how completely she was fatigued, so she forced herself to knit, and listen, until the effort became downright painful to her. A few faint struggles she made to raise her heavy eyelids to look around her, to move—in vain; overcome by weariness, she first slumbered lightly, then, slept profoundly.

The younger children had been taken off by their mother in succession; the elder girls had followed, and might be heard at work in the adjacent kitchen; the ticking of the clock in the wall became audible at intervals, for the fisherman alone continued to talk, Torp having ceased for some time to answer, even in monosyllables. He was, however, not sleeping, or even sleepy—on the contrary, very wide awake, though he no longer heard the voice of the speaker, or took cognizance of anything in the room, save the slumberer opposite him. Torp gazed on, in a pleasant, dreamy sort of way, until the fisherman rose to wind up the clock.

Nora opened her eyes, smiled drowsily, 'believed she was rather tired,' and left the room in search of a candle. A minute afterwards, he heard her speaking in the passage and, on looking out through the half-open door, soon discovered that she was making earnest enquiries respecting the time that the cuirassier, Seppel, had been with the fisherman's family.

'Not here until six o'clock in the morning?' Did he come by the woodman's path, that was under water to-day; or—or by the Wild Alp?'

'By the Alp. He told us he had slept in the loft of one of the huts there for a couple of hours.'

'Was he alone?' asked Nora, gravely.

'Alone! of course he was. He came here to invite us to his betrothal.'

'Are you quite sure?' asked Nora, 'that there were no "boys" from Tyrol, or—other people with him?'

'Quite sure.'

'And,' continued Nora, hesitatingly, 'he was not uneasy in his manner, or in a hurry to leave you?'

'By no means. He was as merry as a grig, and took a swim in the lake, and sang all the Almenau senader-hupfeln, and danced the polky as they do in Munich, and was as fresh, and fresher than ever I saw him in my life, and that's saying something!'

CHAPTER VII.

POST HORSES BRING THE IDYL TO A CONCLUSION.

When Nora awoke the next morning, completely refreshed after a night of undisturbed rest, not a cloud was to be seen in the heavens.

Torp presently came to tell her that her guide, Michael, had arrived, and was waiting for orders.

'Oh, that's right,' said Nora, 'he can bring us some clothes—or at least take a message to Almenau. I suppose we had better write.'

'take a message to Almenau. But how did he find out where we were?'

'He at first thought we had returned to the alp,' answered Torp, 'and as he had the remnants of our provisions, thought it necessary to go there. On his return, the waterfall was dashing over the path, and then it occurred to him that—in short, he guessed what had happened, and was confirmed in the idea when he observed the removal of some large stones that I had displaced in springing on the sand; he followed us, arrived here late at night, made his way into the hay-loft, and is now at your service.'

'I suppose we had better write,' began Nora.

'Let us consider,' he said, following her into the house, 'let us first consider whether or not it be worth while. The pathway to the village is, you know, under water. If Michael have to go round through Tyrol, he cannot reach Almenau until late in the evening: it will not be early to-morrow when your clothes reach you, and you may find it necessary to remain here another day. Perhaps you have no objection to do so?'

'No objection?' cried Nora, interrupting him; 'every possible objection! I cannot—will not—remain here if it can be avoided. It is of the greatest importance that I should see the forester and his son without delay—I must also endeavor to prevent the Crag peasant from taking any hasty step; you know he might refuse to resign—he might even disinherit——,' she stopped suddenly remembering that Torp could not understand her, and that he was the last person to whom she could explain her anxieties. 'What do you mean to do?' she asked abruptly.

'I shall return to Almenau to-day.'

'In that dress?' she asked.

'I suppose so,' he answered, looking down at his bare knees with a slight grimace.

'If it were not a holiday,' said Nora, musingly, 'and if we had not to pass through Tyrol——but after all there are only a couple of villages before we get into the Bavarian Highlands again, and I must see the forester and Franz before I sleep this night.'

Torp, who feared he had shown too much interest in her decision, now thought it necessary to appear supremely indifferent. 'Had I my fishing-tackle,' he said, walking to the door and looking out at the lake, 'I could have spent a couple of days here pleasantly enough perhaps—without it—I should of course be bored to death.'

Nora understood this speech in a way he had not intended. She supposed him unwilling to make arrangements for her return to Almenau, and when he looked around she was gone, and he had soon after the mortification to find that she had engaged the fisherman's son to take her and her guide Michael in a hay-cart to the nearest Tyrolean village, so that if he did not resolve to walk several miles unnecessarily he must request a place in her humble equipage, and receive as a favor what he might have offered to her.

Just as they were about to drive off, she looked up towards Torp, who was standing on the balcony, imagining himself forgotten, hesitated for a moment, and then frankly proposed his going with them, as it would save him a very long walk.

'If you have a place for me,' he answered, 'I shall be much obliged; but you need not wait, for I can easily overtake you before you reach the end of the meadows.'

The flush of annoyance was still on his cheek, when he joined her at the entrance to the valley, and he long continued to walk beside her in a silent thoughtful sort of way, taking no sort of apparent interest in her conversation with the fisherman's son, and her guide of the previous day.

The road resembled the dried bed of a rivulet, being chiefly composed of the stones and sand left on it by the river after various inundations.

Notwithstanding various trifling delays, Torp thought they reached the Tyrolean village in an astonishingly short time. As they drove up to the inn door, the landlady came bustling forward, and nodded a familiar greeting, but judging too hastily from appearances, showed infinitely more interest about the fish that she expected, than the arrival of guests of so little importance.

Torp and Nora were, therefore, for some time left to their own devices, and after having looked into the peasant-room, which was crowded to excess, and where a civil but vain effort was made to find a place for them, they naturally went into the other reserved for persons of higher rank, and found in it a numerous assembly of well-dressed people and some travellers, who all turned round, and seemed not a little surprised at their intention to join them.

'Perhaps there is a garden where we could dine alone,' suggested Nora.

'There is,' answered Torp. 'I remember being here a couple of years ago with Waldemar.'

'Then let us go to the kitchen and inquire about it and our dinner at the same time,' said Nora.

And they moved away unconscious of the curiosity caused by the few words they had spoken in their native language.

It was long afterwards that Nora first became fully conscious of the comical position in which she was placed with Torp that day, as they stood together by the hearth consulting with the cook about their dinner. Their similarity of taste and unanimity was remarkable, and a very simple repast had been ordered, when the landlady suddenly appeared and proposed a few additions that convinced them both she had had some conversation with Michael and the fisherman's son concerning them.

In the garden they were not so much alone as Nora had expected. The house was famous for its dinners, and a long wooden arcade and capacious summer-house were furnished with tables and guests. For Torp and Nora, however, a place was quickly arranged, and so complete was their peasant costume, that they might have escaped notice, had not the landlady chosen to serve them herself, and afterwards waited for an invitation from Nora to take a seat beside them.

'I think,' she observed, turning to Torp, 'I think you're the foreign gentleman who was here the year before last with the Count?'

'I was in the neighborhood about two years ago,' he answered, evasively.

'He was here last week,' she continued, 'and a large party of ladies and gentlemen from Herrenburg. There's to be a wedding in the family soon—perhaps two—if we may believe what the servants say.'

Torp did not answer; but the landlady could not believe him as indifferent as he looked.

'They say,' she continued, 'the Count can have the lady from Vienna for the asking—that she's come on purpose—and the old Count is uncommon well satisfied with the match.'

'Ah, indeed!' said Torp, carelessly; while Nora, strongly suspecting this lady from Vienna to be her friend Irene Schaumberg, would gladly have asked a question or two had he been absent.

'They have announced their intention of coming here to-day, and honoring our theatre with a visit,' said the landlady.

'At what hour?' asked Torp, quickly.

'At two o'clock. And if you and the young lady would not disdain our village performance, you might as well remain for an hour or so to see it.'

'I think,' said Torp, turning to Nora, 'I think the delay would scarcely be desirable for either of us.'

'The play is much admired,' interposed the landlady; 'and the Count said he would go any distance to see our smith act the villian, and the work-woman do the duchess.'

Nora smiled. She had no doubt that Waldemar had so spoken, but also no inclination to be seen by him and his friends, wandering about so adventurously in the guise of a peasant; so she became as anxious as Torp to avoid a meeting, and joined him in requesting the landlady to send an express to the nearest town for post-horses.

'Under any other circumstances, observed Nora, 'and in any other dress, I should have liked to remain here a few hours longer, in order to see this drama, or melodrama, in which the smith and work-woman have so distinguished themselves.'

'I dare say we should have found it amusing enough,' said Torp; 'though why these peasants always choose dramas in which they have to represent princes, and dukes, and knights in armor, I have never been able to make out.'

'Consider these dramas as a criterion of peasant civilization,' said Nora, 'and you will no longer wonder at their taste.'

'I do not understand you,' said Torp. 'Do we not in infancy like tales of giants and ogres and fairies?' said Nora. 'Learning to head and exercise our reason brings us further on—to the Arabian Nights, or legends holy and profane. A smattering of knowledge, a very little history, takes us to the crusades, with all their array of kings, queens, princes, knights, and tournaments. This is the longest and brightest period, the manners, the dress, the glory of personal strength, courage, and honesty, the very superstition of that age.'

'Ah, I see,' cried Torp, interrupting her, 'you consider the peasants in the mountains here to have attained somewhat about the degree of culture that we possess in our tenth or twelfth year.'

'I cannot otherwise account for their theatrical taste,' answered Nora. 'At all events that they can enjoy such dramas is no small proof of peasant cultivation; that they are able to act them, and wonderfully well too, is still greater. Now I should like to know,' she added, leaning her arms on the table and looking at him gravely, 'I should like to know if our peasantry in England, Ireland, or Scotland could do as much?'

'I am decidedly inclined to doubt their histrionic talents,' said Torp.

'Can you then tell me,' she continued in the same tone, 'what are the amusements or recreations of the lower orders in England, especially in the villages?'

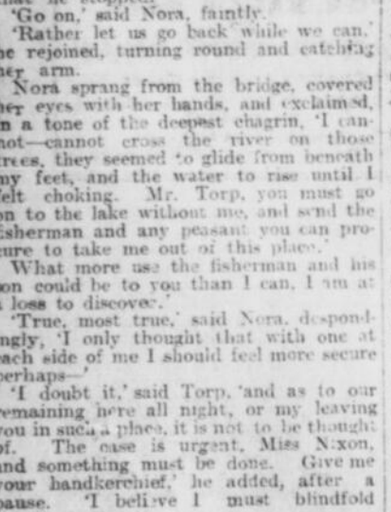
'Really Miss Nixon,' said Torp, half laughing, 'one might suppose you a foreigner making inquiries about the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the British Islands! It would be preposterous my offering information, and your question can only be put to extort the answer that our peasantry have no recreations of this description, and that I scarcely know whether or not they would be capable of enjoying them if they had.'

'Excuse my ignorance,' said Nora, quietly; 'I have, in fact, had no opportunity of judging for myself, for London has been England to me.'

'Ah, I had forgotten that,' said Torp, 'or rather I have latterly found it impossible to suppose an English and especially a London education, could have made you what you are.'

He paused, perhaps expecting her to ask what he meant, but as she remained silent he added of his own accord, 'You give me the idea of a person who was in the habit of spending more than half the year abroad, and the rest of it in the wildest parts of the Highlands of Scotland.'

(To be continued.)



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Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by inclement weather or exposure to wet, and is a very dangerous inflamatory affection of the bronchial tubes.

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Mrs. S. Fidder, Linton's, N.B., writes: "I feel it my duty to let you know of my experience with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. My little girl was very low with Bronchitis and our doctor did all in his power for her, but could only give her relief for a short time. My husband saw your medicine advertised, and immediatly procured three bottles. I never saw anything give so much relief in so short a time. It stopped the annoying cough at night and she is now perfectly cured. I am so glad I can hardly express my gratitude for what Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for us."

Price 25 cents at all dealers.

ALPINE DEATH ROLL

SOME OF THE MANY ACCIDENTS OF 1906.

The remarkably fine weather in Switzerland throughout the summer and autumn has been responsible for the longest Alpine death roll ever recorded. Climbing proper began in June, and then and now 231 accidents of a serious character have been officially recorded by the Alpine Club. Nearly 25 percent of these have been fatal, and 80 percent have been due to the insane determination of the ignorant 'mountain scratcher,' as he is termed in Switzerland, to tackle some peak or make some difficult ascent without a guide. So common have those guideless accidents become that the Italian and Swiss Alpine clubs have laid the matter before their governments, with the object of securing legislation that will prohibit all from making certain specified ascents unless the climber shall have passed the examination laid down for professional guides, or shall be accompanied by one of these trained and expert professionals. Another very fruitful cause of disaster is the desire to climb alone. This is rarely done by the Swiss, though an accident due to this cause happened to a well-known young swiss climber named Eshbach; he tried the Cime de l'Est single-handed, missed his footing, and hung between life and death on a ledge on the face of a precipice for thirty hours before he was discovered and rescued.

One of the many strange instances of the Alps giving up her dead after long years was recorded early in August at Chamonix. Three summers ago Mlle. Buchler, accompanied by a friend, Mlle. Minzlaff, and her brother-in-law, Professor Bashnier, arrived at the Hotel des Alpes for a brief stay. Three days later Mlle. Buchler started out alone for a walk, and was never seen again. Two months ago her body was discovered in a perfect state of preservation among the ice near the foot of the Bossons glacier. Many still hold to the opinion that was very general at the time, that Mlle. Buchler was the victim of a crime, and that she had been lured away from the proper route and thrown into one of the innumerable crevasses near by.

The death of the guide Devassoux a few weeks later on the Mer de Glace, at Chamonix, was due to the breaking of the hand rail of a bridge across which he was leading two young English excursionists, the Misses Cousins, of London. The unfortunate man fell a distance of nearly one hundred feet into the Mont Blanc torrent. In July a party of six Swiss artillerymen, under Sergeant-Major Nager, after making a successful ascent of the Gallustock, met with disaster on the way down. Nager ventured a pace too near the treacherous edge of an abyss, was precipitated headlong on to the Tiefen glacier below and was killed on the spot. A little later a young Bernese named Lehman lost his life on the Axalphorn, near Brienz, while making an excursion alone in the mountains above. The lad appeared to have fallen from a considerable height, but how the fatality can have happened has never been satisfactorily explained.

The midsummer months have every year their tale of disaster to the edelweiss gatherers. In the Glacis Canton, at Saasberg, a young Swiss, venturing too near the edge of a sheer drop of four hundred feet in order to reach some edelweiss blooms, lost his balance and went over. His body was recovered horribly crushed, the following day. Five days later an exactly similar accident happened to an excursionist on the Rigi Rotstock, but the victim had the good fortune to be caught by a pine tree in his fall, and escaped with a broken limb.

An English tourist was seriously injured about the same time on the Oeschinen Alp by a fall while picking edelweiss. The Swiss and Italian press have opened up the whole subject of the edelweiss question owing to the alarming increase in the number of accidents directly due to the search of this typically Alpine flower. It is proposed to put certain close restrictions on this dangerous pursuit and to erect monuments at certain spots bearing the names of those who have lost their lives near by in hunting for edelweiss, as a warning to visitors. Over seventy minor edelweiss accidents have been recorded during the last four months. Another Chamonix guide, a tried and popular Alpinist named Fournier, met his death on the Gouter Aiguille on Aug. 1. He fell a distance of 1,500 feet on to the Bionnassay glacier during his descent in charge of a party of five excursionists. His body was crushed out of all recognition. The accident occurred through Fournier unroping himself to examine a part of the traverse across which the climbers had passed on their ascent. The spot in itself was of no special danger, but in turning a corner of the rock Fournier's shoulder struck a projecting bowlder, throwing him off his balance and edging him over into space.

A woman staying at Wallenstadt about the same time had a remarkable escape from death. She had reached a spot high up in the mountains, above the village, and endeavored to take a short cut down to the hotel. In crossing a deep grass slope she slipped, and in a moment found herself being shot downward toward the edge of a sheer drop of 150 feet. By the merest chance she was thrown into the branches of a pine tree some twenty feet over the edge, and there she hung, unable to move, until some children, who had seen the accident, procured help from the village. When ultimately rescued, the unfortunate woman, though comparatively unhurt, was almost dead from fright. A little later in the month an Italian Deputy, Signor Torraca, was dashed to pieces, through a rock to which he was clinging coming away, while he was ascending the Andreberg.

Four Lausanne tourists, a week later, were making an ascent of the Pierre Cabotz, when one of the party, a young engineer named Neidski, fell as he was crossing the Paneyrossaz glacier; he lay for twelve hours among the ice with a broken thigh before he was rescued. Three weeks ago a German named Melcher was frozen to death on the slopes of the Morteratsch, in the Bernina group. During the descent, in company with two companions, Melcher, who was last and unroped, fell into a small crevasse in the Vadrentine glacier, injuring himself seriously, but not dangerously. One of his companions stayed with the injured man while the other went down to Pontresina for help. Unfortunately, however, the rescue party lost their direction, and by the time the scene of the accident was reached, the victim had succumbed from the cold. His companion had both hands frozen.

The Jungfrau a few weeks ago was the scene of one of the most terrific falls of the year. Two young Germans, Kuchler and Welsing, started out alone to attempt this dangerous ascent. They were never again seen alive. Party after party had scoured the culoirs, crevasses, ledges, and the precipices of the Oberland giant, and for weeks worked their way up in almost inaccessible spots amid continuous showers of stones and ice. At last the body of one of the victims was discovered in a culoir near the Rottal glacier, but in such a position that it was impossible to reach it. Lower down a boot was found, and eventually the battered remains of the second victim. A careful examination of the scene of the accident proved that the men must have fallen from the very summit of the Jungfrau—a distance of no less than 3,200 feet!

The most shocking accident of this year's climbing season was, however, reserved for its closing days. On the first of this month four expert climbers were dashed to pieces on the Plan Névé glacier, at the foot of the Pointe de Paschen, near Bex. Later accounts give many graphic details of the disaster. Without doubt Kleinert, who was found with his crampons on and unroped, slipped, probably, owing to the dislodging of a rock, and carried his companions off their feet in his fall. The bodies were smashed almost beyond recognition, and in every case the head was crushed almost to a pulp, showing the headlong nature of the fall. The arms in each case were found upraised, as if to protect the head, and it is believed from this that the roped members of the party saw Kleinert's foothold, just above, give way, and instinctively raised their arms to shield themselves. The actual fall was 480 feet, and nearly sheer.—'Pall Mall Gazette.'

CURED PAINFUL IRREGULARITIES

Strong Testimony from a Lady Resident of Clarksburg, Proving that Ferrozone Surpasses all Other Remedies.

The health of many women is constantly imperilled through failure of certain organs to work according to nature's requirements.

Where this condition occurs there is no safer remedy to employ than Ferrozone, which has a specific action in female troubles.

Not only does it act directly on the organs, ensuring regularity and freedom from pain, but by forming rich red blood fortifies the system against weakening drains.

Ferrozone makes strong women

Ferrozone posseses a volume of merit totally absent in the ordinary medicine, and its superiority is proclaimed by thousands of women it has restored to vigorous health. From Mrs. F. G. Caldwell comes the following endorsement, written from her home in Clarksburg: 'I went through a most trying experience with what is commonly known as "Female Trouble." It isn't necessary to state my symptoms, but I suffered a great deal. My health was well nigh ruined, and I got into such a condition that I couldn't even sleep. I I was dreadfully nervous, weak and pale. Different prescriptions were recommended and I tried them. But Ferrozone was the first to help. I improved steadily under Ferrozone, and normal conditions were finally established. I gained weight, my color and spirits improved, and my former health was restored. Ferrozone cured me, and with a full heart I recommend this good medicine to all other women.'

Beware of imitations—don't allow a druggist to palm off anything else for Ferrozone, which costs 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers.

NEW YORK'S BAD MANNERS

A PHILADELPHIAN TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES IN THE METROPOLIS.

(From the 'Ladies' Home Journal.')

If ever a lost art was represented by a people it is the art of courtesy among those who serve the public in New York City. Motormen, conductors, cabmen, salesmen, and even the policemen seem to vie with each other as to who will excel in the art of bad manners.

Stand on a New York street corner, for instance, and hail a trolley car after car will whirl by you with the motormen as absolutely regardless of you as if you did not exist. Four of these cars rushed by me the other day and I jumped on the fifth, took my stand near the motorman, and called his attention to four women at the next corner whom he passed.

'Didn't those women want to get on?' I asked.

'They did,' was the illuminating answer.

'Don't you stop this car when people want to get on?' I continued.

'I do when I think it's right—see?' he answered, and then turning to me he politely added, 'and I can do it without your help, too.'

Two blocks further up and a policeman, who had boarded the car, nudged the motorman, and indicated with a side motion of his head a man standing on the crossing with two women, hailing the car with one hand while in the palm of the other he showed a quarter! The car stopped instantly; the man got on the front platform, and as he passed the motorman he slipped the quarter into the latter's coat pocket. The passenger took a seat in the car. I went and sat next to him.

'Pretty expensive, that sort of thing, isn't it?' I ventured.

'It is,' said the man, 'but I've found it's about the only way to get these fiends to notice you, and I'm in a hurry.'

And so, I thought, it has come to this in New York—twenty-five cents to stop a car and five cents to ride in it!

I went to a theatre box office, and asked for two seats for the evening's performance and their location.

'Four dollars,' came the reply as two tickets were slid under the glass window.

'Let me see the diagram, please,' I asked. 'I want to see where the seats are.'

'Good seats,' came the answer. 'Take them or leave them?'

'I'll answer that question, my friend,' I replied, 'when I see the diagram, and I'll keep this line behind me waiting until I do see it.'

And then there was slammed down in front of me the diagram, and the two seats were back of a post, of course!

'That was the right thing to do,' said a man in the theatre during the evening. 'Those fellows ought to be taught to be polite.'

'But why don't you New-Yorkers do it?' I asked.

'Oh,' he replied, 'we're hardened to it, I guess. We don't expect politeness here any more. It's a dead art!' And it is, no doubt of that!

A policeman put it well to me only the other evening. I had hailed him a 'good-night' as he stood on the corner.

'Thank you, sir; same to you,' he replied, and as I caught his eye and stopped he said:

'Just a bit unusual, sir!'

'Unusual?' I asked.

'Yes, sir,' he replied; 'there isn't much politeness in this town.'

'But you haven't forgotten to be polite!' I said.

'Well, I'm new on the force—just six months. I'll lose it all right, sir. It isn't in the air here.'

'A great congested city' is the most general excuse advanced. But so is London, greater and even more congested. Yet incivility is the exception there and not the rule. Get into a waggon jam in London and the jokes begin to fly among the drivers. But get into a similar jam in New York, and instead there is a series of ear-splitting oaths and obscene language that is anything but agreeable to women who happen to be near.

Nor is it 'American,' as some New-Yorkers choose to say, for it is a significant fact that the further you get from New York the more courteous the people become. It is the spirit of gross and hard materialism that dominates and prevails from the highest to the lowest.

Perhaps the policeman was all too close to the truth when he said: 'It isn't in the air.' But New-Yorkers can put it 'into the air' if they choose, unless they have grown wholly indifferent to the reputation of their city. For, as it is, the fact cannot be denied that, despite its finer and higher side, despite all that its institutions are doing for education and religion, New York's predominant reputation to-day is that it is a city of bad manners, and the grossest of bad manners at that!

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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THE ROMANCE OF FRANCE'S PRIME MINISTER.

France has more than the usual interest for English people in these days; but, even if that were not so, the career of M. Georges Clemenceau, her newly-elected Prime Minister, would be found deeply attractive. Seldom is a modern chief of any cabinet endowed with natural gifts of such a high order. He is better known to the general run of British politicians than French statesmen usually are, and it is only about three years ago since he was feasted and entertained in London. He has been in prison; he does not know to this day how he managed to escape execution; he has fought many duels; he has been a great man in revolutions and threatened revolutions; in fact, he has been a fighting politician all his life, and has never been afraid to run any risk when called upon to do so for the sake of his cause.

He is sixty-five years of age, and a Breton. He was educated as a physician, and it is a very curious circumstance that the heads of the Clemenceau family for several generations past were similarly educated, but that none of them ever practiced save for the benefit of the poor. There is a great deal of human kindness in his nature; but on the other hand he is famous as a bitter fighter who never forgives his enemy until he has that enemy entirely at his mercy. And then when the enemy is no longer to be feared Clemenceau in the warmth of his generosity showers all sorts of favors on him.

For shouting 'Vive la Républiquel' in the public places when he was nineteen years old, and at a time when it was a crime to have any Republican sympathies, he was thrown into Mazas jail, and was kept there for three months. As a young man he spent four years in America, where he made a living by teaching literary history; and, having married an American lady, he returned home just before the Franco-German War. When the Republic was proclaimed on Sept. 4 he was appointed Mayor of Montmartre, and as such had some exciting experiences with the people, who held that he was responsible for the removal of cannon by the Germans. The infuriated mob shot three generals—Clement, Thomas, and Lecomte—in connection with the affair, and Clemenceau says that, being most responsible in the eyes of the people, he cannot understand how he himself escaped a like fate.

From that time he has been prominent in all the leading events and changes in French politics. By his own individual effort he overthrew several ministries, notably those of the famous Freycinet, and he overthrew Boulanger at one of the biggest crises in French history. He had been using Boulanger as a tool, but never imagined that this pretender's character would deteriorate through vanity as it did. When Boulanger was made a popular hero, Clemenceau made him Minister of War. At that time Boulanger pledged himself to act only according to Clemenceau's views and advice, but he broke his word, and then Clemenceau went to the War Office and said to him, 'Now I will overthrow you!' He did so the same day.

He also took a leading part in the Dreyfus case, and it was he who supplied the famous title, 'J'accuse,' to Zola's famous letter, and the campaign for justice was carried on chiefly in a newspaper controlled by the new Prime Minister. When the Panama scandals were about, and everybody was being accused of having amassed fortunes corruptly at the expense of the country, M. Clemenceau came in for many attacks, but he silenced his slanderers by showing that he was necessarily a man of the most simple habits, and that the only luxuries which he permitted himself were a horse and a shooting license, and that he had had to borrow money of a notary to pay back the debts of his youth.

He has been in any number of duels, fighting them with both pistol and sword, and he is renowned as being one of the most formidable foes in the whole of France, and also one whom it is dangerous to offend. At the same time this fire-eating statesman is a great lover of art, particularly of painting and sculpture, and has made several journeys to Greece for the purpose of studying its treasures. He is a medium-sized, thick-set man, with prominent cheek bones, very black eyes, and black, bushy eyebrows. He has a thick beard, and is partially bald. He looks rather like a Russian general, but despite this and his fiery character he has an appearance of great gentleness.—London 'Titbits.'

FOREIGN THINGS AND WAYS IN CHINA.

In the latest report from Mr. Hosie, the Acting British Commercial Attaché, on the Foreign Trade of China, mention is made of the new spirit which is beginning to dominate the Middle Kingdom. The old examination system has gone, and colleges and schools of all grades, where Western knowledge, on a limited scale, it is true, can be acquired, have been established through the length and breadth of the Empire. Thousands of students have gone to study in Japan, and Japanese professors and teachers are found in the remotest provinces. This thirst for foreign knowledge has led to the adoption of foreign things and foreign ways. The smallest school-boy in Pekin wears a foreign peaked cap, well braided and ornamented, and straw hats of foreign shape have taken the place of the wide-brimmed native headgear. In some parts of China, indeed, schoolboys and students have adopted entire drill or khaki suits plentifully adorned with gilt buttons. One thing leads to another. The foreign brougham, escorted by a number of outriders, carries the Chinese Minister over a well-metalled road to his office, passing on the way the clumsy Chinese cart, the Indian bullock cart of the British Legation Guard, the Japanese jinricksha; and active Chinese, some carrying kodaks, outstrip all these conveyances on their bicycles, while the well-braided policeman in semi-foreign uniform stands in the middle of the road and regulates the traffic. Round the corner the road is being repaired, and a fine steam-roller is crushing the metal into the ground, and a few yards beyond stands a galvanized iron shed containing a fire engine. In addition to cotton mills, flour mills and other industrial enterprises, entirely in Chinese hands, are springing up, and the awakening of China warns the foreign manufacturer and merchant to be on the alert.



SORROWS OF AN ARTIST.

(From the 'American Tailor and Cutter.')

A first class journeyman tailor who is both sensitive and ambitious must have more than his share of sadness and heartache. The completeness with which he is ignored by those who are made happy by his exquisite workmanship cannot fail to cause him mental agony. The bosses know him and appreciate his work, and so do his fellow craftsmen; but that is all. Beyond them he is unknown, unthought of. His work goes out into the world to delight and to be admired, but it bring to him neither fame nor praise. He is no more thought of or considered by those who wear with pride a garment he made than the sheep is from whose back the wool was sheared that went to its making.

The journeyman who makes a coat so artistically and well that he knows it will probably be treasured as a thing of beauty by the wearer, and be admired by many, while he, the maker of it, will never be thought of by them, must as he thinks of it feel his heart lead-heavy in his breast. This is mighty hard; but it is harder still for him to see wherever he goes—in the street, in hotels, at the theatre and the opera, at the races, everywhere—a coat or an overcoat into which he has put his best work worn proudly, and to feel that he is unknown to the wearer, that his identity is of no earthly interest to him, and that neither to the wearer of the coat nor to his friends who admire it the thought has ever presented itself that it represents years of practice and study, nice discrimination, delicate manipulation and much more than a modicum of brains—all his; and that these are no more to the man who enjoys their product than the man is who cured the tobacco he smokes.

THE MOON NOT YET DEAD.

The growing belief among astronomers that physical change has not yet ceased on the moon—until recently believed to be a dead, airless, waterless world—caused special attention to be directed to our satellite during the total lunar eclipse of last February, as a result of which two observers, working independently, noticed a marked increase in the diameter of the crater Linné immediately after the passing of the earth's shadow. In the 'Astronomical Journal' Professor Pickering points out that this phenomenon has now been attested by so many reliable observers that it may be looked upon as completely confirmed. The interposition of the earth between the moon and the sun must necessarily considerably lower the temperature on the moon's surface, and the increase in the size of the crater mentioned is believed to be due to the deposition in its vicinity of large quantities of hoar frost, which, of course, presupposes the presence of moisture of some kind.—'Westminster Gazette.'

BODILY EXCELLENCE IN OLD AGE

(New York 'Mail.')

What is the highest athleticism? Is it pole-vaulting or shot-putting, or running in races? No. The noblest and finest 'athletics' are good hard work, and especially the all-round, unspecialized, intelligent kind of labor that a farmer has to do. The man who begins his day by milking six or seven cows and cleaning out a stable, who spends his forenoon in pitching hay, who rides a colt a couple of miles at nightfall to round up the cows and bring them home from the pasture, and then repeats his milking stunt of the morning, and very likely takes a brisk swim in the river before he goes to bed—that man is better entitled to be called an athlete than the city person whose only accomplishment very likely is to follow a little ball over a lawn with a metal-laden stick.

Judging by this standard, the English athletic authority who says that thirty-five is the maximum age for a good athlete is all wrong. Many and many a farmer of sixty is able to mow his swath with the boys, and can pitch hay from a waggon into a loft faster than two boys can stow it away. It is not a very unusual thing for western prairie farmers to do the best ten years' work of their lives between the ages of sixty and seventy. And farmers are not wanting who have kept up a very fair record at day's works to the age of eighty. We could mention the name of a hale and hearty American who, at seventy-five, could swim as well as any of his sons and grandsons—and they were all good swimmers.

The kind of athleticism that flags at thirty-five is the tense, violent, virtuous sort of skill in mere physical accomplishment. Only too often it is the sort of athleticism which disqualifies a man for the ordinary tests of an active life—the kind that one really ought to avoid if one is desirous of being able to swim, to pitch hay, or ride a horse well at sixty-five or seventy. In what he says of this sort of physical endeavor, the British authority is probably right. It must be performed before the bodily frame reaches its prime, and prepared for by a special course of exercise which has not the slightest reference to the fitness of a man or woman for either the work or the pleasure of an everyday life. It is show athleticism for the delectation of others rather than for one's self. The calmer, more useful, and in the long run much more pleasurable athleticism certainly has no thirty-five-year age limit.

NATURAL ENO'S HEALTH-GIVING FRUIT REFRESHING SALT INVIGORATING



FOR BABY'S BATH USE BABY'S OWN SOAP

It's Fragrant, Soothing, Cleansing.

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Beware of Imitations.

KING EDWARD'S WEIGHT.

The caricaturists of Europe, who for years past have waxed merry over the avoirdupois of the Duke of Lancaster have had a poor run for their pictorial witticisms this autumn. No longer can the 'Lustige Blaetter,' of Berlin, as it did last year, depict upon the two side of an 'English Sovereign' an exaggerated outline of the appearance of His Britannic Majesty 'before' and 'after' his Marienbad course. Not again is the vivacious 'Kikeriki,' of Vienna, justified in portraying King Edward in the act of trying vainly to get through an ordinary doorway; and the 'Simplicissimus' of Munich is now deprived of the excuse for presenting an image of an emacaiated Monarch 'sortant du bain.'

Readers of this journal do not need to be told that His Majesty has abandoned the plethoric habit which distinguished him for several years after his most serious illness. There was a time when he turned the scale time after time at well over seventeen stone; and since his accession the King has frequently registered only a pound or two short of this limit when first arriving at the Bohemian village for his annual course. This year when His Majesty began his 'cure' he was well under sixteen stone and a half, and when he reached his own capital again, even after the very mild regimen which was prescribed for him, his weight was nearer fifteen than sixteen stone.—'T. A. P.'s Weekly.'

The 'Daily Mail' of Birmingham, the centre of England's jewellery manufacture, says that there are now made many imitation pearls which look so like the real thing that they deceive experts. They are made by means of a transparent glass shell, a little glue, and some essence of the Orient, a silvery, pearly substance, composed of fine scales rubbed from a small fish called the bleak' or the 'ablete,' 17,000 of which require rubbing to get a pound.

The Boys' Page.

How Hank Captured a Grizzly.

(By Everett McNeil, in New York 'Tribune Magazine.')

'Three hundred dollars in gold! The undersigned will pay three hundred dollars in gold for a full-grown live grizzly bear, delivered in Los Pinos within thirty days from the date of this notice. The bear must be in good condition and unharmed. James T. Bradley.'

A tall, roughly-dressed man slowly read this notice, and then went over to where Tom Mott, the owner of the store on whose wall the paper was tacked, stood weighing out sugar for a customer, and asked: 'Say, Tom, if I get the bear will I get the three hundred?'

'Sure as shootin',' replied the storekeeper. 'I know Bradley, and I'll guarantee that the man who gets the bear gets the gold. Ephraim is wanted for a big menagerie. Be you thinkin' of tacklin' the proposition, Hank?' and Mott's red eyebrows lifted in questioning surprise.

'Yes, I think I'll make a try for the three hundred. 'Twould take Mandy to Denver and pay the doctor. It's terrible to go blind; and they say there's a man in Denver that would cure her eyes in no time. Yes, I think I'll make a try for that three hundred for Mandy's sake, Tom,' and the man's eyes glowed softly.

'Well, it would take more than three thousand dollars to tempt me to tackle such a job,' answered Mott slowly. 'Howsomever, I don't say it can't be done. But be careful, be careful, Hank. For an individual tackle there isn't much choice between a Kansas cyclone and a grizzly bear, except the bear has the more deadly grip. How are Mandy's eyes? Not worse, I hope.'

'They're getting worse every day. She'll be stone-blind before the winter is over, unless I get her to Denver; and so I just have got to get that grizzly!' answered Hank, the look of determination deepening on his face. Now, I'll be going. Good-by, Tom,' and he hurried out of the store.

The road ran down a steep, rocky hill, and near the foot of the hill stood a small, roughly-built house. Hank Davis turned in the path that ran to the door of this house. He had almost reached the door when he stopped short, and giving his leg a vigorous slap exclaimed aloud: 'That's the plan! The old house will fill the bill exactly!' and he pushed open the door and entered.

'What's the store news, Hank?' asked a woman, looking up from the sock she was knitting. 'Did you hear how that Patterson boy was coming on? Liz Andrus was here, and she said he couldn't live. And he's such a bright little fellow! I always did like Joe Patterson.'

'I saw the doctor in the post-office, and according to him the boy will pull through,' answered Hank. 'Now, Mandy, do stop knitting. You know it's bad for your eyes,' and Hank went to the woman and gently forced the sock from her hands.

The woman's lips quivered. 'I don't seem to be good for much nowadays, and —and it's growing on me. Hank,' and she looked up anxiously into her husband's face, 'what did the doctor say? Am I going blind?'

'No, Mandy, no; you are not going blind. Who put that in your head? You'll see as well as ever before the winter is over. Come, cheer up!' and he gently placed one of his great hands on her head and began to stroke her hair softly. 'You'll see as well as ever before the winter is over! so don't get downhearted, wife.'

The woman caught the great hand and pressed her cheek softly against it. 'That is wonderful good news, Hank. I had begun to be afraid; and the thought of always being in the dark is terrible. Always being in the dark and helpless—it's an awful thought to think! What would he the good of living then?' and warm tears fell on the man's hand.

'Where's Jake?' Hank asked, his voice a bit husky. 'I want to see him right off.'

'He went out to the barn about a half an hour ago,' answered the woman.

'I'll go right out and find him,' and Hank withdrew his hand gently from the woman's clasp, and went out to find Jake. 'Now, I've just got to get that grizzly—and I'll get him, too!' he said to himself, as he walked towards the barn. 'But there's no use telling Mandy where I'm going nor what I'm going for. Women folks are so scary; and she'd worry more than there was any need.'

He found Jake in the barn, and told him of the three hundred dollars offered for a live grizzly, and how he planned to capture the bear, and with the three hundred dollars take Mandy to Denver. Jake was all enthusiasm in a moment; and vowed that the bear just had got to be captured, and that his father and he were the men to do it. Jake was only sixteen years old; but he was nearly as large as a man, and already assumed the dignities of manhood.

The next morning, half an hour before sunrise, Jake and his father were on their way to the mountains, equipped for their venturesome work.

Seven miles west from Los Pinos the foot-hills of the San Juan range of mountains begin; and it was to a low-lying, heavily-wooded valley in the midst of these hills that Jake and his father directed their course. The valley is long and narrow, and shut in on two sides by precipitous walls of rock. A couple of years before three hunters had built a strong log house in this valley, used it one season, and then deserted it. The previous month Hank Davis had found the deserted house while hunting deer; and had noticed numerous grizzly bear tracks around it, as if it was visited often by the bears; and now the thought had come to him that this house would make a good trap in which to catch the grizzly. It had been built so strongly that, once inside and the door fast shut, even a grizzly could not break out.

As soon as the house was reached both went to work to transform it into a bear trap. The building had only one door. This was removed, and in its place Hank made an enormously strong door that slid up and down in a heavy frame. To the top of this door he fastened a strong rope, which held up the door and was attached to the bait-hook in the centre of the room in such a way that when the bait was disturbed the rope would be released and the door would fall, securely closing the opening.

Strong logs placed closely together side by side formed the ceiling of the one room, and furnished a solid floor for the small garret above. A hole cut through the ceiling near its centre gave entrance to the garret, which was reached by means of a ladder. There were only two windows in the room, and these they nailed up tight. Thus, by the exercise of a little ingenuity and skill, Hank Davis transformed the hunters' cabin into an effective bear trap.

By the night of the second day the trap was completed and baited with the fresh carcass of a deer.

Everything was ready for the bear. They had found fresh tracks of a monster grizzly each morning on the banks of a small stream of water which ran near the house, and felt confident that the smell of the fresh meat soon would draw him into the trap.

That night Hank found it difficult to conceal his excitement from Mandy. Every time he looked at her he thought of that bear trap and what it meant; and he wanted to put his arms around her and tell her all about it, and comfort her. He could see that she had been crying. Once or twice while crossing the room she stumbled and nearly fell, and once she ran into the corner of the table, and once into a chair; and each time his heart gave a great jump, and he sprang up with outstretched arms to help her, but was repulsed. It angered her to have him notice her helplessness. Poor woman, she had had a hard day! Her eyes had ached painfully, and the darkness had deepened perceptibly; and for the first time the sickening realization had been forced upon her, despite the cheering words of her husband, that she was going blind.

She rebelled fiercely against the inexorable fate that was slowly but surely shutting out the world of light; but, womanlike, tried to keep this fatal knowledge from her husband. 'It'll be soon enough for him to know what a helpless critter he has got for a wife when he has to,' she thought.

Hank watched her as she moved about the room, with the solicitude of a mother over the first tottering steps of her child, and in his rough way tried to cheer her up. 'Now, Mandy,' he said, 'you are all tired out. Do let Jake and me finish the housework, while you rest, and watch and tell us where to put things. And say, Mandy, perhaps we'll finish our job in the woods to-morrow, and if we do Jake and I will have a big surprise for you. Won't we, Jake?' he said cheerily.

'Sure!' answered Jake. 'And a mighty good surprise it is too, ma; but we can't tell you what it is just yet, only it is something that'll make you awful glad! Now, you just set down and rest, mother.'

'Well, I guess I'm not so far gone yet but what I can do my own work,' she answered. 'And I am not as helpless as you and your pa seem to think I am. One would suppose I was stone-blind to hear you talk, when I can see almost as well as I ever could,' and she reached out to place the plate she was wiping on the table; but missed the table, and the plate fell, and broke with a crash on the floor.

For a moment Mandy stood perfectly still, and then without a word sank down to the floor where she stood and began to cry.

Hank hurried to her side. 'It don't matter, Mandy,' he said. 'That plate was no good anyhow. It was cracked. I saw the crack when you were wiping it. Come, don't make such a fuss over an old plate! Think of the surprise Jake and I have got for you as soon as our work in the woods is done.'

'It—it isn't the plate, Hank. It's—it's my eyes. I couldn't see the table. Oh, Hank, Hank, what shall I do? What shall I do? I'm blind, blind, stone-blind! Oh, what shall I do?'

'Come, come, Mandy! It won't last. It's just because you're all tuckered out. You'll be all right in the morning, after a good night's rest. Come, you need the bed now,' and he picked her up in his strong arms and carried her into the bedroom. On the threshold he paused. 'Jake,' he said, 'you go to bed. We must be up long before sunrise if we finish that job to-morrow.'

'I'll be on hand,' Jake answered, his voice choking. 'And we've just got to get that surprise for ma to-morrow!' and he went up-stairs to bed.

Long before sunrise the next morning Hank and Jake were on their way to the foot-hills, their rifles and axes on their shoulders; and it was still early morning when they reached the valley and cautiously approached the log house.

Outside of the door they saw the tracks of the grizzly; but evidently he had been too suspicious to enter the house. They went inside. Not a thing had been disturbed, and everything seemd to be in good-working order.

'Well, I reckon this means the pos'poning of mother's surprise for another day,' Hank said bitterly. 'And I did so want to tell her to-night! She was nearly wild last night when she went stone-blind all of a sudden; and—and Jake, she couldn't see a thing this morning. It's terrible hard on Mandy. That grizzly has got to be caught!' and Hank's jaws came together with a snap. 'Now, we'll go outside and look around. Maybe we can find him.'

Some five rods from the house was a dense thicket of blackberry bushes, laden with the luscious fruit. Jake and his father were within about ten feet of this thicket, when, without warning the bushes parted directly in front of them, and an enormous grizzly bear stepped out, reared himself on his hind legs, and with a savage growl rushed at them.

So startling and unexpected, and so hideous and terrifying, was the appearance of the grizzly, that it is no wonder that even cool Hank Davis lost his nerve for an instant, and with it the one chance of firing a fatal shot; and when he had recovered his wits sufficiently to act the grizzly was upon him. In vain he attempted to fire his rifle. A blow from the great paw knocked the weapon flying from his hands, and almost at the same instant another blow struck him down, and the monster sprang upon him.

At the sudden appearance of the bear Jake gave a wild yell of terror, flung his rifle to his shoulder, and fired blindly; and then stood stock-still, too terrified to move a muscle. He saw his father struck down, saw him lying stunned and helpless on the ground, saw the monster leap upon him; and then it seemed to the horrified boy that he saw the face of his mother close to his own, and all that the death of his father would mean to her and to him flashed through his mind; and with a yell he clubbed his rifle and struck with all his strength at the head of the grizzly just as the great jaws were about to shut down into his father's shoulder. For the fraction of a second the blow of the heavy rifle stunned the grizzly. The next moment he was after Jake, bent on deadly vengeance. Jake was long-legged, and ran like a deer; but the bear gained on him.

The wide-open door of the log house—the bear trap—was directly before him. Through it he caught sight of the ladder running up into the garret; and with a yell of joy he leaped through the door and up the ladder. So close was the bear behind him that as he crawled through the hole in the ceiling the grizzly sprang up on the ladder after him. But the ladder had never been built to bear so great a weight, and it broke, and the grizzly fell, and in falling struck heavily against the bait and sprung the trap, and the great door fell with a bang. The grizzly was in the trap.

For a moment Jake stared down at the enraged monster, and then, realizing what had happened, he leaped to his feet and shouted: 'Dad, dad, we've got him! We've got him, dad! He's in the trap!' and he began dancing a jig over the bear's head. Suddenly he stopped, grew white, and rushed to the window at the end of the garret. Was his father dead? From the window he could not see him. Frantically he crawled out and dropped to the ground.

Hank was sitting up staring around blankly. The blow from the bear had done him no serious hurt.

Dad! Dad! Oh, dad!' And then seeing that his father was alive, Jake yelled: 'We've got him, dad! We've got him! He's in the trap! Hurrah!'

That night there was great rejoicing in the humble home of Hank Davis, when the story of the day's adventure was told to Mandy; and it was more than an hour after hearing it before she would let either Hank or Jake away from her encircling arms.

In due time the grizzly, safely caged, was delivered at Los Pinos, and on the same day the three hundred dollars in gold was paid into the hands of Hank Davis. The next day the three, Mandy, Hank and Jake, started for Denver; and when they returned Mandy's eyes were 'as good as new.'

"A loose tongue quickly gets into a tight place."

Most Valuable Bit of Paper in the World

It is related of M. Philipp la Renetiere that as he was inspecting an art collection on one occasion a large and handsome canvas that occupied a great portion of wall space was pointed out to him as being the most valuable picture in the salon.

'It is worth all of £1,800,' said his informant.

'Then it is not the most valuable picture here,' replied Renetiere, and he produced from the depths of a pocket card case a tiny piece of paper which he carefully held up for the inspection of his friend. 'This,' he continued, 'is far more costly than your beautiful painting.'

'And, pray, what is its value?' inquired his incredulous auditor.

'I prize it so highly,' answered Renetiere, 'that if you were at this instant to offer me £3,000 for it I would not take it.'

And the bit of paper that the speaker delicately poised on his finger was merely a postage stamp—not one of the elaborately engraved and beautifully colored contrivances with which present-day patrons of the mails are familiar, but a crude affair whose typographical appearance would not be indorsed by the humblest printer in Christendom.

The stamp that Renetiere valued so highly is the most precious of all the gems in the realm of philately. It is a British Guiana one-cent issue of 1856, and only one specimen of this stamp is known to exist. While its owner estimates its worth at more than $15,000, experts do not agree that it would bring that figure if offered for sale, but say they would have no difficulty in disposing of it for $10,000 to $12,000.

This very valuable stamp was a product of the infancy of stamps, for fifty years ago this method of postage paying was hardly more than in its experimental stage. In 1856 British Guiana was awaiting a supply of stamps from England, and pending its arrival two provisional stamps were issued. These were crude affairs, printed from type set up in the office of 'The Official Gazette.' As it was desired to give an artistic tone to the stamp the printers stuck in the centre an old cut representing a brig under full sail. This picture was taken from the columns of the paper, in which it had been used to head the shipping advertisements. The stamps printed from this design were of one and four-cent denominations, and it is the former that is so rare. The four-cent stamp is priced in catalogues to-day at $125. The single specimen of the one-cent in existence is described as being dark magenta in color and slightly rubbed. It is initialed 'E. D. W.,' and dated April 1, the year not being decipherable.

There is another stamp of British Guiana that is a great rarity. It was printed in 1850 and is of the two-cent variety. Its use was limited, and only eleven copies of this queer circular stamp are known. It is worth $3,000 a copy, although the twelve-cent stamp of the same design and date may be had, according to the catalogue, for $150.

The 'Post Office' Mauritius is one of the most valuable stamps. It derives its title from the fact that the inscription 'Post Office' was substituted for 'Post Paid' by the watchmaker who engraved it. Five hundred copies of the one-penny and an equal number of the two-penny stamps were printed from single dies before the authorities became disgusted with the tedious process of producing the stamps one at a time. Less than twenty-five of these have been preserved, and of these the unused are worth $5,000 and the used a few hundred dollars less.

The two-cent blue Hawaiian stamp of 1852 is very valuable on account of its scarcity. This scarcity is due to the fact that the Post-office at Honolulu burned down shortly after the issue was on sale and the entire stock was destroyed. This stamp was set up in a printer's shop with the aid of ordinary type and some fancy border. The stamp to-day is worth $3,700, or 185,000 times its face value before it was used.

Each one of a set of four stamps issued for use in Moldavia, a province of Roumania, in 1858, is rated as of considerable worth. These stamps were all printed by hand on colored paper, and the value to-day of each, according to catalogue, is as follows: Twenty-seven paras, printed in black on rose paper, $300; fifty-four paras, printed in blue on green paper, $100; a hundred and eight paras, printed in blue on rose paper, $200; but the eighty-one paras, printed in blue on blue paper, is a greater rarity than any of its companions. Catalogues do not generally give its value, but an unused copy has sold for $1,750.

Among the rare stamps of the United States the provisional issue of the postmaster at Millbury, Mass., in 1847, stands near the top of the list. It is of the denomination of five cents and bears a portrait of Washington. It is printed on bluish paper and is to-day reckoned to be worth $1,500.

Errors have contributed in no small part to the value of some stamps, a notable instance being the case of the Cape of Good Hope issues of 1861. In making up a plate for printing the one-penny stamps a careless employee inserted a single four-penny stereotype, and a one-penny cut therefore got in the four-penny plate. In consequence each sheet of the one-penny contained a four-penny printed in red, while each sheet of the four-penny contained a one-penny printed in blue. Very few of these errors are known, however. The one-penny blue, which is the rarer, is worth about $350. No unused copy is believed to exist.

The three-lire 1860 Tuscany stamps is among the high-priced varieties, an unused copy being worth $600.

During the first British occupancy of the Transvaal a one-penny stamp was printed with the name spelled 'Transvral.' The error occurred once in every sheet of eighty stamps, and this error makes the particular specimen worth about $750.

Few stamps of any pretensions to art in design are rated among the rarities, but among this few are the 1859 issues of Ceylon, notably the four and eight penny imperforate. These are regarded as works of art. The four-penny has brought as high at $850.

There are a great many other stamps of high value. Specimens worth $100 are common in large collections. Enhanced value is often given copies forming a complete set of a particular issue. In some instances used stamps are rated as of greater value than unused ones of the same issue. This is true to a marked extent in the case of some of the Confederate stamps, the worth of many of which is increased if a genuine cancellation indicates it has passed through the Confederate Government's Postal Service.

As fondly as the heart of the average collector pines for the regal treasures that represent such great values as some of those that have been referred to, he is generally contented with much less costly specimens. It is fortunate for him that philately offers such a large range of beautiful, interesting, and instructive specimens that are well within the means of the humblest patron of the art of collecting. If Renetieres blessed with the possession of great stores of this world's goods find pleasure in gathering the expensive rarities, there is an immense field for delightful and profitable study in less costly varieties which fit themselves to the tastes and to the purses of persons in every stage of life. Last year the number of converts to the fad was enormous, and the indications are that all records will be exceeded this year.—New York 'Times.'

PUZZLES.

BEHEADED WORDS.

1. I am afraid. Change my head, and I am an animal. Change again, and I am behind. Change again, and I am close to you.

2. My first is transparent. Behead, you will find a young female. Behead again, an animal.

RIDDLE.

What two fishes get most frequently trodden upon?

BURIED FISH.

Has Eva found her ring yet?
I am tired, so leave me alone.
Play quietly; do not disturb others.
I am so rheumatic. O, doctor.
That naughty Frisk ate all the cake.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Riddles—
(1) Because they prefer his presence (presents). (2) Mistle-toe.

Al-pha-bet. Alphabet.

Numerical Enigma of Nine Letters—Trim. Tomb. Lost. Toil.—Stromboli.

Some Ices—
1. M-ice. 2. Dev-ice. 3. Ent-ice. 4. V-ice. 5. Adv-ice. 6. D-ice.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Winter Homes of Moths and Caterpillars.

(Alberta Field, in the 'Homestead.')

Unquestionably the insect folk are a provident lot of creatures. How much their evident forethought is instinct and how much reasoning ingenuity, I am not prepared to say, but I never see a caterpillar hurrying along the pathway intent upon getting somewhere, that I do not fancy the creature feels intelligently the responsibility of providing for a snowbound future when no self-respecting worm dares venture abroad.

Among the lepidoptera, the moths seem to possess the faculty or ability for building for themselves comfortable quarters in which to pass their necessarily helpless pupal state. Among the most noticeable of their structures are those large cocoons made by the larva of the cecropia moth, a night flyer quite common throughout most sections of the country. If you have not already secured one of these pretty winter homes, look among the tangled debris at the roots of the willows or alders growing on the low lands or at the side of small streams. If you have sharp eyes you will probably discover a compact bundle of silken threads to which is attached some ragged brown leaves, which serve to render this little home inconspicuous. It will take a long pull and a strong pull to detach the cocoon from its holding, so securely has the builder anchored its habitation.

When you get it home, note how systematically the strands of silk are interwoven, and beneath this protective outer cover you will find a strong tissue that it will take a sharp knife to open. Be sure you do this work carefully, lest you injure the helpless but conscious inmate, who is the author of this 'home without hands.' Within the leathery pocket lies the great brown pupa, awaiting the development of wings and warm weather. Tucked away in the lowest corner is the crump'ed-up skin, the casting of which was the last act of this creature as a caterpillar. If you keep this pupa in a cool place, in April or May you will be surprised some fine day by the appearance of a gorgeous winged cecropia moth, resplendent in nuptial finery. Examine it carefully and then let it go. Its days, or rather nights, of joy and happiness are few.

Now the larva of the tomato worm moth passes the winter under quite different conditions. When this big green caterpillar is ready to pupate, it burrows down into the ground and changes to a dark-brown, pitcher-like affair, with no protective covering. The 'handle' at the side is in reality a neat little tube which incloses the proboscis, a marked characteristic of the family to which this moth belongs. When it is time to emerge, the active pupa wriggles its way to the surface, and out of the 'pitcher' flits a gray-winged hawk-moth, whose plump body is trimmed with rich yellow scales.

The velvety promethea comes forth from a cocoon that all winter swings high and dry from the twigs of some convenient shrub, very often a spice bush. This larva, having a provisionary knowledge that all leaves must fall, takes the precaution to bind one securely to its parent branch, winding the stem thickly with homespun cord and forming a neat mat of silk by which to attach it to the bough. It then retires to the surface of the leaf, which it folds carefully about its shoulders, and within this cloak it spins a strong pouch, capable of withstanding storm and wind and hungry birds, while inside goes on that wonderful and mysterious transformation that will ever remain a puzzle to scientists. When a feel of spring comes through the strong covers the great act will have been accomplished, and out will step my lord or lady Promethea, clothed in the rich colors of mothdom.

The butterflies elect to spend the winter in abodes much less fitted to withstand storms than those of the moths. Their chrysalids are frail affairs at the best and for security they seem to depend largely on tucking their homes beneath tall grasses or swinging them, hammock-fashion, from the under side of a branch, which they imitate in color.

But not all caterpillars change to pupae in the autumn. A number spend the winter months as larvae, and very ingenious are the protective devices resorted to by this order. One little moth larva rolls himself up in a bass-wood leaf, securing himself from interruption by closing his case with bands of strong silk. A butterfly larva draws together two leaflets of the walnut and, after binding them firmly, winters snugly in its leaf house. The familiar brown and black caterpillar of the Isabella moth, who at the first breath of winter may be seen rushing nervously from one spot to another, hibernates beneath a pile of leaves or rubbish. When I see these small chaps hurrying excitedly about I am always tempted to come to their aid and heap over and about them what I consider suitable cover for the winter. But, like a great deal of unasked and undesired assistance, my work is by no means appreciated, for, when I open my rubbish pile to see how matters are progressing, I usually find my 'woolly bear' has departed and nothing remains but a humiliating sense of defeat.

If you will look on the twigs of the willow you may find a cup-shaped affair formed from neatly clipped leaves. This is the winter home of the caterpillar of the vice-roy butterfly, a handsome crimson and black fellow that has mimicked in color the ill flavored milkweed butterfly so carefully avoided by birds. A curious thing about these caterpillars is that the spring brood seem to have no knowledge in regard to constructing a leaf shelter, this faculty being confined entirely to the autumn brood, which winter as caterpillars. They alone possess the instinct for construction. After the fall brood of caterpillars have moulted two or three times each selects a willow leaf to its liking, cuts away the upper part of the tissues, leaving the sharp mid rib as a sort of sword of defence. It then forms a hollow tube of the lower part of the leaf, filling the doorway with soft, silken curtains, behind which it retires for the winter. In the spring it comes forth, feeds for a while like any normal-minded caterpilar, then retires to a brown and gold chrysalis, from which it emerges in season to lay eggs that shall produce the late brood of cell-constructing larvae.

MOTHER ANTELOPE'S INSTINCT.

The manner in which the mother antelope protects her young until they are old and strong enough to join the full-grown bands in their wanderings is an interesting and wonderful instance of nature's providence. These beautiful creatures live in an open country infested by all kinds of enemies, and especially prowled over by the coyote, the gray wolf and the timber wolf, which subsist upon the young of all kinds of animals, yet the mother can easily protect her babies from the fiercest of these marauders. The enemy most dreaded is the soaring eagle.

There is a variety of cactus, a prickly plant which grows in great abundance all over the western plains, which furnishes her the means for this protection. Horses, cattle, buffalo, and, in fact, all know the danger of treading on this plant. It grows in large patches, some four or six inches in height above the ground, and forms a thick mat varying in breadth from the size of the top of a man's hat to many feet. It is in the centre of one of these patches that the female antelope prepares a place of safety for her young. The thorns of this cactus, while very poisonous and terribly painful to every other animal, for some reason are almost harmless to the antelope. The cactus may lacerate her legs, making them bleed freely, but neither the stickers nor their poison remain; while other animals seldom bleed, but retain the poisonous stickers in their wounds until they become malignant sores, causing excessive swelling of the limbs and very great and long-continued suffering.

When the antelope has selected her patch of cactus, backing away a few feet she will make a running jump, bounding high in the air and alighting in the middle of the patch, with all four feet close together, the hoofs pointing downward. Then, springing out again and repeating this operation until she has chopped the roots of the cactus plant to pieces, she loosens and clears a space large enough for standing room. She will then enlarge it by pawing and digging with her sharp hoofs. Here she gives birth to her young in undisturbed security, knowing that she can leave them in comparative safety during the day and return to them at night to give them suck. Should it be in a locality where eagles abound, however, the mother does not venture far away, as the soaring eagle often swoops down on the young, taking them away if she is not there to do battle for their lives.—'The Century.'

Many, many years ago salt was so hard to obtain, but so necessary to have, that Roman soldiers were paid part of their wages in salt. Now, the Latin word for salt is 'sal,' and from that came the word 'salarium,' meaning salt money. Finally, the soldiers were paid only in money, but the term 'salarium' was still used to designate these wages. From this old Latin word comes our English word 'salary.' This is why we say of a worthless fellow that 'he is not worth his salt.'—Selected.

BOYS! ATTENTION!!

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Who could use some more? Please, don't all speak at once, but remember there is Christmas pocket money waiting for active boys—yes, girls, too, who will sell the 'Canadian Pictorial' Christmas Number. Fancy! a special Christmas Number, much larger than previous issues, interesting Christmas features, three seperate colors—all for ten cents, the price of an ordinary number.

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PERFECT PEACE

(By the Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A., England.)

'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee.'—Isaiah xxxvi., 3.

What is the boon? 'Perfect peace.' What is the condition of the boon? A 'mind stayed on God.' What is meant by staying the mind on God? First of all, what is the significance of the term 'mind' as used in the setting of our text? A little analysis may help to sharpen our thought. There are at least three distinct elements in its composition. There is imagination, the element of vision and dream. There is purpose, the element of plan and design. And there is desire, the emotional element of yearning and hope. But amid all the distinctions there is one dominant characteristic. Imagination looks forward! Purpose looks forward! Desire looks forward! It is that forward element which we must seize and emphasize. It may be only the things of the coming noontide, or the things of the coming night, or the things of to-morrow, or the things of a day more remote. It matters not whether they be the things of a quarter of an hour hence, or the things of a century hence; they both lie forward in the midst. Now, the word 'mind' in my text denotes the thought which deals with the forward, misty things—the things which have not yet taken definite shape. It is thought which concerns itself with 'What next?' and 'next?' and 'next?' with the successions which lie beyond the immediate day. It is this thought of 'What next?' which works such dire destruction with the peace of men. The things which hide there in the misty morrow—those are the things which trouble us, and fill the life with unrest. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' Yet still the timid, wondering heart will ask 'What next, and next?' And back to the anxious tremblings there comes the soft, gentle counsel of my text: 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind'—whose thought about 'What next?'—'is stayed on thee.'

The 'mind,' then, is the forward-looking thought, and I am counselled to let it be stayed on God. Now, all forward-looking must rely upon something. It must stay itself somewhere, and there lean and depend. Every thought which enshrines a place and a purpose has some basis of dependence, implied or fully expressed. Here is my life to-day. This life will have a next day. Upon what am I depending as to what the nature of the next day shall be? Upon what is my mind stayed?

Here is one man who frankly confesses that his mind is stayed upon self, and he is the type of a countless host. He trusts his own right arm. He is, as we graphically describe him, self-confident. He confides in his own strength. His God is self, and on self he stays his mind. This character may not commonly evince itself in this frank and candid confession, but in innumerable instances the basis is assumed even when it is not conspicuously and openly declared. There are millions of people who rely absolutely upon themselves to make their morrow as they please. I know the position is assumed in thoughtlessness, but the unwillingness of men to think is just the very burden of God. The great and pitiful tragedy is that self-confident men only begin to think when the house of their life is falling about them and their boasted independence is a crumbling ruin.

Here is a man to-day, strong and healthily blooded. His resources appear manifold. He is sure-footed; his brain is clear; his arm is strong. Work is a luxury. He copes with all the demands of the busy day with jubilant ease. He depends on self, and the support does not appear to betray him. What about to-morrow? But 'be not anxious about to-morrow!' No, no; I cannot allow the quotation. That is counsel for the use of Christian men, and not for men of the world. When Christ said, 'Be not anxious for the morrow,' he was speaking to his disciples, and not to an indiscriminate crowd. Men of the world ought to be anxious for the morrow, and it is one of the functions of the Christian ministry to allow them no peace. What about to-morrow? I ask the full-blooded and self-reliant man. In his thought about the morrow, the self-reliant man just sees himself repeated. Himself repeated, I say, unchanged and unimpaired! Have you ever seen men to whom illness has come almost as as an insult, who have regarded a grey hair as an offence to their pride. Have you not known men to whom the revelation of decreasing strength occasioned a great surprise? He had pictured himself as repeated and repeated; he had not seen himself as enfeebled and infirm. But now those that look out of the windows are darkening; the grasshoppers, which once he brushed aside like flies, are becoming a burden; his brain is becoming sluggish, and the energies which ever served him are now failing at the fountain. He was self-confident. He stayed his mind upon self, and now self is dwindling and shrinking; his support is gone, and his days are darkened with a bitter and desponding surprise. Men who stay their minds upon self will have a rude awakening.

The white ants in some parts of Central Africa eat out the insides of the beams of wood out of which the houses are made; and sometimes, so effectually has the scooping been done, the house becomes a mere shell, and the first rude storm reduces it to dust. There are white ants at work in human life, eating away its material supports, reducing it at length to a shadow. Happy the man whose reliance is placed elsewhere, who can watch the fall of the structure with untroubled and careless peace, who can quietly sing while the house is crumbling: 'When the earthly house of this tabernacle is dissolved we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' Unhappy the man whose hope for the morrow rests on the ant-eaten house—the man whose mind is stayed on self! Of his support this shall be written, 'It fell, and great was the fall of it.'

Upon what else do men stay their thoughts for the morrow? Upon luck. Upon what are you depending for your life's successes? Upon luck; upon some happy chance, upon some favorable turn of fortune. Luck is playing a large and influential part in the life-concerns of many in our modern times. I am not sure that even the professed believers in Christ altogether exile this pernicious influence from their thought and speech. The very words 'luck' and 'lucky' occupy much too sovereign a place and the speech of common life, and from any man's favorite words you may infer the substance and trend of his thought. What do we mean by luck? We mean something casual, something happening without a desire. Events do not happen as the consequence of honesty or dishonesty, of falsehood or rectitude. They come and they go, independent of moral qualities, a whirl of morally lawless occasions, blessing and cursing by sheerest chance. We are lucky when the wirl drops into our laps a boon; we are unlucky when disappointment is hurled into our lot. And some men stay their mind upon luck. Life to them is a lottery; it is also a fever! There is a fearful watchfulness in the life that is staying on luck. There is a bloodshot eagerness in the eyes that wait the arrival of chance. Yes, luck turns into feverishness and fills the days with a tossing unrest. He shall be kept in perfect unrest whose mind is stayed on luck.

But now let us turn to the man of my text, 'whose mind is stayed on God.' His support, upon which he depends, is not found in his own uncertain self, or in the caprice of chance, or in any cold tendency, but in a living and abiding personality. It is our privilege to give to the Old Testament word the New Testament context. 'God' to us means 'Jesus,' and the counsel of the Almighty is expressed in the evangel of grace. We can stay our minds upon God, for 'He calleth his sheep by name.' No one is lost in the indiscriminate crowd. It is one of the inspiring characteristics of the life of the Saviour that he was always making individual calls, and speaking to people by name, 'Zaccheus, come down!' 'Simon, Satan hath desired to have thee!' 'Thomas, reach hither thy finger!' 'Mary!' Our Lord is familiar with the individual lot. He does not generalize providences; they are suited to the personal needs. God's attention can anticipate the morrow confidently. When the soul looks out, with its forward-reaching thought, and asks 'What next?' Faith answers, 'The Father of Jesus.' And what next? And again comes the reply, 'The Father of Jesus.' Always and everywhere the next and the certain thing to come is the presence and goodness of God.

And this is the stay that brings 'peace.' It brings peace of mind, freedom from panic, the absence of fear. 'Whoso hearkeneth unto Me shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil.' And it brings peace of heart. The life is no longer disturbed by disquieting ambition. Violent ambition is like a vulture in a dovecot. Violent ambitions destroy the sweet and dovelike dispositions of life—sympathy, gentleness and goodwill. But when a life is quietly committed unto the Lord, and the mind stays on him for the next and the next, destructive ambitions entirely cease. And, thirdly, it will bring peace of conscience. The conscience will no longer be a threatening bell, full of alarm. It will be to us like the vesper bell, that sweetly calls to evening prayer. 'He shall be kept in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Dec. 16.

JESUS RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

Matt. xxviii., 1-15. Memory verses, 5, 6.

Read also Mark xvi., 1-13; Luke xxiv., 1-35; John xx., 1-18.

Golden Text.—He is risen even as he said.—Matt. xxviii., 6.

Time—Sunday morning, April 9, A. D. 30.

Place—Garden near Calvary, and the vicinity of Jerusalem.

Connection with last Sunday's lesson—The Sabbath that intervened between the crucifixion and the resurrection must have been spent by the disciples in the deepest despair and distress.

FOR THE JUNIOR CLASSES.

Who can remember the sad lesson we learned last Sunday? Yes, we learned about Jesus dying on the cross. Why did he die? Yes, he died to save us, and to be able to give us new life after we die. But if Jesus really died, how can he do anything for us? Suppose I had a dear little doggie who always came running to meet me when I came home, and would carry parcels for me, and keep watch in the house at night, and suppose some day he got ill and died. Would he be able to do anything more for me? No, you say, because he would be dead. But we learned last Sunday that Jesus was dead. Was he really dead? Oh, yes. There was no doubt he was dead; the Roman soldiers had made quite sure of that, and Joseph and some other friends had buried him. There was no hope, said his disciples, and they were very, very miserable. 'Ah, me!' they said, 'We thought Jesus was going to do so much for us. He said he was going to be a great king, and we were to live in lovely mansions with him, and now he is dead, and he cannot do anything more for us." That is what his disciples thought all through the sad, long day that followed his death. But were they right? No, you say. No, indeed, because Jesus was the Son of God, and he rose out of the grave and came to see his disciples and told them again how he was going to heaven, and the happy, beautiful home with him would be all true. Early one Sunday morning nearly nineteen hundred years ago, before it was daylight, there were a lot of Roman soldiers standing around the grave where Jesus had been buried, when suddenly there was a great earthquake and a glorious angel came flying down from heaven, and the Roman soldiers were so terrified that they fell down like dead men. The angel, however, had not come to punish them; he went straight to the place where Jesus lay, rolled away the great stone that had been placed in front of it, and the most astonishing thing was that Jesus was not there at all! Was the angel surprised not to find him, do you think? Oh, no, he knew well enough that Jesus would not be there, but he wanted to let the disciples know, and see the empty tomb. Tell how the women came and found the two angels there, and how the terrified soldiers had fled away to the city, how the disciples came, how Jesus himself came back, and the great rejoicing that spread at last to all those who had known and loved Jesus. Close by impressing the fact that every Sunday is a reminder of our joy in Christ's resurrection.

FOR THE SENIORS.

The main details of the lesson story have been familiar to all since early childhood, yet a full account of the resurrection, with all details properly related, is not easy to construct. The four accounts vary so greatly that this story has been eagerly seized upon by the higher critics, yet the evangelists do not contradict each other. It has been rightly said that if they had been purposely concocting a falsehood they would have been careful to give only one account on which all had agreed, and that one of the greatest proofs of its sincerity is that each relates the incidents most prominent in his own memory or most helpful in establishing the claim of Christ in accordance with the rest of his gospel. The resurrection is of vital importance, and the historical testimony to its truth is of the strongest. What does it matter if in one account two angels are mentioned, in another only one, if one story mentions Peter only as visiting the tomb in response to Mary's call, while another account says both John and Peter went. This was the grandest, most wonderful day in their lives, and the wonder is that none of them have been led into an exaggeration of its glories. The accounts are the calmest possible statements of the most wonderful fact in all history. The lesson considers the life of Christ and his appearances after his resurrection, and these can be satisfactorily placed in their proper order by a comparison of the four accounts and that of Paul in I. Cor. xv., 4-8. Place the glory of the resurrection day in relief against the horrible darkness that veiled the world during the crucifixion and the misery of the Sabbath of black despair.

(Selections from Tarbell's 'Guide.')

Death's true significance lies in the fact that it brings men into final moral relations with God. They that have done good rise to honor and glory and immortality; and those that have done evil sink to shame and woe.

A wise forethought of death changes the emphasis of experience in this life. Just as soon as a man measures his history, or his experience, by infinite measures, how he puts to shame the common rules of society! When one frets over a small thing men are accustomed to say, 'Well, it will be all the same a hundred years hence!' That is a sort of blind or homely way of coming at this same thing. . . . He who feels that death opens the gate to another and higher state of existence, will look upon all parts of life, not with indifference, but with a different emphasis, and with a different meaning.—Henry Ward Beecher.

There is a little book, entitled 'The Life Beyond,' that presents the truths of the resurrection in a wonderful manner. It is an allegory, and pretends to give the experience of a dragon-fly grub. The little insect longs to know what is beyond the sphere of its little world. In vain it inquires of the fish that inhabit the same pond. At length the grub is overcome by a strange attraction upward, and gathering about it all its fellows, it promises to return and tell them what it has found to exist in the beyond, if indeed there may be anything above the bulrushes of their little pond; and then quietly it disappears from the sight of its fellows, and emerges into the bright sunlight of the greater world. Here it is transformed, and now with outstretched wings it darts hither and thither, reflecting the brightness of the sun from its green body. But it does not forget the promises that it made to its friends. It tries to return to the world from which it has just been 'resurrected,' but it cannot now leave the atmosphere in which it lives. All that it can do is to wait for them to come to where it now lives a beautiful dragon-fly. And thus it is with those who have disappeared from our sight.—Dwight L. Moody.

No man fits up the room at the hotel where he is to stay a week or a month as he does the home where he expects to spend his life. When one is waiting in the vestibule of a public hall where he is to hear some great orator, he does not give much thought to the inconveniences of his situation. . . He says to himself, if he gives any thought at all to the matter, 'The time is short; it will soon be over; it is not worth troubling myself about.'

Do we recognize the larger application of the same principle? Suppose we simply enlarge the spaces a little, and set this life of sixty, seventy, or four-score years over against the eternal life of the future. The two spaces are related to each other as the vestible to the hall, the transit on the car to the day's business. Can we bring ourselves really to regard this life as the ante-chamber, the time of transit, the room in the inn where we stay until our house is prepared? Can we bring ourselves to regard our real life as commencing only when this life shall be over; to look for our real, permanent interests in the life beyond, and to treat the affairs of this life accordingly? Marvin R. Vincent.

Be Glad of Immortality.—You have been down by this great lake of ours, and seen how the ship goes out and out, and sinks and sinks, and after a while the white sail is seen no more, and you say to yourself, 'It is gone!' But no, it is not gone. That good ship has a captain, and there was a hand upon the helm. They did not notice that vanishing, artificial horizon; that was simply the place where your sight failed. So let us comfort one another with these words, and be glad of immortality, and of all those who have loved it, as all great souls have done.—Frances Willard.

An Inborn Instinct Tells Us There is a Life Hereafter.—The vast majority of mankind have always believed in a future existence. So the Egyptians believed—as the monument and papyri show—forty centuries ago. Such has been the faith of all the great religions, Buddhism not excepted: also of savage tribes—of sages, like Socrates, Plato, Goethe, and Emerson. This belief has not come from argument or reasoning, but from an inborn instinct. If man has an instinct looking to a future life, and there is no future life provided for him, this is a solitary exception to a rule otherwise universal.—James Freeman Clarke.

BIBLE REFERENCES.

John ii., 19-21; Rom. vi., 4-11; I. Cor., xv.; I. Thess. iv., 13-18; I. Cor. xiii., 12; John xi., 25, 26; Isa. xxv., 8; Acts ii., 24; Psa. xvi., 10; Job. xix., 25-27.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Dec. 10.—Matt. xxviii., 1-15.
Tuesday, Dec. 11.—Luke xxiv., 1-12.
Wednesday, Dec. 12.—Luke xxiv., 13-27.
Thursday, Dec. 13.—Luke xxiv., 28-35.
Friday, Dec. 14.—Luke xxiv., 36-48.
Saturday, Dec. 15.—John xx., 19-29.
Sunday, Dec. 16.—Mark xvi., 1-14.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

SIN AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

In II. Sam., chap. ii. we have the story of David's sin and its outcome. From it we learn that though the sin may be forgiven, its moral consequences may remain. Many a forgiven sinner carries the moral results of early sins all his days. Through faith in the expiatory death of Jesus the guilt is removed, but the reminder of the sin, in its physical and moral effects, remains. See David's repentance and confession in Ps. li. Sorrow and suffering follow sin and end in death, unless the guilt be removed. With its removal eternal life follows. This life exists alone in Christ. The penitent sinner, through faith in Jesus, received perfect forgiveness and an unending spiritual life. See Paul's testimony (I. Tim. i., 12-17.) The state of death into which the sinner enters is not non-existence. (I. Tim. v., 6.) Christ's death frees from spiritual death. (I. Pet. ii., 24, 25.) The life the believer lives is one of faith in Jesus. (Gal. ii., 20.) Hereafter he shall never see death. (Jno. viii., 51.) What we call death, Jesus always calls sleep. The death of the body is not non-existence for all are alive to God. Eternal existence is true of all beings, but eternal life is alone true of believers. God cannot dwell where sin exists and rules, and heaven would be no place of rest to the child of God if sin existed there.

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Sometimes it's heavily coated; sometimes it's clear and red.

Study this out and you'll find some interference with the functional activity of the body.

This means the bowels are not regular, the liver is sluggish and the blood is contaminated.

Strong cathartic pills act so destructively on the intestines as to provoke deathly sickness; this often frightens people from taking medicine when they badly need it.

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Mr. George O'Hogarty, of Amherst, N.S., writes: 'Last winter I worked in a lumber camp, and neglected my health. I was dreadfully constipated, and had a headache that fairly made me reel at times. I was sick and miserable, and hadn't the slightest ambition to work or stir around. I felt heavy and dull and had a bad taste in my mouth. I sent into the city for Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which I knew were good for my condition. They fixed me up very quickly, and have kept me in good condition ever since. There are other men in the camp that use Dr. Hamilton's Pills also. They say they wouldn't be without the pills for ten times their price.'

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

OVERREACHING HIMSELF.

(By Kate W. Hamilton.)

Fleece had been washed until his suit of white was spotless. His young mistress told him he was a 'darling,' and he fully believed it as he trotted down the steps, with quite a superior air, to the dinner which Bridget had placed on the porch for him.

He was not particularly hungry, and he sniffed at his plate disdainfully, until he saw a shaggy head pushed through the gate, and a pair of bright eyes watching him with undistinguished longing. The idea that any one else wanted what belonged exclusively to him, increased his appetite at once, and lifting a bone from the dish, he began gnawing it vigorously.

The sight was too much for the poor street dog. Why should one dog have so much as that? Carlo pushed open the gate a little farther, slipped through, and edged his way cautiously down the walk to the porch. Fleece growled at his approach, but the stranger looked at him pleadingly, wagged his stump of a tail in token of friendship, and said, as plainly as dog language could say it:

'Won't you give a poor, half-starved fellow just a little?'

But Fleece evidently enjoyed being envied, and the hungry eyes of a poor street beggar who had nothing only added sauce to his feast.

He lay down between his plate and the intruder, keeping a protecting paw on his bone, and growled a surly warning to keep Carlo at his distance.

Poor Carlo watched him for a minute or two in a disheartened sort of a way, but much knocking about in the world had taught him many resources, and he was not the dog to give up a dinner too easily.

He suddenly lifted his head and sat up, with his ears erect. Then he sniffed the air, turned a pair of eager eyes across the lawn and started to his feet, while Fleece watched his movements wonderingly.

The next moment, with a sharp yelp, Carlo dashed away through the grass as if every thought of the commonplace viands before him were forgotten.

Across the lawn and down to the orchard fence he flew, and there began to paw and yelp in the wildest excitement.

Fleece could not stand it. He was sure some treasure had been discovered on his domain, and his fear that the stranger might secure it, sent him bounding in that direction in hot haste.

He drove the strange dog from the hole he was pawing, and undertook the work himself with so much eagerness that he did not notice how easily the game was given up to him by the hungry dog.

By the time he had tired himself out with barking and digging, and had reached the conclusion that there was nothing in the hole, anyway, he turned back to the house to find that Carlo had very cunningly made the most of his absence.

That sly dog had finished the plate of meat and was now trotting down the street with the last bone.

Fleece came slowly back to the porch again, but he received no sympathy from his mistress, who had watched the performance from her window.

'It served you right, you selfish, greedy fellow! You had more than you wanted, but you wouldn't share a bit of it with one who had nothing, and then you were so afraid he might find something a little better for himself somewhere else, that you rushed off after that, and so lost what you might have had here. The selfishness that tries to grasp everything very often ends in getting nothing, and I am glad of it. I hope you have learned a lesson from to-day's incident, and that in future you will be more generous.'—'Morning Star.'

Home Department.

There is a Song Everywhere.

(James Whitcomb Riley.)

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
There is ever a something sings alway;
There's the song of the lark when the skies are clear,
And the song of the thrush when the skies are gray;
The sunshine showers across the grain,
And the bluebird trills in the orchard tree;
And in and out when the eaves drip rain,
The swallows are twittering carelessly.
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
Be the skies above dark or fair;
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear,
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,

There is ever a song somewhere!
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
In the midnight black or the midday blue;
The robin pipes when the sun is here,
And the cricket chirrups the whole night through;
The buds may blow and the fruit may grow,
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and sere;
But whether the sun or the rain or the snow,
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

One of the Unemployed.

It is almost a truism to point out that to most women the abstract always presents itself in the concrete, but, being a woman, I claim the privilege of my sex, and, when I write of the unemployed I do so in the singular.

Nearly every woman is interested in someone who is unemployed, but the whole subject seems so vast, and is so difficult to understand or to solve, that they do the best they can, and hand on the case to the C. O. S.; but I would suggest that it might be possible to find work close at hand in any large town, which would serve as a stop gap and stepping-stone to something better in the future. Most housewives employ a boy (at 2s 6d a week and his breakfast) to perfunctorily clean the boots and knives, and, at the same time, to madden the maids, and to be always incurring the anger of the school board officials by being late for school. The boys are young and impish and untaught, and surely it would be a change for the better to employ a man on the same terms; therefore, why should not, say, four householders in one street offer employment to some unemployed man, soldier or civilian, and so at once place him beyond the reach of actual starvation? It would at least pay the rent; and additional jobs, with additional pay, accumulate in a wonderful manner. In London the 'odd man' is invaluable, and one who is handy, and willing to be useful and anxious to earn a living, can do much from such small beginnings. All the unemployed are not skilled laborers; all reservists are not capable of undertaking high-class work, and even if they are, there is nothing in these odd jobs to tie them if anything better offers. At the same time it gives them lodgings and food during a hungry and sometimes hopeless interval, and heartens them up to look out for other work. It sounds small, and even paltry, and you will see that, as I began by saying, it does not solve a problem, but if it helps to pull even one man out of the great ruck of posible failures, or to start even one home on steady lines, it might be worth doing. And I know it can be done, for I speak from experience. And the story of 'Richard' is the practice of my preaching. It is just four years since Richard came to my house to ask for water to heat his tea, whilst he was earning a day's wages from the local board by sweeping the streets. The boy of the moment had driven me to desperation, and I was hopelessly looking out for another, when Richard's job ended, and he offered himself for the situation.

'I'm out of work lady,' he said, 'and I'd be glad of the job.'

I hesitated and was lost. It seemed to me that it was not a man's work, or a man's wages, but Richard's mind was made up.

'I'll be here by six,' he said; and for four years he has been there by six, weather permitting or no, except once.

It was four months later, in the midst of freezing winter weather, that I learned with bitter regret that my meagre pay was the only money Richard earned, and that on Saturdays he and his wife—both over fifty years of age—paid for the only bed they slept in during the week. For the other six nights they walked about the streets, sometimes from Hampstead to the Tower of London, to keep themselves from freezing to death. The breakfast served for two, and sometimes he cleaned windows and earned another meal. All this was poured into my horrified ears on a certain Tuesday morning by a sobbing maid who protested that we should neve see Richard again, and that he had most probably ended a hopeless career in the Highgate ponds.

'He was just about the end of his tether,' she said, 'and his wife had rheumatic fever; he said we wasn't to tell you, for fear of worrying you, but we've seen the last of him.'

Richard, you notice, was chivalrous even at the last gasp, and I had a faint hope that things were better than they looked, but the family was inconsolable, and for three days the mystery remained uncolved. On the third afternoon Richard, thin and worn and unshaved, but always smiling, turned up and asked to see me.

He was very much annoyed, and yet grateful for the sensation his disappearance had caused. His wife had been very bad, wandering about all night, and had had rheumatism all over her, so after work on Monday he had gone off with her to the workhouse infirmary, and there they had insisted that he should go in, too.

'I did their work, lady,' he said; 'chopped wood and such like, but it made me mad to think of them'—he pointed vaguely and dramatically to the back stairs, down which he evidently saw in his mind's eye rows of uncleaned boots—'but I got three hours' leave to-day, and if you'd write me a line, perhaps they'll keep "Mother" all right and let me off.'

I wrote the letter and asked that Richard should be allowed to come back to his work, while his wife remained to be treated in the infirmary. I guaranteed that he should not go upon the rates during the winter, but I said that I could not afford to keep both, and that, recovering from rheumatic fever as she was, the precarious living and homeless wandering might kill her.

I had no answer to my letter, but Richard and his wife were both returned on my hands next morning.

All day whilst he worked joyfully amongst the family boots, which always suggested centipedes, and carried coal and cleaned windows, I saw the old woman sitting motionless on a seat on the Heath, her short hair clipped close for the fever, bound round with a handkerchief, her decent skirt and her golf cloak making a blot against the frosty grass. It seemed to me a tragic figure.

It was then that I really felt that, for good or evil, Richard's fate lay in my hands, and that it was I who had to make an effort. I had found him an excellent worker—steady, obliging, uncomplaining—and for four months of peace and comfort I certainly owed him a debt. Now was the moment to discharge it.

I wrote out several notices giving myself as a reference and saying that Richard would clean boots and knives, steps and halls, sweep away the snow, or do any job required of him, at fixed prices, which I mentioned.

These notices I put into the letter boxes in my street, arguing that if all his work lay close together he would be able to get in more. I had four answers at once, and before a week was over Richard had started on a career which has since been a sort of triumphal progress. One lady immediately took him at my price for a weekly wage, and two others gave him jobs which have resulted in his regular employment as window-cleaner in general to the street.

I then raised his wages to five shillings, and included in his work numerous little duties for which at first I had paid him extra, and as for six months he had the good luck to be taken on in much the same capacity in another family. The only charity we ever gave him was the payment of his rent for one month (12s), a present of 6s to buy a bed, and the loan of 6s for a pair of blankets, which he repaid me within three months.

He had seven shillings in the bank, but unfortunately, 'mother' was ill, and medicines swallowed up the little savings, but directly she was well he smiled again, 'as blithe as a bird,' as he expressed it, and started the little hoard once more.

And now we could not do without him! What we did before he came we wonder and ponder and fail to understand. He has changed his room to the better side of the street, and has a magnificent view (his own expression) of the yard of the infants' school, and the top of the trams. All our street waits with what patience it may for Richard's convenience before it can arrange its spring cleanings, its spring gardenings, even its removals. He carries its luggage to the station, he valets its visitors when the parlor-maids are otherwise engaged! He waters its gardens on summer mornings, and leaves the impress of his sturdy foot on our cherished borders.

Of course, it is all his own doing. If he had been dishonest or careless or a drunkard, no outside help could have given him permanent employment. Only this morning he said to me, 'I'm proud of myself this day, and I'm grateful to them as put me where I am; I've had fifty-two pounds in my pockets in gold to pay the ladies' bills, and buy what they want at the market, and I'm not a farthing out; and I've thirty-seven shillings in the bank and there, I can't express what I feel!'

Richard's iron hand rules our street, kindly, wisely and considerately, so that we only realize the velvet glove. He smiles as usual and grows prosperous. There seems to be no reason why he should not earn an honest living for the next twenty years. Nothing is too small to interest him, if it interests those he serves; nothing is too big for him to attempt if the 'missus' orders it to be done, and yet—hardly four years ago he was one of the unemployed.—London 'Christian World.'

Home Thoughts.

A LIGHTHOUSE SERMON.

A merry crowd of young people had run over in a launch that clear August morning to visit North Island light. They scrambled laughingly up the rocky path, and then stood breathless, looking across the desolate pile of rocks, softened only by a few huckleberry bushes and stunted firs. This was not quite all, either, for in a sheltered angle of the house was a tiny garden of portulaca, marigolds and zinnias.

The keeper and his wife and son met the visitors, the two men with a courtesy none the less genuine because it was silent, the little grey-haired woman with vivid interest. The eagerness in her bright, dark eyes appeared irresistibly to one of the girls. She dropped behind as the crowd trooped after the men, and turned back to the little woman.

'I've seen lights before,' she said 'I wonder if you'd let me come in and make you a little call insted.'

She was almost startled at the sudden illumination of the old face.

'Would I let you, deary? Land sakes, I guess you don't know what it's like to live on a rock. I tell father and William the only time I envy them is when visitors come, and go tagging off after them. Most always they have to hurry right off as soon as they've seen the light, and I scarcely look at them. I tease the menfolks powerful to tell me what they wore and how they looked, but neither of them is of the noticing kind, and when menfolks ain't noticing they ain't, and you can't make 'em.'

The girl leaned forward, moved by a sudden impulse.

'How do you endure it?' she asked. 'They have the light, but you, off here alone—oh, I don't see how you endure it!'

The wise old eyes met the young blue ones with quiet humor. 'Oh, there's lots of ways of enduring,' the keeper's wife said. 'I think of farmers' wives as far off from folks as I am, with only land all round them. I was born in sight of the sea, and it doesn't seem to me I could live away from it. Then I belong to the light, too—you have to, if you keep one. And if I don't touch the lamp, I cook for the men that do, and that counts. They'd get blue and queer in a hurry if they had to do for themselves. I guess that's the real secret of it. You don't get much out of sorts as long as you've got somebody to do for—and I guess most people have that, if they'd only realize it.'

The girl drew a long breath. 'Thank you,' she said, 'It is a real lighthouse sermon.'—'Youth's Companion.'

A LITTLE OVER.

The interesting person is the one who gives a little over. You say of a certain person that he is just, implying you don't quite like him. You say of another person that he is generous, implying that you do like him. It is because of that which he does beyond what he is obliged to do. If there is any life where this applies with utmost force it is to the religious life. Your piety must make the cup overflow. If you do only what you are obliged to do, or do exactly your duty and nothing else, your life is no comfort to you, and little help to any one else.—Alexander McKenzie.

A LADY.

Charles Dana Gibson recently gave a word-picture of a lady that is as graphic as any of his drawings: 'A lady is a woman who always remembers others and never forgets herself.'—'C. E. World.'

With the Children.

WHY?

Why, muvver, why
Did God pin the stars up so tight in the sky?
Why did the cow jump right over the moon?
An' why did the dish run away with the spoon?
'Cause didn't he like it to see the cow fly?
Why, muvver, why?

Why, muvver, why
Can't little boys jump to the moon if they try?
An' why can't they swim just like fishes an' fings?
An' why does the live little birdies have wings,
An' live little boys have to wait till they die?
Why, muvver, why?

Why, muvver, why
Was all of vose blackbirds all baked in a pie?
Why couldn't we have one if I should say, 'Please?'
An' why does it worry when little boys tease?
An' why can't fings never be now—but bimeby?
Why, muvver, why?

Why, muvver, why
Does little boys' froats always ache when they cry
An' why does it stop when they're cuddled up close?
An' what does the sandman do days, do you s'pose?
An' why do you fink he'll be soon comin' by?
Why, muvver, why?

—Ethel M. Kelly, in the 'Century.'

THE CHILD OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY.

The reading of the 'Original Stories of Mary Wollstonecroft' is an undiluted delibht, not for the stories themselves, for there are no stories as we understand children's stories to-day, but as a complete epitome of the narrowness, the priggishness, the religiosity or the atmosphere which surrounded the child of the eighteenth ceintury they cannot be beaten. Mary Wollstonecroft was a woman of the most advanced ideas, and to think that she had no higher ideal for the development of a young mind than the Spartan morality and geometrical religion of the admirable Mrs. Mason, presents a black picture indeed of the nurseries of a hundred years ago. One of the standing miracles of the world is the adaptability of childhood and how nature generally rises triumphant over the strongest pressure and the most strenuous opposition of man. Were it otherwise, surely the human race would have long since drafted into universal imbecility. In one age the child is ignored as much as possibly by its parents. It stands up in their presence, makes deep curtseys when they pass, never speaks unless spoken to, and then in the language of extreme deference; at another the child is something to be proud of—a puppet to reflect the vanity of parental possession—it is to sing and talk and act; it is even forced to precocious discussions on questions of politics and religion. And the child is ever ready for the particular mould into which it is asked to shape itself. Yet the men and women who come forth from the various forcing houses are ever the same throughout all ages! Isn't it wonderful?'—From 'Five O'Clock Tea Talk,' in 'T. P.'s Weekly.'

Talk it Over With Your Wife.

There are thousands of families homeless, or living in poverty and wretchedness to-day, who could have been living in comfort, in good homes, if the husbands had confided their business affairs to their wives.

Women are very much better judges of human nature than men. They can detect rascality, deception, and insincerity more quickly.

I know business men who would never think of employing a manager or superintendent, or a man for any other important position or of choosing a partner, without managing in some way to have their wives meet the man and get a chance to estimate him, to read him. They invite the man, whom they are considering for an important position to their home for dinner, or to spend a Sabbath, before deciding. They want the advantage of that marvellous feminine instinct which goes so directly and unerringly to its mark.

I have known of several instances where a wife had cautioned her husband against having anything to do with a man with whom he was thinking of going into business, but the husband ignored the wife's opinion as silly, and disregarded her advice to his great sorrow later, as the man turned out exactly as the wife had predicted.

If you are considering taking any great risk on an investment, if you are in doubt as to whether you can quite afford a certain thing or not, talk it over with your wife.

How many men who have made a failure of life wish they had talked their affairs over with their wives!

Many men think that because their wives have never had any experience in business that it would be foolish for them to talk business matters over with them. But, no matter how much experience you may have, you need the swiftness and the accuracy of woman's instinct to keep you from making foolish investments, from making alliance with bad men, and from foolish things generally.—'Success.'

Health Hints.

WHY FOOD FADDISTS THRIVE.

Much light has been thrown on the process of digestion in the last few years by the investigations of Pavlov, a Russian physiologist, and others. These investigations have changed very materially our views of this process, and have served to explain many things relating to food, especially why it is that every food faddist thrives upon his particular diet, although it may differ in toto from that of his neighbor who thrives equally on his own regimen. Stories are told of dyspeptics, living for years on carefully selected food of the blandest and 'most easily digestible' sort, and suffering misery, who suddenly conceived a longing for corned beef and cabbage, and surreptitiously devoured a meal of it. To their delight, as much as to their surprise, there was nothing to pay for this yielding to the promptings of Nature; digestion was perfectly performed for the first time in years. Such stories are not always apocryphal; they may be founded on fact, and their explanation is the same as that of the success of the food faddist.

Pavlov found in experimenting on dogs that an abundance of gastric juice was secreted when they had food that they liked, even though this food was mechanically prevented from entering the stomach: whereas, when they were fed on things they did not care for, but could eat only when half starved, the secretion of gastric juice was very scanty. This he called the 'appetite juice,' the process in the stomach being analogous to the familiar phenomenon of 'watering in the mouth,' or increased salivary secretion, caused by the sight or smell of savory food or even by the thought of it. He found also that the composition of the digestive fluids varied with the kind of food, each article swallowed calling forth, through some mysterious signals transmitted to the stomach from the tongue and palate as soon as they had tasted the morsel placed in the mouth, just the sort of fluid best adapted to the digestion. The enthusiastic appreciation by the dietetic crank of the unsavory food which he is persuaded will assure him strength and long life gives him a taste for it, and so the motherly stomach provides an abundance of gastric juice of the proper composition, and thereby saves him from the otherwise inevitable consequences of his folly.—'Good Housekeeping.'

How Perfumes Are Made

'One can scarcely realize what masses of flowers are required to yield not only the strongest, but even the most delicate perfumes,' says a writer in 'Vogue.' 'In order to produce one pound of oil of neroli it requires about one million two hundred thousand flowers. For one pound of essential oil of rose five million flowers are used, or over three hundred thousand roses to produce one ounce of the oil.

'One of the most important world centres for the cultivation of flowers to be used in the manufacture of perfumes is the beautiful town of Grasse, in the south-east of France, which country for several centuries has been the home of the interesting and picturesque perfume industry. There are eighteen hundred acres devoted to flower cultivation; of this Nice alone owns about five hundred acres, while the rest is divided among Grasse, Mentone and Cannes. The flowers cultivated in these districts are chiefly violets, cassia, orange blossoms, tube roses and jessamine. Th most extensive cultivation of roses belong to Bulgaria, which is the home of the famous attar of roses.

'Before the morning dawns hundreds of women and children, in their picturesque national costumes, gather the blossoms of the flowers, merrily chatting and singing at their poetical task. The work must be done at this early hour, since the flowers exhale their richest fragrance before they are touched by the rays of the sun. The blossoms are gathered in bags and brought to the factories, where they are treated according to the nature of the volatile principle in the particular flower that is used.

'These that give up their odors readily by rapid and violent means are generally subjected to distillation; rose and orange blossoms are about the only flowers that can stand this treatment. For others, as the jessamine and tube rose, a process known as enfleurage—that is, absorption of the odor by means of a prepared fat—is used. Maceration is the same as enfleurage, except that it is performed with a moderate degree of heat, while enfleurage is always performed in the cold.'

For the Housekeeper.

THE SELECTION OF POULTRY AND GAME.

The capon heads the list of poultry and always commands the highest price. In selecting note that the head is small for the size of the body. When quite young the legs are smooth with short spurs. A full-sized capon has a large rump and swelling breast. The meat is very delicate and tender.

'Squab' chickens about ten weeks old are not much larger than birds, but when fed from birth with this end in view, they are fat and most delicate. Broilers are from three to four months old, while for roasting they are best when from four to eight months old acording to size and variety. When buying be sure that they are full breasted with firm flesh, bright eyes, feet moist, soft and limber. The lower end of the breast bone should yield readily on pressure; some unscrupulous dealers will pound this bone in order to deceive the unwary buyer.

Fowls are old birds. They are best when the breast meat will mash under pressure of the thumb. They are used mostly for soups, stews and pies. The cock turkey when young, has a smooth leg with short spur, eyes bright and full, breast broad and fat, feet soft and moist. The absence of these signs denote age and staleness. A dry picked bird has a white skin; yellowness denotes scalding to remove the feathers.

To detect an old duck try the beak; if hard to break it is old and probably a tough bird. A young duck generally has much down on the lower part of the legs, the web is soft and the lower bill easily broken under. Ducklings are about ten weeks old.

The windpipe of a young goose, when pressed will snap readily. The breast bone, as with other poultry, should be pliable in the young bird. 'Green' geese are from nine to twelve weeks old and are considered the finest for eating.

An old rabbit has very dark meat and long rough feet. The domestic rabbit is better eating than the wild. The hare is even better eating than the rabbit as the meat is white and most delicate in flavor. When young the cleft in the lip is narrow, the claws smooth and sharp.

The partridge, pheasant or ruffed grouse (as it is called according to locality) is in season from September to January. The young can be told by their yellow legs and dark bills.

Quail has light flesh which is both delicate and tender and is considered one of the best of game birds.

Pigeons are rather dry eating and are best in stews and pies. Squabs are young pigeons. When young and fresh they are a great delicacy.—Minneapolis 'Journal.'

Advertisements.

LITTLE LIVES SAVED

Many a little life is lost because the mother does not have the means at hand to aid her little one at the first signs of illness. In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are kept the mother always feels a sense of security. These Tablets cure colic, indigestion, constipation, simple fever, diarrhoea, teething troubles and other minor ailments of babyhood and childhood. Baby's Own Tablets always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. Thousands of mothers keep these Tablets in the house and use no other medicine for their children. Mrs. William Brown, Deer Park, Toronto, says: 'I find Baby's Own Tablets of the greatest help to my little ones and would not be without them.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Household Hints.

A drop of olive oil put into the eye will remove any foreign substance.

The brushing of dusty clothes in the living rooms of the household is opposed to cleanly sentiment, apart altogether from the evil to health, which, as the bacteriology of dust distinctly indicates, might easily be caused by the process. The imagination does not require to be stretched very far to realize that the clothes-brush might easily be responsible for the dissemination of disease. Dust is rarely, if ever, free from micro-organisms, and among them pathogenic entities have been recognized.—'Lancet.'

To mend china so that it will not be marred and will stay mended, take some quicklime and powder it, then pour on this the white of an egg. Add a whey of vinegar and milk in equal parts to the lime and egg, after which beat well and slightly warm the whole. The broken edges of whatever is to be mended should then be exposed to heat for a few seconds, after which the cement may be applied in a very thin coat, and the broken edges pressed firmly together. When the cement has dried, it will be more enduring than the plate or cup itself.

Few things clog a waste pipe so readily as lint. Old scrub cloths and wash clothes are apt to shed lint and thread. These going down the waste pipes with refuse water are apt to cling and twist around the joints. They attach to themselves all small particles that but for them would pass through to the sewer, thus in time clogging up the pipe. Well worn, linty scrubbing clothes should not be used in a house where there is plumbing. Dishcloths, also, as soon as they become linty, should be destroyed. Washtubs are apt to become either wholly or partially stopped up where there is much lint from the articles washed in them. Because the refuse pipe of the sink is large, tea-leaves and coffee grounds are often disposed of by emptying them down it. In a household where the sink become stopped recently the plumbers, when they took the pipes to pieces, found the trouble due entirely to the gradual accumulation of coffee and tea grounds. Before the repairs were completed the plumber's bill amounted to a considerable sum.

Grease from dishwater is also apt to accumulate in time and harden in the pipes. After pouring greasy water or anything that has grease particles in it down the sink pour boiling water and sal-soda after it. Cold water carelessly thrown down helps to harden the grease that has gone before it.

Selected Recipes.

Pickled Salmon Trout.—Thoroughly clean and cut the fish into pieces about two and a half inches long; peel and slice two medium-sized onions. Place a layer of the onions in the bottom of a deep pudding dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper; lay on this the pieces of fish and the remaining slices of onions, cover with water acidulated with vinegar, sprinkle over with more salt, cover and bake slowly till the fish is tender; if you like spiced fish you may add whole ginger, allspice and cloves, also whole mustard and little red peppers. Serve cold.

Cod a la Bechamel.—Take a pint of cold cod flaked carefully; season with salt to taste and half a saltspoonful of paprika. Make a pint of bechamel sauce, add two ounces of butter and stir until thoroughly incorporated; then add the fish and heat very hot, turn into a baking dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs moistened with melted butter, arrange tiny croquettes of mashed potatoes or parsnips around the border of the dish, place in the oven to brown.

Kedjeree.—Boiled fish chopped fine, two or three hard boiled eggs, half a teacupful of rice boiled in milk, three ounces of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Serve very hot.

For nut cocoa cake, cream one cup of sugar with two-thirds of a cup of butter, add three well beaten egg yolks. Add two and one-half cups of flour, sifted with two and one-half teaspoonsful of baking powder and one cup of sweet milk. Beat the whites stiffy and then add to the batter, with a quarter of a cup of cocoa and one cup of mixed chopped walnuts and pecans, which have been slightly floured. Bake in a shallow pan. For an icing mix two tablespoonsful of butter with half a cup of cocoa, add one cup of confectioner's sugar and a quarter of a cup of thin cream or rich milk. Boil about five minutes and then beat until creamy. Flavor with a little vacilla spread over the cake.

LITERARY REVIEW.

'PUCK OF POOK'S HILL.'

Foremost among children's books of the season is Rudyard Kipling's 'Puck of Pook's Hill, (Toronto: Macmillan Company., $1.50. It is a series of pictures of England in different ages. Two little children encounter Puck, and he tells them something of the surroundings of their English home, how Pook's Hill, where they played, was called for himself and Willingford was Weland's ford. The adventures of the Norse deity Weland, whose worship diminished until he was merely Wayland Smith, taking pennies for shoeing horses, and the story of a treasure of gold brought from Africa by the aid of a yellow man's magic iron that always pointed south, belong to a period earlier than Magna Charta. The story of King John is told by a Jewish financier of that time. A Norman knight and an architect of Henry Seventh's time also appear on different days to tell these favored children about pirates as well as about worthy deeds. 'The Dymchurch Flit,' an account in dialect of how the fairies (all but Robin or Puck) left England at the time of the reformation, does not seem to have been written for children. But most of the stories have a cheerful atmosphere, and convey a singular impression of reality even while showing how different one age is from another. Perhaps the most delightful, as giving vivid pictures of an obscure period, is the story of a young centurion, born in Britain, but of Roman descent, who goes with a few soldiers to join the troops that guard Hadrian's Wall, the northern limit of the Empire.

Just when you think you are at the world's end, you see a smoke from East to West as far as the eye can turn, and then under it, also as far as the eye can stretch, houses and temples, shops and theatres, barracks and granaries, trickling along like dice behind—always behind—one long, low, rising and falling, and hiding and showing line of towers. And that is the Wall! Old men who have followed the Eagles since boyhood say nothing in the Empire is more wonderful than first sight of the Wall! But the Wall itself is not more wonderful than the town behind it. On one side heather, woods, and ruins, where Picts hide, and on the other, a vast town—long like a snake, and wicked like a snake. Yes, a snake basking beride a warm wall!

. . . . Happy? When the men of the cohort I was to command came back unhelmeted from the cock-fight, their birds under their arms, and asked me who I was? No, I was not happy, but I made my new cohort unhappy, too.

The lack of discipline that characterized this outpost of Rome during the decline of her empire, made a couple of honest young fellows seek their amusement on the heather instead of in the town, and their guide in hunting was a little old Pict called Allo. He became much attached to the young centurion Parnesius, and remarked to him one day: 'When you are Captain of the Wall, my child, you won't be able to do this any more.'

I might as well have been made Prefect of Lower Gaul, so I laughed and said: 'Wait, till I am captain.' 'No, don't wait,' said Allo. 'Take my advice and go home, both of you.' 'We have no homes,' said Pertinax. 'You know that as well as we do. We're finished men, thumbs down against both of us. Only men without hope would risk their necks on your ponies.' The old man laughed one of those short Pict laughs—like a fox barking on a frosty night. 'I'm fond of you two,' he said. 'Besides, I've taught you what little you know, about hunting. Take my advice and go home.' 'We can't, I said. 'I'm out of favor with my general, for one thing; and for another, Pertinax has an uncle.'

'I don't know about his uncle,' said Allo, 'but the trouble with you, Parnesius, is that your general thinks well of you.'

Next day the two young men were put in command of the wall. It was a time when troops were being withdrawn on account of wars in other parts of the empire, and the Picts were plotting with the Norsemen or 'Winged Hats.' The captains turned gray with anxiety in the course of a few years, but kept the wall till a new emperor sent reinforcements. Though the setting of this story involves so much that is unfamiliar, the hero seems, with his civilized ways and simple heart, more modern than the Saxon or Norman of later periods. The stories are not arranged chronologically, yet give a good idea of the different stages in the life of Old England.

HANDSOME ANNUALS.

'Our Little Dots' is for the youngest of readers or listeners, the stories being short and extremely simple. Pictures and rhymes make it an attractive little book. 'The Child's Companion' appeals to the next size, with articles on 'How to make acorn toys,' 'A hospital for feathered pets,' and similar subjects, with a very good variety of stories suited to little boys and girls. The 'Boys' Own Paper,' always a fine large volume, is as full as ever of adventures by land and sea, with school stories intermixed. Papers on football and other subjects of interest to boys are included, and the story of a young man wandering from town to town, looking for an occupation he would fancy, strikes a comparatively new note. The 'Girls' Own Paper' has a rather grown-up tone, and provides pleasant reading for young women, with hints about music and literary work, as well as the more distinctly feminine occupations. The 'Sunday at Home' maintains its high standard in instructive articles of an interesting sort, including descriptions of archaeological discoveries at Ephesus, and of a police court missionary's work in London. Of its serial stories, one is historical, 'The White Plume,' by S. R. Crockett, another is 'The Mender,' by Amy Le Feuvre, in some ways the best work, we have seen from the pen of this popular author. Three sisters, nicknamed the dreamer, the maker and the mender, work out their fortunes in their ways. Their irrascible father and an old lady who always speaks her mind furnish sufficient of the comic element to enliven one of the best temperance stories that has appeared of late years. All the above are from the Religious Tract Society, London.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Merrylips,' by Beulah Marie Dix; 'Persia Past and Present,' by A. V. Williams Jackson; 'The Railway Children,' by E. Nesbit; 'Chippinge Borough,' by Stanley J. Weyman; 'The Wonder-Children,' by Charles J. Bellamy; 'Introduction to the English Historians,' by Charles A. Beard, Ph.D.; 'The Amulet,' by Charles Egbert Craddock; 'The Odyssey' for Boys and Girls, by the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M.A.; 'Correspondence of William Pitt with Colonial Governors,' 2 volumes, edited by Gertrude Selwyn Kimball; 'Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature,' by George Brandes, in six volumes. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited.) 'Life on the Uplands,' by J. D. Freeman (Toronto: William Briggs); 'The General Epistle of St. James,' by the Rev. Charles Brown, (London: The Religious Tract Society). 'Annals of the Corinthian Football Club' (London: Longmans, Green & Co.) 'The Camerons of Bruce,' by Robert Lorne Richardson, (Toronto: Wm. Briggs) Ten Songs, with music, (London: Chappell & Co. Limited). 'The Worker,' and other poems, by Coningsby William Dawson; 'The Story Book Girls,' by Christina Gowans Whyte; 'Jeanne D'Arc,' by Percy Mackaye; 'Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley,' by Clifton Johnson; 'Representative Men,' Seven Lectures by Ralph Waldo Emerson,' edited by Philo Melvyn Buck, jr., M.A.; 'The Cambridge Modern History,' Vol. IV.; 'McClure's Magazine,' 'The Century,' 'The Bohemian,' 'American Monthly Review of Reviews,' 'Scribner's Magazine,' 'Dress.'

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Block, Montreal

LITERARY NOTES.

IRELAND.

Delightful chat of real people, and real happenings, spiced with real humor, composes 'Some Irish Yesterdays,' by E. E. Somerville and Martin Ross. (London: Longmans & Co.) Sympathetic interpreters of a people among whom they have long lived, the authors deprecate many of the false impressions so universal in regard to them, and wonder if outsiders will ever understand. Certainly, such books as theirs should go far towards a fair estimation of the Irish and their ways. The national character is a decided type, but although the people are genial and agricultural, they are not adequately described as 'a merry people, and fond of pigs.' Some of the more remote corners contain many odd customs, and the butcher's method in one of the Isles of Aran is a sample of the distinctly primitive:

He produced a sort of subscription list, and invited us to put down our names for any pieces we might prefer of an animal which was at the moment nibbling the dainty grass among the boulders. We subscribed, with a shudder which was, as it proved, superfluous. The subscription list did not fill, and two days afterwards we were told that the matter had fallen through, and if we wanted 'buthcher's mate,' we must telegraph to Galway. I have heard, in another part of Ireland, described slightingly as 'a wild western place in Cork,' of a somewhat similar, but more elaborate process. 'When they goes to kill a cow there, they dhrive her out through the sthreet, and a man in front of her ringing a bell, and another man with her, and he having a bit o' chalk (and it should be a black cow). Every one then can tell what bit of her they want, and the man dhraws it out on her with the chalk. But it should be a black cow.' I think it was a relative of this butcher who, when remonstrated with about his meat, on the ground that it had not been properly killed, replied unanswerably, 'I declare to ye, the one that had the killing of that cow was the Lord Almighty.'

BORES.

A broad-minded scholar and genial friend is made more generally known to the reading public in 'Lord Acton and His Circle,' edited by Abbot Gasquet. (Longmans, Green & Co.) His personality touched many lives of those whom the world knows well, and in these collected letters and documents there are frequent glimpses of a man who deserves the eulogiums his friends passed upon him. There is much that is of next to no interest included, but in the letters of Lord Acton himself there are many quotable passages. In connection with the editing of 'The Rambler,' he suggested once the advisability of an article on bores:—

Is there no Greek for a bore? It is not a classical idea. Socrates I take to have been a bore in the eyes of many whom he cross-questioned by the market-place. It belongs to a peculiar stage of civilization. People with very few ideas do not, I believe, find time pass slowly, and are not bored by waiting; even so with beasts. A sense of boredom is a product of luxury, like the gout, and a real epicurean tries to escape both, not by avoiding bores only, but by avoiding the sense of being bored. The Americans again do not understand what a bore is—another sign of its belonging to civilization. . . . Is a bore sensitive of bores, and does he see a mote in his neighbor's eye when he has a beam in his own? Talkative old men will listen to talkative old men whom we should like to go to sleep at hearing. I almost think that the next calamity to that of being a bore is a facility for being bored and thinking people bores.

MYSTERY.

London is certainly a fitting home for all that is weird and mysterious, and its swiftly enveloping fogs have doubtless covered the traces of many a crime. Sir William Magnay works the city for its full value as the setting of his latest story, 'The Master Spirit.' (Little, Brown & Co.) The ground is not new, the story of a mighty mind hampered by a crippled body working out its plans through the receptive mind of a healthy man, and it gives rise to the inevitable mystery and ultimate jealousy. The tale compels interest, and the characters are clearly drawn, and there is of course the necessary ingredient of a strong love interest. It is the success of his pupil in the suit where the 'master spirit' had failed that hastens the break between them, and here the New York 'Tribune' records a criticism, together with a compliment to the author's work:

The idea that a man of the transcendent ability of the mysterious 'master spirit' could become so rapidly the victim of his own malevolent impulses, troubles the author us little as it does the reader until he closes the volume and realizes its absurdities.

IN AMERICA.

Wholesale criticism of present day fiction is the common attitude of the critics on all sides, but a more disgusted summary of American fiction of the last year could hardly be found than that of the New York 'Independent.' The accusation is slavish imitation of a popular movement because that way the market seemed open for the largest sales. The muck-rake revealed horrors over which the people gloated, then give the people what they want at all costs. There are exceptions, but they are lamentably few.

Never before have we been in such a moral muss. Love and marriage usually hinge upon a deal in stocks and bonds, and not a fair deal at that. Author's like Mrs. Wharton and Mr. Chambers are doing a thriving literary business on the 'Change some where with a 'ticker' and an inkpot. Nearly all the others have 'gone to the bad' to find material for their stories, and this curious thing has happened in consequence—the fiction of the year reflects as it never did before the same savage quality in the two extremes of human life—that is, in the wicked rich and in the wretched poor.

A later article in the same magazine regrets the passing away of real heroes in fiction, men who did something, no matter much what, with some real spirit, and the substitution in their place of 'the dress-coat formula of a man,' whose 'every worm of thought . . . wriggles into the reader's shrinking hand before it crawls into action.'

IN ENGLAND.

An English view of the popular novel is that 'impossibility is the chief virtue of its plot, and its morality is amazing in its detachment from any code accepted by ordinary people.'

In the popular novel, continues the 'Westminster Gazette,' human life is in the most unprotected state. Rows of corpses have, from classic times, strewn the corridors through which the villain surges or glides, according to his kind; but now the very existence of the heroine is a menace to whole families of the minor characters who stand between her and her happiness, while the hero must not only require the death of someone else before he can succeed—he, as often as not, must slay with his own hands while making his claim on our attention. To counteract this appalling mortality it is found that medical science has made strange strides. The heroine can be chloroformed twice in the same chapter, and by the merest amateur, too; the 'faint, sweet smell of the drug' may cling about her garments as she recovers, but she is never sick. . . . Murder being so light a matter in the popular novelist's code, it is not surprising to find little slips like theft and lying treated as slight misfortunes which befall the characters, while conduct which would lead mere human beings into the divorce court is described as shedding the glorious radiance of romance over their foolish lives! . . .Into the deep question of Popular Novel Law we will not enter at present. It is as surprising as its Medicine and on a par with its Morality.

PLEASANT COMPANY.

A friendly air of confidence shared, of hearty good will to all his road companions, and genuine interest in the world at large, rules Mr. Frederic Harrison's latest book, 'Men, Books, Cities, Art.' (Macmillan), from the opening of the first chapter on 'My memories,' right through these selections from half a century of life and thought. Mr. Harrison has decided opinions that he is not slow to express, but they are offered in easy good humor, never forced. He has lived in a time of great external change, but is struck with the little alteration in human life itself.

Every aspect and appliance of practical life has been transformed within my own memory; and yet, in all its essential conditions, human life remains the same. Railways, telegraphs, the post, journalism, steamships, electricity, the doubling of the population and the shrinking of the planet, do not really change society. My children live much as I did twenty years ago. And all these revolutions in the material world but slightly affect the moral and the mental world. On the other hand, the greatest empires, the most rooted institutions, the oldest prejudices, the most sacred beliefs, crumble almost without warning; and what was a wild paradox yesterday is a harmless truism to-morrow. I have seen the downfall of so many habits, ideas, laws and systems of thought, that I can imagine no reform and no new dispensation as beyond our reasonable hope. And yet, again, amidst endless, rapid, universal change, I find that the vital essence of things remains. Creeds die; but not the spiritual life they nourished. Societies suffer revolution; but the living elements do not greatly vary. Our knowledge enlarges, our formulas change, our methods grow; but everywhere it is growth, not destruction.

YOUNG HEROS.

Two stories that have the interest of struggle each in a different way, are 'The Lightkeepers,' by James Otis (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.), and 'Ewa. A Tale of Corea,' by W. Arthur Noble. (Boston. Eaton & Mains.) There is an unfailing interest in the life of such men as are depicted in the book first mentioned, in their steady fight against the forces of nature untamed, with the mighty assistance of forces compelled to obedience, and the boy who is cast ashore on the rock to enter into the lives of the three old men who tend its light will be thought of with envy by many a young reader. In the second book the common cause of patriotism binds in firm friendship two Corean boys of distinctly different classes, and although the poor little perplexed country to which they devote their energies, ordinarily seems so far away yet the author has done much to bring out the truth of a common humanity in both east and west. The cause of reform in Corea appears to be no light task, if the picture presented is not over-colored.

THE 'WITNESS' PATTERN SERVICE

We hope now to be able to have all orders satisfactorily filled for any patterns that have appeared in these columns. Please read carefully directions given below.



NO. 1089—LADIES' GIRDLES.

The girdle is one of the principal items of a woman's wardrobe, and if well made gives a stylish air to any costume. We give various designs. No. 1, in one piece and shirred over a plain foundation—will make up nicely in thin silk or ribbon. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 show variations in shape and in the number of pieces. Any of these can be cut off at the lower or upper edge without interfering with the shape and style, if a narrower effect should be more becoming. The pattern is cut in three sizes, 22, 26 and 30 waist. For No. 1 it requires one yard of material, and half a yard of 27-inch material for Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

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NO. 1082—LADIES' FANCY WAIST.

Separate waists are still such a necessity to a woman's wardrobe that new models are being added all the time, and a very pretty design is shown here. The waist, which closes in the back, is cut in square neck effect and shirred over the shoulders and in front, the fullness being brought down and tacked at the waist line. The sleeve is slightly gathered at the inside seam and finished with band of trimming. This waist will make up prettily in any soft material. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust. For 36 bust it requires 2 1-4 yards of material 42 inches wide, and 2 1-8 yards of insertion to trim.

PRESIDENT ELIOT AND COLLEGE SPORTS

HEAD OF HARVARD APPROVES OF ROWING AND TENNIS ONLY.

Boston, Nov. 27.—The position of President Charles Eliot, of Harvard University, with reference to the different branches of college sports, was given in an interview made public here to-day. In it basketball and hockey are classed with football as objectionable, while baseball is declared to be open to many objections. President Eliot said:—'To discontinue football, basket ball and hockey at Harvard would do no harm. Basketball is very objectionable. It is too rough and there are too many chances for cheating. The rules have been stretched so that they spoil the game. It would be a good thing to have basketball especially discontinued.

'Rowing and tennis are the only sports in which honorable play altogether is practised. You can no more cheat in those two sports than in a game of cards; you would be crowded out of society if you tried.'

'NEW NATION OF CANADA'

RAMSAY MACDONALD'S VIEWS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 26.—Ramsay Macdonald, writing on the 'New Nation of Canada,' says the practice of United States politics has had a degrading effect upon Canadian public life. Neither political party is free from graft and corruption. Canadian sentiment, however, was battling against this tendency. A British intellectual current was also well marked, though foreign and even British news was received via New York or Chicago, and Canada was dependent upon the United States and France for serious reading. However, it was a mistake to regard Canada as just a small edition of the United States. Canada is to become Canada, but in her development she is to proceed along British rather than United States lines.

IMPORTANT DAIRY CONVENTION.

Kemptville, Ont., Nov. 27.—A most important dairy convention was held at Kemptville to-day under the combined auspices of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, the Kemptville Cheese Syndicate, and the Grenville County Dairy Association. The Town Hall was well filled by farmers from the counties of Leeds, Grenville, Lanark, Carleton and Dundas. The crowd was large, intelligent, attentive and enthusiastic. Mr. Daniel Derbyshire, M.P., of Brockville, president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, was unable to preside, his place being ably filled by Mr M. K. Everetts, of Smith's Falls, one of the oldest and best known dairy men in eastern Ontario. Mr. R. G. Murphy, secretary of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, explained the work of the big association, and the new arrangement of divisions. An election was held, and Mr. Levi Patton, of Brockville, was elected to represent the local division on the board of directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. Mr. G. G. Publow, of Kingston, superintendent of dairy instructors, gave a lengthy and educative address. Mr. D. M. Wilson, of Kemptville, instructor of the Kemptville Syndicate, presented his report of the year's work. Mr. W. G. Gardiner, of Easton's Corners, president of the Grenville County Association, spoke of the work of that organization. Other prominent dairymen also addressed the meeting.

A WARNING TO CANADIAN GIRLS.

(Quebec 'Chronicle.')

Buffalo newspapers have disclosed the existence of a systematized plan for luring Canadian girls to American cities by attractive advertisements and offers of employment at good wages. The girls secured are helpless in the hands of the plotters, and made to live lives of immorality. The danger of such traffic is abundant warrant for giving the fullest possible publicity to this warning. Occasionally an advertisement for a young lady of attractive appearance to act as lady's maid or companion is in reality a part of this despicable plot, though it be innocently circulated by newspapers that do not suspect its nature. As a rule the Canadian newspapers are cautious, and exclude everything that awakens the slightest suspicion. But they may be deceived, and can only warn all girls and parents to be on their guard against pitfalls. The American newspapers circulating in Canada may also unintentionally further the work of the plotters.

A greater source of danger is in the women of good address and irreproachable appearance who travel through the villages, towns, and small cities of Canada employing girls of good appearance for alleged positions that are represented as honorable and well remunerated. These women meet with considerable success in their nefarious work. The girls employed are met at Niagara Falls or Buffalo, according to appointment, and the people who carry out the plot distribute them to various American cities. A few days ago a Michigan Central Railway detective at Niagara Falls, N.Y., was made suspicious by observing a middle-aged woman who frequently met and introduced herself to young girls arriving from Canada. Each girl seemed to be expecting some one to meet her at the platform. A little investigation showed that his suspicions were well founded, although he could not obtain any evidence that would warrant prosecution. The woman appeared frequently at train time and always seemed to have an appointment with a young girl. The detective felt warranted in ordering the woman to decamp, which she did without argument or protest, and thus one of her intended victims was returned to her parents.

Sufficient has been disclosed to warrant the strongest and most earnest warnings against offers to young girls of employment in American cities. All such should be regarded with suspicion, and none should be accepted without consultation with well-informed friends capable of making needed investigations. There is also a need of co-operation on the part of the police authorities on both sides of the line. It is at the international boundary that this traffic can be most effectively intercepted. Intelligent co-operation should land a few of the operators in prison and thus effectually discourage all other plotters. It is now easy for them to cross the line when they find the meshes of the law tightening upon them on either side. Personal vigilance on the part of those who may be selected as victims and active co-operation by the police authorities on both sides of the boundary should stamp out this nefarious traffic.

EARL GREY GUEST OF HONOR.

Was Principal Speaker at Canadian Club's Luncheon Yesterday.

MR. W. W. LAW SPEAKS ON SUPPLY OF PURE MILK TO CITIES.

There was an attendance of over 300 at yesterday's weekly luncheon of the Canadian Club of Montreal. Mr. Pierre Beullac (president), was in the chair, and among those supporting him were His Excellency the Governor-General, Mr. Walter W. Law, of Briarcliff Manor, New York, Sir William Macdonald, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Dagenais (chairman of the Health Committee), Mayor Ekers, Ald. Sadler(and others.

Mr. Walter W. Law, in an address on 'The Supply of Pure Milk to Cities,' gave a simple story of what he had achieved at Briarcliff Manor in solving the problem of supplying pure milk to cities, saying whatever success had been achieved, was due to that dogged perseverance which was an inheritance of the British race—a birthright he shared with his hearers (applause). It was after 35 years of the most intense mercantile life in New York that he took up a country life, and he began with very little knowledge of that life. When he started he bought 200 acres, and that had since been enlarged to 5,000 acres. At the start he was astonished at the deplorable condition of the farms in the neighborhood—the worn-out land, and the filthy conditions in which cows were kept.

Now the cow, he said, is the animal that came nearest to the human being, for it supplied the food on which our children are brought up. It was a deplorable fact that coming citizens were being slaughtered in thousands day by day, because of the corrupt milk that was permitted to find its way into their stomachs (hear, hear). As many as forty percent of the children born in New York passed away under five years of age, and in Rochester as many as 33 percent until the milk was pasteurized, when the death-rate of the children dropped to 20 percent.

When he began to build up a herd of dairy cows he found that the terrible spectre of tuberculosis was affecting many of the animals, and he buried many cattle before he could get a good, sound herd. At first he imported cows from Switzerland with the idea of crossing with Jerseys, the breed he selected because they gave the richest milk. These Swiss cows were said to be entirely free from tuberculosis, but he found that they also were affected, and away went the idea of such a compromise as crossing.

He looked deeper into the problem, and he came to the conclusion that tuberculosis in cows was caused by breeding from them too young through many generations. Usually cows were allowed to have a calf at two years of age. He allowed none on his farm to have a calf till three years of age, and when the calf was born, instead of taking it away from its mother at once, it was allowed to remain with its mother for at least a month, and was not given separated milk until it was two months old.

'It is this premature breeding, the insanitary cow-houses, and the unkind hooting, shouting, and belaboring with sticks, that has caused the tuberculosis so prevalent in cows. If I, by coming here, can only help in getting a more humane treatment of cows, I shall account myself well repaid.'

On his farm he had a herd of 1,000 cows, but only 400 were being milked; the others being the younger ones that were being bred up.

Emerson once said if a man ever made a better mouse-trap than his neighbor the world would make a beaten path to his door, and it was true, for when he started out to supply New York with a better quality of milk than it had had before, he met with success far sooner than he anticipated, the people being only too willing to pay more money in order to get better quality. The standard at which milk was allowed to be sold in New York was that it should contain twelve percent of solids, of which three percent must be butter fat. None of the milk from his farm contained less than fourten and a half percent of solids, and this included not less than five and a quarter percent of butter fat. The ordinary milk sent to New York contained 5,360,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre. To supply milk of such impurity was a burning shame. (Hear, hear.) It meant a slaughtering of the innocents worse than that under King Herod.

There was only one way in which this could be remedied. It could not be remedied by acts of parliament, but by working hand in hand with nature's laws. (Applause.)

Lord Grey, who had a very warm reception, expressed the hearty and sincere thanks of the gathering to Mr. Law for his instructive and stimulating address. When His Excellency was in New York last April he heard of the reputation of Briarcliff Farm, and was so impressed with the character of the work that he had no difficulty in becoming a convert to Mr. Law's methods. Thereupon, with all the enthusiasm of a proselyte, he determined that if possible the gospel of Briarcliff Farm should be preached in Canada. (Applause.) That was why he had induced Mr. Law to come here and describe his methods. If there was unnecessary mortality among infants in Montreal, ignorance was the assassin. He knew of nothing more tragic than a mother satisfied with the appearance of milk because it looked like milk, when, as a matter of fact, it was corrupt, and full of disease—a substance which, instead of being a nutriment, was a poison. It was absolutely necessary that every possible care should be taken that milk should be pure. He hoped some gentlemen interested by Mr. Law's address would meet togethe. and see if some scheme could not be carried out for supplying pure milk on a large scale. He believed with Mr. Law that the secret of a supply of pure and nutritious milk lay, not in Pasteurization, but in ensuring that the milk came from healthy cows, and that perfect cleanliness was observed in all the processes of handling it. (Applause.)

WATERWAYS COMMISSION

JOINT REPORT ISSUED REGARDING THE USE OF INTERNATIONAL WATERS.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The International Waterways Commission has issued a joint report which shows the attitude it has adopted in regard to the use of what may be called international waters, in which it is declared that neither nation should obstruct the natural flow of streams crossing the international boundary, to the injury of public or private rights in the other. Although this pronouncement is evoked by consideration of an individual case on the Richelieu River it applies also to the obstruction and diversions of several other streams in both the east and west.

The report in question is made on the application of the International Development Company, which is desirous of constructing works in the Richelieu River to regulate the flow of water from Lake Champlain so as to maintain a continuous flow of nine thousand cubic feet per second in the Richelieu River for navigation and power purposes. The proposed dams whilst situated within Canadian territory, would, however, affect the levels of Lake Champlain and may thus seriously affect the navigation and property interests of Americans on that lake. The controlling works would, they said, maintain the level of Lake Champlain at a minimum of 97 feet above tide at New York, and under no circumstances raise the high water level above "the present high-water mark,' given at 101.5 feet. The information at the command of the Waterways Commission leads it to believe, however, that to raise the level year after year above one hundred would inflict an injury upon the riparian proprietors. On the other hand to allow the lake to be drained below ninety-five feet would be to inflict injury upon the navigation interests. The limits, therefore, between which the lake should be regulated are one hundred feet as a maximum and ninety-five as a minimum, which means that the reserve of water would not in very dry years be sufficient to supply nine thousand cubic feet per second. As Lake Champlain is wholly within United States territory and the proposed works wholly on Canada's side of the border, the international questions raised are of some moment. In the commission's judgment, it is not desirable that either nation should obstruct the natural flow of streams crossing the border to the injury of public or private rights in the other. The applicants, therefore, in this instance must furnish conclusive evidence that private rights in New York and Vermont will not be injuriously affected by the alteration of the lake level as proposed, and that the works in question should not be undertaken without the consent of the United States Secretary of War. It would be possible, the commission adds, to plan works adapted to the conditions and these should be permitted subject, as above state, to the approval of the United States Secretary of War. 'We respectfully submit,' the report concludes, 'that in any treaty to be had between the two nations in relation to the use of international waters, the principles above suggested should have consideration. We would further suggest that the applicants' Canadian act of incorporation should be amended so as to provide that the maintenance of the works sought to be erected shall be conditional at all times upon compliance with all regulations imposed by the Secretary of War of the United States of America, from time to time, for the preservation of the levels of Lake Champlain.'

BRITISH ELECTIONS

'OFFICIAL' EXPENSES ACCORDING TO PARLIAMENTARY RETURN.

London, Dec. 1.—A parliamentary return of the 'official' expenses of the candidates of the recent general election shows that it cost 870 members of Parliament $5,834,290 to obtain their seats, an average per vote of 98 cents. The sum privately disbursed would substantially increase the total, judging from the evidence of some of the bribery trials which followed the elections.

NICOLET ELECTION

MR. CHARLES R. DEVLIN THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE.

The Liberal conventon for the choice of a candidate for the seat in the House of Commons, for Nicolet, left vacant by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, who will sit for Gospé, took place at Becancourt on Saturday. There were 105 delegates, under the presidency of Mr. Chas. Milot. The Hon. R. Lemieux, Mr. L. Lavergne, M.P. for Drummond and Arthabaska, and other party leaders were present.

Five candidates were put up, and the result of the ballot was as follows:—

Mr. Charles R. Devlin, M.P. for Galway, Ireland, 53 votes: Dr. Legris, 29; Mr. D. Lebrun, 11; Col. Rousseau; 8; and Mr. Denoncourt, 3.

Dr. Legris entered a protest, but Mr. Devlin was, nevertheless, declared to be the nominee of the party. The chosen candidate set to work at once and reached Nicolet on Saturday evening.

The Conservative convention will take place to-morrow. The candidates mentioned so far are Mr. Geo. Ball, ex-M.P.P., and Mr. Arthur Beauchesne, of this city.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

ANGELL — At Beaurepaire, on Nov. 28, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Angell.

BAKER — On Nov. 27, 1906, at 199 Spence street, Winnipeg, to Captain and Mrs. Edwin S. Baker, a son.

HICKMAN.—On Nov. 8, 1906, at 'Burleigh,' Netherton-road, St. Margaret's, London, England, the wife of Charles Hickman, of Billiter House, E.C., of a son.

McCOLL.—At Maxville, Ont., on Nov. 28, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McColl, a son.

O'NEILL — At 4540 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on Nov. 20, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. O'Neill.

WILSON — At 258 St. Antoine street, Montreal, on Monday, Nov. 19, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Harry Wilson, jr.

WILSON—On Nov. 8, 1906, at 22 Ashbourne road, Derby, England, the residence of Mrs. James Wilson, the wife of Major F. M. Wilson, Army Service Corps, of a son.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS — SMITH — On Nov. 27, 1906, at the Manse, Avonmore, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, Alice Mabel Smith, Avonmore, Ont., (formerly of London, Eng.), to Adam Andrews, of Pakenham, Ont.

BARSTEAD—KUHUKE.— At the Wesley Methodist Church, Bromley, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1906, by the Rev. P. Pergan, B.A., Arthur Charles Barstead and Grace Anna, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kuhuke, of Admaston, Ont.

BOUSFIELD — WHEELER. — At St. George's Church, Ottawa, on Nov. 28, 1906, by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon, M.A., rector, assisted by the Rev. George Bousfield, rural dean of Pembroke, father of the groom, and the Rev. Walter M. Loucks, M.A., the Rev. George J. Bousfield, B.A., incumbent of Beachburg Mission, to Josephine Helsham, youngest daughter of the late Captain E. O. Wheeler (12th Lancers), The Rocks, Kilkenny, Ireland.

BURWELL — BUTLER — In St. James's Church, Stratford, Ont., on Nov. 22, 1906, by the Lord Bishop of Huron, brother-in-law of the groom, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Cluff, rector, Miss Edith, eldest daughter of ex-Mayor and Mrs. H. T. Butler, Stratford, to Mr. Ernest Victor Burwell, B.Sc., of Toronto, son of the late Hannabal Burwell, of London.

CHRISTIE—FERGUSON. — At the manse Avonmore, Ont., on Nov. 30, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, Nina, eldest daughter of Hugh Ferguson, Gravel Hill, Ont., to John C. Christie, of Apple Hill, Ont.

CODE—HUTTON—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1906, by the Rev. P. Pergan, B.A., Wesley Code and Miss Permelia J., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Hutton, all of Haley's Station, Ont.

GARBUTT — ROBERTSON — At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Brampton, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1906, by the Rev. James Little, Katherine Holmes, fourth daughter of Mr. John H. Robertson, to Oliver Desmond Garbutt, barrister-at-law of Crystal City, Manitoba.

HONEYWELL — BRYANS — On Nov. 21, 1906, at Halifax, N.S., by the Rev. Thos. Fowler, Etta Bruce Bryans, of Toronto, to Dr. Wm. Honeywell, Hunter River, P.E.I.

KUHUKE—BARSTEAD.— at the Wesley Methodist Church, Bromley, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1906, by the Rev. P. Pernga, B.A., Charles Herman Kuhuke and Edith Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barstead, of Bromley.

LAMBSHEAD — GHENT — On Nov. 28, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'Fairnook,' Maple avenue, Burlington, Ont., by the Rev. C. L. McIrvine, Ina Catharine, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ghent, to Josiah Lambshead.

LENNOX — HENRY — At Knox Church, Winnipeg, by the Rev. Dr. Frederick B. Duval, Gertrude Esther McClellan Henry, M.A., Man. Univ., to George Luther Lennox, barrister-at-law, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

McLAREN — LONG — On Nov. 21, 1906, at 3.30, at the bride's home, in Bradford, Ont., by the Rev. J. A. Long, Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Long ,to Wm. A. McLaren, of Avening.

McLEOD — KING — At St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, on Nov. 27, 1906, by Canon McNab, assisted by the Rev. Mr. McCallum, Emma, only daughter of Robt. W. King, Esq., to R. Dundas McLeod, only son of Mrs. Helen McLeod, 11 Wells street, Toronto.

MURPHY — CONVEY — At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Nov. 27, 1906, by the Rev. M. Gannon, C.SS.R., Patrick Henry, son of Simon Murphy, of St. Joseph de Levis, to Agnes Monica, daughter of Augustin Convey, of Quebec.

PEAKER — CRAWFORD — On Nov. 23, 1906, at Grace Methodist Church, Brampton, Ont., by the Rev. J. C. Speer, D.D., Alma Amalia, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Crawford, to Dr. Alexander Oliver Peaker, both of Brampton.

RAWSON—LAWLESS. — On Nov. 28, 1906, at Ottawa, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Smyth, Miss Mabel Constance Lawless, second daughter of J. Patrick Lawless, Esq., to George Wallace Rawson, M.D., of Amherst, Mass., U.S.A.

RICHARDSON —RHEAUME — On Nov. 26, 1906, at Trinity Church, Quebec, by the Rev. J. M. Thompson, rector, Robert Alexander Richardson to Edith Sarah Laura Euphemia Rheaume, both of Lorette, County of Quebec.

UNDERWOOD — CHAMBERLAINE — At Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 24, 1906, Mr. Henry T. Underwood to Miss Nellie Chamberlaine.

YOUNG—MARSHALL.—On Nov. 21, 1906, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. M. McArthur, of St. Andrew's, Scarboro', Ont., assisted by the Rev. Jas. Brown, of Agincourt, John Young, of Markham, to Margaret Marshall, of Scarboro'.

DIED.

ADAMS—At her late residence, 1298 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, on Nov. 27, 1906, Minnie Florence, beloved wife of Charles Adams, and daughter of Wesley Bingham, formerly of Orillia, in her 46th year.

ADDISON.—At Toronto, on Nov. 27, 1906, Charles Addison, of Ottawa.

ALLAN.—At Beamsville, Ont., on Nov. 25, 1906, Alexander Allan, aged 89 years.

ASHTON.—On Nov. 27, 1906, Mildred Emmeline Cade, beloved wife of James Ashton, aged 27 years.

BANCROFT.—At Darley Place, Knowlton, Que., on Dec. 1, 1906, the Rev. Chas. Bancroft.

BILLINGS.—On Nov. 29, 1906, at his late residence, Billings' Bridge, Ont., Charles Billings, aged 81 years and 6 months.

BINNING.—At 25 Arlington ave., Westmount, on Dec. 3, 1906, Robert Archibald, younger son of Adam Binning, late of Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

BINNS — At St. Lambert, on Nov. 30, 1906, at the residence of her grandparents, Annie Sudbury, daughter of S. C. and Kathleen Binns, of Vancouver, aged 9 months.

BRAY — Suddenly, on the morning of Nov. 29, 1906, Rosina Robinson, widow of the late William Davidson, beloved wife of Henry Bray, and mother-in-law of Chas. Beattie, printer.

DUNCAN.—At his late residence, Newton Farm, Keady, Ont., on Nov. 25, 1906, John Duncan, a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, aged 85 years 6 months.

DUNLOP.—In this city, on Friday night, Nov. 30, 1906, the result of an accident, Alexander Dunlop—better known as Sandy—many years with D. Nicholson & Co.

EDSELL — In this city, on Friday, Nov. 30, 1906, Caroline Johnstone, widow of the late W. H. Edsell, and mother of W. H. Edsell, printer, in the 75th year of her age.

FRASER.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 2, 1906, Donald Fraser, commission merchant, aged 74 years and 5 months.

GREENWAY — At the residence of her son-in-law, 630 Bathurst street, Toronto, on Nov. 27, 1906, Hannah Greenway, widow of the late Frederick Greenway, aged 78 years.

GUNN — In this city, on Nov. 29, 1906, Donald Robert Gunn.

HAMILTON.—In Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 1, 1906, James, eldest son of Lieut. J. Hamilton, R.C.H.A.

HEALEY — At Cleveland, Que., on Nov. 26, 1906, Joseph H. Healey, in his 84th year.

HENDERSON.—At her residence, in Orangeville, Ont., on Thursday, Nov. 29, 1906, Mary Tasker, wife of Alexander Henderson, of Orangeville, and mother of Dr. Henderson, of this city.

HENDERSON — At Montreal, on Oct. 3, 1906, Charles Henderson, of Windsor Mills, Que., aged 57 years.

HORTON.— At St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Monday, Nov. 24, 1906, William T. Horton, eldest son of the late W. H. Horton, and brother of J. S. Horton, of this city.

JARVIS — At Arnprior, Ont., on Nov. 27, 1906, Jessie McIntyre, beloved wife of Gerald Jarvis, and daughter of the late Hon. Thos. White.

LALLY — At Barrie, Ont., on Nov. 25, 1906, after a brief illness, Annie, widow of the late Edmund Samuel Lally, in her 87th year.

LAWLER.—In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 30, 1906, Charles Augustine Lawler, M.D., aged 21 years.

LUMSDEN — At Ottawa, on Nov. 27, 1906, Margaret Lumsden, widow of the late Alexander Lumsden.

MACDONALD.—At Warkworth, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1906, in her 95th year, Mary Macdonald, relict of the late Peter Macdonald, Kingston, Ont., and mother of R. Macdonald, Montreal.
Interred at Kingston.

McPHERSON.—In her 88th year, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, Verdun, on the 3rd inst., Fannie Moore McPherson, widow of the late Lt.-Col. Alexander McPherson, of Whitby, Ont.

MEAD — At Quebec, on Nov. 27, 1906, Jane McAdams, widow of the late George Mead, aged 77 years.

MILLER.—At Claresholm, Alberta, on Nov. 23, 1906, after a lingering illness, Frank Finlay Miller, aged 20 years and 3 months, late of the Metropolitan Bank, Toronto, eldest son of J. F. Miller, manager of the Union Bank, Claresholm, and grandson of the late Frank Grant Dunbar, of Shelburne, and of Mrs. Dunbar, Hill Crest, Toronto.

MOFFATT — At Pendleton, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1906, Mrs. Sarah Westwood, aged 63 years, beloved wife of Mr. John Moffatt, and mother of Mrs. (Dr.) Switzer, Second avenue, and of Miss Kate Moffatt, of the Public Works Department, Ottawa.

MONTGOMERIE — At Montreal, on Nov. 26, 1906 R. C. Montgomerie, formerly of St. Johns, Que., in his 76th year.

MURRY—At Grenville, on Oct. 23, 1906, in her 87th year, Catherine Murry, daughter of the late Alexander Murry, and only sister of the late Mrs. Donald McPhee, native of Inverneesshire, Scotland.

NANTON — In Ottawa, on Nov. 29, 1906, Mary Louisa Nanton, wife of the late Augustus Nanton, Esquire, barrister of Osgoode Hall, in her 74th year.

NEISH.—At Balaclava, Jamaica, West Indies, on Nov. 19, 1906, Dr. Genge J. Neish, son of the late Dr. James Neish, formerly of Kingston, Ont.

O'BRIEN.—Suddenly, in Chicago, on Nov. 29, 1906. Laura O'Brien, aged twenty-one years, daughter of Mrs. R. O'Brien, and granddaughter of Mrs. John Sullivan, 409 Barrie street, Kingston, Ont.

PARKE.—At Quebec, on Nov. 29, 1906, Charles Smith Parke, M.D., aged 83 years.

PARKER—On Nov. 30, 1906, Joseph Parker, aged 48 years, son of the late Daniel Parker, Lakefield, P.Q., and beloved husband of Maggie Theresa Campbell.
Lachute paper please copy.

PATTERSON.—At Brockville, Ont., on Nov. 16, 1906, after a lingering illness, Mary Macgregor, beloved wife of Thomas Patterson, aged 68 years.

PIDDINGTON — Suddenly, at Quebec, on Nov. 26, 1906, Thomas Angelo Piddington, born at St. Lawrence, Island of Jersey.

REIVE — At 625 Ontario street, Toronto, on Nov. 27, 1106, Emily C., daughter of the late John Rose, Bradford, Ont., and beloved wife of William Reive, aged 51 years.

RIDDEL.—On Nov. 25, 1906, Jessie G. Abernathy, beloved wife of A. L. Riddel, 317 Quen street west, Toronto, aged 61 years.

RITCHIE — In Culross, near Teeswater, on Nov. 18, 1906, David Ritchie, sr., aged 78 years and 10 months, formerly of Fertile Creek, P.Q.

SHAW — At Oakland, California, on Nov. 24, 1906, M. Jennie Lee, wife of B. F. Shaw, Oakland, and eldest daughter of Wm. Lee, Esq., Goderich, Ont.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 2, 1906, at the General Hospital, George Maitland Smith, eldest son of Mr. G. F. C. Smith.

SMITH.—At Calgary, Alta., on Nov. 24, 1906, James Bruce Smith, fourth son of the late Judge James Smith, of Lindsay, Ont., in his 58th year.

SWIFT — In this city, on Dec. 1, 1906, Henrietta Burwash, beloved wife of John B. Swift, aged 34 years.

TALBOT — In this city, on Nov. 26, 1906, John Talbot, aged 80 years, native of County Kerry, Ireland, and father of Thos. Talbot, butcher, St. Catherine street West.
St. Louis and British Columbia papers please copy.

TAPSCOTT — At Brantford, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1906, Samuel Tapscott.

THOMPSON — At 610 Manning avenue, Toronto, Helen Agnes (late of 129 Howland avenue), widow of the late George W. Thompson, M.D.

WASON—At Willowbank, Girvan, Scotland, on Nov. 8, 1906, Jeanie H. D. Wason, widow of the late Hugh Wason, Esq.

WOODBURN.—At 519 Lyon street, Ottawa, on Nov. 27, 1906, T. M. Woodburn, aged 68 years.

DECEMBER SUBSCRIBERS

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N.B.—'THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL' may be added to any of the above clubs for an additional FIFTY CENTS, by using the COUPON ON PAGE 7

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,
No. 3155.

Dame Minnie Cowans, of the City and District of Montreal, wife separate as to property of Herbert Story Hunter, Notary Public, heretofore of the same place, but presently absent from the Province of Quebec, in parts unknown, Plaintiff,
VS.
The said Herbert Story Hunter, Notary Public, presently of parts unknown, Defendant.

An action for separation from bed and board has this day been taken by Plaintiff against Defendant, the said Dame Cowans being hereunto duly authorized by judgment of this Honorable Court dated November 16th, 1906.

Said defendant is hereby ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, November 23rd, 1906.
J. M. LAMOTHE,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.
J. C. HICKSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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