Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1904. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

ASSAULTS ON PORT ARTHUR.

Unprecedented and Horrible Carnage.

JAPANESE HURLED BACK, BUT RETURN WITH UNABATED FEROCITY.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—Gen. Stoessel's despatches to the Emperor, which were received on Friday night, were given out to-day. The first is dated Nov. 25, and is as follows: 'I am happy to inform Your Majesty that on Nov. 20, after an increased bombardment, the Japanese attacked one of the forts on the north-eastern front, and leaped, with a portion of their forces, on the parapet. They were annihilated by rifle fire and the bayonet, and thrown back into the trenches. Their reserves were scattered by shrapnel.

'From Nov. 21 to Nov. 23 the enemy violently bombarded the fort, and, in spite of great losses, effected, by their perseverance, a passage between two forts on the north-eastern front.

'At 5.30 o'clock in the evening of Nov. 23, after heavy firing, the Japanese suddenly hurled themselves against several works on this front and seized a portion of the trenches, but they were thrown back by the reserves after a fierce bayonet struggle. They returned to the assault at midnight, and again occupied a part of the trenches, but were annihilated by our bayonets. At two o'clock in the morning all was over, and Your Majesty's heroic troops were able to rest and start repairing the damage caused by the bombardment.

'From Nov. 20 to Nov. 24 the Japanese lost more than 2,000 men. Although our troops behaved as heroes, the following especially distinguished themselves: Generals Kondratenko, Nikitin and Gorbatowsky, and Lieut.-Col. Naoumenko (a dozen other officers in lower grades are mentioned). The bombardment of the town and harbor continues daily. A number of buildings have been destroyed and the harbor has sustained some damage. The garrisons are in excellent spirits.'

RENEWED ASSAULTS.

In another despatch, dated Nov. 28, General Stoessel says: 'Nov. 26 and 27 were the bloodiest days in the assaults on Port Arthur. The attacks began on the night of Nov. 25 against our left flank, near Pigeon Bay. The first was repulsed with great loss to the Japanese. The same night the enemy attacked a detachment on Pan lung Mountain, but were repulsed, as also was their attack on Visokaia (203 Metre) Hill.

'On Nov. 26 the Japanese began to bombard and attack fiercely the forts on the north-eastern front and the advanced trenches. The trenches repeatedly changed hands. Nevertheless, on the night of Nov. 26 we threw back the Japanese at the point of the bayonet. The enemy succeeded in blowing up the parapet of one of the forts, and began building parallels there. At another fort on the same night they laid sacks along the rampart, but our artillery dispersed them. Towards ten o'clock in the evening the Japanese attacked a battery on our left flank in considerable strength, and at first obtained possession of a portion of the works, but our heroes brought bayonets into use, and the Japanese retired, leaving a heap of their men. Along the whole front the Japanese reopened a violent fire against the interior of the fortress, keeping it up until five o'clock on the morning of Nov. 27.'

A further despatch from General Stoessel, dated Nov. 30, says: 'Since Nov. 27 the Japanese have been carrying on a violent bombardment and making incessant assaults in considerable force against Visokaia Hill. Their assaults were respulsed.'

JAPANESE REPULSED.

On Dec. 2 General Stoessel reports as follows: 'The twelve days' assault which commenced on Nov. 20 was definitely repulsed last night. I am happy to say that Your Majesty's heroic troops alone could have been capable of doing this. There has never been such a fierce assault. The following contributed principally to repulse: Generals Kondratenko, Nikitin and Gorbatowsky, and Lieut.-Colonel Naoumenko. It is also, thanks to them and the heroic officers of the naval sharpshooters and the artillerymen, that Port Arthur succeeded again in resisting. The Japanese, according to prisoners and Chinese, lost at least 20,000 men. We request your prayers and those of the Mother Empress, which are manifestly shielding us.

203 METRE HILL.

'On Dec. 5 General Stoessel reports: 'At seven o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese, having concentrated all their forces, began an assault at Visokaia Hill, bombarding it simultaneously with 16-inch sells. A fierce fight raged all day. We repelled three assaults.

'Towards evening the Japanese succeeded in obtaining possession of the crest of the hill, and immediately got two machine guns into position thereon.

'Among the wounded were General Tserpinsky and Lieut.-Colonel Boutonsoff, of the frontier guards. Colonel Irrmann performed prodigies of valor.'

LURID PICTURES.

AN ONLOOKER DESCRIBES THE CAPTURE OF 203 METRE HILL.

Che foo, Dec. 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press had an interview with Commander Mizzeneoff, executive officer of the battleship 'Poltava,' up to the time the vessel was disarmed, and who, as already told, headed the party of seven Russians who left Port Arthur in a sailboat on Dec. 15. The despatches they carried, it is understood, consisted partly of a statistical report of the effect of the Japanese bombardments, and there is nothing in them to indicate that General Stoessel is without hope that the fortress will be able to hold out. Commander Mizzeneoff said: 'Since the Japanese, on Nov. 28, began their attack on High Hill, which they call 203 Metre Hill, the fighting has been continuous. The steep and sandy slopes of the hill were streaked and dotted with snow when the Japanese began the battle which was destined to furnish so many deeds of heroism that they became commonplace. There was so much slaughter that even Port Arthur's war-hardened veterans shuddered at the sight.

'Japanese were compelled to clamber up the steppes of the hill, in many cases, without firing, in the face of one of the most murderous deluges ever poured from rifles and machine guns. I was there, and it seemed to me that flesh and blood would be unable to stand our fire for a minute.

'The enemy went down in squads and companies, but there were always others grimly coming forward. Their bravery was beyond praise, as was that of our own men. Sometimes the fighting was hand to hand with the muzzles of the rifles at the breasts of the contestants, the bayonets being used as swords.

'The sides of the hill were strewn with bodies, and the snow was crimsoned with the blood of the wounded, some of whom had crawled into it, seeking in its coldness surcease for their dying agonies.

'Eventually, as in the similar instances which were to follow, we retired, leaving the work of driving the enemy from the summit to the resistless guns of the neighboring forts, notably those of Liao ti Mountain.

INCIDENTS.

'One incident of this assault will remain forever impressed on my mind. When a Japanese standard-bearer reached the summit and planted his flag, a gigantic Russian corporal left his retreating comrades, and, rushing back, seized the flag, which he was tearing with his hands, and with his teeth, when he fell, pierced with several bullets. When the Japanese retired under an artillery fire, the Russians reoccupied the summit. The second and third assaults were replicas of the first, although the second was the most ferocious, being nearly all hand to hand fighting, in which mercy was neither asked nor given. A remarkable incident occurred in the third assault, as the Rusisans, still facing the enemy, retreated. A Japanese standard-bearer, holding his flag aloft, climbed the pinnacle and fell dead, clutching the colors. In his tracks another arose with the colors, only to fall instantly with a dozen wounds in his body. Six others followed, and met the same fate. At last, when the ninth man appeared, a Russian officer exclaimed: "Don't shoot that fellow with the flag; it will be planted anyhow."

'The Japanese adopted a curious expedient, which assisted them greatly in the third assault. They had prepared huge piles of wood, coal and cornstalks, which they ignited, the wind being in the faces of the Russians. The resultant fire was immense, and the flames and smoke compelled the Russians to retire. The red glare from this disclosed a ghastly picture, more infernal than ever dreamed by Dante. The assault thus far had cost the Japanese easily 12,000 men, while our own were under 2,000.

'"We might retake the hill," said General Stoessel, "but the hill is not of sufficient importance to us to justify further sacrifice."

'Since then numerous small engagements have been waged, but the responsibility for keeping the Japanese from occupying the hill in force or from mounting guns thereon has been left mainly to the shrapnel fire from other forts. Even the Japanese, who simply use the hill to observe the harbor, do so at great peril.

'SEVASTOPOL' DISABLED.

TORPEDOED TEN TIMES — TWO JAPANESE BOATS ARE LOST.

Tokio, Dec. 19.—The Japanese have lost two torpedo boats during all the operations against the battleship 'Sevastopol,' which was reported yesterday, in advices from Port Arthur, to be completely disabled, having been torpedoed ten times. A Russian torpedo boat has been sunk by the bombardment.

JAPANESE FLEET LEAVES FOR SINGAPORE.

London, Dec. 19.—A report from Che foo that a portion of the Japanese fleet has left for Singapore and that a number of Japanese merchantmen have been lightly armed to maintain the blockade of Port Arthur is published to-day in a Che foo despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph.'

FLEET ABANDONED.

Tokio, Dec. 19.—Official reports state that the Russians at Port Arthur have abandoned the battleships 'Peresviet, 'Poltava,' 'Pobieda' and 'Retvizan,' and the cruisers 'Pallada' and 'Bayn.'

IN MANCHURIA.

INVESTITURE OF NEW COMMANDERS.

Mukden, Dec. 18.—Gen. Kuropatkin, on Dec. 17, at a parade of all the available troops, formally invested Generals Grippenberg, Linevitch and Kaulbars, with the command of their respective armies.

AMALGAMATION

Of the Dominion, Merchants, Colonial and Montmorency Cotton Companies

CAPITAL OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION TO BE TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

The amalgamation of four cotton companies is announced, with a capital of ten million dollars.

The companies concerned are the Dominion, Colonial, Merchants and Montmorency.

The consolidation has been brought about, it is stated, by a mutual desire to reduce expenses and stop the cutting of rates.

The gentlemen interested in this gigantic enterprise have made several previous attempts to create the new organization, and now success has attended their efforts. Following several meetings among the directors of the four companies they were able to reach a basis of amalgamation. The leading banking institution interested in the cotton companies now brought together gave every encouragement to the new management. The Bank of Montreal has financed the new combination, the name of which has not yet been decided upon by the promoters.

The present capitalization of the companies is as follows:—

Dominion Cotton Company, $3,033,000; president, the Hon. L. J. Forget.

Merchants' Cotton Company, $1,500,000; president, Mr. James Crathern.

The Montmorency Cotton Company, $1,000,000; president, Lieut.-Col. Henshaw.

Colonial Bleaching Company, $300,000; president, Mr. Herbert S. Holt.

The new concern will, according to reports, pay for the four properties with bonds at six percent, preferred at seven percent, and common stock, the bonds and floating debt of the old company thus being taken care of.

The promoters of the enterprise have already deposited the sum of one million dollars with the Royal Trust Company as a guarantee of good faith in carrying through the transaction. and a letter will be immediately issued inviting the stock to be deposited with the Royal Trust Company, where the details of the deal have been attended to..

It is expected that Senator Forget will be the first president of the new organization, and that the Messrs. James Crathern, H. S. Holt, David Yuile, John P. Black C. B. Gordon and Lieut.-Col. Henshaw will be members of the board.

It is also said that Messrs. A. B. Mole. of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, and W. T. Whitehead, of the Colonial Bleachring Company, will become joint managers.

Although the above announcement was confirmed by Senator Forget and Lieut.-Colonel Henshaw this morning, Mr. Yuile called at the 'Witness' office at noon to state that it was premature. Such an amalgamation was hoped for and negotiations to that end had been pending for the past two weeks.

The different cotton companies interested in this deal are well known to Canadian business houses, and the amalgamation will, it is said, prove beneficial to this particular line of trade.

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company have a number of factories working throughout Canada. At Montreal they have two, the Hochelaga and St. Ann's, giving employment to sixteen hundred hands. These factories have about 90,000 spindles in operation, and the total output of the entire mills operated by this particular company is estimated at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 per annum.

Other factories are situated at Kingston, Windsor, Halifax, Moncton and Magog, employing about two thousand persons, with a total of 110,000 spindles in operation.

The president of the Dominion Cotton Mills is the Hon. Senator Forget; the manager, Mr. A. B. Mole, and the secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. E. Hanna.

The Montmorency Cotton Mills, situated at Montmorency Falls, Que., is among the finest and most modern cotton mills in Canada.

There is a group of four large factories and a general office four stories in height, giving employment to 1,100 hands. The mills contain 60,000 spindles and 850 looms, with an annual output of about $1,500,000.

The mills are reached by railway tracks, and the raw cotton is handled automatically from the cars into the receiving pockets. The machinery is the most modern in use, and is operated by a 1,600 water horse power, which supplies the motive power to run the works, and which permits of the mills being operated night and day. The entire buildings are lighted by electricity from its own dynamo. The president is Lieut.-Colonel Henshaw; the manager, Mr. C. R. Whitehead, and the secretary-treasurer, Mr. L. G.. Craig.

The Merchants Cotton Company's mills are situated in St. Henri, and they contain three very large and modern brick buildings. There are 1,200 employees at work, while 110,000 spindles and 2,500 looms are kept at work each day. The estimated output of these mills is said to be from $1,500,000 to $1,750,000 a year.

The president is Mr. James Crathern; the manager, Mr. W. Houghton, and the secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. S. Barker.

The Colonial Bleaching and Printing Company is situated on St. Ambroise street, St. Henri, and gives employment to 250 people. The special work done at this mill is the printing and dyeing of cotton goods. The factory comprises one large building of solid brick, three stories high. The president is Mr. Herbert S. Holt; the manager, Mr. Whitehead, and the secretary, Mr. P. C. Sherwin.

OUR WATERWAYS.

CHANNEL DIVERTED BY AMERICANS INTO UNITED STATES.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The Canadian Government has recently had its attention drawn to several instances in which United States interests are alleged to have diverted water into United States channels, which but for such diversion would flow through Canadian territory. This is held to be an infringement on our natural rights and as a result the Dominion Government has decided, accepting an invitation from the Washington authorities, to appoint three delegates to an International Waterways Commission. There is a waterways commission now composed entirely of Americans, whose duty it is to deal with problems arising along the great lakes. Canada was asked some time ago to make this board an international affair so that it would enquire into cases where Canadian and United States interests come into conflict with one another. The proposal has now been taken up at Ottawa and one of the Canadian commissioners will be Mr. W. F. King, Dominion astronomer, who was associated with the preparation of our case before the Alaska Boundary Commission.

The late government at Ottawa permitted the United States to divert water from Lake Michigan for the purpose of opening navigation between that body of water and the Mississippi through what is known as the Chicago canal. Since then the United States has been deepening the channel on the south side of the St. Mary's river till there is not water enough flowing down the natural channel on our side to float the larger class of vessels. The biggest of the Canadian fleet, in passing from Lake Huron to Lake Superior through the St. Mary's River, have to make use of the cut on the south side.

The Minnesota Canal & Power Company has undertaken works which would enable them to divert southward a certain volume of the water that now finds its outlet into Rainy River and Rainy Lake. Complaint was made against this project by a rival American company and now a protest against it is lodged by Canadians who intend developing the St. Francis water power on Rainy River. If the facts are as stated the result of the Minnesota Canal & Power Company's enterprise and other attempts of a like nature cannot but be to lower the level of the great lakes and seriously interfere with shipping thereon.

Another case for the International Waterways Commission will be the proposed diversion of water from Lake Ontario by way of Massena Springs, New York state.

The Americans have a complaint against us out in the North-West Territories. The Bow River is a stream that has its source in British Columbia, but flows southward through the United States for some distance, again entering Canadian territory in the district of Alberta. Enterprising Canadians have planned to use the Bow River water for irrigation purposes and the result is that across the international border, where the river was quite a good-sized stream, the Americans say that the flow is now greatly reduced. Uncle Sam thinks this scarcely fair to his farmers, who should have just as much right as Canadians to use the Bow River for irrigation canals. Here, therefore, is another subject which might well engage the attention of the International Waterways Commission. Still another case will be found down on the St. John River, where it is said that certain works are having the effect of diverting water from the St. John River into streams that pass into the neighboring State of Maine.

MEXICO AND CANADA.

CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS ALMOST ASSURED.

City of Mexico, Dec. 17.—A conference took place yesterday between President Diaz and a large body of Canadians residing in Mexico. The Canadians were introduced by Sir William Mulock, the Postmaster-General of Canada, and presented to President Diaz a congratulatory address on his re-election to the presidency and impressed upon him the importance of extended trade relations between Mexico and Canada. President Diaz, in response, expressed his gratitude for the kind Canadian feeling. He had had numerous conferences with the Postmaster-General regarding the extension of trade between the countries and had been very much impressed by the importance of the subject, and hoped for the establishment of direct steamship lines both by the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. He also stated that negotiations with Sir William were proceeding satisfactorily and he hoped for a favorable result.

YUKON ELECTION.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE ELECTED.

Dawson, City, Yukon, Dec. 19.—Dr. Thompson, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for the Yukon seat in the Dominion House by a majority of 558. The vote was: Thompson, 1,634; Congdon. 1,076. Mr. Congdon, the Liberal candidate, resigned the governorship of the territory to become the Liberal candidate.

STORY OF NORTH-WEST.

Told in Figures Which Show the Concrete Facts in Movement and Marketing of Grain.

The following table, which has been carefully prepared, will show just how the North-West has progressed in latter years. The figures are eloquent of the advance which has been made in material aspects, which must have a correspondingly mental and moral effect:—

WHEAT SHIPMENTS EX-FORT WILLIAM ELEVATORS SEPTEMBER 1ST TO CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

Port.	1901. Closed Dec. 7.	1902. Closed Dec. 7.	1903. Closed Dec. 6.	1904. Closed Dec. 1
Owen Sound	972,778	555,713	1,047,523	966,386
Buffalo	4,876,197	5,740,512	2,626,551	2,680,442
Midland	1,691,876	3,653,426	1,259,567	713,348
Kingston	1,609,662	1,368,776	847,144	416,998
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	.....	.....	148,500
Point Edward	.....	.....	44,365	153,605
Collingwood	9,500	.....	150,964	560,445
Sarnia	727,777	865,519	241,235	614,664
Port Huron	.....	.....	.....	70,000
Goderich	601,655	923,801	823,633	1,161,670
Montreal	78,000	88,000	372,958	617,131
Port Colborne	.....	.....	.....	103,000
Depot Harbor	815,080	1,195,198	1,463,204	2,993,232
Meaford	432,487	368,854	810,893	383,974
Detroit	198,000	.....	.....	.....
All Rail	129,721	9,113	208,913	121,427
Total	12,142,733	14,768,912	9,896,950	11,703,737
Receipts	12,359,737	15,548,999	9,902,352	12,281,119
In Elevators	469,431	1,100,651	101,986	667,736

Shipments, 1904, as compared with—
1901 .. 3.6 percent decrease.
1902 .. 21.0 percent decrease
1903 .. 18.2 percent increase

Receipts, 1904, as compared with—
1901 .. 0.6 percent decrease
1902 .. 14.6 percent decrease
1903 .. 24.0 percent increase

Wheat marketed and cars loaded North-West, Sept. 1st to close of navigation in December:

	Wheat marketed.	Cars loaded.
1901	18,704,703	14,575
1902	22,945,863	15,533
1903	17,336,194	11,582
1904	20,004,025	15,646

Increase or decrease, 1904, compared with other years:

Marketed—
1901 .. 6.9 percent increase
1902 .. 12.8 percent decrease
1903 .. 15.4 percent increase

Cars loaded—
1901 .. 7.4 percent increase
1902 .. 0.7 percent increase
1903 .. 34.9 percent increase

Wheat stored in elevators west of Winnipeg at close of navigation in December—
1901 .. 8,948,900
1902 .. 10,718,358
1903 .. 6,481,173
1904 .. 6,592,794

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ROYAL DEGREES ISSUED DISSOLVING PASLIAMENT.

Budapest, Dec. 19.—It is semi-officially announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph will come to Budapest early in January and dissolve the Hungarian Prliament in state. It is also asserted that a general election will be ordered for Jan. 26, and that the new parliament will meet on Feb. 15.

Budapest, Dec. 19.—By a royal decree issued to-day the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament was adjourned until Dec. 28.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

MINISTRY FORMED WITH GEN. AZCARRAGE AT ITS HEAD.

Madrid, Dec. 16.—King Alfonso has approved a new cabinet headed by Gen. Azcarrage as Premier and Minister of Marine. Premier Azcarrage will only act as Minister of Marine and Interior in the absence of Admiral Vinieire, who has accepted the portfolio.

Gen. Azcarrage announces that he will continue the policy of his predecessors, Senores Silvela and Maura, but his tenure of office is expected to be brief. The new cabinet is not considered a strong one.. Former Premiers Maura and Villaverde have promised their support to the new cabinet, but their friends are refusing to accept portfolios in it .

Two new ministers, the Ministers of Agriculture and of Instruction, have never before held office. Senor Castellano was formerly a governor of the Bank of Spain, and Senor Villar is a distinguished cavalry officer.

Several newspapers declare that former Premier Maura considers himself as having virtually been dismissed, because it had been known for the past month at the palace that Gen. Lono (former military governor at Havana), had been selected for chief of staff, and the King's advocacy of General Polavieja for the post of Senor Maura.

DEATH OF MR. HEARN.

Quebec, Dec. 19.—Mr. M. A. Hearn, K.C., one of the oldest advocates in this province, and at one time batonnier of this district, died here yesterday, after several weeks' illness. The deceased was, up to a few years ago, prominent in Liberal circles, and twice contested Quebec West, but unsuccessfully.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE PRESENTS.

THEY ARE NOW ON THEIR WAY HOME FROM ST. LOUIS.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Four sturdy member of the Metropolitan police force of London—Messrs. M. R. Parnell, Henry Andrews, William Shepherd and William Fulcher—registered last night at the Walker House. With a sergeant of the force and two Scotland Yard detectives, they have been at St. Louis since the fair opened, guarding the Queen's diamond jubilee presents, which were seen at Toronto exhibition last year. They are now on their way home, and, like true Britons, they are taking the opportunity of having a glance at King Edward's 'dominions beyond the seas,' by going to New York by way of Toronto ano Montreal. With characteristic reticence they refused to give the exact whereabouts of the jewels at the present time, merely stating that they had started for London in charge of the two Scotland Yard detectives. They say no untoward incidents marked their guardianship of the jewels at the fair, where they were aided in their task by a detachment of the Jefferson Guards, who were employees of the fair. They leave to-night for Montreal, and sail from New York within a couple of weeks.

FIERCE ATLANTIC STORM.

REPORTS FROM INCOMING STEAMERS TELL OF FURIOUS GALES AND MANY DISASTERS.

New York, Dec. 19.—A snowstorm and gale which struck the coast on Saturday afternoon and continued until the early hours of yesterday was the most violent that has occurred for several years. Reports from the New Jersey and New England coast and from incoming ocean steamers tell of furious gales and many disasters. In the river and harbor the traffic was for a while during the worst of the storm almost at a standstill. So heavy was the snowfall that lights could not be seen from the river a boat's length ahead, and ferry boats and other craft proceeded at a diminished headway, feeling their way cautiously through the blinding storm.

Wareham, Mass., Dec. 19.—The entire Cape Cod district south of Wareham was practically cut off to-lay, telephonic communication being interrupted and telegraphs south of Buzzard's Bay being out of order on account of yesterday's storm. In this town none of the electric cars were running on the New Bedford and Onset Street Railway and while the Middleboro, Wareham and Buzzard's Bay Street Railway was open from Middlesboro' to this place, cars could not pass further south on account of the snow.

Boston, Dec. 19.—The storm yesterday was of blizzard severity along the southern New England coast. All wires on Cape Cod were prostrated and there has been no communication south of Wareham by land lines since early this morning. The wind blew a hurricane at Newport, R.I. At 7.30 o'clock to-night the only wreck reported was at Fisher's Island, where the crews of a tug and three barges were saved.

FRENCH PEASANTS.

THEIR EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

London, Dec. 19.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the French government some time ago inquired of its consul in Montreal regarding the suitability of Canada for French peasants. The consul replied that steps should be taken to prevent peasants emigrating to Canada, as they are unsuited to the country. Referring to the North-West, the consul said the peasants would find life too lonely.

RIOTING IN MOSCOW.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION BY ARMENIANS.

Moscow, Dec. 19.—The Armenians of this city, at a reunion last night, made a big anti-governmental demonstration, in which students participated.

FALL RIVER STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 19.—A conference lasting for over four hours, was held here on Saturday between representatives of cotton manufacturers and their striking operatives, but no agreement was reached, and a settlement of the great strike involving 26,000 mill hands appears as distant as ever.

'DEBORAH.'

TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

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

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I.

THE CITY OF PRIDE.

King Antiochus, self-styled Epiphanes, the Glorious, was in a humor that ill-suited that title. He cursed his scribe who had just read to him a letter, kicked by the cushions where his royal and gouty feet had been resting, and strode about the chamber declaring that, by the gods! he would make such a show in Antioch that the whole world should be agog with amazement.

The letter which exploded the temper of His Majesty was from Philippi, in Macedonia, and told how the Romans, those insolent republicans of the west, had made a magnificent fete to commemorate their conquest of the country of Perseus, the last of the kings of Greece.

Epiphanes was a compound of pusillanimity and conceit. He could forget the insult offered by a Roman officer who drew about 'The Glorious' a circle in the sand, and threatened to thrash the kingship out of him if he did not at once desist from a certain attempt upon Egypt; but he could not endure that another should outshine him in the pomp for which Antioch was famous. His Eagle of Syria, as he liked to be called, would rather have his talons cut than lose any of his plumage.

Hence that great oath of the king. So cold and ominous was it that the pet Ethiopian sprang to the shoulder of the statue of the Syrian Venus and clung with his hairy arms about her marble neck. The giant guardsmen in the adjacent court, who, half asleep, stood leaning upon their pikes, were startled into spasmodic motion, and shouldered their weapons, before their contemptuous glances showed that they understood the words that rang out to them.

'By all the gods! if Rome has the power, and Alexandria the commerce, Antioch shall be queenen in splendour, though it takes all the gold of all the provinces to dress her.'

The scribe smiled blandly and bowed in appreciation of this new-coming glory of his master. The Ethiopian took heart, and, after annihilating some of his own personal enemies with vigorous scratching of his haunches, leaped from the statue to the arm of the King's chair.

Then the grand pageant was ordered.

All the world was invited to the Syrian capital. For an entire month such splendors and sports were seen at Daphne, the famous pleasure-grounds near to Antioch, that ever after the capital was called Epidaphne, the City by the Grove.

The heights of Silpius, on whose lower slope Antioch lay like a jewel in the lap of a queen, blazed by day with a thousand banners, and at night with fires whose reflection turned the Orontes that flowed below the city into a stream of molten gold.

One day was devoted to military display. There were fifty thousand soldiers of many nations, from the perfectly formed Greek of the Peloponnesus to the Persian, who made up for his lack of muscle by the superior glitter of his spear, and the lithe and swarthy Arabs from all the deserts between the Aegean and the Euphrates. Plumes of gold nodded above shields of bronze and silver. Hundreds of chariots glowed like rainbows in their varied-colored enamel, and were drawn by horses buckled and bossed with precious gems. Droves of elephants armored in dazzling steel carried upon their backs howdahs like thrones.

A stalwart young Greek stood looking on this martial display. He wore the chiton, or under-garment, cut short, above the knees, and belted at the loins, where hung a stout sword indicating that he too was a soldier.

'What think you, Dion,' asked a comrade.

'Why, that the body-guard of our King Perseus, though numbering but three thousand, could have annihilated this whole mongrel horde as readily as Alexander did the million when he won this land for his degenerate successors. But I must not criticise the service I am enrolled to enter.'

Following the soldiery in the procession came a thousand young men, each bearing a crown of seeming gold, clad in glistening white silk, and holding aloft a huge tusk of ivory. These symboled the trade wealth of Syria.

But the army having passed by, the Greek was soon wearied with the rest of the display; and, bidding his companion farewell, with a few sage suggestions about the temptations of the Grove at night, such as one young fellow might give another, went into the city.

The second day's festivities were of a less valiant, though not less fascinating sort. It was the Day of Beauty. Thousands of fair women, in balconies that overhung the narrow streets of the city, or grouped upon platforms here and there throughout the Grove, flung into the air the dust of sandalwood and other spiceries, or sprinkled the crowds with drops of aromatic ointments. At the crossing of the paths were great vessels of nard and cinnamon and oils, scented with marjoram and lily, that even the paupers might delight themselves with the perfume of princes. Tanks of wine and tables spread with viands were as free as they were costly.

But the King himself was the most extravagant provision of the show. In him the dignity of a king was less than the vanity of the man; his coxcomb more than his crown. It cut him to the quick that a courtier should outdress him, a charioteer better manage his steeds, or a fakir set the mouths of the crowd more widely gaping. In the military procession yesterday he had sat between the tusks of an enormous elephant, and pricked the brute's trunk with a golden prod. He had also ridden a famous stallion—tightly curbed, it is true, and flanked by six athletic grooms.

His majesty's originality was especially shown on the Day of Beauty by his riding beside Clarissa, the famous dancer, in the chariot where she reclined as Queen of the Grove, an apparition of Astarte herself. The extemporized divinity of love wore a moon-shaped tiara of silver, the symbol of the Queen of Heaven; Epiphanes put on an aureole of gold to represent the glory of the Sun. A score of women whose forms were familiar to all the frequenters of the dancing gardens of Daphne lay at their feet.

Dion was an onlooker. He had caught so much of the spirit of the day as to curl his locks and drape a purple himation or outer cloak from his left shoulder.

'That's the Macedonian,' said one of Clarissa's satellites, as from her float she spied the graceful form in the crowd.

'A perfect Apollo!' was the critical response, which drew a jealous glance from even The Glorious, who made the unkingly comment:

'No. His nose isn't true.'

His Majesty deserved to hear, though he did not, the comment the Greek was at the same moment making to his comrade:

'Humph! Epiphanes, the Glorious! Well do the people call him Epimanes, the Fool.'

Captain Dion, notwithstanding the contemptuous sentiments thus far awakened by the great show, was an observer the day following; for the spectacular greatness of the affair would have drawn a Diogenes into the crowd.

This was All-Gods Day. The various deities of the nations which Epiphanes' fathers had conquered for him, and those of lands which the ambitious monarch claimed, though he had not yet subdued them—these were represented by their statues, or by living personages who were apparelled in celestial hues; that is, so far as the King's costumers were acquainted with the fashions of the world beyond the clouds.

One float bore a tableau in which Mount Olympus appeared, peopled with divinities, among whom Jupiter sat with uplifted hand holding a sheaf of golden spears for lightning bolts, which the shaking of the float made to menace the spectators with celestial ire. A bull-headed Moloch of brass was contributed by the adjacent Phoenician city of Sidon; this was followed by a stone Winged Bull from Babylon.

Lesser divinities held their court before the gaping crowds, as if heaven were trailing its banners beneath the greater glory of the earthly monarch. Indeed, the vanity of Epiphanes did not hesitate to make this monstrous pretension. He was magnificently enthroned, his head canopied by a device in which a golden sun and silvery planets were made to float through fleecy azure. At his feet on a lower platform were priests representing every religion in his wide domain—those of the Phoenician Baal in white robes with fluted skirts slashed diagonally with violet scarfs, their heads covered with close-fitting caps of knitted hair-work, as if of a piece with their black beards; Greek priests with gloomy brows inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice; and naked Bacchantes, crowned with the leaves of the vine.

Among those sacred officials was Menelaos, the High Priest of the Jews, clad in the beauty of the ancient pontificate; his white tunic partly covered with the blue robe; his head surmounted with the flower-shaped turban. Menelaos was not the rightful High Priest of his people. His brother, the sainted Onias, had held that office, until, after long captivity in the prison of Daphne, he was murdered by Menelaos's order, not far from the spot the fratricide was now passing. As on the previous days, Dion, the Macedonian, had his station as a spectator on the raised platform by the splendid gate of Daphne. By his side was a young man. He was of decided Jewish countenance, of slight form, head uncovered except for the silver band which held his artificially curled hair close down upon his forehead—the fashion of Antiochian fops of the time; from his shoulders a yellow himation buckled with an enormous jewel and cornered with purple devices.

'I take it, Glaucon,' said Dion, 'that you are in feather with the High Priest of your people. If I mistook it not, you gave him a knowing nod, which he would have returned had not his pose at the feet of the King prevented.'

'Yes,' replied the Jew, 'Menelaos and I are good friends. And well we may be, for, next to his own, my family is the noblest in Jerusalem. Menelaos has great influence with the King, and has brought me into much favor in Antioch.'

'Such favor you will doubtless need, if reports be true,' replied Dion. 'They say that General Apollonius has made your city of Jerusalem a butcher's pen. That surely might have been avoided, since Menelaos, and your house—the house of——'

'The house of Elkiah, the Nasi,' quickly interjected Glaucon.

The Greek continued: 'Since such great families as yours have been induced to accept the lordship of Antioch, why not all others? I fear that Apollonius is given to the wearing of the bones on the outside of his hand.'

'Well be may be,' replied Glaucon, 'for my people are obdurate,—stupidly so. Many of them are crazed with their religious bigotry. For the precept of some dead Rabbi they would live in the tombs. They would cut off their flesh rather than part with a traditional hem of the garment. They are so proud that one of them would not marry Astarte herself. But a few of us are wiser. We are going to introduce the Greek customs which are so beautiful and jovous; learn your philosophy; adorn our Temple with your art. Young Jewry hears the call of the Greek civilization, as does all the rest of the world. Old Jewry is soured with its traditions, as milk is from too long standing.'

'I am glad that I am not a Jew,' replied Dion. 'I fear that my love of fight would make me a rebel.'

'Not you, Captain Dion,' said the Jew, looking with admiration into the Greek's handsome face and his blue eyes, that were as full of frolic as of fire. 'You, Dion, could fight for a woman, if she were beautiful; but not for a gray-walled temple, and a lot of psalm-snoring priests.'

'Well,' replied Dion, 'I shall soon have a chance to study your strange people; for I am ordered by the King to join Apollonius. I sail to-morrow on the "Eros," from the harbor of Seleucia to Joppa.'

'Then I am in high luck,' replied the Jew enthusiastically, 'since I will have you for a fellow-passenger. One night more in Daphne! I assure you that I shall play the true Greek, and fill myself with the best that is left in Antioch, since to-morrow I pay tribute to Neptune. You will join me at sunset, Captain? Celanus' wines are excellent.'

'Impossible,' replied Dion. 'I must keep my legs steady under me, and my brain-pan level, for to-morrow I shall have to take charge of a hundred of the most villainous wretches that the King ever got together. And he calls them "Greek soldiers," though there isn't a man of them that can tell his race two generations back. A lot of pirates, robbers, mine-slaves, and old wine-skins on legs! Greek soldiers! When Mars turns chambermaid to a stable we Greeks will be such soldiers. But they may be good enough for the work that Apollonius has for them in Jerusalem. Farewell! To-morrow at noon on deck!'

Even a king must sometimes work. So Antiochus, the Glorious, laid aside the trappings of divinity and attended to business. A vast empire, such as he had inherited through several generations from Alexander the Great, needed care. So far as possible the King farmed out the government of the provinces to those who would return the largest revenue and trouble him least about the method of their gathering. Yet something was left for even the King to do.

First in the royal interest, after he had returned to his palace, was the report of the chief of the city spies—old Briareus, he fondly called him, since he was as one that had a hundred arms, and a thousand fingers on them, which were in all the private affairs of the inhabitants of the capital. Having satisfied himself with his chief's account, and feeling confident that the royal throat was in no immediate danger of being cut by any of the multitude he was daily outraging, the King turned to less interesting matters, such as the whereabouts of his many armies, their victories and defeats.

'Your tablets, Timon.'

The scribe read:

'Apollonius reports all quiet at Jerusalem. Executed two hundred yesterday.'

'Good!' said the King. 'Bid him leave not so much as a ghost of a Jew above Hades; and then let him hasten the work in the country to the north. The Jewish peasants are unsubdued. It is not safe for a single company of our troops to go over land to Judea. I have had to send the detachment tomorrow by water down the coast.'

'There is the matter of Glaucon, son of the Nasi. You recall Your Majesty's promise to spare his property. It was a part of the bargain with Menelaos, the priest.'

'To Hades with the Priest!' cried the King.

'Would it be wise to break with Menelaos?' timidly suggested the scribe.

'You are right, Timon. The High Priest will be convenient in Jerusalem—like the handle to a blade. Has Menelaos paid up all he promised?'

'Yes; the nine hundred talents are safe.'

'Nine hundred talents!' that rascal must have robbed the Temple.'

'Well, if he did, it will save Your Majesty the trouble of finding the hidden coffers. They say that the old King Solomon put his gold into wells as deep as the earth, and that only the High Priest knows where they are.'

'A good thought!' said the Glorious, thumping the bald head of the scribe with the royal seal. 'Your skull, Timon, is as full of wisdom as a beggar's is of fleas. When Menelaos has gobbled down all the gold there is in Jerusalem, we will open his crop and let out the shekels, as they do corn grains from a turkey's gullet. A good thought! But enough of these things. They tire me. Business is for slaves, not for kings. Did you note to-day how the people looked as I appeared in the procession?'

'Your Majesty's glory can but grow upon the multitude. It is like that of a mountain—of a sunset—of—of the Great Sea when the glowing orb of day with rays like the dishevelled hair—'

'Stop, good Timon; no flattery. You know I never could abide flattery.'

'No words could flatter your Majesty.' The scribe bowed upon the marble floor, and kissed the feet of his master.

'Now, begone,' said the King. 'Let everything be ready for to-night. Clarissa, the Queen of the Grove, comes with a troop of her dancers.'

With a wave of the royal hand the scribe vanished, and instead came the King's costumers and physician; for the body of the Glorious must be reapparelled, and his stomach put in order for feasting.

II.

THE CITY OF DESOLATION.

The streets of Jerusalem in every age have been thronged with the same motley multitude; cool-looking, white-shirted market venders from the stalls; no shirted sweat-hot artisans from the cellar workships; dyers, designated by their badges of bright-colored threads; tailors, in heraldry of ornamented needles; carpenters, wearing their symbol of square and compass—of which they were as proud as the scribe was of the pen stuck behind his ear; fishermen from Galilee and the coast jostling the fruiterers with great buckets on their heads; bare-legged, dirt-tanned laborers from the fields; half-naked children of either sex, playing with equal carelessness whether they knocked over the piles of fruit and black bread that stood upon the stone pavement, or were themselves knocked over by the sharp hoofs of asses or the spongy feet of camels. These exponents of common, toiling humanity made way for the gay tunic-clad aristocrats of the Upper City of Sion, white-robed priests from the Temple Mount, gray-sheeted women from the Cheesemakers street, and ladies in black silken garments and caps of coins, who were borne in palanquins from the more fashionable street of David.

But in the year 167 before our era all these had disappeared—as suddenly and completely as the sea-mullets and blackfish are driven out of the shallows in the bay of Joppa by an invasion of sharks.

The costumes and speech of the new crowd on the streets were foreign, chiefly those of Greek and Syrian soldiers, with broad-brimmed hats, loose-knit, iron-linked corsage, tight leather leggings, and short, stout, cleaver-like swords hanging from their girdles. Here and there one stood stock still, sentinelling his corner of the street, with the point of his sarissa or long spear gleaming ten cubits above his head, while his broad circular shield held abreast made an eddy in the living current as it swept around him. These were the soldiers of Antiochus Epiphanes.

Mingled with them were many foreign civilians, as their dress indicated; merchants whose belts were well filled with gold to purchase what the soldiers might steal; colonists to resettle the lands from which the conquered people were expelled; and hordes of hucksters and harlots who followed the armies of the time as dust clouds come after chariots.

Nor were there wanting in the crowd those whose curved noses contradicted the disguise of their newly cropped hair, and proclaimed them to be renegade Jews; men who preferred to retain their ancestral property by denying the faith of their fathers.

One afternoon the crowd in the Street of David became suddenly congested. Through it a man, venerable with age, was vainly trying to make his way. His long, white locks, which curled downward in front of his ears and mingled with the snowy beard upon his bosom, betokened his Jewish race; while the broad fringes of white and hyacinth upon his outer garments designated him as one of the Chasidim or Purists, who preferred to part with their blood rather than with their religion. The old patriot made no retort to the jostling and gibes of the crowd, but his deep-set eyes flashed hatred from beneath their shaggy brows and told of the tragedy in his soul even more eloquently than if his lips had poured forth fiery speech.

'You can't swim up this stream, old man,' said a soldier, giving the frail form a twirl that made it face the other way.

'It is the Nasi himself, Chief of the Rabbis,' whispered a young Jew in Greek to a soldier. 'Herakles, club me, if you haven't caught the biggest rat left in the hole. But Apollonius has given protection to the Nasi's house. Be careful.'

'Protection to his house! Why, then, did he come out of it? Fetch him along. Strip him naked, and warm his toad's blood in the new gymnasium.'

With this insult the soldier tore the outer garment from the old man's back. The Jew was dazed for the instant by the Greek's audacity, and mumbled within his sunken lips the words of the Prophet: 'I give my back to the smiters, and my cheek to them that plucked off the hair.'

He then raised his eyes heavenward, apparently unconscious of a staggering blow between his shoulders from the flat of a sword. He stood a moment until he had completed the sacred sentence: 'For the Lord God shall help me; therefore shall I not be confounded: therefore have I set my face like a flint.'

'"Face like a flint," does he say? Let's see if it will strike fire like a flint,' shouted one smiting the old patriot on the mouth with the palm of his hand.

This dastardly deed drew blood which stained the white beard. But it brought a quick retaliation from an unexpected direction: for a blow like that of a catapult fell upon the assailant's head.

'By the thunderbolt of Zeus! that made you see fire,' cried a comrade, as the crowd reeled into his arms. 'Captain Dion's fist is as heavy as the hammer of Hepaestus the blacksmith of the gods, and makes the sparks fly as well. I'll wager, Ajax, that you saw the sky full of stars, or else your head is harder than an anvil.'

By the side of the venerable Jew now stood a young Greek officer. If Hephaestus had need of an assistant blacksmith the shoulders of Dion would have attracted his notice; yet it is doubtful if the goddesses of Olympus would have allowed so graceful a man to be consigned to the celestial workshop. His face, too, was peculiarly attractive. Topped with a brush of light hair and lighted by his blue yes, it was beautiful, but without a trace of femininity; a blending of dignity, intelligence, courage, and kindly feeling, though the latter quality was just then outglowed by rage.

On his well-curled head was a chaplet of myrtle, for he was returning as a victor in the day's sports at the new gymnasium which, as an intended insult to the religious prejudices of the people, the Governor, Apollonius, had recently built against the southern wall of the Temple plaza.

'Bravo, Dion! If you had hit the Theban boxer yesterday like that, they wouldn't have called for another round.'

Dion faced the crowd, and with utmost detestation in his voice, exclaimed: 'If I had been here yesterday, this crew of cowardly knaves had not hanged the babes to their mothers' necks, and thrown them from the walls. Let one of you garlic chewers dare confess any part in that beastly business, and I will have him over the walls into Gehennae, where other carcasses rot. Who touched those women?'

As Dion looked from face to face his blue eyes flashed like the sword-point of a fencer feeling for an exposed spot in the breast of his antagonist. The challenge was not taken, one venturing to say,

'It was done at the Governor's orders.'

'I pronounce that a lie. Who repeats it?' cried Captain Dion.

A fellow-officer suggested that it might have been ordered by Apollonius, since the women had plainly broken the new law and had circumcised their brats.

'Shame on you, comrade!' said Dion. 'They were women and mothers, and I would say as much to the King's face.'

The old Jew, hearing the reference to the scene which he himself had been compelled the day before to witness, turned boldly to the crowd of Greeks, and, with uplifted hands, repeated this imprecation from one of the psalms of his people:

'Let your children be fatherless and your wives be widows! Let your children be vagabonds and——'

But Dion's hand was firmly laid upon the speaker's mouth.

'Nay, hold your breath, old man. If you give us much of it that way, this crowd will take the rest of it with the hangman's rope.'

Dion gently took the Jewel's arm. 'You must go back to your house. Come, I will see you safely within doors, if you will stay there.'

'No, I will go to the house of the Lord, and worship, for it is the ninth hour,' replied the determined man.

'That you cannot do,' said Dion, kindly. 'Don't you see that the Temple gate is burned, and that soldiers are guarding the opening? Your worship is no longer permitted there. Your sort of priests are all gone.'

'Then,' said the patriot, 'I will be my own priest. Surely the Lord will accept an old man's last worship on earth before he goes hence.'

'Nay, my good man, but the priests of the new religion are at the Temple. To-morrow they celebrate the feast of Bacchus. If you go there, they will crown you with ivy, and make you drunk in honor of the god. You must go home, and stay within doors.'

'Then let me go—to my own house! My God! Why was it not my sepulchre ere I saw what the Prophet foretold,'

Captain Dion led him safely along the Street of David, the crowd giving way as it gazed upon the two and remarked the contrast between the half-mummied saint and the strong-limbed, festive-crowned youth.

'Old Elkiah is about the last of this damnable race left in Jerusalem. It is a wonder that Apollonius has given him tether so long.'

'Perhaps Dion knows the Jew,' responded some one. 'The captain is as good a Greek as ever drew sword or loved a woman, but his nose isn't straight on a line with his forehead. See, it has a Jewish twist.'

'A fine observation,' laughed another, 'for one always follows his nose, and that may account for Dion's kindness to some of these rebels.'

'Don't insult Captain Dion!' said one. 'He's close in with Apollonius. Besides, he's a good fellow. He always gives a weaker man his handicap in the arena without having it ordered.'

'True, or you would not have won yesterday. But I wish he wouldn't interfere with the sport of the men. I know that it is cruel, but the sooner the bigots are exterminated the sooner it will cease. Were it not for Dion's friendship for that Glaucon—as Elkiah's fool of a son now calls himself—we would soon find out what the old Jew's house has for us. They say his cellar is as good as a gold-mine.'

'Better kill off Glaucon, and let the old man die himself. You saw that his life is about burned out, and his old body only like a heap of ashes with a spark in it,' was the humane response.

Dion paused by the oaken door in the wall of the Jew's house. He took from a little pouch at his belt a pinch of aromatic sawdust of sandalwood, and dropped it upon a small square altar whose brazier emitted a thin curl of white smoke, clouding the entrance. This was an altar to Zeus which the Governor had commanded to be placed at all the houses which were still occupied by the Jews. Just above the altar the lintel had been torn by the destruction of the Mezuzah or wooden box which, according to the Hebrew custom, contained the sacred sentences from the Law, and through the small apertures in which a visitor to any Jewish home could see the word 'Shabbai,' the Almighty One, and thus make the common salutation, 'Peace be to this house,' into a prayer. Dion's worship at the little altar by the gate was marred by a muttered curse upon Apollonius for the needless insult perpetrated by this act of sacrilege.

The Greek had scarcely time to knock at the outer entrance when the door flew open, and with the cry 'Father!' a young girl's arms were about the old man.

She drew him inside, and stood with her left arm supporting, while she raised her right hand as if it were a shield to protect him.

Captain Dion was familiar with the finest statuary in Athens and Antioch, but thought he had never seen anything to match this—the white head and beard of age shielded by the raven locks of youth and beauty. He would tell Laertes, his sculptor friend, of this pose.

The girl was apparently about seventeen years of age, tall and lithe, with sufficient muscle to give that exquisite grace which only accompanies strength. Her hair, bound about the temples with a single fillet of silver, fell in wavy profusion of jet black upon a white linen chiton. This was gathered at the shoulders and left fully exposed a neck which might have illuminated a copy of Solomon's Song. Beneath the breasts the garment was girdled with a rope of golden threads, and thence fell below the knees. Her ankles were wound with long white sandal lacings, which were in harmony with the silver band that bound her brow. Her arms were bare. In her haste she had not put on her outer garment, and thus stood revealed in a more exquisite modelling of nature than she would have chosen had she known that she was to be beneath so critical an eye. Yet she could not have been more charming had she practiced for hours before her mirror of polished brass, and passed her proud old nurse Huldah's inspection before she made her début at the gate.

Dion noted that the girl's features were perfect, but strictly on the Semitic model. Her face might be a hard one, for it well fitted the tragic feeling of the moment; or it might be sweet as any he had loved to dream about, for it also fitted the intensity of filial affection and solicitude she now displayed. The Greek seemed transfixed by her eyes. These were enlarged by her surprise, and their pupils gleamed from their deep black irises with the fire of excitement.

'A Jewish Athena!' thought Dion, as in a brief sentence or two he begged the girl to be more prudent in the care of her father. Surely there was no scorn of the Jewish race in the profound bow with which he took his departure, nor in the hasty glance he stole as the door was closing.

He plucked a leaf from his myrtle crown and dropped it upon the altar. As he went away he sighed a prayer for the maiden, and grumbled another curse upon the King's cruelty. Then he whistled a sort of musical accompaniment to his thought, which ran something like this:

'That girl is Glaucon's sister. He never told me that he had one.' He shrugged his shoulders. 'Well, in that he was wise, since he only knows me for a Greek adventurer, and thinks my honor like his own, a spur on the heel, to be used or not according to one's inclination. But, by the arm of Aphrodite! what a woman! Beautiful as a lioness, and as brave too. Strange that the Jew could be father of both her and Glaucon—of a lioness and a jackal! Glaucon and I must be good friends, though I despise the fool. Why doesn't he fight for his house? I would—especially with that woman in it.'

Dion stopped and stood a long time looking at the narrow strip of sky visible between Elkiah's house and those which lined the opposite side of the street. There were no angels in the blue ether; but something prompted him to take from his bosom a piece of onyx enclosed in a casket of gold, and to look at a sweet face cut into the stone.

'I wonder if she was anything like Elkiah's daughter!'

He put the intaglio back into its pocket and went away.

(To be Continued.)

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The Boys' Page.

Merry Christmas To All!



The Christmas Guest.

They sat at supper on Christmas Eve,
The boys of the orphan school,
And the smallest of all rose up to say
The quaint old grace, in the old-time way,
Which always has been the rule:
'Lord Jesus Christ, be thou our guest,
And share the bread which thou hast blest.'

'Why does the Lord never come?'
Asked the child in a shy, soft way;
'Time ater time we have prayed that He
Would make one of our company,
Just as we did to-day;
But He never has come for all our prayer;
Do you think He would if I set Him a chair?'

Even as he waited the latch was raised,
The door swung wide, and lo!
A pale little beggar-boy stood there.
With shoeless feet, and flying hair,
All powdered white with snow;
'I have no food; I have no bed;
For Christ's sake take me in,' he said.

Then glad and joyful, the same dear child
Upraised his voice, and said:
'The Lord has heard us now, I know.
He could not come Himself, and so
He sent this boy instead,
His chair to fill, His place to take,
For us to welcome for His sake.'

—'Australian Christian World.'

One Christmas Visitor's Adventures.

(By Winifred Graham.)

Robin Monckton had never spent Christmas away from home before, but this year the temptation came in the form of a pressing invitation.

Leslie Butler, a boy older than himself, sent the following epistle, which was not to be refused:

'Dear Rob,—The Mater says I may ask you here for Christmas, so if you can square your people I think we could manage to put in the best kind of a time. I have a brand new motor car, small, but a whizzer to go; it's a Christmas present from my grandfather. If the frost lasts the roads will be A1 for motoring, and I'll teach you to drive. We might spin over and see your people on Christmas afternoon; it would be only a twenty-mile run. You can tell them this Yours truly,

L. BUTLER.'

Robin joyfully accepted, with the pleasing reassurance that his people would spare him for a day or two, but he must get home for the New Year, as they had a 'big show on for the little ones.' Robin, being the eldest of his family, held a proud position that was much to be envied.

He felt himself distinctly an important personage as he travelled to Tamplin late on the afternoon of Christmas Eve. He was provided with a foot warmer, some literature and an overcoat which defied the bitter blasts without.

How the windows rattled as the train sped on through the dreary country! Above the sky looked leaden, and Robin's heart sank as flakes of snow began to fall. His dreams of flying over the country on Leslie's motor car began to take a shadowy and unsubstantial form as a terrific tempest of snow beat against the windows, the wild, whirling flakes dancing in midair to the music of a cutting north wind. Robin, despite his disappointment, watched the storm with a certain fascinated curiosity.

Gradually he grew to feel amused at the fury of the weather. There was a queer excitement in it which brought a strange longing for adventure.

It was evident the train would be delayed for hours, owing to the disadvantages of fog, snow and Christmas traffic.

To Robin it seemed an eternity before he found himself on Tamplin station, looking round eagerly for Leslie, who had faithfully promised to meet him.

The little platform seemed strangely deserted—a few sodden wreaths of ivy decorated the ticket office, while dim lights glimmered through the fog.

No sign of Leslie, and Robin's heart sank as he stood now forlornly shivering by his luggage, asking help of an indifferent porter.

'It isn't likely any cab would turn out such a night as this!' answered the man. 'No horse could get along in the fog and snow—the driver couldn't see a yard in front of his own nose!'

'I suppose I had better leave my luggage and walk,' said Robin, facing the worst in a manly spirit.

'Suppose you had,' grunted the surly porter.

'I don't know my way. How far is it to the Grange?'

Robin put the question politely, though he felt hurt at this trick the fates were playing him.

A surprised expression came ino the man's stolid face.

'Oh!' he said, with a mysterious smile, 'you want to look at the Grange, do you? Well, there won't be much to see to-night. Still, if you must go turn to the right and keep straight on till you find a man sitting by the gate.'

This strange description was cut short by the ringing of a bell, and the porter hurried away to the opposite platform before Robin could question him further.

Feeling somewhat bewildered, but with a staunch heart, Robin faced the stormy night, his inborn British pluck coming to his aid.

What could the porter have meant by saying he would find a man sitting by the gate? Surely no creature in his senses could wish to sit out of doors in such terrible weather!

It proved a long, weary walk, for the snow was deep and had drifted into great heaps that looked like veritable mountains through the gloom. Robin remembered stories he had read of lives lost in the snow, and a sense of relief cheered his heart as he caught the faint distant glimmer of a red light.

Thoughts of arriving in a harbor of refuge, to meet with the sympathetic commiseration of his neglectful host, kept his spirits from sinking to zero—visions of a hot meal, dry clothes, and the welcome blaze of a big log fire!

Following the direction of the light, Robin reached a small shelter, in which an old man was seated, smoking. Yet, oddly enough, the human eye could discern no sign of a house.

'I am looking for the Grange,' said Robin, and his voice sounded weak with fatigue. 'Perhaps I've come the wrong way, it's so awfully dark!'

'Looking for the Grange?'

The old man blinked, and peered up at him; the boy thought his expression strongly resembled that of a very wise and elderly crow.

'Yes,' added Robin. 'Mrs. Butler's house. She lives there with her son, and I've come to spend Christmas. I can't say I'm enjoying my Christmas Eve.'

'Well, there now! What a go! A visitor for the Grange—bless my heart!'

The crowlike individual burst into a cackling laugh.

'Why should it be fun?' asked Robin, with rising temper. 'Leslie asked me.'

'You see,' replied his informer, 'there ain't no Grange this evening, because it happens to be burnt down.' A terrible fire broke out at early morn and utterly destroyed the building. Luckily no lives were lost, though the young gentleman was a bit injured, and his ma—well, there! she was well nigh crazed! She regularly lost her senses, she did, with the shock. I guess they just forgot all about you—I reckon it clean slipped their memories.'

The old man told the news in a perfectly calm voice, but nevertheless the full horror of the situation broke upon Robin as he listened aghast!

So the house he had been seeking lay a charred wreck, uninhabitable, and uninhabited by a soul! The forlornness of his position paralyzed him.

'I suppose you must sit here all night to see the fire does not break out again,' stammered Robin, 'but where am I to go? I haven't even a shed!' He tried to appear brave, yet his voice broke, and his teeth began to chatter.

'You had better go and ask mby missus to put you up till the morning,' said the croaking voice. 'She's a bit of a tartar, and don't like being disturbed, but you just tell her you're a friend of Mrs. Butler's and she will keep a civil tongue in her head. Go straight along this road till you come to a cottage, then knock with your fists, for she's hard of hearing. Her name is Belloway.'

The prospect sounded anything but cheerful, and Robin felt dazed by the misery and failure of his Christmas Eve. He was so bitterly disappointed, so cold, hungry and tired that alll the courage seemed oozing away which had kept his heart stout at the beginning.

'I think, perhaps, it would be the best plan,' he said, trying to appear unconcerned. 'I am sorry poor old Leslie got hurt in the fire. I'll go and find the cottage and Mrs. Belloway.'

Thrusting his hands in his pockets, he strode away. It was all like a bad dream, a terrible Christmas Eve nightmare! His boots felt so heavy he could hardly drag one foot after the other, and his wet clothes hung upon him as if weighted by lead. Once or twice he slipped and fell in the deep snow, regaining his feet with difficulty.

At last, however, the cottage was reached, and Robin summoned all his remaining strength to thump upon the door.

In a few moments the sound of heavy footfalls heralded the approach of Mrs. Belloway.

She opened the door brusquely, with a sharp 'Who's there?'

As Robin explained his presence he looked at the woman. She was tall and portly, with a very red, bad-tempered face. She folded her arms, surveying Robin with eyes that gave him a queer sensation down his spine.

'You can come in,' she said, not very ungraciously, when she had heard his story, for she saw a means of profit in harboring the wanderer.

The little sitting room looked dreary enough as she stirred the dying fire, so that the shivering boy might get some warmth from the small, thin flame. He stretched out his numb fingers, all but touching the bars, and thrust his feet among the ashes in the fender. Mrs. Belloway opened a cupboard, revealing a shelf well stocked with food.

A welcome sight of mince pies, cold plum pudding and beefsteak rolls made Robin forget his misery for the moment.

The woman talked as she set the meal before him, 'You will have to sleep with my young nephew,' she said; 'but I hope you will not speak to him, because he's in disgrace. Joey has been foisted upon us ever since his mother died, three months back. She was a widow and made her own living, so now it means I've got to keep the brat! He was a real bad boy this afternoon, so I gave him a sound thrashing and sent him to bed without any supper.'

'You—you thrashed him on Christmas Eve!' said Robin, looking at her massive arms and big, cruel hands; 'you let him go hungry in holiday time!'

There was a note of incredulity in the visitor's tone which appeared to amuse Mrs. Belloway.

'We don't make no fuss about Christmas!' she declared, in her hard, rasping voice. 'Now, my sister-in-law, Joey's mother, she was a one to keep all them sort of things, and would cocker the child up by giving him presents and telling him fables about Santa Claus, and such like rubbish. I made up my mind he should have none of it this year, especially after the way he behaved.'

'What did he do?' asked Robin, his interest now thoroughly aroused.

'Oh! Joey is a real wicked boy,' answered Mrs. Belloway, shaking her head. 'He thought he would like to sit on the water butt outside, which was frozen over, but the ice broke, so he fell in and wetted all his clothes.'

Robin quite appreciated the fascination of the frozen water butt, and his heart warmed with sympathy toward the luckless Joey.

'He won't forget his Christmas Eve in a hurry!' continued Mrs. Belloway.

She pointed as she spoke to a birch rod hanging by the fireplace, and a smile parted her thick, coarse lips.

'I believe in the good, old-fashioned birch,' she said. 'That's the thing to use if you want to drive the devil out. It did good work this evening, and Joey won't forget it in a hurry. My arm felt regularly tired when I'd done with him.'

Her chuckle at the recollection made Robin feel rather queer.

'I think if you don't mind I would like to go to bed,' he said.

Mrs. Belloway rose, and, opening another cupboard, brought out a nightshirt belonging to her nephew. As her back was turned Robin slipped two mince pies and a meat roll into his pocket.

'This may be a bit small,' she declared, 'for Joey must be younger than you, and he's a puny creature, with no flesh on his bones to boast of!'

Robin replied that he expected the nightshirt would do, and followed his hostess up a narrow, ladder-like staircase to an attic in the roof of the cottage.

'If Joey speaks to you, just give him a good cuffing, and tell him to shut up,' were Mrs. Belloway's last words of injunction as she put the guttering tallow candle into Robin's hand. 'The bed is big enough for two.'

He tried to thank her, but the words stuck in his throat.

She stumped downstairs again with unfairylike tread, still muttering complaints of Joey. Then Robin entered the dim, chill room on tiptoe.

A strong draught from the ill-fitting window all but extinguished his light, and for a few seconds he could see nothing.

Seated upright in the bed, staring at Robin with wondering eyes, was a little picture of human misery. White cheeks, a thin, emaciated frame, giving evidence of Mrs. Belloway's ill treatment, and tear-stained lashes drenched by hours of silent weeping.

A weak voice, shaking with excitement, greeted Robin in a whisper.

'Is it Santa Claus? Oh! is it Santa Claus?'

As the young stranger advanced, and showed himself to be a boy instead of an old man laden with gifts, an expression of disappointment darkened Joey's eager eyes.

'Look here,' answered Robin in an undertone, seating himself on the rickety bed, 'it's all nonsense about Santa Claus; there isn't such a person really; but I've brought you some provender. I bet you are hungry!'

The sight of the mince pies and still more substantial roll seemed almost too good to be true.

Robin watched the boy devour them ravenously, with a reflected sensation of satisfaction. The trials of the night seemed almost repaid by the look of gratitude on Joey's face.

'I thought I had spent a pretty bad Christmas Eve,' Robin said, 'but it strikes me you've had even a harder time of it with that old dragon downstairs. You're such a bit of a boy, you wouldn't have a chance against her!'

The sudden entrance of sympathy in a practical form proved almost too much for Joey. He fancied he must be dreaming, as he choked back his rising tears.

'How did you come here?' he queried. 'Aren't you frightened of her? Is your mother dead, too?'

Robin explained his presence in a few words, instantly forming a resolve.

Christmas was the time for larks and merriment. Christmas meant good fare, festivities and the giving and receiving of gifts. He wasn't going to see a fellow creature put upon at such a season as this, especially a weakly little chap like Joey.

The spirit of adventure was strong in Robin, despite the events of this gloomy Christmas Eve.

Already he was planning a way of escape, by which he could deliver the young captive from the hands of the enemy.

'It isn't good enough to stay and be ill treated by a brutal creature like Mrs. Belloway,' Robin whispered, convincingly. 'Haven't you ever thought of running away?'

'Often and often,' answered Joey, 'but I didn't know where to run to, and I was afraid she'd catch me.'

'Well, look here,' continued Robin, 'I have plenty of money in my pocket, and I'll stick by you. Suppose we cut off at daybreak and make for the railway station? There is sure to be an early train to Bletchworth, and I'll take you home with me. My mother is a read good sort, she will advise you what to do.'

The delirious prospect almost turned poor Joey's head. He would have jumped up and danced round the room, only he was so very stiff from Mrs. Belloway's beatings.

The conspirators slept little that night, for Joey's bed had the poorest clothing, and the cold kept both boys awake.

When the first gray streaks of daylight stole into the room a stealthy couple, with hearts beating furiously, crept down the stairs, starting at every sound, till the soft snow muffled their footsteps on the garden path.

Once out of hearing, they raced along the road, away, away from the wretched homestead and hateful presence of Mrs. Belloway, on, on to freedom and life, in the blithe morning air of Christmas day.

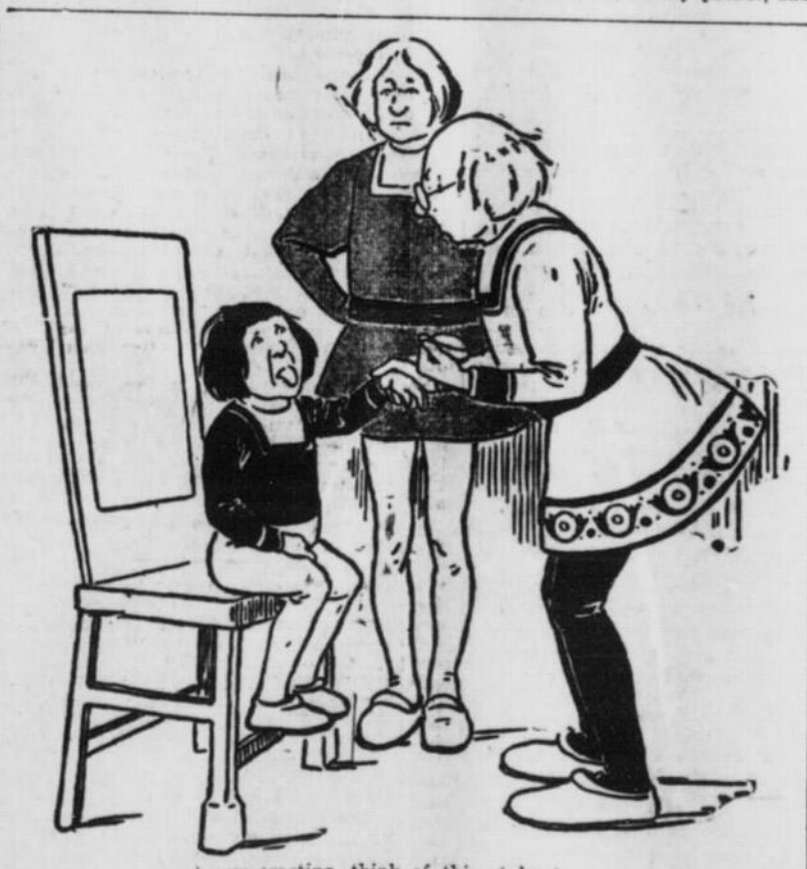
. . . . . .

It takes but a few words to tell how the glad Yuletide showered upon the successful travellers a perfect rainfall of good luck.

Catching a train to Bletchworth, as Robin described it, 'by the skin of their teeth,' it was not long before Mr. and Mrs. Monckton were amazed beyond measure by the unexpected arrival of their son, bringing with him a poor, thin little boy, whose pathetic face showed such evident traces of the world's hard usage.

Robin found himself a perfect hero in his home as he related the agonizing incidents of his eventful Christmas Eve. The younger children listened with tingling pulses and eyes aghast, while their elders said little but thought the more.

As for Joey—well, many a Christmas day has come and gone since first he arrived—cold, hungry and ill clad—at Bletchworth Hall. He remains a happy resident under that kindly roof, and is training to be a very excellent groom, for he dearly loves horses.—'Ladies' Field.'



When feasting, think of this at least,
Enough is better than a feast:
Too much, you never know, they say,
The price that you may have to pay.
—From 'Father Tuck's Annual.'

TWELVE LOST CHRISTMASES.

Twelve years without any Christmas celebrations! What a time to live in. Yet that was the lot of English children during the years that Cromwell was in power. The celebrations of Christmas, with mistletoe and holly, the yule log and all the rest are merely survivals of various celebrations of the winter solstice that were held in pagan times. The Puritans always objected to Christmas as a heathen feast and when Cromwell came into power they succeeded in forbidding the celebration of Christmas as a feast.

In 1644, parliament ordered that December 25 be strictly kept as a solemn fast and that all people should pass the day in humbly bemoaning the great national sin which they and their ancestors had hitherto committed on that day by eating boar's head, drinking ale flavored with roasted apples, devouring plum pudding and romping under the mistletoe.

Municipal authorities also sought to reduce Christmas Day to the level of the other days. We are told that 'upon Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1647, the crier of Canterbury, by the appointment of master major, openly proclaimed that Christmas day and all other superstitious festivals should be put down, and that a market should be kept upon a Christmas Day.'

For attending service in the cathedral on that day many people were mobbed. The inhabitants divided themselves into two parties—the Christmasites and the anti-Christmasites—and came to blows.

On Dec. 24, 1662, an order-in-council was issued proclaiming 'that no observation shall be had of the five-and-twentieth day of December, commonly called Christmas Day, nor any solemnity used or exercised in churches upon that day in respect thereof.'

This was simply a reproclamation of an edict of 1647 abolishing Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide and all other holy days. Soldiers were sent to the houses of all suspected persons to search the ovens and larders and carry away for their own consumption all seasonable dainties found therein. People who ate mince pies and decorated their houses with evergreens were declared unworthy of sitting in parliament.

But there was many a good Puritan who nevertheless enjoyed the festivities and the good feeding that had previously accompanied the day, and many a good Puritan housewife baked her mince pies secretly, as in the good old days, and set her table bravely with all the season's delicacies. Sometimes they were caught, but the story goes that one good wife at least was a match for a spying soldier. Just as he was about to open his mouth to denounce her for her infringement of the laws, she gaily and hospitably invited him to draw up his chair and assist in the celebration of her wedding anniversary. The soldier swallowed his anger, and history saith that he proved himself a gallant trencherman and did ample credit to the 'wedding feast.'

But the restoration of King Charles was also the restoration of King Christmas, who has ever since reigned undisturbed.—Minneapolis 'Journal, Junior.'

CHRISTMAS.

Heap on more wood,
The wind is chill,
But, let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our merry Christmas still.
—Walter Scott.

Lo! now is come our joyful'st feast!
Let every man be jolly.
Each room with ivy leaves is drest
And every post with holly.
—Withers.

HIS GRIEF.

Papa (the night before Christmas).—'What are you crying for, Jimmie?'

Jimmie—'Harry Fuller's legs are fatter than mine.'

XMAS FEAST ON THE BACK OF A WHALE.

(From a story by Frank T. Bullen, in 'Commercial Advertiser.')

Twenty six years ago I found myself in the position of fourth mate or 'boat-header' of an American South Sea whaler, on Christmas Day, cruising in the North Pacific. Christmas Day dawned in primitive splendor upon a sleeping sea, a cloudless sky. A pair of sleepy men climbed languidly aloft to their respective crows-nests and had hardly settled themselves in position when at the fore, a southern Kanaka, threw back his head and emitted his long-drawn, musical cry of 'Blo-o-o-o-o-w-n' at the same moment as I did myself. Suddenly, as if all had been waiting for the signal, all hands swarmed up from below. I was the first officer to be in a boat. The boats dropped lightly into the water in due order of precedence, mine last. As we glided away from the ship I heard the warning voice of the skipper over my head, saying, 'Naow boy, jest mine wut yer doin.: Doan get int' no miss-chief if y' kin help it.' I whispered back, 'Aye, aye, sir,' most earnestly, inwardly resolved to make a chance of showing off if I did not get one legitimately.

Nearer and nearer we drew, there was a breathing pause, a yell of triumph, followed by a fierce yell of rage, for the mate's harpooner had missed. This, of course, gallied the whales, who broke their order and fled. One of the fugitive leviathans, rising for his final spout, came within striking distance of us. My splendid Kanaka made a pitch-pole dart, his harpoon curved singing through the air, and sank to the hitches in the whale's side. In a moment we were off at about fourteen knots, my heart singing with joy. Suddenly he turned and rushed for me headlong. Without a word from me, Samuela, a boat-steerer of finest calibre, swung the boat this way or that as need came, avoiding as if by miracle the awful rushes of the raging whale. And I loaded a bomb-gun and held it ready to my shoulder. The whale disappeared, leaving the water a whirlpool of curling foam. All hands strained eyes for his coming, when suddenly the whole vast bulk of him appeared not twenty feet away, broadside on to the boat, and rolling from us. I fired point blank at him. Presently I realized that while I was among my boat, I was neither in any boat nor on board the ship. It really took some time for my scattered senses to form themselves upon the fact that I was on board of a whale. Samuela had but just succeeded in gaining a seat upon the body when he caught sight of me afloat, but insensible. He immediately dived after me, and, aided by the rest, managed to get me up on to the same precarious refuge afforded only by the fact that the broad side of the whale, just a little higher than the sea surface, was hollowed. Even then we could not have clambered up there, I fear, but for the fortunate circumstances of the harpoon and its attached line being upon that side.

But alas for our Christmas! We were hungry, for food had not passed our lips since six p.m. on the preceding day, nor any drink since six that morning, and it was now past noon by the look of the sun. In aggravation of plain hunger and thirst I pictured the silent streets pervaded by the smell of savory roastings and occasionally made musical by the sound of happy laughter bursting through close shut windows. And meanwhile the pitiless sun roasted us, our greasy refuge sent up a reek of stale oil, while all around the otherwise quiet waters foamed with the coming and going of hundreds of huge sharks using their utmost efforts to devour the enormous mass of food so suddenly thrown in their way. The sea birds troubled us, too, by hovering closely above us. But nothing mattered soon except thirst. Those who have ever undergone privation of water when exposed to the direct rays of a burning sun will know what I mean, and to horrify those who do not by an attempt to describe our sufferings would be needless cruelty. Most gratefully do I record the blessed relief of a tremendous shower, a veritable cloudburst, which presently emptied out upon us masses of sweet, fresh water, filling the hollow in which we sat in a second, and refreshing us beyond measure.

Samuela then decided that he would have food as well as drink, and soon, following his example, all hands were vigorously digging with their sheath knives down through the thick envelope of blubber to the underlying muscle. Presently all of us were gnawing at chunks of black whale beef and laughing at the quaint meal. Our spirits had risen amazingly for the time, and when our jaws ached with chewing we swapped yarns and even tried a song or two. But that exercise was a failure, for our voices sounded so pitifully

The shadows lengthened, the air became cooler; all around us the terrible tumult among those ravening hordes of sea monsters increased, and the whole carcass trembled at their multitudinous assaults. Yet all held our peace in the face of that last grim shadow of all.

Then came a blessed vision. Out of a lowering squall the ship emerged, haloed by the setting sun.

MY FATHER'S ESCORT.

(K. G. H.' in 'The Homestead.')

My father was fond of animals in an undemonstrative way and they instinctively were attracted to him. We had a large brown and white dog, a Newfoundland, which followed him everywhere, and one spring a huge gander attached himself to the train, much to my father's annoyance. But the worst was yet to come. A small pig had in some way incurred the enmity of his comrades in the pen, and to save him from their attacks was given his liberty. He at once joined the trio and a curious sight it was to see the procession they formed whenever father took his walks abroad.

When he went away from the place he was careful to see that they did not follow, but one day he was sent for in haste to write a will for a neighbor who had been paralyzed and was fast losing the power of speech. In his haste to reach the house before his old friend should be unable to dictate his wishes, he forgot his followers and the neighbors were treated to the sight of a small, dignified, elderly man hastening along the road, followed closely by a big, brown dog, a gray gander and a small white pig.

Not noticing his companions, my father reached the house and was at once shown into the sick room, which was on the ground floor with an open door leading into the yard. Hardly had he seated himself, when old Colonel, the dog, came in and lay down at his feet, the gander stuck his head in the door and hissed and the pig, who could not get up the steps, squealed lustily outside. I don't know how he disposed of them, but the laugh which greeted his telling of the story when he reached home does me good even now in the remembrance.

AN AUSTRALIAN BOY'S ESSAY ON THE KANGAROO.

'The kangaroo is a quadruped, but two of his feet is only hands. He is closely related to the flea family, and jumps like him, and has the same kind of resemblance. He is Australian by birth, and has a watch-pocket to carry his children in. There is two or more kinds of kangaroos, but they are mostly male an' female, and live on grass, cabbage, and curran buns. The kangaroo's tale is his chief support; it is thick at one end, and runs to the other end; it is good to jump with, and the kangaroo when it's cut off don't know his way home, and has to walk on his hands. The kangaroo is good for makin' soup and bootlaces and putting in zoos, and sometime he is presented to the Roil Family to represent Australia.'—Otago 'Witness.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Ans.—1. Prowling.

Answer. Numerical enigma—Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE EDGE OF THINGS.

'If they were down with the fever, I might see some hope ahead. But they are in the dumps, and it is dangerous.' The herders on the Esmeralda sheep-ranch were suffering from an epidemic of home-sickness, in one chapter of that finely descriptive story, 'The Edge of Things,' by Elia W. Peattie. (Revell Co.) The manager, their absolute monarch, thought they were ready for murder or anything for a change. The change came in the form of a raid on the sheep by Mexican robbers. After a fray, in which two or three of their number were wounded, the men felt better. The monotony which had induced a sort of sullen madness had been broken, and they were restored to their normal easy-going temper.

'We're all alive; but the real question is, are we glad of it?'

A chorus of yells greeted him. The homesickness was gone. The desert claimed its children again. The familiar scene appealed to them with eloquence. The arch of the sky, the limitless space, the friendly beasts, the dauntless company, the comradeship, the liberty from man's yea and nay—was not this a thousand times better than a life of rules between walls or along thronging streets with women forever cluttering the world?

'Lyon,' said Papin, 'where's your music-box? Out of order?'

Lyon was the singer among the Esmeraldas.

He set his cup of coffee down between his knees, and as the dawn gilded the low sky behind the scrub of twisted oaks, he opened his mouth like one who utters a challenge to destiny, and cheered his messmates thus:

Sonny, there was seven cities a-builded on the plain;
Coronado he beheld 'em, so he said;
But I've hunted high and low, under sun an' in th' rain,
An' them highfalutin' cities, they is fled.
I have ranged this blisterin' desert for a pretty turn of years,
I ken foller paths no mortal man ken see,
But I'd rather take my chances rounding up unbranded steers,
Then a-verifyin' statements of a giddy old grandee.

To this there was added a chorus, tribald and strident:—

He was talkin' through his hat,
Don't you see?
O where could he have been at,
That old grandee?
Coo-ee! Coo-ee! Coo-ee!

The wild and melancholy sheep call, uttered by fifty throats at once, heralded the scarlet face of the sun as it swung arrogantly upon the habitated desert—a desert which upon that morning found no man sad among all the Esmeraldas.

This is the book in which a man is mentioned as eating grass and bleating like a sheep after living too long in solitude among the silly herds. But there are more noteworthy things in it. In the unfamiliar setting of the last edges of civilization two brief, bright romances are shown in delicate tones. The tales, prettily woven into a single narrative, are in some points very similar, too much so, perhaps, from a literary point of view, but the reader who catches their fine charm will not be critical. In each a good man who has suffered from the loneliness of the western desert learns to love a brave woman who has just lost a brother, and proposes to her somewhat unconventionally at night. The character of the older lover is perhaps the better studied. He is a strong-minded and cultured man accustomed to self-control and the control of men, but becomes, where his lady is concerned, as unreasonable as a boy or a poet. She had come to nurse her brother, and when he was buried she naturally prepared to leave.

'She's become intensely conventional of a sudden,' thought Papin, with bitterness. 'She will not stay one night under my roof now that poor wretch has gone. It's an affront—such precipitancy—and I should think she'd know I take it that way.'

Affronted he might be, but it is nevertheless true that he paced the beaten ground of his gallery for hours that night.

. . . . . .

'You saw the scoria on your way out here—those lava buttes, scarred with burnt out fires? There are miles of them. The road through them seems to lead into the gateway of the place of lost souls. In fact, it does—it leads here—here, where I am asking you to stay!'

What had come over the moonlight that it seemed to resolve itself into globules of radiance like enormous jewels? What troubled the stars that they had ceased to be stationary in their places? Why was the adobe floor of the patio no longer firm beneath his feet Above all, why did the woman, who but now had been flesh and blood, look so like a spirit? Was she drifting away from him—a flushed, smiling tearful, palpitant, too lovely Eurydice?

It seemed to him, worn as he was with his monkish and insignificant days, that if he could—a more prosperous Orpheus—clasp her to him, that he should swoon for sheer delight. He moved toward her blindly, but she grew more spirit-like, more a thing of moonshine and midsummer madness.

'I am not afraid of lost souls,' she sobbed. 'Send to-morrow and have the padre brought. I am going to stay.'

She vanished. Papin stretched out empty arms. Or—— had she come again? No, nothing gleamed in the pallid light save the yucca flowers, a symbol of the blossoming of waste places.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Several addresses given on this side of the water by the Archbishop of Canterbury are published under the title of 'The Christian Opportunity.' (Macmillan Co.). These addresses contain some excellent things, and as a whole bring out those connections of the present with the past which are apt to be forgotten in a new country. The great possibilities before Canada is one subject pleasantly dwelt upon. To a representative gathering of evangelical ministers' in Boston, the Archbishop spoke with ready appreciation of the history behind them, and instanced an occasion when a synod of such sectaries had been put down by the arm of the law, whereas English churchmen now could see how great had been the work even for England of those outside their fold.

And you in New England have come to see that even among those whom your great-great-grandfathers thought were very black—or, at all events, dark gray—there is something that is worth having and holding, and thus we join hands in behalf of the common cause.

ALSO RECEIVED.

The following books have also come in, some of which will receive further notice at another date:—

'Life as an Engineer,' by J. W. C. Haldane; Spon & Chamberlain, New York.

'Madelon,' by Mary E. Wilkins; Harpers, New York.

'A Short History of England,' by Edward P. Cheyney, Professor of European History in the University of Pennsylvania; Ginn & Co., Boston.

'The Encyclopedia of Missions,' edited by Henry Otis Dwight, D.D., and others; Funk & Wagnalls Co. D.D., $6.00.

'The New Topical Text Book,' with introduction on methods of Bible study, by R. A. Torrey; Revell Co.——'Nouveau Testament avec passages soulignes,' (New Testament in French with marked verses), Ostervald version; Oxford University Press.——'The Ballad of Ruth' (booklet), by the Rev. M. O. Smith; Renouf, Montreal.——'The New Philosophy,' by Arthur Crane; published by the author, San Francisco.——'Buell Hampton,' by Willis George Emerson; Forbes & Co., Boston, $1.50.

LITERARY NOTES.

Some months ago, it may be remembered, an effort was made in this city to induce Montrealers to contribute to the erection of a statue of Milton—the first in London—outside the historic Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, wherein the poet was buried in 1674. To the credit of Canadians a small sum was realized, and though not what could have been wished for, enough to make us feel that we also have helped to raise the memorial. The beautiful bronze figure, the work of Mr. Horace Montford, was presented by Mr. J. J. Baddeley, deputy alderman and historian of the Cripplegate Ward, but considerable restoration of the old church was required as well, and this fund in the course of a year has been supplemented from many sources, notably through the columns of 'T. P's Weekly,' of London. The statue was unveiled on Nov. 2. It was a most happy circumstance that the ceremony was performed by Lady Alice Egerton, a descendant of that Earl of Bridgwater at whose desire Milton wrote his masque 'Comus,' which was first performed at Ludlow Castle, where the part of the Lady was taken by the Lady Alice Egerton of that day. At the conclusion of the graceful proceedings, the famous Cripplegate bells pealed joyfully over roof and street to commemorate the event, and a pretty and striking performance of 'Comus' was presented by the Mermaid Society, which gave a new and impressive sense of the marvellous dignity of the text. The charming ceremony will long be remembered by those who witnessed it.

It is especially interesting at the present moment, upon the arrival of our Governor-General with his family, to note another example of a pleasant custom which occurs from time to time in old families. It is that of continuing from one generation to another names of men and women sometimes traceable in history and sometimes only upon broken relics of stone. Lady Sybil Grey bears a name still to be found on an ancient shrine in that wonderful Border country where Sir Walter Scott unveiled so much of picturesque history and tradition. In the Sixth Canto of 'Marmion' the fury of the battle of Flodden has reached its height, and wounded to the death the imperious knight has been borne from the field bp two horsemen. With caracteristic energy the dying man has sent back his bearers to the charge, exclaiming:

'Hence, varlets! fly
Leave Marmion here alone—to die.'
They parted, and alone he lay;
Clare drew her from the sight away,
Till pain wrung forth a lowly moan,
And half he murmur'd—'Is there none,
Of all my halls have nurst,
Page, squire or groom, one cup to bring
Of blessed water from the spring,
To slake my dying thirst!'

. . . . . .

She stoop'd her by the runnel's side,
But in abhorrence backward drew;
For, oozing from the mountain's side,
Where raged the war, a dark-red tide
Was curdling in the streamlet blue.
Where shall she turn!—behold her mark
A little fountain cell,
Where water, clear as diamond-spark,
In a stone basin fell.
Above, some half-worn letters say,
'Drink, weary pilgrim, drink and pray,
For the kind soul of Sybil Grey,
Who built this cross and well.'
She fill'd the helm, and back she hied,
And with surprise and joy espied
A monk supporting Marmion's head;
A pious man, whom duty brought
To dubious verge of battle fought,
To shrieve the dying, bless the dead.

That a presumably orthodox and historically conservative theological seminary like that of Bangor heard with pleasure the lectures making up Dr. John P. Peters's 'Early Hebrew Story, and urged their publication, marks a very significant change within a few years. In this book Dr. Peters deals with Genesis, its myths, folk-lore, poetry, historical residuum, and moral and religious value. His treatment is trenchant, but it is very sympathetic, and has a certain soundness of literary and aesthetic appreciation which is too often lacking. These tales of the childhood of the world are human for him, and nothing human is alien. They are also abidingly significant. So, in the end, he swings round to giving them place and meaning not only as history, but as a continuously constructive influence. 'To the child, he says, 'Genesis is the most charming book in the Bible.' That is true for many others besides children. But he adds: 'To the child, also, Genesis is full of spiritual instruction.' True again if, in the last phrase, the instruction is thought of as like the forces of nature—the sun and the rain working unsummoned—and is not packed in lessons. However it may be, in the tales of the Hebrews there lie a moral energy and a wealth of spiritual suggestion that elsewhere are rare. It is the great merit of such a book as this to bring that home very directly and without weariness of sermonizing.

Sir Rennell Rodd, in his 'Life of Raleigh,' in the 'English Men of Action' Series, has written a sound and careful account of the brilliant Elizabethan. The long tragedy of his later years is told with considerable power and feeling.

'The Channel Islands,' painted by H. B. Wimbush, described by Edith F. Carey, is a sketch of the history of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, illustrated with reproductions in colors from water-color drawings. Miss Carey adds a short account of the lesser islands.

It is a comfort to take up a real classic of fairy literature, where the reader's only distress in welcoming another volume of a delightful series is the fear that it may be the last. 'The Brown Fairy-Book,' edited by And. Lang, fully sustains the reputation of its predecessors, while Mr. H. J. Ford's illustrations are more decorative than ever, especially where the new color-process is introduced. As usual, 'the stories,' so the preface tells us, 'come from all quarters of the world.' The North American Indians give us seven, of which it is interesting to note that five deal with animals and even, by a strange error in bird geography, with a 'little robin redbreast.' Lapland and Iceland each furnish five, with a large predominance of the magic element so dear to Northern Europe. Asia Minor gives us two. Brazil two, and India two, one of which, 'Wali Dad the Simple-hearted. is the most amusing in the book, though the single Persian tale is the most important. The story of 'Father Grumbler,' ascribed in the footnote to 'Contes Populaires,' bears no national stamp, but closely resembles 'The Jackal, the Barber and the Brahman' in Miss Frere's "Old Deccan Days." Finally, we have one tale apiece from Australia, Basutoland, Japan. Germany, Ancient Egypt, New Caledonia, and Spain. The two last call for a special notice, the former as showing unmistakably the humorous cynicism of the editor himself, the latter as coming from the pen of a modern novelist, Fernan Caballero (1796-1877).

Advertisements.

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TELEPHONES IN THE FOREST.

STATIONS IN THE DENSE TIMBER KEEP LOGGERS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH HOME.

(Detroit 'Tribune.')

Up in the dense timber along the Big Blackfoot, Montana, where the logs are cut that keep the big mills at Bonner in motion, the traveller is often surprised as he journeys through the logging district, to see small telephone stations located at intervals in the forest. There are several of these stations, and they enable the loggers to keep in touch with the mills, and, when the drive is in progress, with the rivermen as they chase the logs down the stream.

These timber telepnones are of the greatest service in the conducting of the business of the country. They save a vast amount of time and in case of an accident or any other trouble they are of inestimable value. During the last two or three years, such telephone lines have come into use in most of the big logging regions.

Throughout the forests, from the St. John to Vancouver, lumber camps belonging to the same interests are connected by telephone, the lines running thence to the sawmills or wood pulp works at frontier towns, from which communication can be held even to the metropolis.

It was formerly the custom of each lumber interest to maintain a force of couriers, like the voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay Company, and these hardy men, with knapsack, would travel twenty-five miles a day through the wilderness, over rough forest paths.

Now the mill calls each camp in turn at stated hours and receives reports and gives instructions to the foreman and it is not necessary to dwell on the commercial advantages of maintaining such close touch between headquarters and outposts in any enterprise. Letters are read to men snowed in the forest fifty or a hundred miles away and answers are dictated by the lumbermen to a stenographer, who transcribes them in the office and then mails them to their homes.

The relative contentment among the men which is established by this frequent communication is highly advantageous to the working force, and therefore to the employers.

WATCH OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

HEIRLOOM TREASURED BY DESCENDANTS OF MARY SETOUN. HER FAVORITE MAID.

(From 'Tit-Bits.')

The descendants of Mary Setoun, one of the four maids of honor to Mary Queen of Scots, have in their possession a curious watch, which was given by that queen to her favorite. The watch, which is in the shape of a miniature skull, is about two inches and a half in diameter. It is supposed to have been purchased by Mary herself when on a visit to Blois with her husband, the dauphin of France, as it has the name of a celebrated Blois manufacturer engraved on it.

The entire skull is curiously engraved. On the forehead there is a picture of death, with the usual scythe and hour glass. He is depicted as standing between a palace and a hovel, to show that he is no respecter of persons, and underneath is the familiar quotation from Horace, 'Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres.'

At the back of the skull is another representation, this one being of time-devouring everything. Time also carries a scythe and beside him is the emblem of eternity—the serpent with its tail in its mouth.

The upper section of the skull is divided into two picture. On one side is the crucifixion with the Marys kneeling at the foot of the cross, and on the other side are Adam and Eve surrounded by animals in the Garden of Eden.

Below these pictures, running right round the skull, there is an openwork band, to allow the sound of the striking of the watch to be heard. The openwork is a series of designs cut to represent the various emblems of the crucifixion, such as scourges, the cross, swords spears, the lantern used in the garden, and so forth. All of the carvings have appropriate Latin quotations.

By reversing the skull and holding the upper part in the palm of the hand and lifting the under jaw on its hinges the watch may be opened and on the plate inside is a representation of the stable at Bethlehem, with the shepherds and their flocks in the distance.

The works of the watch are in the brains of the skull, the dial plate being where the roof of the mouth would be in a real skull. This is of silver and gold, with elaborate scrolls, while the hours are marked in large Roman letters. The works are remarkably complete, even in a large silver bell with a musical sound, which holds the works in the skull when the watch is closed.

This curious old watch is still in perfect order and when wound every day keeps accurate time. It is too large to be worn and was probably intended for a desk or private altar.

Advertisements.

YOUR WORN OUT STOMACH

What it badly needs is the toning, strengthening influence of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They work marvels where the stomach and digestion are poor. In one day the appetite increases, and everything you eat is promptly converted into nourishment. The blood supply increases, and the whole system is rapidly strengthened. No Stomach specialist could write a better prescription than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Money cheerfully refunded if they fail to cure. At all dealers, 25c per box.

BALLED PARTRIDGES.

PECULIAR MISFORTUNE TO THE YOUNG BIRDS IN ENGLAND.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

In certain districts where the soil is exactly right (or rather exactly wrong), the partridges so carefully preserved in England are likely to be attacked by a peculiar misfortune known as 'balling.' The word means simply that a partridge hatched out on a clay soil in wet weather may find mud adhering to its feet as it struggles along after the mother bird.

This is a small beginning; but the chances are that the earth accumulates. Sometimes, indeed, the soil attached to the foot of a little partridge will increase from a mere speck to a weight of several ounces. A writer in Badminton says that the heaviest ball he ever knew weighed four ounces, and the bird which carried it was only half its proper size, although the rest of the covey were full grown. The little creature could only move along in a kind of flying scramble, dragging the ball on the ground.

The clay was baked as hard as a brick, so that it was no easy matter to remove it. Finally, it was soaked off, and then it became apparent that the bird, without its accustomed ballast, did not know how to fly. With every effort it tumbled head over heels, and learned the natural mode only after long trying.

The fate of a 'balled' partridge which is not rescued by some kindly hand is a cruel one. Day by day the burden grows heavier, and the more the chick scrambles after its companions the larger its burden becomes. Finally, it is no longer possible to move at all, and then the little thing can but give up and die.

Naturalists say that this balling of birds is one of nature's provisions for scattering seeds. It is easy to demonstrate this, and the 'answer comes true.' One experimenter scattered the earth from a three ounce ball over the top of a pan of ordinary earth, which had been baked to destroy the seeds in it. Ten plants sprang up in due time, and developed into seven varieties.

NO BARBARITY WHEN WAR REPORTER IS PRESENT.

(War correspondence of the London 'News.')

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

Yet it must be admitted that one of the great safeguards of civilization has been removed since the war correspondents of the world have been prevented from going into the firing line to see for themselves what happens. At present the world has to take a general's word for it that he did not at any time behave like a fiend to helpless foes, and ex parte evidence is never of a thoroughly satisfactory character.

Commanders complain that cabled news may upset their plans. Well, stop the cables; but let the letters go; let one man from each journal of repute look on and chronicle the things to be seen, and many a deed of unnecessary savagery will be prevented by the mere presence of the pressmen, for no nation can afford to stand before the world devoid of honor, of chivalry or of mercy.

In the interests of the wounded men who fall in battle I think this point should be taken up by the whole world's press, for the exclusion of the war correspondent from the filed of battle is a step backward toward darkness, not from a mere news-gatherer's point of view, but in the interests of humanity.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE WANDERERS.

We, who had striven for Fortune's smiles at home,
And found them not, but oft her fitful frown,
Shook off the dust of many a smoky town,
And sought the waves' blue realms, resolved to roam
On to the western wilds of virgin loam,
On to new loves, new lives. The sun went down
O'er bright sea-dreams of happier years to crown
Fresh toilings 'neath new skies across the foam.
What will our fate be? Shall we rise or fall?
Sink in life's swirl? or, after storm and stress,
Prospering to port—the glimmering goal of all—
Thrive in fair fields, most blest from shore to shore,
And learn to love thee, Canada, the more,
Yet never learn to love our England less?

H. T. RICHARDS.

Advertisements.

CAST OUT CATARRH.

Don't let it run, or it will soon own you. Use Catarrhozone, that treatment the doctors prescribe so largely. Not a sign of Catarrh will remain; you'll be permanently cured. Catarrhozone is nature's own cure, soothing, healing and unfailing, positively certain.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

SOCIETY AS HE FOUND IT.

Mrs. Intrade—'Where is your father?' Adult Son—'He is at the shop editing his new edition of "Society As I Have Found It."' Mrs. Intrade—'What! a book?' Son—'Yes, a ledger, full of unpaid and uncollectable bills.'—'Pick-Me-Up.'

It Reaches the Spot.—There are few remedies before the public to-day as efficacious in removing pain and in allaying and preventing pulmonary disorders as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has demonstrated its powers in thousands of instances and a large number of testimonials as to its great value as a medicine could be got were there occasion for it. It is for sale everywhere.

'I am surprised, Fanny, that a bonnie young lassie like you should choose to marry a man with one leg,' observed a North-country lady to her pretty housemaid.

Fanny, equal to the occasion—'Well, ma'am, you see I'm very particular about such matters; and two-legged men are much too common for me.'

For the Overworked — What are the causes of despondency and melancholy? A disordered liver is one cause, and a prime one. A disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disordered stomach means disturbance of the nervous system. This brings the whole body into subjection and the victim feels sick all over. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a recognized remedy in this state, and relief will follow their use.

'What's the matter?' inquired Ascum. 'What are you searching your pockets for?' 'I tied a knot in my handkerchief this morning,' said the absent-minded man, 'to remind me of something I was to get my wife. And now I can't find the handkerchief.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Something More Than a Purgative.—To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, where other pills weaken it. They cleanse the blood by regulating the liver and kidneys, and they stimulate where other pill compounds depress. Nothing of an injurious nature, used for merely purgative powers, enters into their composition.

Johnson (with fat government position)—'I want you to tell me plainly, doctor, what is the matter with me.' Old Doctor—'Well, sir, you are suffering from underwork and overpay.'—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Pop! Pop! (scene: Restaurant in Switzerland)—Tourist (to manager), who knows English—'There are two bottles of wine in our bill. We had only one bottle.' Manager—'Ach, ho is a new waiter, and zee confounded echo of zee mountain must have deceived zee garcon.'

Freddy Goozlemann was timed the other morning when getting up to go fishing and he dressed himself in thirty seconds. His record for dressing to go to school is fifty-eight minutes.

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.

Mr. Sapleigh—'I spent last evening in the company of the one I love best in the world.'

Miss Pert—'Indeed! And weren't you tired of being alone?'—'Illustrated Bits.'

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

Brown—'Has your new flat all the modern conveniences?'

Jones—'Yes, and all the modern inconveniences.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

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

'You say Grinder worked last summer just for fun?'

'Oh, no; just for funds.'

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



CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

MORAL REFORM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Never did words of warning or advice come more opportunely than did those contained in your article on moral reform. Surely the record of the past three months in our federal, provincial and local government is enough to rouse the righteous indignation of all moral-minded men and women, and to quicken into action all the forces that tend to the purifying of our civic life, and if Canada is to make a name, honored and revered among the nations, then it were high time that the forces that make for good government should bestir themselves, and raise our civic life to a higher platform than it at present occupies. One shudders at the terrible state of matters as revealed in our courts of justice all over the Dominion, but surely the culminating point was reached in the terribly ghastly revelations of the police enquiry this week. Yet forsooth we have men in high positions, whose duty it is to put the law into effect, and see it carried out, men posing as idealists, coolly and calmly telling us they knew these things went on, and advising toleration and regulation of these terrible abuses of the law.

The onlooker is credited with seeing most of the game. As an observer of things would you allow me to shortly diagnose the evil, and suggest a remedy. When a woman comes into court and is prepared to offer a thousand dollars for the privilege of running a disorderly house, there is an indication that she is making money, and not by honest means. The victims who get fleeced to find the wherewithal to run these houses, cannot be said to have all their wits about them. No, the frequenters of these houses go there through the saloon, and there is the crux of the whole business. Abolish the saloon and at the same time you abolish the disorderly house, but cutting off supplies.

I was heartily glad to note that the Dominion Alliance had at last seen the futility of depending on either of the present political parties, to further the cause of prohibition. There only remains for the Alliance and all who are in accord with its platform principles, now to get to work and, recognizing that the lines they have gone on in previous years have been wrong lines, now strike out boldly on a new line, a straight one, the God-like plan of no compromise with the liquor evil, and organize a political party on these lines. Why should we weakly suggest compromises, let us leave that to weaklings, like Premier Ross and his interested co-workers, let us recognizing the righteousness of our demand, for right is might, make and keep on making our demand for prohibition by non-production, and soon enough the suggestions of compromise will come—but from the other side—and it will remain for us to consider just how much or how little of their suggestions we are prepared to accept, until that time when, with a people educated to higher ideals and purer morals we are in a position to reject all offers of compromise, when we will usher in that glad day when there shall be nothing to hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain. W. D. M.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM—AN EIRENICON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Thanks for your editorial on Biblical criticism. Many have given theories as to the probable effect of critical study. May a working pastor give a few actual facts? It is perhaps necessary, as well as permissible, to repeat that criticism means a survey of facts leading to a conclusion based on facts. It is in no sense fault-finding or fault-seeking. Many are willing to survey facts and then relegate them to specialists, contenting themselves with retaining a conclusion based not on the facts but on other persons' opinions. Criticism, however, demands that the Bible be allowed to speak for itself—the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible—that all the facts, laws, institutions, ideas, ideals, memories and allusions, shall bear their testimony. Thus, criticism stands for the defence of the Bible against the attempt to compel its interpretation in the light of traditional statements.

As a minister my theological studies commenced in early youth. I was trained in the most ardent evangelism represented by Hugh Price Hughes. Then, with great timidity and loaded with prejudice, I began to read my Bible anew, taking note of the modern literary and historical analysis. For a time my mind could not adjust the new view of facts with the old evangel radiant with love and pity. But sentence by sentence and book by book the statements of modern scholarship were checked. No statements or quotations went without challenge. Then the Old Testament books and the documents which are combined into certain books came to be associated with the age to which modern research approximately assigns them. Then it came to pass that every quotation, every prophetic narrative, every law of worship and organization, would at once call to mind the situation for which it was told or given. So there lived for me the whole process by which God gave himself to men in the history of the Hebrews, and by which that world was made, of which St. John says that it was made by Christ.

Consequently, the fullest acceptance of the critical method has only intensified my evangelical faith and preaching. Academic lectures on literary and historical analysis are obviously incongruous in the pulpit. But now that the work of analysis has given place to synthesis, a new combination of the facts, and a new view of the process of Israel's life, the positive constructive criticism floods with vital meaning and evangelistic suggestiveness whole areas otherwise of only hidden wealth. God is more real, more living, more loving to me than ever. The fact of redemption is more than a mere plan, but the plan is seen in its unfolding. My pulpit uses without reserve the results, as my study follows the methods, of a radical criticism, and consequently in four years I have not preached six sermons which did not have as their dominant note a call to immediate devotion to Jesus. I find criticism and evangelism are, when both are really understood, essential to each other's full development.

This letter is written obviously not for controversy, but to promote mutual understanding, and to show the needlessness of panic. I object to any suggestion that criticism—conclusions based on ascertained facts—is a sign of spiritual decline, lack of enthusiasm, or weakened evangelical faith. Men of small religious faith used the old view of the Bible for destructive work, for instance, Bradlaugh and Ingersoll. Possibly men of small religious faith may use the new view of the Bible to lessen men's faith in the spiritual realities, but I do not know of a single such case. With one view or the other, with one method or the other, unsympathetic treatment will get negative results. With either, the man who believes that the Spirit teaches through historic experiences will gain much positive fruit. By acceptance and mastery of the new view of the process depicted in the Bible, enormous spiritual gain is secured, even as compared with the other. But a merely superficial knowledge that certain scholars say certain things has in it no vivifying power. Such, however, is the work which produces distrust and hostility.

For reasons which all can appreciate, and to allow me to write such a frankly personal letter, I conceal my identity, but if this letter should stimulate further inquiry, I authorize you, Mr. Editor, to give my name and address to any bona fide inquirer who may seek a way through a perplexing problem of life.

EVANGELIST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Reading with pleasure, as I always do, your editorials I ran across the following remark:—

'It is probable that there are few preachers of to-day who have more of the confidence of the evangelical world than Dr. Campbell Morgan, who is the successor of Mr. D. L. Moody in conducting the Northfield meetings. At a recent gathering at Westminster Chapel for the induction of an assistant minister, Dr. Morgan said, "he was at Westminster Chapel to preach the Word of God. He was not going to fight critics, but to preach the Word. So far as he was able to understand the work of the higher criticism he believed that when that work was finished the gain to Christendom would be immense."'

Agreeing thoroughly with your statement concerning the place Dr. Campbell Morgan occupies in the evangelical world, I would not like to have your readers carry away the idea that he was in any way in sympathy with the higher critics in their destructive criticism of the Bible. I had the privilege of being one of the two thousand who attended every morning his Bible class during the Christian Conference held in Northfield early in August. We were studying Genesis, and Dr. Morgan declared unequivocally that he believed in the absolute historicity of the record as found in Genesis. Last year he taught the Minor Prophets, and I remember how plainly he declared his belief in Jonah as a historical personage, and in the facts as recorded in the book.

In a masterful address on 'The Christ of to-day' he spoke thus:—

'You tell me to-day that I can do without the Bible because I have the Christian consciousness. I tell you if you lose those scriptures of truth, not in five minutes, nor in a decade, but in half a century or a century the Christian consciousness will have gone, and notwithstanding all our progress and civilization we shall be drifting back to a barbarism that is more devilish than anything the world has ever seen.' Again, he states: 'As to the Old Testament, we know for certain that it existed in its present form at least two cenuries before Christ.' Referring to the New Testament he says in the same address:—

'If Christ died in the year A. D., let us say, 30, at least the Gospels, as we have them, were in the hands of the Church forty-five years after his death. . . . . We maintain that the writings that we have here are the writings of eye-witnesses, of men who knew him.—'Record of Christian Work,' October, 1904.

Any one who listens to Dr. Morgan preaching the Word will realize that he preaches the Word with power, because he knows the Word is true. And the statement you quote from him with reference to the higher criticism, must, I think, be interpreted in the light of Rom. viii., 28:—'All things work together for good to them that love God,' or II. Cor. xiii., 8, 'We can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth.'

Until the higher critics can furnish us with a statement of their findings upon which they can agree among themselves I am content to be satisfied with the statements of the 'highest critic,' namely, Jesus Christ. Here are a few of them:—(1) Moses wrote the Pentateuch. (Matt. viii., 4; Matt. xix., 4-8; Mark xii., 26; Luke xxiv., 27). (2) Isaiah wrote the book ascribed to him. (St. Luke iv., 17.) (3) That the Scriptures are the Word of God. (Mark vii., 13.) (4) That they cannot be broken. (John x., 35.) (5) That they testified of Him. (John v., 39, 46; Luke xxiv., 27, 44.) (6) That if men will not believe Moses neither will they believe Christ. (John v., 47; Luke xvi., 31.)

Christ has also guaranteed the following facts related in the Old Testament: (1) The story of the creation of Adam and Eve. (Matt. xix., 4.) (2) The murder of Abel. (Matt. xxiii., 35.) (3) The story of Noah and the flood. (Matt. xxiv., 37-39.) (4) Abraham. (John viii., 56.) (5) Destruction of Sodom. (Luke xvii., 28, 29.) (6) Lot's wife. (Luke xvii., 32.) (7) The burning bush. (Mark xii., 26.) (8) Giving of the manna. (John vi., 31, 32.) (9) The brazen serpent. (John iii., 14.) (10) Jonah and the great fish. (Matt. xii., 40.)

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may think of more, but these are enough for a lay preacher to go on with, until the other critics have their statement ready.

J. RITCHIE BELL.

Manotick, Ont., Dec. 13, 1904.

A NEW METHOD OF PURIFYING OUR MONTREAL WATER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In Montreal and in Westmount and other surrounding municipalities the water supplied is very far from being pure, and there is often just reason to fear its contamination by germs which produce typhoid fever, cholera and other diseases.

I wish to draw the attention of yourself, and your readers, to the method of purifying water in reservoirs which is described in the Christmas number of the 'Century Magazine.' The discoverer and originator of the plan is Dr. Moore, a director in the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The article in the magazine states:—'One of the most difficult problems with which our cities and towns have to contend is how to keep the water in the reservoirs pure and sweet. With the water in a new reservoir there is, of course, little trouble; but when the reservoir becomes several years old, the battle begins. However vigilant and careful the water-engineer may have been to keep out all impurities, the water begins to smell, and soon stinks and tastes horribly.'

It then goes on to specify numerous cases of cities and towns in the United States which have found their water contaminated, and have spent large sums of money in attempts at remedy, without avail—and refers to the horrors of the Ithaca and Butler epidemics of typhoid.

Dr. Moore's remedy is to sterilize the water by copper sulphate, familiarly known as blue vitriol. He states most positively, that by an extremely small application of copper, water, charged with typhoid germs, is rendered innocuous, and without any ill-effect on the water; which is tasteless, colorless and harmless; and that the cost of the treatment is ridiculously small, ranging from fifty cents to three dollars, per million gallons.

Cases are given of the successful application, by Dr. Moore, of this remedy to reservoirs infected with typhoid; and it is stated that, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, the copper treatment has been used in about fifty different places; in each case with invariable success. Amongst the cities that have profited, Elmira and Cambridge, New York; Butte, Montana; Baltimore, Maryland; and Winchester, Kentucky, are mentioned.

Although the entire harmlessness of the water so treated is vouched for, it is not concealed that there is a great popular prejudice against copper; so that many of the towns do not wish their names mentioned, realizing the tempest that would arise among the people were it known that copper had been used to purify the water. This prejudice against the use of copper is stated to be entirely a vulgar error; and in any case it is vouched that the copper put into the water to destroy the algae or to kill the typhoid germs, disappears long before the water reaches the mouths of the people.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think that our city authorities, and those also of the town of Westmount and other places would do well to have a proper investigation made as to this new remedy. I don't know whether there are typhoid germs in Montreal water; but, any one who has seen the bottom of the reservoirs in past times, knows that there were enormous accumulations of mud and dirt; and often, now, the water we draw from the taps is plainly impure. I don't suppose that the copper treatment would take away mud and dirt from the water, but it would be some consolation for us to be assured that it was, at any rate, freed from all germs of disease. Especially, in view of the exorbitant price which is charged for the water supplied, ought the city of Montreal to take every precaution to render it innocuous.

A. CITIZEN.

Montreal, Dec. 15, 1904.

AN URGENT CALL FOR HELP.

TEN THOUSAND STARVING AND FREEZING.

The recent massacres by the Turks of Armenian Christians in Asiatic Turkey, in revenge for the raids of Russian and Persian revolutionary bands, has left ten thousand helpless sufferers, mostly women and children, who have nowhere to look for aid but to the Christians of other lands. These people are mostly mountain folk of the Sassoun and Moush regions. Reliable information regarding their desperate condition comes from Dr. Norton, of Harpoot, who has just made a tour of inspection through the afflicted district.

The unfortunate survivors saved little but their lives, houses, flocks and herds being all plundered or destroyed. For a time the government gave one cent a day a head for food, now withdrawn, and they are without resource. Add to this the fact that the government will not allow them to go to more favored localities in search of assistance or work, but compels them to remain in their ruined villages, and it will readily be seen that with severe winter weather closing in upon them, death stares them in the face.

Clothing, blankets and food should be at once sent to their aid before the approaches to the mountains are blocked with snow. The missionaries already in the field, familiar with existing conditions, and with the facilities for meeting the exigency, will attend to the purchase and forwarding of supplies as fast as the money is cabled to them.

The National Armenia and India Relief Association is undertaking this work in addition to the extensive orphan industrial work they have been doing for the past years, and which must still be carried on. Miss Emily C. Wheeler, the secretary of the association, writes that $1,000, the gift of one man, has already been cabled in response to this new distress, and another $1,000 will be sent as soon as it comes in. 'He gives twice who gives quickly.'

We hope this appeal will meet with a very generous response. Send all contributions to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall street, New York city, the bankers of the association.

ENGRAVING ON DIAMONDS.

DIFFICULT WORK DONE BY A PARISIAN JEWELLER.

(Kansas City 'Star.')

Diamonds can be engraved in a very artistic manner. This development of the diamond cutting art brings into existence a new class of jewellery, for which a considerable demand is expected. It was long believed that the diamond could not be engraved with safe or satisfactory results. A few stones roughly engraved were found in India, and a diamond was exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1878 on which a portrait of the King of Holland was scratched. But the work was imperfect, and the stones were rather depolished than engraved. Some of the finest specimens of engraving on diamonds are the work of Bordinet, a Paris jeweller. One is a scarf-pin representing a yataghan, of which the blade is a slender diamond and the handle a ruby. Another is a large circular stone on which a pansy with its foliage is engraved. In another case the design is a knife made with two diamonds. An elaborate piece of work is a bicycle, of which the wheels are two circular diamonds. The spokes are represented by lines engraved on the diamonds. A small hole is pierced at each axle. Another diamond is carved like a fish. A handsome brooch is a scarabeus, surrounded by sapphires and brilliants.

The most remarkable is a ring made of one diamond, the interior surface being polished and the exterior elaborately engraved. Other examples are brooches, representing flies, of which the wings are thin engraved diamonds, and two diamonds engraved with armorial bearings, the imperial arms of Russia being used in one instance on shirt and cuff buttons. Formerly it was only possible to produce the polish on flat surfaces, but Bordinet has been able to do this on concave portions, as on the body and tail of a fish and the interior of the ring. His tools produce not only straight lines, as in the wheel, the racquet and the flies' wings, but a free modelling, as in the pansy, the Russian arms and the scarabeus. He has invented these tools himself, and intends that his son alone shall have the use of them. They are exceedingly delicate and difficult to handle. He has spent thirty-five years bringing them to perfection. It is comparatively but a few years since it was possible to pierce holes in diamonds. This feat made possible the placing of diamonds on a string, alternating with pearls. This work now is done generally in diamond cutting establishments.

The official committee engaged in revising French orthography has decided that the letter x is no longer to be used to indicate the plural; hence it will be proper hereafter to write 'eaus,' 'chevaus,' 'bureaus,' etc.

ANIMALS' WANDERINGS

RATS THE MOST MIGRATORY—LEMMINGS'S RACE WITH DEATH.

(London 'Answers.')

The fable of the country mouse and the town mouse has a foundation in fact. Mice occasionally migrate in large numbers when food grows scarce, and travel considerable distances to fresh houses. Farmers in a part of Perthshire had a good reason to become aware of this fact when, a couple of years ago, vast swarms of mice invaded their cornfields at harvest time.

But the mouse only travels when it has to. The rat, on the contrary, seems to take a yearly outing, in very much the same fashion as do human beings. Rats are the most migratory creatures in the world. Whole troops of rats leave the towns at the end of summer and spend a month or two in the country, apparently in order to enjoy the change of food which the country affords at that time of the year in the way of fresh fruit and grain. Before the cold weather sets in they are all back in their old quarters.

Reindeer migrate with the same regularity as swallows. They move south when winter sets in, but as soon as ever the snow begins to melt they travel stealthily north, sometimes for as much as a thousand miles.

To end a holiday by deliberate suicide is so strange a phenomenon that for a long time naturalists looked upon the stories of the migration of the lemmings as an improbable fiction. Yet the facts are beyond dispute. At irregular intervals these rat-like creatures start out from their homes in the fastnesses of northern Scandinavia in huge droves, numbering tens of thousands, and travel steadily southward. Death pursues them in a hundred forms. Hawks and other birds of prey hover above them. Foxes, wolves and man decimate them. Thousands are drowned in rivers. Yet the rest struggle on until they reach the sea. They do not stop. They plunge in, swim out and struggle on, until at last their strength fails and they drown. Not one ever returns from the journey of death.

TREES IN A WIND.

('Western Architect.')

The big wind that passed over the twin cities recently taught much about what trees to plant for permanent shade and other effects. One might easily have expected the softer varieties of wood to break first, but would hardly be prepared to see the ease with which box elders and soft maples are uprooted. When it is let alone the former likes to branch near the ground, and it can be seen on the prairie more like a gigantic bush than like a tree. This habit of growth would not call for any great spread of roots except in capturing nourishment, an operation in which the tree is supposed to excel. We have known a tree of the kind to send its roots to almost any length in the seams of a quarry, yet in well-sodded and watered lawns it is the first to give way at the root. It should be less missed than any other sort. Among the indigenous trees the elms hold an intermediate position, furnishing not so much more resistance to the winds than the sorts mentioned. This is a pity, they being such universal favorites for shade trees. Coniferous trees and the larches seem to hold up well against winds, as do the ashes and white walnuts, although so few of the latter are used for shade that one cannot speak with confidence of their performance. Coming to trees of slower growth and harder wood, the hard maples in the track of the storm seemed to suffer much more than their number would warrant, but the oaks preserved their reputation for sturdiness, while the humble hackberry held its own as well as any. By the way, oaks of some varieties are by no means so slow of growth as imagined by some, nor are they so averse to the ways of civilization as has been taught.

Dogs are allowed to enter tramway-cars in Berlin, but must be held in their masters' laps and paid for as if they were human passengers.

Home Department.

Christmas.

(Margaret E. Sangster.)

Again the Christmas music
Awakes the happy morn
Again in pain and weariness,
The Son of Man is born.
And cradled in the Virgin's arms,
Again the Christ we see;
True Son of God to earth come down
For love of you and me.

Once more the Christmas music!
The challenge from the sky,
Till all the air is quickened,
And our human hearts reply.
"Good will and peace!" the seraphs sing,
Low bending to our need,
And 'peace' we chant with eager breath,
Though war has been our creed.

Once more the Christmas music!
The little children bring
Their sweet untroubled voices
To hail the infant King.

And starry tapers glance and shine
On laden Christmas trees!
Who gave Himself, the King Divine,
Gives little gifts for these.

Again the Christmas music!
Come, haste with spice and gold,
And kneel again in humbleness,
As knelt the group of old,
Who first around the manger
In joy and meekness bent,
And saw the Mother brood her Babe,
In gladness and content.

Again the Christmas music!
Awakes the happy morn!
Again in pain and weariness,
The Son of Man is born.
And, cradled in the Virgin's arms,
The blessed Christ we see,
True Son of God, to earth come down
For love of you and me.

Mrs. Burke's Pudding.

(By Mary N. Prescott, in 'Harper's Bazar.')

It had always been the custom in Mrs. Capulet's day to bake one of her best plum puddings during Christmas week for the char-woman, Mrs. Burke, who was never likely to taste such a dainty at other seasons. 'Why should we keep all the good things to ourselves,' she used to ask, 'eat plum pudding whenever we fancy it, and this poor, hard-working woman never know the taste of such a morsel?' It was also the custom of the house 'to build,' as Harry Capulet used to say, several of these rich puddings at the same time; they would keep for weeks or months without spoiling, and there they were, at a moment's notice, if dinner company arrived unexpectedly on washing or ironing days, when it was inconvenient to concoct nice desserts. When Mrs. Harry Capulet took the management of affairs after his mother's death, her husband's cousin, who had been regent during the interregnum, said to her at Christmas time: 'I hope, dear, you will continue Mrs. Burke's pudding; she has received it for so many years, she will feel injured, I'm afraid, unless you do.'

'Oh, certainly,' answered Mrs. Harry, who was of an economical turn of mind; 'I shall give Mrs. Burke a pudding, but not one of these. What are you thinking about—waste all these delicacies on a char-woman?'

'Gingerbread pudding, with a few raisins added, will satisfy her quite as well,' put in Mrs. Harry's sister.

'What they call a poor-man's pudding?' asked Mrs. Harry.

'Yes—the very thing.'

'But, my dear,' expostulated Sue Capulet, 'Mrs. Burke will know; she has been accustomed to the best. I have made it a principle to send her as good as I kept; I hated to scrimp her at Christmas-time.'

'Oh, you're too extravagant, Cousin Sue. Besides, you give an old ignorant charwoman credit for all your own virtues and tastes. I don't think it worth while to waste so much money upon her; a poor-man's pudding is more appropriate for the circumstances.'

'Noblesse oblige,' insisted Sue. But Mrs. Harry laughed, and ordered the poor-man's pudding to be baked the same size as her own plum puddings.

'I can hardly tell them apart, cook has given them all such a rich brown. Surely, the proof of the pudding is in the baking as well as the eating.'

But Sue sighed. 'Mrs. Burke is English. You won't be able to deceive her about an English plum pudding.'

'I'm not going to label it, and she can take it or leave it. Beggars shouldn't be choosers, I've heard,' cried Mrs. Harry, who couldn't keep her temper as well as she could keep other things.

'That was a pudding!' said Mrs. Burke, one day after Christmas, having come in for some work. Mrs. Harry looked at Sue. 'I think,' continued Mrs. Burke, 'they grow nicer every year, Mrs. Capulet. This one just melted in your mouth; it was too good for porr folks.'

'There!' cried Mrs. Capulet, as soon as Mrs. Burke's back was turned, 'what did I tell you, Sue? After educating Mrs. Burke up to the English plum pudding! This is all the good it does to educate the lower classes, you see.'

'I hope it isn't blarney in Mrs. Burke,' hazarded Sue.

'A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still,'

quoted Mrs. Harry.

After this, whenever Sue and Mrs. Harry disagreed, her sister would says, 'Remember Mrs. Burke's Christmas pudding, Sue.' However, the matter faded out of their minds in time, and perhaps they would never have thought of it again if Mr. Gus Blake hadn't happened to drop in upon them. Now Mr. Blake was somebody worth while in Miss Lily's eyes. She had met him here and there, yachted with him, picnicked with him, lunched with him; once he had even sent her some flowers; she had some of them now, pressed in a book of love sonnets. He was one of those cordial people who shake hands as if they were making love. Miss Lily was more than fond of his society; she intended to marry him. But it was a pity that he should arrive on the only day in the week when they had a picked-up dinner.

'There is one of the Christmas puddings left at any rate,' said Mrs. Harry; 'that will redeem the dinner.'

Mr. Gus Blake was very affable as usual. He and Lily sang duets together before dinner; she had also to show him over the grounds, the view of the river, the eagle's nest; they hunted for four-leaved clovers together, and she told his fortune with a daisy. He was complimentary and gallant. Lily felt as if a crisis was at hand. They met Sue, with her hands full of wild flowers, coming from school.

'A neighbor?' he asked, with his most indifferent manner, as she just nodded and hurried by.

'Oh, no. That is Sue Capulet, Harry's cousin. She used to keep his house before he married.'

'Indeed.'

'Yes. She's rather prim in her way, opinionated, like all country people.'

'Ah! she must be very disagreeable.'

'Perhaps; but one needs to live with her to find it out.'

'And you live with her?'

'Yes. She will live here I suppose till somebody marries her.'

'Then she has a lover?'

'I never heard of one.'

'And yet she is not precisely ugly,' with a wicked twinkle in his eyes.

'No; not at all; only commonplace,' conceded Lily.

The dinner progressed as far as the dessert. It was a picked-up one, to be sure; but what could any one expect who came without announcing himself, Mrs. Harry assured herself. Mr. Blake was a famous diner-out; he knew, moreover, how to make himself agreeable over a dinner of herbs; and then there was her English plum pudding to top off with. How plump and delicious it looked as it came upon the table, and what royal odors it emitted! She cut it, with pride in her mien. She tasted it, and shot a quick glance at Mrs. Harry, but said nothing. The guest was quietly nibbling at it and talking brilliantly. Presently Lily, who had been listening to him, attacked it. She turned pale, and gave her plate a little angry push. Then Mrs. Harry, having helped everybody else, settled herself to the enjoyment of her pudding. Sue, regarding her, saw a look of consternation gather upon her face. She uttered an exclamation as if she had been wounded.

'Sue,' she said, angrily, 'you carried the wrong pudding to Mrs. Burke. This is the poor-man's pudding,' regardless of her guest.'

'I carried the pudding the cook gave me,' returned Sue.

'No wonder Mrs. Burke thought it too good for poor folk!' put in Lily, sourly.

They both glowered at Sue. They were obliged to repress their wrath before their guest, but there were too full of indignation to talk rationally or coherently. If Mr. Blake guessed that there was thunder in the air, he was as facetious and anecdotal as usual, ignored the atmospheric changes, and did not hurry away. But when he was obliged to take his train at last, the thunderbolt burst about Sue's head.

'So you carried your point, after all my directions to the contrary,' said Mrs. Harry; 'Mrs. Burke had her English plum pudding in spite of me.'

'I had nothing to do with it,' returned Sue; 'it was as much a surprise to me as to you.'

'Pity Harry hadn't been here,' said Miss Lily, ignoring Sue's version. 'If his wife isn't to be mistress in his house, it is time he knew it. A poor-man's pudding to set before Mr. Gus Blake, one of the most fastidious of men!'

'I'm very sorry,' said Sue. 'It wasn't a nice pudding.'

'Nor a nice thing for you to do in another's house.'

'Mrs. Capulet, I had nothing whatever to do with it,' protested Sue.

'Susan Capulet, I don't believe a word you say.'

'And if I were sister, you or I should leave the house.'

And so it happened that Sue packed her trunks, and Harry Capulet had such a version of Mrs. Burke's pudding that he did not dream of recalling her.

She went to a friend's house in the city, who had promised to find her a situation.

In the meantime Mrs. Capulet's servants confided the story of the plum pudding to Mrs. Burke herself, and Mr. Gus Blake's part in it. Mrs. Burke felt it her duty to write Mr. Blake and repeat the whole affair, and through him to help sweet Miss Sue, who would never hurt a fly, out of her trouble.

Mr. Blake smiled over this letter. So they had made it hot for Miss Sue! He had suspected as much. He went to call on his friend, Mrs. Barnes, and request her co-operation. He was shown into the music room, and met Sue.

'So,' he said, shaking hands, 'this is the result of Mrs. Burke's pudding. What a lucky pudding for me and Mrs. Burke!' And then Mrs. Barnes entered.

'I came,' he said, 'to consult you about the affairs of a friend of mine who has come to grief. Her case is even worse than that of the man in the South who burnt his mouth eating cold plum porridge.'

The upshot of the consultation was that Sue had a position, a little later, where Mr. Blake was intimate enough to drop in at his pleasure and carry the governess off for a few hours' recreation in the Park behind his span; and so it happened that one day Lily and Mrs. Capulet received the wedding cards of Miss Susan Capulet and Mr. Gustavus Blake, which was all owing to Mrs. Burke's pudding.

The Christmas Tree.

For little children everywhere
A joyous season still we make.
We bring our precious gifts to them,
Even for the dear child Jesus' sake.
—Phoebe Cary.

(By Ella Morris Kretschmar.)

The Christmas tree, of whatever size, should be symmetrical in outline, if possible. The first step to be taken is to thin the branches somewhat, without injuring its symmetry, that the decorations may have full effect without an appearance of being crowded.

The next step is to fix the tree firmly to a base. To this end saw the trunk off squarely, and with nails secure it to the bottom of a wooden box (a soap-box will answer) by placing the tree on the floor, holding the base up and driving the nails through the bottom of the box. Now stand it upright, holding it straight the while, and fasten four strong slats (previously prepared) across the top of the box, crossing each other, so that the trunk will secure it absolutely.

Next provide for safe lighting, a most necessary factor in the enjoyment of the tree. This is best accomplished by radiating-rods, conforming to the outline of the branches (varying from six inches at the top to three feet or more at the bottom, according to the size of the tree). Bore holes with an auger at six-inch intervals spirally up the tree-trunk, from base to top, and shape the ends of the rods to fit into these holes closely. These rods should be about one-half an inch in diameter, substantial enough to not only be a firm rest for the candle-sockets, but also to hang things upon. Paint them green, and they become an integral part of the tree; or if noticeable, it is to add rather than detract from the general effect. Do not imagine that this rod feature is difficult of accomplishment. It is not; and being an absolute safeguard against accident is worth the little extra trouble involved.

After covering the box neatly (white muslin will answer, covered with sprays of green left from thinning the branches, and loosely tacked on) the tree is ready for trimming. Of course, it must be bright and gay in its final appearance, but it should not be inharmoniously so. Select a color scheme, and while not confining yourself to it absolutely let it predominate strongly. Yellow is very effective.

There should be nothing on the tree that could not be classed as 'Christmas fruit,' but a wise exception is a scattering of paper flowers. Place a red rose (or other flower easily made at home) where each rod enters the tree, and a yellow one at the tip of each large branch.

Make a number of little yellow silk bags, which fill with sugared pop-corn, dates and raisins. The same filling will also answer for cornucopias, of which there should be quite a good supply in varying sizes and colors.

Clear candy rings and others of crystallized sugar may be slipped on the end twigs of the large branches by the dozen, each to be plucked with delight at the proper time.

Gilded walnuts are indispensable, and even more effective are those wrapped in copper-leaf (which looks like gold-leaf), the ragged ends hanging down. First wire the nuts so as to hang them on the tree, touch them over with mucilage, lay each one on a copper leaf, rolling it up loosely, leaving it ragged, not neat and even. These nuts are very gay and pretty. The leaf costs but a trifle.

Some fine red apples and perfect oranges must be distributed judiciously, and any normal child will declare there never was such fruit.

Christmas cakes should be much in evidence. A child's name in icing (specially effective on a heart-shaped cake), is a feature much appreciated as an evidence of Santa Claus's astuteness, and also of the tree's destiny having been carefully planned.

Stick-candy, large and small, tied in bunches with yellow baby ribbon is another effective feature. The old-fashioned sugar hearts, grotesque figures, windmills, chickens, etc., must have a place.

Gilt-paper bands, cut like lattice work, holding figs; tinsel and colored paper slippers, boxes or other designs (these latter can be bought) filled with goodies, nuts and wholesome candies; peppermint canes and the bonbons, large and small, holding paper caps—indeed, anything pretty may be added that has some meaning, can hold 'Christmas fruit,' and is not merely a meaningless gewgaw.

On the topmost branch the little wax angel, or Christ-child, may be attached, the size appropriate to the size of the tree. These little figures generally come very shabbily dressed, a matter easily remedied by changing the soiled for a fresh skirt, or by taking off the skirt entirely and tying a pretty ribbon with ends about the waist or over the shoulder.

The above material, in quantities suited to the size of the tree, will give a beautiful result. The candles should be yellow, if that is the predominating color of the tree's trimmings.

Do not make the mistake of hanging gifts on the tree. The tree is from Santa Claus, the gifts from family and friends—a distinction which should be made clear to each little mind. And label each gift before placing it under the tree—the proper place for all Christmas gifts. Santa Claus is sure to be given credit for anything anonymous.

The writer once received a shock not easily forgotten. After much shopping, supplemented by work at home, a beautiful tree, with numerous gifts beneath, gladdened the heart and eyes of her one and only on Christmas morning. Everything was duly enjoyed throughout the day, but in the twilight two little arms were slipped about mother's neck, and a soft voice asked: 'Mother, why is it that everybody gives me pretty things on Christmas but you and father—Aunt Mary, Uncle Edwin, Eloise, Mamie, all the rest of the family, and even my friends—all but just you? I would rather have something from you than anyone, even Santa Claus.'

Think of it! After so much effort, and no explanations possible! Santa Claus still gets credit for the tree, but mother's and father's gifts are plainly marked.

As for Santa Claus, may he not be regarded by the Christian as typical of the giver of good gifts? Santa Claus needs no apologist. He has made lives better and brighter since his first coming.

Do not regard the Christmas tree a 'bother,' even if fatigue and sacrifice are its price. Remember how rich you are in having some one in your heart and home who is expecting Santa Claus. And remember the splendid privilege of conferring so much happiness.—The 'Woman's Home Companion.'

CHRISTMAS SONG OF THE OLD CHILDREN.

Well for youth to seek the strong,
Beautiful and brave!
We, the old, who walk along
Gently to the grave,
Only pay one court to Thee,
Child of all Eternity.

We are old who once were young
And we grow more old;
Songs we are that have been sung
Tales that have been told;
Yellow leaves, wind-blown to Thee
Childhood of Eternity.

If we come too sudden near,
Lo, Earth's infant cries
For our faces wan and drear
Have such withered eyes!
Thou, Heaven's child, turn'st not away,
From the wrinkled ones who pray.

Grey-haired children come in crowds,
Thee, their hope to greet;
Is it swaddling clothes or shrouds
Hampering so our feet?
Eldest Child, the shadows gloom!
Take the aged children home.

We have had enough of play,
And the wood grows drear;
Many who at break of day
Companied us here—
They have vanished out of sight,
Gone and met the coming light.

Fair is this out-world of Thine,
But its nights are cold;
And the sun that makes it fine
Makes us soon so old!
Long its shadows grow and dim—
Father, take us back with Him!
—George Macdonald.

With the Children.

CHILDISH GIFTS.

Do mothers always appreciate the little efforts their children make to please and do right? Or do they too often forget to give the word of praise, the smile of commendation so dear to the child's heart? Sometimes the child, in his endeavors to do something to make his mother happy, meets with some trifling accident that calls down wrath upon his young head. He may perhaps get his clothes soiled or torn while in pursuit of something that he wants to 'bring home to mother.' In such a case how does the average mother meet his effort?

A story is told of a sturdy little lad who waded far into the stream to gather water lilies, and with his chubby hands filled with the coveted treasures he started for home, his clothes dripping with the water. The question is asked: 'How did his mother meet his gift?' With many mothers the following scene would be apt to occur, the first thought expressed being:

'Go this instant and change your clothes, you bad boy, to get so wet.'

'But, mother,' says the lad, 'do you see these lovely lilies—and smell how sweet they are.' But he is only met with the rebuff:

'Go and change your clothes, I say.'

'Are we not sometimes a bit too practical?' asks Clara F. Lord, in telling this little story in the 'North-Western Christian Advocate.' 'Too prone to censure first and show pleasure second? Cannot a more fitting time be found to instil habits of carefulness, of neatness, etc., into the child's mind, that when he comes, with his heart in his hand and love in his eyes, to offer a gift that it has cost him something to secure, even though his clothing be wet or torn and his face and hands far from clean?

'And again, are we sufficiently gracious, are we true to our own best selves, when, on learning that something—never mind how small a service—has been done for us, we say: "What did you do that for? There was no need of it!" Was it not prompted by love, and should we not understand why it was done? How much simpler, sweeter, more natural, more loving, would have been a "thank you" straight from the heart, accompanied by a smile!—never the perfunctory, formal "thank you" given too often, and without a smile.'

I hold him great who for love's sake
Can give with earnest generous will;
Yet he who takes for love's sweet sake
I think I hold more generous still.
—Adelaide Ann Proctor.

Games—for Old and Young.

The following suggestions of jolly things to do not too hard for the little ones, and yet with a possibility of jolly fun for the older ones, will be welcomed by those who have family gatherings in these long evenings.

For most of these contests prizes might be given, but in that case the prizes chosen should in no case be of money value. The pleasure and fun disappear always when the desire is to win for the sake of the value of the prize. A funny toy, a comical candy, animal, something which will add to the pleasure and fun is always allowable.

These contests are not new, but they have the advantage of stirring people up and giving them a chance to move about, and even the shy ones will not be able to stick in the corners and will find they have enjoyed themselves in spite of themselves.

SPOON RACE.

Five persons compete at a time in this event. The cups are placed in a line about three feet apart. In another line, parallel with this one, about ten feet from it, five peanuts are arranged for each person. The five contestants, each being provided with a tablespoon, are to stand on the right-hand side of their bowls. At the word go, which is to be given by the referee, they all start and run for the peanuts. Each person picks up one in his tablespoon, brings it back and puts it in his cup. The hand must not touch the peanut. He then goes and gets the second one, then the third one, and so on until all are put in the cup. The person doing this most quickly of the five gets two points toward the total evening score. Peanuts that are dropped on the floor instead of the cup, must be picked up in the tablespoon and placed in the cup before the race shall be counted as over. Apples or potatoes may be used in place of the peanuts, and dishes instead of cups.

NEEDLE-THREADING CONTEST.

Each person should be given four needles, these should be common sewing needles, having eyes sufficiently large so that they will take the thread without great difficulty. Four pieces of white spool cotton about a foot long, should be furnished with the needles. They should not be threaded. Each person may smooth the end of the thread before the competition. When everybody is ready, each person having needle in one hand and a piece of thread in the other, the one giving the entertainment, should say, 'Get Ready—Go.' Each person will then thread their four needles as rapidly as possible. As soon as this has been accomplished by any person he should immediately call out done and take it to the starter.

MARBLE-ROLLING CONTEST.

A long line should be drawn on the floor with chalk or indicated by a scene on the carpet or matting should it be selected. Nine feet from this the competitors should be arranged, and each person in turn should roll his marble so as it will stay as near the crack or line as possible. If one marble hit another, those two persons should roll again.

When each person has rolled the person whose marble is nearest to the crack should be given first place, the person who is next, second place, and so on, the points being as before, five, four, three, two and one. In case of doubt as to any two marbles, it will be necessary to measure the two distances with great accuracy. This can be done easily by laying down a piece of paper and marking on it the distance of the marble from the mark, and then comparing this with the other marble in question.

COMPETITIVE PEANUT HUNT.

The peanuts should be carefully hidden, not more than one, two or three in a place, all over the room. They may be under the corner of the rugs, behind pictures, lying between the sheets of a newspaper, underneath the table, any unexpected place will form a good spot.

The contestants should be all placed together in the centre of the rooms. At the word 'Go,' they should hunt for the peanuts as rapidly as possible. At the end of five minutes by the clock, each person should bring to the secretary all that he has found. The person getting the largest number secures first place.

PARLOR QUOITS.

This game can be bought or made at home. The quoits may be made of either rope or light wood and covered with bright cloth. One or more upright sticks of different heights set firmly in a board serves as posts and the players taking sides try to put the rings on the posts, pitching them from about fifteen feet away. Each ring put on counts for the side of the player pitching it and the score is marked on paper.

BEAN BAGS.

The old game of bean bags is still a favorite with the boys young and old, and is also easily made at home, being simply a large board in which is cut holes of different sizes. A dozen bags of stout cotton each holding about a cup of beans, are provided, and the players taking sides try to put the bags through the holes, the smaller holes counting higher in every case. The value of each hole should be marked clearly on the board and the score kept on paper.

How to Make Candy.

FONDANT.

Take two cups of sugar (one pound) and half a cup of water. Place these in a smooth agate saucepan, over the fire; stir until sugar is dissolved and the syrup begins to boil, then remove your paddle or spoon and be careful that you do not disturb the syrup again while boiling. As the boiling syrup throws crystals of sugar up on the sides of the saucepan; carefully wipe them off with a soft cloth dipped in cold water. Cover the saucepan and let the syrup boil five minutes. At this point add a quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar dissolved in cold water. Cook until you can form a soft ball between your thumb and fingers. When done pour the syrup out carefully, on an oiled meat platter or marble slab (do not oil it too close to the edge). When it wrinkles up when the platter or slab is tipped stir rapidly, one way, until you have a creamy white mass, then quickly knead with the hands into a ball, place in a bowl, cover and set away in a cool place until needed. It will keep several days.

You can repeat this process until sufficient fondant has been made, but will find it always better to boil a small quantity at a time.

A box of fine cream candies from a good confectioner will give you ideas of many varieties which may be made by adding to the fondant color and various flavoring essences. Many varieties of which may now be obtained at small cost. Many, however, prefer to keep their candy free from all such things, and dainty color and a variety of flavors may be obtained by the use of a small quantity of syrup from home preserved fruit. The yolk of an egg for yellow chocolate and strong coffee for brown, beet juice and cranberry juice for red and crimson, there is no end to the variety an ingenious worker can get out of the materials at hand in every household. Then a few nuts, dates, figs, raisins, a little peel, everything in fact that is good can be utilized. A very little practice will enable you to mould them satisfactorily. If the fondant gets a little dry and crumbly do not be worried, but knead it like bread or putty to a proper constituency, a little flavoring added will make it soft, or, if too soft, a little confectioners' sugar added will make it hard enough. Lay each cream when moulded on a piece of clean paper buttered or dusted with confectioners' sugar: do not let them touch each other until dry: Don't be disappointed if your candy has not the sharp moulded outlines of the factory-made creams for it will, instead, look like the expensive hand-made creeams turned out only by the best confectioners.

SUGAR TAFFY.

Three pounds best brown sugar, one pound butter, enough water to moisten the sugar; boil until crisp when dropped into cold water, then pour into pans, or upon platters, as thin as possible. It usually requires to boil fast, without stirring, three-quarters of an hour.

NUT BRITTLE.

Put two large cups of granulated sugar over a slow fire in a perfectly smooth skillet or iron saucepan; stir constantly until the sugar dissolves and cooks a delicate brown color. Do not have too hot a fire, and keep stirring; the sugar will lump at first, but will soon dissolve. Have ready a shallow buttered tin, with the surface covered with chopped walnuts or halves of pecan nuts or peanuts. Pour the syrup very quickly over the nuts, mark out in squares with a knife and when cold break apart.

MAPLE FUDGE.

Take three cups brown sugar, two of maple. Place over the fire and stir constantly while it boils until it gums when dropped in cold water. Add one cup of milk, half a cup water, butter size of an egg to the sugar and boil all together. When ready to remove from the fire add a cup of hickory nuts or English walnut meats and stir until it begins to sugar. Immediately spread in flat tins and when slightly cool mark out.

FRUIT GLACE.

Two cups of granulated sugar, one cup of hot water. Boil slowly half an hour, without stirring, then carefully dip the point of the spoon in the syrup, then into cold water. If the thread is brittle the syrup is ready; pour into a bowl and place over hot water. Dip white grapes, English walnuts (halved), cherries, orange quarters thoroughly dried, into this, separately, and drop on to oil or waxed paper to cool. Dip carefully, so as not to stir up the syrup.

COCOANUT DROPS.

To one grated cocoanut, add half its weight of sugar and the white of one egg, cut to a stiff froth; mix thoroughly and drop on buttered white paper or tin sheets. Bake fifteen minutes.

KISSES.

One egg, one cup sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup milk, one teaspoon cream of tartar, one-half of soda, flour enough to make a stiff dough; drop on tins and sprinkle over with powdered sugar. Bake in a quick oven.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is reported that Dr. Cochrane, the famous medical missionary in Persia, has been murdered. It is believed that the bandits who murdered the Rev. B. Labaree recently, mistook him for Dr. Cochrane.

Dr. John Paton is paying another visit to Sydney. The work on the New Hebrides, he says, was never more satisfactory than now. The whole Bible has been translated into the native language, and part has been translated into twenty-four other languages and dialects.

'I believe,' said a thoughtful young layman last week, 'that the next twenty-five years are to witness the best opportunity for pure and undefiled religion that it has ever had in this country. It may come to the surface in new forms, but the time is ripe for a sane, strong, modern evangelism.' Is it not rational to assume that this is to be the case and ought not faith to be daring enough to cherish this grand expectation for our entire land.—'Congregationalist.'

There are many who seem to delight in saying that ministers' sons do not amount to much. The 'American Boy' furnishes a list of the sons of ministers, including the following, who certainly have honored their fathers as well as themselves: Agassiz, Hallam, Jonathan Edwards, Whatley, Parkham, Bancroft, the Wesleys, Beechers and Spurgeons, Cowper, Coleridge, Tennyson, Lowell, Holmes, Emerson, Charles Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, Macaulay, Thackeray, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Swift, Sterne, Hazlitt, Presidents Cleveland and Arthur, Peter Stuyvesant, Adoniram Judson, Timothy Dwight, Henry Clay, Fitz Green Halleck, Morse, the inventor; Justices Field and Brewer, Senator Dolliver, and others.

FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

('C. E. World.')

Sunday-school Acrostic. — That very bright man, the Rev. C. D. Crane, Maine's field secretary, has prepared the following acrostic, answering the question, 'How can the Christian Endeavor Society aid the Sunday-school?'

S. Select some of your best members to serve on the Sunday-school committee. Retain the same committees for at least a year. The Christian Endeavor Sunday-school committee is a formal link between the school and the society.

U. Utilize the Sunday-school committee. Insist upon their being used. A committee that does nothing is good for nothing.

N. Never refuse any reasonable demand of the superintendent by saying that you are 'too busy.' Find time for what is most important. Put first things first.

D. Do not forget to pray for the Sunday-school. Pray in the closet and in the meetings. 'Prayer climbs the ladder Jacob saw.' Prayer is indispensable to all real success.

A. Ask the superintendent to lead the Christian Endeavor Society occasionally. Make it a Sunday-school meeting. Ask him to state frankly what he needs, and how you can help him.

Y. You can, perhaps, arrange to have some one take the Christian Endeavor Sunday-school Correspondence Course. For particulars write to A. R. Willis, Tremont Temple, Boston.

S. Substitute teachers can be supplied, on call, from the Sunday-school committee, or a special Christian Endeavor teachers' supply class. What a relief such a class would be to many a bewildered and discouraged superintendent!

C. Canvass thoroughly for new scholars. Sweep every nook and corner with the Christian Endeavor broom. Thousands of children never go to Sunday-school. Some of them live near you. Find them, and by a loving compulsion bring them in.

H. Home-department classes can be formed. Some who cannot attend Sunday-school will, if asked, gladly join the home department. Don't forget the babies and the cradle roll.

O. Organize a teachers' meeting, or a normal class, or both in one. Dr. Schauffler has said: 'I say it carefully, that in the average church the teachers' meeting is of more importance than the regular prayer meeting. Both can be carried on by the same man without his breaking down.'

O. Organize new Sunday-schools in neglected neighborhoods. The Sunday-school committee can assume this responsibility.

L. Let the superintendent feel that he can always depend upon the Christian Endeavor Society to back him up, that the members are 'minute-men, ready to go anywhere or do anything at his call.'

A WONDERFUL REVIVAL.

('Christian Globe.')

Perhaps the greatest evangelistic effort that England has ever seen is now under way in Liverpool, in the great Tournament Hall, which has been erected in the old Exhibition Grounds in Edge-lane, and beautifully fitted up with chairs to seat 10,000 people, with large corridors and roomy aisles that will accommodate at least 2,500 people more. 'You'll never be able to fill this building,' was the comment of many to the different members of the committee; but the committee knew what prayer and effort would accomplish, and their prayers were surely rewarded on Sunday night, and their highest hopes more than realized. when they reached that hall and found it already filled, and people kept flocking in until it was packed to the doors, the corridors being filled to the outer doors, and hundreds outside trying in vain at every door to seek an entrance. The first gathering was a reception meeting. This was one of the most enthusistic meetings. Great rounds of cheers greeted the members of the committee, clergymen, ministers, and evangelists, when they entered the hall. An immense choir, numbering 3,200 voices, stretched itself all the way across the front of the building. A number of well-known ministers addressed the vast audience, and the meeting was closed with prayer and the benediction by Archdeacon Madden. All went away with the feeling that great blessing was coming to Liverpool, and that they must pray, and keep praying, for this was the one note that was constantly struck through the whole service.

On Saturday evening a magnificent band of workers met for consultation and advice. Questions were put to Dr. Torrey as to different methods of dealing with specific cases, and all questions were promptly answered. Then followed a talk on 'What we expect the workers to do,' by Dr. Torrey.

Sunday was a day of great blessing. The morning meeting at 8 o'clock, for workers, was well filled. and there was a very earnest hour spent, singing and praying, and listening to words of advice on soul winning from Mr. Alexander. On Sunday afternoon a great crowd came to the building, about 5,000 to 6,000 being present. Dr. Torrey preached on II. Cor. iv., 13: 'We also believe, and therefore speak.' At the close of the meeting an invitation was given to Christians who were dissatisfied with their own lives, and wanted more power, to stand up. A great number arose to their feet. Then, while they remained standing, all those who had been Christians, but had backslidden, and wanted to come back to God, were asked to stand; then all those who had never been Christians, but would, from this day, accept Jesus Christ as their Saviour, surrender to him as their Lord and Master, and to begin to confess him as such before the world, and live to please him in everything. A great many also rose to their feet on these two last invitations, and they were then invited to come to the front, and were dealt with personally, in all about fifty.

The doors were opened at six o'clock for the evening meeting, and soon the people began to come. The hall was packed, even the standing room in the corridors being occupied, and many turned away. The service was very solemn and impressive. When the invitation was given out, about 150 came to the front, a large proportion being young men—possibly five out of every six. Truly this is a great awakening time for Liverpool. God grant that his own children may be faithful in prayer and work, that thousands upon thousands may be brought to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ during the weeks that are to follow.

DR. TORREY'S WELCOME MEETING ADDRESS.

I want to bring to you to-night the same verse, said Dr. Torrey, that I have taken in a great many other places. I am not quite sure but that I used it here at the other welcome meeting. If I did it is well worth repeating. Psalms lxii., 5, 'My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from him.'

Now, I have learnt to-night we have been adversely criticized. I am not very much given to reading criticisms or very much given to reading praises, of what may be done through us, though I get more good out of the criticisms than I do out of the laudations. But if I read either, it is the criticisms; but, friends, however strong the criticism may have been, and whatever it may have been, it does not trouble me one little bit. Why not? Because if the criticism is just, and I see it, I will profit by it and thank the man that made it. If the criticism is unjust, God will take care of it. I am going to tell you in a very few words what we expect you to do.

First of all, we expect you to pray. Don't bother about answering the criticisms. God will take care of them, and the more they criticize the more you pray; the more they oppose, the more you hold on to God.

'I believe we are going to see a great time, not because Alexander is a great singer, and certainly not because I am a great preacher, and not even because this is such a great hall—this is a magnificent hall. But why I am expecting a great time is because I know we have a great God, and I know that God just longs to work, and he does the very most every time that we make it possible for him to do. How much are you going to make it possible for God to do through you? How much are you going to make it possible for him to do through me? You say, "That is your look-out." No, it isn't, it is your look-out. If you pray for me as you ought to pray, and as I believe a great many of you will pray, I won't have a bit of trouble about preaching. I don't know whether I will make the people hear right down at the back of the hall or not; I think I shall. But whether I do or not, if you pray as you ought, God will make them hear right down in the very last seat. One night in Birmingham my voice had gone all to pieces. It seemed as if I could hardly whisper—my voice was all in shreds. I prayed something like this in my opening prayer. "O God, if there is some one here to-night that cannot hear my voice, let them hear thine." There was a young woman there who had not heard my voice, for she was stone deaf. If I had been in the very best of voice she could not have heard. But while I was preaching she heard God's voice, and was saved, stone deaf though she was. But, friends, the Lord God Almighty can speak to the stone deaf. The Lord God can reach those young men down in the very last seat in the hall, and he will if you pray.

'Mr. Moody once told me this story long after the incident. He went over to London in 1872, when his church lay in ashes, and while his new church in Chicago was building, not in order to preach, but to listen to others whom he thought could preach better than he. One Sunday he was prevailed upon to preach. He got up there that Sunday morning and he preached.

'"I never had such a hard time preaching in my life," he said. "Everything was perfectly dead. I said to myself as I tried to preach, 'What a fool I was to consent to preach. I came here to listen, and here I am preaching.' As I drew towards the end of my sermon I felt a sense of relief that I would be through in a few minutes. Then," he said, "the awful thought came to me, 'You have got to do it again to-night.' I tried to get out of my night meeting, but I could not. I had promised to preach that night, and I must keep my word. I went back to preach that night. The building was packed with people. There was a new atmosphere. The powers of an unseen world seemed to have fallen upon the audience. As I drew to the close I became emboldened to give out the invitation, so when I finished my sermon, I said, 'If there is a man or woman here who will to-night accept Jesus Christ, let them stand up.' About 500 people arose to their feet. I thought there must be some mistake, and I asked the people to be seated, then I repeated the invitation in a stronger form, and they all arose again. Again I asked them to be seated, thinking there must be some mistake. 'Now,' I said, 'if there are any of you who really mean to accept Christ to-night, pass into the vestry, and your pastor and I will meet you there.' They commenced to stream in through the two doors. I said, 'Mr. Lessee, do you know these people?' He said, 'Some of them.' 'Are they your people, Mr. Lessee?' 'Some of them.' 'Are they converted?' 'Not as far as I know.' We went into the vestry, and I stood up and gave out a stronger invitation, and I asked all that really meant to accept Christ then and there to stand up. They all arose, about 500 of them. I asked them to be seated again. I still thought there must be some mistake, so I said, 'I am going to leave London to-morrow for Dublin; but your pastor will be here to-morrow night. If you really mean it come back and meet him.' I went to Dublin. No sooner had I reached there than I received a telegram from Mr. Lessee. It was Tuesday morning, and he said: 'Mr. Moody, there was a bigger crowd out Monday night than Sunday. There is a great revival breaking out in my church. Come back and help me.'" Mr. Moody hurried back to London. There was a revival in London that added hundreds of souls to the churches of London. That was before he came here for his work—his introduction into England. When he had finished that story, I said to him: 'Somebody must have been praying.' 'Oh,' he said, 'Didn't I tell you that? That is the point of the story. There was a woman in my congregation that morning who had an invalid sister. She went home and said to her: 'Who do you think preached for us this morning?' and her sister guessed all the persons who were in the habit of exchanging with Mr. Lessee, and she said, 'No, that is not he. It was Mr. Moody from Chicago.' When she said that the invalid turned pale. She said, 'What! Mr. Moody from Chicago. I read about him some time ago in an American paper, and I have been praying God to send him to London and to our church. If I had known he was going to preach this morning I would have eaten no breakfast. I would have spent the whole time in prayer. Now, sister, go out of the room, lock the door; no matter who comes, don't let them see me. I am going to spend the whole afternoon and evening in prayer.'" And while Mr. Moody stood in the pulpit and preached where all was coldness and death in the morning, that bedridden saint was holding him up in prayer before God, and God delights to answer prayer, and while the multitude saw Mr. Moody, God was looking at that bedridden saint.

'Men and women of Liverpool, there are enough of us here to-night, if we will improve our privilege of prayer, to bring down the power of God in Liverpool as it was never seen before. There are enough of us here to so pray that every seat in this vast auditorium will be packed every night. It is possible for every one of us so to pray that not only the building be full of people, but full of the presence and power of the Lord God Almighty. Will you pray?'

'There are two other things to expect. We expect your presence. When we were here before, we constantly begged you to stay away to make room for other people. There is room enough, for a week or two, at least, for everybody. Come.

'Thirdly, we expect you to go to work. Go out and find the fallen; go out and find the lost; go out and find the unbelieving; go out and find the drunken; go out and find the abandoned woman; go out and find every man and woman that is down in sin and sorrow; go out and find the broken-hearted, and bring them here, and bring them to Christ. Shall it be so? To-night is the first night. There has been enthusiasm and applause; but as the nights go on, I hope there will be no applause. I hope before many nights God will so fill this building with his presence that our hearts will be so hushed and awed that applause will be absolutely impossible. I expect before many nights that God will come upon us in such power that sometimes it will be impossible for me to speak, impossible for Mr. Alexander to sing, impossible for any man to pray; impossible to do anything but bow overwhelmed with the power and the glory in the presence of God. Shall it be so?'

THE NOTE OF REALITY.

The Rev. W. J. Dawson, of London, gave the Boston Congregational Ministers' Meeting a chapter from his personal experience. He said he had at one time contemplated leaving the pastorate and devoting himself to literature. He had been preaching for years to a congregation of respectable middle-class people, mostly Christian families. He had studied diligently to prepare sermons and they had listened attentively. But the work had dragged. Its results were in no way conspicuous.

Then he suddenly caught a new spirit from listening to an evangelist with a passion for bringing men to Christ. He imparted it to his congregation. He found that he had a message, definite, imperative, which he was compelled to deliver. The substance of it was that it was their business and his to persuade others outside of their company to believe on Jesus Christ and live for him. He laid the responsibility for doing this not only on the congregation as a whole, but on each member of it. They were inspired by his enthusiasm and since then have been constantly going to persons to persuade them to know Christ and bringing them to hear the gospel. Mr. Dawson said this experience had given a new meaning to his ministry. It had awakened in him a controlling impulse to influence individual men and women to live Christian lives, and had given a new note of reality to his preaching.

This is the keynote of the gospel, and its absence in our time is the chief cause of weakness of the ministry and the churches. Honest ministers will be moved to abandon their profession when they are not possessed by a passion to save souls. Church members will find their covenant vows irksome when they have ceased to do business in bringing the world to Christ by seeking men one by one in his name. The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan has been proclaiming it as his mission to deepen the spiritual life of Christians, and has gathered large audiences everywhere—a cheering evidence that the yearning after God in the Church has not died. Yet a limit will soon be found to that kind of mission. Dr. Morgan has now settled down to a permanent pastorate. He may gather into Westminster Chapel in London a large number of believers who are charmed by his spiritual preaching, but if he and they are not moved to go out after those who do not know Christ and to win them to follow him his ministry there will not continue long. A church which feeds only on itself may seem to grow lustily for a time. But it does not really grow. It will soon find its storehouse of spiritual food limited and stale.

This is the chief trouble with our prayer meetings. They have fed on themselves till appetite has palled. It is explained that greater culture makes one reticent about speaking of his spiritual experience. The truer explanation is that he has no experience worth speaking of, or, at any rate, worth listening to every week. The note of realty is missing. Lectures, sermons, Bible studies, hymn-singing, readings from poets, are only temporary expedients. They do not supply what Christians sought when they came together to pray and take counsel how to know Jesus Christ and to bring others into fellowship with him. It is better to give up prayer meetings which are such only in name, and wait until people come together with some adequate motive.

What ministers and churches most need to-day is the passion to get into the presence of Christ. Ministers possessed by the conviction that that is the thing most worth doing, won't leave the ministry. Church members who really believe that won't quit going to church.

To preach and talk only what one firmly holds to be true, and important because true, is to have the note of reality. Whoever knows Jesus Christ has truth enough to make it worth while for him to speak to others in Christ's name.

There are signs that the passion is kindling afresh in many hearts to make him known as Saviour and Lord. Cherish your knowledge of him by closer intimacy with him. Fan the embers of that passion. Seek some one to bring to the knowledge of Christ. Join hands with some other disciples to do this work. Be one of two or three to gather in his name to pray and to plan with him the conquest of some souls, and give yourself to that service with a will that does not think of defeat. A new day is dawning. Be of those who have awakened early to greet it.—The (Boston) 'Congregationalist.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

CHRIST THE LIFE AND LIGHT OF MEN.

(John i., 1-18.)

Golden Text.—In him was life; and the life was the light of men.—John i., 4.

INTRODUCTION.

After another six months in the study of Jewish history we return to the New Testament and take up the great Gospel of John. This Gospel is one of the most important of all the books of the Bible. Indeed, Dr. Torrey has said that, were he to be given the choice of but one book in the Bible, being prevented from ever having any other, he would take John's Gospel.

The Apostle John was a Galilean fisherman, who was called from his work to follow Christ. (Matthew iv., 21.) According to tradition he was a cousin of Christ. He has been described as the 'most intimate earthly friend' of Jesus. In addition to the Gospel bearing his name he is credited with three epistles and Revelation. According to early church history, John lived to extreme old age, being ninety or over when he died. His later ministry seems to have been at Ephesus, and there he was buried. In his character he combined gentleness and strength.

The Gospel of John was written probably at Ephesus, and in the latter part of the writer's life. Matthew wrote more especially with reference to the Jews; Mark with reference to the Romans; Luke, with reference to the Greeks; but John wrote for Christians generally. By the time his Gospel was written, doubts and misunderstandings had had opportunity to enter the church, so that John's Gospel came as a clear presentation of Christ as the Son of God and Saviour of men.

In this connection we are glad to avail ourselves of a synopsis of John's Gospel, presented last summer at Ocean Grove, by Dr. W. J. Erdman, who says:—

'The prologue consists of 18 verses; the epilogue of chapter 21. Between them lies the body of the Gospel. This is divided into four parts, and over them in turn may be written as titles the four clauses of xvi., 28.

Over part first, i., 19; ii., 11 write the clause: 'I came forth from the father;' he is not yet 'in the world' in the technical use of that word in John, but in private with his disciples.

'Over part second, ii., 12; xii., 50 write 'And am come into the world,' for this contains his public ministry.

'Over part third, xiii., 17, write, 'Again I leave the world,' for it is with this thought this third part opens. 'Jesus knowing his hour had come that he should depart out of this world unto the Father. . . . Jesus knowing that he came forth from God and was going to God,' washes the disciples feet.

'Over the fourth part write, 'And go to the Father,' for the first word spoken by him at the conclusion of his fulfilment of ancient type and prediction at the end of that brief arc of his progress which passed through death and the under world unto resurrection was that to Mary, 'Touch me not for I am not yet ascended unto the Father but to go to my brethren and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father, and to my God and your God.'

'The movement through that vast mysterious circle from God to God was finished. Even over the prologue, which is a miniature of the Gospel, can be written the words: 'From God to God,' and over the epilogue the words, 'If I will,' xxi., 23, for therein we learn how out of the unseen Holy Place Jesus is evermore guiding and allotting in service, suffering, and waiting until he come.'

THE WORD.

1. 'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

2. 'The same was in the beginning with God.

3. 'All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made.'

We might discover that John was going to deal with the divinity of Christ by the opening verse. When we take up the origin of things we turn to God. As in the opening verse of the Old Testament, giving the account of creation, so here, we commence with the words, 'In the beginning.' We are not dealing with a man, but with God come to earth in man's form, and John refers at the outset to his relation to the created universe.

The term 'Word' as here used with reference to Christ means, 'not only the spoken word, but the thought expressed by the spoken word.' It conveys the thought of the will and purpose of God as represented in Christ.

We see by verses 2 and 3 that Christ is co-eternal with God. All creation was the work of God, Father and Son. In these three opening verses see what a picture of Christ John has presented. He is not an exalted creature, but himself Creator; he has not had a beginning of existence, as men have, but is eternal. In short, he that hath seen Christ hath seen the Father.

LIFE AND LIGHT IN HIM.

4. 'In him was life; and the life was the light of men.

5. 'And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.'

Again we are reminded of the account of creation by the reference to light. What is life without light? This infinite being whom John is introducing to us is the author of both. John is preparing to present Christ as the Saviour of men, but who else can save men than the author of their existence?

But the darkness did not comprehend the light, and was not immediately banished by it. The struggle between the forces of light and darkness still continues.

THE WITNESS OF THE LIGHT.

6. 'There was a man sent from God, whose name was John.

7. 'The same came for a witness, to bear witness of the Light, that all men through him might believe.

8. 'He was not that Light, but was sent to bear witness of that Light.'

This is a Gospel of witnesses, the word 'witness' occurring forty-seven times. The first witness to Christ, the Light of the world, mentioned by John the Apostle, is John the Baptist, Christ's forerunner. John came to prepare the people for Christ's appearance, and was by some mistaken for the Messiah himself. Luke says, concerning the effect of John the Baptist's preaching, that 'all men mused in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not.'

Not only did John the Baptist seek to correct this idea, but now the Apostle John calls our attention to the distinction between John the Baptist, the witness of the Light, and Christ himself, the Light.

THE WORLD'S RECEPTION OF CHRIST.

9. 'That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.

10. 'He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not.

11. 'He came unto his own, and his own received him not.'

Here the writer goes back to the thought expressed above, of the light shining in darkness, but not being comprehended by the darkness. Christ, the true Light and Creator of the world, came into the world, but it did not know now receive him. He not only came to his world, but to his chosen race, but it received him not.

WHAT OF THOSE WHO DID RECEIVE HIM?

12. 'But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name:

13. 'Which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

14. 'And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth.'

The eighteen verses of this lesson contain in outline the principles of the Gospel of Christ. First, we have the setting forth of the divinity of Christ; second, his relation to creation as the source of life and light; third, his advent into the world and its rejection of him; fourth, the relation of Christ to those who do believe on him.

The world as such, and the Jewish race as such, rejected and slew Christ; yet there were and are multitudes of individuals who have believed and obeyed him. Notice the wording of verse 12. Men do not become sons of God by simply deciding to be such, by any virtue or accomplishment of their own. It is because Christ in whom they believe gives them this power. 'By grace are ye saved.' Men are born of God into his kingdom.

John beautifully speaks of Christ's life on earth when he says, 'And the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us.' The word here translated dwelt is in the original 'tented.' The thought is that Christ came down and camped with men in their wearisome journey through life, just as the Presence of God was in the tabernacle when the Israelites were journeying toward Canaan.

And this glory of Christ John says 'we beheld.' Doubtless he is recalling the Transfiguration when he, with Peter and James, saw the glorified Jesus and heard the voice from the cloud saying, 'This is my beloved Son.'

THE TESTIMONY OF JOHN AND OF BELIEVERS.

15. 'John bare witness of him, and cried, saying, This was he of whom I spake. He that cometh after me is preferred before me: for he was before me.

16. 'And of his fulness have all we received, and grace for grace.

17. 'For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.'

John the Baptist bore his testimony, which John now quotes, after having already referred to it. Then, in verse 16, he reminds his readers that they also have themselves the evidence of Christ's divinity, having received of his fulness and grace. 'Grace for grace' may mean grace upon grace, or grace to increase grace.

In verse 17 the apostle draws a clear distinction between the law and grace. The law was given through Moses, but only the Son of God could bring men into communion with God and confer his grace upon them.

CHRIST THE REVEALER OF THE FATHER.

18. 'No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him.'

Moses, a man, might be the bearer of the Law of God to men, but no man could reveal God himself, for no man has seen him: hence none but the only begotten Son of God can declare him to us. This Christ does. Coming to earth and becoming a man among men, while still divine, he links the divine and human in himself, and reveals the Father to the race.

The lesson for Jan. 8 is, 'The Witness of John the Baptist to Jesus.' (John i., 19-34.)

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Dec. 26.—John i., 1-18.
Tuesday, Dec. 27.—John viii., 12-20.
Wednesday, Dec. 28.—John xxii., 23-32.
Thursday, Dec. 29.—John xiv., 1-14.
Friday, Dec. 30.—Ps. xxxiv., 8-19.
Saturday, Dec. 31.—Rev. xix., 6-16.
Sunday, Jan. 1.—Rev. xxi., 22; xxii., 5.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE LIMITATIONS OF JESUS.

Some men think that the Lord in His human nature was subject to the imperfections of men and so limited in power and knowledge. We must not so limit the Son of God. His Divine nature would rather increase His human. The two made the man, not like Adam in the likeness of God, but God in the likeness of men. It is true, our Lord said He could do nothing of Himself. But He can do all He sees the Father doing. The Son gives life to whom He will. All judgment is committed to the Son. The dead shall hear His voice and live. (Jno. v., 19-30; viii., 28.) All authority is given to Him in heaven and on earth, that is the right and the power to command and to rule. Jesus will only reveal to men the things which the Father wills they should know. When on earth Jesus was still in the Father's bosom, having intimate and perfect knowledge with Him. He knew the Father's will and purposes toward men, and these He came to reveal. Jesus did not teach all He knew, the time had not come for that. (Jno. xvi., 12, 13.) He made known coming events, but it was not part of His mission to make known the season. (Acts i., 7.) When God appoints judgments, He does not name the day and hour. Jesus came to make known the day and hour of his merciful visitation. To-day is the day of salvation, but the day of judgment is future, it will come unexpectedly.

A BOLD LADY.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

Many a marriage suggests to an irreverent curiosity the question, 'Did the woman propose it?' But one seldom finds actual historic proof that she did. A recent delightful book on Scotland has an interesting and apparently authentic story of a case where the woman not only took the initiative, but took it in a high handed fashion.

The young Countess of Carrick was left a widow by the death of her husband while on one of the crusades. The king became her guardian, and she had good reason to fear that he would force upon her a marriage of policy. She was a famous horsewoman, and often rode for a day through her own forest, attended only by a small mounted guard. One day she encountened a young man to whom she was at once much attracted. She asked him to return with her to her castle, but he had some gallant adventure already in hand, and ungraciously declined the invitation.

At a word from her, her men-at-arms made him a prisoner, and bore him off to Turnberry Castle.

Two weeks' imprisonment brought him to a proper sense of the charms of his fair hostess, and knight and lady were wedded, with the reluctant consent of the King.

The son of this romantic marriage was Robert Bruce, whose splendid patriotism and brave deeds are well fitted to justify his mother's courageous audacity.

SIGNS OF CIVILIZATION.

(From the Atlanta 'Constitution.')

Are the Japanese civilized, and what is 'the yellow peril?' There are thirty-two daily newspapers in Tokio.

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Postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: Daily Witness, $3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, $1 extra; Northern Messenger, 50 cents extra; World Wide subscription price remains the same to foreign countries.

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

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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, $28.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs
Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or eight subscriptions at 80 cents each.
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, $1.50.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

DECEMBER, 1904

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

DECEMBER RENEWALS.

Subscribers whose term of subscription will end December 31, 1904, should find a circular and remitting envelope on this week's issue. We would ask that our subscribers will kindly have their renewal remitted as early as possible, and at the same time try and have a friend join with them in securing the advantage of the clubbing rates to be found in another column.

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 20, 1904.

CHRISTMAS.

The gracious time of Christmas will have come and have passed before another issue of the 'Weekly Witness,' and we, therefore, according to the use and wont of ages, wish all our readers a Merry Christmas. Coming as Christmas does this year on a Sunday, it will, as a holiday, be kept on a Monday, and this will give a great army of people, especially city workers in banks and stores and offices, quite a nice little holiday of from Saturday to Tuesday. It will give the boys and girls, of middle age and under, a chance to go home to gladden the heart of old folks, and to join once more in 'sounds and sights to memory dear.' Old Thomas Tusser, in his Georgic, 'Five hundred points of good husbandrie,' where he enters into a metrical description of the Farmer's Daily Diet,' advises,—'At Christmas play and make 'good cheer, for Christmas comes but once a year.' In the days of Thomas Tusser the 'daily diet' of the farmer was in most cases sparse indeed, and we cannot wonder that they looked forward to the pleasures of the table when they came at such long intervals. Now-a-days, most of us are disillusioned more or less of the Christmas that Dickens did so much to glorify with kindly sentiment, where all was eating and drinking and little else. A people always well fed can take small satisfaction in merely eating more, just to oblige our friends and relations, but a feast does not consist in the things that one eats, but in the friendships it warms and revives. It is as a season of loving sympathy with one another, in memory of Him who was all love and sympathy, that the great body of our people welcome the Christmas season. Then we feel more than at any other time that 'all who joy would win must 'share it—happiness was born a twin.' We go out of our way to gather in the blessed experience that all love is sweet, whether given or returned; that although love is as common as light, its familiar voice never wearies us; that those who inspire it are most fortunate, but those who feel it most are the happiest. Such a benign spirit seems to descend upon the world at Christmas time, that there was an old belief that evil things whose habit it was to stalk at night were restrained for the season. 'Some say that 'ever 'gainst that season comes wherein 'our Saviour's birth is celebrated, the 'bird of dawning singeth all night long; 'and, then, they say, no spirit dare stir 'abroad; the nights are wholesome.' Love, indeed, makes all things wholesome, and no powers of evil can stir abroad when blessings fall from men's lips, and the atmosphere is as beneficent, as that of the home where crippled Tiny Tim uttered that universal and never-to-be forgotten Christmas greeting:—"God 'bless us, everyone!"'

It is a grievous thing to all lovers of liberty to see how despitefully liberty is treated by a people who have recently with difficulty obtained it. To smash the furniture of a parliament house and to club out the guard of the president is nothing else but an assault upon the people's liberties as symbolized in that parliament chamber and as personified in the Speaker. That among the rioters in the Hungarian parliament should be men bearing the names of Apponyi and Kossuth is the more lamentable. It is not, however, for us to scorn a people who, when they cannot get their own way by constitutional means, wreak their vengeance on benches and fixtures. We British of Montreal, when we were comparatively new to local parliamentary liberty, did worse. We burned down our parliament house and drove the seat of the nation's government forever from us. Those who did this thought they had provocation, and these Magyars, no doubt, think they have. All the same such conduct is unpatriotic in the extreme, being a murderous assault upon the nation's constitution and liberties.

Only three seats have been contested in Ontario in connection with the recent Dominion elections, which, at first sight, looks as though things were getting better in our political life. But the gentleman who entered one of these protests in North Grey let the cat out of the bag by saying as he did so, 'That is a 'set-off against Norfolk; if there had 'been no protest filed there, we would 'not have filed this one.' We are further told that the same gentleman exhibited a further protest for North Simcoe in case there should be any more protests against Conservatives. Things have surely come to a bad pass when such immoral reasons for taking action, and also for not taking action, are openly alleged and vaunted by men trained in legal ethics. If criminal acts were known to have been committed in North Grey it was certainly the duty of good citizens to expose them in the interests of righteousness, but it was certainly wrong to do so in the interest of a friend in Norfolk accused of doing the like. It is openly proclaimed that the purpose of these protests is not to promote the ends of righteousness, but to screen those charged with like unrighteousness.

As expected the Chadwick mystery has turned out to be a gigantic brazen fraud, principally remarkable for its audacity and the simplicity of the bankers concerned in accepting the woman's word as to the nature of the securities she pretended to hold. The use of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's name was the sublimity of audacity. He was represented as having given Mrs. Chadwick a note for five million dollars and to have executed a trust agreement to hold for her securities aggregating seven and a half million more. Without examining into the genuineness of these papers, the banker in whose hands Mrs. Chadwick placed them lent her money on them and testified to their existence when other lenders went to him for information. Most astonishing is the fact that none of these sharp business men ever consulted Mr. Carnegie. A telegram to him would have exploded the myth at the start, but, apparently blinded by the prospect of making big profits, the bankers took all risks. The worst of it is that these banks risked and lost the money of other people of which they were the custodians.

When New Mexico and Arizona will have been admitted as one state, and Oklahoma and contiguous Indian Territory also as one state, Alaska will be the only territory belonging to the United States on this continent not in the full enjoyment of statehood. The reluctance of Congress to admit new states, for fear they would send representatives to Washington who would not be in harmony with the party in power, seems to have been overcome, as the Senate committee has authorized a favorable report on the application of the four territories to be admitted as two states. The probability now is that those states will give Republican votes, as all but the black states have done this time, but, if not, the party is strong enough, as judged by the late election, to ignore them politically. Laws erecting them into states will follow this favorable report, and the union will become constitutionally compact from the Canadian frontier to that of Mexico. Oklahoma is rapidly filling up, and the Indian territory to be united with it, being of equal fertility, will make the new state one of the most flourishing west of the Mississippi. Arizona and New Mexico are sparsely populated, their agricultural qualities being poor, while their chief industries are in connection with mining.

The decision of the Presbytery of Nassau County on Long Island to accept the Brief Statement not as explanatory of the Westminster Confession, but as replacing it, and this at the instance of the senior member of the Presbytery, looks like an era in Presbyterian history. Such is plainly the meaning of the resolution, which the Presbytery passed rather than expel Dr. Carter as a heretic, which was the alternative, though that resolution has reached us only in partial and imperfect form, as: 'in favor of the 'Presbyterian emphasis of the Brief 'Statement as the present vital creed of 'the Presbyterian Church, and that this 'Presbytery request our brother to con-'tinue his honored connection with the 'Presbyterian communion.' The Brief Statement, referred to, was issued by the church as better defining some points in the Confession; but Dr. Carter, while accepting the Brief Statement, rejects the Confession in the most uncompromising terms, so that in retaining him the Presbytery declares the Confession to be no longer its standard. The adoption of the Brief Statement instead of the Confession would, no doubt, immensely facilitate church union. If, as the Presbytery seems to affirm, the Brief Statement by itself is a truer statement than the Confession of the actual present vital creed of the church, it would be disingenuous on the part of the church not frankly to adopt it as its standard, and thus cease to distress men by requiring them, before serving the church, to accept a large volume of detailed doctrine with regard to some point or other in which it is from this to be presumed many have more or less misgivings. The proceeding is of the greatest importance, as the action of the Presbytery will have to be acted on by the church as a whole.

The proposed French insurance law which requires foreign companies doing business in France to invest the amount of all their outstanding French insurance in French securities will be a heavy protection of native industry in this line as the French companies are not similarly limited, seeing that French securities will yield less than many equally good in countries which do not overflow, as France does, with investable capital. As far as future business is concerned, the foreign companies are free to withdraw from France, and may largely do so, but if the new law as it goes through, shall apply this rule to business already done in that country, it would involve the investment of some thirty millions or more of dollars in a comparatively limited range of securities, making those securities very costly, or, in other words, making them return very little interest indeed. It is possible that difficulties might arise through conflicting interference with freedom of trade by different governments. The Canadian law, for instance, limits insurance companies in the amounts they are free to invest abroad, thus limiting, of course, the profits of the insured, as, though there are many good Canadian securities, they are not equal to absorbing to the best advantage all the money that Canadians are investing in this way. A company that had come to the limit of its foreign investments would find that in complying with this French law it had to sacrifice the cream of its investments to the very thin skim milk of French securities.

Lord Selborne's memorandum dealing with the future mobilization of the British fleet marks the change that has taken place in the relative positions of the maritime nations within a comparatively recent period. The rise of the United States and Japan as naval powers second in rank to France, the elimination of Russia as a potential factor in the sea Power of the world, and the transfer of the centre of gravity, so to speak, from the Mediterranean to the northern Pacific, are the obvious reasons for the new plan of distribution. The North American squadron is not to be reduced, as first reported, but its character as a fighting force will be modified by utilizing it for the training of naval cadets and boys. Heretofore training ships have been confined to home waters, so as not to be liable to be drawn into active service. The creation of a new particular service squadron for training purposes on the North American station may, therefore, be regarded as an extension of what the Admiralty regards as the peace area. It is quite clear that Great Britain could not, even should Canada offer her aid, maintain a naval force on this station strong enough to compete with the United States fleet. Happily no such idea is even remotely contemplated, the feeling in both nations being that war between them is not to be thought of under any circumstances. The pax Britannica has become the British and American peace. It is fortunate for the world that the preponderance of naval power rests with the three nations which have most in common. Great Britain, the United States and Japan, as free, constitutionally-governed countries, devoted to industrial and commercial progress and the least liable of all the powers to revolutionary disturbance, are the best fitted to exercise the influence which sea-power confers. This is the new balance of power, much greater and more extensive than the old European policy of that name, and significant of the commanding place that powers independent of European complications are fast assuming in affairs of the world.

COMING LEGISLATION.

Parliament will meet in about another month, and one of the first things it will do in all probability will be to discuss the alleged conspiracy of Mr. Russell, his backers and friends, with the alleged complicity of three members of the cabinet, to assassinate the government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised Mr. Haultain that North-West autonomy shall be one of the measures dealt with in the coming session, and we should like to see the government decide to introduce a measure instituting a quinquennial census, as in France and Germany. Our country is making such rapid strides in population, with its variety of vital interests, that a decennial census is more or less worthless several years after it is taken; so that, with us, a census-taking every five years would not be merely interesting, but is a necessity. Taking two five-year censuses would not cost nearly double the taking of one census every ten years. As it is now, the intervals are so long that the machinery gets either rusty or useless, whereas, with half the intervals, it would be always working in good condition. Perhaps, not during the coming session, but in the near future, it is expected that parliament will be called upon to make the metric system of weights and measures the only legal scale throughout Canada. For more than twenty years it has been legal to employ the metric measurements in the Dominion, and steps have already been taken to familiarize the youth of the country with the principles of the system. But the result upon the commerce of the country is nil. Due notice will have to be given to the various branches of trade before the change is made. Every one of the civilized nations of the world to-day, excepting the United States, Great Britain and her colonies, uses the metric system. Legislation, however, is now before the parliament of the United Kingdom to make the use of the metric system compulsory for domestic transactions as well as for over-sea business. The bill passed the House of Lords during the past year, and made such progress in the House of Commons that it is expected it will be finally sanctioned when the British Houses again assemble. Five years will probably be given the public in which to familiarize itself with the metric tables before the new order is put into imperative force. At the Imperial Conference in London in 1902 a resolution was accepted by the representatives of the Imperial Government and the various colonies represented, including Canada, in the following terms: 'That it is advis-'able to adopt the metric system of 'weights and measures for use within 'the empire, and for the prime ministers 'represented at this conference to give 'consideration to the question of its 'early adoption.' There is an investigation into the incidence of the tariff promised, and a revision when the facts shall be known, but the revision, at any rate, cannot well take place until 1906. Then, members of the cabinet, including the Prime Minister, have spoken in favor of making the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal scheme a government project, and actual legislation for the French River part of the scheme has been promised. Though it is determined that the session is to be a short one, if possible, there is much interesting legislation in sight.

MR. ROSS AND TEMPERANCE.

Was it not, politically speaking, maladroit for Mr. Ross to show petulance in replying to the manifesto of the Dominion Alliance? His response is practically an appeal to partyism as opposed to the temperance sentiment of the country as correctly voiced in that manifesto. It is true that the manifesto did denounce the Liberal convention, and particularly the ministers who influenced it, for having receded from a position which might well be called the minimum of what the temperance voters had a right to hope for. It is true that the Alliance did not proclaim an alliance with the Liberal party, as Mr. Ross had evidently hoped, but on the contrary, proclaimed a revolt bidding the people vote only for prohibition candidates. Mr. Ross has long been teetering on the ragged edge of the abyss, and in such a position it is hardly wise to attempt to ride two horses going different ways. Under such precarious conditions, at all events, it must be distressing to contemplate any possible diminution in his support, either through the casting of Liberal votes away from his candidates, or through the withholding of them altogether. Yet it would have been wiser not to have added to this line of cleavage by denunciation. It would have been better to have simply set forth, as he does, that what he offers is the best temperance legislation that any government ever offered the province, and further, as he does, that no such legislation can be looked for from the Conservatives, and that temperance people who want to vote for temperance will get the most for their cause by returning his government. Such, relieved of the ill temper, is, we understand, the line of Mr. Ross's argument.

Mr. Ross, who regards the utterance of the Alliance as calculated to alienate the good will of the Liberal party at a crisis in the history of the temperance movement, is especially indignant at the Alliance for blaming the Provincial Liberal Convention for their non-acceptance of the now famous 'Resolution No. 3,' and says that to place the Conservative party in power would be to give possession to a party from which no temperance legislation has ever come, and which even to-day will give no assurance of its intentions. With the last clause of Mr. Ross's statement most temperance workers will be in accord. The Conservative party has been in Imperial, Dominion and provincial politics true to its character as the 'party of privilege,' and its protecting aegis has been over the liquor interest. The Liberal party, on the contrary, 'the party of ideals,' has always largely consisted of men who considered that the drink traffic was wholly and indisputably an evil. The resolution on temperance passed by the Ontario Conservative Convention, reads: 'That this conference, recognizing that abuses exist in connection with the liquor traffic, places itself on record as being in full sympathy with all well-directed efforts to promote temperance and moral reform.' This is what might be termed a good, non-committal resolution, and one which might, with consistency, be passed by the philanthropic shareholders in a brewing concern or by a 'public-spirited' Licensed Victuallers' Association. The Liberal Convention favored the most vigorous enforcement of existing legislation, suggested many beneficial amendments to the license law, approved of methods whereby local option could be made more effective and recorded their conviction that no new licenses should be issued in New Ontario. All this shows that the Liberal party of Ontario retains much of its old-time Puritan spirit, and that, if the cry of 'To your tents, O Israel,' current in the temperance ranks to-day, should lead to support of the Conservative party, it would really mean alliance with the Philistines and Amalekites.

The temperance people, however, in as far as their sentiments are represented by the Alliance manifesto, blame the convention for its failure to pass a resolution, reported by its committee on resolutions, which, though they regard it as coming far short of fulfilment of the promises made to them by Mr. Ross and his predecessors in office, was unmistakably the most practical proposed by the committee on resolutions. This resolution provided that in each municipality a vote should be taken at the municipal elections of 1906 on the two questions of abolition of bar-rooms and of shop licenses, the result to be decisive, and to go into effect at the expiration of the then outstanding licenses. The substitute for this which the convention did pass, the Alliance refuses to accept. On the contrary, it declares that 'it is manifest that no 'useful advance in temperance legisla-'tion can be hoped for until temper-'ance men determinedly refuse to sup-'port any party or candidate that con-'tinues to trifle with or ignore this 'great question,' and it earnestly requests temperance men in every constituency to take immediate steps to secure the election of candidates who can be relied on to fight for effective temperance legislation, and who will hold themselves 'absolutely free from 'party dictation in relation to such leg-'islation.' They further define effective temperance legislation as 'legisla-'tion abolishing the bar and treating 'system and drinking in clubs and im-'posing upon the liquor traffic such 'other restrictions as shall most effec-'tually curtail its operation and remedy 'its evils.'

Mr. Ross has no right to complain of this programme, which is very modest compared with many of his own old-time denunciations of the drink traffic and demands for prohibitory legislation. 'No man can serve two masters,' and a clear-sighted man like Mr. Ross should foresee the inevitable consequences of endeavoring to do so. A flatfooted stand for the principles enunciated in the Alliance manifesto would, no doubt, deprive the Ontario Government of some supporters, but they would be among the least worthy and would leave the Premier with a following like that of Gideon, full of the enthusiasm of faith in a great cause and maintaining the Liberal party for the sake of solid principle and not for gain. Such a stand would also regain the support of many truehearted men who have won many a battle for Mr. Ross's party, but who are now minded to withdraw their support. If the failure of the Liberal party to redeem its promises induces the nomination of independent Reform candidates the result of the conflict will be watched with interest. Though heretics from official Liberalism they will be in the true apostolic succession to the men who in old days fought and suffered for the freedom which we to-day enjoy. A small group of independent reformers would be in a position to make powerful demands upon the parties, who would possibly be unable to control the House without them.

THE HEALING OF THE WATERS.

Dr. George T. Moore, director of the Laboratory of Plant Physiology in the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, in 'Bulletin No. 64, Bureau of Plant Industry,' published under the auspices of the United States Government, announces that he has discovered an effective weapon against typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera, and similar merciless scourges which invade our intestinal and digestive organs through polluted water. The weapon is copper, in the form known as blue vitriol, or copperas, which is copper sulphate, of which, Mr. Moore avers, that a pinch dissolved in the water-tank in the attic, or in the cistern

or well, would kill any typhoid germs that might be lurking there; that its use would insure healthful drinking-water in a crowded military camp; that it would exterminate malaria and yellow fever carrying mosquitoes in stagnant pools and swamps by destroying the vegetable organisms on which the mosquito larvae feed; that it would, in a few hours, make the water of an evil-smelling and foul-looking city reservoir, containing billions of gallons of water, clean and sweet; and that the amount of copper that accomplishes all this is so small that, while it kills the bacteria in the water, it does not make the drinking water poisonous or injurious to the human system. It is no news that copperas destroys bacteria, but such means of destruction has been little used in the past in connection with anything to eat or drink because scientific men have been commonly of the opinion that the quantity required to kill the bacteria must be such as would poison food or water. Dr. Moore announces, however, that he has discovered how to get the good effect of copper without any dangerous result; that he has a way of using copper so diluted that it cannot hurt a baby, and yet so active that it will destroy virulent cholera and typhoid bacilli in a few hours.

As our correspondent, 'A Citizen,' says, our city authorities and those of the surrounding municipalities ought to have a proper investigation made of this remedy, as, perhaps, it is the most important announcement made of recent years, if it is a verity, and will bring greater health and happiness to mankind than almost any other single discovery. The announcement is not made by a charlatan, but by a graduate of Harvard, who for several years past has been a member of the brilliant scientific corps of the Department of Agriculture, being, as already stated, the director of the Laboratory of Plant Physiology, in the office of the chief pathologist and physiologist, Bureau of Plant Industry. He is also the man who perfected a means of inoculating sterile ground with bacteria, thus making it, with the help of clover and other leguminous plants, produce abundantly, as described in the 'Century Magazine' for October. The 'New Method of Purifying Water' is also described fully in a popular way in the current number of the 'Century.' Actual cases are mentioned in which Dr. Moore's discovery has been tried in important water supplies and found completely successful, and the discovery is only published now because Dr. Moore considers that the success of his remedy is established beyond a peradventure. We have scientific authorities in Montreal, in whom we put all confidence, into whose hands the city should at once put this discovery for investigation. If it is all that Dr. Moore says it is, and we have no reason nor do we want to think otherwise, then, the sooner we make use of it the better it will be for our pockets and our health and our very lives.

THE BISHOP AND THE NATION.

Mgr. Archambault, Bishop of Joliette, has raised a storm in a teacup because of what he said, or did not say, to the students of Laval College on Thursday evening. Mr. Tarte, and presumably the entire audience, understood Mgr. Archambault to hold up as an ideal an independent French Canada; but the bishop now says that he had no such intention, but that it was an independent United Canada that he had in mind. Mgr. Archambault acknowledges that he may perhaps have made use of the term 'French Canada,' but that it was a slip of the tongue. The general belief that Mgr. Archambault was appealing to race prejudice and hinting at the existence of an 'invidious British yoke,' has, as he says, provoked 'much acrimonious discussion.' Canada is a free country and Mgr. Archambault has a perfect right to hold up the independence of Canada as an ideal, but how the Church of which he is an ornament would gain by the change most people will fail to see. Under the British connection, as Mr. Tarte says, the French-Canadians and the French-Canadian Church enjoy important privileges, privileges which they still consider very precious and vital. We should be surprised to find that there are many French-Canadian Churchmen who hold the political opinions of the Bishop of Joliette. The Roman Catholic Church in this province claims, and certainly enjoys, privileges, immunities and safeguards that it has now in hardly any Roman Catholic country. The Church has been a powerful bond of union between French Canada and the British Crown. In the case of budding independence, that bond would be the first to be discarded. But however the Church and Churchmen and the Roman Catholic university professors and students may feel about the question, the speech of Mgr. Archambault has given Mr. Tarte the opportunity to inform his readers that the British connection provides the best possible condition for the French-Canadian people. He shows how impossible any realization of the dream of a 'French Canada' is; and as for the 'independent Canada in the broadest sense,' as looked forward to by Mgr. Archambault, he writes:—'Instead 'of wasting our energies in dreams and 'chimerical hopes, let us apply ourselves 'to the strengthening of our position 'beneath the folds of that flag which is 'for us the emblem and guarantee of 'equal rights with the other nations surrounding us.' And after more in the same strain Mr. Tarte concludes, 'We, 'therefore, have the profound conviction 'that the future of the French-Canadian 'race reposes in its attachment to the 'present order of things, and in its intelligent fidelity, we might add its interested fidelity, to the British Empire.' Mr. Tarte has always been a growing man, with ever broadening views, who has been meditating the problems of the future of the French-Canadians for many years. Of those who applauded Mgr. Archambault on Thursday night, Mr. Tarte meditatively remarks that they have probably not consecrated many years to the study of that subject. He hints that by the time that Mr. Archambault reaches his age and experience he may also have reached his mature conclusion.

THE MONTREAL CONSPIRACY.

The Toronto 'Globe' tells another story of what it characterizes as the 'Montreal conspiracy' against the Dominion Government. It publishes a letter written to Mr. Dansereau, of the 'Presse,' by nMr. Russel, after the 'Presse,' had been 'asquired' by Mr. Russell and his backers, which makes curious reading. Mr. Russell requests Mr. Dansereau to continue to edit the paper for the next thirty days, and he is prepared 'that the paper should support the protective policy advocated by the paper 'in the past, and also should oppose the 'doctrine of Imperialism in this country,' as generally understood by what he preposterously calls the Imperial party in this country. 'You should also continue to 'defend the contract made between the 'government of Canada and the Grand 'Trunk Pacific against attacks that may 'be made against it in the public press 'opposed to the policy of the government until after the general election.' The 'Globe' asserts that this document was prepared for the express purpose of being shown in case the fact of the transfer should come out so plainly as not to be denied. Even so, when the letter is carefully studied, it is seen that Mr. Dansereau is only given authority to defend the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement when attacks against it are made by the 'public press opposed to the government.' The authority for defence does not include attacks that might be made by Mr. Blair or other opponents of the scheme who should take the stump against it. And, notwithstanding Mr. Russell's letter, according to the Globe,' efforts were almost immediately made to 'hurl the paper against the Liberal Government,' articles being furnished by a Montreal lawyer, and they failed only because of the 'veto of a sub-editor who knew his own mind.' Mr. Russell declares that it was he who 'persuaded' Mr. Blair to resign. The 'Globe' says that that 'persuasion' was concocted in concert with the Conservative junta in Montreal,' and that Mr. Graham, of the 'Star,' had 'foreknowledge' of it. The 'Globe' is not satisfied with Mr. Blair's mere denial of the charges made against him. The public will insist upon knowing 'what 'were those "persuasions" which a man 'of Mr. Russell's calibre was able to exercise over one who had been premier 'of a province for many years, the Minister of Railways for seven years, and at 'the moment of "persuasion" occupied 'the most highly remunerative post, 'with one or two exceptions, in the gift 'of the government.' This is a question, concludes the 'Globe,' which will be 'the grave of Mr. Blair's reputation unless it is satisfactorily answered,' for he was 'persuaded' to resign by a man who was 'a party to a deceptive transaction based upon a most immoral agreement.' It is very evident from the whole form of the article from which we quote that the 'Globe' is quite prepared to receive one of those libel actions which Mr. Russell has promised to other papers, but which he does not seem to be in any hurry to institute. It would appear that parliament will have to probe the ulcer after all.

The 'Globe' seeks to fix upon Mr. Hugh Graham, of the Montreal 'Star,' whom it terms the Montreal head-centre of the Conservative party, complicity in the purchase of the 'Presse,' the resignation of Mr. Blair and the other apparently related events, commonly spoken of as the Russell-Blair conspiracy. If Mr Graham holds the position thus ascribed to him, he is presumably a public man, with whose name the 'Globe' is free to busy itself. Except that Mr. Graham had apparently first knowledge of Mr. Blair's resignation, a precious thing in a journalist's eyes, the only other fact set forth to bear out the 'Globe's' assumption is that, though the newspapers have been full of the general charge that these plottings took place in the back office of the 'Star,' that paper has been entirely silent on that subject and has given the statement no denial. The 'Globe's' object in the matter would appear to be to connect Mr. Borden, whose chief lieutenant it declares Mr. Graham to be, with the whole alleged conspiracy. We have, however, Mr. Borden's explicit declaration that he knew nothing of Mr. Blair's resignation, and did nothing to bring it about; that he knew nothing of the change of ownership of 'La Presse'; that he knew nothing of a construction syndicate being formed for the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific; in fact, that definitely he knew nothing connected with the alleged Russell-Blair proceedings. Everyone will believe Mr. Borden in this allegation, but there seems reason to think that he at least suspected that the political atmosphere surrounding him was unwholesome, or why did he issue the following unprecedented manifesto, just after being in the company for hours of Messrs. Russell and certain companions:

'To whom it may concern:—To avoid misunderstanding it has been thought best to distinctly declare that the Conservative party will receive subscriptions only from those who favor its general policy, that such subscriptions are not to be understood as creating claims to consideration for any interest likely to be affected by any special feature of that policy, and that no subscriptions are solicited from any such interest. Such a declaration is deemed desirable in order that the leader may have an absolutely free hand in framing his policy in the interest of the whole country upon the return of the party to power. If any subscriptions have been given in other spirit, they will be returned on application to James Crathern, treasurer, Montreal.'

Mr. Bordon plainly seems to have had fears that an attempt was being made to undermine the independence of the party of which he was the leader. The above proclamation of Mr. Borden would appear to absolve him from relationship with any such scheme, but with regard to Mr. Russell and his associates and Mr. Blair, no charge has been withdrawn, and though Mr. Russell definitely declared that he and Mr. Blair would enter libel actions, neither has done so.

THE FREE CHURCH.

It would be hard to carry the insolence of Pharisaism further than it has been carried in all the acts of the recalcitrant remnant of the Free Church of Scotland towards the body of whose property it has by an obvious perversion of equity become legally seized. There is this to be said, however, for the 'Wee Frees,' that they are entirely convinced of the rightness of their position and entirely unconscious of their despotic insolence. They are so lost in legalism that they cannot see that the church they have failed to go with is the body that created the enormous properties, which the law has wrenched from it and is therefore the body to which those possessions rightfully belong, and that whatever foolish legal documents may exist it is simply a denial of religious liberty to say that their property is no longer theirs because they have necessarily, in the course of two generations, become more tolerant as to certain ecclesiastical tenets. Even had the church instead of becoming more tolerant become narrower, and instead of ignoring a petty and purely theoretic shibboleth, had adopted a new one, representing, as it would necessarily do, a well known and long held belief of most of its members, it would still have the indefeasible right to do so—indefeasible even by inherited written standards of faith. Religious conviction is a thing which no legislation and no document can control. As a man sometimes cannot help changing his convictions, it is necessarily his right to do so. And if so, it is likewise an inherent and necessary right of any religious body to do so. To deny this right is despotism, and to punish it by despoiling it of all its goods is plunder.

There are those who express, what looks like unreasonable surprise, that a body of men which has come into possession of unbounded wealth by such a process should now refuse to make an equitable division of that property with the body which has been despoiled of it. That was obviously to be expected. Those who spoke hopefully of the two churches getting together and settling the matter between them had small grasp of human nature when the most uncompromising party of the two had the big stick of the law altogether on its side. In a late number of the 'Free Church Monthly' the editor propounds this syllogism, which he regards as conclusive: 'The property belongs in trust to a 'church holding the establishment principle. The United Free Church does 'not hold that principle; therefore, it 'is not so apparent as Mr. Shaw 'supposes that the United Free Church 'is the residuary legatee or trustee.' The report of the 'Law and Advisory Committee' of the so-called 'Free Church,' in objecting to the proposals for arbitration submitted by the United Free Church, says: 'The objection is that 'we hold arbitration to be entirely inappropriate to guide us how to 'administer most faithfully and most 'efficiently the trusts committed to us, 'which is the only duty we can recognize. It may be that the time will 'come when we shall judge that the 'circumstances require us to consider as to relinquishing the 'administration of portions of the Trust 'property, and it may be that we shall 'then confer with friends of known integrity and unbiased judgment. In that 'event we must consider whether we can 'acquiesce in those portions being devoted to the purposes of the United Free 'Church as then constituted. But that 'time is not yet, and on this point we desire to be emphatic and explicit.'

'Put a beggar on a horse and he will ride him to death.' The law and advisory committee of the so-called Free Church have lately issued an address to its friends and sympathizers, which, after referring to the work of reorganizing Free Churches in places where some of the people had refused to join the United Free Church, says:—'The work of restoration is having our unremitting attention, and signs are not wanting of 'an early settlement of all such difficulties. But there are at present, and 'of necessity, worshipping with congregations of the United Free Church many 'more of our faithful people who sincerely desire to resume communion 'with us, and to them and to you we 'specially address this letter. We refer to the terms of the appeal by the 'Commission, and invite your co-operation, your prayers, and your personal 'efforts to rebuild the walls of our Zion. 'Wherever there may be any considerable body of earnest men and women 'who were formerly attached, and are 'still devoted to the Free Church, we 'advise them forthwith to meet together 'and to consolidate as a congregation, 'even though their own place of worship 'may not be immediately available. 'Directions for procedure will be given 'in a separate note. Let steps be taken 'at once. There are many and good 'reasons that there should be no further 'delay, chiefly that the Church may 'have rest.' This bold effort to 'sow discord among brethren' in order to give rest to the Church, has been met by the government appointing a Royal Commission to make a careful examination of the justness or injustice of the claims put forth by the little Free Church to the lion's share of the property formerly owned by the Free Church of Scotland, and prepare a report with recommendations for the guidance of parliament in forming a measure which will give to each of the Churches what rightfully belongs to it. This commission has already sent recommendations to both of the churches, advising that all legal processes be held in abeyance until Parliament has an opportunity to straighten matters out.

PROHIBITION.

We have constantly to deprecate a tendency of persons engaged in efforts for the good of mankind to regard others working to the same ends with disdain and to denounce them as evil-doers. This is abundantly illustrated in the ranks of those who are working for the suppression of the drink traffic. Temperance men should remember that whoever slanders or denounces another who is honestly seeking the same end, is stabbing the cause he advocates in a way that none of its enemies could. We hear advocates of the system of state or company ownership, whose object is to cure the evils of the traffic by doing away with the profits of it, speak of prohibitionists as bigots who want the moon, while prohibitionists speak of them as men who aspire to be, or to make the government, partners in a crime. Among those who desire prohibition there are those who are willing to take any improvement upon present conditions which they can get, and there are those who denounce these as compromisers with iniquity. There are those who desire to make use of existing political conditions in gaining their end, and there are those who desire to create new and unprecedented conditions; those who recognize that temperance legislation is only one of the questions before the country, and those who wish to treat it as the only question; those who wish to bring existing parties to the adoption of prohibition views and those who think that, by segregating the temperance vote, and pledging a strong section of the electorate to vote for such candidates as the majority of them, or rather of their leaders, shall agree upon, they will be able to put a purely temperance party into power. There is a natural tendency on the part of these latter to denounce the former as the slaves of partyism and of the former to look upon the latter as seeking to ride into prominence on the shoulders of men whom they ask to surrender their franchise practically into their hands.

The Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic—surely that name is uncompromising enough, and so is the body—is in the position of a parliament of the temperance men of the nation, in proportion as they are interested enough to seek representation in it. It is presumable from its voluntary constitution, that it represents the more advanced rather than the more general view. It consists of men of every religious denomination and of both parties, the latter fact a fair guarantee that it will work exclusively for temperance and not for either party. The faintest suspicion of partyism is sure to be exaggerated and denounced. The Alliance has always worked honestly for the best that could be got. If it saw an amendment to the license law which would serve the cause of the liquor trade it has protested. If it has seen one that would work against that trade it has urged it. All this, however, is, in the eyes of some, a compromise with the traffic on the part of a body which should simply demand its suppression. The Alliance has always, with perfect impartiality, demanded prohibition of all governments and sought at the hands of all governments whatever changes in the direction of prohibition it seemed possible to obtain. It would always take anything rather than nothing. We presume that the reason why it has finally rejected what the Liberal convention offered, is because it regards it as of no practical value and as less than the present or some other government can be forced to give. Mr. Ross may possibly be correct in his taunt when he has replied to the Alliance by asking it where it expects to get better if it will not take what he offers it; but he is unwise when he asks it if it has made similar demands and criticisms upon the Opposition, and when he accuses it of wanting to put the Opposition in power. He knows that when the Alliance as a body is accused of partyism it is of partyism in favor of the government, and that, if it is not biased in favor of the government party, which has at least made it good promises, it is certainly not biased in favor of the Opposition, which never gave it a vestige of a promise.

The occasion of these remarks is the letter of our correspondent, 'W. D. M.,' who is evidently an honest and earnest temperance man, but who unwisely denounces the whole past course of the Alliance without any foundation for such remarks. There are presumably no more ardent prohibitionists than those who meet continually to promote that cause. None of these has ever proposed any compromise with the evil they are united to fight, but none but the foolish have ever refused to take any partial advance in the direction of liquor suppression that it seemed possible to obtain. The present proposition of the Alliance is identical with its attitude for thirty years back. Its position has always been the same in asking the electors to vote only for trustworthy prohibitionists and so fill Parliament and Legislature as far as possible with men who will demand prohibition of governments, not, as now, with men who will veto any good intentions that ministers may manifest. After all, so long as the electorate fills the legislative chambers with the latter class there is little to hope for from governments. The Alliance has, during its whole career, gone further, and urged those constituencies where the temperance vote was strong enough, to select prohibitionists who would hold themselves independent of party and work and vote together for the temperance cause only. The weakness of this policy was found to be that, in counties where the sentiment was strong enough to do this, the parties were sure to put up good prohibitionists of their own, so that an independent prohibitionist had no chance even with the temperance voters. What more radical ground it could have taken, or can take now, it is hard to say. It is for the electors to see that men are put up whom they can approve, and, if this is not done by the parties, do their best where possible to see that they are opposed.

GIFTS.

The giving of gifts is coeval with the human race. A gift, according to English law, means a gratuitous transfer of property. Any one is at liberty to do as he likes with his own; and a few words accompanying the delivery makes the transaction irrevocable. Where it is a gift of real estate it is generally accompanied by a deed, as in this country, such a deed, if detrimental to a creditor, is not valid. The laws of Canada regulating gifts are many and complicated. Gifts had degenerated into bribes early in the days of Egypt, and Moses warns his people against such a practice, 'for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise,' or of those who sit in judgment. Giving gifts was highly commended by old Hebrew writers, on the score of prudence, and the author of Proverbs reminds us of the father o the Israelites, where he tells us that 'a man's gift maketh room for As to the giving of gifts Christmas, the custom doubtless in part from the fact that the men 'when they had opened the 'treasures, they presented unto him 'gifts; gold, and frankincense, and 'myrrh.' Christmas feasts and giving of gifts were furthered also by the festivals of the northern nations at the winter solstice, and we are assured that 'many of the beliefs and usages of the 'Germans, and also of the Romans, re'lating to this matter, passed over from 'heathenism to Christianity, and have 'survived to the present day.' There does not seem to have been any uniformity of date among the early Christians for the observance of this festival. In no country of Europe was Christmas observed more lavishly than in England. They had their 'manger-songs, 'dramas,' 'fools-feasts,' 'carols' and 'Christ-trees,' the last possibly a relic of sun and star worship. The Christmas box became at last such a nuisance that at Christmas, 1836, 'the Secretary 'of State for Foreign Affairs issued a 'circular to the different embassies re'questing a discontinuance of these 'customary gifts.'

New Year's gifts are of ancient origin. The custom is heathen, pure and simple, but not a bad one. The old heathen brought gifts to appease or propitiate their gods. What little religion or piety they possessed was nurtured or kept alive by such practices. It is a little odd, but still a fact, that if you wish to bring yourself to like a person, begin by making him presents. If you desire to make another like you, so continue it, that he will do you favors. The little incident of Christ asking a favor from the woman by the well, opens up an interesting phase of human nature. The singular thing about this giving is that the recipient hardly ever returns you measure for measure. 'God daily load'eth us with benefits,' and we make but slight returns. In this connection it is well to bear in mind the Eastern proverb, 'Beware the love that loves you, 'it will either raise you to heaven or 'sink you to hell.' As to the question, whether it is well to encourage the giving of Christmas and New Year's gifts, we must say, certainly, so long as the gifts are real and not mere distressful forms, using time and energy for little good. A real gift with which the heart goes is like mercy. 'It is twice blessed, 'it blesseth him that gives and him 'that takes.' 'There is that scattereth 'and yet increaseth.' is true of the husbandman; but to the giver it is true in a higher sense.

For the veriest bliss of living
Is in giving, ever giving.

The warm glow of sympathy makes the giver's pulses quicken with the thought that 'you are growing rich in that which 'never gathers rust.' Just think how young eyes will brighten, and young hearts leap at the very thought of their Christmas and New Year's presents. And then, 'the poor you have always 'with you.' So let those who can pay their debts buy all they can, and give all they can, bearing in mind 'That all worldly joys are less than that 'one joy of doing kindnesses.'

For the 'Witness.'

THE OLD YEAR.

The year is dying: the deceptive days
Now, all too soon, nigh end their circling course;
And Man on earth with hooded eyes still strays
'Midst God's rich blessings, and knows not their source,
Nor cares, but wastes on shadows all his force.
Yet soon again the day of Love returns
When Christ was born to sorrow, day of days!
If then one soul the mystic lesson learns,
If one dark spirit then with new love burns,
Oh, then not vain the year. O son of Time,
Read how the Magi came: if thy heart yearns
To bring a gift—O privilege sublime!
Thou hast such wealth as worlds could not provide—
Thy soul—make this thy gift at Christmastide.

H. T. RICHARDS.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Salient Points of President Roosevelt's Message—The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
Tolstoi on Reform—The Buffalo 'Express.'
Kropotkin on the New Departure in Russia—The 'Speaker,' London.
Fleeing from War—How the Russian Press-Gangs Work—The 'Daily News,' London.
The Peace Movement—The King and President Loubet—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Relations of a Church to its Creed—The Rev. Prof. Marcus Dods, D.D., in the 'British Weekly.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Grandma Gilbert's Last Play—From the New York 'Tribune,' Oct. 25, 1904.
Grandma Gilbert Talks of Her Last Play—By Acton Davies, Dramatic Critic of the New York 'Sun.'
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, a Much-loved Actress Gone—The 'World,' New York; the New York 'Post'; the New York 'American.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Three Poems—My Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan—Translated by Mr. Arthur Lloyd, for the 'Independent,' New York.
Lord Rosebery on Books—The 'Daily News' London.
Nostromo— Mr. Conrad's New Book—The 'Spectator,' London.
Patronizing Thackeray— The Providence 'Journal.'
How Useful a 'Middling' Book may be—Lamb's Copy of Holcroft—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A Newspaper Man's Talk to Teachers—The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
The Heavens in December—By Prof. W. M. Reed, in the 'Scientific American.'
Science Notes.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHAT THE POST BROUGHT.

(By Mrs. Molesworth, author of 'Carrots,' etc. ,in the Yorkshire 'Herald.')

'Yes,' said Rosalind, in her most decided tone, 'it is much better to be quite separate about our Christmas presents. It was different, you see, Daisy, when we were little.'

And she held up her head in a way that matched her voice. At ten years old, or, as Rosalind would have said herself, 'nearly eleven,' one feels very grown-up, sometimes.

'Very well,' said Daisy, 'perhaps it is.'

But her tone was not at all decided or grown-up. On the contrary, there was a little quiver in her voice, which would have touched, and which I suspect did touch, Rosalind, if she had not quite made up her mind about the matter they were talking.

'And,' Rosalind went on, 'it will be very interesting—really great fun—not to see each other's presents till the day before. We'll have an exhibition of them, a private exhibition for us two, on Christmas Eve morning, or perhaps the day before that. I'll show you all mine, except, of course, the one for you, and you'll show me all yours except the one for—' and she hesitated. It isn't good manners to talk of a present coming to oneself, even if one is quite sure of it.

'Except mine for you,' said Daisy, smiling a little, though not very brightly. 'Yes, I daresay it will be fun, only—how shall we manage not to get the same for any of them?'

'Oh, risk it,' said Rosalind, with a slight shake of her head. 'That's what other people have to do. And, after all, it wouldn't matter very much. There are lots of things that the boys would be none the worse of having two of. They lose things so, you see, and baby smashes hers before you know where you are, very often.'

Somebody else, neither one of the boys, nor two-year-old 'Baby' was pretty good at losing things, and even at breaking them, and that was Rosalind herself, for she was very hasty and careless. And many a time her hastiness and carelessness would have got her into serious trouble, and disgrace, even, had it not been for thoughtful Daisy's kind help.

'So, now,' Rosalind went on, 'that's settled. We have just a week to do our shopping in, and we'll promise not to notice what each other is doing. I'll try if we can't manage to go out separately sometimes—one of us with mamma and one with Miss Blewitt or nurse.'

'Very well,' said Daisy, trying to hide the little sigh that she could not altogether keep back. 'If you ask mamma to take you out with her this afternoon, I'll get Miss Blewitt to take me. I'm afraid I shall miss you dreadfully at the shops, Rosalind. You always know so quickly what is best to choose.'

'It'll be a very good thing, then, for you to have to decide for yourself,' said Rosalind, rather sharply. 'Quite time you learnt to.'

But I think the sharpness was a little put on to cover the rather uncomfortable feeling at the bottom of her heart.

'I will make my list,' said Daisy. 'I had begun it already. And first of all I had better count up my money again, to be sure of what I have exactly.

'How you fuss!' said Rosalind. 'A slight idea is quite enough for me. What's the good of counting exactly what you have, before you know the prices of the things you're going to buy?' and she ran off, while Daisy, pencil in hand, went carefully through the string of presents, deciding, as she considered each, how she should portion out the little fund which she had been 'saving up' for many weeks past.

A few tears fell as she did so, even though it was pleasant and interesting work, for it was the very first Christmas that she and Rosalind had not 'joined' in their gifts. They were not twins, but in some ways they almost seemed as if they were. For there was only a year and a half between them, and till one got to know their faces well, they were very like each other. They were nearly the same height, and had the same colored hair and eyes. But their expressions were very different. Rosalind's was quick and bright and lively; Daisy's gentler and more timid, and sometimes a little sad; though both faces were honest and good tempered, as the children themselves were, in spite of not being—who is?—'pieces of perfection.' For Rosalind was hasty and often selfish through thoughtlessness, and Daisy, if anything, too thoughtful, and not ready enough to see the best side of things.

They were the middle ones of six, as Daisy's 'list' will show.

'Let me see,' she murmured to herself, biting the end of her pencil in her earnestness. 'There are, first of all, papa and mamma, then Pat and Rollo, then Rosalind—oh, Rosalind!—then Johnnie and baby, and Miss Blewitt and Nurse. And I have just ten shillings and nine—no sevenpence. We'll say ten shillings. That will be eighteenpence each for daddy and mammy, two shillings for the two boys—dear me, how money adds up!—that's half gone already, and I must spend eighteenpence on Rosalind. I always have. And another one-and-sixpence between the two little ones, leaves two shillings for Miss Blewitt and nurse.'

Then came a little sigh.

'The presents can't be as nice as usual,' she thought, 'with only having my part to spend. It is rather difficult. I think a pencil, one of the new kind, will be best for papa, and a tiny purse, to take to church, for mamma. And—for the boys—they are the worst, and Rosalind always knows what to get! I must ask Miss Blewitt what she thinks. Then for Johnnie and Babs—oh, yes, Johnnie wants a ball like an orange, and Babs—pr'aps I could get her a fluffy animal for ninepence. And pocket handkerchiefs for Rosalind and Miss Blewitt and nurse—a really pretty one for Ros, and, of course, the other two as nice as I can get for the money.'

It was not very satisfactory, but it was the best that could be done, and Daisy tried to feel cheery about it. She went out with Miss Blewitt that afternoon, and came home with several little packets, but feeling very far from the state of happy excitement which generally accompanied the Christmas shopping.

To begin with, it was really dull not to be able to look them all over at once with Rosalind, and they did strike her as very 'shabby,' when opened out on her little bed, after she had locked the door for fear of her sister bursting in, and the arrangement they had agreed to being thus broken. The patent pencil for her father was good of its kind, but not as nice as another she had seen for half as much again. And the tiny purse of Mammy was only of plain leather, instead of 'delicious smelling Russian.' And as for her brothers, that was the most depressing of all. Miss Blewitt's imagination was not of the liveliest, though she was very good-natured; she had not been able to think of anything more original than a date-card for Pat, and a small pocket diary for Rollo, which Daisy received very disapprovingly.

'They'd do well enough with something else,' she thought, 'but by themselves they do look awfully little. I almost wish I had not fixed on anything for the boys to-day, but the shops are getting so crowded and it's not easy to get Miss Blewitt all to myself.'

Then she unwrapped Johnnie's and baby's. Johnnie's wasn't so bad—there is only one kind of 'sham orange' balls, I believe—only, Daisy had been obliged to restrict herself to the smallest size, and Johnnie, like all small people loved toys nearly as big as himself. But Baby's animal!

'It is a ridiculous little thing—so tiny,' Daisy was obliged to confess. 'She is sure to lose it the first time she takes it out in her perambulator, though after all, I daresay she will like it.'

'And with several sighs, as there was no one near to hear them, Daisy wrapped her purchases up again for the time, though not tying them and labelling them as yet. For, as she was glad to remember, Rosalind and she were to show each other's to each other a day or two before Christmas.

The next day but one came her chance of going out alone with her mother. Rosalind had told her nothing as to the result of her afternoon with Mamma, but it had seemed to Daisy that her sister was not in her usual spirits, and by the time her own shopping was over, she felt that this idea had been fancy on her part.

As regarded herself, things were rather more cheering than they had been the day she had gone with Miss Blewitt. Mamma was both more decided, and had more suggestions to offer than Miss Blewitt, and Daisy succeeded in getting three very fairly satisfactory handkerchiefs, though more than once she had to shake her head when her mother pointed out that for just a little more she could get still better ones. And when they were in the carriage again, she felt that Mamma was looking at her with a rather puzzled expression.

'I don't understand you and Rosalind this year,' she said. 'You both seem so melancholy about your Christmas shopping. Rosalind was almost in tears the other day at having so little to spend.'

'Was she?' said Daisy, starting, and feeling very sorry for her sister. 'She hasn't told me about it.'

'And you are not very much better,' continued her mother. 'Rosalind is careless with her money, I know, but you are not so, Daisy, and other Christmasses you certainly have seemed more prosperous.'

'Other Christmasses, we—' began Daisy, but then she stopped. 'Mammy, dear,' she went on, 'it's all quite different this year but I don't think I can explain, for perhaps Rosalind wouldn't like it.'

'Very well, dear, then I won't ask anything more about it,' replied her mother, kindly, for she saw that the tears in Daisy's case too, were not far off.

But Daisy felt, all the same, that Mamma looked at her once or twice rather anxiously.

So the days went on; a week does not take long to pass, though this week did seem like two, or three, to Daisy, and probably to Rosalind, too. Daisy felt that her sister was keeping out of her way and once or twice she was almost sure that Rosalind had been crying; the mere thought of which—Rosalind crying, and not letting her comfort her—nearly made Daisy cry herself.

It was 'Christmas Eve morning,' as the children called it. Holidays, of course, had begun, and the little girls were free to do as they liked, though Miss Blewitt stayed with them, as her home was too far away for her to visit it more than once a year. Besides, she was a great help when the boys, too, were at home.

'Will you come up to our room after it is in order, Rosalind?' said Daisy, in a low voice to her sister, in the schoolroom. 'It is to-day you know, that we are to show each other our presents.'

'Very well,' Rosalind replied, rather gruffly. 'I'll be there at eleven o'clock.'

'And we must have paper and string, and ink, all ready for tying them up and addressing them as usual,' said Daisy, her spirits rising at the idea of again being quite at ease with her sister ,and making the last little arrangements together.

'Oh, yes, I suppose so. You bring them upstairs, won't you?' said Rosalind.

She spoke quite gently, but there was none of her ordinary confidence and spirit about her, and her eyes looked heavy, as if she had gone to sleep in tears the night before.

Daisy nodded, and Rosalind left the room.

'What can be the matter with her?' thought Daisy. 'Poor old Rosalind.'

The mystery was explained before long.

Daisy was upstairs, and had got all her presents spread out on her own little bed—except, of course, the one for Rosalind—when the door opened, and her sister came in with some small parcels in her hands.

She glanced at Daisy's 'exhibition.'

'Oh,' she exclaimed, 'how nice yours are,' and then she flung down what she was carrying on to the nearest chair, and burying her head in the cover of Daisy's bed, burst into bitter tears.

In an instant Daisy's arms were around her.

'Rosalind, darling Ros, what is the matter?' she cried, really frightened, for it took a good deal to make Rosalind break down in this way.

'It's my presents,' sobbed Rosalind. 'They're just horrible, Daisy. So poor and shabby. It's a punishment to me for wanting to be separate and independent, though, after all, if we had joined together as usual and had got very nice things, it wouldn't have been fair, for I have been very silly and careless, and extravagant. I see it all now. I never quite took in, before, Daisy, how good and generous you have been. you have paid ever so much more than half every Christmas,' and the sobs began afresh.

Daisy hugged her still more closely.

'Don't, don't cry so darling,' she said. 'It's not too late, yet, for us to join. Lets put all the little things together. None of them will mind having two smaller, instead of one bigger, each. And I believe they will go beautifully together. Just look, my tiny purse for Mamma, and your dear little bottle of eau-de-cologne. It is sweet, and she can take both to church in her little bag. Yes, and this pen-holder for papa will pack up beautifully with my pencil-case, and for the boys—pencils?—oh, yes. They won't be so bad after all.'

Rosalind sat up and dried her eyes.

'Daisy, you are awfully good,' she said. 'I don't know how to thank you. Of course, it'll make mine seem much better to join like that. But still—it isn't fair—I know it isn't.'

'Yes, it is,' said Daisy. 'And you don't know how happy it makes me to be together again. Let's begin tying them up now.'

'Luckily,' said Rosalind, 'mine for you is the best I've got.'

'And so is mine for you, said Daisy, at which they both laughed a little, and they were still laughing when there came a tap at the door.

'Come in,' said Rosalind, hastily throwing a sheet of paper over the presents. 'Oh, no, I forgot. The door's locked.

'I'll open it,' said Daisy, and she ran to do so.

'If you please, Miss Daisy,' said the servant who was standing outside. 'This has just come by parcel post, and your mamma said I had best bring it up to you and Miss Rosalind.'

'Thank you,' said Daisy, taking the parcel, and locking the door again. 'Rosalind, what can this be?'

'It's for us, whatever it is,' said her sister.

'The Misses Howard; and it's from Paris, Daisy.'

'It was a rather large parcel, very neatly packed up; and with eager hands the children undid it, disclosing to view a light wooden box, easily opened, as it was not nailed down. On lifting the lid the first thing they caught sight of was a letter, addressed to 'Rosalind and Daisy.'

'Read it aloud, Ros,' said Daisy, trembling with pleasant excitement.

Rosalind did so.

'Paris, Hotel—, or never mind what hotel,' she said, 'December 22nd.' 'My dear little girls,

I am sending you a box of bon-bons, principally chocolates. I felt quite at a loss what to choose as a little Christmas gift to my dear friend's small daughters, as it is some time since I have seen you. Then it struck me you would enjoy having something you could share with others, so I have had the bon-bons put up in various ways, and you must give away such of the bags, etc., as you like, and keep some for your two selves. Wishing you a very happy Christmas,

Your affectionate friend,
Margaret Haye.'

The children gazed at each other.

'It's mamma's American friend!' exclaimed Daisy. 'I'm called "Margaret" after her, you know. But Ros, you haven't read all.'

'Oh, there's a postcript, I see,' said Rosalind.

'P.S.—I think the white and gold bag would please your dear mother, and the pink and blue ones for yourself. The "cigars" may amuse your brothers. I also slip in a pretty "calendrier."'

Yes, the "calendrier," or "date-card." lay at the top, and a very nice one it was 'really a beauty, and all in French.' And one by one the eager little fingers drew out the exquisitely packed treasures. Six charming silk bags, large enough to use as little work bags, now One white and gold, one pink and one blue, exactly alike except in color, a black satin one, a crimson, and a green, well stuffed with their sweet contents.

'The black one is just the thing for dear old nurse, the crimson for Miss Blewitt, and one over—for—oh, well, we can eat the chocolates, and keep the bag for somebody or other afterwards,' said Rosalind.

Then the three boxes of 'sham cigars'—'capital'—for the boys, only Johnnie's consumption of them would have to be watched! And a dear, little Punchinello doll, standing on a cushion which opened, and was filled with sweet treasures also, "just the thing for baby."

'And how about papa?' said Daisy.

'The diary!' exclaimed Rosalind. 'He likes French things, and he can hang it up in his study.'

Could any thing have been better chosen, or sent at a happier moment?

'It is as if a fairy had told Mrs. Haye all about us just now,' said Rosalind. 'But, oh, Daisy, I am so glad that we had settled to join again before we got these lovely things to add to our own, though the separating was all my fault, I know.'

You can fancy how happily the tying up and addressing of the Christmas packets went on, now. And how delightful were the giving and receiving of them all the next morning.

Certainly it did seem as if some good fairy had had a hand in suggesting the idea to kind Mrs. Haye.

[For the Witness.

GRANDMA'S CHRISTMAS TALE.

I placed the children in their beds,
And tucked the bed-clothes tight,
And kissed them as I always do,
When bidding them good-night,
My Tom, and Rob, and little Jim,
Who was his father's pet,
So full of fun and innocence,
I never can forget
The laugh that rippled like the sound
From silvery mountain streams,
And stories told of Santa Claus
Continued in their dreams.

'Twas Christmas eve, and bright the fire
Was blazing in the grate,
I drew a chair towards the fire
For Santa Claus to wait.

. . . . . .

I must have heard the hastening hours
Strike, from the old hall clock.
I must have heard a gentle voice
Succeed a gentle knock,
For I awoke to find myself
A little child again,
A maid, in fairy wonderland,
Which oft in dreams I'd seen.

Within a marble hall I stood,
The place so big and vast,
I hardly dared to lift my eyes
A glance around to cast.
The floor on which I stood seemed glass,
At least in my surprise
It did; and when I dared look up
The roof seemed in the skies.
No walls or pillars could I see,
Which I consider queer;
And then I felt so much alone
That wonder changed to fear.

I didn't know just what to do,
It seemed no use to try
To run away. The only chance
I'd have would be to fly.
But just as wonder changed to dread,
And tears began to flow,
I heard a funny, funny noise,
Its like I didn't know,
And in a second, I declare,
A million elves I spied,
Who came from nearly everywhere
That eltins could reside.

They hurried here, and scurried there,
And looked so quaint and small,
That at first I could not credit
This was fairyland at all.
Each eltin had a chisel,
A saw, an awl or plane,
Six dragged along a hatchet,
With all their might and main.
They jabbered ceaselessly, and loud
As elfins always do,
You see they've got to, to be heard;
(And they can jabber too)
But just as they were passing on
They happened me to spy,
And then each elf set up a screech,
A truly awful cry.

'Why here she is,' cried one of them,
(Much louder than the rest),
An elf who in a long fur coat
And fur-topped boots was dressed;
His head was covered by a cap
Made from a polar bear,
And down his elfish back there streamed
A mass of silvery hair.
'Why, here she is,' they all joined in;
'Let's take her to the sea
And dump her in, the naughty girl,'
They shouted in their glee.

Now I had held my tongue, through fear,
But here I broke right out
With: 'Don't you dare, you horrid elves,
Just mind what you're about.
My papa will come right up here
And drive you all away,
For any harm you do to me
You'll surely have to pay.'

'Ho! ho!' the elfin king cried out—
For elfin king he was—
'We've been enslaved and brought up here
By your old Santa Claus;
And all because a little girl
Had asked him for some toys,
He brings us here to make them
(We're the labor he employs).
Now, don't you think it rather hard,'
The elfin king went on,
'To have such thankless work to do,
And be so sat upon;
And brought from our nice sunny homes
To these great fields of ice?'
'Just feel the cold' (I shivered) 'There!
I s'pose you call that nice,
We'll give this naughty girl a bath,'
Then said the monarch great;
And half a hundred elves came up
To bear me off in state.
The distant roars, I soon could hear,
Of breakers on the rocks;
And I was frightened, that I'd get
A lot of nasty knocks.

At length we reached the awful cliffs
Which overlooked the sea.
I cried and begged the cruel elves
To spare and pity me.
The king just laughed and cried 'Ahoy!'
Then louder, 'One, two three,'
And then I sailed down thro' the air
Towards the foaming sea.

I'd almost reached the frozen waves,
Each capped with ice and snow,
When suddenly I found my voice
And shouted loudly, 'Oh!'

. . . . . .

I woke up with an awful start,
Surprised as I could be
To see my husband by my side,
And laughingly heartily.
He said: 'It's Santa Claus, my dear,
Come in to spoil your doze,'
And then he kissed me on the place
Right underneath the nose.

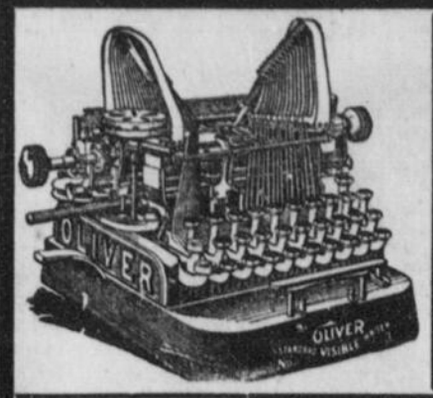
CLARISSA.

HOW TO WALK.

(From the 'Family Doctor.')

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

Advertisements.



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER

FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises.

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

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

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

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

The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

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

You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Dollar values.

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

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

Or it will pay for :—

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

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

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

These offers are good anywhere in the following countries :—

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

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

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

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

Dear Sirs,—

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

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

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name .....

and adddress .....

SHE WAS IN BED FOR THREE YEARS

Pain-Racked Woman Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Strong Statement by Mrs. Jas. Hughes, of Morley, Ont.—She's Strong and Healthy Once More.

Morley, Ont., Dec. 16.—(Special.)—What Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing for the suffering women of Canada will never be fully known. It is only when some courageous woman breaks the secrecy that covers woman and her troubles that a passing glimpse of their great work is given. For this reason a statement made by Mrs. Jas. Hughes, of this place, is of more than passing interest.

'I was a great sufferer for four years,' says Mrs. Hughes. 'I was treated by five doctors and a specialist from the United States. I tried nearly every kind of medicine I could hear of, but none seemed to do me any good.

'I was in bed for nearly three years. I had pains up my spinal column, in my head, over my eyes, across my back and through my left side. I took fourteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now I am strong and able to do a good day's work, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

Advertisements.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

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

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The average daily supply of water in London during October was 218,593,000 gallons.

The Bishop of Thetford has been conducting a parish-to-parish visitation in a motor car.

Mr. Balfour believes that a special session of parliament to deal with the problem of the unemployed would do more harm than good.

Mr. Akers Douglas, the Home Secretary, has stated that it is his intention to introduce and to pass an Aliens Bill in the next session.

Lord Avebury, presiding at the inaugural dinner of the Institute of Directors, said the access to money seemed to blunt a man's sense of honor.

A Spalding chemist stated at an inquest that he had sold more laudanum and opium during four years in Spalding than in twenty years in other places.

Eighteen fires occurred in London within forty-three hours in the beginning of last week. Five lives were lost, and many persons were badly injured.

Enville Hall, the famous residence of Catherine Countess of Stamford, has been destroyed by fire. The hall contained many priceless relics of Lady Jane Grey.

The annual report to the Home Office on drunkenness shows that the greatly increased totals of admission to special reformatories were largely due to girls and women.

Excluding naval vessels, 13,716 ships of all descriptions, with a tonnage of 4,929,364, belonging to the United Kingdom, were totally lost in the twenty-five years ended June 1903.

Speaking at Exeter, Mr. Rider Haggard said he had seen people herded together in England under conditions to which Kaffirs or wild African tribes would not submit.

The Kent Education Committee has adopted a new scale of salaries for the teachers in the county, which will entail an increased expenditure of twelve thousand pounds a year.

Trinity Presbyterian Church, Newcastle, erected only eight years ago at a cost of £17,000, has been gutted by fire caused by the fusing of an electric wire, which set fire to the roof.

The sale of all kinds of shellfish has been prohibited in the Aldershot Camp, the recent poisoning of over a hundred men of the 1st Yorkshire Regiment being responsible for the prohibition.

The new horse drive which has been formed by His Majesty's Office of Works in the Mall, from the Duke of York's Column near Spring Gardens to the precincts of Buckingham Palace, is open.

Mr. Hugh Hobson, who has just died at Bourne, Lincolnshire, was registrar of marriages for the district for upwards of sixty years, and in that capacity he attended over 1,500 weddings.

Albert Wakefield, milkman, Pontsam, two years ago disappeared, leaving his cart in a country lane. No trace was found of him until Nov. 25, when he called on his old employer and asked for the £15 due to him when he disappeared.

A terrible affray with firearms occurred near Scarborough, between three poachers and four gamekeepers. One gamekeeper was killed and two were seriously injured. The poachers, riddled with shot, were subsequently arrested.

A. E. Jeffs, a pauper, was found clad in his nightshirt, in the streets of Coventry. He was a somnambulist, and in order to get out of the workhouse he had to climb over a spiked gate and slide down a roof.

Senora de Leon, a gentlewoman in reduced circumstances in London, who was forced to part with a painted portrait of her grandfather, made the discovery that the picture was a genuine Goya. It fetched £2,400.

The Admiralty have released from Portsmouth Prison Private Brooke, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was sentenced by a naval court-martial to nine months' hard labor for throwing a piece of bread at a lance corporal.

The band of the Grenadier Guards has returned. It left England on Aug. 16 last, has travelled 14,850 miles since, has played in sixteen large cities in Canada and twenty in the United States, at the rate of about two a day when not travelling.

A Birmingham tin worker attempted to commit suicide by drinking hydrochloric acid. A policeman who was called in concocted an emetic by scraping some whiting from the ceiling, and mixing it with water. The medicine acted promptly, and the man's life was saved.

At the Anglesey sale the total received for the jewellery sales was £18,600. The largest price realized for any one jewel was £3,650, for a magnificent round pearl of the finest orient, mounted as a stud. A large black pearl of drop shape, mounted as a scarf-pin, realized £1,200 and another pearl, also mounted as a scarf-pin, was sold for £1,160.

The death is announced of General Sir C. Dickson, V.C., colonel commandant of the Royal Artillery, aged eighty-seven. He won his Cross in the Crimea for displaying the greatest coolness and contempt of danger in carrying powder barrels under a severe fire to the artillery, who had run short of ammunition.

A leading Calvinistic minister in North Wales has gone mad over the revivalist movement, and a miser has become a philanthropist. In Llanelly a well-known inhabitant has been removed to the asylum. He has caused considerable annoyance by singing and praying the whole night through, and he had not touched food for several days. At Ammanford and Loughor some persons are being kept under restraint in their own homes.

The collecting dog, 'Cimbledon Nell,' dropped dead at Wimbledon Station the other day. With her red collecting barrel on her back, she was commending herself and her commission to the passengers. Nell's method was to smuggle her head into their hands and wag her tail as they gave their tickets up to the collector. So popular had she become, that in pennies she used to average a receipt of nine shillings a day.

SCOTCH.

An overheated bedwarmer set fire to the sheets and burned Mrs. Smith, seventy years of age, to death at Kirkcaldy.

At a cat show held in Edinburgh Lady Aberdeen gained two first prizes, also two championships, for the cats, 'Jake' and 'Isis.'

Responsible citizens of Edinburgh are to be entrusted with a key to the police telephones on the street at a charge of two shillings and sixpence per year.

A company which has been formed in Scotland to carry on poultry-rearing on a large scale, expects to raise 25,000 to 30,000 fowls annually, at a profit of 9d. per head.

The project of connecting Iceland and Faroe with Shetland by means of a submarine cable has now taken practical shape, and terminus sites are being chosen.

Seventeen steamers, totalling 25,000 tons, were launched from the Clyde shipbuilding yards during November. Orders for about forty thousand tons, chiefly cargo vessels, were booked.

Greenock Town Council suggests a novel way of restricting the ratepayers' curiosity regarding their doings of expenditure. It is proposed to charge a penny for a look at the minutes.

Large numbers of rats, some of a peculiar breed and exceptional size, have been infesting Glasgow harbor recently. The severity of the weather and the fact that several Atlantic cattle-carrying steamers have been overhauled lately, are put forward as explanations of the presence of these rats.

Princess Louise (the Duchess of Argyll), M. Marconi, Mr. Graham Murray, M.P. (Secretary for Scotland), and Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart. (Lord Provost of Glasgow), were among those who received honorary degrees of LL.D. of the University of Glasgow recently. Lord Kelvin was installed as chancellor of the university.

William Garden, J.P., who for many years conducted the farm of Braco, Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, which has been in the Garden family for three generations, has died at Aberdeen in his eighty-first year. Since his retirement some thirteen years ago, Mr. Garden has resided in Aberdeen. He is survived by Mrs. Garden, who is a daughter of James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd.

Clinging to one of the high cliffs that abut on the sea for several miles on the Ayrshire coast between the ruined Castle of Dunure and Culzean Castle, grew a very large and very old ivy tree. Public interest was first drawn to this ancient relic by the Kilmarnock Ramblers' Club, who discovered in it the largest, or one of the very largest, and probably the oldest tree of its species in Scotland. The trunk is exceedingly twisted and gnarled, and a rough measurement gives its approximate circumference near the root as about thirty-five inches. The trunk of the tree has been not only severed near the root, but nearly a yard of it has been taken clean away, and the death of the tree is now a matter of no very long time.

IRISH.

The prevalent distress in Ireland is due to the need of a new variety of seed potato, and in the west it is said the people are too slow to avail themselves of the new Land Act.

In celebrating the coming of age last week of Viscount Newry, at Mourne Park, the people of every class, and of all denominations in the County Down rejoiced with the Earl and Countess of Kilmorey. There is probably no more popular landholder than the Earl in Ireland, as evidenced by the address presented to his heir by the past tenants and other friends.

In view of the expected visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the early part of December, to Ashford, Cong, the residence of Lord Ardilaun, elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of the Royal visitor. The already spacious ballroom has been much enlarged while great improvements have been made in the grounds. Ashford is probably one of the finest residences in Ireland. The shooting preserves at Ashford are not excelled in the Three Kingdoms.

A national monument erected by the Skibereen Young Ireland Society to commemorate Irish patriots was unveiled on Sunday by Mr. O'Donovan Rossa. The town was thronged with people from all parts of County Cork, and flags, emblems, and decorations were displayed from windows and housetops. The various national societies of the county were represented, each contingent being accompanied by its band. Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, in the course of his speech, declared his unswerving adherence to the principles of the past.

The Dublin Probate Court is investigating the will of Edward Moye, a sea captain, who was said to have cut down the legacy to his nephew and niece from £500 to £300, because he got it into his head that the nephew had interfered with a walking-stick of his which was worth a shilling. Mr. Campbell, M.P., plaintiff's counsel, said the case reminded him of a man who was a strong Protestant, who had the strange delusion that one of his legs belonged to a Catholic; so when he retired to bed he used to leave the Roman Catholic leg outside the bed-clothes by way of punishment.

An attractive feature of the Poultry Show at Ball's Bridge on Dec. 6, was a new breed of fowl never before exhibited, called Hibernia. Mr. Larian, who has introduced the new breed, claims for the new fowl that not only has it a distinct claim to novelty in the way of points, but that it is a decidedly useful bird. The novelty in points includes a pretty top-knot of an entirely new pattern, and a well-defined nostril growing on each side of the bill. The bird feathers quickly, matures early, and is a prolific layer of large brown eggs. The principal colors so far arrived at are a jet black, a rich red black, and a handsome grey barred variety. It is hoped that later on buffs, whites, etc., may be brought out.

DEMANDING TIPS IN FACE OF DEATH.

(From Reynolds's Newspaper.)

Money is so hardly earned by the Parisian workman and workwoman, and existence is such a struggle, that we need not wonder at the deadly tenacity with which earnings are clutched at. When some years ago the Opera Comique blazed amid a scene awful as that of a battlefield, the women attendants thought of their tips, the half-franc due here and there for a footstool. Unmindful of their own peril and that of others, they rushed to and fro, besieging half-suffocated, half-demented creatures for their money.

A similar scene happened during the terrible catastrophe on the Paris underground railway last year. Although the delay of a few seconds might mean life or death, many workmen refused to move from the crowded station, clamoring for the return of the forfeited twopenny ticket.

CARRIED HIS FORTUNE IN HIS HAT.

(From the 'Mexican Herald.')

Mrs. Juana Garcia N. Viuda de Junco has been put into possession of the property and money left by her husband, Saturnino Junco. The money amounts to $125,000 in banknotes. Junco, as stated when he died, some five months ago, owned a tienda at the corner of Rebeldes and Callejon del Santisimi, opposite the Nuevo Mexico drug store. He always and at all times by day and by night wore a black hat which he had worn for years. Everybody believed that he was superstitious about his hat, because he never put it aside. Even when he went to the barber shop he sat in the chair, having his hat in his hand. When he died, it was found that the crown of another hat was carefully sewed in the interior of the hat, and between the two there was $125,000 in bank notes.

Advertisements.

When Baby Comes You'll Need Strength

No Mother Can Rear a Healthy Child Unless She is Stronger Herself.

FERROZONE

Imparts New Vigor—Braces, Nourishes, Strengthens Weak Women.

A woman's anxieties multiply ten-fold about the time the new baby is expected. If her strength is exhausted and her blood weak, it goes hard in the hour of trial. Ferrozone should be used because it makes the blood nutritious and rich. By instilling new strength into every part of the body, it uplifts your spirits at once.

Childbirth is certainly made easier by Ferrozone. The following statement expresses the earnest gratitude of Mrs. M. E. Duckworth, of Durham. It is a woman's story—of her own case—told that other women may profit by her experience:

'Before baby was born I was in a miserable, weak, nervous state. I had no reserve strength. I tried to build up, but nothing helped me. I looked upon the coming day with dread, knowing I was unequal to the occasion.

'Ferrozone braced me up at once. It gave me strength and spirits, brought back my nerve and cheerfulness. From my experience with Ferrozone I recommend it to all expectant mothers.'

There is more concentrated nourishment in Ferrozone than you can get from anything else. It supplies what weak systems need. Simply take one tablet at meals and you'll feel uplifted at once. Ferrozone makes healthy, virile, vigorous women; try it. 50c per box of fifty tablets, or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

WOMEN AS WHALERS.

The London 'Field' describes a whale hunt in Shetland when several hundred of the animals appeared in the bay while all of the men and most of the women were away herring fishing.

Several boats, however, went out, one of them being that of the schoolmistress, who was accompanied by some of her pupils. The boats succeeded in driving a large number of whales ashore. 'I had nothing but an old bayonet,' says the writer, 'and getting it, the work of spearing was entered upon till no fewer than eighty-six whales were secured. A lady with a pitchfork also helped for a time, but her strength was soon used up, and I had to desist from sheer exhaustion, else a few more might easily have been added to the grand total.

'The whales realized 2s a head and 3s 6d a hundredweight for the blubber. This is the largest "hunt" for many years, and the unique feature is that the majority of the captors were women.'

AN M.P. ON THE DECLINE OF PARLIAMENT.

Writing in the October number of the 'World's Work,' Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., says that those who envy the 'M. P.' would be amazed if they knew how often in the smoking-room members say to one another, 'What on earth am I here for?' 'Unless things change here a good deal I can do better with my life outside.' 'What a waste of time it all is!' It is a plain fact, adds Mr. Norman, that the House of Commons can no longer do its work, and the people of the country cannot be told too often that the reform that is most urgently required is the reform of parliament.

WAS THIS THE ORIGIN OF 'UNCLE SAM?'

(London 'Chronicle.')

A curious version of the origin of 'Uncle Sam' has been discovered in an old almanac published in Lesangton, Ky., in 1814. The phrase is explained in the following way: '"Uncle Sam" is a cant phrase significant of England. The origin of it seems to be this: In the year 1807 there was authorized by law the raising of a regiment of light dragoons. When the company first appeared their caps bore the letters U. S. L. D., signifying the United States Light Dragoons. A countryman, seeing the company in dress parade, asked a bystander what the letters stood for. "Why," was the answer, "that means Uncle Sam's Lazy Dogs." Since that time the use of the term has become general.'

MICHIGAN WOMAN'S WORK FOR GOOD ROADS.

(Detroit 'Tribune.')

A few miles from Big Rapids resides a woman who is doing what she can to pay the rent on her privilege of being in the world. She cultivates a truck farm and hauls her produce to the city. The roads on her route are not the best, nor even second best at this season, and so she takes an axe, and whenever her waggon hits a root, or any obstruction that can be removed by cuts or blows, she stops her team, and, getting out, whacks away at it till it is removed.

HIS MAJESTY AS A SPEAKER.

The King, says a writer in a popular magazine, speaks better than most men in his kingdom, and, though he is tied and bound by formality, and is obliged to limit his remarks to subjects non-controversial—at any rate, to the non-controversial aspect of them—his speaking is always effective. He has a compelling voice, which easily commands, and would command were he the poorest man in his kingdom. For clearness and controlling power there is no voice in the Houses of Parliament to equal it, save one. The matter of his speeches—speeches which cannot have been prepared for him, practically impromptu speeches—have an aptness, a turn of phrase, a penetration, due to a mind in tune, and in high tune, with the life around him.

MR. GLADSTONE FAILED TO TIP.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Mr. Gladstone's hatred of tipping, writes a correspondent, was not only shown in his avoidance of the custom whenever possible but also in the smallness of the gift when he found custom too strong for him. At a private hotel in Brighton where Mr. Gladstone had stayed for the week-end, one of the dining-room waiters who had served Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone gives as one of his reasons for voting against Liberal candidates at local elections, the fact that 'Gladstone only gave me a shilling.' For this 'insult' the Liberal party lost one vote. Premier will have to be careful that they tip wisely and well.

THE FASTEST TRAIN IN EUROPE.

The North Eastern Railway Company proposes to run next month from Leeds the quickest train in Europe. The 230 miles to Edinburgh will be covered in four hours nineteen minutes, or thirteen minutes faster than the Midland trains. The speed between York and Darlington will exceed sixty-one miles an hour. The speed between Leeds and Edinburgh will average nearly a mile a minute. The coming expresses to the Scottish capital from the capital of the West Riding promise to beat the world's record in the way of speed.—New York 'World.'

THE GOOSE STEP.

(From the 'Medical Record.')

Every one witnessing a military review in Germany or Austria for the first time must have been impressed by the peculiar stiff-kneed, slamming step adopted on parade by the infantry. At the Congress of Naturalists and Physicians, which recently met in Breslau, this 'goose-step,' as it is popularly called, was strongly condemned. Dr. Thalwitzer read a paper on the subject, in which he showed that the adoption of this ridiculous step accounts for numerous knee and foot complaints among the troops. Sixty percent of the sores on the feet of the men are in consequence of persistent adherence to this antiquated step.

NO PLUSH CARS FOR KENTUCKY.

It has remained for the Kentucky state board of health to take the first step against the use of plush car seats, which collect and hold disease germs until the next passenger comes along to receive them into his system. The board will indict every railway official in the state whom it can reach who is responsible for the use of seats upholstered with heavy plush.

Leather or cane for both sleepers and day coaches are the substitutes the board will permit, and of the two cane is preferable, for the leather seats are hot and uncomfortable. Linen makes a good seat covering, as it can be removed and laundered frequently. The effects of this initiative move may extend to other states until all our railway systems have sanitary car seats.—Chicago 'Journal.'

ABOUT SOVEREIGN LADIES.

(From London 'Truth.')

The French professor of Prince Henry of Prussia one day read to him the following exercise for translation: 'Sovereign ladies have not merely an air of majesty, but a gracious deportment peculiar to them.' The Prince laid down his pen and raised his hand. 'Have you any remark to make?' asked the teacher. 'Only this: do you or do you not wish to teach me to be truthful?' 'Certainly, I wish to teach you truthfulness.' 'Let me tell you, then, that I have known sovereign ladies all my life, and never noticed in them any majesty or peculiar grace of deportment. Quite the contrary. Ought we not, therefore, to omit the phrase you have just read?'

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE WITH A HISTORY.

(From the London 'Graphic.')

Apropos of the return of Lord Dundonald, many people may not know that there is in the Bank of England a £1,000 note which recalls sad memories of the first Earl of Dundonald. After being disgraced in England on a false accusation, he joined the Brazilian navy, after service with Chili, and was its first admiral.

In 1814 he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £1,000. The money was collected by his constituents at Westminster in penny subscriptions. Very much against his will, he paid the fine with a £1,000 bank note, on the back of which he wrote: 'I submit to robbery to protect myself from murder, in the hope that I shall live to bring the delinquents to justice.'

SUBSTITUTES FOR BUTTER.

(London 'Globe.')

A German chemist, Dr. Heuner, proposes to buy up all cocoanut oils and transform them into 'vegetable butter,' a savory, inodorous, and succulent substitute for true butter. Cocoanut oil, like butter, contains seven percent of soluble acids, namely, butyric acid and capric or decylic acid, which give a pleasant aroma to butter and have a taste of hazelnut. Cocoa butter contains less water than true butter, and will keep fifteen or twenty days without showing any acid reaction; therefore it is useful in making pastry. Cocoa butter has also been found by trial the better antiseptic against infection by microbes, and as it is quite digestible, the various Boards of Health have not objected to it.

'AH, SIN, ESQUIRE.'

(From London 'Truth.')

By way of corroborating my view that the title 'Esquire' is utterly devoid of meaning, one of my readers mentions that in Singapore, where he has resided for eleven years, it is not only universally bestowed on every white man, but also upon the wealthier Chinese and Asiatics. 'Ah Sin, Esq.,' looks and sounds well. It will surely lend an additional attraction to life in a hand mine or compound when the Celestial knows that the wealth he amasses out of his 'average minimum' wage will entitle him to such a designation. He could not get a peacock's feather or a yellow jacket at home for anything like the price.

MORMONISM IN GERMANY.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Despite the fact that Mormon emissaries are not allowed to carry on their propaganda in Prussia and Mecklenburg, endeavors are still being made to induce the inhabitants of the other German States to emigrate to Utah. Pastor Zimmer, the clergyman of the Evangelical Church in Salt Lake City, has now addressed a letter to a German college, in which he most earnestly warns his countrymen against listening to these agitators, whom he describes as a curse to Germany and her people. One of the reasons attributed by the pastor for the desire of the Mormons to obtain German recruits is that on arriving at Salt Lake City their capacity for work is exploited in the most barefaced manner, without any opportunity of redress.—Berlin Correspondence.

LUCKY FINDS OF A CEYLON NATIVE.

(Lahore 'Tribune.')

A native of Ceylon has had an extraordinary run of luck in the finding of cats' eye gems. He was quite a poor man when some months ago he found a gem worth £1,250. Soon afterward he found another, which he sold for £2,500. And now he has crowned his good fortune by finding the largest known gem of the kind, which weighs nearly seven pounds, and for which he has refused £19,000. He says that he can cut the gem into forty stones, each of which will bring £1,000. This means wealth beyond the dreams of avarice in the East.

OLDEST LOVE LETTER.

The oldest love letter in the world is in the British Museum. It is the proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian princess, and it was made 3,500 years ago. It is in the form of an inscribed brick.

Advertisements.

$4.50 Winter Suits.



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

Waists, full styles, any color, China silk, $2.25. Best taffeta, $2.85. Louisine, $1.50. Velvet $1.25.

Jackets, full styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color wool frieze, hip length $5.50. Knee length $6.95. Rain Coats (cravenette) same style and price as jackets.

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Are being fast driven off the market by the overpowering merit of Polson's Nerviline, which has more strength in one drop than is found in a quart of ordinary remedies. Full of pain subduing properties, healing and soothing, its influence on rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago is unsurpassed. Polson's Nerviline is without question the best household liniment made. For nearly fifty years a staple in every drug store; get a 25c bottle of Nerviline at once.

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Our most popular Premium gives universal satisfaction.

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

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

One new subscription to the Daily Witness to 1 Jan. 1905, at three dollars.

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

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

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HETTY GREEN IN 1904.

Talks of Women's Business and Business Women.

WHY SHE WORKS SO HARD TO PILE UP RICHES.

(Special correspondence of the St. Louis 'Evening Star.')

New York city.

It was in the Chemical National Bank, on lower Broadway, that I had my second interview with one of the richest women in the world. The first was held seven years ago, when Mrs. Hetty Green, in the midst of the hard times, was worth perhaps $50,000,000. It was then estimated that her income was $5,000 a day, more than $200 an hour, and more than $3 every minute of every day and every night. Since then she has prospered with our prosperity, and what she is worth to-day no one but herself knows. I doubt if even she could tell off hand. She is so busy watching those who are trying to get what she has, and investing the surplus to make more, that she does not stop to take account of stock. She said to me to-day that she found it far easier to make money than to keep it, and that she kept on making because she liked the game and wanted to be in the thick of things. When I asked her how long she would continue at it she replied just as long as the dear Lord gave her the mental and physical strength to do so.

IN THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL.

When I called by appointment at the bank to-day I was told to present my card at the last window in the brass network which walled the customers out of the millions behind. I did so, and thereby disturbed Mrs. Green's confidential clerk, who was busy tearing off coupons by means of a little steel square, a miniature of that used by a carpenter. He fitted the square so that the coupon lay in the inner right angle, and jerked it off as though it were waste paper, instead of a greenback worth many dollars. He was working faster than the crack typewriter girl in the civil service who writes 23,000 words a day when I handed him my card. He shoved the bonds aside like so much straw, and took it to Mrs. Green. A moment later he returned with a reply that I should go into the second office at the right, and that Mrs. Green would be with me in a moment. I went and waited. The office was not bigger than a hall bedroom, and its only furniture was a desk and two plain bentwood chairs worth a dollar apiece. I took one of these, and within a few minutes Mrs. Green entered, and, after shaking my hand, took the other. She began to talk at once, and for an hour, in answer to my questions, chatted most interestingly about the business woman and women in business.

HETTY GREEN'S BUSINESS TRAINING.

The world has a wrong idea of Mrs. Hetty Green. She has been represented as illiterate. She is not. She comes of a very rich family. Her father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all among the rich men of this country. She was raised in the lap of luxury, her home had twenty-two rooms and two bath rooms. She was well educated and can speak several languages. She got some of her schooling in Boston, where she was taught by a relative of James Russell Lowell. She was a noted social figure during her young ladyhood, and was celebrated as a dancer and as a horseback rider. She had all the athletic tendencies, in fact, of the present twentieth century girl. She travelled in Europe, and after her grandfather's death lived for a half dozen years in London, while her father was operating in stocks and bonds of that country and this.

Indeed, Mrs. Green may be said to have had the disadvantages of wealth toward becoming a practical business woman. What saved her was her grandfather's poor health and poor eyesight, which were succeeded by similar weaknesses on the part of her father. She read the papers to her grandfather, and especially the financial news and the stock reports. She sometimes acted as his confidential clerk, writing his letters for him and attending to some of his business. He was a man of many investments, and he told Hetty what was good and why.

She learned the fluctuations of the markets, and at fifteen knew all about bulls and bears, and much better then, she thinks, than many a man who is operating in Wall street to-day. She did the same work for her father, both in this country and Europe, so that when her father died she was ready to manage for herself the property she inherited. Her father left altogether seven or more millions, and of this Miss Hetty received one million. There was a lawsuit begun shortly after as to the settlement of the estate. Hetty Green thought then, and thinks still, that the lawyers and others have been trying to defraud the heirs, and she has been fighting that suit from that day until now.

During our talk I asked her whether she thought that girls should have business educations. She replied:

'I do. Every girl should be taught the ordinary lines of business investment. This is especially so if she is likely to inherit money. It is also the case if her parents are poor, for no one can tell what may be her future through marriage or the changes of fortune. She should be made to understand what a bank account is, what interest means, and how it accumulates, the character of mortgages and bonds, and how to know whether they are good or not. I think fathers should always talk such things over with their daughters, as well as with their sons. If they did so for a short time each day the girls would learn to think along business lines, and they would not be at the mercy of the money sharps who prey upon the weaker sex.

'But suppose a woman has no such training,' said I. 'Suppose her father or husband dies leaving her something, more or less, how can she go about to make the most of it? Suppose it is only $5,000 or $10,000, or perhaps a million, what can she do?'

'For a large sum,' said Mrs. Green, 'there is nothing better for such a woman than government bonds, and after that good mortgages. I invested the greater part of my inheritance in government bonds and Rock Island Railway stock. Government bonds at the present market value bring but a low rate of interest, but they are absolutely safe, and for the woman who has enough money to bring her a living income from them they are the best.

'The woman with five or ten thousand had better put her money into such bonds at first, or into a good savings bank. She can then know it is secure and go about learning how to make more out of it. In order to do this she must not rely merely upon the suggestions of her masculine friends. There are many wolves in sheep's clothing, and a good proportion of them are male. Besides, if the woman is to do anything she must learn to do it for herself. If she lives in a city she can study real estate and play in investment. Let her take what she considers a desirable locality and pick out several pieces of renting property, such as her money could buy, and note down from time to time what they sell for. She can pretend to herself that she has bought them, and when the pieces sell again can play whether she has made or lost. Of course, this is all pretence, just as children will stand outside a store window and each claiming to own certain of the objects within, trade with one another. By this means, however, the woman learns the trend of the market, she gets an idea of values, and if she buys rented property only she is pretty sure to have her income and at the same time the benefit from the growth of the city in which she lives. That is one way to learn how to make money in real estate.'

'How about stocks and bonds in Wall street, Mrs. Green?' said I.

'Wall street is no place for the unsophisticated woman, and I doubt whether it is a good place for any woman. I do not believe in speculation, and as for myself I try to steer clear of Wall street. Any woman who has not a big fortune to back her and at the same time excellent judgment and a knowledge of all the securities dealt in and influences at work, had better keep out.'

THE BUSINES WOMAN A PERMANENCY.

'Are not our women learning more about business every year, Mrs. Green? The modern business woman is a twentieth century product. Has she come to stay?'

'Yes. The world of to-day could not get along without its business women. They are rapidly taking the place of men as bookkeepers, stenographers and typewriters; they act as cashiers in many of the stores and new fields are steadily opening. I believe that women will do more and more as time goes on. Nevertheless, it seems to me that the chief sphere of woman is home, and that her most important duties are those of wife and mother. Every girl should be taught that; although she should at the same time have her business education. There is no reason why the married woman should not also be a business woman.'

DO NOT WANT A WOMAN PRESIDENT.

'What do you think of women in politics? Will we ever have a woman President?'

'I should hope not. I don't believe much in so-called woman's rights. I am willing to leave politics to the men, although I wish women had more rights in business and elsewhere than they now have.'

'But do not women have an equal chance with men in business?'

'No, they do not. I could have succeeded much easier in my career had I been a man. I find men will take advantages of women in business that they would not attempt with men. I found this so in the courts, where I have been fighting men all my life. It is difficult to get lawyers upon whom one can depend, and although I have great respect for our judges, it seems to me that the woman sometimes has the odds against her with them. I don't want to say anything against lawyers or judges. I respect both, and especially the latter, although I cannot say I like 'religious lawyers,' such as my friend Joseph Choate, now minister to England. I have had many a tilt with him and I shall probably have more before I die.'

HER ADVICE TO JUDGE GRESHAM.

'Yes,' continued Mrs. Green, 'I have a great respect for judges. I think an honest judge is the noblest work of God, and it seems to me a high position on the bench is more to be desired than the presidency of the United States. In fact, I told Judge Walter Q. Gresham that once. I had had a case before him in Chicago. You must remember him. He was Secretary of State in Cleveland's Cabinet, and he was spoken of as a possible candidate for the presidency. It was at that time that I met him in his private office and said to him:—"Judge Gresham, you are a fool to let the presidential bee get into your bonnet. The man who is stung by it never recovers, and the place you have to-day is higher than that of the White House. Your decisions here are independent. If you become President you will be bossed by Congress or you will get into trouble. I advise you to shoo that bee out of your bonnet."

'I don't think Judge Gresham liked it very well,' continued Mrs. Green. 'He rather frowned as I spoke, and when he accompanied me to the door and I went out he slammed the door. I had to pass through another door before I got to the hall, and I slammed that door twice as hard as he slammed his, to show him there was no doubt as to my opinion.'

CAN ONE MAKE A MILLION HONESTLY?

'Mrs. Green,' said I, 'you have made more money by your individual brains than any woman since time began. You have made millions. Some people believe that one cannot make a million dollars honestly.'

'That is a ridiculous idea,' replied the great woman financier. 'I have made a million several times, and I have never done a dishonest act in my whole life. I have never intentionally wronged one poor person and I have helped thousands. No! I do my work in the fear of the Lord, and I believe that the good Lord has blessed me in the successe I have had. Why, do you suppose I could have gone through all my troubles if the good Lord had not helped me? I can see His work all along the lines of my life. He is helping me now. I have learned to trust Him and not to worry about small things.'

'Then you believe in Christianity?'

'Of course I do, and I try to practice it. My parents were Quakers and I was brought up with a fine sense of right and wrong. I was taught to believe that he who condoned a felony is half felon, and that he who allows others to rob or is a receiver of stolen goods is himself half robber.'

'Then, Mrs. Green, if you believe in the Bible, how about the difficulty of a rich man getting into the kingdom of heaven? The word man in that sense is a general term. Will rich women go there?'

'I believe that the honest, truthful and deserving rich have as fair a chance of getting to heaven as the poor,' said Mrs. Green. 'The Bible does not preach against riches, but against the evil use of them and the sins arising out of the desire for their accumulation. It denounces those who are rich in their own conceit and the rich who oppress the poor.'

'What are the duties of the rich as to the poor, Mrs. Green?' How do you regard such charities as those of Andrew Carnegie and John Rockefeller?'

'I do not want to criticize individuals. I believe in discreet charity, and I have many calls upon me. I wish I could show you the begging letters I receive. Within the past month my mail has been full of them; not only from this country, but from all parts of Europe. Indeed, it seems to me as though my dear friend, Joseph Choate, had been advising all his European friends to write to me.'

WHY HETTY GREEN WORKS.

'I sometimes wonder Mrs. Green,' said I, 'why a woman of your education and social qualities keeps on working after your fortune has become so great that neither you nor your children can spend its income, much less the principal. Why is it?'

'It is because I enjoy being in the thick of things. I like to have a part in the great movements of the world and especially of this country. I like to deal with big things and with those whom the world calls big men. I would rather do it than play bridge whist which other women so much affect. Indeed, my work is my amusement, and I believe it is also my duty. You may remember the parable where the man gave to each of his servants a certain amount of money and then departed to a far country. When he returned he asked each to give an account of his stewardship. He commended those who had increased their trust and denounced the timid one who had buried his talent in the ground. The fortune which was left me I have always looked upon as such a trust—one which I was to care for and increase. Suppose you should give me two or three hundred thousand dollars for me to invest for you, and I should put it in the safe deposit or let it be frittered away, what would you think of me?

'No, I feel that I am doing my duty in taking care of and increasing the trust left me by my family, and that the Lord is blessing me in it.'

HER SECRET OF SUCCESS.

'What, Mrs. Green, has been the secret of your success?'

'I cannot say, save that I have tried to use common sense in my business. Before deciding upon an investment I have sought out every source of information, and have only acted when I knew the facts. Having decided upon my course I have stuck to it. There is no great secret in fortune-making. Success is based upon the principle of buying when things are cheap and selling when they are dear. When good things are so low that no one wants them I buy them and lay them away in the safe, and when, owing to some new development, they go up and my shares are so needed that men will pay well for them I am ready to sell.'

'But how is one to know when stocks are low?'

'By their history, their dividend-paying possibilities, and what they have sold for in the past. If one can buy a good thing at a lower cost than it has ever sold for before he may be fairly sure of getting it cheap.'

'How about railroad stocks?'

'There are some few good ones.'

'Banks?'

'I don't believe in investing in bank stock as a rule, although I have some. I would rather have mortgages or bonds?'

'What do you think of industrials?'

'I don't know anything about them. As soon as I was told that five billion dollars' worth of such stock had been sold I replied that my arithmetic did not go into the billions, and I stopped figuring upon them.'

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

DRUGS FOR HEADACHE

THEIR CONSTANT USE CAN ALWAYS BE AVOIDED.

('Youth's Companion.')

It may be said, with little fear of contradiction from those who know the facts, that if a cast iron law forbidding the use of any drug whatever in the treatment of headache could be enacted and enforced there would be much less misery for the coming generation than there is for this.

A sufferer from repeated headaches who has found a means of relief in 'headache powders' or other even less harmful drugs, may dispute this assertion, but the victims of some drug habit or the friends of one whose heart, poisoned by acetanilid or antipyrin, has suddenly ceased to beat before its time will look at the matter from another point of view entirely.

During the Spanish war numbers of would-be recruits were rejected because of a weak heart; and in the epidemic of pneumonia which ravaged the country last winter an unusual number of deaths occurred from failure of the heart to meet the added strain.

Although various causes have doubtless been at work to weaken the hearts of the present generation, there can be no question that one potent influence has been the indiscriminate use of headache powders.

In all cases of habitual headache recurring periodically a physician must, of course, be consulted that he may find the cause—eye strain, disease in the ears, nose, stomach or other more distant organs—and remove it, if possible. But the separate attacks of headache have to be relieved, if very severe; and in these cases it is better not to resort to drugs, unless the drugs are taken under the special guidance of the physician. In the congestive headache, marked by the throbbing, and made worse by stooping or lying down, a cold towel or an ice bag applied to the head, a hot water bag to the spine, a mustard plaster to the back of the neck or to the inner side of the thighs or a hot mustard foot bath—one or more—will often give relief when many drugs fail.

In the anemic form of headache, marked by pallor, in which the pain is made less severe by lying down, massage of the head or the application of warm cloths to the head and face will often be found grateful. A threatened bilious headache may sometimes be warded off by a dose of epsom salts, as many other headaches due to 'auto-intoxication'; and one due to overuse of the eyes or eye strain will usually, if taken at the moment of the first warning, be arrested or mitigated by closing the book and going for a walk.

REMARKABLE TELEGRAPH FEAT.

A remarkable feat in the telegraph world is commented on by the 'London 'Daily Telegraph,' which is of especial interest to Canadians from the fact that its performance, to a very large extent, took place in Canadian territory. On Wednesday morning a despatch of twenty thousand words was handed into the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph at Vancouver for transmission to the London 'Daily Telegraph.' The despatch was handed over to the Commercial Cable Company at Canso, N.S., for transmission over the cable. The time occupied was a little less than twelve hours. The 'Daily Telegraph' says: 'It is due to the Commercial Cable Company to say that the despatch of over twenty thousand words was telegraphed from Vancouver to our office with remarkable rapidity and accuracy, indeed almost without a slip.' The management of the C. P. R. Telegraph is being congratulated for its share of the quick work.

BOSTONIAN'S DOLEFUL STORY FROM MILAN.

A Bostonian over in Milan writes home distracting accounts of the strikes and bread riots in that city of art, and says they have cost Milan alone $4,000,000 in loss of labor and the trade from strangers. It has not been safe to go out in the streets, and a profound gloom has hung over the whole city. When the birth of the King's son occurred no one dared hang out a flag, and, as no papers were published, the poorer inhabitants did not hear of the event until several days later, when the news was received with jeers and derision. A better state of affairs is gradually making headway, but the tumult is underneath, all the same, and liable to break out again at any moment.—Boston 'Herald.'

THE CZAR'S MANY HOUSES.

(From 'M. A. P.')

A prominent and distinguished member of the large Russian colony in Paris, writes my Paris correspondent, has been giving a French interviewer amazing accounts of the magnificent possessions and properties of the Czar. In all he is the master of 100 palaces and chateaux, scattered about all over his vast empire, and each one of them is marvellously furnished and marvellously filled with servants. Something like 35,000 butlers, grooms, footmen, valets, chefs, coachmen, gardeners, etc., are housed in the hundred residences, and their total salaries amount to the enormous sum of 20,000,000 francs, or £800,000.

In the many stables are some 5,000 horses, while the heads of cattle may be placed at 50,000; but even the distinguished and well informed member of the Paris Russian colony hesitates at stating the number of inhabitants of the Czar's kennels, the dogs being entirely innumerable. Naturally, the Czar is not familiar with all his palaces and chateaux. Out of the 100, indeed, there are no less than sixty-two upon which he has never set eyes, and which, in all probability, he never will see. But the servants are there, and everything is ever in readiness in case the Czar should take it into his head to look just once upon his truly magnificent abodes.

ARTIFICIAL LEG FOR A SMART DOG.

(Chattanooga 'News.')

Dr. Willis L. Moore, a former resident of this city, but now of Cincinnati, owns a dog which will have an artificial leg. This dog, 'Prince,' a Scotch collie, is the son of 'Topsy,' who belonged to Dr. W. W. French of this city.

Prince's habit of stopping instantly when any member of Dr. Moore's family pointed a finger at him cost him his left foreleg. The dog was playfully running about with a son of Dr. Moore, and with a view to trying to prevent him from trying to cross before an approaching car the lad, turning back, put up a finger. The dog stopped and a second later was maimed.

A Cincinnati manufacturer will do the work. The dog's stump extends below the shoulder and it will be fitted into a leather limp to give the abbreviated leg its natural length.

'I am convinced that the scheme will be successful,' said Dr. Moore. 'Prince is a smart dog—more so than any I have ever seen—and I am confident that with a little training I will soon have the dog going on all fours.'

LITTLE PRINCE HUMBERT'S NURSE.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

Little Prince Humbert's new nurse is now a conspicuous personage in contemporary history. The wife of a gamekeeper in the royal service, she is 23, and has 'a magnificent figure,' writes an enthusiast, 'superb black hair, and beautiful teeth.' Around her raven tresses she wears 'an aureole of ribbon' adorned with gold hairpins, and her costume is that of a nurse in the well-to-do middle class of Rome. This fortunate young woman is paid £24 a month for two years, and is likely to have a pension of £100 a year for the rest of her life. And think of the perquisites! To begin with, a handsome gift at the little Prince's baptism, another for his first tooth, a third when he begins to walk—O joyful day!—and after that, goodness knows what! Probably this lucky nurse is not much disturbed by the grumbling of the Italian Republicans because little Humbert's title is Prince of Piedmont instead of Prince of Rome. 'Cringing to the Vatican,' they call it.

ANTS THAT GROW MUSHROOMS.

(From 'Science.')

Prof. J. R. Ainsworth Davis gives the latest proofs of the ant's right to our applause. He says:

'In tropical America the traveller in their native region often sees thousands of ants marching in column of route, each holding in its powerful jaws a piece of green leaf about the size of a sixpence. These they take to their nests. The material is used as an elaborate sort of mushroom culture, requiring much more skill and intelligence than that in which human beings engage. The mushroom grower sets spawn in the beds he prepares, but the ant does not need to do this. The desired spawn soon makes its appearance in the chewed leaf. But in its natural state it is inedible, and must undergo careful treatment before it yields the mushroom, which the ant desires. The necessary work is done by a special caste of gardener ants. These weed out obnoxious germs, etc., and, pruning off the tips of the threads, prevent them from growing into the air and producing useless toadstools. As a result of this the threads swell into innumerable little rounded white thickenings, each of which is about one-fiftieth of an inch across. It is these which are the mushrooms. These curious bodies constitute the sole food of the ant—or, at any rate, the chief food.'

Croup Comes Suddenly.

HENCE THE WISDOM OF KEEPING IN THE HOUSE THE MOST EFFECTIVE CURE.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

Slight hoarseness in the evening is the only warning of croup.

About midnight the child awakes coughing—that peculiar, metallic cough called croupy, and which strikes terror to the mother's heart.

Then begins the struggle for breath, and if relief is to be obtained treatment must be prompt and effective.

Anyone who has tested Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for croup will not hesitate to pronounce it an unqualified success.

It is wonderfully prompt in loosening the cough, clearing the air passages of the head, and soothing the excited nerves.

People who realize the suddenness with which croup comes on, and the danger which accompanies it, usually keep some of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house for use in case of emergency.

For bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, and every form of throat and bronchial trouble, this great family medicine is a quick and certain cure.

There are imitations of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Be sure you see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, on the bottle you buy. 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

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Cannot find a better or more pleasant soap for bath or toilet than
"BABY'S OWN" SOAP.
PURE—FRAGRANT—CLEANSING.
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Pain Across the Kidneys For Three Years.

Suffered Great Agony. Could Not Stoop or Bend.

No disease is so quiet and stealthy in its approach as kidney disease. That is why it is so dangerous. It may become deep-seated before you realize the danger.

It is therefore of great importance to recognize the early warning symptoms, because in its early stage kidney disease is easily curable. Pain or dull ache in the back is one of the first signs. So are bladder pains, bearing-down pains, smarting sensation when urinating, frequent or suppressed urination, and gravel or sediment in the urine, etc. You cannot be well if your kidneys are not performing their functions properly. In all ordinary cases of any derangement of the kidneys, a few doses of

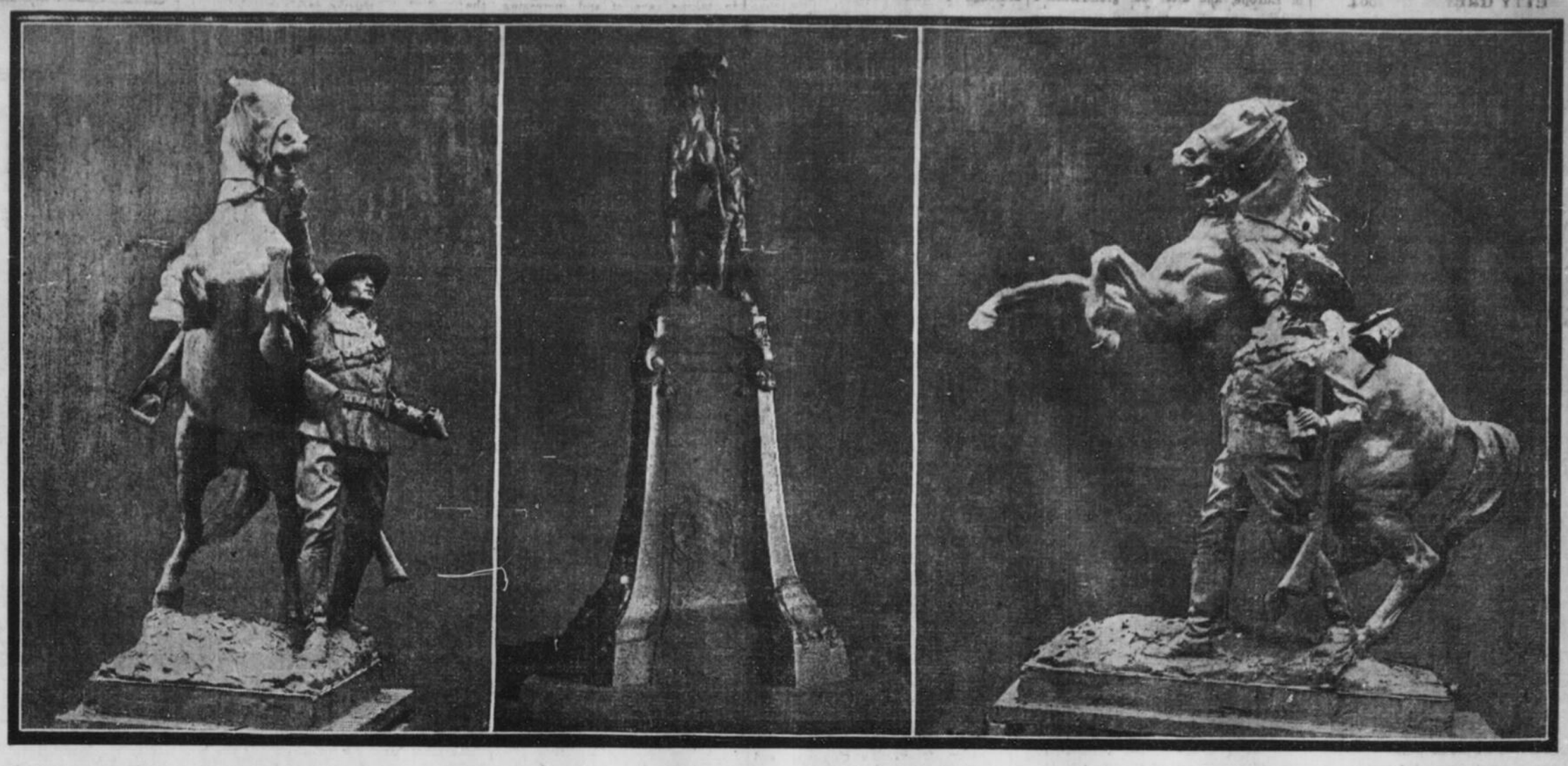
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will put the patient right; in old or chronic cases, the treatment should be persisted in.

Mr. Michael A. McInnis, Woodbine, Marion Bridge, N.S., tells of his experience: "For the last three years I suffered great agony with pain across my kidneys, and was so bad that I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but I got none the better. On the advice of a friend I procured a box of that valuable life-giving remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills, and to my surprise and benefit I immediately became better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal as a cure for any form of Kidney disease.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25. All dealers, or direct by mail.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.



THE MONUMENT ON DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL.

FALLEN HEROES.

Monument to Commemorate Canadians Killed in South Africa.

SPLENDID EQUESTRIAN STATUE WILL BE PLACED IN DOMINION SQUARE.

Those who have been recently in Dominion square have observed the cranes there and the workmen engaged in excavating the foundations of some erection of considerable size. This is the monument intended to commemorate those of the Canadian contingents who fell in the South African war and the valor of their comrades, and also the patriotism and public spirit of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in raising and equipping a regiment of horse for service in South Africa.

The principal feature of the monument is an equestrian group in bronze, in which the horse, terrified by a shell, is rearing, and is being soothed by a scout of the Strathcona Horse. The latter is all on the alert, searching the ground in front for the enemy from whom the shell has come, while with quiet power he shows his domination over the horse.

The two sides of the monument will receive bas-reliefs in bronze commemorative of two very important battles in which the Canadians participated. Above the bas-reliefs will be the following inscription: —

'To commemorate.
the
Heroic devotion of the
Canadians who fell in the
South African war,
and the valor
of their comrades.'
'In grateful
recognition of the patriotism
and public spirit shown by
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,
in raising and equipping a regiment
of horse for service in
South Africa, as an evidence of his sympathy with the cause of imperial unity.'

On the front of the monument will be a bust of Lord Strathcona in bronze, with his crest and motto. The other end will be devoted to the list of battles in which the Canadians took part.

The four angles of the pedestal are emphasized by supports which will give pleasing lines leading from the bronze to the steps of the pedestal. At the base of these four sides will be placed cartouches on which will be inscribed the names of the four Canadian contingents.

The height of the pedestal will be 18 feet from the bottom of the first step to the top. Steps will lead from the path surrounding the oval plot of ground up to the bronze bas-reliefs. The oval plot will be decoratively treated, and the platform of the monument is raised about three feet above the path. Otherwise it would appear to be sunk into the ground.

The top of the pedestal measures about five and a half feet by ten feet, and the statue is twelve feet in height from the base to the top of the horse's head. The bas-reliefs measure about five feet two inches by four feet three inches. The steps are of Stanstead granite, and the pedestal of light Barry granite, which possesses a beautiful light gray color and a fine grain.

The site is perhaps one of the most satisfactory that could be obtained anywhere. The eight converging paths give an opportunity of viewing the monument from almost every point.

The sculptor is Mr. George W. Hill, a Canadian, a native of Richmond, Que. He studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and at Julian's Academy, Paris, and was one of the strongest pupils in Julian's. He was one of the competitors for the Sir John A. Macdonald statue in Dominion square, but was not successful on that occasion. He has lately been occupied with sculpture and decoration. He won the competition for the Strathcona statue from a field of about twenty-five sculptors, including prominent Americans. The conception is the result of close collaboration between the sculptor and the architects, Messrs. E. & W. S. Maxwell, in every detail.

The sculptor has obtained in Paris criticisms of his quarter-full-size models from some of the most eminent animal sculptors who have given special attention to horse studies and from figure sculptors, and he has received much praise for the excellence of his work. The monument will be one of the few equestrian statues in Canada, and in spirit and conception it should prove quite a departure.

The erection of the monument is due to Sir William Van Horne, Mr. R. B. Angus and Mr. James Ross, trustees of the fund; Mr. E. S. Clouston, treasurer, and Mr. P. S. Davidson, secretary. The response to their appeal for subscriptions was very hearty, and they have in their hands $30,000, the sum which the memorial is expected to cost.

The making of the foundation is practically finished, but of course the work will soon be interrupted by the state of the weather. In the spring it will again be pushed forward, and it is expected that the unveiling of the monument will take place in July next.

MOTHER OF THE CZAR.

(London 'Truth.')

The present Empres of Russia seems not to have fallen under clerical influence, and to be what would be called liberal in Russia. But the Emperor's mother is clerical and anti-liberal. She is the ally of the priests and those statesmen who are the most reactionary. It has been largely due to her influence that Alexeieff has kept his place as Viceroy in Manchuria. The reigning Empress has never supported him nor any of the retrograde measures of the Russian ministers. It is surprising that the Russians should allow a foreign widow to meddle in their affairs because she was the wife of an Emperor who is dead, but I suppose that it is rendered possible by these ladies professing in religion to be more Russian than the Russians. Were I a Russian emperor I should, I hope, treat my mother with affection and respect, but she would have as little political influence as the wife of Frederick the Great in Prussia during his reign.

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Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

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

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,
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COLLECTING THE VOICES OF THE GREAT.

HOW 'PHONETIC ARCHIVES' ARE TO BE FOUNDED.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

Ever since the invention of the phonograph, or rather since the perfecting of that wonderful instrument, the question has been periodically asked why the voices of the great are not bottled up, as it were, and preserved for the instruction and edification of future generations. The proposal, however, though an excellent one, has never taken practical shape until quite lately, when about six months ago Dr. Edward W. Scripture, the well-known psychologist, laid the foundation of the first Phonetic Museum at Harvard College by securing phonographic records of the German Emperor's voice on metal matrices and depositing them at the university.

Dr. Scripture was asked by the writer how he managed to secure the Emperor's voice, and in reply explained that first of all he had made his application through the United States ambassador in Berlin, and in response to his request His Majesty had graciously expressed himself willing to give an example of his voice for permanent preservation. Prior to this, however, a memorandum had to be submitted to the Court Marshal by Dr. Scripture giving full particulars of the object for which the Emperor's voice was required, and also some account of what was proposed to be done with it. In this memorandum Dr. Scripture wrote:—

The phonetic archives which we propose to found at Harvard University are to include records from such persons as will presumably have permanent historical interest for America. The importance of the undertaking can be estimated by considering what would have been the present value of voice records by Demosthenes, Shakespeare, or the Emperor William the Great. An advisory committee of eminent Americans has prepared a list of ten living Americans of the first historical importance whose voices will be preserved. I wish to record His Majesty's voice as the first European record deposited in the archives.'

For the purpose of securing the Emperor's voice Dr. Scripture was provided with an extra good Edison phonograph, and was himself present while the record was being made. The Emperor spoke in a clear, ringing voice, with his lips close to the receiver, and chose as his subject a eulogy on William I. When the wax record was filled he offered to make another in case the first was not perfect, a generous suggestion which, of course, was eagerly accepted by Dr. Scripture. When the second record was complete His Majesty talked animatedly to Dr. Scripture on the subject of phonetic records of leading men and women, and expressed the opinion that the idea was an excellent one, and hinted that possibly in the near future the example might be followed in Berlin and other cities of the Fatherland. When the metal matrices were made Dr. Scripture forwarded a couple to the Emperor, who afterwards sent cordial acknowledgment.

Harvard College is not the only institution in America where phonetic archives will be founded, arrangements having been made to secure notable voices for the Congressional Library and the National Museum at Washington. The work of collecting the vocal records for these institutions will also be entrusted to Dr. Scripture, who is most enthusiastic regarding the matter, and who declares that in the course of time America will have the most remarkable 'phonetic archives' in the world.

When asked who were the 'ten foremost Americans' selected for these novel 'Halls of Fame,' Dr. Scripture excused himself by saying that the names were not yet ready for publication, but it is more than probable that one of them was no less a person than the inventor of the phonograph himself. Mr. Edison, at all events, has been approached on the subject, and even asked to record his voice by speaking into the phonograph the story of how he came to invent the wonderful 'talking machine.'

The writer recently asked Mr. Edison whether it was his intention to leave the world a record of his voice, and he replied that he certainly had no thought of talking into a machine for commercial purposes or making a personal record to sell. Whether, however, he could be pursuaded to record his voice for the purpose of adding value to the phonetic archives at Harvard University or the Congressional Library is another matter.

The idea of securing the voices of people whose names and works will be remembered a hundred years hence appeared to Mr. Edison to be an interesting and instructive one, and he wished the enterprise every success. He modestly declared, however, that he did not think the value of any 'phonetic archives' would be increased by the possession of anything which he might have uttered.

AESCULAPIUS IN TWO SHAPES.

(From the 'Lancet.')

The iconography upon coins and monuments of the Greek god of healing, Aesculapius, is fairly well known, but when we come down to Roman times we find that their Aesculapius partakes of the attributes of other deities. This is notably the case with regard to the Romano-Punic Aesculapius, who is assimilated with the old Phoenician god Eshmoun. A coin of Septimius Severus gives us a representation of Aesculapius-Eshmoun youthful and beardless, with two serpent supporters and the caduceus, or serpent baton, in his hand. Taken by itself this piece might be considered as representative of Aesculapius only, but in reality it is a type derived from the coins of Eesculapius-Eshmoun of Grecian and Phoenician times—the deity whose sanctuary at Carthage was destroyed in the great siege of 146 B. C.

This view of the numismatic evidence as to Aesculapius-Eshmoun has recently been confirmed by a coin which gives us a tableau of a deity representing much more the attributes of Eshmoun than those of Aesculapius, but at the same time indicating clearly the alliance or affinity of the two gods. It was struck by the Roman colony at Beyrout, the ancient Berytus, and although dating from the epoch of Elagabalus, being a coin of Phoenicia, it presents the form of the ancient Punic concept of Eshmoun to a greater extent than the Roman coins do further west, because their engravers came more under the influence of Hellenic ideas. The god is depicted as a youth with a short shoulder cloak only, with two dragon headed serpents. This is very unlike the bearded, somewhat Zeus-looking god of most Greek art, but is certainly the prototype of the Aesculapius-Eshmoun of the coin of Septimius Severus. His juvenile appearance does not, however, prevent us regarding him as the veritable double of the Greek Aesculapius, for the Ascleplos adored at Berytus was a juvenile type of god assimilated to Eshmoun, who, we know, was mixed up with Tammuz (Adonis).

In short, the usual figure of the god is bearded, wise, benevolent looking and elderly, but this is not the only type; when he is assimilated to Eshmoun he becomes youthful and beardless. This explains statements in the classics that had been accepted with hesitation, for they said that beardless and youthful representations of Aesculapius had been sculptured by Calamis for the temples at Sicyon and Phlionte, and that Scopas had carved another such form of the god for Gortys of Arcadia. We possess types of the young Aesculapius, and it is probable that certain extant statues hitherto attributed to other deities appertain to the god of medicine.

Advertisements.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.

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

OLD BRASSES.

Russian brasses are possibly the heaviest and finest in quality and color. One may find them in the queer little Russian shops in the lower part of New York and Boston. The growing interest in brasses has encouraged their importation, and if one has patience to barter many artistic treasures may be obtained at very reasonable prices. The most characteristic piece is the samovar. These are treasured very highly by those who are fortunate enough to possess them. They are found in innumerable shapes and sizes, a witness to the tea drinking habits of the Russians. Every Russian peasant who is prosperous enough to enjoy the luxury of tea has his samovar. At all inns each visitor is supplied with one. They invariably accompany the traveller and the picnicker, and even the officers starting out upon a campaign find room for a small one in their baggage. Samovar signifies 'self-boiler.' It is made of brass, lined with tin, and with a tube in the centre in which the hot cinders of charcoal are placed after having been ignited. Often a pipe connects it with the chimney, and two friends will sit for hours, drinking the boiling hot weak tea. —'Harper's Bazar.'

A REAL DANGER OF THE NEW YORK SUBWAY.

(From the New York 'Medical Journal' and Philadelphia 'Medical Journal.')

The general scare concerning the atmosphere of the Subway seems to have blown away, but a menace to health remains that augments with the passing days. We refer to the nasty habit of spitting, the disgusting evidences of which are becoming more manifest as travel increases. At present it is apparently confined to the darker portions of the Subway passages and stairways, but as the offenders grow bolder will probably spread over a more extended area. If there is any place in the city where our severe ordinance against promiscuous spitting needs to be rigidly enforced it is in the closed Subway, and we hope the police and magistrates will show no mercy to the unforgivable offenders. We are surprised not to have seen a notice in any part of the Subway forbidding spitting.

FEUDAL DUES IN MECKLENBURG

('St. James's Gazette.')

The people of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will have to provide their Princess, who is to marry the German Crown Prince, with a trousseau. The good folk were pleased to hear of the engagement, but their joy has been somewhat diminished by the ill judged action of the Grand Duke in enforcing the provisions of an ancient statute dating from the sixteenth century. This mediaeval law requires that whenever a Princess of th grand ducal house marries a special tax shall be levied on the whole people in order to provide her with a suitable trousseau. The Grand Duke has now ordered this tax to be collected, and the Mecklenburgers resent the impost. They have no legislature in which they can voice their grievance, for Mecklenburg shares with Russia and Turkey the distinction of being one of the three European countries that possess no constitution.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S PLANTATION.

The present owner of the Jefferson Davis plantation,' in Mississippi, is Isaiah F. Montgomery, a colored man. He was a bright youth, and Joseph Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, owned him. Mr. Davis, attracted by the boy's sprightliness and good qualities, had him educated, and he was a famous pet on the plantation. He was always respectful, grateful, and obedient as a bondman. He was faithful to the persons and interests of the Davis family, during the war and after it. He was permitted to purchase the old plantation, and nobody objected. He has the esteem of all Mississippians, and is now worth about three hundred thousand dollars. He is a type of many good old-time negroes, and all white people who know him wish him well. After the war, we are told, he tried to educate one of his sons, and even sent him to Europe to study medicine and become a doctor, but the project failed. The free son was not the equal of his once slave father.

Isaiah Montgomery is respected in Mississippi, and deserves to be. He is a rare character, and the coming generation of his race might learn valuable lessons from his virtues, his patience, and good sense.—Augusta 'Chronicle.'

THE MIDDLE AGED AND EMPLOYMENT.

(From the London 'Spectator.')

It seems certain that the lamentable tendency to refuse employment to the middle aged increases both in America and England. The Carnegie steel works have recently fixed 35 as the latest age of admission in some departments, and 40 in others; while in England the effect of the Employers' Liability Act has been to produce a certain dread of employing middle aged men, who, from want of quickness, are more liable to accident. In Liverpool it was recently stated by the Poor Law authorities that large numbers of workmen now dye their hair, and it is well known that certain classes of skilled men, including almost all grades of male servants, such as coachmen, grooms, butlers and gardeners, never tell the truth about their ages.

Advertisements.

Obstinate Coughs and Colds.

The Kind That Stick.

The Kind That Turn To Bronchitis.

The Kind That End In Consumption.

Consumption is, in thousands of cases, nothing more or less than the final result of a neglected cold. Don't give this terrible plague a chance to get a foot-hold on your system.

If you do, nothing will save you. Take hold of a cough or cold immediately by using

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

The first dose will convince you that it will cure you. Miss Hannah F. Fleming, New Germany, N.S., writes:—"I contracted a cold that took such a hold on me that my people thought I was going to die. Hearing how good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was, I procured two bottles and they effected a complete cure."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Do not accept substitutes for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Be sure and insist on having the genuine.

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LTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

...e communications from farmers giving their ... on matters interesting to them as a class; and ...uiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied ...me and address, though not necessarily for publi...

GRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

I read some time ago in the 'Farming World,' an agricultural journal published Toronto, a statement to the effect at agricultural education in the common schools of Ontario was of little or practical use to the pupils attending ese schools, and that instead of improving it was actually going from bad worse as the years go by. The text was fairly good, but the teachers emed to take little or no interest in a bject of which they knew precious tle, and their pupils could hardly be amed for having as little interest in it their teachers. A few years ago Dr. obins, of the Normal School in Montal, prepared a very excellent textook on agriculture, but very few of the nglish schools in the province have lopted it as an aid to agricultural edution. There is also a French textook on agriculture, which is used in any of the French-speaking schools. t it, too, has proved of almost no actical use in developing farming ideas the minds of either the teachers or e scholars, and some of the school inspectors report that in very many of e country schools there is no attempt ade to teach agricultural subjects to e children of the farmers who cultiate the soil in those parts.

Sir William Macdonald, who seems xious to show that something good n be got out of the noxious tobacco ant, has recently acquired some seven ndred acres of land at the west end Montreal Island ,and is going to ace there one of the best agricultural hools on the continent, but while it ay train a large number of young men, me of whom will afterwards follow rming, more of them will seek for nployment at less laborious callings, nd the great bulk of the farming comunity will derive very little benefit om the enormous expenditure which is eing made ostensibly on their behalf. he services of Prof. Robertson, late ommissioner of Agriculture for the ominion, have been secured by Sir Wiam Macdonald to run the whole busiess, and without doubt, the right man r the work has been chosen, still I ink that Sir William Macdonald could o a great deal more good to the country, with a good deal less expenditure money, were he to employ Prof. obertson, instead of remaining at St. nn's instructing the comparatively few ouths that would go there for instruction in agricultural matters, he would uring the summer season travel over he English-speaking sections of the proince, giving practical instruction to rge gatherings of the farmers, their ives and children, at convenient places me fifteen or twenty miles apart, here all the farmers within ten or welve miles could come with their carles, buggies and waggons, containing many of the folk as could be spared om the farm for a whole day, and including all the school children over ten ears of age, and all the school teachers that vicinity, where all could have n opportunity to get much useful practical instruction in agricultural matters. nd the school teachers would get new leas about the modes of imparting agricultural knowledge to their pupils in more or less fascinating manner.

Were these gatherings of the country olk, little and big, held at the homestead of some of the more progressive armers, who had previously received irections from Prof. Robertson about he planting and cultivation of experimental plots of grain and roots, so that he visitors could see with their eyes as well as hear with their ears, the advantages of scientific farming, the benefit would be greatly enhanced, and the results would soon be apparent in the greatly improved homesteads of the farmers and the new life given to agricultural education in the rural schools.

RUSTICUS.

MICE AND FRUIT TREES.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, issues the following warning:

Last winter thousands of fruit trees were girdled and killed by mice, and the same thing will doubtless happen again the coming winter unless orchardists take precautions to prevent it. Mice are not usually very troublesome in orchards where clean cultivation is practiced and rubbish is not allowed to accumulate as a shelter for them, but the orchardist will find it necessary to provide some sort of protection, if he wishes to be fairly sure of bringing his young trees safely through the winter.

The mice burrow along the ground under the snow in search of food, and as soon as they come to a young tree start to gnaw it. Wooden veneer is probably the most satisfactory protection against them, and it has the additional merit of being a good preventive of sunscald. The veneer is wrapped loosely around the trunk and tied; and an air space is left between it and the tree. These veneers cost from $3.75 to $5.00 per thousand. Ordinary building paper, which costs a mere trifle, is also a first-rate protection, but it is not of much value as a preventive of sunscald. Tar paper is also effective, but as trees have been injured by its use, it is better to be on the safe side and use something else. In any case the lower end of the paper should be banked with earth, so that the mice cannot readily get under it to the tree. A mound of earth about a foot high around the base of the tree will often turn them, and even snow tramped about the tree has proved effectual, but these are not so trustworthy as the veneers of the building paper.

The Fruit Division also points out that this plague of mice is largely due to the common practice of destroying every owl and hawk that can possibly be shot or trapped. It is a great mistake to do this. All varieties of owls and hawks are great mousers, indeed mice constitute the chief item in the bill-of-fare of most species. At least ten varieties of owls are classed as residents of Canada, and of these only the great-horned owl is a menace to the farmers' poultry wyard. Of a dozen species of hawks commonly found in Canada, only three are classed as chicken hawks, viz., the sharp-skinner hawk, the goshawk, and Cooper's hawk. The four varieties usually known as 'hen hawks' scarcely ever visit poultry yards, and an occasional depredation is far more than counterbalanced by their services as destroyers of mice, rats, squirrels and other enemies of the farmer.

DAIRY BY-PRODUCTS

'How best to make use of the skim-milk and buttermilk is a question which is not given the consideration which it deserves. These are (by the average farmer) esteemed altogether too lightly, and it is safe to say that nine times out of ten not over half of their real value is ever realized in dollars and cents. On nearly every farm there are calves to be reared ,and they receive their share of the skim-milk. As generally fed, much of the actual worth is wasted. If this is intelligently done, good results follow, but runty, stunted calves are quite as frequently seen as the other kind, showing that something is amiss in the management.

'For best results in growing dairy animals,' writes Mr. E. R. Wood, in 'Dairy Farming,' 'much fat is not desirable. We should aim, rather, to secure bone and muscle. The heifer calf that is a greedy eater develops a good-sized paunch quite early in life if fed as she should be, and such an animal usually makes a good cow.

'Sweet skim-milk fed in connection with either oil meal, wheat middlings, wheat bran, oats (whole or ground), and bright clover hay brings excellent returns. Corn may well be left out of the ration, except the fodder as roughage. I do not think skim-milk alone is as satisfactory as when fed with some grain after a calf gets old enough to eat well.

'In my experience skim-milk fed to pigs gives greatest cash returns. Begin before they are old enough to eat from the trough by supplying it to the dam. This encourages the flow of milk and in that way the pigs get the benefit of it from the start. In a short time they will learn to like it for themselves, and from that time on it will show its good qualities.

'On a dairy farm where butter is manufactured, pigs ought to be kept to full capacity. Nowhere else will they do so well. Milk forms a perfect food for all young animals, but as they grow other things are required. For this reason grass, alfalfa, roots and the popular rape, ensilage, even clover hay, are useful. Indeed, the real value of green feed for growing hogs is greater than is realized. Supplement milk and green food of some sort with the right kind of grain ration, and we have that which goes to make an all-round healthy structure, the bone necessary to carry plenty of muscular development, and there will be no trouble about the animal's breaking down when grown. Fed in this manner, too, there will be no runts, undersized and pudgy.

'Keep them growing. The successful breeder studies to give exactly enough and never too much to his animals. All young stock needs to be kept growing. If you want pigs to weigh 200 pounds or over at six months, you must keep them growing from the day of their birth.

'The cheapest pork is grown in this manner. Skim-milk, exercise, with pasture if possible, and a grain ration like wheat middlings, bran, ground oats, something that will make bone and muscle, rather than fat, although a little corn will do no harm. When four to five months old give corn more freely.

'In feeding buttermilk care must be exercised. It is unwise to feed it alone (except in small quantities) while the pigs are small. The first wash water from the butter is usually saved for the pigs, and this may be mixed with the buttermilk before feeding.

'Fresh slop may be made with the ground feed and milk. House slops, such as dishwater, usually find their way to the swill pail, but there is scarce enough value in it to pay for the trouble. Where it contains much soap it is positively injurious. Parings from vegetables and other refuse add to the variety of the meals served in the pig pen but more care ought to be given to the sanitary conditions than usually is. Filthy swill barrels are an abomination. Fermenting food is not so good as that which is freshly prepared.

'There is no better money market for the farmer than a good brood sow. One year with another, she ought, in her two litters, to raise twelve pigs. These, at six months, should weigh 200 pounds each. If their food has been principally skim-milk, buttermilk and pasture on clover, alfalfa or rape, with some grain throughout and plenty of corn at the last, the profit should be a good one, even at moderate prices.

'One should raise heifer calves to keep the dairy replenished, but aside from that I know of no way of getting money out of skim-milk which equals feeding it to pigs.'

KEEP THE BREED YOU LIKE BEST

In poultry keeping as in everything else a man must have a liking for the business if he is to succeed at it. The same principle holds true when it comes to deciding what breed is to be kept. It has been demonstrated time and again that no one breed has a monopoly of the good points, so in making a selection it is best not to be guided too much by the praise others bestowk upon their favorites but to consult your own likes and dislikes and let these and your conditions govern your choice, for in order to make the greatest success of your work your whole heart must be in the business.

A poultryman wrote in a recent issue of the 'Dakota Farmer' as follows:—

'We have noticed for years that those who are perfectly satisfied with the kind of poultry they keep generally do well with them. A neighbor called the other day and during his stay, said that for his part he was "through with Leghorns; they were wild as hawks; ranged half a mile from the house; were up before he was and into mischief, and never went to roost as long as there was mischief to get into; wouldn't take time to sit; couldn't be penned up, and he didn't believe they laid so many more eggs than quieter and larger hens anyway. Besides, they didn't weigh worth a cent when you killed them. Plymouth Rocks were what he was trying now, and they were simply perfect birds. They laid well, were plump and fat to kill, no combs to freeze and when they were dressed they looked nice and weighed something and were 'just perfect mothers.'"

'While this neighbor was yet talking another drove up for a pail of eggs and said he was going to hatch out at least a hundred Leghorn pullets this spring. Said he never made a cent till he accidentally got a few Leghorns and now his poultry paid him more clear profit than anything on the farm. He had tried Rocks to his heart's content. "They wouldn't forage at all; set half the time; ate like hogs; didn't lay one-half what his Leghorns did," and so forth.

'Now we know that both of these men are making money with their poultry. One takes nearly as many eggs to town as the other. As his hens are larger, possibly his eggs cost him a little more than the one with the smaller birds, but being larger, they bring more when dressed and so it goes.

'The writer likes a Leghorn above all other hens, himself, but he is well aware that others are equally profitable in the "hands of their friends." In the great egg contest conducted under the auspices of the 'National Stockman and Farmer,' where 143 pens of fowls were kept track of for twelve months. White Plymouth Rock pullets came out ahead with 286 eggs each, selling for $5.02. Mr. W. S. Stephens, of Ohio, owned them. A pen of eight cross-breds came next with 283 eggs, worth $4.82. The report did not give the cross. Another pen of W. P. Rocks was third, 280 eggs, and Brown Leghorns came next with 279. The next went to the same S. C. B. Leghorns. The Barred Plymouth Rocks had to take a sixth place with an average of 262 eggs, twelve females in the pen; value of eggs to each bird, $4.24.

'The eggs were valued according to the Pittsburg market, as the reports were sent in. The Light Brahmas made a good showing. The best average for a pen was 174 eggs, at a value of $2.71 each bird. Buff Cochins, only two pens contesting, the best showing was made by a pen of eleven females, with an average of 133 eggs at a value of $1.98 per bird. The best average of Black Minorcas was 206 eggs at a value of $3.13.

'Buff Leghorns made a very good showing, 219 eggs, with a value of $3.27. Silver Spangled Hamourgs went them one better, with 231 eggs at a value of $4.29. The Single Comb Leghorns in both the white and brown varieties won over the Rose Comb of same color. The Silver Wyandotte won over the Whites by a big majority. The highest average of the silver was 201 eggs, at a value of $3.81, while the White only had 101 eggs at a value of $2.04.

'No record was made here of the food consumed, which would, of course, change the location of the profits very materially. Again it must be remembered that individual care and feed must have been very different as these contests were carried on under the supervision of different people far apart. Another proof of this, and also of the individuality of the flocks, is that in the great Maine contest for egg production, the White Wyandottes won out over everything else by a small margin, and here all had the same care and feed. We give this simply to show that breed alone is not enough.'

TURKEYS FOR BREEDERS

There are some rules that must be followed in the selection of turkeys for breeding if success is to be secured. Careless neglect has given no end of trouble to turkey raisers. A few plain rules which may be observed to advantage are as follows:—

Always use as breeders turkey hens over one year old. Be sure they are strong, healthy and vigorous, and of good medium size. In no instance select the smaller ones. Do not strive to have them unnaturally large.

The male may be a yearling or over. Do not imagine that the large overgrown males are the best. Strength, health and vigor, with well proportioned medium size, are the main points of excellence.

Avoid close breeding. New blood is of vital importance to turkeys. Better send a thousand miles for a new male than to risk the chances of in-breeding. Secure one in the fall so as to be assured of his health and vigor prior to the breeding season.

No matter what variety of turkeys may be selected for keeping, they should, above all things, be strong, vigorous, healthy and well matured, but not akin. Better obtain the females from one locality and the male from another. In all fowls it is well to remember that size is influenced by the female and the color and finish by the male.

A medium-sized male with good fair-sized females of good constitutional vigor and mature age will do far better than the largest with the smallest females. The wise farmer always selects the very best corn or grain of all kinds for seed; equal care should be given the selection of breeding stock in turkeys. The best raised on the farm should be reserved for producers, and the fact should be kept in mind that turkey hens of the best quality in their second or third year of laying make the best producers. Keep your best young hens with this in view. Undersized hens that lack constitutional vigor are not of the least value for producing poults. The medium-sized, well-formed hens that have good bone and constructional vigor are the kind to select for successful turkey growing.

When we stop to consider that the male turkey is one-half of the entire flock in the matter of breeding we may be led to greater care in his selection. None can be too good for the purpose. Constitutional vigor is of first importance; without this he cannot have any value whatever for the purpose intended. Plenty of bone, a full, round breast, and long body are important. No matter of what stock or breeding the hen may be, the male should be selected from some of the standard varieties. If the hens are of some standard variety, a male of the same variety should be selected so as to maintain the stock in its purity. Well-selected individuals of some one of the several standard varieties will give better results than can be obtained by cross breeding, which has a tendency to bring to the surface the weak points of both sides of the cross. Proper crosses may improve the first issue; if followed up, they rarely prove successful.

The best rule for mating is to have four or five females to one male; some say twelve, and the writer has heard of a fine hatch and vigorous poults from a two-year-old tom with twenty hens, but this is unusual. When they are yarded and from eight to ten females are kept, it is better to have two toms and keep one shut up while the other is with the hens, changing them at least twice a week. When they run at large they will naturally divide into flocks; under such conditions one male to not more than six females is best.—'Bulletin,' United States Department of Agriculture.

A HOUSE FOR THE HENS

'A place for everything and every thing in its place is nowhere more applicable than where it refers to the hen on the average farm.' The following pointed remarks by a writer in the New York 'Tribune Farmer' are very timely:

'My subject is "The Hen Roost." A farmer can't get along in the hen, or fowl business, without first having a cow barn which should be at least 7 x 9 feet, having stanchions running the whole length on one side. These should be so constructed that the building will hold cows below and hens above on the top piece of the stanchion. The main advantage in this to the hen is that the heat from the cattle rises up and keeps her warm, and the hen lice only have a short distance to travel to get on to the cattle. This benefit to the hens is obvious. Then last, but not least, there is the great saving of hay. Why! I have seen cattle mangers stuffed full of hay nearly all winter, and the cows bountifully fed all the time by this simple method. Then, were you to go to that barn to pick out a good dairy cow, you will have less trouble in seeing the fine milk points—high pelvic bones, a good sharp backbone over the shoulders, showing a strong inclination to live. She will also have a mild, longing eye, not too full, that is a sign of spirit which may be avoided. All these points will show you at a glance that benefit will result by buying from this herd.

'I cannot close without expressing the hope that my advice will benefit someone. I am not selfish enough to keep such knowledge from quite a large number of farmers, who do not practice this method and who will verify my statements, after going through some of the barns in the neighborhood.'

WHY KEEP POOR COWS?

Only the rich can afford to keep poor cows, and they don't, and the poorer a man is the better his few cows should be if he is to make a living. To see a poor man keeping poor cows is a sight to make one sigh at the short-sightedness of man. A poor man cannot afford to waste his money on poor cows. Usually we hear it said that the poor man cannot afford to own good cows. This is contrary to all experience. If he can afford to own any, he can afford to own the best.

The poor man who refuses to spend the money necessary to purchase a good cow, and finds enough to get hold of a second grade one, must work double time to get any profit, and wait years before he can breed up to a higher standard. It is better to realize at the beginning that the poor man had better put all his money in half a dozen good cows than in two dozen inferior ones. In the end he will make more money. The profits of dairying depend entirely upon the cows and the system of raising feed and giving it to the animals. There is nothing else to decide the matter one way or the other. At the Pan-American model dairy there were good but not fancy bred cows, which made forty dollars profit per year for their owners, after the cost of feed had been deducted, which, by the way, was bought in the market and not raised on the home farm. If one good cow will make that profit, a herd of ten or twenty should net one a pretty fair income. This can be done in almost any region where the grass is good and where good methods of farming and dairying are observed.

More can be accomplished, but this is enough to show what some dairies can and are doing.

It matters not so much what kind of breed you have, so long as the animals are adapted to dairying, and they are good representatives of their race. Each animal must be judged by its individual merits, and if not up to the standard it should be discarded. Price does not always measure the value of a serviceable cow. Sometimes high prices are tacked on for certain structural forms and breed characteristics which would not be of any use to the ordinary dairyman.—'The Northwestern Dairyman.'

Advertisements.



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Gearing is all enclosed.
Solid frame, has no joints to work loose.

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UNITED STATES CROPS.

Mr. Wilson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report says:—

'After a laborious and careful estimate of the value of farm products during 1904, made within census scope, it is safe to place this amount at $4,900,000,000 after excluding the value of farm crops fed to live stock in order to avoid duplication of $4,480,000,000, and the census total for 1899 is $3,742,000,000. It is by no means to be admitted that these figures represent fully the value of the wealth produced on farms. Within the limits of ascertainable values, the farms of 1904 produced an aggregate wealth with a farm valuation that was 9.65 percent above the product of 1903, and 31.28 percent above the figures for t census year 1899.

'An occupation that has produced such an unthinkable value as one aggregating nearly five billion dollars within a year may be better measured by some comparisons. All of the gold mines of the entire world have not produced since Columbus discovered America a greater value of gold than the farmers of this country have produced in wealth in two years; this years product is over six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks; it comes within three-fourths of a billion dollars of equallling the value of the manufactures of 1900, less the cost of materials used; it is twice the sum of our exports and imports for a year; it is three times the gross earnings from the operations of the railways; it is four times the value of all minerals produced in this country.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., the well-known exporter of shorthorns, sailed a few days ago from Glasgow with a splendid selection of well-bred fillies purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. The fillies numbered 49 in all, and included yearlings, two-year-olds, and three-year-olds. They were selected with a special view to the Canadian requirements in the matter of size and color, and included daughters of such well-known horses as Acme (third this year at the Highland Society); Lothian's Best, Height of Fashion, Up-to-time, Royal Norman, Woodend Gartly, Carbineer, King of the Roses, Pride of Blacon, Sir Simon and Springhill Baron, the latter being, of course, full brother to Baron's Pride. The shipment also included the two-year-old colt Comedy 12,104, bred by Mr. William Murdoch, Burrowland, Kilwinning, and got by Argosy out of a very good mare by Crusader. The horses all over were a very superior lot, and they were likely to give satisfaction on the other side.—'North British Agriculturist.'

TEACHING A COLT TO BACK.

In training a colt it is quite as important to teach it how to go backward as how to go forward, remarks a writer in 'Horse Sense.' Bear in mind that all training of a colt is educational. We wish we could get rid entirely of the term 'breaking a horse.' It savors of the old days when it was supposed a horse must be managed through fear instead of being trained, taught, educated. After the colt fully understands the legitimate use of the halter in leading is a good time to teach it to back—an important and necessary duty in its after life of usefulness—which is easily accomplished by complying with the natural law again—by pressing the extended finger of one hand between the point of the shoulder and the breastbone and using the other hand at the halter strap simply to keep the colt straight in line to back in any desired direction. Don't try to force the colt backwards by 'yanking' at the halter or bit, but simply press in this sensitive chest cavity with the fingers and the colt will naturally go backwards, provided there is nothing of an obstruction behind it.

When this pressure has been made at the front and the colt has moved backward (if it is only one step), it should be rewarded for this action; then try it again. About the third time this pressure has been made is a good time to associate the word 'back' with the pressure, and the reader will be surprised to see how soon the colt will comprehend what is wanted, and how willingly the young thing complies with our every wish as soon as it understands what is wanted.

LOST CALF FOUND WILD DEER.

(From the 'Kennebec Journal.')

An odd story comes up from Great Island, in Portland harbor, in connection with the deer situation down there. Last fall a calf belonging to Frank Stevens strayed away, and, although efforts were made to find it, could not be located.

Recently, however, some gunners who were out hunting saw the long lost calf in company with a deer, and since that time the two have been seen together on several ocasions, sometimes the calf being with several deer. It is evident that the little animal has been adopted by the deer of Great Island, and has now become one of their number. It has become as shy as a deer, and in fact lives and acts just as they do.

FUSHIMI FEARED BULLETS.

(Boston 'Record.')

I hear a story of Prince Fushimi and Justice Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court. When they met in Washington the judge said, jokingly: 'I suppose the Emperor sent you over here because he was afraid you would get killed unless he prevented you from fighting any more?'

The famous fighter replied, seriously: 'Well, in the Chinese war I was really apprehensive of getting a bullet, because I wanted to live to achieve something; but now I am ready; I do not care; I felt no apprehension.'

ENGLISH AS SPOKEN IN IRELAND.

(London 'Spectator.')

An English tourist was being driven on a jaunting car through the Donegal Highlands, and after a time the results of his observations came to the surface in the following query, 'Driver! I notice that when you speak to your friends whom you meet on the road you invariably do so in Irish, but when you address your horse you do so in English. How is this? To which came the retort: 'Musha, now, thin. Isn't English good enough for him?'

PROFITABLE PIGS.

Pigs, to be profitable, should be kept continually growing from start to finish. They should be rushed all the way through. They should be given all they will eat, and yet be kept with a keen appetite. By feeding Herbageum regularly from start to finish this can be done, and done without the slightest danger of trouble from indigestion or other ills of that nature. The regular use of Herbageum enables hogs or other stock to thoroughly digest the food they eat. This insures a keen appetite and a rapid, healthy growth. So rapid, indeed, and so continual is the growth of hogs that have Herbageum regularly from the start that at five months they may be turned off as bacon hogs. The flesh of the Herbageum-fed hog is firm without being hard, and soft pork is an impossibility.

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.

THE BAGGAGE COACH AHEAD.

Miss Bertha Wightman, Lancaster, kindMiss Bertha Wightman, Lancaster, and A. F. Maclagan, city, kindly send the following recitation, asked for by M.A.C.:

On a dark, stormy night, as the train
rattled on,
All the passengers had gone to bed,
Except one young man with a babe in his
arms,
Who sat there with bowed-down head.
The innocent babe commenced crying just
then,
As though it's poor heart would break,
One angry man said, 'Make that child stop
it's noise,
For it's keeping all of us awake.'
'Put it out,' said another; 'don't keep it in
here,'
We've paid for our berths and want
rest.'
But never a word said the man with the
child,
As he fondled it close to his breast.
'Where is its mother? go, take it to her,'
This, a lady then softly said;
'I wish that I could,' was the man's reply,
'But she's dead, in the coach ahead.'

While the train rolled onward a husband
sat in tears,
Thinking of the happiness of just a few
short years;
For baby's face brings pictures of a cherished hope that's dead,
But baby's cries can't waken her in the
baggage coach ahead.

Every eye filled with tears when his story
he told,
Of a wife who was faithful and true,
He told how he'd saved up his earnings
for years,
Just to build up a home for the two.
How when heaven had sent them this sweet
little babe,
Their young happy lives were blessed.
In tears he broke down when he mentioned
her name,
And in tears tried to tell them the rest.
Every woman arose to assist with the
child,
There were mothers and wives on that
train,
And soon was the little one sleeping in
peace,
With no thought or sorrow and pain.
Next morn', at a station, he bade all goodbye,
'God bless you,' he softly said,
Each one had a story to tell in their home
Of the baggage coach ahead.

POSTAL DELIVERY.

W.L.B.—In what cities and towns of the Dominion is there postal delivery? What is the population of each? Ans.—In the following places: Population is taken from the Dominion census of 1901, and will not correspond exactly with later municipal returns: Toronto, 208,040; Hamilton, 52,634; London, 37,981; Brantford, 16,619; Kingston, 17,961; Ottawa, 59,928; Montreal, 267,730; Quebec, 68,840; St. John, 40,711; Fredericton, 40,832; Winnipeg, 42,340; Vancouver, 26,438; Victoria, 20,846; Halifax, 7,117.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

E.T.—I have read that, taking the Dominion as a whole, out of every 100 persons we meet, 41 are Roman Catholics, 17 are Methodists, 16 Presbyterians, 13 Episcopalians, 6 Baptists, 3 belonging to minor denominations. What about the Congregationalists? Will you please state the numbers of the different denominations? Ans.—The census of 1901 gives the following statistics in the Dominion of Canada: Anglicans, 680,346; Baptists, 349,077; Congregationalists, 28,283; Methodists, 916,862; Presbyterians, 842,301; Roman Catholics, 2 228,997; Adventists, 8,064; Brethren, 8,071; Jews, 16,432; Lutherans, 92,394; Disciples of Christ, 4,872; Friends, 4,087; Protestants (undenominational), 11,607; Salvation Army, 10,307; Tunkers, 1,531; Unitarians, 1,934; Universalists, 2,589; unspecified, 58,652; other denominations, 96,176. The Congregationalists in 1891 numbered 28,157.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

G.E.R.—In what way and at what time did the British get their control of Egypt? Is that control as complete as over a colony? Ans.—Immediate British interest in Egypt dates back to the purchase in 1875 of 177,000 shares in the Suez Canal, from the Khedive, who wanted funds for his vast undertakings. The condition of Egyptian finances had become almost hopelessly involved, and a dual French and English control was established, the finances being placed under European management. In 1881 there was a military revolt under Arabi Pasha, and in 1882 British and French warships were despatched to Alexandria to overawe the rebels, but their appearance was followed by the massacre of Europeans in the streets. Arabi took a defiant position, the French ships sailed away, the British ships bombarded the fortifications, and a force was landed to restore order and occupy the city. Sir Garnet Wolseley, with more troops, traversed the desert, defeated the main body of Arabi's army at Tel-el-Kebir, and occupied Cairo. The authority of the Khedive being restored, most of the British troops withdrew, and measures were taken for the reorganization of the country. The aim was to secure, as soon as possible, a firm government under the Khedive, but for the time being some interference with the Egyptian Government was inevitable. A conference of the great powers in 1884 did not sanction the English scheme for managing Egyptian finances, and Britain resumed her exclusive responsibility in Egypt. The state, nominally dependent on Turkey, is practically governed according to British ideas. His Majesty's agent at Cairo has a seat in the Council of Ministers, in which with the Khedive, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. The British connection with Egypt is not at all like that with the colonies. While Egypt is under British government, it is not a part of the British Empire.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

UNREGISTERED DEED—WILL MAKING.

Subscriber, N.B.—1. A married woman, in New Brunswick, buys a house and land, and with husband's consent has deed made in her own name. Said deed has not been recorded. Should it be lost or destroyed by accident what would be the consequence? 2. Please give legal form for drawing a will in New Brunswick. Ans.—1. It might be serious. Various things might happen. The deed ought to be registered without further delay. 2. There is no legally prescribed form. The intention of the testator must be made clear, and to that end it is, of course, necessary that appropriate words should be used. A lawyer should be employed to prepare the document and also to attend to the matters of execution, and attestation by witnesses, as to which there are legal requirements that must be strictly observed.

REPATRIATION.

G.L.M., P.E.I.—A man, born in Canada, goes to the United States to reside, and is naturalized there. Suppose he returns to Canada, can he again be naturalized in this country? Ans.—Yes.

APPORTIONMENT OF TEACHERS' SALARY.

W.H.H., Ont.—An Ontario teacher is engaged for the year 1905, at a salary of $370. If she decide to stop June 30, 1905, what amount of salary can she legally demand and collect? Ans.—Assuming that she quits with the consent of the trustees, she would be entitled to be paid her salary in the proportion which the number of days during which she has taught bears to the whole number of teaching days in the year.

TRANSACTION OF SCHOOL BUSINESS.

Ontario Subscriber.—Is a public school officer compelled to go to a private house to do business in connection with the school at night, or is the day the proper time, and the school house the proper place? Ans.—Yes, if so appointed by the trustees.

DEALING WITH AN ESTATE.

W.—Father dies with will leaving farm to second son, he to pay the rest of the children legacies when they become of age or are married, and to the mother a dower of so much every year so long as she lives, and four months after father's death this son dies without a will and not married. 1. Can these children and mother sell this place to one of the children privately without public auction? 2. How old must the youngest child be when this transaction could be done? 3. Would papers signed by the youngest girl at 18 be legal? Ans.—1. Yes, provided they have the concurrence and formal consent of the official guardian of infants. 2. There is no limitation in this respect. 3. No.

POULTRY AND PETS

FATTENING TURKEYS.

W.J.—1. Please give information as to the best feed for fattening turkeys. 2. What kind of food is best for young turkeys? Ans.—1. Corn is the best food for fattening turkeys. Feed it whole scattered on the floor of a roomy shed among a couple of inches of litter, as turkeys do not thrive in close quarters, and need healthy exercise. Every second day they should get a bran mash, with boiled potatoes in it. Keep them supplied with clean water and plenty of grit. 2. Young turkeys should get no food for twenty-four hours after hatching; then feed them with breadcrumbs that have been softened with the contents of a raw egg or sweet milk. After a few days give wheat meal mixed with milk curds and onion tops cut up fine and a little grit; also give them milk to drink. This food should be continued until they are six weeks old, when they may get cracked corn for a change, daily. When two days old they should be placed in a coop in a grassy spot. The roof of this coop should be waterproof, with one or two small openings at the bottom, to allow the young turkeys to get out when the weather is dry and no dew on the grass. After six weeks they can have free range, if there is no vermin in the neighborhood.

WINTER TEMPERATURE IN POULTRY HOUSE.

E.D.—1. Please state in the 'Weekly Witness' what temperature a poultry-house should be kept in winter for laying hens? 2. What breeds are the best for laying and for marketing? Ans.—1. The poultry house for winter laying hens should be divided into two compartments, with an opening between them. One of these, occupying about one-third of the building, should be warm enough to prevent the combs of the hens from freezing in the coldest weather. This part will contain the roosts and the nests. The other larger compartments should have one or more windows in the south wall. These windows should have double glass so as to prevent frost forming on the inside of the glass and excluding the sun's rays. This part of the house should be well ventilated by the doors being opened a little in the middle of the day, excepting on very cold or stormy days. The floor of this compartment should have four or five inches of litter spread over it, and all the grain fed to the hens should be scattered on this litter in order to compel them to take healthy exercise. A temperature of ten above zero occasionally will do no harm where the hens are kept busily scratching for their food. 2. The Leghorns are the best layers, and the Plymouth Rocks are the best market fowls. The latter are also very good winter layers, but are inclined to sit in summer.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

TUBECULOUS CATS.

C.B.—We have two cats, troubled with sneezing, which causes them to discharge matter through the nose. It troubles them only during the cold weather, as one was slightly affected last winter, but was better during the summer. The disease is contagious, as they contracted it from neighbors' cats. Could you suggest anything we could do for them, as we do not like to destroy them. Ans.—I am afraid your cats have tuberculosis, as a cold or catarrh would not likely persist as long, nor recur, without some cause. I would advise you to have the cats destroyed, and have the place where you have been in the habit of keeping them thoroughly disinfected. Should you wish to try to treat them you might try inhalations of Friar's Balsam. Put a spoonful of the Friar's Balsam in a dish of boiling water and hold the cat's nose over the dish. But if the disease is, as I suspect, tuberculous, treatment is useless.

MARE WAS CHOKED.

An Old Subscriber.—I had a mare that died last week. She had a colt last spring. Both were out to pasture till September, when the colt was weaned. The mare was thin, but had a very smooth coat of hair. She did light work, and was well fed on hay and oats, and seemed to improve nicely. She had a colic one evening; I gave her medicine. Next day she was all right, but the day after she was very sick, breathing heavily, with a cough, and running a good deal from the head. I gave her oil, but all came back through her head. I tried spirits of liquor with the same results. As she was eating her feed all passed out through her nose. She lived ten days, and was still strong. Ans.—Your mare suffered from obstruction of the oesophagus, either food was lodged in it; in other words, she was choked, or the medicine you gave for the colic was so strong and irritating that she was unable to swallow. Food taken would pass into the oesophagus until it reached the obstruction, or excessively irritated part, then would ease up. Owing to the highly developed soft palate of the horse it could not escape through the mouth, but would come out through the nostrils. If the closing of the oesophagus was due to choking relief might have been obtained by passing a probang, but if from burning with strong, irritating medicine, a cure is very unlikely. The disease is not contagious; it is purely accidental.

CHESS

Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 909.

Composed for the 'Witness,' by H. W. Barry, and inscribed, 'in memory of old times,' to C. S. Jacobs.

Black—6 pieces.



White—8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 910.

(By V. Marin.)

Black—12 pieces.



White—9 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions. Jan. 7, must reach editor Dec. 31.

SOLUTIONS.

We got tangled about the key and the 'try' to No. 902. The key was B—Kt 8, and the try B—R 2, not vice versa, as we stated. There is only one defence to B—R 2. Our apologies to Mrs. F. J. Pentelow and to Pawn.

Other solutions and comments held over until next Saturday.

SOLVING CONTEST.

Next Saturday we shall print one of our periodical batches of problems for competitive solving. We have collected a very interesting and pleasing group this time, and, to widen the interest, offer prizes as follows:

1st and 2nd to solvers of whole batch.

1st and 2nd to solvers of two and three-movers only.

1st and 2nd to solvers of two-movers only.

The prizes will be such as Chess Lyrics (A. C. White's book or A. F. Mackenzie's work), one year of Lasker's Chess Magazine, Cook's Compendium, Dexter Pocket Chess Board, Russia leather, with two sets of men, or such similar things as the successful solvers may fancy. Our prizes have a pretty good reputation by now.

There will be between twenty and thirty problems altogether, and five weeks will be allowed for solving. In the event of close equality in solutions, consideration will be given to speed in solving, as evidence by the post mark of despatch from solver's place of residence. Now, let us have a big contest this time.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Lasker has asked Marshall to put up a deposit of $500 as a preliminary step towards the championship match.

Herewith the full score sheet in the P.Q.C.A. tourney, recently completed. It will be seen that Jacobs scores a clear victory, with veteran Short well up in second place, and last year's champion, Clement, not so lucky as last year.

Games 3 and 4 of the Sawyer-Jacobs match are given below with some notes by Mr. Jacobs. Both games are interesting and on the whole well played. In the one Sawyer made Jacobs pay, slowly but surely, for a slight error in judgment, and in the other Jacobs returned the compliment, finishing very smartly with a few powerful strokes.

GAME NO. 948.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

Jacobs. White	Sawyer Black
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—B 4	4 B—K 2
5 Kt—Kt 5 ?	5 B—Kt 5 ch
6 Kt— QB 3	6 B x Kt ch
7 P x B	7 Q Kt—Q 2
8 P—K 3	8 O—O
9 Kt—K B 3	9 P—Q Kt 3
10 B—Q 3	10 P x P
11 B x P	11 B—Kt 2
12 O—O	12 R—Q B 1
13 Q R—B 1	13 P—Q B 4
14 B—K 2	14 Q—K 2
15 P x B P ? (a)	15 P—K 4
16 B—Kt 3	16 R x P
17 Q—R 4	17 R—R 4
18 Q—Kt 4 (b)	18 Q x Q
19 P x Q	19 B x Kt
20 B—B 4!	20 B x Kt P
21 K x B (c)	21 R—R 5
22 B—Kt 5	22 R x R P (d)
23 B x Kt	23 Kt x B
24 K R—Q 1	24 Kt—B 3
25 Q R—R 1 (e)	25 R x R
26 R x R	26 R—R 1
27 B x P	27 R—R 4
28 B x Kt (f)	28 P x B
29 P x P	29 P x P?
30 R—R 4	30 K—Kt 2
31 P—B 4	31 P—B 4
32 K—B 3	32 K—B 3
33 P—K 4	33 K—Q 3
34 K—K 3	34 P—B 3
35 P x P ch	35 K x P
36 K—B 3	36 R—R 2
37 P—K R 3	37 K—K 3
38 K—K 4	38 P—B 4 ch
39 K—K 3	39 K—Q 4
40 K—Q 3	40 K—B 4
41 K—B 3	41 K—Kt 4
42 R—Q 4	42 P—R 5!
43 KKt 2	43 P—R 6 ch
44 K—R 2	44 K—B 4
45 R—Q 8	45 R—R 5
46 R—K B 8	46S Rx P (g)

NOTES BY C. S. J.

(a) Opening up things at least, even though risky. 15, Q—R 4 I prefer.

(b) Perhaps Q—Kt 3 was superior, but we preferrel exchanging queens with a good game.

(c) Here's where the real error in the game occurred. White, when going in to the exchange of queens, figured on this position, and in fact went so far as to mark 21 P x R on his score; but one of those chess lapses here occurred and he played K x B, losing a possible advantage of two bishops versus two knights, with a Q R P doubled.

(d) Best. White might have endeavored to embarass the rook by playing 22 R—Q Kt. 1, etc., etc.

(e) Of course B x K P would not do on account of Kt—Kt 5, winning the exchange at least.

(f) 28 P—K 4 is not inferior by any means.

(g) Black wins handily in this position, of course, White resigning a few moves later.

GAME 949.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

Sawyer, (White.)	Jacobs. (Black.)
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—K B 4 (a)
4 P—K 3	4 Kt— KB 3
5 Kt—K B 3	5 Kt—Q B 3
6 B—Q 3	6 B—K 2
7 O—O	7 O—O
8 P—Q Kt 3	8 P—Q Kt 3
9 B—Kt 2	9 B—Kt 2
10 B P x P	10 Kt x Q P (b)
11 Kt x Kt ?	11 P x Kt
12 R—Q B 1	12 Kt—Q Kt 5
13 B—Kt 2	13 B—R 3
14 R—K 1	14 P—B 5
15 P—R 3	15 Kt—B 3
16 P—K 4	16 Kt—R 4
17 P—Kt 4	17 Kt—Kt 6 (c)
18 R—B 3	18 B—Kt 2
19 P x P 6d)	19 B x P
20 B—Q 4 (e)	20 B—B 3 (f)
21 Q—B 2	21 B x B
22 R x B	22 P—Q Kt 4 (g)
23 Q R—K 3	23 Q—Q 4
24 Kt—K 5 ?	24 B—Kt 4
25 P—B 4 ?	25 P—B 4
26 P x B	26 R x R
27 R x P	27 R—B 4 (h)
28 P—Kt 6	28 P—R 3
29 R—Kt 4	29 Q R—K B 1
30 Kt—B 7	30 Q—K 3
31 Q—Q 1	31 Q—K 6 ch,
32 K—R 1	32 Kt—Q 7 (i)
33 B—B 1	33 Q—Q 6
34 P—R 4	34 R—B 8 ch
35 Q x R	35 Q x Q ch
36 K—R 2	36 Q x B
37 Resigns.	

NOTES BY THE WINNER.

(a) Napier says: 'This seems to me to be the only fighting defence to the Queen's Gambit that sacrifices nothing beyond the integrity of pawn formation. The greatest damage that White can do would seem to be the isolation of Black's Q's pawn, anr there it stands, a solitary but very sharp tooth to give White no end of annoyance.

(b) Napier says: 'This capture with a piece has been questioned, but after being at some pains to plant the Bishop at Kt 2, I see no reason deliberately to choke him off.' White should have played 10 R—B 1, to be followed by 11 Q—K 2.

(c) This knight proves a thorn in White's side, and when it does move, twenty-one moves later, it puts an end to the game.

(d) Possibly P—K 5 was better, but then Black gets a strong counter on the queen's wing by 19 P—Q R 4.

(e) We doubt the value of this. B—B 2 is better.

(f) Practically a move gained in the position now.

(g) Kt or B x P is fatal!

(h) Here Black contemplated (and probably simplifying the position would be best), 27 Q x R, 28 Q x Q, R—B 8 ch; 29 K x R, Kt Q 7 ch; 30 K moves, Kt x Q and wins easily.

(i) All's over—the Kt at last after 21 moves on inactivity, moves!

GAME 950.

The following game is particularly characteristic of Charousek's style and classical in beauty. Dr. Tarrasch himself said: 'The artistic manner in which the youthful Hungarian master forces a win, after even allowing Black to get a passed pawn, is simply wonderful.' The game occurred in the Nuremberg international tournament.

Charousek. White.	Showalter. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 B—B 4
3 Q—B 3	3 P—Q 3
4 P x P	4 P x P
5 Q—Kt 3	5 Q—B 3
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Kt—Q 2
7 B—B 4	7 Q—K Kt 3
8 Q x Q	8 R P x Q
9 Kt—B 3	9 P—Q B 3
10 P—Q 3	10 P—B 3
11 Kt—Q sq	11 P—K Kt 4
12 B—K 3	12 P—Kt 5
13 Kt—Q 2	13 Kt—R 3
14 B x B	14 Kt x B
15 Kt—K 3	15 K—K 2
16 Castles	16 Kt—K 3
17 B x Kt	17 P x B
18 R—B 2	18 R—R 2
19 Kt K 2—B sq	19 Q R—R sq
20 P—B 3	20 Kt—B 2
21 R—K sq	21 Kt—Q 3
22 Kt—B 5 ch	22 B x Kt
23 P x B	23 K—B 2
24 P—K Kt 3	24 P—K Kt 3
25 P x P ch	25 K x P
26 Kt—K 3	26 P—B 4
27 Q R—K B sq	27 R—K B 2
28 Kt—Kt 2	28 Q R—K B sq
29 R—K 2	29 R—K sq
30 Q R—K sq	30 R (B 2)—K 2
31 P—Q 4	31 P—K 5
32 Kt—K 3	32 R—R 2
33 R—K B sq	33 R (K sq)—K R sq
34 R—B 4	34 R—R 4
35 R (K 2)—K B 2	35 R—Kt 4
36 P—B 4	36 R (R sq)—R 4
37 K—R sq	37 Kt—K sq
38 Kt—Kt 2	38 Kt—Kt 2
39 P—Q 5	39 R—R sq
40 Kt—R 4 ch	40 R x Kt
41 P x R	41 R—R 4
42 P—Q 6	42 Kt—K 3
43 P—Q 7	43 R—R sq
44 R x B P	44 P—K 6
45 P—R 5 ch	45 R x P
46 R—B 6 ch	46 K—Kt 2
47 R—B 7 ch	47 K—Kt sq
48 R—B 8 ch	48 Kt x R
49 R x Kt ch	49 K x R
50 P—Q 8—Q ch	50 K—B 2
51 Q—Q 7 ch	51 K—B 3
52 Q x K Kt P	52 R—K 4
53 Q—K 2	53 K—B 4
54 Q—Kt 2	54 K—K 5
55 P—K R 4	55 Resigns

Showalter made an indifferent move with 12—P—Kt 5. Nine out of ten players would not even consider it indifferent; but this shadow of indifference was detected by Charousek, who manoeuvred so skillfully that the weakness of the advanced pawn remained, and became accentuated on the twenty-sixth move. The remainder of the game in an instructive example of tactical skill. Every move is forced until Black is in a hapless position, compelled to sacrifice the exchange on the fortieth move, and then the game is over.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CHAMPIONSHIP, 1904.

	Kurrie		Jacobs		Short		Anstey		McArthur		Clement		Dubreuil		Kirkham		Total
	W.	B.	W.	B.	W.	B.	W.	B.	W.	B.	W.	B.	W.	B.	W.	B.	
Kurrie	X	X	1	0	0	1	0	1	½	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	8½
Jacobs	1	0	X	X	½	1	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	½	1	10½
Short	0	1	0	½	X	X	1	1	½	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	9
Anstey	0	1	0	½	0	0	X	X	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	7½
McArthur	1	½	½	0	0	½	1	0	X	X	½	½	1	1	1	1	8½
Clement	1	0	0	½	0	1	0	0	½	½	X	X	1	1	1	1	7½
Dubreuil	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	2
Kirkham	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	X	2½

of coal ashes below to keep out wo... Give enough water to keep the plant g... ing, and do not neglect it in early ... when it requires more water and light. ... winter a daily sprinkling will keep it fro... suffering from the dry atmosphere of mo... of our living rooms, and a weekly soaking... in a pail of water will do much to refresh it.

Two days' neglect will result in a loss of root power that will affect the blossoming afterwards.

LIME WATER.

'Dell.'—Water can only hold a certain quantity of lime in solution, so it is immaterial how much of the substance you mix with it. Let the mixture be well stirred and left till it becomes clear, when it is fit for use. The best method is to take half a peck of fresh slacked lime in twenty gallons of clean water. Let it stand a day before using and it will be clear and only contain the proper elements.

If watering a flower bed to destroy worms two gallons should be sufficient for a bed two feet by fifteen. Be sure and have the drainage good and see that the lime wa... is well mingled with the soil.

After a good many trials with wh... roses blooming in the house the 'Bride' ha... proved the most satisfactory. Within sight of my window just now is a bush containing many flowers and buds, on a plant that is eleven or twelve years old. It came to me a little scrap and needed a good deal of petting, but for the last five or six years has given two crops of flowers, one in summer and the other in November and December, with an occasional rose at other seasons. Rich soil and plenty of growing wood might give better results than mine, that lives in a box crowded in with several others to bloom in the between times.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

'Mabel' asks advice as to whether a book on the language of flowers is an appropriate gift. But all depends on the person to whom it is given, and who may, or may not, care for the subject. It is an interesting study, and among young people, has often been a source of much innocent amusement. The so-called language, if noticed as having been chosen to suit the flowers, as in the case of Mignonette, which signifies: 'Your qualities surpass your charms,' and the Sweet Alyssum represents 'Worth beyond beauty.' No wonder the loveliness of the apple blossom makes its meaning of 'Preference' suitable, but why the Fairy Columbine should represent 'Folly' is not easy to determine. The little gift book makes certainly a token of remembrance that is in good taste and pleasant to see.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

'E.R.—The dried flower sent for name is called properly Valeriana Officinalis, but you are right in giving the common name by which it is known. It is a spreading perennial, and is called Garden Heliotrope, from a slight resemblance in flower and fragrance to that flower.

It is a plant seldom found, except in old fashioned gardens, as it is not very gay or attractive, but is worthy of a place in a collection.

GERANIUMS NEXT SPRING.

'Mrs. M.' asks when geraniums have been grown in the house over winter, and are to be kept another season, what will be the best treatment? Ans.—I confess to a weakness for tall, old geraniums, and have had them blossom profusely when in the same tub for six or eight years. There is always a feeling of regret for the loss of one old favorite, a scarlet beauty, six feet high, that was put out of doors too early three years ago, and succumbed to a late frost.

But the plants must be kept in the pot, or tub, for if in the open ground, they send their roots out so widely that when lifted in autumn it is impossible to do so without disturbing them, and it takes weeks or months for the plants to recover. But in a shaded place, out of doors, in pots, the geranium will be in good condition to keep a succession of flowers all winter if not allowed to blossom in summer.

OXALIS.

'Mrs. L.B.'—If your Oxalis bloomed beautifully all summer you cannot expect it to continue. The trouble is that you allowed it to flower at a season when it was not so important as it would be now. All you can do is to withhold water until the soil gets pretty dry. Keep the plants from growing for two months, and after it has had that length of time to rest cover the pot with a little fresh, rich earth, begin again to give water, and it will soon start into growth. The little Oxalis bulbs can remain year after year in the same pot, or if too crowded they can be easily sub-divided.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

'Mr. M.'—It is not surprising that you are uncertain what to do with your plants now the blooming season is over. Of course, you want them for another year's supply, and the common practice is to cut them down, and set them in the cellar till wanted for propagation.

But the temperature and other conditions of cellars vary so, and often the shoots make a slim, weak growth, or become covered with mildew, and quite unfit for cuttings.

The best conditions are a low temperature, in which little or no growth is made, and where the plants will have light all winter, with just enough water to keep the soil from drying out.

If kept in this manner they will be ready when the time comes to give them heat and moisture to repay the necessary condition of the resting time by strong growth from healthy cuttings.

These can be started early, and ready to set out as soon as frost is out of the ground.

PRUNING ROSES.

'E.G.M.'—Your description of the rose indicates that it is in need of attention, and yet it is not very easy to advise on paper as to pruning a neglected plant. China roses, and all constant bloomers, which need constant attention, should have only the old wood and the weak shoots cut away, because any violent pruning would throw the plant out of flower for a considerable time, while taking away weak shoots will cause the stronger ones to grow and bloom. This is especially necessary with climbing roses, and the best time to prune is immediately after the blooming season is over.

THE LEGEND OF THE SNOWDROP.

'A Reader' asks for the 'Legend of the Snowdrop,' and perhaps this may be the one meant. It states that one day after the fall Eve stood lamenting the bare earth, which no longer produced vegetation, and where no flowers grew in winter. An angel, in pity for her sad condition, for snow was falling at the time, came to earth to console here. As he listened to her sorrows, a snowflake fell upon his hand, he breathed upon it, and it became a flower. Then he assured her that the winter was past, and the summer would soon return. When she raised her eyes to express her gratitude, he was gone, but in the place where he had stood was a mass of pure white flowers. And she named them 'Snowdrops.'

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.'

'It is thy province, O music
Not to describe or to picture,
Not to imitate life, but to quicken and
move,
Wrapt away in thy strains
The soul sees the past and the future
Sees and hears and retains.'

When the urbane piano tuner came up the snowy path with his little black bag, he was at once shut up with the instrument, for no one desired to listen to the discordant shrieks that were sure to follow his advent. Discoverer of faults and flaws, his searching fingers and quick ear sought out all the imperfections—as he went up and down the gamut relentlessly, even as some would-be friends at times, search out plans of temperament and play upon your heart strings, but without such harmonious results.

After a while when the chords were more attuned to a melody of sweet sounds, I opened the door as he touched lightly the completed keyboard.

'I am glad harmony has come out of discord,' I said, as he looked up. 'It's rather peculiar,' he said, suddenly, 'that every country has its music, however barbaric it seems to us. We ridicule the musical efforts of other nations that use a different scale from ours, and yet it is just our lack of appreciation.' 'Oh,' I answered, 'perhaps that accounts for failing to recognize any tune or melody in the wonderful succession of sounds from a Chinese fiddle.'

He ran his fingers lightly over the keys, then said: 'A house without music has a distinct lack in one of the essentials toward harmony and good humor.'

'I cannot accuse you,' I retorted, 'of trying to sell me a piano, but you are a very good advocate of your own wares.' He smiled. 'Listen to the passion music of Bach, or to a symphony of Beethoven, and you will rise from such a communion with new courage, and new faith in humanity.'

'Just now,' I said, 'the hymns and songs of the Nativity are being learned all over the land and the pure simple melody pervades the atmosphere of many homes, and fills the thoughts. It does its share to regenerate and redeem.' He touched the keys again it was from the 'Stabat Mater' this time.

'Think,' he said, 'what the children of our schools are getting, or should get through even the little they learn of vocal music. It gives them elasticity of spirit and the instinct of order and measure in all movements, a quickening of the ear, a quieting of the nerves.

'We need more music in the little schoolhouses throughout the country where there is no organized system and more music in our lives. Nothing else can afford the culture and refinement that comes from familiarity with the best masters.'

'I always have confidence,' I answered, 'in a boy who whistles, even after he is a man, and in a girl who can break into a snatch of song even after she is a woman.'

'Just so, just so.' Once more his fingers gleamed over the white keys—the whole instrument was attuned to melody; there was no longer a silent chord. Then he rose: 'Two dollars and a half,' he said, with practical persistence—'it was quite out of tune.'

FRIENDLY LETTERS.

Mrs. A. H.—It is a fitting time to thank you and others for kindly words of appreciation. It is always a pleasure when a reader asks for more light on a special subject because it proves the need, or when willing to tell of failures in order to reach success. But when with this there come words that help and encourage they fall like seed on fertile land or water that refreshes the thirsty earth. Steadily we grind on and on, it often looks like a repetition no doubt to many readers, but it is a monotony that cannot be avoided, and that all share alike in some way or another in this work-a-day world. So when some reader sends words of cheer and approval they have a power of encouragement that the writers little suspect.

'You have helped me,' is a magic talisman either to give or to receive, and whether wandering in the garden paths, or watching the slow growths of the plants in a northern window, the work is of interest to us in that it intended to brighten and bless. And we all know that it is the unexpected words, and thoughtful acts that come our way, that have the power to determine us all to do better than the best as we go along.

CARE OF AN AZALEA.

'Miriam'—If your azalea has no buds formed now you need not expect flowers, for the buds are formed during the summer months. It is not the fact that they are greenhouse plants that causes them to prove unsatisfactory the second year, but the want of proper attention. The best plan at that time is to sink the pot in the ground in a shaded place with a layer

Advertisements.

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

S. CHADWICK IN CLEVELAND.

Greeted With Hoots and Jeers on Her Arrival.

FIVE MORE INDICTMENTS SWORN OUT AGAINST HER.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 14.—Five times indicted by the United States Government at the exact minute that her train rolled into the station, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick came home to Cleveland to-day. She was greeted with jeers, hoots and hisses by the crowds that gathered in the depot when her train arrived and howled at by hundreds gathered in front of the Federal building. The last sound that reached her from the outside world, as she passed into the stuffy, ill-smelling office of Sheriff Barry, in the county jail, was the hoot of derision from the people massed in front of the doorway. She made no attempt to give bail, and after a brief stop in the office of the clerk of the United States Court, was taken to jail. She is held in the woman's department of the jail, and her palatial residence in Euclid avenue, of which the furnishings are valued at $200,000, is occupied by her maid.

Her courage held to the last, but her body failed her, and when she had mounted the three flights of stairs leading to the tier of cells where she is to remain, she fainted. But for the aid of Deputy United States Marshals Kumb and Kelber, who held her up and almost carried her along, as she mounted the stairs, she never would have been able to reach her cell. Breathless, pale and staggering, she was barely able to reach a chair, as the steel door of the woman's corridor swung open to receive her. She sank feebly into the seat, her head fell backwards, and but for the marshals she would have rolled to the floor. Water was brought to her and in a few seconds she revived and was again a woman of business. Her first request was that her lawyer, Sheldon Kerruish, be sent for, and she was soon engaged in a conference with him concerning her defence. There is small chance that she will be able to leave the jail before her trial. There are now seven indictments against her, five additional charges having been laid against her in the Federal Court this afternoon. It would require surety to the amount of at least $100,000 to give her freedom. She has herself no idea of giving bail, and will remain in jail. She has the best cell in the place.

INDICTMENTS.

The indictments against Mrs. Chadwick are five in number. Three charge her with aiding and abetting officers of a National Bank to defraud the institution, and two charges her with conspiring against the United States. Of the four indictments again Mr. Beckwith, president of the Oberlin Bank, two charge him with misapplication of the funds of a National Bank; one with conspiracy to commit an offence against the United States, and one with certifying cheques when no funds were on hand. The indictments against the cashier, Spear, are the same as those against Mr. Beckwith. The first witness before the Grand Jury was United States Marshal Chandler, who presented to the jury the sworn statement of Mr. Beckwith. This is the document which has been called the 'Confession of Beckwith.' It set forth in effect that there were two notes of $500,000 each, both signed in the name of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and that Mrs. Chadwick declared positively, both to him and to Spear, that she personally saw Mr. Carnegie sign both notes. It was also set forth that a New York attorney who claimed to represent Andrew Carnegie, had declared to Beckwith in Oberlin that the notes were genuine. The endorsement of the notes by Beckwith and Spear was admitted, but the statement declared neither of them had any idea that they were to be used in the manner in which Mrs. Chadwick handled them. Mr. Beckwith's statement declared that they received from Iri Reynolds information to the effect that 'everything was all right,' and that a large amount of good securities belonging to Mrs. Chadwick were held by the Wade Park Bank. This encouraged him to make loans to Mrs. Chadwick. Mr. Beckwith's statement set forth that Mrs. Chadwick had met large loans from other bankers promptly. There was no reason to believe that she would not treat loans made by the Oberlin Bank in the same manner.

SAYS SHE IS HONEST.

In a statement made in jail, Mrs. Chadwick said:—'You may assure my friends and those who believe in me that I will not disappoint the confidence they repose in me. I will show them and the whole world that I am an honest woman, that I have never wrongfully obtained money from any one, and that I will repay every dollar of my indebtedness. For the next two or three days I will consider the important matters to which I refer, and will decide on my attorney. Then I will plan my fight for freedom and for the re-establishment of my good name.

'To-night I shall sleep soundly and to-morrow, when rested and refreshed, I will start in on real work.'

CARNEGIE'S REASONS.

New York, Dec. 14.—That Andrew Carnegie is willing to appear against Mrs. Chadwick when his health has sufficiently improved was made clear in a statement given out to-day at Mr. Carnegie's residence by his secretary.

'Mr. Carnegie's only reason for not going straight to Cleveland, at this time, has already been given,' said the secretary. 'His health will not permit of his taking the trip save at considerable risk, as his physician has already said he is suffering from lumbago.

'He has been willing to make a deposition at his home, and later, on his return from Florida, he will lend his assistance and be present to testify at any subsequent proceeding, such as a trial, whenever his testimony is needed. His one, and only reason, for not going to Cleveland now is that he is unable to stand the journey in this weather.'

DR. CHADWICK.

Paris, Dec. 15.—Dr. Leroy Chadwick, of Cleveland, husband of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, is still in Paris.



A DAINTY GRAY COSTUME.

Furs this season are so cleverly dyed that many humble varieties now successfully masquerade in the markings and colors of their more aristocratic rivals, and in consequence fur coats have been brought within the means of many women who never hoped to be able to afford such a luxury. Rabbit and squirrel skins are so dyed as to be scarcely distinguishable from chinchilla, while Russian sable is admirably imitated in many kinds of inexpensive furs. These furs are such beautiful imitations that there need not be any hesitancy in using them, and, in fact, many of the richest women are having coats made of them, for the styles in fur garments change so radically from season to season that it is a tax on the largest purse to keep pace with the changes in the expensive furs. A delightfully smart model for a fur coat of any variety is shown by the accompanying illustration. It is made of imitation chinchilla combined with cream-colored cloth embroidered in silver and mauve. There is a tight-fitting girdle belt, round in the back and pointed in front, of cloth, over which the fur blouses a little all around, and the neck is finished with a high collar, faced with fur, which broadens out into a shallow yoke extending into narrow bands that edge the front. The full sleeves are trimmed with deep cloth cuffs, corresponding to the collar, with fur on the edge, and the muff is a large flat model of the same fur. The round turban is also of chinchilla trimmed with a stiff brush on one side rising from a jewelled rosette. Gray cloth of chinchilla color is used for the graceful skirt, which is made with a narrow front breadth trimmed with clusters of scant ruffles and full sides finished with a shaped band of tiny vertical tucks edged, top and bottom, with narrow black, white and silver passementerie.

MOTHER OF MRS. CHADWICK

DOES NOT DENY DAUGHTER WAS MADAME DE VERE.

(New York 'World.')

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Mary Ann Bigley, mother of the one-time Elizabeth Bigley, now Mrs. Chadwick, arrived in this city yesterday, after an extended stay in Cleveland. She went to her home in Dundas street, where her boarding-house has been conducted by another daughter, Mrs. Campbell. Mrs. Bigley is considerably past middle age and bears evidence of having been under a great strain since she left Woodstock some months ago.

When seen by the 'World' correspondent, she declared that before leaving Cleveland she had been warned by her lawyer to say nothing. She would neither affirm nor deny the established identity of Madame de Vere with Mrs. Chadwick.

Mrs. Campbell admitted that her sister, Elizabeth Bigley, is the Mrs. Chadwick whose financial operations have stirred the continent. She declined to discuss the matter further.

The members of the family here keenly feel the exposure that has followed Mrs. Chadwick's prosecution, but from what can be learned they have not in late years had a great deal to do with the wayward woman. The family was kept poor contributing to Madame de Vere's defence when she was prosecuted for forgery in Toledo, and there are no evidences that the prodigious financial operations of Mrs. Chadwick profited them any.

One son, Daniel Bigley, now a successful implement dealer in Cleveland, probably has kindly feelings toward his sister, for some time after she, as Madame de Vere, was liberated on parole from the Ohio State prison, he left the old homestead at Eastwood, near this city, and went to Cleveland, where he was set up in business, it is said, by his sister. He prospered, and is now reputed to be worth about $100,000.

There is probably no man more competent to speak of the career of Madame de Vere, or Betsey Bigley, than Dr. Welford, of this city. The doctor was reared within a mile or two of the Bigley homestead, and just prior to the time when Betsey Bigley left Woodstock to enter on her adventurous career across the border, treated her professionally. He knew her well and was familiar with her peculiarities. The doctor is also acquainted with the family affairs of the Bigleys.

At the death of William Bigley, Betsey's father, he was called to perform an autopsy on Bigley's body. The old man, who was a section boss on the Grand Trunk Railway, had died under peculiar circumstances. The autopsy revealed the presence in the stomach of several pins and needles, a number of tacks and a gimlet. Whether he had taken these with suicidal intent was never established.

Dr. Welford has followed the career of Madame de Vere as closely as the press and other means would permit, and from published photographs and sources which he does not care to mention he declares that the Betsey Bigley, whom he treated later as 'Mrs. Hoover,' of Toledo, is the Mrs. Chadwick now accused in Cleveland.

Woodstock residents who knew the girl well find it hard to believe that Mrs. Chadwick was Madame de Vere, although it is conceded that her native cleverness would carry her a long way. Betsey Bigley was not an attractive-looking woman in her later life. She had keen business sense, but her personal appearance was not such as to attract men. From her early girlhood she appears to have been actuated by an inordinate desire to acquire wealth.

An early recollection of John Pascoe, a prominent business man of this city, is that once, when she was walking into Woodstock from her home, he overtook her driving. The two drove into town together, and during the drive the business man was regaled by a story to the effect that his fair passenger had recently fallen heir to $100,000. The next morning she went into his store and asked for a loan of $5, which she didn't get.

Other attempts to defraud Woodstock business men were more successful.

It is recalled that, as a girl, while she was not particularly brilliant at ordinary studies, she excelled at the school entertainments, and was a frequent contributor to the school programmes. Her imitative powers were remarkable and she had a voice of wonderful expressiveness. She was capable of giving clever impersonations of many varied characters. As a young woman she was fine-looking, tall and well-featured, with keen dark eyes and a commanding, impressive bearing—characteristics that have apparently done much in assisting her in her varied roles since she left her village home in Oxford county.

Mrs. Chadwick was of English parentage, and in the early days she had a decided Cockney dialect.

CITY WATER RATES.

As a result of a conference held by Mayor Laporte, at the City Hall, on Wednesday, a motion will be laid before the City Council for approval, to the effect that the present rate of seven and a half percent on the rental be reduced to four percent on houses up to a hundred dollars per annum; five percent on houses from one hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and six percent on the rental of houses bringing over a hundred and fifty dollars per annum. It is also proposed to take off the tax of one dollar a year for baths, and to reduce the meter rent for water from one dollar and fifteen cents per thousand cubic feet measure to one dollar.

MINNESOTA EXODUS

STATE LEGISLATURE ALARMED OVER THE RUSH TO THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Minneapolis, Dec. 17.—Realizing that year by year more and more American farmers cross the border and take up land in the North-West of Canada, the State Legislature of Minnesota will make a determined effort to frustrate this and to show the hundreds who yearly emigrate from this state that they can obtain land under as good conditions here as across the line.

The question, after considerable agitation, is being strongly entered into by Mr. A. L. Cole, member elect for the Local Legislature, and he has declared positively that he will do his utmost to stem the tide of this emigration. 'The only relief we can get from this irritating question is to organize an immigration board,' he said. 'There are in Minnesota some two million acres of swamp lands. At the next session of the Legislature I will bring up the matter of draining all these lands and then selling them to men who will put them under cultivation at once. We will absolutely refuse to sell to speculators, and will have to have guarantees from purchasers that they will take up residence on the land at once. I can tell you, however, that the scheme is only the beginning of an effort that will be made by this country to turn back the tide of emigration that each year flows with increased current over Canada's border.'

FATALITIES

FATHER AND SON KILLED ON THE TRACK NEAR KEMPTVILLE.

Kemptville, Ont., Dec. 17.—John McReynold, an aged and respected farmer of Oxford Township, Grenville County, was killed yesterday on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway (C.P.R.), and his son, Andrew, was seriously injured, and now lies in a critical condition. The accident occurred at the crossing known as the Oxford Township line. The two were crossing the track in a buggy when they were overtaken by the northbound passenger train No. 91. The rear-end of the buggy was wrecked and both men hurled from the rig. The elder was killed outright, and the son sustained terrible injuries about the head. The train, which had been running at an unusually high rate of speed, was brought to a standstill and backed up. The bodies of the unfortunate men were taken aboard and brought to Kemptville. An inquest will be held on Monday.

Brantford, Ont., Dec. 17.—Ellsworth Birkett, an electrician, received a shock of 3,000 volts last evening and expired immediately. He was engaged in fixing an arc light at the power house of the Brantford Electric and Operating Company.

BRAKEMAN INJURED.

Hamilton, Dec. 17.—William Snider, East Toronto, a Grand Trunk brakeman, was seriously injured yesterday near Harrisburg. He was engaged in coupling cars, and got caught between two of them. A leg was badly crushed and he was brought to this city as soon as possible. Snider's arm was amputated at the hospital.

M. DE WITTE

FORMER FAVORITE'S INFLUENCE AGAIN INCREASING.

London, Dec. 17.—It has been reported for some time that the Czar, on his name day, Dec. 19, would issue a manifesto expressing his intention to inaugurate certain reforms, which would be specified later. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Telegraph' states that the reforms will be introduced at an early date. He connects M. De Witte, president of the council of ministers, with the reforms, saying that his influence is slowly growing again. M. De Witte was lately appointed president of a special commission, and as a result of its investigations he will submit a scheme of liberal legislation for the peasantry, which will be embodied as a law.

FRENCH INSURANCE LAW

AMENDMENT AFFECTS UNITED STATES COMPANIES.

Paris, Dec. 13.—The United States embassy is making urgent representations to the Foreign Office in behalf of United States insurance companies and against the features of the insurance revision law passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and about to pass the Senate. The measure contemplates that the companies shall hold French securities of a value equal to their outstanding insurance. Heretofore the law has permitted the holding of United States or other foreign securities. It is claimed that if the new provision is given retroactive effect covering all outstanding insurance it will compel the United States companies to substitute $16,000,000 to $18,000,000 of French securities for United States investments. The official representations cover other features of alleged discrimination against foreign companies.

WEATHERLETS.

The wild life of the woods
Lies couch'd in its dim retreat,
And the weird white solitudes
Are scathless of wand'ring feet;
All things that flutter or fly
Have vanish'd from off the scene
And naught but the ghost of a nest on high
Betrays where a wing hath been.
—Robert Reid.

Three-fold the flight of time from first to last;
Loitering slow—the future creepeth,—
Arrow-swift the present sweepeth,—
Motionless forever, stands the past!
—Schiller.

Come to the moonlit lake,
Where rays of silver bright
Their slender arrows break,
On the glassy pavement bright!
For hearts are gay, and joy is rife;
And youth and beauty, love and life,
Are out on the ice to-night.
—John Lowry Stuart, 'Skating.'

Sleep on then, desolate one!
For now is thy time to sleep;
Day over, and day's work done—
Long be thy slumber, and deep!
A slumber that knows no dreams,
And void of pleasure or pain;—
Till the laughters of wak'ning birds and streams
Shall quicken thy pulse again!
—Robert Reid.

Draw down the shades, turn on the steam,
And in the twilight sit and dream,
It is December:
Commune in silence with your soul
Until your wife begins to dole:
'Say, John, the furnace needs more coal;
It is December.'
—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

I went to seek for Christ
And Nature seemed so fair
That first the woods and fields my youth enticed,
And I was sure to find Him there;
The temple I forsook,
And to the solitude
Allegiance paid; but Winter came and shook
The crown and purple from my wood;
His snows, like desert sands, with scornful drift
Besieged the solemn aisle and palace-gate;
My Thebes, cut deep with many a solemn rift,
But epitaphed her own sepulchred state;
Then I remembered whom I went to seek,
And blessed blunt Winter for his counsel bleak.
—'The Search.'—James Russell Lowell.



Santa Claus visits Switzerland, the land of toys.



Santa Claus visits the Great Mogul, who gives him some handsome presents for the children.



A BIG PILL.

'What is it, my pet?'
'Oh, Mum—Mummy—I dreamt I'd s-w-swallowed myself. Have I?'—'Punch.'

MARTINEAU FORGERIES

Prisoner Tells how He Managed to Secure Government Funds.

PLACED BLANK CHEQUES UNDER CARBON PAPER AND TRACED GENUINE SIGNATURES OVER THEM.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Abondius Martineau was the interesting figure in the High Court proceedings last evening, and fixed the attention of the crowded court room as he detailed the methods of his frauds, whereby he secured some $75,000 of government funds. The evidence was given in connection with the suit brought by the government against several of the banks to recover the amounts of his defalcations. Martineau was not in prison garb. He wore a neat tweed suit, white shirt, collar and cuffs, and a black and white tie. The only evidence of his being in custody was the steel arrangement on his right foot to prevent him running away, and the near presence of Deputy Warden O'Leary, who was also in plain clothes. Martineau's confinement has left him pale and thin. He was given a scathing cross-examination, through which he had to stand for over two hours. The strain was too much for him, and he collapsed and almost fainted. He was given stimulants and was able to walk to the jail, where a physician attended him. He was soon all right again. His evidence was given in a clear voice, and occasionally a smile played around his mouth as he recalled his work. He, however, got somewhat mixed on some details, and at times pleaded lack of memory when pressed for particulars.

MODUS OPERANDI.

Martineau swore that the way he committed the forgeries was to take black cheques, fill them out and then forge the names of J. W. Borden and Benjamin Sulte by using carbon paper under a genuine signature.

Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, counsel for the Crown, called Martineau and gave him a brief examination as to his previous employment, the work he did in the Militia Department, and how the forgeries were committed. Then Mr. Shepley, counsel for the Bank of Montreal, took him in hand and brought out the details.

Martineau said he had been in the department three or four months before he had conceived the idea of being dishonest. Then it was only a few days more till he had forged his first cheque. He said he had no special need for the money, and could not remember the mental process he had gone through before making the forgery. The idea had entered his head that if a cheque got through the bank all right it could easily be disposed of when it was returned to the department. He also said he figured that he would be allowed to do the checking himself if he appeared anxious for the work. The first three weeks he was engaged in the department Martineau said he was set to writing out cheques. Then he was given accounts to enter in the book. Accounts would go to Colonel Guise, who would make out two vouchers and hand them to him to be numbered in consecutive order and entered in a book. After cheques would be made out.

FORGED SIGNATURES.

In reply to a question by Mr. Shepley as to how he forged the signatures, Martineau said he got the plainest signature he could find on papers or documents. By placing this over a carbon paper with the cheque under the carbon and tracing the genuine signature with a pencil, a carbon impression was made on the cheque. Then with pen and ink the name was filled in along the lines of the carbon impression,, which was later erased. Martineau said he could not do the work now, as he is too nervous, but that all the forgeries were made in the same way. He positively denied that he had ever taken a cheque with genuine signatures and raised the amounts. He was questioned as to cheques sent to Toronto, and said he did not know about them, though Mr. Borden and Colonel Sherwood had tried to force him to say he had used them. He had been told that sixteen cheques had been sent to Toronto to pay men who had done work in connection with the Duke of Corwall's visit, and that when the envelope reached its destination it was open and contained only two cheques. He would not swear positively, but saiad he had probably enclosed and mailed the cheques mentioned.

When a statement came from the bank with the cashed cheques, Martineau said the envelope was sometimes handed to him unopened. He checked them over alone, making a red ink tick on the cheque and a similar tick on the sheet sent from the bank. If two men had been sent to do the checking Martineau said he would probably have been detected.

GAMBLED IN STOCKS.

In reply to a question as to what he had done with the money, Martineau said he had used it in stock market transactions. He could not say how much he had used, but thought the amount about $60,000.

'You had the usual fate, lost it all?' queried Mr. Shepley.

'Every cent of it,' was Martineau's reply.

Martineau said he had intended to pay back the defalcations and was optimistic as to ultimately making a profit, even when the first stock ventures went against him. When arrested he said he had about $14,000 on him, which he handed to Colonel Sherwood, for the government, on March 10, 1903. The last forgery was on Oct. 17, 1903. He had then stopped because he thought to go further would mean detection. Mr. Holt, he said, first got suspicious that something was wrong. He saw that the balance to the government's credit on the sheets and by the bank did not correspond to the balance in the book with which Martineau was working. Mr. Holt and Martineau then checked the sheets with the cheques. Martineau had the sheet and simple skipped the accounts that were forged. They checked a couple of sheets in this way. Then Mr. Borden and Mr. Holt did the checking, and the defalcations were detected. Martineau was shown an entry in a requisition book where a change had been made to make the amount to be spent $25,000 less. Martineau said he could not remember just how and when he had made that change, but admitted the change had been made in the hope of covering up the defalcations which at that time amounted to $20,005. Then Martineau forged another order to the Bank of Montreal asking that $25,000 be transferred to the year 1902-03 from the year 1901-02, and $5,000 to the year 1901-02 from the year 1902-03. This would make the balance for the year 1901-02 appear all right. Martineau said he forged Mr. Borden's signature to this letter, by the use of carbon paper, taking the genuine signature from the book for requisitions. He was asked if he could find anywhere that showed signs of having been traced, but he said the marks were rubbed off. Martineau here corrected a statement he had previously made that all the signatures were copied from signatures in the book. The signatures for the cheques he said were copied from genuine cheques, vouchers, or other signed documents. He could not tell definitely where he had got the genuine signatures. To make the latter appear genuine he had copied the letter on a sheet from the back of the letter book which he destroyed.

Martineau said the cheques, when returned from the bank were tied in bundles and sent to the Auditor-General, with the vouchers, but that the statement sheet from the bank was not sent to the Auditor General. When the cheques came back from the bank, Martineau said, the first thing he did was to pick out the forged ones and destroy them.

Mr. J. A. Ritchie, counsel for the Sovereign Bank, then took Martineau in hand. Martineau admitted he had been tried on the charge of setting fire to a store, kept by him in Montreal, on the stock of which he had $1,000 insurance. Martineau said he was acquitted, but the company had not paid the insurance, and the claim was not pressed.

TORONTO CHEQUES.

Mr. Ritchie then asked Martineau if it was not true that at the time of his arrest he told Mr. Borden, in the jail, that he had used the cheques, which he had made out for the men in Toronto, rubbing out the part which he had written in lightly, and then filling in new names and amounts. Martineau said he had told that because they almost forced him to say so. He was not then under oath, and as he intended to plead guilty, he said he did not think it necessary to tell the direct details then. He, however, swore that he had not used these cheques. Mr. Ritchie proceeded to question Martineau, as to where he got the blank cheques, but desisted, owing to the physical collapse of Martineau.

The court then adjourned till this morning. After the court, Col. Sherwood and Mr. Borden said that Martineau, while in jail, had not said he had used the cheques made out for Toronto men. This was the theory they had, and they repeatedly asked him, each time, they say, he denied. Mr. M. A. Anderson, manager of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. F. C. Ridley, accountant, were the other witnesses. The examination went to show how the government did business with thet bank.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—Martineau was unable to appear at the resuming of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Anglin, and so other witnesses were called in the action of the Government against the banks to recover the amount of his forgeries.

Mr. J. W. Borden, of the Militia Department, was the principal witness His evidence was to show the changes which have since been made in the department's methods of doing business, the investigations that led to Martineau's arrest and the effect of forged papers. Mr. Borden further said that Martineau had told him he was a relative of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The sensational and decidedly amusing feature of the morning enquiry occured when Mr. Aylesworth put in evidence a cheque of the Militia Department, drawn on the Bank of Montreal, which had been cashed, though it was unsigned. It had been accepted and cashed at the Banque Nationale, and accepted at the Clearing House, and the Bank of Montreal. During the examination of Mr. Borden, the accountant, Mr. Aylesworth asked:

'Who signs the department cheques?'

Mr. Borden was quite cool, and smilingly answered the counsel.

'I do,—sometimes, and then again the deputy minister does,' was the answer.

'Either of you?'

'Yes, sir,—either.'

'And that's business?' persisted the counsel.

'Well,—yes, I think so,' was the reply, 'but sometimes neither of us signs them.'

'What?' exclaimed Mr. Aylesworth, while the crowd fairly gasped. 'Do you mean to say that neither of you sign them,—occasionally—and they're paid, honored by the banks?'

'Yes. Several times. Not as a rule, however. But both of us have neglected once or twice to attach our signatures to the cheques—and they've been paid.

Mr. Borden put his hand into his inside coat pocket.

'Here's one,' he said, and handed the counsel a blue cheque, with 'paid' printed upon it. 'Neither of us signed that,' he said, 'and it was paid.'

The crowd laughed; and the cheque with the printed voucher, or whatever the slip attached to it was called, was put up as an exhibit.

It was a regular civil service cheque, for payment of some clerk, so Mr. Borden explained, and has passed through the Bank Nationale and the Bank of Montreal.

'That's the bank for me to patronize,' laughed Mr. Aylesworth. 'It doesn't require signatures.'

And the crowd laughed.

To Mr. J. A. Ritchie, counsel for the Sovereign Bank, Mr. Borden said Martineau would have access to all cheque books downstairs, which were kept with the stationery. After Martineau's arrest the cheque books downstairs were examined, and cheques were found missing from only one, and that appeared to have been cut by the printer, as parts of the cheques were left on the stub. The cheque books in use, however, always had a half dozen or more torn out at the back.

Mr. J. H. Abbott, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, was the last witness called, and he had not concluded when the court adjourned for luncheon. He gave evidence regarding the account Martineau kept, in his own name, in that bank. The transactions included some large deposits and withdrawals, two for $10,000 in connection with stock brokers' transactions. Mr. Abbott also said that when the forged cheques from the Militia Department were presented by Martineau, the money was not paid till the cheques had gone through the Bank of Montreal, on which they were drawn.

MARTINEAU UNDER FIRE.

Martineau, who was unable to appear at the morning sitting of the court, was placed in the witness box after lunch, but in cross-examination went completely to pieces. He was bewildered and in succeeding sentences made diametrically opposite statements, and the judge, in compassion, ordered him to be taken out of the box and given medical treatment. Several times Mr. Riddell,K.C., by whom he was being cross-examined, remarked upon the witness's unfitness to give evidence, and was lenient with him, except when material facts were involved.

Upon entering the witness box Martineau was examined by Mr. J. A. Ritchie, counsel for the Sovereign Bank, with a view to discover where the money went to. Martineau said he had financed a bicycle meet in Ottawa, on which he had lost $4,000. He had also lost a similar sum on a previous meet. He began speculations in stocks in April, 1902, by investing $1,000 or $1,500 in C. P. R. and Royal Electric. He had sold the C. P. R. at a small profit, but lost more on the sale of the Royal Electric. He was buying on a margin, and invested all the money he had got from the Quebec Bank. Asked to give instances of his losses, Martineau said it would be easier to tell of his gains. Up to September, 1902, he had invested $20,000 with Meredith & Co., and later invested more. He did business in his own name and had invested about $30,000 in all. In October he closed with Meredith & Co., getting about $11,000, having lost over $20,000. He then transferred to Laidlaw & Co., investing $10,000. On the first venture he made $500, but later lost. At one time he had about $30,000 on deposit. He closed with Laidlaw & Co. about Feb. 17, and received a cheque for about $11,000, which he cashed. The proceeds he had when arrested. His loss with Laidlaw & Co., he said, was about $2,500. He had also done business with Dowd & Co., investing $1,000 at first, on which he made a profit. In all he invested with Dowd & Co. about $12,000. He closed with them in January, receiving $500, having lost over $11,000 with them.

To Mr. Henderson, counsel for the Royal Bank, Martineau said he had, in October, 1902, told Mr. Richer, the teller for the Royal Bank, that he would soon be required to go away to pay out a large sum for the Militia Department, and that a cheque would be given to cover the amount. A few days later he deposited the forged cheque for $13,500, and told the teller he would want the cash in a few days, so to be prepared. In about five days he presented cheques payable to himself and got the money. A second cheque for $12,000 was deposited, and withdrawn under similar circumstances. On the backs of the withdrawal cheques Martineau had made out a list of the denominations in which he wanted the money paid.

THOSE TORONTO CHEQUES.

Mr. W. R. Riddell, K.C., counsel for the Quebec Bank, then began his cross-examination. He questioned Martineau as to the location of the desks and the hours the different men in the room worked. Martineau said he frequently came earlier and worked later than the others. He was asked if there were any chemicals or other means in the department for removing ink. Martineau said there were crayons with a kind of metallic point, but no chemicals. He knew how these were used and had seen them used, but had never used them himself. The point of the crayon-like eraser was wet and then it dissolved the ink. Martineau said he had prepared the cheques for Toronto which went astray and believed that he mailed them. He could advance no theory for the cheques not reaching their destination. He denied most positively that he had ever altered a cheque once it was written out and signed.

Then Mr. Riddell plied questions in rapid fire order as to previous evidence by Martineau and the statements he had made to Colonel Sherwood and Mr. Borden in the jail at the time of his arrest. Martineau swore that he had told Colonel Sherwood that he had used the eraser on two cheques, but could not use them, as the eraser had eaten through the paper. Martineau said Col. Sherwood and Mr. Borden had pressed him for an answer regarding changing cheques and he had told them false statements just to satisfy them and put them off. He vehemently denied that he had ever committed perjury.

Then the witness seemed to go to pieces. He was visibly physically affected by the strenuous persistent questioning by counsel. He said one thing in one breath and directly the opposite in the next. He swore directly contrary to what he swore on Thursday regarding the Toronto cheques, and said he had never used them and had never told Col. Sherwood and Mr. Borden that he had. He said he had told them that he had changed cheques made out to Elliott Bros. Kingston, and an officer in the North-West. This, he said, was untrue. A minute later he was saying that the statement was true. In fact, he got hopelessly tangled and gave contradictory answers to almost every question asked. It was also plainly seen that he was physically unfit to proceed with the examination. Justice Anglin questioned Martineau as to the state of his health and then ordered that he be attended by the doctor.

Martineau was attended by Dr. Freeland, while other witnesses were examined, and after over an hour's rest was again put in the box.

Mr. Riddell resumed the cross-examination as to what he had told Colonel Sherwood and Mr. J. W. Borden, accountant in the Militia Department. Martineau said he was asked if he had used the Toronto cheques to forge, and he still maintained that he had not.

'Was that false?' asked counsel.

'Yes,' was the reply.

'Did you use these cheques?'

'No.'

'What did you tell them?'

'I told them I had not used the Toronto cheques for forging.'

'Was that true?'

'Yes.'

'Then what was false?'

'I don't remember.'

'Did you think Mr. Borden and Col. Sherwood wanted you to say you had used the Toronto cheques?'

'Yes.'

'You thought it would please them to say so?'

'Yes.'

'That's why you told them you had used the Toronto cheques?'

'Yes.'

BANK DEPOSITS.

Mr. Riddell stated to the court that it was useless to proceed, but after a couple of minutes, continued along a different line and questioned him as to his bank deposits. Witness again denied that he had ever changed a cheque after it was made out. Then he said he had used the eraser on a cheque drawn out to Elliott Bros., Kingston. The cheque was made for $27, but the dollar mark was not on and the amount was not written out in the body of the cheque. The eraser, he said, had worn through the paper and he destroyed the cheque. He had tried to alter that cheque after he had forged others by using carbon paper. Witness said Col. Sherwood and Mr. Borden had asked him if he had used the cheques, which never reached Toronto, and he had said no.

'I persisted then, as I persist now, in saying I didn't.'

'Did you ever confess you had used them?' asked Mr. Riddell.

'I don't remember,' was the answer.

'If you said it yesterday, was it untrue?'

'What I said yesterday I said in good intention.'

'How did you please Col. Sherwood?'

'By telling him I had used the cheques sent to Toronto.'

'Did you say that for the purpose of pleasing him, and for no other purpose?'

'Yes.'

'But it was false?'

'Yes.'

AGAIN COLLAPSED.

Mr. Riddell questioned witness as to why he had tried to alter a cheque proved successful. Martineau said he when the forging of the names had could not remember. Neither could he remember where he got the blank cheque which he used for the first forgery. He, however, said he was fairly positive that he had used a genuine cheque to trace out Mr. Sulte's signature, and a voucher for Mr. Borden's. He could not say why he had not used one cheque for both, as both signatures were on it.

The physical condition of the witness again became alarming, he seemed ready to drop. It was, therefore, decided to take him out of the box.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Mr. Riddell, K.C., who was examining Martineau when he collapsed on Friday, upon the reassembling of the court on Saturday announced he had decided not to proceed further with the examination of the prisoner, as he believed it would result in the physical collapse of the witness, and Mr. Justice Anglin reserved judgment.

DYNAMITERS AT WORK

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP NEWPORT (KY.) IRON FOUNDRY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 13.—For the fifth time within two months the Newport Iron Foundry and Machine Company's building, Newport, Ky., was dynamited late last night. No lives were lost, and the workmen in the place all escaped injury. Two men were seen running east in Twelfth street immediately after the explosion, but they eluded their pursuers. A great hole was torn in the roof of the coal room, where the bomb alighted, and the walls of the pattern room are so twisted and bulged that it is feared they will collapse. Members of the company declare it is the work of strikers.

THE LATE MISS GRACE CATHCART

(From a Correspondent.)

On Dec. 9 there passed away to her eternal home, Miss Grace Cathcart, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cathcart, of St. George (Beauce).) Miss Cathcart had been in poor health for several years, but until a few weeks ago was generally able to be present at all social gatherings. When the end approached she sank rapidly, and her death, while not unexpected, was a great shock to her many friends, especially her parents and only brother. Still they have great reason for thankfulness and even rejoicing, for her end was peace and her death triumphant. She viewed the end calmly, gathered her cousins and other relations around her bedside to sing praises to God and engage in prayer with her. She requested that her body should be laid to rest in the new cemetery at the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a consistent member and regular attender of its services and Sabbath-school. She begged of all present to live Christian lives and meet her in heaven, where she would await them to part no more, and to be forever with the Lord. As an indication of her own faith in Christ, and prayers for them, she requested that one of the hymns to be sung at her funeral service should be that whose first line is, 'God be with you till we meet again.' At the funeral service on Dec. 12, the church was packed full by a congregation that listened attentively and reverently during the service. A large proportion of the assemblage consisted of French-Canadian neighbors of the family, who thus showed their sympathy and respect.

DOWIE PAYS DEBTS

CREDITORS RECEIVE A HUNDRED CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Zion City has paid the final instalment on its big debt. Cheques were sent out yesterday in payment of the final forty percent, approximately $140,000 of the original indebtedness of more than $400,000.

A year ago a number of creditors of Zion City petitioned Judge Kohlsaat for the appointment of receivers for Zion, whose affairs then were gloomy. Mrs. Dowie was in Europe, and reports had it that she had carried away with her vast sums of money. Judge Alexander Dowie was preparing for departure on Jan. 1 for Australia and the continent. The creditors numbered 1,100, and the aggregate amount of their claims footed up $435,000.

Judge Kohlsaat appointed receivers, who took charge of Zion. Dowie protested that he could pay the debt in a year if the receivers were removed. Then came the appointment of a committee of creditors, who concluded that Dr. Dowie was better fitted to conduct Zion than any other person. It was arranged that he was to pay 10 percent in three months; 25 percent in six months; another 25 percent in nine months, and the balance of 40 percent in a year. The receivers were discharged. Dowie has paid 100 cents on the dollar on every claim involved.

NINE LIVES LOST

TWO PASSENGERS AND SEVEN OF THE CREW PERISH IN FIRE ON THE 'GLEN ISLAND.'

New York, Dec. 17.—Nine persons, including two passengers, lost their lives early to-day in the burning of the steamer 'Glen Island,' bound from New York to New Haven. The steamer drifted aground on Captain's Island, in Long Island Sound. How the fire started is not known, but suddenly the whole vessel seemed to become filled with smoke, and the electric lights were extinguished. Boats were hurriedly lowered, and all but two passengers and seven members of the crew escaped. One of the lost passengers was a man and the other a woman, residents of New York, whose names have not yet been learned. A tug which sighted the 'Glen Island' afire dashed to the scene and picked up the passengers and crew from the small boats. They were placed aboard the steamer 'Erastus Corning' and brought back to New York. The 'Glen Island' belonged to the Starin Transportation Line.

CIVIL SERVICE

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—The Board of Civil Service examiners announce that the following candidates were successful in the preliminary, or lower grade, exams. held last month in Montreal:—

Pierre Bedard, Georges Benoit, Joseph Benoit, Roculus Blais, Joseph Boisvert, Napoleon Bouffard, Michel Bourdon, Patrick Brunet, Joseph Chapdelaine, Alfred Chaput, Adelard Charbonneau, Joseph N. Degagne, J. A. Donato, J. E. Dufresne, Adelard Filiatrault, Oram Fredette, Marie L. Gadoury, Georges Gauthier, Henri Grenier, Patrick Harney, Joseph Hebert, Octave Hebert, Elphege Jacob, J. H. Jeannotte, John P. Kavanagh, A. R. Laflamme, Stephane Lamarre, Come Lamoureux, M. Lamoureux, Jean Lanthier, Paul Larose, J. A. Legault, Omer Legault, H. M. Manning, Charles Marchildon, Ernest J. Martin, Victor Morin, Arthur Parent, J. E. F. Pepin, Joseph Pepin, Francis Petit-Clair, Joseph Primeau, Hormisdas Raymond, Leo C. Reynolds, Eugene Sicard, Raoul Spenard, Maximilian St. Jean, Wenceslas Tremblay, Charles E. Tremblay, J. A. Valiquette, Joseph Voghel.

HALIFAX GARRISON.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 17.—A rumor was current last night that a telegram had been received from London ordering the withdrawal of British troops from this garrison, as a sequel to the closing down of the dockyard. Careful inquiry in official quarters shows that such a telegram had not been received, but the belief in military circles is that after March next there will be no British soldiers in Halifax, or at least that the infantry regiment will be withdrawn and their place taken by Canadian troops. The regulars in Halifax, embracing all branches of the British army except cavalry, number 1,600 men.

CURE OF CANCER.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—The Imperial Government has invited the Dominion to contribute its advice towards an effort the authorities in London are making to learn the causes of and the best treatment for the cure of cancer.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

In a quiet way the Congregational churches of Canada have set about wiping out of all their church debts. Little of the news so far has come to the daily papers but we learn from the secretary of their 'Jubilee Fund,' as the effort is called, the Rev. W. T. Gunn, at present in the city, that matters re moving along steadily toward the desired end.

'We will be able,' he says, 'to report nearly half the debt as paid by the end of this year, and we expect to be as a denomination entirely free by the end of next year, when the time set for our effort ends.'

'The churches in debt have surprised us all by their splendid efforts, over $114,000 being subscribed by them at present, and we expect to report $20,000—$30,000 more as pledged by them before the end of this month.

'The Montreal churches have done well. Emmanuel, Zion and Westmount Congregational churches all having paid large sums on their debt in few months. In fact you may arrangements are now practicall for the removal of all our church in Quebec by the end of next ye

'The central fund to which churches free of debt give as an a the other churches, was very much he ed some months ago by a generous g of ten thousand dollars from Mr. Ge B. Burland, and now we have just h another exceedingly generous gift. M S. H. C. Miner, of Granby, has given ten thousand dollars and has promis to give ten thousand dollars more if o churches raise that much additional f our central fund. We are taking sto now to meet this generous offer. Th free churches have already done wel but they will do better.

'Yes, this will make a merry Chris mas for our churches, but we will hav an even more happy time at the end o next year, when we make an end of a our mortgages.'

RECIPROCITY

CANADA HAS NO INTENTION O APPROACHING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—A prominent cabi et minister, speaking to-day regarding statement in a Montreal evening pape yesterday, purporting to have been wi ed from Washington that Canada ha asked the United States Governmnt t discuss tariff questions between the tw countries said, the story was 'fictio pure and simple. Canada's stand o the reciprocity question was definitel put by Sir Wilfrid Laurier three yea ago when he said that Canada has sen her last deputation to the United State capital. If the two countries are to di cuss mutual trade relations again th next invitation must come from th United States.

FINLAND FRETS

MEMBERS OF DIET SIGN PET TION PROTESTING AGAINST RUSSIAN EDICTS.

Helsingfors, Finland, Dec. 16.—A p tition signed by a majority of the mem bers of the Finnish Diet, has been pr sented to the presidents of the four e tates composing the Diet, protestin against numerous edicts and measure such as the introduction of the Ru sian language in government offices the dismissal of Finnish functionaries the new conscription law, etc., whic have been enforced contrary to law an without the co-operation of the Die and which have created a condition o affairs resembling a state of siege, an urging that the Diet should, at th soonest possible day, bring forwar measures for the re-establishment, o legal administration and the restoratio of legal order.

WELCOME TO THE NEW MINISTE

(From a correspondent.)

Three Rivers, Dec. 15.—Two evening ago Chalmers Church, Quebec, tendere a reception to the Rev. Wylie C. Clark who was inducted there recently. Mr A. Miller presided. The lecture roo was decorated most tastefully by th ladies. The choir and soloists rendere excellent music. The Rev. Mr. King pastor of the Baptist Church, conveye the good will of his people, and th Rev. W. H. Sparling extended the greet ing and welcome of the Methodis Church. The Rev. Dr. Kellock, by ap pointment, represented the Presbyter of Quebec. Mr. William Brodie, chair man of the board of managers, in th name of the congregation, conveyed th thanks of the congregation to the Rev J. R. MacLeod, of Three Rivers, wh had the oversight of the congregation an the looking after the supply during th vacancy, for his valuable services, an congratulated him upon the success whic attended his delicate service, and as a expression of the gratitude of the congre gation presented him with a purse con taining a handsome sum of money.

Mr. Clark, in the concluding address thanked the congregation for the cordia reception extended to him, and th friends for their good wishes, to himself and family. Refreshments were served and an hour of social intercourse spen most pleasantly.

THE PACIFIC CABLE

COMPANY LAST YEAR EARNED ENOUGH TO PAY $125,000 ON THE ORIGINAL CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—Sir Sandford Fleming, to whose agitation was due in a large measure the laying of the government-owned Pacific cable that links Canada and Australia finds that the competing cable company, the Eastern Extension Company, is still doing all it can to ruin the business prospects of the all-red line, and now friendly newspapers in Australia are throwing out the suggestion that the government-owned line should sell out to its energetic rival. In spite, however, of all that can be done against it the Pacific cable is earning enough to pay expenses and contributed beside last year $125,000 towards interest on the original capital outlay. Business by it is increasing daily and when Sir Sandford Fleming recently sent greetings over the line to Fiji the answer was received within three and a half minutes, the current meanwhile having traversed a third of the way around the globe.

WINNIPEG POST-OFFICE.

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—Mr. Tom Kelly, contractor, of Winnipeg, has been given the contract for the erection of a new post-office in that city, to cost $529,000. Another contract has been awarded for an immigration building in Halifax, costing 15,000.

S OF THE TONGUE.

Archambault's Explanation of His Remarks.

R. TARTE'S COMMENT ON THE INDEPENDENT FRENCH-CANADA IDEA.

In connection with the remarks attributed to Mgr. Archambault, bishop of Joliette, before the students of Laval University, in which he was alleged to have expressed the hope of an independent French Canada, the Hon. Mr. Tarte published an interesting article in the 'Patrie' on Saturday.

The ex-Minister of Public Works holds that this can be nothing else than a dream, and he points out that with the increasing figures of other than French immigration, the present French-Canadian minority must also become more marked. It is useless, he says, it is dangerous, in fact, to indulge in delusive hopes, and to turn away from the paths French-Canadians should follow in order to preserve their influence and to prepare their future. If Mgr. Archambault meant to say that the Province of Quebec would ultimately form an independent state, separated from the rest of the Dominion, such hope is again a dream.

After asking the question whether the important English element in the province would accept such a French independent state, and under whose protection it would stand, Mr. Tarte goes on to say: 'Would we possess more liberty than at the present time? No. The wish expressed by the young and brilliant Bishop of Joliette canont be realized. It is not practicable, and I may add, with all due respect to His Lordship, it is not politic.

'The French-Canadians know what they are in the Canadian Confederation, where they enjoy important privileges, and have a legislature of their own. Their institutions, their language and their laws are protected by special and inviolable dispositions—if we remain faithful to ourselves and also to the constitution, which was, in a great measure, the work of the best minds of our race, amongst whom was the father of His Lordship of Joliette.

'Instead, therefore, of wasting our energies in dreams and chimerical hopes, let us apply ourselves to the strengthening of our position beneath the folds of that flag which is for us the emblem and guarantee of equal rights with the other races surrounding us. We are the partners and co-workers of those nationalities, our interests are bound up with theirs, and theirs with ours. The Confederation is a whole, a superb patrimony, in which English and French and citizens of all origins have identical interests. The Province of Quebec is the French pivot of Confederation.

'We are thoroughly convinced that the future of the French-Canadians rests in their attachment to the present order of things, and in their intelligent fidelity, we might add their interested fidelity, to the British empire.

'The institutions which we have given ourselves have made us "free and independent," so let us take advantage of all that they offer us.'

WHAT THE BISHOP SAYS.

When seen on the subject, Mgr. Archambault said that if he had actually used the words 'French-Canada,' it was a mere slip of the tongue. His address, he said, was intended to inspire a spirit of discipline among the students, to instil the desire to fit themselves for the playing of that rôle they must assume when Canada, a united Canada, is on a footing with the other sovereign nations of the earth, which seems her ultimate destiny. There was no thought of appealing to racial prejudice. Not French Canada, not English Canada, but a united Canada, free and sovereign, was the picture he intended to draw. There was no idea of secession. It was simply that in the logical course of events such a position may be thrust upon Canada, and Canadians must be prepared to play their part.'

The bishop added that it would be folly to speak of a British yoke, or of the relation between Britain and Canada as irksome, and, moreover, French-Canadians enjoyed the same liberties beneath the British flag as other British citizens.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 15.—At the Kingston Presbytery, a committee appointed to consider nominations to vacant professorships in the Theological College, Montreal, reported, recommending the Rev. Dr. Ramsay, Ottawa, to the chair of Old Testament literature, the Rev. H. Gracey, Gananoque, to that of theology, and Prof. McMillan to that of apologetics. The report was approved.

TRIBUTE TO MR. POPE.

Fully three hundred and fifty people, including many ladies, were present at a banquet in honor of Mr. Rufus H. Pope, M.P., and Mr. A. W. Girard, M.L.A., given at Cookshipe on Tuesday evening, by the Conservatives of Compton county. Miss Prieur, of Montreal, presented Mr. Pope, on behalf of the Jacques Cartier club of this city, with a beautiful bunch of roses, and Mr. David, of the same club, made the presentation address, in which a warm tribute of admiration was paid to Mr. Pope. Replying to the toast of 'Our Guests,' which, like all the other toasts of the evening, was drunk in cold water, Mr. A. W. Giard, the member-elect for the Legislative Assembly, thanked all for the splendid work which had resulted in his election. Then Mr. Pope, who had a great ovation, addressed the gathering. Though feeling deeply for those who had gone down in the battle, he said that he himself welcomed the opportunity which his defeat offered for retirement from public life.

SANITATION OF CUBA.

Havana, Dec. 15.—The Lower House has passed the bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the sanitation of the streets of Santiago, Cienfuegos, Cardenas and Matanzas, in accordance with the request of the United States. The Senate will pass the bill this week.

CALL TO WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Dec. 15.—At a meeting of Central Congregational Church last night, a call was extended to the Rev. J. L. Gordon, pastor of the Bond Street Church, Toronto. There is a salary of $5,000 and free manse.

LATE MR. A. MACPHERSON.

A LARGE GATHERING AT THE FUNERAL.

The late Mr. Alexander Macpherson, whose death was announced in Monday's 'Witness,' was one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of the city. It was only to be expected, therefore, that a large number of prominent citizens should have attended his funeral yesterday, to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory. The service was held in St. Paul's Church at 2.30, the Rev. Dr. Barclay officiating. There were no hymns, but funeral marches were impressively rendered by Mr. J. Henry Robinson (organist). The chief mourners were: Mr. A. G. Macpherson, Mr. K. R. Macpherson and Mr. Graham B. Macpherson, (sons); Lieut.-Colonel John Macpherson (brother), Mr. Douglas Macpherson (grandson), Mr. Walter Jameson (son-in-law), Mr. Hazen T. Prissick (son-in-law), Mr. David B. Macpherson and Mr. Ernest Macpherson (nephew), and Mr. Rose, (cousin). The trustees of the Mount Royal Cemetery attended in a body.

Among others present were:—D. Morrice, jr., Jas. Croil, J. R. Barlow, D. Wilson, John Rose, Jas. Tasker, J. O. Judson, A. B. Wood, Jas. Cantlie, Wm. Reid, John Beattie, H. Roper, C. Nichol, H. M. Malden, A. D. Gall, E. H. Copland, Andrew Jack, S. O. Shorey, George Brush, R. W. Tyre, David McPherson, Jas. Crathern, L. H. Boswell, C. L. Shorey, J. M. Kinghorn, Lieut.-Colonel McArthur, W. Williamson, W. Schultz, A. W. Pyke, A. F. Riddell, J. H. Dunlop, Dr. C. J. Alloway, C. S. J. Phillips, A. R. Holden, Lieut.-Colonel F. Massey, F. S. McLennan, George Durnford, J. H. McKeown, Charles Coristine, James Hunt, E. T. Craig, S. W. Ewing, Lieut.-Colonel Starke, Lieut.-Colonel Whitehead, W. Miller Ramsay.

MIRACLE-WORKING PRIEST.

FATHER IGNATIUS TELLS OF WONDERS HE HAS PERFORMED.

New York, Dec. 13.—A London despatch to the 'Herald' says: Father Ignatius, or, to give him his full name, Father Ignatius Joseph Leicester Lyne, the famous Anglican monk of Llanthony Abbey, Wales, reiterates his firm conviction that the days of miracles are not yet past, and that he himself had been the agent of God in their performance, even to the raising of the dead. This statement, recently published, is contained in his life, and has occasioned wide comment.

'Be it understood,' said Father Ignatius, in an interview, 'that I do not claim in any way to have performed miracles of myself. All I say is that several times in my life the Spirit of God has taken possession of my whole being, and ordered me to heal the sick and raise the dead in the name of our Lord Jesus.

'If I have not spoken of these things before it is because I have been under promise of silence. Long ago, when I first realized that our Lord condescended to use me for works beyond general experience, Dr. Pusey, who was my spiritual father, was greatly troubled and asked me to keep silent for my own spirit's sake, because he thought that the knowledge of the power given me might cause me to be proud. He was my master—my father confessor—and I loved him and so I promised him, but now I feel we have fallen upon such days of doubt and evil that it is my duty to give my witness and testimony to these things.'

Father Ignatius is sixty-seven years of age, and was the founder of the Welsh Abbey. He paid the United States a visit in 1890-91.

Continuing his avowal of the old faith, even to the raising of the dead, Father Ignatius, the Welsh clergyman, proceeded to recount to a representative of the 'Daily Express,' on Tuesday, various occasions upon which he had performed what he called miracles. One notable occasion, it appears from Father Ignatius's statement, was in the year 1862, when one night a woman earnestly besought Father Ignatius to save her daughter, who was dying of typhoid. 'Suddenly,' said Father Ignatius, 'I felt the command of our Lord upon me and I rose up. All I said to my friend was, "Do bring your relic with you." He had a wonderful, beautiful relic, a piece of wood of the true cross. We had a long walk as fast as we could. When we reached the house the girl was dead. She had been dead two hours; the body was already composed for burial. Upon an involuntary impulse, however, which I felt to be inspired, I took the relic of the cross from my friend and laid it upon the dead girl's breast. Then, in the words of the apostolic command, I cried: "In the name of Jesus Christ, I say unto thee arise." Slowly and stiffly the corpse arose in bed, and my friend turning to me, cried: "What have you done?" "I have done nothing," I replied, "but the Lord hath done great things indeed."'

Father Ignatius further declares that upon sprinkling the crushed corpse of a killed workman with Lourdes water and uttering a divine command, the man got up and walked home.

1904 Caricatured — 'World Wide' Cartoon edition now ready. Ten cents a copy. For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers throughout the Dominion, or by remitting 10c to John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

MR. PETERSON DEFEATED

OPPONENT HAS MAJORITY OF ONE IN SPECIAL VOTE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 15.—Special votes in the recent local election were opened to-day, and when added to the election day results, give Mr. Harvey D. McEwan a majority over Premier Peters of one. Mr. Commisky, Commissioner of Public Works, has a majority of one also over Mr. Peter McCourt. These returns may be accepted by the official on declaration day a week hence. In any case scrutinies will likely be held. The special vote does not affecst any of the other close seats.

FIRE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 14.— Three firemen were killed, three others painfully burned and property valued at $727,000 was destroyed by a fire which began late last night and was not under control until this morning. The dead are:—Jacob F. Miller, insurance patrolman; H. J. Buckley, insurance patrolman, and John Fellows, pipeman.

H. J. Buckley, a member of the insurance patrol, was killed by a falling wall.

Jacob Miller, the third victim, stumbled into the elevator shaft and fell five floors to the basement. Efforts were made to rescue him, but his body could not be found by his comrades.

after having spent the summer in Canada. The majority are said to be ignoring the immigration requirements of the United States examining board at Montreal by crossing the border without certificates. Several are turned back each day for examination. Three who were refused admission re-crossed the river in a skiff. They were arrested, and permanently debarred from entering the United States.

WHITECAPPERS.

'LEADING' CITIZENS AMONG THE RUFFIANS.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 13.—A sensation has been created by the indictment of H. T. Montgomery, member of the legislature, and J. C. Bryant and J. B. Willis, supervisors of Lincoln county, charged with whitecapping. More than four hundred indictments have been found against allegel whitecappers, those indicted including a number of wealthy citizens.

TORONTO FINANCES.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—Mr. Littlejohn, city clerk, yesterday submitted to council a summarized statement of the city assessment for the year 1905, as revised by the Court of Revision, and confirmed by the county judge. The total as returned by the assessors was $149,272,027. The Court of Revision added $23,447, and deducted $406,476, leaving the total at $148,878,998. The county judge added $80,000 and deducted $66,007. The revised total upon which the taxes next year will be levied is $148,813,071. This is an increase of $7,144,917 over the revised assessment of the present year. At a rate of 19 mills, the tax revenue will be swelled to the extent of $135,753.

Prizes Easily Earned.

The result of the ninth week's competition in the gold competition is announced in this issue. It would appear that the boys and girls do not realize what an opportunity is open to them to secure $200.00 in gold.

The first one to start in any town or village has of course the best chance. The best lists so far are coming from villages.

The lists sent in are wofully small as yet. This is bad for us, but it makes it all the more easy for you to win the prizes.

Why don't you try? Even if you live in a small village you could easily beat the **largest** list yet.

The prize of $200 to be awarded next spring to the one sending the largest amount of subscription money (except Sunday School clubs for 'Northern Messenger') before that date promises to be easily earned and should be an inducement to effort.

Try your neighbors. They will appreciate our publications as much as you do.

The following are the successful competitors in the gold competition for the week ending December 17.

Last Week's Prize Winners.

First Prize—$10.00 to Miss M. S. Edwards, Province of Quebec, who, besides the prize, earns $11.93 as commission, making $21.93 profit on her week's work.

Second Prize—$5.00 to W. F. Newcomb, Nova Scotia, who, besides the prize, earns $10.79 as commission, making $15.79 profit on his week's work. Mr. Newcomb carried off the first prize in the first week's competition.

Full particulars of the competition will be sent on application.

The Boutell building was the next to take fire, and the Bintliff Mfg. Company's establishment next door was also soon in flames.

Across First avenue, from the Boutell corner, is the two-story department store of the Powers Mercantile Company, covering a quarter of the block.

The firemen, by deluging this building with water, stopped the spread of the flames at this point and the newspaper buildings of the 'Journal' and the 'Tribune' on Fourth street, which were in great danger, escaped unharmed.

AFGHAN MISSION

BRITISH PARTY HAS REACHED CABUL.

Peshawar, British India, Dec. 15.—The British mission to Afghanistan arrived safely and in good health at Cabul on Dec. 12.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM

PLANS COMPLETED FOR TRIP TO THE MEDITERRANEAN NEXT SPRING.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—It is stated that the Emperor and Empress will start for their tour in the Mediterranean Sea in March. The imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern' is under orders to be ready Feb. 28.

ITALIANS AT THE BORDER.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Dec. 13.—Nearly eight hundred Italians are endeavoring to enter the United States from Canada

CHINESE AND KAFFIRS

Johannesburg, Transvaal, Dec. 13.—A deadly fight between Chinese and Kaffirs occurred at the Witwaters Rand mine on Sunday, during which three Kaffirs and one Chinaman had been killed and eight Kaffirs and twenty-five Chinese were wounded.

MURDERED IN NEW YORK.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—Word has been received of the murder in New York of Thomas E. Buchanan, of Ottawa. He left Ottawa some time ago, and was a bar-tender in a saloon in Gotham. Toughs, it seems, started a row in the bar-room, in which Buchanan was killed. There is no clue to the murderers. The body will be brought to Ottawa for interment.

DINNER TO SIR L. N. CASAULT.

Quebec, Dec. 13.—The bar of the city and district of Quebec have arranged for a complimentary dinner to be tendered Sir L. N. Casault, former Chief Justice, which will take place at the Garrison Club on the evening of Dec. 29.

LIEGE EXHIBITION NEXT.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—The Hon. Sydney Fisher is expected home to-day from St. Louis. He will immediately hold a conference with the exhibition officers here as to arrangements for the Liege Exhibition, which begins next spring.

THE LATE MRS. C. WALES.

(From a Correspondent.)

The funeral of the late Mrs. Charles Wales (nee Miss L. Platt Treadwell, sister of the late Sheriff Treadwell, of L'Orignal), took place from her home, 'Oaklands,' St. Andrews East, Que., on Wednesday, the body having been conveyed from Beauharnois, where she passed peacefully away the previous Sunday, at the age of 86 years. The Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, minister of the Presbyterian Church, with which deceased had been connected for the past forty-six years, read the scriptures, the funeral address being made by the Rev. Dr. Paterson, who had been Mrs. Wales's pastor for nearly forty years. The Rev. Messrs. Day (Congregational) and Mount (Anglican) assisted in the devotional exercises. Many friends from the village and neighborhood attended and followed the hearse to the vault at the burying ground on Carillon Hill. The deceased lady was born in 1819 at Plattsburgh, N.Y. She first visited Canada in 1838, and often told of seeing the smoke of the burning church at St. Eustache as she passed in that historic year. In 1839 she again returned to Canada as the wife of Mr. Charles Wales, merchant of St. Andrews East, where she spent the rest of her life until a few years ago, when she went to live with her daughter at Beauharnois. She was a woman of education, intelligence and refinement, strongly attached to the principles of evangelical religion, by which she was guided and supported through life and in death. She was deeply interested in temperanace and other Christian work, and an earnest friend of the late founder of the 'Witness.' The deceased saw six of her children grow to maturity, all of whom, except one, deceased, were present at the funeral, namely, Mrs. Thomas Lamb and Charles T. Wales, St. Andrews East; the late Mrs. William Drysdale, Montreal; Mrs. (the Rev. Dr.) Morison, of Ormstown, Que.; Dr. B. Wales, Robinson, Que.; and Mrs. John Kilgour, Beauharnois, Que.

BROME COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS.

Knowlton, Dec. 15.—The Brome County Fruit Growers' Association held its annual meeting at Brome Corner. There was a fair attendance of members. The following are the officers for the coming year:—Mr. E. Caldwell, president; Mr. F. Fyles, vice-president; Mr. W. Hillhouse, secretary-treasurer; directors, Mr. A. E. Farmer, Brome; Mr. A. C. Ladsey, Sutton; Mr. Felton Johnson, Mr. W. Bolton, Mr. J. H. Haslem, East Farnham; Mr. J. R. Ball, Knowlton; Mr. A. Johnson, East Farnham; Mr. Alvin Hillhouse, Bondville; Mr. W. W. Knowlton, Knowlton.

OBITUARY.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—Mr. Frank Strachan died at 189 Seaton street on Saturday of pneumonia, aged 42. He served as staff sergeant in the signal corps of the Queen's Own Rifles during the North-West Rebellion in 1885, and was present at the engagements in which that corps participated.

Whitby, Ont., Dec. 19.—Mr. W. H. Johnston died yesterday of pneumonia after but four or five days' illness. He was well and favorably known, not only in this town, of which he was assessor, but throughout the County of Ontario, through his extensive insurance business. He was about sixty years of age, and leaves a widow and several children.

Peterborough, Ont., Dec. 19.—Mr. Aaron Cox, district manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company, and brother of Senator George A. Cox, died suddenly about noon on Saturday in Roy's photograph studio. Shortly after entering the studio he climbed a stair with Mrs. Cox and his daughter, and on arriving at the landing complained of a pain in his chest. He was given a chair, and shortly after sitting down expired.

RAILWAY LOSES ITS APPEAL.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day dismissed the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's appeal in the Ottawa case, in which the plaintiff, Potvin, was given a thousand dollars damages by the jury for the death of his son, who was killed by a C. P. R. train in Ottawa city in the most populous part of the city. The C. P. R. claimed that plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in allowing the boy on the track. The Court held that the railway was responsible for running the train at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, instead of six, and for not having the track properly fenced in.

BRITISH ARTILLERY

GUNS ARE OF NO VALUE, SAYS AN ARTICLE IN THE LONDON 'TIMES.'

London, Dec. 15.—The 'Times' to-day prints a special article, in which complaint is made that there has been unpardonable delay in re-arming the artillery. The article declares that, with the exception of eighteen batteries of quick-firing guns, hurriedly bought in Germany, during the Boer war, the British army has no guns that would seriously count. In a modern war, Great Britain's artillery would be hopelessly outclassed, alike in range, accuracy and rapidity of fire, and would be knocked to pieces before it could inflict any serious damage upon the enemy. Owing to the reluctance of the Treasury to find money, and to other red-tape delays, nine months have been wasted since Mr. Brodrick's commission last March, decided on models for new guns, and it will certainly be two years before the army is properly provided.

RENEW! RENEW!

Subscribers whose term of subscription will end December 31, 1904, should find the usual notice and remitting envelope enclosed in this issue.

Subscribers can render the 'Witness' a valuable service by having these envelopes returned promptly with the subscription of a new subscriber. In another column will be found the special clubbing rate for the different publications.

THE LATE MISS DOUGALL.

TABLET TO HER MEMORY UNVEILED IN CALVARY CHURCH.

A large congregation, including many from other churches, gathered in Calvary Congregational Church on Sunday morning, when a heavy brass tablet to the late Miss Dougall was unveiled. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. M. Hill, D.D., principal of the Congregational College, and for eighteen years her pastor, from the text in Dan. xii., 3: 'They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmanent, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever.'

In the soft guiding of such starlight, said Dr. Hill, we are met to-day. We cannot see her smile, but the firmament is aglow with memories of her. The prophet Daniel as he spoke the words referred first of all to the hand-to-hand conflict of Israel with Egypt, but beyond that looked to the conflict of the spiritual forces of Jehovah with the forces of evil. In this conflict they that are wise, the teachers, would instruct the people in wisdom. In the conflict some of these teachers would fall. The king (the spirit of the nation) would honor gods whom they knew not with gold and pleasant things, but the 'wise' who did not fall would be purified by their sufferings, and ultimately 'shine as the stars' forever, firm in the faith that because God is God, right would finally triumph over all wrong. In Janet Elizabeth Dougall the women of this church had recognized a leader, and in this tablet wished to pass on her memory to those who had not known her personal inspiration. It typified her in the simplicity of its character, and in its material, which was as enduring as her life had been undying in its influence. While so many men had been devoted to the amassing of wealth and women to amusements and fashionable dress, Janet Dougall stood for plain living and high thinking. She was keenly alive to the battle between right and wrong being waged in all its fierceness at our very doors, and gave her whole soul to stemming the tide of drunkenness, frivolity and impurity sweeping so many to destruction. She gave her life like the stars, gentle, constant, always to be trusted even when the sun of life was not on the horizon. The power of the church militant was not limited to its visible members, and Janet Dougall was still, though unseen, part of this church life and part of the life of her home.

Something of her early youth could be understood when they remembered that Janet Dougall was the daughter of John Dougall, who in his home life represented the patriarchal spirit of husband and father. None could start in life with a finer heritage than to be the daughter of such a man, and nobly had she answered his charge to carry on the fight against the intemperance of the land. She was one of the charter members of the church organized in 1875, had been the first, and until a few years ago the only, president of the Ladies' Missionary Society; had gone into the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with a courage and faith that soon thrust her forward into a leadership which her natural timidity shrank from. Her power lay in her well-balanced mind and practical sense, and in her keen sense of the value of littles. Small branches of church missionary or temperance work received from her the same care as the larger. Small prayer circles were her delight.

Such women were a nation's most valuable assets. Most of the time of our legislatures was spent in caring for money. What would our nation not be if the same amount of time and energy were given to protect and better the lives of the people? Education without religion increases wickedness threefold. The cure of crime in her creed was not in tariff and compulsory wages and holidays, but in personal righteousness. She knew that men could be saved only by Incarnate Love and love unto death. In such as she the divine act of Christ lived again. With such as fill up the measure of the work of our Lord, Janet Elizabeth Dougall was in direct apostolic succession.'

BINDER TWINE.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' GRIEVANCE.

Ottawa, Dec. 19. — The Canadian manufacturers of binder twine are complaining that the International Harvester Company, which controls the price of binder twine both in the United States and in Canada, has fixed a price for twine during 1905 at such a low figure as will drive the smaller competitors out of business. Notwithstanding the fact that the price of the raw materials, sisal and manilla, have increased, the International Harvester Company is said to be offering binder twine for next season at a lower figure than it sold for in 1904. There are a number of competing factories both in the United States and on our own side, which, however, all operate on a much smaller capital than the trust.

The International Harvester Company is manufacturing farm implements, etc., and can easily make up or almost make up in one department what it loses in another. The Canadian makers of binder twine say that without a cent of tariff protection and under the stress of very severe competition they have found it hard work to keep afloat. Some of them claim to have made nothing of their binder twine at all and that it was only their sales of cordage that paid interest on the investment. The plea they are now making foreshadows an appeal to the government next session for a restoration of the customs duty which was taken off binder twine in the revision of 1897.

TWO NEW STATES.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Senate Committee on Territories to-day completed its work on statehood bill and authorized a favorable report admitting Arizona and New Mexico as one state and Oklahoma and Indian Territory also as one state.

CANADA'S HERITAGE

Great Future Before the Country says Earl Grey.

GLOWING SPEECH IN REPLY TO CIVIC ADDRESS BY THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—Mayor Ellis and the City Council waited on Earl Grey, the Governor-General, at Rideau Hall, yesterday afternoon, and presented him with an address of welcome. Earl Grey made an eloquent reply, proving himself to be a speaker of much acuity and possessed of a fine voice. He expressed gratitude for the kindly welcome and spoke in eloquent terms of the possibility of Canada, with its great resources, unequalled climate, and people of active, virile and aggressive temperament. His Excellency said:—

'Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen.—The extremely kind and friendly terms of the address so courteously presented to me by the Mayor on behalf of the corporation of the city of Ottawa, and the welcome with which you and the people of Ottawa have received us, have touched and moved Lady Grey and me more than I can say. I appreciate to the full the great compliment you pay me when you say your welcome is not confined to that official welcome which any one who has the great honor of coming among you to fill the distinguished position of His Majesty's representative is accustomed to receive, but that you add to that official reception the welcome of a personal character for the double reason that I do not come among you as a stranger, and because I come among you with all the advantage of being my sister's brother.

'I am grateful to Lady Minto for having opened for us by the place she has carved for herself in your affections a way to the hearts of the people of Ottawa, and we shall consider ourselves fortunate and happy if we are able to continue and to pass on to our successors the traditions which we have inherited from my sister and my brother-in-law, Lord Minto, both of whom enjoyed every hour of the six years so happily spent among you, and which they both regret from the bottom of their hearts have come all too soon to a close.'

'But, pleasant as is the knowledge that your hearts are favorably disposed to us, I am well aware that the real reason for the cordial welcome that we have received from the people of Ottawa is because I have the great honor of coming among you as the representative of His Majesty. The way in which you have received us is proof of your knowledge that our beloved sovereign takes the deepest and most lively interest in the well being of Canada and in everything that is calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of her people. His Majesty remembers, with the greatest pleasure, his visit to Canada in 1860, when he laid the foundation stone of your stately Parliament Buildings, which are the pride of every citizen of Ottawa and the admiration of every visitor. And His Majesty has more recently learned from the Prince of Wales, and with the keenest satisfaction, the story of the remarkable developments that have taken place and are still in progress in every portion of your wide Dominion. It will be my proud and fortunate privilege to forward to His Majesty the King your confident assurances that you are happy and contented, and the assurances that you are enjoying the prosperity which is the result, not only of your own energies, but of the free and liberal conditions under which you live. It will also be my proud duty to inform His Majesty the King that you are able to give your testimony to the glad and hopeful fact that racial and religious prejudices no longer exist in your broad Dominion, and that the energies and aspirations of your people are being directed in the path of moral, social and intellectual progress. It will, I am certain, be a source of the greatest satisfaction to our sovereign to know that his French-Canadian and other subjects in the Dominion are in hearty co-operation in working out together the magnificent destiny which awaits this country, and in making available for the uses of mankind the immense resources with which this country has been endowed by a bountiful Providence.

'You say, in your address, all signs point to a time of national expansion, and to a great and brilliant future, and I thank you for so readily assuming that no effort on my part will be wanting in assisting the early realization of anticipations which are not less rational than inspiring.

'The eventful and picturesque story of your past, your present position, and the boundless possibilities of your great future combine to make a most inspiring and entrancing theme. The blood is stirred and the imagination warmed by the ideas conveyed to the mind by the contemplation of your vast territories, of the mysterious and fascinating silence of the undeveloped north, of the varied richness of your boundless resources, of the unsurpassed charm and splendor of the scenery, and of the invigorating magnificence of your unrivalled climate. But there is one asset which you possess even more important than those to which I have referred, than those of area, riches, mystery, scenery and climate, namely, that which is represented by your national character. If you do not jealously guard the sacred fire of that asset, the others to which I have referred will be as dross and as the crumbling clay. If, on the other hand, you keep, as your address informs me, you will keep, the character of your people, high strenuous, virile, imaginative, heroical and imperial no one can venture to set a limit to the degree of the influence which will be exercised on the future of mankind by the great Canadian nation, composed, as it is, of all that is best in England, Scotland and Ireland and France, and privileged as it is to be a factor and a factor of ever-increasing importance of that British Empire representing already over 400,000,000 beings, which is the greatest and most beneficent organization that has ever attempted to be the instrument of God, on this earth. There is no reason, gentlemen, why the sons of Canada, if they are worthy of their fathers and of the country to which they belong, there is no reason why they should not in the lifetime of your children by reason of their numbers and of their character, exercise an all-powerful, and in time to come, perhaps, a controlling influence on the developments of the majesty and destiny of the Empire whose standard is righteousness, and whose path is duty.'

Afterwards the aldermen were presented to the Governor-General, and subsequently, in one of the reception-rooms, refreshments were served, the whole function being a sort of homelike affair, and devoid of formality. Besides the Mayor, Aldermen Stroud, Davidson, Campbell, Rosenthal, Slattery, Gauthier, Cunningham, Desjardins, Payment, Storey and Brown and the city clerk, Mr. Henderson, were present.



CANADA WELCOMES THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

NEW ZEALAND FISH.

INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES IN SAN FRANCISCO AFTER EGGS.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Mr. L. F. Ayson, commissioner and chief inspector of fisheries of New Zealand, has arrived here for the purpose of taking home with him eggs of the eastern whitefish and salmon from this state with which to stock the streams and lakes of New Zealand.

'Spasmodic attempts have been made for thirty years past,' said Mr. Ayson, 'to introduce salmon and other North American food fish into the waters of New Zealand. Most of the work has been done by what are known as acclimatization societies, and because the societies were not experts in handling the eggs and young fish, the results have not been very satisfactory.'

COLORADO ELECTION FRAUDS.

Pueblo, Col., Dec. 14.—A special grand jury empanelled several days ago has returned twenty-five indictments for election frauds.

BRITISH FISCAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Chamberlain Addresses Large Gathering in East London.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S OFFER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 16.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain addressed a big meeting in the East End of London last night. Mr. Chamberlain devoting his speech mainly to the fiscal question.

The hall was filled to overflowing, and an immense gathering outside showed a disposition to create a hostile demonstration of the unemployed, who paraded in front of the building and greeted Mr. Chamberlain on his arrival with groans. This was offset by the reception of the audience in the interior of the building. Mr. Chamberlain was greeted with cheering lasting several minutes when he rose.

Mr. Chamberlain, who said he resumed, after a brief interval, his favorite character of Empire missionary, said that the greatest evil from which the working classes suffer is the antiquated policy of the fiscal system. In sixty years every civilized state, including every colony under the British flag, had rejected the doctrine of free imports. Great Britain alone adhered to this old superstition. Were all the rest of the world mad? How did it happen that every one of these nations and states had progressed more quickly than Great Britain during the same period? Touching on the alien question he said he for one was not going to press hardly on the poor people driven from their homes by the grossest and most brutal persecution. The best solution to the question was to find some country, if possible, under the aegis of the British flag where they could find subsistence and prosecute their religion.

THE COLONIES.

Turning to the second issue, Mr. Chamberlain asked what were our future relations with the colonies to be? On this side of the question he felt most deeply, because he believed it was most urgent. If we did not grasp the opportunity and the sceptre of their dominions passed from our hands we should be held responsible by our descendants. Sixty years ago, the colonies were in their infancy. They were so far distant that they were almost out of the minds of the statesmen of that day. The idea that they should ever combine in one great empire would have been laughed at as distinctly impracticable. Now the great majority of the people of this land had no dearer wish than to bring all men of the British race into one great organized union.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that Great Britain, great as she is, is not great or rich enough to bear alone the whole burden of the vast fabrics of Empire built up by their ancestors. The Empire was now supported by ties of sentiment alone. It was inconceivable that ties of sentiment would be enough in times of crisis contingent with new empires springing up. His opponents seemed absolutely incapable of understanding the colonial question. It was not a question of the loyalty of the colonies, which he sometimes thought were more loyal to us than we were to them. It was a question of the organization of colonial governments. He had considered this great problem and come to the conclusion that while the union which had existed for the last fifty years was sufficient in the infancy of the colonies, especially if the whole question of union was to prepare the way for separation, but altogether insufficient if Britons throughout the world are to rise to a splendid conception of a united family of kindred states. It was necessary to the existence of the Empire that every part could count on the support of the others when mutual interests were threatened. He was disappointed in Lord Rosebery, who did not act up to his speeches, but retired to his tent at a time of crisis and scoffed at those doing the work. If Lord Rosebery had been willing to lead them effectively he would have found no more loyal follower than himself.

CANADA'S OFFER.

Mr. Chamberlain said that during his long stay in the Colonial Office he had had more opportunities than most men of meeting distinguished colonial statesmen. The question of closer union was one which interested them most. They showed their sincerity by offering a preference on most articles they desired to send them voluntarily, without asking any return. It was mean, contemptible and unworthy of some members of the Opposition to say now that they were seeking to gain at the expense of Great Britain some personal advantage for themselves. Instead of that, the colonies gave them all that they thought was fair to their own people, without asking anything in return. More than that they made Great Britain another offer.

'I use the word advisedly,' proceeded Mr. Chamberlain, 'because there has been some contemptible quibbling on the part of some of the Opposition as to whether there was an offer or not—quibbling which, though childish, is insulting to the colonies, and may promote mischief. I will give the offer in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, whom now, forsooth, the free importers are claiming as a supporter of their own selfish policy. Just before the recent elections he said, "My vindication of the preference policy was given not at Ottawa, but in the heart of the Empire, London, I declared that I and my government were ready to make a trade treaty." What Laurier said was. "We are willing to discuss with you articles on which we can give you a preference, and articles on which you can give us a preference." That was Laurier's offer, confirmed by other premiers.'

Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that Great Britain should not have lost a moment in accepting this offer, warning his audience there were other nations not so pedantic wanting to step into their place. He said the Prime Minister was as anxious as himself to secure the objects for which he was working. He welcomed a free and unrestricted conference to discuss the preference or any other subject the people of the colonies may desire to bring up.

In conclusion, Mrr. Chamberlain said he was told his policy was discredited and defeated and himself demolished, pulverized and smashed. He refrained from prophesying, but whether the Liberal party was victorious or not at the next election, the question of tariff reform once raised would never die.

LORD AVEBURY.

Lord Avebury, speaking in Essex Hall, agreed with the observation of the Tariff Reform League's hand book that 'fiscal union and commercial reciprocity were the necessary basis of any stable federation,' but said the first necessary step was to have free trade within the Empire. Unfortunately, the great self-governing colonies showed no inclination to admit British goods free, as Great Britain did theirs. If that came about, it would then be time to discuss whether Great Britain should impose special duties on foreign goods. He saw nothing in British commerce to call for anxiety.

LORD HUGH CECIL.

London, Dec. 14.—Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking at Hanley, said that, though the majority in Great Britain were in favor of free trade, the colonies were protective so that each approached the preference question from different points of view. If German and United States imports were an injury to Great Britain, then British exports were an injury to Canada, Canada thus being asked to submit to injury which was a very poor way of showing Imperial regard.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Preston, said the colonies, so far from making an offer to Great Britain, were waiting to see what Great Britain would offer them, giving the warning at the same time that they would not allow our manufactures to compete with their own domestic industries. All responsible colonial statesmen agreed that colonial loyalty was not for sale. Whether they get a preference or not it was certain they would remain true to the Empire, if the Empire remained true to them.

MANCHESTER 'GUARDIAN.'

London, Dec. 14.—The Manchester 'Courier,' commenting on Mr. Asquith's speech, says it could hardly be called 'disloyalty' on the part of Canada, if, after giving the thirty-three and a third percent and offering every able bodied man of the Mother Country one hundred and sixty acres of free land, in vain, she turned to the United States for the reciprocal trade she has apparently offered without reply.

The London 'Globe,' commenting on Lord Hugh Cecil's speech, says no one is asking Canada to injure herself. Canada having to import vast quantities of manufactured goods wishes to get them, as far as possible, from the Motherland.

BOARD OF TRADE RECEPTION.

Jan. 24 has been fixed for the Montreal Board of Trade reception to Earl Grey, who will, of course, be accompanied by Her Excellency, Lady Grey.

At a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade, on Thursday afternoon, plans were outlined. The rooms will be handsomely decorated after the fashion which marked the reception given to the delegates to the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire some time ago. The guests will arrive at half-past 8 in the evening, and assemble in the large hall, where an orchestra will be stationed, and a programme of vocal and instrumental music provided. The vice-regal party will reach the hall about half-past nine, where they will be received by the members of the executive and their wives, in the council chamber, and then ushered into the exchange hall, where a dais will be raised.

The president of the Board of Trade, Mr. G. E. Drummond, will read and present an address to His Excellency. The function promises to be one of much brilliancy.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Quebec, Dec. 15.—It is stated in political circles that the Hon. Mr. Parent will call a caucus of all the Liberal members of the Legislature, for the beginning of January, to study and draft a new political programme.

Advertisements



A JOLLY, MERRY TIME

If you want to enjoy yourself this Christmas, a good Piano is indispensable. The **BEST PLACE** to secure this is at

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Instruments shipped on approval to any point in Canada, on trial for 10 days, and if not satisfactory may be returned at our expense.

Warerooms, - - - - 144 Peel Street, Montreal.

THE SMOOT INQUIRY

Interesting Evidence Heard

MORMONS TEACHING THEIR RELIGION IN SCHOOLS AT PUBLIC EXPENSE.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 13.—Hearings of the protests against Reed Smoot, of Utah, retaining his seat in the United States Senate, were resumed yesterday before the committee on privileges and elections.

The first witness called was the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the 'Christian Advocate,' of New York. Dr. Buckley told of attending a joint convention of the Young Men's and Young Women's Unions of Mormonism, in Utah, which was attended by eleven thousand persons. He quoted from President Smith's speech on that occasion, in which he defended the Mormon marriage and declared that polygamy was not adultery, but was a system of marriage and that it meant eternal damnation to abandon a multiplicity of wives. The witness had found no one to say one word against Senator Smoot. Everywhere he was given an excellent character.

Mr. George Reynolds, superintendent of the Mormon Church Sunday-school, and formerly clerk of records of the endowment house, testified that he had given certificates of marriage since he had ceased to be recorder, in cases where widows sought to obtain pensions. He told the committee that the church grants divorce to those who have been married for time and eternity but does not divorce legal marriages until the courts have acted.

Mrs. Margaret Geddes, of Salt Lake City, said she was born in Glasgow, Scotland, where she was converted to the Mormon faith, and went to Utah twenty years ago. She became the plural wife of William Geddes in Logan, Utah, the same year. She said she did not live with her husband much, as she remained in Oregon, his other wife living in Blaine City. She had four children. Her husband died in Oregon, and she then went to her husband's first wife, and there a baby was born. She broke down, crying, as she gave this testimony. It was brought out that her husband died thirteen years ago, and that her youngest child is five and a half years old. She said she had not been married a second time, and refused to give the name of her youngest child's father. She broke down again as she told the chairman she has no one to look after her, and that she sat in the waiting room of the station from two a.m. until daylight after arriving in Washington to-day.

Arthur Morning, a teacher in the public schools of Utah, said he had been called on to conduct religious classes in his school of twenty pupils. He read letters from Box Elder Stake presidency instructing him how to outline the Mormon class work. One letter was dated about a year ago, and another in September, 1904. Mr. Morning said he was not a Mormon himself. Mr. Taylor offered in evidence passages from the books on Mormonism sent to all grades of the schools. They were largely composed of sketches of the lives of prominent Mormons, among them the president of the Church and the Apostles, including Senator Smoot.

Senator Hopkins asked Mr. Taylor what he expected to prove by that.

'We are proving,' said Mr. Taylor, 'that the Mormon Church is teaching its religion at public expense, and that the lessons are largely composed of biographies of men who are notoriously polygamous.'

THE EXCHEQUER COURT.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—Mr. Justice Burbidge sat yesterday morning to hear motions. Copeland, Chaterson Company vs. Paquette et al. In this case the plaintiffs allege that the defendants have infringed their patents and copyright for a certain system of loose-leaf business ledgers and billheads. Mr. J. A. Ritchie moved to extend the time for filing defence until Jan. 4, 1905. A. Haydon contra. Ordered that time be so extended, the costs of the motion to be costs to the plaintiff in any event. A similar order was made in the case of the same plaintiffs against Hatton.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN DISCUSSES QUESTION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 12.—A special meeting of the G. T. R. is to be held on Dec. 21 for the purpose of sanctioning and confirming the resolution passed by the directors, agreeing to guarantee the principal and interest of an issue, not exceeding $7,500,000, 50 years, four per cent gold bonds, proposed to be created by G. T. P. as a first charge upon the Lake Superior branch.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Sparkhill, expressed doubts as to Great Britain being able to alone bear the future burden of imperial defence, but there were other nations of their own blood growing up across the seas. Should we not seek every possible means to league them in one great union. They must invite them to partake fully of the Empire's privileges and responsibilities, and must be willing to get into a conference openly, and not attempt to force on them their own view of the common good.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

DELEGATION OF AMERICANS WILL CONFER WITH QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

A large delegation from the States of New York and Vermont is now on its way to Quebec to interview the local government in respect to the game laws. The desire is, as it has been for many years, to assimilate the laws of the province of Quebec to those of Vermont and New York for the purpose of conserving the game of all these districts, subject to regulations which would allow of a certain amount of liberty in the matter of shooting and fishing.

As a fact, these laws, which are good enough in themselves, have been systematically disregarded, with the result that large depletions have taken place. Among those in the deputation were:—The ex-Governor of Vermont, the Hon. F.W. Fite, Fish and Game Commissioner, W. H. Thomas and Senator G. H. Prouty. From New York there were Messrs. J. W. Pond, chief game warden, and Senators Qnapp, Cudberry and Reeves.

There is a special objection on the part of these gentlemen to the practice of seining on Lake Champlain, which has a certain inevitable depleting effect; and, in a word, these gentlemen, who represent large social, sporting and political interests, desire a forward movement on the part of Quebec in regard to the preservation of fish and game, which are in danger of being exterminated through a careless administration of the law.

PICTORIAL TESTAMENT PREMIUM.

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

Any subscriber to the 'Witness' can secure this book by sending two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or eight subscriptions, new or old, at eighty cents each.

Clubs are easily secured on the strength of the new story, 'Deborah,' which has a peculiar interest to Bible students, depicting as it does those very interesting but little known times between the close of the old and the beginning of the New Testament.

Those who start work first in any district have the easiest work, of course. Will you be that one?

...LE OF THE 'PRESSE'

...oronto 'Globe' Relates Some of the Incidents.

MR. RUSSELL AND THE EDITORIAL CONTROL OF THE PAPER.

(Special Despatch to the Toronto 'Globe.')

Montreal, Dec. 12.—Although the conspirators had arranged and covenanted together to deny the story of the transfer of the 'Presse' should the news leak out, they had also made provision to allay the resentment of the Liberal subscribers of the paper by furnishing Mr. Dansereau with the following document:—

'Montreal, Oct. 12, 1904.

'A. Dansereau, Esq., Montreal:

'My Dear Sir,—In view of your large experience in public life and your knowledge of public affairs, I am desirous that you should assist, in so far as possible, during the next thirty days in the editorial department of the 'Presse,' which I have this day acquired. I understand that in the past you have largely directed and moulded the public opinion of this paper, and upon three questions particularly, namely:—

'(1) That you have advocated a higher protection for the manufacturing interests of the country.

'(2) That you have been opposed to the policy of Imperialism, as generally understood in England and by the Imperial party in this country.

'(3) That you have advocated the contract entered into by the Grand Trunk Pacific with the Dominion Government and ratified by the recent Act of Parliament.

'I am prepared that the paper should support the protective policy advocated by the paper in the past, and also should oppose the doctrine of Imperialism in this country.

'You should also continue to defend the contract made between the Government of Canada and the Grand Trunk Pacific against attacks that may be made against it by the public press opposed to the policy of the government until after the general election.

'In the event of your death before November 3rd next Mr. Berthiaume shall have the rights herein conferred upon you.

'On all other questions I shall control and govern the policy of the paper.

'Yours truly,

'(Signed), DAVID RUSSELL.'

A DECEPTIVE LETTER.

This document was to be shown in case the fact of the transfer of the 'Presse' came out so plainly that it would be useless to deny it. The sixth paragraph is worth particular attention. It is supposed to authorize the editor to defend the Grand Trunk Pacific bargain, but if read more carefully the authority is limited. He is only to defend the contract against attacks made 'by the public press opposed to the policy of the government.' This, it can be seen, would not include attacks made by Mr. Blair or any other gentleman on the platform. Notwithstanding the terms of this document, efforts were almost immediately made to hurl the paper against the Liberal Government. A complete story of this part of the affair cannot as yet be given. The chief actor in it is Mr. Thomas Coté, Mr. Dansereau's first lieutenant. The latter gentleman, for his services in promoting the transfer of the paper, had been provided for in the agreement. Mr. Russell had covenanted to pay him at the rate of $1,000 per month for ten years, whether he was employed on the 'Presse' or not.

AN UNEXPECTED OBSTACLE.

Soon after the conclusion of the negotiations Mr. Dansereau left Montreal on a trip, and during his absence Mr. Coté remains in charge. Mr. Coté keeps his own counsel, but the game of cross purposes which was played in the 'Presse' office for a few days could not be kept from the observation of the staff. Typewritten documents in English, emanating, the editor was told, from persons in authority, began to arrive. Mr. Godin, the business manager, was the channel through whom these documents were conveyed to the editor. Mr. Coté was amiability and politeness itself, but —he would put nothing in the columns of the 'Presse' which changed the policy of the paper as he knew it. Appeals and promises and veiled intimidations were alike unavailing to change the serene immovability of the Man in Charge.

THE EVIL BREAKS IN.

There is one incident, however, that necessarily became known to the whole office which is related with gusto by some of the witnesses. Mr. Coté watched the columns of the daily with the vigilance of a cot. It never occurred to him that the enemy might break in by way of the weekly, which has a very large circulation. One day a copy of the weekly, which was then being run off on the presses, was brought to him, with an article in it dealing with election bets. It said that betting, which had started at three to one on the government, was now three to one on the Opposition. The whole tenor of the article was that the government's chances of winning were almost nil. The article was absurdly untrue to the facts. The staff will tell you that for the first time Mr. Coté lost his imperturbability. His first action was to stop the press; his next was to start a mighty vigorous enquiry as to how this piece of 'news' had got into the weekly. There were wigs on the green that day. The form was taken off the press and the offending matter removed. This, it is said, was the expiring effort of the mysterious outside editors. It may be said that these precious typewritten productions were traced to the offices of one of the lawyers who had been prominent in conducting the negotiations for the sale. It is believed, however, that if they could have been traced still farther back they would have landed the investigator not very far from a back room in the 'Star' office. The ludicrous feature of the whole thing is that the mighty combinations formed, the employment of vast sums towards a definite end, were all rendered of no avail by the veto of a sub-editor who knew his own mind. It will be seen as the story progresses that the same infirmity, the same insufficiency of means to ends, characterizes the whole operations of the junta who on behalf of the Conservative party had determined on the destruction of the government, not by the honorable and usual methods of political warfare, but by crooked and illegitimate proceedings.

MR. BLAIR'S RESIGNATION.

The second incident was the resignation of Mr. Blair. It will be remembered what capital the Conservative newspapers from one end of the Dominion to the other made out of this event. Their general tone was represented in the despatch to the 'Mail' from St. John, saying, 'Mr. Blair's action is regarded as a death-blow to the Laurier Government, and some startling revelations are expected before the close of the campaign.' The changes were rung on this theme. Mr. Blair's act was described as a great and patriotic protest. We now have Mr. David Russell, the gentleman who a few days before set his signature to a document binding his co-signatory to utter a brazen lie if need be, telling the people of the Dominion that he 'persuaded Mr. Blair to resign.' How did he 'persuade' Mr. Blair to resign? That it was concocted in concert with the Conservative junta in Montreal is attested by the fact that for days before Mr. Blair's resignation intimations were sent out from the 'Star' office to many Conservative newspapers in the Dominion to prepare for the bursting of a tremendous political bombshell. The bomb burst all right, but it burst as it left the gun, and when the smoke had cleared away the firing party were found completely pattened out.

MR. GRAHAM'S FOREKNOWLEDGE.

That Mr. Hugh Graham knew of it before Mr. Blair had announced it in Ottawa is proved by the fact that on the day of the resignation he advised a friend on the streets of Montreal to be sure and get a copy of the last edition of the 'Star.' 'It will contain some sensational news,' he said. The friend said he was on his way to his country house, and would not see the 'Star.' After exacting a promise that he would not open it until six o'clock that night, Mr. Graham enclosed a slip of paper in an envelope and sealed it. When the envelope was opened at six o'clock it contained the information, 'Blair has resigned the chairmanship of the Railway Commission.'

THE PERSUASIVE RUSSELL.

How did Mr. Russell 'persuade' Mr. Blair to resign? A morning Conservative newspaper had stated bluntly that Mr. Blair was paid $20,000, and was promised $80,000, but that he was 'bilked' out of this balance. Mr. Blair has absolutely and particularly denied this statement, and, indeed, no proof has been put forward in support of it. It must be said, however, that Mr. Blair was ill-advised in meeting such a serious charge made by a prominent daily newspaper by a mere denial. He knows, or he ought to know, that his action has set all sorts of rumors flying, and only the most drastic measures, we can assure him, will restore him to public confidence. He is 'persuaded to resign' by a man who, as we have seen, was a party to a deceptive transaction based on a most immoral agreement. That such a man could persuade Mr. Blair to resign calls for much greater particularity of explanation than Mr. Blair has yet attempted. What were those 'persuasions' which a man of Mr. Russell's calibre was able to exercise over one who had been the premier of a province for many years, the Minister of Railways for seven years, and at the moment of persuasion occupied the most highly remunerated post, with one or two exceptions, in the gift of the government?

A REPUTATION AT STAKE.

This is a question which will be the grave of Mr. Blair's reputation until it is satisfactorily answered. People will continue to ask why he resigned in the midst of a general election, declaring in the first place that he was doing so for more remunerative employment, but subsequently on the same day, in a despatch to a newspaper, giving his act a political tinge by 'reaffirming his opposition' to the government railway policy; why he allowed his friend, Mr. Russell, unrebuked, to promise that within forty-eight hours he would take the stump; why Mr. Russell made elaborate preparations in the way of hiring cabs and preparing rockets and torches for taking Mr. Blair in triumph through the streets of Montreal. Subsequent facts have confirmed none of these preparations and representations. Mr. Blair did not take the stump, the rockets, etc., were dead stock on Mr. Russell's hands. And yet this resignation of a high officer of the Crown was engineered by the same 'gang' which obtained possession of the 'Presse' by the crooked ways we have seen, and at the risk of thousands of dollars invested therein.

WHAT MR. RUSSELL SAYS

IN REFERENCE TO THE 'GLOBE'S' STORY.

Mr. David Russell is continuing the practice of giving his version of each story published to the Montreal 'Gazette.' He says in this morning's issue:

'For a man who pretends to be so extremely well informed as to the details of and the reasons for the purchase of "La Presse" by me, the "Globe" correspondent falls into errors in some particulars that incline me to believe that he is guilty of wilful misrepresentation of such facts as have come to his knowledge. He states that some employees of the editorial department take to themselves credit for the consistent attitude maintained by "La Presse" during the last election, despite the fact that the control of the paper had changed hands. The real credit for this should be given to Messrs. Berthiaume and Dansereau. When discussing the terms of the sale with these gentlemen, they gave me to understand that they would not conclude any bargain unless I undertook that the political attitude of the paper would remain unchanged. As I was conducting the negotiations entirely as a business proposition, I had not the slightest objection to this, and gave them my undertaking to that effect. Had anything different appeared in the paper, I would certainly have held the management responsible, and have caused the dismissal of any one who broke the spirit of my personal undertaking. My action in this matter should show the public that the purchase of "La Presse" was not a link in the chain of any so-called "conspiracy." Neither Mr. Borden nor any of the other Conservative candidates had the least idea that "La Presse" was to be bought, nor after the purchase was made public, did they know why it had been completed.

'While I am on this subject, I might also dispose of the rumor that the second payment on the property was not met. I gave my certified cheque for $150,000 for this on Monday last, the day on which it fell due.

THE TORY CONSPIRACY.

(Toronto 'Globe.')

The articles from our Montreal correspondent dealing with what has been called the Montreal conspiracy, have doubtless been read with interest. While they do not profess to uncover the whole foulness, they are a contribution in that direction, and may be the means of eliciting additions to the stock of information on the subject from other quarters. The one thing that is made abundantly clear is that the schemers bought a newspaper with the understanding that the change in proprietorship should be kept secret, so that when the editorial and news columns changed their tone towards the government it would be supposed that it was its supporters and admirers who had suddenly turned into enemies. The plan was a grossly deceptive one, and its want of morality was made manifest in black and white when the parties to the sale covenanted to tell falsehoods in case the ownership of the paper was called in question.

This stamped the character of the persons who were pulling the wires. It is significant, therefore, that the same discredited persons were concerned in persuading Mr. Blair to resign. These are known facts. What has not been proved is that this group of plotters were endeavoring to approach candidates of the Liberal party with a view to getting them to resign on nomination day, so that the Conservatives opposed to them would be elected by acclamation. An excuse was to be furnished these men for their treachery to their party. Three Cabinet Ministers were to be arrested the same day on various trumped-up charges. Not only were the retiring candidates to give this as the reason for their action, but the recently-purchased paper was to treat the arrest as an event justifying it in denouncing the government. The expectation was that these events, following on one another like bolts from the blue, would demoralize the Liberal party and bring the Conservatives back to power.

The whole reeks of the unrealities which come to life in the champagne-laden atmosphere of the 'promoters' private car, and might be dismissed as such were it not for the fact that two of the events were brought about, and that both were about as wild and unlikely as those which did not come off. It was just as unlikely that a group of English-speaking men would pay over a million dollars for a French-Canadian newspaper, paying $250,000 down, as that an attempt should be made to buy up fifteen or twenty candidates or to arrest three Cabinet Ministers. The wildness of the plans of the conspirators, therefore, is neither here nor there. The real question is, why were these gentlemen interested to the extent of hundreds of thousand of dollars in defeating the government? How were they able to 'persuade' $10,000 officials to throw up their posts?

Party zeal has a powerful influence on some men, but it does not prompt them to give half their possessions or even a quarter of them to promote the triumph of a party. Among the actuating motives of the persons involved in the Montreal plot party zeal undoubtedly figured, but it may be said with some assurance that there was a much greater preponderance of cold calculation of the main chance. The fact that the head centre of the English Conservative party in the Province of Quebec was up to his boot-tops in the mess makes it incumbent upon that party to clean its skirts of the matter. Mr. Graham owes his party an explanation.

FAILURE ALL 'ROUND

HOW ANOTHER RUSSELL SCHEME CAME TO GRIEF.

Moncton, N.B., Dec. 17.—The Moncton 'Transcript' editorially tells of another Russell failure in connection with the movement to capture Liberal newspapers and turn them against the government. The Richibucto 'Review' is owned by Liberals, and has all along been conducted as an organ of Liberal opinion. It happens, however, that a majority of the stock stands in the name of Mr. Blair. About the time that David Russell 'persuaded' Mr. Blair to resign, he also arranged to take possession of the 'Review' and turn it against the government. Instructions were received at Richibucto to take control of the paper and make the issue just preceding the election a campaign sheet of special violence against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Emmerson and the Grand Trunk Pacific. But, just as at Montreal, an unlooked for hitch occurred. The man who had charge of the paper did not receive his instructions from the proper party, and refused to deliver the property. The Tories were furious, and Mr. McInerney, the Tory candidate, in particular railed against the gentleman who had stood to his guns.

JOINED THE BENEDICTS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—Mr. George Lawrence, Conservative member of the legislature for Killarney, was waited upon by members of the Manitoba House yesterday morning, and presented with a cabinet of silver. Mr. Lawrence became a benedict yesterday afternoon.



1904 CARICATURED

A large number of Cartoons by the brightest wits and truest pens have been collected from the leading publications of both hemispheres, and is issued by the publishers of 'World Wide' in their mid-December issue. These Cartoons give a most humorous and effective review of the interesting world-events of this most interesting year.

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

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

Or sent to any address the world over on receipt of price to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

GAYNOR AND GREENE.

UNITED STATES APPEAL BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

London, Dec. 16.—The appeal of the United States against the decision of the judge at Quebec in the case of Greene and Gaynor came up before the Privy Council to-day. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., who, with Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., of Montreal, represented the United States, opened the case, reciting the well-known facts.

It is now more than five years since Greene and Gaynor, who were concerned with Oberlin M. Carter in the Savannah river contract, escaped to Canada and settled in Montreal. Carter was sentenced to five years in prison, and the United States have applied for a writ of extradition for Greene and Gaynor. When the writ was made out by a Montreal extradition commissioner, the two men fled to Quebec. The United States officers went after them, caught them in Quebec after a hot and dramatic chase, and brought them back to Montreal. The writ, however, did not hold good in Quebec, and on a writ of habeas corpus Greene and Gaynor were taken back to Quebec. After a long legal controversy they obtained their liberty within the limits of the Province of Quebec. The United States Government appealed to the Privy Council of England.

STRANGE FIGHT

SANISH GENDARMES FIRE INTO A PROCESSION OF WOMEN.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—During the feast of the Virgin at Valencia, a procession of 6,000 women, bearing lighted tapers to the cathedral, came in conflict with a republican demonstration, and a general fight ensued. Gendarmes fired several rounds from the carbines into the mob. Many persons, including women, were wounded.

HOWE STATUE UNVEILED.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 13.—Notwithstanding a raging snowstorm, the statue of Joseph Howe, erected by the government of Nova Scotia, was unveiled this afternoon. Owing to the illness of Lieut.-Governor Jones, the ceremony was performed by Major-General Sir Charles Parsons. The statue is in place in the southern area of the Provincial Building square, where it has been admired by thousands during the last few days. Immediately after the ceremony a public meeting was held at the Academy of Music, at which an oration upon Joseph Howe was delivered by Attorney-General Longley. Philippe Hebert, of Montreal, sculptor and designer of the statue, arrived last night, and was present at the unveiling.

ONTARIO ELECTION PROTESTS.

Toronto, Dec. 14.—Only three Ontario seats, carried in the recent Dominion elections, have been protested, viz.:—Wentworth, North Grey and Norfolk. Yesterday was the last day for receiving petitions, and the latest one put in was filed by James Baird, acting for the Conservatives, protesting the election of William P. Telford, Liberal, North Grey.

'That is a set-off against Norfolk,' remarked Mr. Baird, referring to the petition filed against Col. Tisdale in the latter constituency. 'If there had been no protest filed there we would not have filed this one,' he added. He also had a protest ready for North Simcoe had any further protests against the return of Conservative members been forthcoming.

A McGILL GRADUATE

WHO HAS WON DISTINCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Graduates of McGill University have won honors and distinctions in all parts of the world. W. H. Watters, M.D., who graduated from the faculty of arts in 1897, has ably upheld the reputation



DR. W. H. WATTERS.

of his alma mater by his work in the Boston University and School of Medicine. Dr. Watters was awarded a gold medal at the St. Louis exhibition for pathological specimens prepared and preserved by himself at the Boston University. Dr. Watters's home is in Kingsbury, Que.

DIED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The death occurred at Kimberley, South Africa, on Dec. 8, of Maria Mackintosh Machin, wife of Mr. Walter D. Redpath. Many years ago, as Miss Machin, she was for a period the lady superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital. Previous to taking over this important appointment, she was engaged in St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

SUDDEN DEATH AT ST. ANNE'S.

Coroner McMahon went to St. Anne de Bellevue on Monday night to investigate the case of William Flemming, 65 years of age, who died suddenly at that place on Monday. Death was due to natural causes, and the coroner disposed of the case without calling a jury.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

MR. ROCKEFELLER BESTOWS ANOTHER LARGE GIFT.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Mr. Rockefeller is said to have given between two and three million dollars to the University of Chicago for a school of engineering.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—The interprovincial committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ontario and Quebec will convene in Toronto on Dec. 15 at the provincial headquarters, 19 Toronto street. There are now in the two provinces some twenty-six city associations, eight railway and eighteen student associations. One of the questions to come before the meeting will be the formation of a Dominion organization, with headquarters at Montreal. The membership in Ontario and Quebec is now 16,355, an increase of eleven percent for the year.

FELL OVER EMBANKMENT.

The body of Patrick Smith, who lived on Stadacona street, Hochelaga, was found on Thursday lying near the railway tracks, opposite Sohmer Park. He had been to see his daughter on Tuesday, and left at ten o'clock to go home. At the inquest on Saturday the jury found that the man was killed by falling over the embankment, there being no evidence of foul play. He was a Fenian raid veteran.

PRIZES EASILY EARNED.

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

A SCHOLARSHIP FREE.

There are many who would like to pursue their studies further if they could afford to do so. The prizes and commissions we are offering would help a young man or woman, boy or girl to further his or her studies beyond what their present means would allow. Any such would be grateful to the one drawing their attention to our prize and commission offers, full particulars of which can be had on application.

A DESERTED CITY.

Japanese Shatter Port Arthur.

FLEET UTTERLY DESTROYED EXCEPT THE 'SEVASTOPOL' WHICH IS THREATENED.

Headqaurters of the Third Japanese Army, via Fusan, Dec. 14.—Every part of the city and harbor of Port Arthur is visible from 203-Metre Hill. The streets of the city are deserted, and but few soldiers are doing patrol duty. Many buildings have been burned and others shattered. The shelters of the harbor present a strange appearance with the turrets, masts and funnels of warships showing just above the water. There is not a vessel afloat in the harbor. The docks and buildings on the water front are torn and burned. The Japanese shells reach every part of the city and harbor.

The Russian battleship 'Sevastopol' escaped from the dock and harbor last night, and is now anchored under a protecting mountain. Some torpedo craft are also outside of the harbor. The tremendous price in life paid by the Japanese for the capture of 203-Metre Hill has been redeemed by the utter destruction of the Russian fleet. The Japanese fleet will now go into dock.

The naval guns mounted on 203 Metre Hill will be able to cover the advance of infantry against any of the western forts.

'SEBASTOPOL' TORPEDOED, SAYS A RUMOR.

Tokio, Dec. 15 (noon).—It is reported that the Japanese have successfully torpedoed the Russian battleship 'Sebastopol.'

TOGO REPORTS

UNSUCCESSFUL TORPEDO BOAT ATTACK ON THE 'SEVASTOPOL.'

Tokio, Dec. 14.—The report of Vice-Admiral Togo was received on Tuesday night. It is as follows: 'Commander Kasama, commanding the torpedo flotilla, on Monday night at midnight, attacked the Russian battleship 'Sevastopol,' lying outside Port Arthur. The result of this attack has not been ascertained. Subsequently two torpedo boats under command of Masado, attempted several attacks, facing the enemy's vigorous fire. The shock of the explosions of torpedoes was felt, but the next day the "Sevastopol" remained, in the same position. None of our vessels were damaged. On Tuesday, at 2.30 a.m., another torpedo flotilla, under Commander Arakawa, attacked the "Sevastopol," but the result of this attack was not learned. In this attack a shell from the enemy struck the funnel of one of our torpedo boats, and another struck the engine room, disabling the vessel, and she lost her freedom of motion, and was towed away by her comrades. There were no casualties.

'Again at 6 a.m., of the same day, a torpedo flotilla, under Commander Seki, attempted an attack, but was exposed by the enemy's searchlights and, being subjected to a heavy fire, was unable to accomplish its purpose.

'Simultaneously, Lieut. Adachi, commanding two torpedo boats, approached the enemy's ship and discharged torpedoes which were seen to explode, but with what effect is not known. These attackers were also exposed to a heavy fire, and both were hit once, and three men injured.'

VAGUE REPORTS OF JAPANESE SUCCESSES.

Tokio, Dec. 15.—The 'Nishi Nishi Shimbun' reports that the bombardment of the forts in the direction of Sungshushan was resumed on Dec. 7, resulting in the Japanese occupation of the Russian positions Dec. 9. Similar operations were carried out against Pai yagke, on the west side of Port Arthur.

THE BALTIC FLEET

AGAIN LOCATED AND COALING.

Swakomund, Southwest Africa, Dec. 14.—Part of the warships of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron arrived at Angra Pequeno, on Dec. 12, and began coaling from colliers.

CRUISERS OF SECOND PART ARRIVE AT ADEN.

Canea, Island of Crete, Dec. 14.—Three cruisers of the Russian Second Pacific squadron have arrived at Aden. The vessels of the squadron which preceded these cruisers are still at Jibutil, awaiting the arrival of the latter.

'SEVASTOPOL' SINKING

A JAPANESE TORPEDO BOAT MISSING.

London, Dec. 15.—The following from Tokio has been received by the Japanese legation:—

'The commander of the third squadron reports that the 'Sevastopol's' bow which had previously sunk three feet, had further sunk this morning, and at nine o'clock her torpedo tube was completely submerged.

'One of the torpedo boats which attacked the 'Sevastopol' has been missing from 11.30 p.m., to 3 a.m. to-day.

'Six torpedo boats have attacked the 'Sevastopol,' the 'Otvashni' and another ship. Details have not yet been received.'

JAPANESE ADVANCING.

REPORTED TO BE MOVING N.-E., AND STRONGLY HOLDING A POSITION.

Mukden, Dec. 15.—The Japanese column on General Oyama's right, which General Rennenkampff recently drove back to the Tai tse river, is again reported to be moving north-east and strongly holding the Siaodagai-Sianeuan region. They also occupy Siao dyr, on the south bank of the Tai tse river, and are guarding the bridge, which is no longer of any importance owing to the freezing of the river.

The extreme cold keeps things quiet along the front. The distribution of warm clothing to the troops is practically finished.

TYPHOID IS RIFE AT HARBIN.

Harbin, Dec. 15.—General Kaulbars, commander of the third army, met with a hearty reception on his arrival here to-day. There are twenty-two hospitals each with 180 beds here. There are many cases of typhoid fever.

STOESSEL WOUNDED.

STRUCK BY A RIFLE BULLET, BUT NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

London, Dec. 17.—General Stoessel, according to a despatch from Che foo to the 'Daily Telegraph,' has again been wounded, this time by a rifle bullet. The correspondent adds that the wound is not serious.

BLOCKADE RUNNING

THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP LOST LAST MONTH.

London, Dec. 17.—A despatch to the 'Telegraph' from Che foo says that the steamers that lately ran the blockade at Port Arthur, carried American cargoes. One took in a thousand dons of flour. Many junks continue to enter the port. The correspondent reiterates that a large Japanese warship, not the 'Haiyeng,' was sunk off Liao ti shan in November. It is rumored that an admiral was on board of her.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

CONVENTION MEETS AT PARIS ON DEC. 20.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The meeting of the International Commission to enquire into the North Sea incident, has definitely been fixed for next Tuesday morning at the Foreign Office.

EIGHT WEEKS A BRIDE

FORMER MONTREAL YOUNG LADY'S SAD DEATH IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 15.—According to the 'Herald' two months after marriage of Marie Drolet and Louis Bustanoby, at which he had been present, the Rev. John C. York was again asked to read the prayer—not of rejoicing, but of mourning. After their marriage the young couple spent six weeks in travelling over Europe, at the end of which time Mr. Bustanoby was suddenly recalled to New York on important business. His bride, in company with a sister, remained in Ginneken, North Brabant, in the Netherlands.

Hardly had he left his wife when the husband received news of her sudden death from pneumonia, after an illness of but two days. Mr Bustanoby first met Miss Drolet in Montreal. She was the daughter of a prominent banker and was studying music in Montreal at the College of the Sacred Heart. The body of the young bride has been brought to New York and the funeral, just eight weeks after the wedding, will take place to-day at Huntington, L.I., in the Roman Catholic Church.

CARNEGIE'S LIBERALITY.

GIVES HALF A MILLION TO FOUND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE IN BOSTON.

New York, Dec. 16.—Announcement was made last night, says the 'Herald,' that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had given to the city of Boston the sum of $540,000, and had become the joint founder with Benjamin Franklin of an institution for industrial training. The new enterprise is to be managed along the lines of the Co-operative Institute in this city. Benjamin Franklin, in his will, left to the city of Boston the sum of $5,000, which was to be invested and kept intact for a century, at the end of which time it was to be used for the benefit of the apprentices of the city. The board of selectmen and the ministers of three denominations were mentioned as trustees on which the expenditure of this fund should fall. The amount was invested in real estate soon after the death of Franklin, which took place in 1790, and it was found, on the termination of the trust, that the fund had increased to $270,000.

Dr. Pritchard, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was placed at the head of a committee to draw up a plan for the formation of an institution for the benefit of apprentices.

According to advices received last night from Boston, Mr. Carnegie agreed to give twice as much as the sum to which the Franklin fund had amounted to, and to also guarantee the income on $270,000 for the support of the institute. It is expected that the city of Boston will provide the site.

GERMAN TROUBLES IN AFRICA.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—Lieut.-General von Trotha, commander-in-chief of the German forces in German South-west Africa, telegraphing from Windhoek, says fifty or sixty dead Hottentots were found on the field after the natives' fight with Colonel Deimling's force on Dec. 5. The latter captured 3,000 head of cattle. Thirty-six settlers have been murdered by Witbois in the southern part of the colony since the rising, and five settlers are missing.

ONTARIO POLITICS.

Mr. Ross Opens His Campaign to-day at Napanee.

WILL ADDRESS A SCORE OF MEETINGS BEFORE THT CLOSE OF THE YEAR—CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 15.—The Hon. George W. Ross will open his political campaign by an address in Napanee on Tuesday, Dec. 20. He expects to address a score of meetings before the end of the year.

A HANDSOME SURPLUS.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Toronto Reform executive to-night it was decided to put up Liberal candidates in all the Toronto constituencies at the forthcoming elections. It had been thought likely that they would allow East Toronto to go by the board.

The Hon. G. W. Ross stated yesterday afternoon after the cabinet council that there are cash deposits in the banks of this city to the credit of the provincial treasury amounting to $2,952,272. The amount standing to the credit of the province last December was $1,994,679, and the surplus of assets on that date, according to the premier, who is also provincial treasurer, was $2,549,164, after deducting all liabilities. It is quite evident, therefore, he said, that when the books are closed at the end of the year the government will again be able to point to a handsome surplus.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—The Dominion Alliance has replied to the pamphlet of the Hon. G. W. Ross in a statement just as long and just as emphatic. The statement takes the form of a resolution which was passed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Alliance yesterday afternoon. It is still maintained that the government has failed to meet its responsibilities, and that it neither took such action nor urged the Liberal convention to take such action as would meet the requirements of the situation, the demands of public opinion, and the pledges that had been voluntarily made.'

The right of the Alliance to issue the manifesto which Mr. Ross has since criticised is maintained, and on the question of the requirements of the referendum a speech by Mr. Ross in 1881 is quoted, in which he held a right as a simple majority to rule in speaking on the Canada Temperance Act. The statement also includes a resolution respecting participation in the coming elections, and reads as follows:

'That where both party candidates are unfavorable to temperance legislation, and it is manifest that the temperance cause can be served by an independent nomination, we cordially recommend our friends to take such action after fullest consultation and the adoption of wise plans to make the movement as successful as it can be made.'

The meeting was presided over by Mr. G. F. Marter, former leader of the Opposition in the legislature.

TO OPPOSE MR. WHITNEY.

Morrisburg, Ont., Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the Liberals of Dundas county, held at Winchester Springs yesterday, for the purpose of bringing out a candidate for the Legislature to oppose Mr. J. P. Whitney, who was chosen at the Conservative convention on Saturday Mr. George L. Brown, C.E., of this town, was the choice. A number of others were proposed, but all resigned except Messrs. M. Beach, of Iroquois, and W. Hamilton, of Chesterville. A vote was taken, Mr. Brown having a large majority. He is at present the reeve of Morrisburg.

PARRY SOUND LIBERALS.

Parry Sound, Ont., Dec. 13.—The Liberals of Parry Sound met in convention at Kearney and unanimously nominated Mr. Milton Carr, the present member of the Legislature, to contest the approaching provincial election.

There is talk of a prohibition candidate in the riding, and a convention of temperance men has been called for Wednesday, Dec. 14, to discuss the advisability of the step.

WEST HURON LIBERALS.

Goderich, Ont., Dec. 13.—A meeting of the Liberals of West Huron was held here yesterday for the purpose of choosing a candidate for the next provincial election. The following gentlemen were nominated: M. G. Cameron, K.C., the present member; William Proudfoot, K.C.; G. F. Blaire, all of Goderich; J. W. Shaw, M.D., Clinton; John N. McKenzie, Morgan Dalton, Ashfield; James Young, Auburn; William Baillie, West Wawanosh; Jas. Snell, Hullett; Robert Holmes, Clinton; Alex. Young, Colborne; J. C. Martin, Goderich; John T. Currie, East Wawanosh; P. Macdonald, M D., Wingham; Henry Beattie, S. Soper, Clinton. All withdrew except Mr. Cameron and Mr. Proudfoot, and on the taking of a ballot, Mr. Cameron received a majority of the votes. The nomination was then made unanimous, on motion of Mr. Proudfoot.

EAST KENT.

Ridgetown, Ont., Dec. 13.—The Conservative convention held in the Opera House here yesterday to nominate a candidate for the legislature, was one of the most enthusiastic that ever assembled in the riding of East Kent. Mr. P. H. Bowyer, editor of the 'Dominion' newspaper at Ridgetown, was the unanimous choice.

SOUTH NORFOLK CONSERVATIVES

Simcoe, Ont., Dec. 15.—The convention of South Norfolk Conservatives was held here yesterday. A hundred and fifty delegates and substitutes were present, besides about a hundred other Conservatives. The following were nominated for the legislature: Messrs. J. L. Buck, Alex. McCall, James Waddell, G. Cruise, George H. Luscombe, Arthur C. Pratt, S. H. Harding, Dr. Roberts, J. F. Brock, W. E. Tisdale. All but Mr. Arthur C. Pratt retired, and he was declared the unanimous choice of the convention. Mr. Pratt accepted the nomination in a stirring speech. Vigorous speeches were made by Col. Tisdale, M. P.; J. L. Buck, Alex. McCall, and the other nominees.

NORTH TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 15.—The Liberals will probably nominate a prohibitionist in North Toronto for the legislature. A contest is probable between Dr. Beattie Nesbitt and Mr. Edmund Bristol for the Conservative nomination in North Toronto. The Liberal party will not have a central organizer in the present campaign in Ontario.

THREE-CORNERED FIGHT.

Burk's Falls, Ont., Dec. 15.—The prohibitionists of Parry Sound district held a convention here yesterday afternoon, some forty delegates being present. It was decided that owing to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in provincial politics that it would be advisable to place a prohibition candidate in the field at once, and that position was tendered to Mr. D. B. Best, of Magnetawan. Mr. Best accepted the nomination. This will make a three-cornered fight in this riding, and it is difficult to predict the outcome.

WEST HASTINGS LIBERALS.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 15.—A meeting of the West Hastings Liberal Association has been called for Dec. 22, when a candidate for the Legislature will be selected.

EAST HASTINGS CONSERVATIVES.

Tweed, Ont., Dec. 15.—A public meeting was held in the Opera House here yesterday, in the interests of Mr. A. A. Richardson, the Conservative candidate for East Hastings. Among the speakers were Messrs. R. R. Gamey, W. B. Northrup, ex-M.P., and J. W. Perce, M.P.P. Mr. Gamey was the principal speaker. The attendance was large.

WEST TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 15.—At the annual meeting of the West Toronto Liberal Association last night the chairman announced that it had been the intention to nominate a candidate for the Legislature, but some objection having been taken to the manner in which the convention had been called, it had been decided to adjourn until some day next week.

Welland, Ont., Dec. 15.—The Liberals of Monck county met in convention here yesterday and unanimously nominated the Hon. Richard Harcourt, the Provincial Minister of Education, and the representative of Monck in the late House, to be their candidate at the coming Ontario general elections. Mr. Harcourt was present and accepted the nomination. The Hon. John Dryden also was present and addressed the convention.

CANADIAN CABLES.

PRAISE FOR McGILL ELECTRICAL LAY-OUT—NOTES.

London, Dec. 14.—Mr. S. E. Fedden, manager of the Sheffield Corporation Electric Supply Department, in a report regarding a recent visit to Canada, says he was very much impressed with the excellent lay-out of the electrical department of McGill University. Referring to the Soulanges canal electrical equipment, Mr. Fedden thinks it is one of the best applications of electrical energy he has ever seen.

London, Dec. 14.—Owing to differences in the administration of the Canadian emigration office, Mr. Preston, the commissioner, has suspended Mr. C. F. Just, chief clerk, pending an enquiry.

London, Dec. 16.—Commenting on the London 'Times' attributing the warmth of the reception in Canada of Mrs. Close's scheme to send pauper children there, 'to imperial sentiment, the Yorkshire 'Post' says in this instance we are bound to conclude that the approval of Mrs. Close's scheme arises from a hunger for population which has led the Canadian authorities to approve of some other fantastic and unworkable schemes of immigration.

London, Dec. 16.—Mr. James Bryce, M.P., speaking at Altrtngham, in reference to his recent visit to Canada, said that the Dominion was never more contented and satisfied with her relations with this country than now. The danger came from the meddling ignorance of those who tried to raise expectations which could not be realized, and put Great Britain in the position of appearing to consider that the loyalty of the colonies was one of the pocket and not of the heart.

London, Dec. 16.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Cheltenham, said he was not an advocate of a colonial preference. It would do more good to both countries if the colonies, instead of giving an all-round preference, including such articles as wine and oil, which we could not legitimately send them, would pick out in concert with us certain articles which we could specially send them, lowering their duties upon them to us, and, if they choose, to benefit the rest of the world as well.

London, Dec. 16.—The Canadian Associated Press, in further attempting to induce Mr. Preston to give particulars of the Just matter, received the reply: 'By instructions from Lord Strathcona, I cannot give any information to the press.' Asked if he had made any specific charge against Mr. Just, Mr. Preston replied no, that he was waiting instructions from Ottawa. Mr. Just, in speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, said he had not been furnished with the charges he is expected to meet, and knows nothing justifying his suspension.

London, Dec. 16.—The Canadian Associated Press learns that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is anxious to secure the Canadian mail contract between Halifax and the West Indies, now held by Pickford & Black, of Halifax.

The turbine machinery for the 'Virginian,' the most powerful ever built, has been completed and will this week, be sent to Glasgow to be fitted.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

MEMBERS FOR ST. ANTOINE AND ST. ANN'S DIVISION MUST ANSWER CHARGES.

Yesterday was the last day upon which contestations of the last federal elections could be filed, and considerable interest was manifested in Court House circles as to the outcome in the district of Montreal.

Nothing took place until late in the afternoon, when a few minutes before four o'clock, contestations were filed against the election of Mr. H. B. Ames in St. Antoine division, and Mr. Daniel Gallery in St. Ann's.

A contestation was filed against Mr. Monk in Jacques Cartier, but was afterwards withdrawn.

The contestations are on the usual grounds, but in the case of Alderman Gallery, the petitioners, William Darlington and Cornelius Gleason, ask that the member for St. Ann's be disqualified for seven years.

Against Ald. Ames the petitioner is Leger Pleau, a carpenter. He simply asks to have Mr. Ames's election annulled for irregularities.

The contestation of Mr. Ames's election will be a surprise to many. The member for St. Antoine did not expect it himself, and it was seven o'clock last night when he had the first intimation.

As regards Mr. Gallery, the contestation of his election had been talked of for some days past.

NONE IN QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec, Dec. 14.—As far as can be learned there are no seats contested in this district.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 14.—Three election protests were registered at the court house last evening, just shortly before five o'clock. The Conservatives are protesting the election of Mr. A. B. Hunt, in Compton, and Mr. Henry Lovell, in Stanstead, while the Liberals are protesting the election of Dr. A. N. Worthington, in Sherbrooke County. A general charge of corruption has been filed in each case.

IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Regina, N.W.T., Dec. 14.—Petitions were filed here yesterday against the election of Mr. M. D. McCarthy, in Calgary, Mr. John A. Herron, in Alberta, and Mr. R. E. Lake, in Qu'Appelle, all Conservatives. So far no petitions have been filed against any of the Liberal party.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 12.—The Conservatives have filed protests against the Liberal members of the House of Commons elect for Winnipeg, Selkirk, Provencher, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Lisgar seats. It is understood that the Liberals will protest all Manitoba Conservative seats.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 14.—This was the last day for filing protests against the return of candidates elected to the House of Commons at the general elections. It is understood that petitions had been prepared in several counties, but party leaders recently came to an agreement upon a general saw-off. The Liberals of York County were in favor of protesting the election of O. S. Crocket, Conservative, but at the last moment yielded to outside influences, and agreed to allow the election to stand.

NOVA SCOTIA PROTESTS.

Halifax, Dec. 15.—The 'Recorder, Liberal, referring to the election protests in Nova Scotia, says there were no Tories elected to proceed against, but the Tory leader and his party are feeling so sore over the result that they have filed protests against ten of the eighteen Liberals elected. These ten include members for Halifax, and the Ministers of Finance and Militia. 'That Mr. R. L. Borden is personally responsible for these protests, is evident from the fact that the petitions emanate from the law office of which he is the senior partner. He can, therefore, not object if the war is carried into Africa. The Tory leader, having been in Montreal in search of a seat, and having apparently failed, has returned to this province to endeavor to make it hot for the Grits who knocked him and his party over like a set of nine pins. The Tory leader is out in the effort to rehabilitate himself with the Tory party in Ontario. He will find out before the petition business is finished that it is a little game at which two can play. Cross-petitions will be entered in every instance, and a number of Tory workers, it is said, are to be proceeded against personally.'

NORTH-WEST MAYORALTIES

LARGE NUMBER ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—Yesterday was nomination day in all Manitoba towns, cities and villages, excepting Winnipeg, where Mayor Sharpe was elected by acclamation.

Following are the mayoralty candidates and chief magistrates-elect at leading centres:—

Brandon—J. A. Fleming (acclamation).

Selkirk—J. K. McKenzie (acclamation).

St. Boniface—J. Turenne (acclamation).

Portage la Prairie—Edward Brown (acclamation).

Gladstone—R. Galloway (acclamation).

Minnedosa—A. W. Shaw and J. W. Thompson.

Carberry—H. A. Mandeville and Dr. J. M. Eaton.

Plum Coulee—A. Harder (acclamation).

Morris—D. M. Ure (acclamation).

Dauphin—J. E. Hedderly (acclamation).

Killarney—T. J. Lawlor, C. E. Marquis and J. W. Smaill.

Boissevain—A. R. Welsh (acclamation).

Neepawa—A. Dunlop and E. J. Harris.

Birtle—John Clemens and C. A. [illegible]er.

Among the mayors elected in North-West Territories municipalities yesterday were:

Prince Albert—W. Cowan.
Calgary—John Emerson.
Medicine Hat—F. Forster.
Oxbow—E. Chappell.
Lacombe—M. Macleod.
Maple Creek—W. R. Abbott.
Saskatoon—M. Isbester.
Strathcona—A. Davies.

MARITIME WINTER SHOW.

Amherst, N.S., Dec. 14.—The Maritime Winter Show opened here on Monday evening with a full entry in all classes and a large attendance of people. The ceremonies took place at 8.30. The Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals, made an important speech, in which he vaunted the agricultural progress of Canada, and promised every assistance. Maritime Canada is rapidly taking a fair place in the onward march, and he, as Minister of Railways, would extend every encouragement.

RAN INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

Wilmington, N.C., Dec. 14.—The southbound Atlantic Coast Line passenger train from Rocky Mount, N.C., to Wilmington, was wrecked yesterday by running into an open switch at Overman's Siding, near Warsaw. Guilford F. Horne, engineer, and his fireman, Sterling Creech, were instantly killed. None of the passengers were seriously injured, although the entire train, with the exception of a Pullman, was piled up alongside the track.

PRESBYTERIAN CREED

THE REV. DR. CARTER UPHELD BY NASSAU COUNTY PRESBYTERY.

New York, Dec. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter, one of the three Presbyterian clergymen who started the movement which led to the revision of the Presbyterian Creed in America, was yesterday upheld by the Nassau County Presbytery at a meeting in Jamaica, L.I., after he had appeared in defence of a letter he wrote against the Westminster Confession, in which he declared that 'scholastic theology is wrong from its base upwards.'

Last September he addressed a letter to the Presbytery of Nassau, of which he is the oldest member, renouncing certain long-established teachings of Presbyterianism, including the 'Fall of Man.' At the next meeting of the Presbytery of Nassau a committee was appointed to ask Dr. Carter if he did not know of some way to avoid a trial for heresy. The minister insisted upon pleading his cause with the Presbytery personally. In doing so yesterday, Dr. Carter said:—'The great objection to the Confession is not this statement in it, or that, but it is the whole tone and style of the Confession. To put the matter in a word, it is the God of the Westminster Confession that is wrong. One presbytery, unfortunately, suggested that the love of God should be put in a footnote to the Confession. It is better to have the love of God in a footnote than not to have it at all.

'Every minister and elder, upon entering his office, must still accept the Westminster Confession as being the system of doctrine taught in the Scriptures, and every scoffer can still cast up this system against the Presbyterian Church. I am convinced there can be no rest or peace till this system is fully abandoned by the Church, as it is by the brief statement. If Calvin were living to-day he would be chairman of the revision committee.

'I think the Presbytery of Nassau is quite as much on trial as I am before the people, and the same thing can be said of the Church in general.

'There is no such God as the God of the Westminster Confession. There is no such world as the world of the Confession. There is no such eternity as the eternity of the Confession. It is all rash, exaggerated, and bitterly untrue. If no one else is ready to say it, I say it. The hard, cold, severe God of the Confession with the love left out, is not our God.'

Dr. Carter entered into a defence of his letter to the Presbytery, in which he had said that 'scholastic theology is wrong from its base upward,' and went into some details of the doctrinal arguments.

Dr. Carter closed by saying:—'I do not condemn; do not cast me out of your ministry; welcome me again to my place in the presbytery with the beautiful understanding that there shall be greater theological freedom in the Presbyterian Church than has been allowed heretofore.'

A resolution was adopted laying the letter of Dr. Carter on the table 'In favor of the Presbyterian emphasis of the brief statement as the present vital creed of the Presbyterian Church, and that this Presbytery request our brother to continue his honored connection with the Presbyterian communion.'

TORONTO DISASTER

STREET RAILWAY HELD CULPABLY NEGLIGENT.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—The coroner's jury, which has been hearing evidence regarding the level crossing disaster on Queen street, east, on Thanksgiving night, returned its verdict last night. The jury finds that there is no evidence that the motorman of the street car was guilty of negligence, but, in view of the great danger on the Queen street route, the Toronto Railway Company was culpably negligent in not equipping its cars with the most effective brake, and that the system of inspection provided is very inefficient. The Grand Trunk Railway is exonerated from blame, and the jury recommends that some more effective method of preventing accidents at level crossings should be provided, either with a spring switch, placed against the cars, or that the Scotch blocks be removed at least fifty feet from the gates.

EWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A $30,000 fire occurred at North Bay last week.

John Edwards of Lobo, eighty-five years old, dropped dead at Strathroy.

Edward Edwards fell thirty feet down an elevator shaft at Hamilton and lies in a dying condition.

For two hours B. Hoffman was entombed in a well he was digging at Lambton.

A St. Thomas man was killed by a board being hurled from a saw and striking him in the abdomen.

William P. Larkin, of the Bank of Montreal, Hamilton, committed suicide while temporarily insane.

The American Cereal Company's mills at Peterborough, employing 500 men, have been shut down.

Mrs. Annie Robillard got $50 damage against the Toronto Street Railway for being thrown out of a car.

A dog in High Park, Toronto, worried a deer, which in its terror rushed into a wire fence and broke its neck.

The Preston Council has adopted a by-law, authorizing the town to manage its own electric light system.

Mrs. Foster, who had been a resident of Toronto for over sixty-five years, is dead at the age of ninety years.

Deputy Chief of Police Stuart, of Toronto, has resigned, and Inspector Stark has been appointed to succeed him.

For biting off James A. Steele's ear at Strathroy on July 27, James McVicar was, on Wednesday, fined $40, at London.

William Ellis, Whitechurch, was attacked by highway robbers in Toronto on Tuesday, rendered unconscious and robbed of fifty dollars

The coroner's jury that investigated the Queen streeet crossing disaster censured the Toronto Railway Company for not equipping its cars with effective brakes.

The Associated Charities of Toronto passed a resolution favoring the formation of an independent stock company to build workingmen's houses.

A student of the Ontario Agricultural College, C. Gardiner, while on the way to visit the World's Fair at St. Louis, was charged two dollars head tax at Detroit.

Hazed by his fellow-students, W. B. Morgan, a senior class man in the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, lies in a serious condition.

Allan J. Humphrey, a well known London contractor, while chatting with his workmen just after the noon hour yesterday, fell on his knees and expired. He was fifty-four years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson, two of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of Cass Bridge, Dundas county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversay of their marriage last week.

The schooner 'Spademan' was dug out of the ice below the mouth of the Thames river, in Lake St. Clair, by a tug last week.

A person has forwarded the manager of the London Street Railway three dollars, on account of fares not paid when an infant in arms.

According to the statistical report of the Agricultural Department the value of Ontario's farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock shows an increase of $42,106,668.

W. M. Ward, C. P. R. agent at Hargrave station, Man., has been arrested on the charge of setting fire to the station building, which was destroyed a week ago.

QUEBEC.

An explosion occurred at the Ross Rifle Factory, when C. Gosselin was badly burned.

A Richmond paper is crying out against the wholesale slaughter of deer which is going on in Quebec.

A serious fire occurred on Sunday shortly before one o'clock at the Union Church of East Farnham.

While under the influence of drink, a man in Quebec went to sleep and was found standing up and bady frozen.

Mr. F. X. Murray, a well-known resident of Buckingham, was found on the ice dead three miles from that place.

Eluding the guardians, and without arousing his fellow patients, Henri Pare escaped from the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Quebec, the other day, but was found by a policeman.

The Quebec Harbor Commissioners have received a letter with an enclosure of five dollars, which the writer says is for harbor dues for his schooner in 1897.

Messrs. P. McCall and J. Carter, of Quebec, after wounding a splendid bull moose, had narrow escapes from the attacks of its enraged cow.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The residence of Sheriff Smith, at the Racquet, has been destroyed by fire.

Numerous ships have been port bound at St. John, N.B., owing to high seas.

Allan McBeath, for twenty years appraiser of St. John, is dead at the age of 76.

There is over a foot of snow at Sydney, C. B., though no interference with traffic is remarked.

A decided improvement is noted in every department of the maritime winter fair at Amherst over last year.

The C. P. R. steamer 'Lake Erie,' which has arrived safely at St. John, N.B., ran into a staggering hurricane in the Atlantic.

Watson McKinnon, arraigned at Amherst for stealing watches, said he did it for a joke, but found no opportunity for returning them.

While the daughter of James Devereaux, Kelly's Cove, was playing about the fire her clothing caught. Her body was burned all over and death resulted.

are several other former Canadians among the two hundred and forty members-elect of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Reports from the North Shore are that the smelt fishing so far is a failure. Prices to the fishermen are good but the catch is very small and the fishermen consequently suffer.

Some men were engaged at Lockport in blasting when a piece of rock struck three of them, injuring them so badly that two have since died and the other is in a precarious condition.

John M. Doucette, late of Nova Scotia, now of Wakefield, Mass., is aged 90 and has 239 descendants, two hundred of whom live within a radius of ten miles of his house.

J. Strang, H. Proctor and J. Tutty were committed in the stipendiary's court at Glace Bay to stand trial at the Supreme Court on a charge of uttering and passing counterfeit money.

There is one St. John man, and there

WESTERN CANADA.

Lord Strathcona has given $100 to the Manitoba Rifle Association.

Over $1,200,000 of the Winnipeg city debt has been wiped out since Oct. 1.

The totals of the Victoria clearing house for the week ending Dec. 6 were $627,536.

An order for the shipment of over $1,000 giant cedar seeds has been received in Vancouver from Europe.

A serious fire visited the Children's Home, in Winnipeg. The little inmates were all rescued after much excitement.

While the proprietor was at dinner thieves broke a jewellery window in Winnipeg and stole goods to the value of $2,500.

Emil Geletink is dead at Winnipeg from injuries received from a railway fish plate. Three presumed assailants have been arrested.

Regina again heads the list of North-West towns in registering 721 new homesteads. The total, however, is smaller than last year.

Fred. Anderson and John Herrmason were seriously injured at the Winnipeg water power works at Lake du Bonnet by an explosion of dynamite.

It is reported that the line between British Columbia and Mexico will be awarded to Andrew Weir & Co., Scotland. The line will be subsidized and will receive $50,000 each from the Canadian and Mexican governments.

A gold medal has been awarded to the British Columbia exhibit of apples and pears by the Royal Horticultural Society. It is the second time that a similar distinction has been conferred this year. The Dominion of Canada and Nova Scotia were also large exhibitors.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Archbishop Bruchesi was received in private audience yesterday and presented to the Pope a number of Canadians.

Millers in Eastern Canada are urging that an export duty be placed on all wheat sent for milling purposes to the United States from the North-West.

Lawrence Summerfield, of New York, one of the best known confidence men in the country, was yesterday sent to Sing Sing prison for swindling in connection with a copper mining company.

The State Legislature of Minnesota is becoming alarmed over the rush of its farmers to take up land in our North-West, and will make a strong effort to show their people that they can find just as good conditions at home.

The frigate 'Constellation,' the oldest ship in the United States navy, after having been thoroughly overhauled, and made taut and trim again, was recommissioned to-day at the navy yard, in Brooklyn. She was launched in 1797.

Notice has been received at the Esquimalt dockyard by all save the permanent officers, that their services will not be required after the end of March next. A Halifax rumor says that after March next the regulars there will be replaced by Canadian troops.

Siglund Frederick Anderson, a Swedish criminal, who, it appears, was sent out to Canada by the authorities as the cheapest way of getting rid of him, has been captured in Winnipeg, and will be returned to the Swedish authorities with thanks.

The Campbell 'patent suit,' by which the heirs of a man named Knubbs, an engineer in the Troy (N.Y.) fire department, sought to recover damages for infringement of patent in the use of a relief valve on fire apparatus, was yesterday decided in favor of defendant, city of New York. The suit involved more than fifteen million dollars, and had been in the courts since 1877.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The new Notre Dame Hospital will be built on Sherbrooke street, facing Lafontaine Park.

New York detectives are searching in Canada for a man of many aliases who has swindled two big New York and Boston bond-dealing warehouses out of securities running into thousands of dollars.

Detective Coté, who was reduced to the ranks because of his connection with the Lalonde case a few months ago, and was subsequently reinstated, was suspended this week on a charge of drunkenness. On Wednesday he resigned from the police force.

Senator David, City Clerk, has invited the Minister and Deputy Minister of Militia, with the Hon. R. Prefontaine, to inspect the various sites available in the neighborhood of Montreal for permanent barracks corps. The invitation will, no doubt, be accepted when Sir Frederick Borden returns to Ottawa.

MONTREAL FIRE BRIGADE.

The improvements and additions in connection with the fire brigade during the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 have cost $222,365. A new 85-foot aerial ladder, costing $4,500 and the reconstruction of a water-tower costing a similar sum, will increase this amount by nine thousand dollars by the end of the year.

HARBOR BOARD TROUBLE.

It is rumored that a serious error has been discovered in the last annual report covering the management of the harbor works, and that the members of the Finance Committee are somewhat disturbed over the matter. At a recent meeting of the committee it was decided, so it is said, that should the annual statement, upon investigation, prove incorrect, the party or parties responsible shall be held liable. Interviewed upon the subject, Senator Mackay, president, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., vice-president, and Mr. Alex. McFee, representative of the Corn Exchange, expressed the opinion that if there were any error it could be satisfactorily explained.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

At the police enquiry during the past week Judge Taschereau has been chiefly occupied in hearing the defence of officers against whom charges have been brought, namely, Captain Bellefleur and Constables Guyon, Sanguinet, Vezina and Deschamps. Excellent characters have been given these men by responsible witnesses. The Rev. Abbé Luche told the Court he did not believe the police of Montreal were as guilty as public opinion made them out to be, and so he was convinced if they were given full liberty of action more effective suppression of vice would follow. The Rev. Arthur French, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, expressed the opinion that the police were efficiently and honestly doing their work. Asked to suggest remedies for disorderly houses, the rev. gentleman insisted on the full enforcement of the law as it stands. The evidence was all concluded on Wednesday, and the arguments began on Friday.

A STABBING AFFRAY

ITALIAN USES KNIFE WITH TERRIBLE EFFECT IN A STREET CAR.

Cyprien Beaulieu, a laborer, received several knife wounds on Wednesday morning, as the result of a row in a street car. He was travelling on an Ontario street car towards the C. P. R. shops, where he was employed, when he got into a quarrel with several Italians, one of whom produced a knife and stabbed Beaulieu in the face and body. He was carried on an ambulance to the hospital, but his wounds were found to be of a serious nature. Giuseppe Santo, one of the Italians, was arrested, and when charged before Judge Lafontaine with stabbing Beaulieu he pleaded not guilty. He was remanded for enquete.

BARNARDO BOY IN TROUBLE.

An orphan at twelve, Henry Gunner, of Pembroke Dock, South Wales, came into the hands of Dr. Barnardo, and was landed in Canada while still but a child. He has since made a living as a ranch hand. When threshing was finished this fall he was thrown out of employment, and after vainly looking for work he stole a horse at Moosomin, N. W. T., sold it for sixty dollars, and went to Winnipeg. Last Tuesday night he arrived at the Windsor Station, in Montreal, and was immediately arrested, pending the arrival of an officer to take him back to Moosomin for trial.

THE CITY'S PURSE.

INCREASE OF $269,815 IN REVENUE THIS YEAR.

The probable revenue of the city for 1905, according to a report presented to the Finance Committee, will approximate $4,673,276. Out of this must be deducted the sum of $252,000, which the city is obliged to spend on street widenings, leaving $4,421,276 for other purposes. These figures show an increase in the ordinary revenue of $269,815 over last year. The appropriations accepted by the committee include one for $1,165,257, which the committee will have to pay out in interest next year. Among the amounts voted are: Ten thousand dollars for maintenance of prisoners; $58,000 for the insane; $35,000 for orphans in public institutions, and $10,000 for a fire insurance fund. Ald. Vallieres, chairman of the Finance Committee, told the committee that after the various payments there would not be enough left for the required public improvements.

The Council of the Board of Trade has written to the City Council approving the proposal to increase the tax on real estate, to retain the water rate, and to tax vacant lots, but emphatically disapproving the city treasurer's recommendation that fire insurance companies should bear at least one-half the cost of the maintenance of the fire brigade. The council urged the taxation of unoccupied land appertaining to religious and benevolent institutions and also the taxation of public institutions where trades and industries are carried on. The latter was referred to the committee on revenue.

SUING FOR DAMAGES.

An action for $15,000 damages for the loss of her husband is being heard in the Superior Court. Emma Dunphy took the action against the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, and O. Martin et Fils. The last named firm were building a fire station at Richmond street and it was alleged by plaintiffs that by the negligence of Martineau & Son the wire of a derrick belonging to them came in contact with the wires of the Light, Heat & Power Company. The current passed down the cable of the derrick and shocked the man at the winch, and rendered him unconscious. Two men ran to his assistance, one of them being Curtis, who was working at a sugar refinery at the time, and was on his way home. On reaching him they received a shock and were killed almost immediately.

A GIFT FROM THE KING.

New York, Dec. 15.—A Milan, Italy, despatch to the 'Herald' says King Edward has just presented the monks of the great St. Bernard monastery with a magnificent new piano, to replace one given to them by Queen Victoria half a century ago.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS.

MONTREAL PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH-SCHOOLS HOLD HELPFUL CONVENTION.

Well-attended, helpful and stimulating were the sessions of the Presbyterian Sabbath-school convention held in Montreal on Tuesday and Wednesday under the auspices of the Presbytery of Montreal. The schools, the teachers and the scholars formed the respective subjects for discussion at the first three sessions, and the last evening was devoted to a lantern lecture on Palestine by Mr. J. A. Tomkins.

It was pleasing to hear from the field secretary, Mr. G. N. Burnie, that his visitation of the 123 schools throughout the Presbytery showed a decided awakening in Sunday-school work. The importance of the work, he said, is being realized on all hands. Various methods of securing efficiency in school work and of securing good attendances, were discussed when the schools were under consideration. In regard to attendance, Mr. McLaren, of Lachute, recommended the 'Cradle Roll.' The name of every child in the congregation is placed upon this roll, and the child kept under the care of the session and in connection with the Sunday-school.

The addresses on Tuesday evening relative to the teachers were carefully thought out treatises, first upon the aim of teachers; secondly, upon their training. The Rev. J. D. Anderson, who enlarged upon the first topic, beautifully likened the Sabbath-schools to God's tilled ground, and the teachers to laborers, entrusted by God with the task of sowing that ground with seed. In this way he brought his hearers to realize the tremendous responsibility resting upon each teacher, and showed how necessary it was to teach with conviction. They must see to it that they had seed to sow; they must be prepared to teach what they knew, not what they did not know. 'Let God be very real to us teachers; then we can make him very real to our scholars,' and to all he urged humility—trust in God's help rather than in their own ability. 'Let us never forget that the power is God's, not ours. We are the instruments. Let us then be willing instruments.'

The Rev. E. A. MacKenzie urged the need of establishing teachers' training classes in every church, saying these classes would provide them with what they most needed—better teachers. Training would not only give teachers a higher conception of the glory and dignity of their work, but would slowly eliminate teachers who did not keep up to the proper standard. Training would also give them a deeper insight, and would save them rom aimless, scrappy isolated teaching of the Word of God.

The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank outlined the course of training which the General Assembly's committee had prepared for teachers. A book would soon be published giving an analysis of the books of the Old Testament, by the Rev. Principal Scrimger; another analyzing the books of the New Testament, by Prof. Falconer; another on the chief doctrines in Scripture, by Principal Kilpatrick, and another on 'Child study,' by Prof. Murray. Studying this course would enable the teacher better to introduce the book to the pupil and the pupil to the book.

On Wednesday the subjects discussed were 'Attendance,' 'Messenger service,' 'Study at home and in the school,' and 'Development,' while the Rev. Dr. Scrimger gave some useful suggestions on the formation of Sunday-school libraries.

The meetings were held in St. Paul's lecture room. The ladies of St. Paul's congregation very kindly entertained the visitors to tea each day.

MONTREAL PRESBYTERY.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS—POINTE AUX TREMBLES SCHOOL EXTENSION.

The Presbytery of Montreal, which met in Knox Church on Tuesday and Wednesday last, re-elected the Rev. Dr. Amaron as moderator. The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Barclay as convener of the Students' Examining Committee, was received with great regret. The Rev. P. H. Hutchinson was appointed in his place. An encouraging report on the French work, speaking of the reduction of debts on church property and the opening of day-schools, was given by the Rev. Mr. Heine. A report by the Rev. Mr. Dewey chronicled a great increase in the work among Chinese and announced that teachers were so scarce that the work had now been taken up by other churches also, especially by the Roman Catholic Church. There are eighteen Sunday Chinese schools, and the Chinese Christian members, most of whom belong to Knox Church, now number twenty-eight. The Rev. Mr. McLaren, of Lachute, asked advice in reference to building a church at Brownsburg. The presbytery answered that it was always advisable for Presbyterians to own their own buildings. It was stated that the amount necessary for extending the Pointe aux Trembles schools, without which the work cannot be carried on, is sixty thousand dollars, of which only about sixteen thousand dollars has been subscribed. The presbytery adjourned until the first Tuesday in March.

MR. ELKINS'S ESTATE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—William L. Elkins, the street railway and gas operator and financier, who died in November, 1903, left an estate worth $31,578,268, according to figures gleaned from the first account of the executors, whose fees amount to $931,382.

NEW MILITARY SCHOOL.

A letter has been sent by the government to the city clerk announcing its intention to establish a military school on its property at Lafontaine park, unless the city would purchase the land at a price to be agreed upon by arbitration. The Parks Committee report that the government's land is valued at seven hundred thousand dollars. They cannot recommend the purchase at such a price, but suggest that an effort should be made to get a suitable site for the school elsewhere. The aldermen are considering the matter.

BOXING ILLEGAL.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16.—The death blow to boxing in Chicago was administered yesterday by Mayor Harrison, when he sent out copies of an opinion by the corporation counsel, Mr. Tolman, not only maintaining that prize-fighting anywhere within the state is a felony, and that witnesses are guilty of a misdemeanor, but showing that by law, where the elation of battle and the exultation of victory are the only inducements for the boxers to perform before the public, such exhibitions are illegal where the public is invited to attend, either by paying a fee or entering free of price. Mayor Harrison announced last night that the law will be enforced strictly.

NOVA SCOTIA BY-ELECTIONS

LIBERALS RETURNED.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 16.—The by-elections for the Nova Scotia Legislature were held in five constituencies yesterday. Pictou, with seven places to hear from, gives McGregor, Liberal, 200 majority. Cumberland, with 13 places to hear from, gives Paul, Liberal, 560 majority. Cape Breton gives Kendall, Liberal, 1,500 majority. Richmond gives Bissett, Liberal, 150 majority. Colchester elected Laurence, Liberal, by 200 majority.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ACCEPTS LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INVITATION.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—The executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at their meeting yesterday, accepted the offer of the London Chamber of Commerce to visit Great Britain next year, subject to the approval of a sufficient number of the members to ensure the success of the trip. So confident are the executive on this score, that already an option has been obtained of all the first-class accommodation on the steamship 'Victorian,' the new steamer of the Allan line now building in Belfast. The 'Victorian' is a turbine triple screw steamer of 12,000 tonnage. In the letter from Mr. Kenric B. Murray, secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, containing the invitation, he states that an organizing committee has been appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the visitors. The itinerary suggested provides for a week in London, with a series of trips to various centres and industries in England and Scotland. The trip will probably be undertaken about the latter end of June.

THE PREMIER'S PLANS

HE WILL EAT HIS CHRISTMAS DINNER IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—A despatch from Pasadena, Cal., announces that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been hastily summoned to Ottawa from California on important business. This is entirely misleading, as the Premier had arranged before he set out for the coast to be back again to eat his Christmas dinner in the Canadian capital. There has been no change in his plans and according to word received yesterday he will probably arrive home a week from to-day.

RAISULI THE BOLD

NOTORIOUS BRIGAND RAIDS CARAVAN WITHIN TOWN OF TANGIER.

Tangier, Morocco, Dec. 16.—Raisuli, the notorious brigand chief, who captured Ion Perdicaris, an American citizen, and his stepson, Cromwell Varley, a British subject, in May last, boldly raided a caravan within the town of Tangier to-day. The chief had previously attacked another caravan five miles outside of Tangier and took eleven prisoners and a number of mules. He then came into Tangier and repeated his exploit. In the latter case he released his prisoners, as the men he was seeking were not among them.

MUST STAND TRIAL

EFFORT TO QUASH INDICTMENT AGAINST ATKINSON DISMISSED.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 16.—The Court of King's Bench closed to-day. The motion to quash the indictment against Norman Atkinson, the Grand Trunk Railway conductor, for manslaughter, was dismissed, and he was bound over to take his trial at the next term of the court.

MARBLETON BURGLAR.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 15.—This morning Judge Mulvena sentenced J. Julien, the Marbleton burglar, to seven years in the penitentiary for breaking into A. Barters's store at Marbleton ten days ago. Sentence was suspended in the case of breaking into W. T. Oughtred's store and Dr. Macdonald's house.

FIRE AT GLACE BAY.

Glace Bay, N.S., Dec. 15.—Fire on Tuesday night destroyed four buildings at Reserve Mines, the property of W. J. MacDonald & Co., general dealers. The loss, $20,000, is all covered by insurance.

OOM PAUL.

Britain and Boer Pay Tribute to the Dead Leader

SALUTE OF TWENTY-ONE GUNS FIRED AS THE BODY WAS LOWERED TO ITS LAST RESTING PLACE.

Pretoria, Dec. 17.—Two thousand burghers attended an impressive religious service yesterday prior to the burial of the body of former President Kruger. Several ministers of the Dutch churches spoke, eulogizing the ex-president for his exemplary religious life, and as a lover of his people, and exhorting the Boers, while remaining loyal to the new flag, never to forget the principles of their late leader or their own language. An immense crowd filed through the death chamber throughout the morning. The coffin was draped with the Transvaal and Orange Free State flags, and on it were the tributes of Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen mother of Holland.

The day was gloomy and overcast, but an immense crowd of Britons and Boers filled the square opposite the hall to which the remains were removed after the church services. Many Boers had walked long distances to attend the funeral, but Britons met men of the veldt and mingled on the friendliest terms. The Afrikander party was officially represented by deputations from Cape Colony, Orange River and Natal. At the hall speeches of eulogy were delivered by Generals Louis Botha, Schalkburger and Christian De Wet.

General Botha read a letter from Mr. Kruger exhorting them to preserve the Boer national spirit. The reading of the letter created a profound impression.

Gen. Botha's speech strongly recommended unification of the white races in South Africa, as that is the only means by which they can become a great people and realize ex-President Kruger's ideal.

The procession to the cemetery was composed of fully 1,200 persons, while the route through which it passed was thronged with people. Flags were half-masted, bells were tolled, and under government order minute guns were fired at the military depot. Around the grave where Mr. Kruger was laid beside his wife, were gathered near relatives, Boer leaders, and many prominent personages, including Sir Richard Solomon, representing the British Government.

By the King's special request, a salute of 21 guns was fired as the coffin was lowered into the grave.

TEXT OF POLITICAL TESTAMENT

London, Dec. 16.—Ex-General Louis Botha, formerly commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, will read the political statement of ex-President Kruger at the latter's funeral, which will be held at Pretoria to-day. The testament takes the form of a letter written in reply to a communication sent to Mr. Kruger by the Boer Congress at Pretoria in May last, the publication of which was reserved until the day of the ex-President's burial.

The South African Press Bureau issues the following copy of the document:—

'It is a great privilege to me to be able to acknowledge the receipt of your cablegram of May 25, and of your letter dated May 29, in which you convey to me the greetings of the congress held at Pretoria, from May 23 to May 25. Among all the sadness and suffering which are my portion, this greeting filled me with gratitude and with all my heart I thank all those, gathered together to deliberate over the present and the future, who have thought of their old state president and thus shown that they have not forgotten the past, for he that wishes to create a future may not lose sight of the past. Shape your ideal accordingly and try for the future to realize that ideal. It is but true that much of what was upbuilt is now annihilated, destroyed or fallen, but with unity of mind and unity of strength, it is possible to build up again that which has been thrown down. It also fills me with gratitude to see that unity, that union ruling among you. Never forget the serious warning contained in the words: 'Divide et impera,' and see to it that this may never be applicable to the Afrikander nation. Then our nationality and our language will remain and flourish. What I myself shall live to see, thereof, remains in God's hands. Born under the British flag, it is not my wish to die under it. I have learned that I must abide by the bitter thought, that I must close my eyes in a strange land, an exile almost entirely alone, far from my relations and friends, whom I shall probably never see again, far from African soil, which I shall probably never tread again, and far from the land to which I have devoted my life to open it for civilization and where I saw the development of a nation. But that bitterness will be sweetened as long as I may continue to cherish the conviction that the work once begun will be continued, for then the hope and expectation will support me in the belief that the end of that work will be good. So be it. From the depth of my heart I greet you, and all the people.

'(Signed), S. J. P. KRUGER.

BALTIMORE PRESBYTERIANS.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15.—The Baltimore Presbytery yesterday voted to reject the overtures looking to a union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

MR. BORDEN'S SEAT.

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—The Conservatives of Carleton county will meet early in the new year to consider the conditional offer of that seat to Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, which was made by Mr. Edward Kidd, the sitting member. It is understood the Conservatives of Victoria county have declined to endorse Col. Sam. Hughes's offer of that constituency to Mr. Borden.

COMMERCIAL

THE WHEAT QUESTION.

Situation in United States and Canada.

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST FARMERS MAKE 80 MILLION DOLLARS THIS YEAR.

The sudden upward and downward movements in the United States wheat markets, that take place almost hourly, show the uncertainty of the world's wheat position to-day. The older members of our own Corn Exchange declare that within their knowledge they have never experienced conditions so peculiar and extraordinary as they are at present. In the United states the position is extremely acute, that country being left, not only without any surplus wheat for export, which in itself is unique in the history of the country, but as the millers themselves declare, with wheat that is of such inferior quality that it is deemed necessary to import the higher grade Canadian wheat for blending purposes. The figures as published in the United States Department of Commerce and Labor are sufficient in themselves to show the position in that country with regard to the export of breadstuffs. It is shown that in the eleven months ending Nov. 30, there was exported from the United States only $82,604,588 of breadstuffs, contrasted with $176,592,412 in the year 1903, or less than one-half. Merely as a matter of comparison it should perhaps be mentioned that in the year 1898 the amount of breadstuffs exported from that country amounted to the enormous sum of $277,138,041, and over $252,000,000 in 1901, since when there has been a very heavy yearly decrease. It is only fair to state, however, that although the export of breadstuffs has fallen so far behind, this cannot be said of the exports of manufactures, which have, indeed, been exceptionally high this year, in fact, for the nine months ending Oct. 31, the figures have exceeded any previous ten months' returns. Another interesting point in the crop affairs of the United States is the outlook for the next crop. High prices have heretofore been an incentive to farmers to increase the crop area, but in this case the contrary is the case, as according to a government report of recent date, there has actually been a falling off of 1.6 percent in the winter wheat acreage, and there are other signs of a bad start for the next season's crop, such as damage to the crop itself by a prolonged drought which is already threatening some of the wheat growing centres, but a heavy fall of snow, which is eagerly looked for, will overcome this difficulty.

The excesses of rust and frost, sunshine and shower that were to put their ruinous grip on the grain seeds of our own western fields did not materialize, as Canada has not only got a big crop, but a crop of nearly 60 million bushels which will probably bring in an average of 85c to 88c per bushel, taking No. 3 northern as the average grade. The farmers of our western provinces pronounce the results of this year to be the best on record. The North-West Grain Dealers' Association estimates the total yield at 59,870,190 bushels. The amount marketed is around 31,190,000 bushels; 8,000,000 bushels are in store at country points, and 490,000 bushels in transit and not inspected. Allowances are made for 8,000,000 bushels for seed and 7,000,000 for country mills; this, with 22,200,000 bushels inspected to date, shows that there are about 13,667,000 bushels still in farmers' hands. The wheat crop of Manitoba and the Territories would, therefore, give to the farmers of those provinces a sum amounting to at least fifty-two million dollars. This year's crop of oats will probably amount to over $13,000,000 barley to $3,600,000, and flaxseed to nearly half a million dollars.

In the opinion of some authorities $80-000,000 is a conservative estimate of the West's return this year from crops, live stock and dairy products. The increase in Manitoba grain alone amounted to 4,100 642 bushels and, according to the Government's annual report, the total grain crop for the season of 1904 was 86,677,161 bushels as compared with a total yield of 82,576,-519 bushels in 1903.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET.

The cheese market rules quiet, but firm. There is no new business and it is hardly likely that there will be any activity before the beginning of the new year. Holders continue to be optimistic as to the future, and the English market is gradually coming up to exporters' ideas.

BUTTER PRICES FIRM.

The butter market is firm under a good local demand, there is some enquiry for export, but the quality needed for that trade is very scarce, and there is little business being transacted in that line.

EGG MARKET STEADY.

There is no change in the market for eggs and demand continues very steady around 24 cents from the jobbing trade. Receipts have fallen off considerably, and limed and cold storage are being largely used at about 20 cents.

BIRDS FOR THE FESTIVE BOARD.

The market for poultry is very firm and an excellent demand is reported considering the high prices that are at present ruling. Prices of turkeys are firm to steady, and nice, fresh killed birds coming in by express, and not frozen, are worth 16c. Messrs. Crawford & McGarry made sales yesterday at 17c, but the birds were extra fine choice, fresh, and without a suspicion of frost. Frozen turkeys are quoted at 15d to 15½c. The market is firm, with receipts fairly liberal, but demand is slightly in excess of receipts, and consequently higher prices may result. Geese are quoted at 10c for nice stock; birds sent in by express are worth 10½c. There is a good demand, and the market is firm at 9 to 10 cents for the ordinary stock. There is an excellent demand for ducks, and the market is firm at 10c to 12c per lb., but supply is very limited. Chickens are coming in pretty well, and there is an active demand at 10c to 12c per lb. for good stock.

MARKET FOR HOG PRODUCTS STEADY.

The local market for hog products is steady; receipts have fallen off considerably, and are now coming in very slowly, owing probably to the bad state of the country roads at present. Country dressed hogs are selling at $6.50 to $7 per 100 lbs., according to size. Fresh killed abattoir hogs are quoted at $7.20 to $7.25. Heavy hogs are quoted at $6, and light grades at $6.75 to $7. Select hogs sell at $5.25 to $5.46 off cars. There is a fair business passing on domestic account, and the over-sea market steady on Canadian grades. The Messrs. Ragg Brothers & Company, of Liverpool, in a mail advice, dated Dec. 3, say that the market is quiet-hams for the Christmas trade. Speaking special feature to note. Sides of all selections of best makes are selling at 45s to 47s; light weights, 44s to 45s; long rib quiet at 44s; Cumberland cut is unchanged, excepting light weights, which are easier. Long cut hams of 14 to 16 lbs. average, 49s; 12 to 14 lbs. at 50s to 51s; 8 to 12 lbs., 52s to 53s. This firm looks forward to an improve demand for long hams fo rthe Christma strade. Speaking of the butter trade, Ragg Brothers say there is difficulty in getting buyers up to 102s mark, as they are turning their attention more to Australian make, which was selling at the beginningof this month at 92s to 95s, c.i.f., according to district. Spot price of Canadian butter is quoted at 102s to 103s, with very little finest offering.

THE NEW FLOUR.

'The Canadian Baker and Confectioner,' in speaking of the complaints concerning the new season's flour, says: 'We have taken the trouble to write to a number of the bakers as to their experience in this regard. Some claim to have had no trouble, and a great many seem to be still working on old stock. Samples of those giving trouble have been sent us, and we are having them tested in order, if possible, to get at the difficulty. So far the indications are that with Manitoba flour made from first class wheat, there ought not to be any difficulty in working. A sample sent us is quite moist and clammy, seemingly evidencing the presence of frost touched wheat. It is no wonder the baker says that he can do nothing with it, and that it gives a bad looking, ill-flavored loaf. The gluten property is seriously damaged, as is always the case with frosted wheat. We should urge the trade to see that they get what they buy. With the fact that much of the wheat first marketed must necessarily be of inferior grade there is the tendency with some millers to work this in with old stock to get it off their hands. There ought to be plenty of wheat of aquality to turn out a first class patent.'

GRAIN—Oats, 40c to 40¼c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 39c to 39½c; corn, new American yellow, 54c to 55c, guaranteed to arrive sound, 60c store for No. 3 mixed; buckwheat, 54½c to 55c.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.80, and strong bakers, $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.80, in wood; choice 90 percent patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.50 to $2.55, and 25c to 30c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS— $2.12½ to $2.13 per bag and $2.50 to $4.85 in barrels.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk, at $17 to $17.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8¼c to 9¼c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.20 to $7.25; heavy fat hogs, $4.75 to $5; mixed lots, $5 to $5.15; select, $5.25 to $5.40 off cars.

CHEESE— Ontario fall white, 10 1-8c to 10¼c; colored, 10½c to 10½c; Quebec, 9⅞c to 10c.

BUTTER— Finest grades, 21c to 21½c; ordinary finest, 20c to 20¾c; medium grades, 18¾c to 19½c, and western dairy, 15¾ to 16½c.

EGGS — Select new laid, 22c to 24c; and straight gathered candled, 20c to 21c; No. 2, 15½c to 16c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.90 to $6; seconds, $5, and pearl, $7.50 to $7.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover comb, 10c to 10½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7½c; in 70 lb. tins, 6½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 45c to 50c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 3 cents.

HAY — No. 1, $9.50 to $10 per ton on the track; No. 2, $8.50 to $9; clover, $6 $7; clover mixed, $7.25 to $7.50 per ton in car lots.

RAIL RECEIPTS.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.
Corn, bush	2,096	—
Oats, bush	6,405	1,200
Barley, bush	2,397	—
Flour, brls	1,140	—
Butter, pkgs	319	257
Cheese, boxes	87	46
Lard, pkgs	5	—
Meats, pkgs	—	97
Hams and Bacon	—	2
Leather, rolls	273	53
Raw Hides	—	36
Dressed Hogs	—	15

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Dec. 19.

About 1,200 head of butchers' cattle, 25 calves, 20 milch cows, 300 sheep and lambs and 150 fat hogs were offered for sale at East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and trade was brisk at firm prices for anything good, but there were many more common and inferior cattle than is usually the case on Christmas markets, and these were neglected. Extra Christmas cattle sold at 5c to 5 1-4c per lb.; prime beeves, 4½c to 4 3-4c do.; pretty good cattle, 3 1-4c to 4 1-4c; the common stock, 2c to 3c, and the canners, 1½c to 2c per lb. A few very fine bulls sold at about 4c per lb. Milch cows sold at $25 at $45 each. Calves sold at $2 to $14 each, or 3c to 5c per lb. Sheep sold at 3 1-4c to 3 3-4c, and the lambs at 4 3-4c to 5 1-4c per lb. Fat hogs sold at 4 3-4c to 5 1-4c per lb.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—Although the run offering at the Western Cattle Market to-day was rather heavier than has been the case on Fridays for some time, but comparatively few cattle were offering, and trade was soon over. The cattle were mostly butchers' of medium poor to medium quality, and they sold about steady. The run amounted to 18 loads, and included 138 cattle, 376 sheep and lambs, 600 hogs and 6 calves.

Export Cattle—There was none on the market, and prices are quoted unchanged and nominal. Extra choice are quoted at $4.40 to $4.75; good to medium at $4.25 to $4.40; good cows at $3.25 to $4..

Butcher Cattle—The few cattle of about medium grade offering sold early and about steady, with previous quotations, which are unchanged. Good to choice butchers are quoted at $4.25 to $4.75; fair to good at $3.50 to $4; mixed lots medium, at $3 to $3.50; common at $1.75 to $2.50; cows at $3 to $3.40, and bulls at $2 to $2.-75.

Stockers and Feeders—The trade in this line continues quiet. Prices quoted are steady. Stockers are quoted at $1.50 to $2.25; bulls are quoted at $1.75 to $2.50. Feeders are unchanged at $2.50 to $4.25 per cwt.

Milch Cows—The range of prices offering is unchanged at $35 to $60 each.

Calves — The few on the market sold early, and quotations are unchanged at 3½c to 5½c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The tone of the market continues firm. Few were offering to-day, and they sold quickly. Quotations all round are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted at $2.50 to $4.20; culls are higher at $2 to $4, and lambs are 25c per cwt., up at $5 to $5.75.

Hogs—The weak tone which has been noted in this market for some time culminated in a decline of 5c per cwt. to-day. Selects are quoted at $4.75, and lights and fats at $4.55.

East Buffalo, Dec. 19.—Cattle, receipts, 4,300 head; slow, 10c to 15c higher; prime steers, $5.50 to $6.00; shipping, $4.50 to $5.25; butchers, $3.75 to $4.85; heifers, at $2.75 to $4.25; cows, $2.25 to $3.85; bulls, $2.35 to $4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $3.90; stock heifers, $2.00 to $2.50; fresh cows and springers steady to strong; good to choice, $46 to $55; medium to good at $40 to $42; common, $20 to $28.

Veals, receipts 800 head, 25c higher, at $4.50 to $8.75.

Hogs, receipts, 29,000 head;; fairly active; 5c lower; heavy, $4.65 to $4.75; a few at $. 80; mixed, $4.65 to $4.70; Yorkers, $4.50 to $4.65; pigs, $4.40 to $4.45; roughs, $3.90 to $4.20; stags, $3 to $3.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 28,000 head, dull and lower; native lambs, $5 to $6.25; Canadas, $6.50 to $6.75; yearlings, $5.50 to $5.75; wethers, $5.00 to $5.25; ewes, $4.20 to $4.75; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $4.75.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Cattle, receipts, 24,000; market strong; good to prime steers, $6.00 to $7.00; poor to medium, $3.75 to $5.75; stocker and feeders, $2.10 to $4.15; cows, $1.40 to $4.10; heifers, $1.75 to $5.00; canners, $1.60 to $2.30; bulls, $2.00 to $4.00; calves, $3.50 to $7.00.

Hogs, receipts, 42,000; market strong to 15c higher; mixed and butchers, $4.45 to $4.65; good to choice heavy, $4.60 to $4.70; rough, heavy, $4.40 to $4.50; light, $4.35 to $4.60; bulk of sales, $4.55 to $4.62½.

Sheep, receipts, 30,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $4.40 to $5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.50 to $4.60; native lambs, $5.00 to $7.10.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Wheat—Ontario grades continue quiet. Prices are generally steady. Ontario, 97c to 98c bid for red and white; spring, 93c; goose, 86c to 87c. Manitoba No. 1 Northern steady at $1.03½ to $1.04; No. 2 Northern, 98c to 99c; No. 3 Northern, 92c to 93c, Georgian Bay ports; six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—Ninety percent patents, $4.25 to $4.40, buyers' sacks, west; fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba, $5.45 to $5.70 for first patents; $5.00 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5.00 to $5.20 for bakers.

Mill Feed—Unchanged, $15.00 to $15.50 for bran in bulk; $18.00 to $18.50 for shorts, east and west. Manitoba, $21.00 for shorts and $18 for bran export.

Barley quiet at 45c for No. 3; 43c for extra, and for No. 3 malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye steady at 74c to 75c for No. 2.

Corn—New Canadian yellow at 43c; mixed at 42c, f.o.b., Chatham freights; new American, No. 3 yellow, at 52c to 52½c; mixed, 52c on track, Toronto.

Oats, firm in tone, at 33c to 33½c for No. 1 white, east, low freights; No. 2, 32½c, low freights, and 32c, north and west.

Rolled Oats—$4.00 for cars of bags, and $4.25 for barrels on track, Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c for broken lots outside.

Peas, 67c to 68c for No. 2 west.

Buckwheat, easy in tone and unchanged.

Butter, fairly steady; demand for choice creameries and dairies active; prices are steady.

Cheese firmer in tone; large, 10¾c to 11c; twins, 11c to 11½c.

Eggs unchanged; fresh, 20c to 21c; limed at 20c.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—The following are the prices paid at this market to-day:—Hay, per ton, $9 to $10; straw, $6 to $6.50; oats, 36c to 38c; buckwheat, 65c to 75c; barley, 50c to 55c; peas, 80c to 85c; beets, per bag, 35c; carrots, per bag, 35c; turnips, per bag, 25c to 30c; cauliflowers, each, 5c to 10c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; cabbage, per doz., 15c to 25c; parsnips, doz. bunches, 25c; onions, per bag, $1.25 to $1.60; print butter, per lb., 21c to 23c; creamery butter, per lb., 22c to 25c; pail buter, per lb., 18c to 20c; tub butter, 16c to 18c; fresh eggs, per doz., 27c to 30c; packed eggs, 20c to 22c; mutton, fronts, 5c to 6c; mutton hinds 8c to 9c; veal, fronts, 4c to 5c; veal, hinds, 7c to 8c; lamb, fronts, 6c to 7c; lamb, hinds, 8c to 9c; beef, per lb., fronts, 4c to 4½c; beef, per lb., hinds, 5c to 5½c; pork, select, $6.75 to $7; beef, per cwt., hinds, $4.50 to $5.50; pork, medium, $6.50 to $7; pork, heavy, $6.25 to $6.50; turkeys, per lb., 15c; ducks, per lb., 15c to 17c; geese 80c to $1; chickens, dressed, 75c to 90c; fowl, per pair, 65c to 80c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Dec. 19.—White wheat, 99c to $1.02 per bushel; red fall wheat, 99c to $1.02 per bushel; spring wheat, 99c to $1.02; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 54c to 56c; corn, 58c to 60c; oats, 29c to 30c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $16 to $17 per ton; shorts, $17 to $18 per ton; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 23c per dozen; potatoes, 65c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $4.75 to $4.85 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, Dec.	110	111	110	110b
May	110⅝	111½	110⅝	111
Corn, Dec.	45¼	46	45⅛	45⅞
May	45⅛	45½	45	45¼
Oats, Dec.	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29¼
May	31¾	31½	31¼	31⅜
Pork, Jan.	12.60	12.60	12.57	12.57
May	12.85	12.95	12.85	12.92
Lard, Jan.	6.85	6.87	6.85	6.87
May	7.10	7.15	7.10	7.12
Short ribs, Jan.	6.47	6.50	6.47	6.47
May	6.75	6.85	6.75	6.80

THE WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO AND WINNIPEG CONTINUE TO RISE.

The wheat market opened firm this morning and throughout the day made further advances, but at the close fell back to the morning's price. The bullish feeling was owing to the liberal decrease on passage, liberal North-West receipts, and light offerings. Dec. closed at $1.10, May at $1.11 and July at 98⅝c. Winnipeg was fractionally higher to-day; Dec. closed at 94⅛s, May at $1.00¼, and July at $1.01⅝.

STATISTICS TO SHOW INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The census commissioner will early in the new year set about the gathering of statistics to show the industrial progress made in the Dominion since the last census figures were collected in 1901. The first industry to which the department will devote itself will be manufacturing and the intention is to secure data by means o. circulars addressed to the various manufacturers.

RUSSIAN CROP STATEMENT.

The report of the Central Statistical Committee of Russia, giving the spring wheat crops, enables a statement of the total Russian crops to be made up, as the winter crop report was published a short time previous. The figures are as follows for the Russian Empire:

	1904.	1903.
Spring wheat	457,024,000	419,768,000
Winter wheat	205,167,000	209,374,000
Total	662,191,000	629,142,000
Rye	999,603,000	892,228 000
Oats	1,139,900,000	843,339,000
Barley	329,184,000	342,036,000
Corn	25,980,000	50,732,000

ARGENTINA WHEAT AREA.

The area of wheat reported by the Department of Agriculture of Argentina in the leading provinces follows:

	This year sown.	Last year harvested.
Buenos Ayres	5,267,859	3,407,293
Santa Fe	3,782,446	3,097,415
Cordova	2,703,255	2,082,000
Entre Rios	704,446	521,791
Others	256,789	257,789
Total	12,714,795	9,275,178

THE LUMBER TRADE.

BIG DECREASE IN LUMBERING OPERATIONS EXPECTED THIS YEAR.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dec. 19.—The estimates of lumbermen operating in the Georgian district are that the present season's cut will not exceed two-thirds of that of last year. The season to date has been milder than ever before known. Among the more extensive operators is the firm of Lovel & Stone, in which are included a number of Saginaw, Mich., lumber interests. This company this season will put in about twenty million feet of pine from lands it controls in the Algoma district. It is operating five camps. The mills are located at Cutler, Ont., and have a capacity of 150,000 feet per day. Canadian timber limits are rapidly advancing in price.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS.

Joseph Brown & Sons, of Montreal, quote as follows:—Special large clear fruit, perfect color and packing, $1.50 to $1.75 crated; fancy Almeria grapes, tinted heavyweights, $5 to $5.50 per keg; fancy 'Marconi' brand Messina lemons, either size, $2.50 per box, and guaranteed from frost; Jamaica oranges, $2.50 per box; Valencia oranges, 420s at $4 per case; large 714s at $5 per case; golden dates, 4c per lb.; 5 crown figs, 10 lb. box, 90c; evergreen for decorating, 25 ring bale, $2.

LONDON WOOL ARRIVALS.

London, Dec. 12.—The arrivals of wool for the first series of the 1905 auction sales amount to 31,954 bales, including 10,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports of wool this week were: New South Wales, 1,317 bales; Queensland, 3,654; Victoria, 1,202; South Australia, 573; New Zealand, 761; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,174; elsewhere, 215.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from Dec. 7 to 14, show that the tremendous earning powers of the company are still unaffected by the approach of winter. The first week of December was an exception to the 'million dollar rule' as there was then a matter of $21,000 short of that enviable mark. The figures to hand for the week ending Dec. 14, show the gross receipts of the company at $1,024,000, as contrasted with $922,000 in 1903, thus giving the exceptionally high increase of $102,000 over the same period last year. The following are the official figures:

1904	$1,024,000
1903	922,000
Increase	$102,000

GRAND TRUNK.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway system from Dec. 8 to Dec. 14 show another increase over the figures of the corresponding period last year. The figures are for 1904, $847,075, and for 1903, $640,141, which is an increase of $6,934.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

DEADLOCK BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND MINERS ON THE WAGE CONTRACT QUESTION.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 14.—Another conference was held to-day at Sydney between the management of the Dominion Coal Co. and the P.W.A. representatives regarding the three years' contract, but nothing definite was decided upon. The meeting of the grand sub-council will be called shortly to take the matter into consideration. With the exception of some few alight modifications agreed upon neither party appears inclined to yield to the other on the main issues of the contract. The grand sub-council, however, may overrule the attitude taken by individual lodges in this respect.

TOTAL YIELD OF WHEAT

Sixty Million Bushels Produced

HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN MARKETED.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 14.—A circular issued by the North-West Grain Dealers' Association estimates the amount of wheat in farmers' hands on Dec. 10, at 13,667,190 bushels. The total yield, as estimated on Oct. 15, was 59,870,190 bushels. The quantity inspected to date is 22,200,000 bushels, while 8,500,000 bushels are in store at country points, and 490,000 bushels are in transit, not inspected. The amount already marketed, therefore, is 31,190,000 bushels. Allowance on 8,000,000 bushels for seed, and 7,000,000 for country mills, leave a balance of 13,667,190.

BELLEVILLE ROLLING MILLS FOR SALE.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 16.—The rolling mills and plant of the Iron and Steel Company of Canada, situated in this city, were announced for sale by auction to-day, but only two bids were received. M. Sessenwein, of Montreal, bid $25,000, and Mr. H. Corby, of this city, $5,000. The master-in-chancery announced that the reserve bid had not been reached, and consequently no sale would be made. He would receive private bids for two weeks.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, Dec. 19, 1904.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The amalgamation between the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway and the Winnipeg General Power Company, which took place about a couple of weeks ago, called for a capital stock of $4,000,000, made up of shares of $100 each. The amalgamated company is called the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, and shareholders of each company are entitled to one share in the capital stock of the combination. During the negotiations the Bank of Montreal and Messrs. N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, of Boston and New York, purchased from the reorganized companies $2,000,000 first refunding consolidated mortgage thirty-year five percent sinking fund gold bonds which they offered to the public at 100 and interest. The bonds were largely over-subscribed, and the lists were closed on Wednesday last. On the face of all the concessions held by the new company in the city of Winnipeg, it is not surprising that the public thought the investment a particularly choice tit-bit. The company has the absolute control of street railway, gas, electric power, and the commercial electric lighting of the city. This should spell success to any company privileged to cater to a city of 75,000 inhabitants, and more especially to a city of Winnipeg's certain rapid expansion. The stock of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway was listed on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges in March of 1901, and during that year 1,235 shares were sold at a range of 105 to 114¾; in 1902 there were 3,022 shares sold at 118 to 140¼, and in 1903 only 17 shares were sold, the price being then recorded at 173½ to 200.

Lawson's enemies, or more politely, his opponents, seem to have recovered from the first effects of the swoop and to have concentrated all their powers and energies in holding the market from the further ravages of the 'pirate.' That they have succeeded is evident from the quick recovery of all the leading stocks, but it will doubtless be some time before public confidence can be restored. There will be for many a long day a latent dread of the workings of the Boston operator, who may or may not have knowledge of a kind to create further panic, so far as he did create it, about which there are great differences of opinion. The most responsible and the best advised of New York financial newspapers can only conjecture the whys and the wherefores of Lawson's campaign, generally condemning him, however, as a speculative mountebank. At the same time, surprise is generally expressed that those he attacked do do not reply and expose him. If this cannot be done, and the recent range of security prices are proved to have been reached by manipulation, without regard to earning powers and actual value, then the Boston speculator is performing a public service, even though incidentally he may be lining his own pockets. It was only natural to expect that the slump in Wall Street would at least have a deterring effect on local speculation. The surprise is that there was not a decline here in the general run of stocks, in sympathy with New York. Operators consider it a most excellent sign that the market here was based on a good sound technical position, and anticipate no difficulty in maintaining a bullish movement when the United States horizon is cleared of the present fog and heaviness. There is little to be said of local trading during the week; the market was exceedingly narrow and dull, and although it is considered to be in a good position for a bull campaign, the leaders canot move until after the holidays, by which time they may be helped by a better feeling in Wall Street. Canadian Pacific was mostly affected by the outside influence, and fell as low as 1 8½ during the week; the highest for the week was 131 3-4. The closing price on Friday was 129 7-8. Detroit was also visibly affected by a couple of points, dropping to 77 on Thursday after touching 79 early in the week. The Dominion Iron & Steel Company's issues were the most interesting features of the week, the bonds being particularly active and strong, making a great advance over the high level struck the previous week at 81, the highest of last week, and, of course, of thee year, being 84 1-4, a rise of 3 1-4 over the last high level. There were $182,000 worth of these bonds sold during the week. The preferred stock while being considerably stronger than before, was quiet. The common stock was steady around 18 to 19, with an inactive market. Dominion Cotton was the only other stock to show any signs of life, and it advanced from 33 last week to 40, which is the highest of the year. The reduction in raw cotton is probably one reason for the advance, as it will place the company in a better position to manufacture at a profit.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1903	High 1904	Low 1904	Last Sale	Return
BANKS							
Montreal	5	H. June 1	260¼	255	243	255	3.6
Merch	3½	H. June 1	172	162	150½	162	4.3
Hoche	3½	H. June 1	139	139½	131	133	5.3
E. T	4½	H. June 1	192¼	163¼	156½	163½	5.5
Mola	4½	H. June 1	116	215½	208	210	4.1
Toronto	5	H. June 1	257½	233½	223	224	4.3
Quebec	3½	H. June 1	125	130	119	128	5.4
Union	3½	H. June 1	140	138	123	138	5.0
N. S.	5	H. Feb. 1	260	266	262½	262½	3.7
Comm	3½	H. June 1	170¼	167½	150	165	4.2
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia	2	Q. Jan. 15	135	111	100	110	7.3
Iron			97¼	60	22	56½	...
Coal	4	H. Jan. 2	118½	119	106	118	6.8
Ogilvie	3½	H. Mch. 1	136	134	119	134½	5.3
Switch	1¾	Q. Dec. 31	99¾	95	85	90	7.8
Mackay	4	Y.		79¾	66¾	74	5.4
Lke. Wds	7	Y.				114	6.2
BONDS							
Coal	3	H. Mch. 2	110	110	107	110	5.4
Scotia	3	H. Jan. 2	113	110	100½	107½	5.5
Ogilvie	3	H. June 1	118	118	113	115	5.6
M. S. R.	2½	H. Jan. 2	106¼	103½	102½	104½	4.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl. 3	100	98	85	85	5.9
Lke. Wds	6	Y.		110½	110	109	5.5
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan. 15	159	162¼	134½	159	5.0
Mon. Tel	7	Q. Jan. 15	168	163	154	160	4.3
Mon. Cot	2½	Q. Dec. 15	130½	110	98	104	6.6
Halfx Ry	1½	Q. Jan. 2	106	107	85	105½	5.7
Trinidad	1¾	Q. Jan. 2	77½	80	72	80	6.3
Dom Cot			94¾	40	28	40	...
To edo			27⅜	27½	16	25½	...

	1903. Div.	Pay'bl.	1903. High.	1903. Low.	1904. High	This week. Low.	This week. High.	Clos. ing.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Jan. 2	138¾	116¾	136	109¾	131¾	129¾	$129.88	4.6
Power	1Q	Jan. 2	99¾	63¾	84¾	69¾	82	80¾	81	81.00 5.0
M. S. R.	2½Q	Mch. 1	280	195	218¾	199	216	214½	107.75	4.6
Twins	1¾Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107¾	87¼	105¾	103½	104.13	4.3
Tor. Ry.	1¾Q	Jan. 2	118	88	107¾	68½	105¾	105¼	105.75	4.7
Detroit	1Q	Jan. 2	90½	53	80	60¾	79	77	78	78.00 5.1
Richelieu			101½	65	82½	53¾	63	61	62	62.00 ...
N.S. Steel	3H	Jan. 2	114¼	68	82½	50	69¼	67½	68	68.00 8.8
Dom. Coal			132½	50¾	74¾	41	64½	62¾	63	63.00 ...
Iron bds.	2½H	Jan. 2	89½	49	84¼	49	84¼	80½	83¼	831.30 5.0
Iron Com			61¾	0⅝	19¾	7	19	17½	18½	18.50 ...
Mackay Com					40¼	21½	40	37¾	38⅝	38.38 ...

REAL ESTATE VALUABLE IN GALT—UNUSUAL BANKING ACTIVITY.

Galt, Ont., Dec. 19.—At the sale of the Andrew Oliver estate on Saturday, the Bank of Toronto purchased the property on the corner of Main and Water streets. No real estate ever before commanded such a value in Galt. The purchase price was $15,500, and the area of the lot is 60 by 40. On the property is a small stone store, which will be used as temporary quarters for the bank. Next year a hansome block will be erected. There is unusual activity in banking circles in Galt. Last week the Sovereign Bank opened a branch here, with W. Philip, accountant, in the Galt branch of the Imperial Bank, as manager.

'SOO' CLAIMS ARE BEING SETTLED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 13.—The Michigan Lake Superior Power Company has paid the claim of the Wellman, Seaver, Morgan Company, structural contractors, of $48,000. This makes over $100,000 in claims settled within the past few days, and leaves only about $15,000 in claims against the property outside of the mortgage. Francis H. Clergue is responsible for the success of the negotiations. It is claimed in the business circles that the $2,000,000 loan from the Ontario Government will be taken care of by the middle of the coming summer by bonuses on ore.

ONTARIO'S NEW MINES.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Four car loads of ore were recently shipped from the Haileybury mine to New York. One car load, consisting of twenty tone of silver cobalt, realized $37,500. The vein from which the ore was taken was discovered after two days prospecting, and reports state that there is over a quarter of a million dollars of ore in sight.

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

During the shipping season of 1904 the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, imported to Sydney for the use of its iron and steel plant 290,686 tons of iron ore. Of this amount 222,050 tons, or over three-quarters of the total, came from the company's mines at Wabana, Nfld., 25,050 tons were imported from Carthagena, Spain, 24,650 tons from Sweden, and 18,936 tons from the Lake Superior mines.

J. P. MORGAN AND CANADIAN INVESTMENTS.

Report from Winnipeg is to the effect that J. P. Morgan, through a confidential agent, is said to be investing in Canadian Northern Railway stock. This is the Mackenzie-Mann Railway, which is fast building in all directions through Manitoba and the North-West, and has a main line direct to Fort William, with extensive elevator facilities.

THE CLEARINGS.

The following shows the clearings of some of the leading cities in the Dominion for the week ending Dec. 15:

Montreal	$25,443,883	inc. 24.0
Toronto	19,918,342	inc. 35.5
Winnipeg	7,950,150	inc. 35.3
Ottawa	2,020,276	dec. 15.7
Halifax	1,821,965	dec. 2.9
Quebec	1,755,596	inc. 27.7
Vancouver, B.C.	1,463,400	inc. 16.3
Hamilton	1,413,437	inc. 14.5
London, Ont.	972,450	inc. 9 9
St. John, N.B.	1,015,182

USKOKA COTTAGE SANITARIUM.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Dear Friend.—We again come to you with our story of trouble, but a story of surprising and encouraging results. No apology is necessary, the great work of the National Sanitarium Association carried on at Muskoka Cottage Sanitarium and Free Hospital for Consumptives is now well known. The 1,500 patients cared for in these two homes plead for your help. The large number of lives saved, of those who a few years ago were supposed to be 'under sentence of death,' gives a right to your sympathy.

In helping to rescue a number great enough to constitute a large, prosperous village, the giving back to home and friends a regiment of workers, surely will arouse interest in this work of mercy.

Each patient cared for in our consumptive homes removes a source of danger, so that the life of every citizen in Canada is more secure. The marvellous decrease of 40 percent in three years in the death rate in Ontario from consumption proves that the fight against this dread disease is no losing one.

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, for which this appeal is made, without any endowment, keeps an open door to all who are poor and sick so long as a vacant bed remains.

Nearly four hundred patients have been cared for in this hospital since it was opened less than three years ago. This has only been possible because of the continuous stream of gifts that have come to us from every part of Canada. Remember, too, these were patients that other hospitals, as a rule, refuse.

Almost every trade and profession has sent its representative, and of every age, from the young schoolboy of 12 to the widowed mother of 60.

Twenty-six thousand dollars were received last year by the trustees of the Free Hospital for Consumptives through contributions and bequests.

Fifty thousand dollars should be given this year if the Board is to provide for the increased accommodation and maintenance of those pleading for admission.

Where will your money do so much good in bringing health to the sick and protecting the lives of those in your home?

Why should consumption not be stamped out if the needful money and help be forthcoming?

The official report of the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health tells a surprising story—a story of a winning fight, showing that from 1897 to 1900 there was a steady increase in the death rate from tuberculosis.

From 1900 there has been a large decrease each year, reducing the death rate from 3,484 to 2,072 in three years, or over 40 percent. This is all the more remarkable in view of increase in population.

You have the joy of knowing that your money has helped in this merciful work.

The pitiful part of it all is in knowing how many more lives could have been saved if the needful had been forthcoming to provide additional beds.

Will you not join in this great life-saving work?

Your money will bring gladness.

Fifty dollars will keep a sick one for two months; may save a life. Three hundred dollars will endow a bed for a year.

Yours sincerely.

W. J. GAGE.

National Sanitarium Association, Toronto, Dec., 1904.

All contributions from Montreal and Province of Quebec may be sent to Mr E. S. Clouston, general manager Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Que., who has kindly consented to act as honorary secretary.

LITERATURE WANTED IN SASKATCHEWAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I should feel much obliged if you could let it be known through the agency of your popular paper that useful and interesting literature of all kinds (papers, etc.) would be welcomed by me for distribution among the many new settlers who have come in lately to this district. We need also many copies of sacred songs and solos, or the Presbyterian hymn book, for use at services among the Indians and in country places for the white settlers.

BENJAMIN RALPH.

In charge of the mission pro tem.

The Mission House, Mistawasis, Carlton Agency, Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, N.W.T.

ST. ANTOINE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Six men charged with conspiracy to personate voters in St. Antoine Division during the recent Dominion election, were on Saturday committed to stand trial before the King's Bench, bail being allowed until the opening of the Court in March. Their names are George Bissonnette, Alphonse Beauvais, Joseph Hurtubise, Oscar St. Jacques, Henri Levesque and Fred. Aubertin. Judge Desnoyers said he had no doubt that the accused conspired together for that dishonest operation popularly known as 'telegraphing.'

RENEW! RENEW!

Subscribers whose term of subscription will end December 31, 1904, should find the usual notice and remitting envelope enclosed in this issue.

Subscribers can render the 'Witness' a valuable service by having these envelopes returned promptly with the subscription of a new subscriber. In another column will be found the special clubbing rate for the different publications.

Boys Set up in Business.

Johnny had a lot of marbles in his pocket and Frankie had none. So Frankie asked Johnny to give him a 'set up,' which Johnny goodnaturedly did. In just the same way the firm of John Dougall & Son will give to any school boy or girl who asks at once a 'set up' of two dollars and forty cents' worth of 'World Wide's,' which find ready sale at five cents a copy. Our young merchants keep the entire proceeds for themselves, thus getting two dollars and forty cents in perhaps two hours.

The newsboys in Montreal buy copies of 'World Wide' and sell them at five cents a copy, and make a good deal of money in a short time every Saturday.

School boys and girls all over Canada and the United States could do the same thing. But to them we will GIVE TWO DOLLARS AND FORTY CENTS' worth of our publications free of charge. They need only fill out the following blank and send it to us. We will immediately send them the latest issue.

It is our hope that we will in this way discover boys and girls all over the country who will act as our permanent agents, and to such we will send free of charge a rubber stamp with their name and address, also a bag and other agents' accessories.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son,
Publishers, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me a 'set up' of 'World Wide' copies, which I will sel lat the rate of five cents a copy, on conditon that all I make I keep for my own.

Name_____

Address_____

DECEMBER RENEWALS.

Subscribers whose term of subscription will end December 31, 1904, should find a circular and remitting envelope on this week's issue. We would ask that our subscribers will kindly have their renewal remitted as early as possible, and at the same time try and have a friend join with them in securing the advantage of the clubbing rates to be found in another column.

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.

BIRKS — At 7 Lorne avenue, on Dec. 15, 1904, the wife of T. Earl Birks, of son.

COHN — At Quebec, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohn.

DUNCAN.—At Montreal South, on Dec. 7, 1904, the wife of Adam Duncan, of a son.

HOLLAND.—At 29 Archambault ave., on Dec. 11, 1904, the wife of Mr. E. Holland, of a son.

McMASTER—On Dec. 6, 1904, at 141 Clandeboye avenue, Westmount, the wife of Andrew R. McMaster, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

CLARE — JOHNSTON — In Greenwood, Ont., on Dec. 14, 1904, by the Rev. G. R. Clare, of Millbrook, Miss Janet C. Johnston, daughter of Arthur Johnston, to James H. Clare, of Tweed, Ont.

CORBETT — WYLLIE — At Ailsa Craig, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1904, at the bride's home, by the Rev. John Rennie, Jennie, daughter of the late David Wyllie, to W. H. Corbett, M.P.P. for Springfield, Manitoba.

CROCKETT — KISH—At the home of the bride's parents, on Dec. 14, 1904, by the Rev. George Stafford, of Westport, Sergeant-Major L. H. Crockett, of Kingston, to Miss Ida May Kish, daughter of Benjamin Kish, Esq., of Tichborne, Frontenac County, Ont.

DUER-BLACKSTOCK — DOWNEY — On Dec. 6, 1904, at the English Cathedral, Rangoon, Burma, by the Rt. Rev. John Strachan, D.D., Bishop of Rangoon, Major Charles S. Duer, I.M.S., to Caroline Blackstock-Downey, daughter of the Rev. W. S. Blackstock, D.D., of Toronto.

LEACH — McINTOSH — On Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, Francis Easton Leach, of Vancouver, B.C., son of Mr. David Leach, of Montreal, to Daisy, daughter of the late Dr. McIntosh, of Vankleek Hill.

LOCKE — SCARTH — On Oct. 12, 1904, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel of Trinity Church, New York, by the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, M.A., Mary Constance Scarth, youngest daughter of the late James L. Scarth, of Toronto, Canada, to Charles Frederich Arbuthnot Locke, M.B. of New York, formerly of Hamilton, Canada, son of the late Dr. Charles F. A. Locke, of Hamilton, Canada.

SIMONS—MALLOCH. — At Lillian Lawn, Paisley, Ont., on Dec. 14, 1904, by the Rev. L. H. Diehl, rector A. B. J. Simons, Esq., to Charlotte Elizabeth (Lily) daughter of the late Geo. W. Malloch, Esq., solicitor, etc.

STAPLETON—LORD.— On Dec. 14, 1904, at the home of the bride's father, 54 Daly ave., Ottawa, by the Rev. Tallman Pitcher, Lillian Gertrude Lord, youngest daughter of F. W. Lord, to Charles Henry Stapleton, both of Ottawa.

STEVENSON — SUTHERLAND. —Tt Lacolle Station, Que., on Dec. 12, 1904, by the Rev. L. M. England, B.A., Mrs. H. H. Sutherland to Cyril E. Stevenson.

WELLS—ASHE.—At St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, Que., on Dec. 7, 1904, by the Rev. Canon Shreve, John Perley Wells to Kathleen Willoughby Ashe, youngest daughter of the late Captain Ashe, Royal Navy.

DIED.

ATKINSON — At Beauport, Que., on Dec. 12, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, Marie Morin, widow of the late John Atkinson, of Levis, Que.

BIRKS — At 7 Lorne avenue, on Dec. 15, 1904, infant son of T. Earl Birks.

BLYTH—At Toronto, on Dec. 10, 1904, Robt. Blyth, formerly of the late firm of J. & R. Blyth, merchants, Brockville.

BOYD.—On Dec. 16, 1904, Hugh Boyd, in the 66th year of his age.

BRADY — At his residence, 99 Bagot st., Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 15, 1904, John Brady, aged 80 years.

BUCHANAN. On Dec. 15, 1904, at No. 562 Sherbrooke street, in the 85th year of his age, William Oliver Buchanan, son of the late James Buchanan, H.M. Consul of New York.

CHISHOLM.—At the residence of his son, Harvey B. Chisholm, Toronto, on Dec. 11, 1904, James A. Chisholm, of Belleville, in the 70th year of his age.

CLOUSTON — At the residence of her son, at 280 Robert street, Toronto, Ann Clift Clouston, widow of the late John Clouston, aged 85.

COWDRY.—At McLeod, Alberta, N.W.T., on Dec. 11, 1904, Thomas Harrington, eldest son of Edmund Cowdry, Simcoe, in his 28th year.

CUSTANCE.— At Toronto, on Dec. 14, 1904, Charles Creake Custance, aged 72 years.

DEAN.—On Friday, Dec. 16, 1904, after a long and painful illness, Henry J. Dean, eldest son of the late Robert Dean, of this city.

DEVLIN.—At Unionville, Ont., on Dec. 10, 1904, at her late residence, Mary Ann, widow of the late Hugh Devlin, in her 79th year.

DOWNEY.—At his residence, 147 Dunn avenue, Toronto, on Dec. 10, 1904, Alexander Downey, shorthand reporter, aged 45 years.

EASON — On Thursday, Dec. 15, 1904, at 279 Hibernia street, Georgina Miller, aged 40 years, beloved wife of Thomas Eason. North Shields papers please copy.

HALL.—At Ottawa, on Dec. 11, 1904, Susannah Mulholland, widow of the late Edward Hall, aged 83 years.

HAMILTON — On Dec. 17, 1904, at his late residence, 515 Victoria avenue, Westmount, Robert Hamilton, in his 80th year.

HARP.—At Seattle, Wash., on Dec. 1, 1904, William Harp, late staff sergeant Q.O.R. and 48th Highlanders, Toronto.

HUGHES — On Dec. 15, 1904, at 125 Arlington avenue, Westmount, Edmund Usherwood Hughes, aged 3 months and 7 days, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. J. Hughes.

KENEFICK.—At Sillery, Quebec, on Dec. 14, 1904, Mary Fitzgerald, widow of the late Richard Kenefick, aged 82 years.

LANGWELL.—On Dec. 10, 1904, at No. 14 Dorchester street, Henry Stephen Langwell, aged 1 year and 11 months, youngest son of Henry Langwell.

LAURIE.—In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1904, Charles P. Laurie, aged 18 years and 10 months, only surviving son of D. J. Laurie.

LESTER — In this city, on Dec. 15, 1904, Elizabeth Walker, relict of the late Wm. Lester, aged 74 years.

LOOMIS — At Corey Hill Hospital, Boston, on Dec. 14, 1904, Ruby Aurelia Loomis, aged 24 years.

MacCALLUM — On Sunday, Nov. 20, 1904, at his late residence in California, John MacCallum, second son of the late Donald MacCallum, of Iroquois, Ont. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

MACFARLANE.—On Dec. 16, 1904, at the residence of her son, Robert Macfarlane, 378 Mountain street, in her 82nd year, Anne Thomson, widow of the late Andrew Macfarlane.

MAGUIRE.—At Quebec, Francis B. Maguire, aged 22 years, youngest son of the late Bernard Maguire.

McBEAN.—At Grand Marais, Michigan, on the evening of Nov. 27, 1904, George Archibald McBean, son of the late Archibald McBean, of Athole Mills, Ontario.

McBEAN — On the morning of Dec. 12, 1904, at her residence, 468 Victoria Ave., Westmount, after a long illness, Maria M. J. McPherson, widow of the late Geo. McBean, of this city, and daughter of the late Rev. Thos. McPherson, of Lancaster, Ont.

McGREGOR — At his home, Lachute Road, Que., on Dec. 8, 1904, John, eldest son of the late Richard Wm. McGregor.

McGREGOR — At Huntingdon, after an illness extending over a year, James McGregor, Inspector of Schools, in the 73rd year of his age.

McNAUGHTON.— At Quebec, on Dec. 11, 1904, John McNaughton, culler, at the age of 75 years.

McWILLIAM — On Dec. 13, 1904, at No. 67 Waverly street, Mrs. McWilliam, aged 77 years.

MERCER.—At York Mills, Ont., on Dec. 9, 1904, Hamilton Mercer, aged 82 years.

OLMSTED.—On Dec. 11, 1904, at his late residence, on the Aylmer Road, Que., Richard Olmstead, in his 78th year.

PAINE — In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 18, 1904, Eliza A. Cunningham, widow of the late Wm. H. Paine.

REDPATH.—On Dec. 8, 1904, at Kimberley, South Africa, Maria Mackintosh Machin, beloved wife of Walter D. Redpath, and formerly Lady Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital.

ROBINSON — On Dec. 10, 1904, at Valcartier, Que., John Robinson, aged 78 years.

ROSS — At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. McPherson, 81 Delaware ave., Toronto, on Dec. 16, 1904, Angus Ross, late of Petrolia, in his 76th year.

SENNAT — On Dec. 18, 1904, Alice McGowan, widow of the late Anthony Sennat, of this city, aged 81 years.

SMALL — Entered into rest, at her home, Oshawa on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, Jane Drone Taylor, relict of the late A. G. Small, aged 81 years.

SUMNER.—At Ingersoll, Ont., on Dec. 15, 1904, William Kerr Sumner, in his 79th year.

SYMINGTON — In Sarna, Ont., on Dec. 16, 1904, Eliza Lavinia, beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Symington, in the 56th year of her age.

TANDY.—At Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 10, 1904, Lettice S. Saint, relict of the late G. J. Tandy, aged 83 years.

TRELEAVEN — At her residence, St. Famille street, on Dec. 17, 1904, Isabella Reid, wife of John Treleaven.

WALTERS — On the morning of Dec. 13, 1904, at the parsonage at Point St. Peter, there entered into the Paradise of God, Emily Sophia de Moulpied, in her 54th year, dearly loved wife of the Rev. Geo. Radley Walters, incumbent of Malbaie, Que

WARREN — At Glengarry Hospital, on Dec. 15, 1904, William Warren, Esq., aged 86 years.

WHITE.—At Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, on Dec. 11, 1904, Ethelwyn White, of King's Hall, Compton.

WHITTAKER.— On the morning of Dec. 17, 1904, at 4875 Sherbrooke street, Westmount, Leon Edward Whittaker, in the 18th year of his age, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Whittaker.

WILLIS — On Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. Harkness, Jean Harper, relict of the late James Willis, aged 67 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

READ.—At Montreal, on Dec. 16, 1902, the Rev. Frank W. Read, of Sakanjimba, West Africa.



Far away Friends

Would greatly appreciate as a Christmas or New Year's gift a year's subscription to 'World Wide,' the weekly visits of which would be a constant reminder of the giver throughout the whole year.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session by the Corporation of the Village of Petite Cote, for an act granting it more extended powers, and to confer upon the Council of the said Corporation the right to pass, amend and repeal by-laws concerning the construction and inspection of buildings, fences, blasting, shooting, the construction of chimneys, sewers and drains, the streets and public squares, the plan of the municipality, the water supply, expropriation and for other purposes.

Montreal, 14th December, 1904

EMILE JOSEPH,
Attorney for Petitioner.

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